# Biosecurity Zone Management Plan

# South Eastern Zone

## Document development history

| Version | Date | Author |
|---|---|---|
| DRAFT | November 2024 | OOS [redacted] |
| FINAL V1.0 | December 2024 | |

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## Purpose

This Biosecurity Zone Management Plan (the Plan) is designed to provide clarity on shared expectations and facilitate consistent practices on Biosecurity Management in the Marine Salmonid **South Eastern** Biosecurity Zone which contains more than one salmonid producer. This Plan has been developed to comply with the Tasmanian Salmonid Industry Biosecurity Program (particularly Marine Operations Standard (MOS) 7) and covers areas of shared biosecurity responsibilities between salmonid producers operating in the South Eastern Zone.

As per the Biosecurity Program, a zone management plan must be reviewed at least once every five years. Unless revised prior, this document must be reviewed and updated accordingly by the salmonid producers of the South Eastern Zone before 31 December 2028.

# 1 Zone Details

## 1.1 Geographical outline of the Zone

The South Eastern Biosecurity Zone (Figure 1) is located on the south east coast of Tasmania.

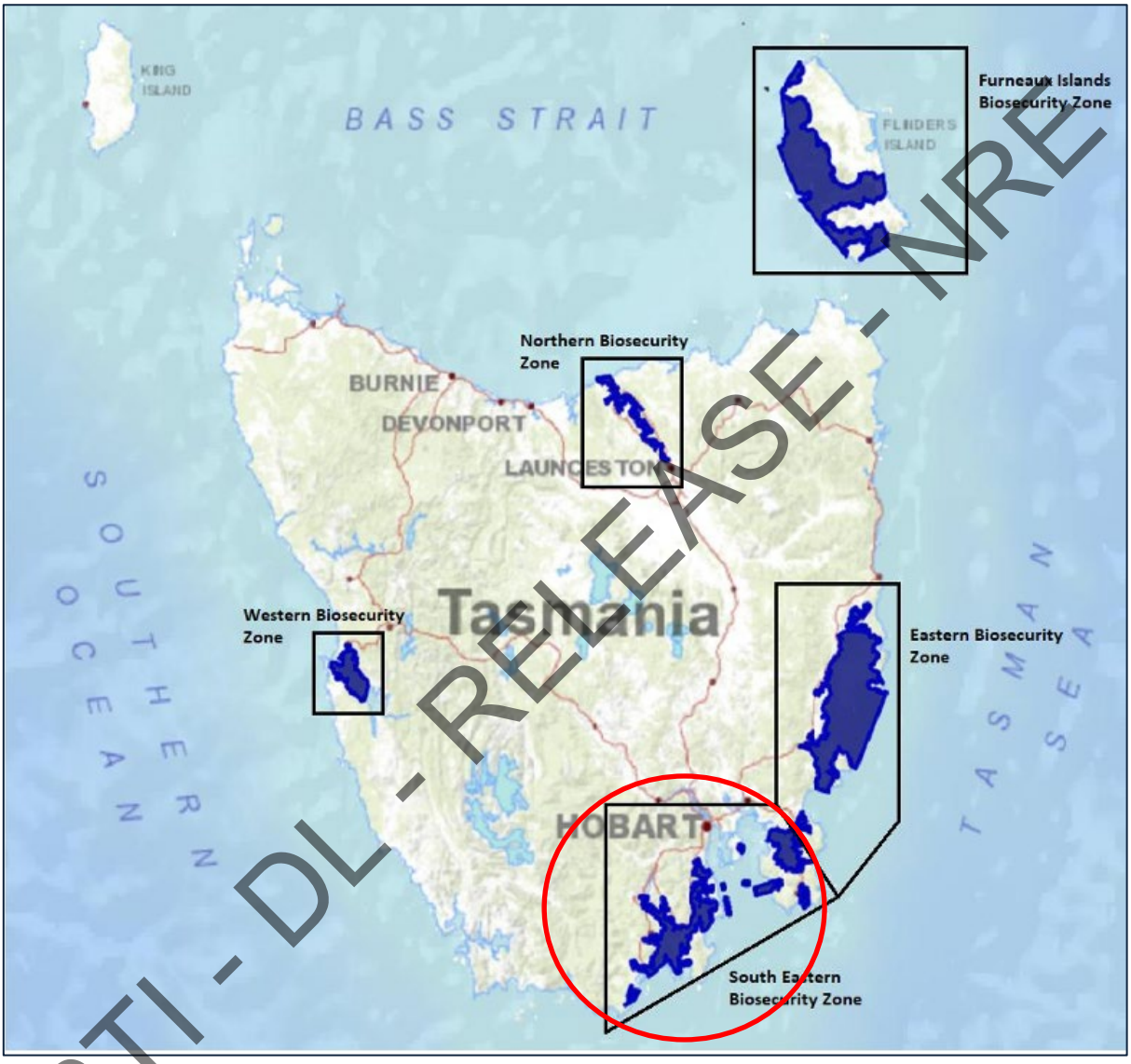


Figure 1: Map illustrating location of South Eastern Biosecurity Zone within Tasmanian waters.



