

# Ireland recalls 10 mln burgers on horsemeat fears

January 16 2013, by Shawn Pogatchnik

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A Tuesday, April 21, 2009 photo from files showing Tesco shopping bags being carried in London. The Irish food safety watchdog says that it has found traces of horse DNA in burger products sold by some of the country's biggest supermarkets, including a burger sold by global retailer Tesco that authorities said was made of roughly 30 percent horse. The Food Safety Authority of Ireland also said Tuesday that it had found traces of pig DNA in 85 percent of the burger products it tested in Irish supermarkets, including those operated by U.K.-based Iceland and German discounters Lidl. (AP Photo/Kirsty Wigglesworth, File)

An Irish meat processor recalled 10 million burgers Wednesday from supermarkets across Ireland and Britain [amid fears that many could contain horsemeat](#), a discovery that poses no danger to public health but threatens to undermine the beef business central to Ireland's rural economy.

Silvercrest Foods, Ireland's second-largest processor of beef burgers, took the action after the [Food Safety](#) Authority of Ireland revealed that DNA tests of patties on sale found tiny traces of horsemeat in more than a third. Experts said the finding was not surprising, given that meat refrigeration units and slaughterhouses would handle multiple kinds of meat and molecular transfers were inevitable.

But investigators were surprised to find that one burger among 27 tested contained 29 percent horsemeat. Tesco, the British supermarket giant that sold the discount burger brand in question, apologized and said either fraud or incompetence was to blame.

Silvercrest and government leaders said suspicion was focusing on a powdered beef-protein additive imported from both Spain and the Netherlands for use in padding out the most cheaply priced burgers, which contain typically 60 percent to 70 percent meat. They declined to identify either supplier by name because investigations were continuing, and a multi-million lawsuit for damages was likely.

"There is a full investigation going on as to how the imported additives got into the system and where they came from. This is very important for Ireland's reputation," Prime Minister Enda Kenny told reporters at the [European Parliament](#) in Strasbourg, France.

[Health authorities](#) stressed Ireland's policy of occasionally [DNA testing](#) food was exceptional, given that most countries don't bother checking for non-health issues in food at all. They said such testing, if repeated

worldwide, would likely find much more widespread mislabeling of meat and [fish products](#) and traces of the "wrong" meats in [processed foods](#).

In 2011, for example, a DNA study by the Food Safety Authority of Ireland found that three-quarters of fish labeled as cod in Irish fast-food outlets was actually one of several more cheaply sourced fishes, including pollock, hake or haddock.

Likewise, experts said the horsemeat finding suggests possible consumer fraud, because horsemeat costs less than a third of its beef equivalent.

"If you buy a chicken fillet, there's nobody checking that it isn't a seagull fillet. That's not a criticism of Ireland. This sort of species testing simply isn't done in other countries," said Patrick Wall, professor of public health at University College Dublin and former chairman of the Food Safety Authority for the entire 27-nation European Union.

Wall said the Irish agency's food fraud unit was right to use DNA techniques to identify if meat ingredients were honestly listed, even though negative findings could fuel consumer panic.

"Consumers have a right to know exactly what is in their food, even though in this case there's nothing dangerous about horsemeat," he said. "An unintended consequence is that it's done serious damage to Ireland's food market abroad."

Ireland is a major meat exporter to Europe, the Middle East and Asia and beef production provides the bedrock for rural life. It has imposed stern measures to minimize the damage from three previous food-safety scares, culling whole herds to reverse the spread of mad cow disease in the 1990s and block the arrival of foot-and-mouth disease in sheep from Britain in 2001.

In 2008, an investigation into the country's approximately 400 pig farms found surprisingly high levels of cancer-causing dioxins in pigs at about 10 farms. Ireland recalled all of its pork products worldwide, costing the industry some €500 million (\$650 million) in lost trade. Within a week, however, the European food safety experts concluded that the dioxin levels posed no credible risk to human health.

In that case, Irish investigators traced the problem to a single 15-employee factory that made animal feed from stale bread, dough and candy—and was allowing engine oil, the dioxin source, to get into the mix.

This time the horsemeat revelations are expected to cause much less damage to Ireland, in part because much of Europe happily consumes horsemeat as a delicacy. In France, where some butcher's shops specialize in horse steaks best served tartare, the Irish probe merited a Gallic shrug.

"The Irish are known for their respect of the horse, and they're not used to eating horses," the French newspaper Le Figaro explained Wednesday to its readers.

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