## 1.2 Salmonid producers farming within the Zone

The salmonid producers farming within this Zone:

- Tassal, and
- Huon Aquaculture.

## 1.3 Marine farm locations and shore facilities

The marine farms and shore facilities for both salmonid producers within the South Eastern Zone are located across multiple waterways. Table 1 and Figures 2 and 3 provide the locations of the marine farms and shore facilities across the waterways within the South Eastern Zone.

**Table 1: Shore facility and active marine farm lease locations for salmonid producers Huon Aquaculture and Tassal within the South Eastern Zone.**

| Salmonid Producer | Huon Aquaculture | Tassal |
|---|---|---|
| **Shore Facility Locations** | 1. Hideaway Bay - 961 Esperance Coast Road, Dover<br>2. Margate Marina - 40 Marina Drive, Barretta<br>3. Electrona - Lot 9/31 Pothana Pl, Electrona<br>4. Port Huon - 4352 Huon Highway, Pot Huon<br>5. Gunpowder - Morwong St, Tinderbox<br>6. Pillings Bay - Pillings Rd, Geeveston<br>7. APM - Whale Point Road, Port Huon | 8. Dover - 564 Narrows Road, Dover 7117<br>9. Electrona - Lot 23, Pothana Rd, Electrona 7054<br>10. Nubeena - 229 Roaring Beach Rd, Nubeena 7181<br>11. Port Arthur - 90 Andersons Rd, Port Arthur 7182 |
| **Active Marine Farm Leases** | MF087 - Flathead Bay<br>MF221 - East of Red Cliffs<br>MF151 - Garden Island<br>MF167 - Police Point<br>MF281 - East of Yellow Bluff<br>MF141 - South of Zuidpool Rock<br>MF261 - Storm Bay off Trumpeter Bay<br>MF093 - Hideaway Bay | MF188 - Brabazon Park<br>MF186 - Brabazon Point<br>MF189 - Killala<br>MF077 - Meads Creek<br>MF201 - Redcliffs<br>MF209 - Stringers Cove<br>MF109 - Butlers<br>MF078 - Lippies<br>MF203 - GTB2 (Partridge Island)<br>MF142 - Roberts Point<br>MF094 - Sheppards Point<br>MF110 - Soldiers Point<br>MF185 - GTB1 (Tin Pot Point)<br>MF090 - Tinderbox<br>MF193 - Badger Cove<br>MF190 - Creeses Mistake<br>MF055 - Long Bay<br>MF279 - West of Wedge |

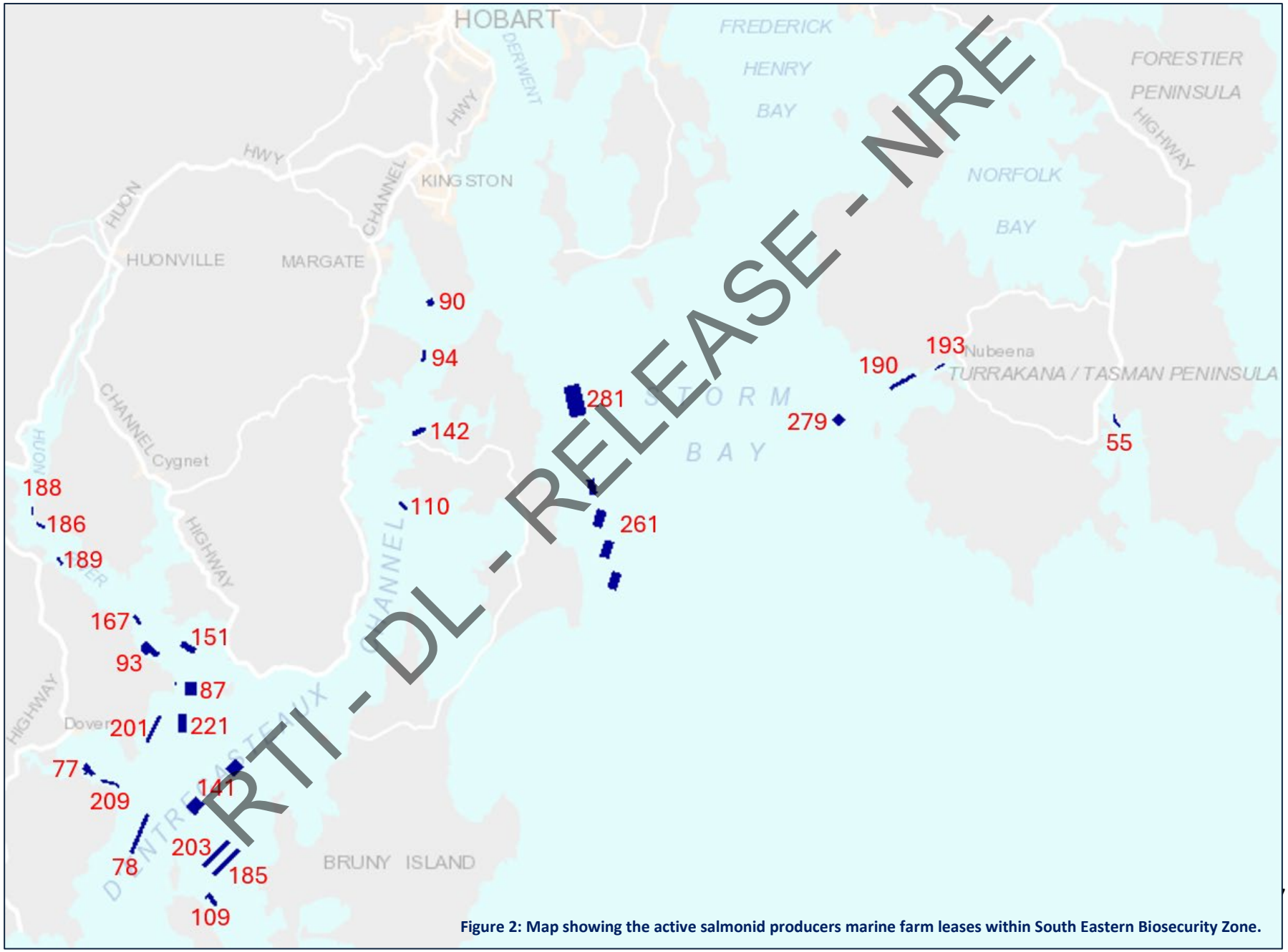




**Figure 2: Map showing the active salmonid producers marine farm leases within South Eastern Biosecurity Zone.**

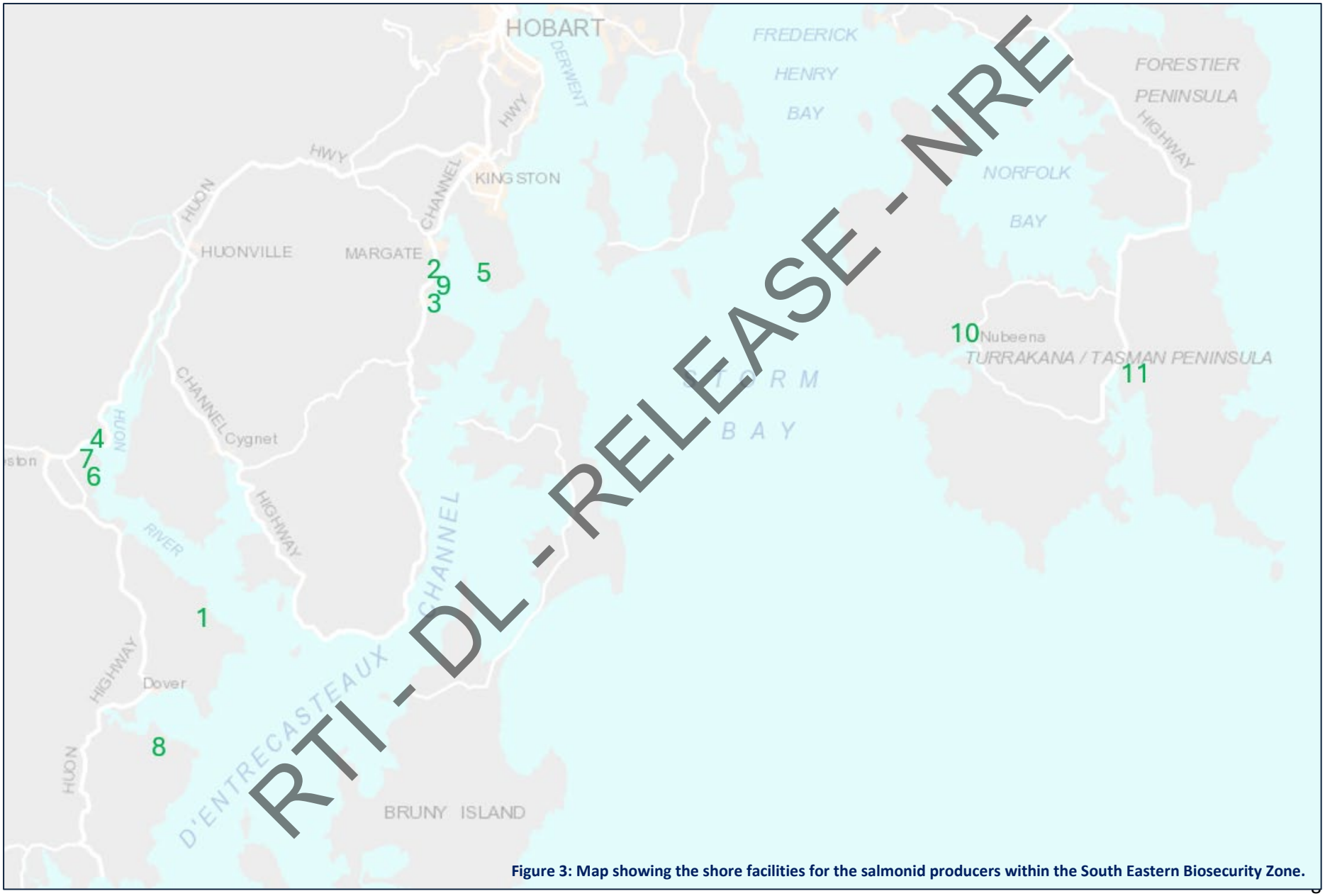




**Figure 3: Map showing the shore facilities for the salmonid producers within the South Eastern Biosecurity Zone.**

# 2 Marine farm stocking plan

## 2.1 Stocking Plan for Year Class 2024-2028

As per the Biosecurity Program this document covers a five-year period (commencing in 2024), consequently the Table 2 below outlines the lease type (smolt or grow-out), stocking and fallow window periods for each salmonid producer in the South Eastern Biosecurity Zone for Year Class fish from 2024 to 2028.

**Table 2: Stocking plan for both salmonid producers for Year Class fish from 2024-2028 in the South Eastern Biosecurity Zone.**

| Salmonid Producer | Marine Farm Lease | Smolt Lease | Grow-out Lease | Year Class stocked | Stocking period | Fallow window | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Huon Aquaculture** | MF087 - Flathead Bay | ✓ | | 24, 25, 26, 27, 28YC | Jan - Nov | Nov - Feb | |
| | MF221 - East of Red Cliffs | ✓ | | 24, 25, 26, 27, 28YC | Jan - Nov | Nov - Feb | |
| | MF151 - Garden Island | ✓ | | 24, 25, 26, 27, 28YC | Jan - Nov | Nov - Feb | |
| | MF167 - Police Point | ✓ | | 24, 25, 26, 27, 28YC | Jan - Nov | Nov - Feb | |
| | MF281 - East of Yellow Bluff | ✓ | | 24, 25, 26, 27, 28YC | June - May | April - July | |
| | MF141 - South of Zuidpool Rock North | | ✓ | 24, 25, 26, 27, 28YC | As required by harvest profile | 6 weeks between year classes | |
| | MF141 - South of Zuidpool Rock South | | ✓ | 24, 25, 26, 27, 28YC | As required by harvest profile | 6 weeks between year classes | |
| | MF261 - Storm Bay off Trumpeter Bay 1 | | ✓ | 24, 25, 26, 27, 28YC | As required by harvest profile | 6 weeks between year classes | |
| | MF261 - Storm Bay off Trumpeter Bay 2 | | ✓ | 24, 25, 26, 27, 28YC | As required by harvest profile | 6 weeks between year classes | |
| | MF261 - Storm Bay off Trumpeter Bay 3 | | ✓ | 24, 25, 26, 27, 28YC | As required by harvest profile | 6 weeks between year classes | |
| | MF261 - Storm Bay off Trumpeter Bay 4 | | ✓ | 24, 25, 26, 27, 28YC | As required by harvest profile | 6 weeks between year classes | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MF093 - Hideaway Bay | | ✓ | 24, 25, 26, 27, 28YC | Year-round | Exempt | Exemption has been issued by the Secretary |
| | MF117 - East of Green Head | | | | | | NOT an active fish lease |
| | MF128 - East of Green Head | | | | | | NOT an active fish lease |
| | MF 244 - Stringers Cove | | | | | | NOT an active fish lease |
| **Tassal** | MF055 - Long Bay | ✓ | | 24, 25, 26, 27, 28YC | Aug - Nov | May - Jul | |
| | MF193 - Badger Cove/Parsons Bay | ✓ | | 24, 25, 26, 27, 28YC | Aug - Nov | May - Jul | |
| | MF194 - Billy Blue Bay | | | | | | NOT an active fish lease – equipment only |
| | MF190 - Creeses Mistake | | ✓ | 24, 25, 26, 27, 28YC | As required by harvest profile | 6 weeks between year classes | |
| | MF279 - West of Wedge Island | | ✓ | 24, 25, 26, 27, 28YC | As required by harvest profile | 6 weeks between year classes | |
| | MF280 - West of Wedge Island | | | | | | NOT an active fish lease |
| | MF277 - West of Wedge Island | | | | | | NOT an active fish lease |
| | MF278 - West of Wedge Island | | | | | | NOT an active fish lease |
| | MF090 - Tinderbox | ✓ | | 24, 25, 26, 27, 28YC | Mar - May | Dec - Feb | |
| | MF94 – The Sheppards | ✓ | | 24, 25, 26, 27, 28YC | Jun - Sept | Apr – May | |
| | MF154 - Simmonds Point | | | | | | NOT an active fish lease |
| | MF142 - Roberts Point | ✓ | | 24, 25, 26, 27, 28YC | May - July | Jan – May | |
| | MF073 - Sykes Cove | | | | | | NOT an active fish lease |
| | MF110 - Soldier's Point | | ✓ | 24, 25, 26, 27, 28YC | As required by harvest profile | 6 weeks between year classes | |
| | MF201 - Redcliffs | | ✓ | 24, 25, 26, 27, 28YC | As required by harvest profile | 6 weeks between year classes | |
| | MF077 - Mead's Creek | ✓ | | 24, 25, 26, 27, 28YC | May – Jun | Mar - Apr | |
| | MF209 - Stringer's Cove | ✓ | | 24, 25, 26, 27, 28YC | May - Jun | Dec - Apr | |
| | MF078 - Lippies | | ✓ | 24, 25, 26, 27, 28YC | As required by harvest profile | 6 weeks between year classes | |
| | MF185 - GTB1 | | ✓ | 24, 25, 26, 27, 28YC | As required by harvest profile | 6 weeks between year classes | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MF203 - GTB2 | | ✓ | 24, 25, 26, 27, 28YC | As required by harvest profile | 6 weeks between year classes | |
| | MF109 - Butlers | ✓ | | 24, 25, 26, 27, 28YC | Jan - Mar | Oct - Dec | |

**NOTE:** Stocking and fallow periods are individual to each marine farm. Dates will vary slightly each year but will fall during the months indicated above. Fallow periods will not contravene the minimum requirements in standards (as per MOS 25) Fallowing in the Biosecurity Program: Tasmanian Salmonid Industry) unless approved in writing by the Secretary.

## 2.2 Amendments to stocking plan

Stocking plans may vary slightly each year due to logistical or operational requirements. Any changes to the stocking plan (as outlined in Table 2) can be agreed to outside of this Plan as separate amendments. The amendments would take the form of a written agreement that is signed by all salmonid producers in the South Eastern Zone and sent to Biosecurity Tasmania as a way of notification. This must occur prior to the implementation of any changes.

# 3 Mortality Management

## 3.1 Storage and Transport of Mortalities

- Locations of shore bases for storage of morts (refer Table 1 in Section 1.3 for site details):
  - Huon – Hideaway Bay, Electrona, Margate Marina, Gunpowder
  - Tassal – Dover, Electrona, Nubeena and Port Arthur
- All container bins used for storing or transporting any mortalities must be secure, leak-proof and covered (lids on) when not in use.
- Bins must be identifiable as only used to hold mortalities originating from the relevant areas within the South Eastern Biosecurity Zone (as specified in salmonid producer's Biosecurity Management Plans) and must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected at the end of each use before returning to a Marine Farm. Cleaning must involve the physical removal of all organic material, be visibly clean with no gross organic debris from fish mortalities remaining and be followed by appropriate disinfection (carried out as per Section 4.6 of this Plan).
- Vessels used to transport mortalities must:
  - wash down and disinfect the deck and dewater areas prior to leaving any lease, and,
  - ensure mort bins are lidded and secure before leaving any lease to return to its assigned shore base (as specified in salmonid producer's Biosecurity Management Plans).
- A salmonid producer must notify the other producers in the South Eastern Zone if, in the opinion of a veterinary biosecurity certifier employed on behalf of the salmonid producer, there is a significant release of mortalities into the environment that represents a biosecurity risk to other salmonid producers in the Zone.
- All fish mortalities are to be transported to an EPA approved site for disposal.
- Transport of fish mortalities is undertaken by third-party transport companies (Table 3). The contracted transport company is responsible for the complete physical and chemical decontamination of trucks and transport bins before re-entry into a salmonid producer site. Cleaning must involve the physical removal of all organic material, be visibly clean with no gross organic debris from fish mortalities remaining and be followed by appropriate disinfection (carried out as per Section 4.6 of this Plan).

**Table 3: Current third-party transport contractors for each salmonid producer within the South Eastern Biosecurity Zone.**

| Salmonid Producer Company | Third-party contractors for mortality transport* |
|---|---|
| Huon Aquaculture | OOS [redacted] |
| Tassal | |

*The third-party contractors listed are the current contractors for each salmonid producer at the time of writing this Plan (November 2024). These contractors are subject to change depending on individual salmon producer's contractual business operations.

**NOTE: this mortality management is for normal operations, it does not include mass mortality events.**

# 4 Agreed Standard Conditions

The following sections outline the Standard Conditions agreed to by all salmonid producers regarding biosecurity matters in the South Eastern Biosecurity Zone.

## 4.1 Vessel Movement routes – high risk vessels

For high-risk vessels (deemed to be harvest vessels, well boats or work vessels holding mortality bins), when travelling to or from a lease to a shore base or between leases, they should take a route that maximises the distance from other salmonid producers, where practicable.

## 4.2 Notification for movements of infrastructure

A salmonid producer is to notify other salmonid producers in the South Eastern Zone if the following movement of infrastructure is to be undertaken:

- barge movements to or from other Biosecurity Zones;
- feed barges that will be towed past another salmonid producer's lease.

## 4.3 Conditions for movement of infrastructure types to/from and within the South Eastern Biosecurity Zone

For all vessel and barge movements to/from or within the South Eastern Biosecurity Zone, a specific triage approach is to be undertaken for cleaning and disinfection. Table 4 below provides a summary of the different approaches depending on the type of infrastructure and movement occurring. Refer to the Appendix A of this Plan for the full details of each triage approach.

**Table 4: Triage approaches for movement of vessels or barge to/from or within the South Eastern Zone**

| Equipment Type | Origin Zone | Destination Zone | Requirements |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vessel | Western or Northern | South Eastern | Triage Approach - 1 |
| | Eastern | South Eastern | Triage Approach - 3 |
| | South Eastern | Western or Northern | Triage Approach - 2 |
| | South Eastern | Eastern | Triage Approach - 3 |
| Barge | Western or Northern | South Eastern | Triage Approach - 1 |
| | Eastern | South Eastern | Triage Approach - 1 |
| | South Eastern | Western or Northern | Triage Approach - 2 |
| | South Eastern | Eastern | Triage Approach - 2 |
| | South Eastern | South Eastern | Triage Approach - 4 |

## 4.4 Pathogen surveillance

All salmonid producers shall participate in the Tasmanian Salmon Health Surveillance Program (TSHSP).

## 4.5 Exchange of health-related information between salmonid producers

The salmonid producers within the South Eastern Zone will exchange information in relation to:

- Detection of pathogens not previously identified in the South Eastern Zone that, in the opinion of that salmonid producer's Veterinary Biosecurity Certifier, pose a biosecurity risk to other salmonid producers in the Zone;
- Significant detection (in the opinion of that salmonid producer's Veterinary Biosecurity Certifier) in the South Eastern Zone, of pathogens to which fish are vaccinated;
- Significant novel or unusual clinical presentations in fish (in the opinion of that salmonid producer's Veterinary Biosecurity Certifier);
- Environmental risks of unexpected or significant size (in the opinion of that salmonid producer's Veterinary Biosecurity Certifier) – for example, jellyfish, algae blooms, etc.

## 4.6 Disinfectant usage

Agreed best practice among the salmonid producers in the South Eastern Zone, is the disinfectant use of Virkon Aquatic. Other disinfectants can only be used as per AQUAVETPLAN Decontamination Operational Procedures Manual guidelines.

Virkon Aquatic – dilution instructions in Table 5 below. A 10-minute contact time is recommended for a 1.0% solution.

**Table 5: Virkon Aquatic dilution instructions**

**VIRKON® AQUATIC**

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

| Situation | Dilution Rate | Application Rate | Critical Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cleaning and Disinfecting Equipment, Boats, Vehicles and other non-porous surfaces. | 1:200 (0.5%) | 300-400 ml/m² | Rinse product contacting surface with potable water after use. When prolonged contact with other metal surfaces is expected rinse with potable water. Rinse application equipment after use. |
| Routine disinfection of footwear and wheel dips. | 1:100 (1%) | | It is not necessary to rinse sprayed surfaces unless Government regulations state otherwise to prevent corrosion of metal surfaces |
| Routine disinfection of footwear. | 1:100 (10grams of Virkon Aquatic to every 1 litre of water) | | Fill a suitable container with water adding 50 grams of Virkon™ Aquatic every 5 litres of water (1:100 dilution rate), stir until dissolved. Provide two hand brushes with every foot dip - one to remove organic matter prior to disinfection and one to use within the foot dip to wash the boot. The presence of organic matter will reduce the efficacy of the dip. Solution should be replaced on a daily basis or earlier if contaminated. |



## 4.7 Contractor biosecurity requirements

All contractor equipment and vessels (above the waterline) must have completed a full clean and disinfection before leaving one salmonid producer site and entering another producer site when operating within the South Eastern Zone. For vessels and equipment entering or leaving the South Eastern Zone, risk mitigation must be undertaken in-line with Section 4.3 of this Plan.

## 4.8 Vaccinations

At a minimum, salmonid producers must ensure that fish entering South Eastern Zone are vaccinated against:

- Aeromonas salmonicida biovar Acheron
- Pilchard orthomyxovirus (POMV)
- Yersinia ruckeri O1b Biotypes 1 & 2
- Tasmanian Rickettsia-like organism - TRLO (East Coast serotype)[1]
- Vibrio anguillarum

Small numbers of fish (up to 15% of year class) may be vaccinated differently for field trial purposes, without being in breach of this agreement, provided other salmonid producers in the South Eastern Zone are notified accordingly in advance.

Any updates to the above list can be agreed and amended via the Joint Salmonid Industry Health Group (JSIHG) and included in the next update of this Plan.



[1] Genome phylogeny places EC-TRLO within the *P. salmonis* group. The vaccine is named Tegovac+EC in reference to the EC serotype origin.

# Appendix A – Triage Approaches

As per Section 4.3 of this Plan, vessel and barge movements to/from and within the South Eastern Zone must undergo a specific triage approach to cleaning and disinfection. Details of these approaches are outlined in the following tables.

**Summary Table**

| Equipment Type | Origin Zone | Destination Zone | Requirements |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vessel | Western or Northern | South Eastern | Triage Approach - 1 |
| | Eastern | South Eastern | Triage Approach - 3 |
| | South Eastern | Western or Northern | Triage Approach - 2 |
| | South Eastern | Eastern | Triage Approach - 3 |
| Barge | Western or Northern | South Eastern | Triage Approach - 1 |
| | Eastern | South Eastern | Triage Approach - 1 |
| | South Eastern | Western or Northern | Triage Approach - 2 |
| | South Eastern | Eastern | Triage Approach - 2 |
| | South Eastern | South Eastern | Triage Approach - 4 |

## Triage Approach 1

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Triage Approach - 1</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Subsurface</th><th>Topside</th></tr>
<tr><td>Level 1</td><td>Requires vessel/barge to be slipped, cleaned and disinfected before entering the South Eastern Zone.</td><td rowspan="4">In all cases, the following must occur prior to movement between Zones:<br><br>- removal of any unnecessary equipment;<br><br>- topside decks, and any remaining fixed or necessary equipment, cleaned and disinfected;<br><br>- floors of wheelhouse, and any other walkway areas, cleaned and disinfected;<br><br>- bilges to be pumped dry and flushed through with disinfectant;<br><br>- no ballast water to be taken on or discharged at either site (can be exchanged on the journey);<br><br>- replace mooring and deck ropes with new ones, or existing ropes must be cleaned and soaked in disinfectant before entry.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Implementation of Level 2 or 3 is to be at the discretion of that salmonid producer’s Veterinary Biosecurity Certifier for the barge/vessel being moved.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Level 2</td><td>If a vessel/barge cannot be slipped prior to the movement then it needs to have a hull inspection and, where necessary, must be subsurface pressure washed by divers or a Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) (which may include pressure washing, scraping or combination of both) before entering the South Eastern Zone. The vessel/barge must then go up on another slip (e.g. Domain or Haywards) before entering another aquaculture site (this includes shore bases or wharfs).<br><br>If a vessel/barge cannot be immediately slipped, then it may be moored outside the Haywards slip (within a 4 km proximity to marine leases) for a maximum of 24 hours, otherwise it must be moored more than 4 km from leases. All measures are to be taken to ensure that a moored barge/vessel is slipped within the 24 hours of being outside Haywards however, exceptions can be made if unforeseen circumstances arise during this time which leads to unexpected delays. All salmonid producers in the Zone must be notified of such a delay and how it will be managed. Any delays of more than 72 hours require barge/vessel to be moved more than 4 km from leases.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Level 3</td><td>If a vessel/barge cannot be slipped prior to or following the movement (i.e. no slips available or vessel/barge is too large) then the vessel/barge is required to be subsurface pressure washed by divers or ROV (which may include pressure washing, scraping or combination of both) before entering the South Eastern Zone. Level 3 is to be a last resort only and every effort must be made to achieve Level 1 or 2 first.</td></tr>
</table>

## Triage Approach 2

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Triage Approach - 2</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Subsurface</th><th>Topside</th></tr>
<tr><td>Level 1</td><td>Requires vessel/barge to be slipped, cleaned and disinfected before leaving the South Eastern Zone.</td><td rowspan="4">As per Triage Approach 1.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Implementation of Level 2 or 3 is to be at the discretion of that salmonid producer's Veterinary Biosecurity Certifier for the barge/vessel being moved.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Level 2</td><td>If a vessel/barge cannot be slipped prior to the movement (i.e. no access to slips), then the vessel/barge needs to be subsurface pressure washed by divers or a ROV (which may include pressure washing, scraping or combination of both) before leaving the South Eastern Zone. Once in the subsequent Zone, the vessel/barge is to be slipped for hull cleaning and disinfection before entering another aquaculture site.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Level 3</td><td>If a vessel/barge cannot be slipped upon entry into the subsequent Zone (i.e. no access to other slips), then the vessel/barge is required to be subsurface pressure washed by divers or ROV (which may include pressure washing, scraping or combination of both) BEFORE entering the subsequent Zone.</td></tr>
</table>

## Triage Approach 3

| Triage Approach - 3 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Subsurface** | **Topside** |
| **For vessels that will spend less than 10 days in the new zone** | | As per Triage Approach 1. |
| **Small vessels (i.e. can be removed from water)** | **TO/FROM EASTERN ZONE:** vessel must be removed from the water, full pressure wash of hull. Where thermal temperature of pressure wash is insufficient to treat biosecurity risks, disinfection must be undertaken. | |
| **Medium vessels (i.e. can be slipped)** | **TO/FROM EASTERN ZONE:** vessel must have been slipped within the last 3 months and have an active hull management programme in place (regular antifoulant application) OR a hull inspection has occurred within 2 weeks of the move and footage is acceptable to the Veterinary Biosecurity Certifier. | |
| **Heavy works vessels (i.e. cannot easily be slipped)** | **TO/FROM EASTERN ZONE:** vessel must have had a hull inspection within the last 3 months to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Biosecurity Certifier and have an active hull management programme in place (regular antifoulant application) OR has been slipped within the last 3 months. | |
| **For vessels that will spend more than 10 days in the new zone** | | |
| **Small vessels (i.e. can be removed from water)** | **TO/FROM EASTERN ZONE:** vessel must be removed from the water, full pressure wash of hull. Where thermal temperature of pressure wash is insufficient to treat biosecurity risks, disinfection must be undertaken. | |
| **Medium vessels (i.e can be slipped)** | **TO EASTERN ZONE:** vessel must have been slipped within the last 3 months and have an active hull management programme in place (regular antifoulant application) OR a hull inspection has occurred within 2 weeks of the move and footage is acceptable to the Veterinary Biosecurity Certifier. | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **FROM EASTERN ZONE:** vessel must be slipped and hull pressure washed OR a hull inspection is carried out immediately prior to movement with subsurface cleaning by divers or ROV (which may include pressure washing, scraping or a combination of both) as required by the Veterinary Biosecurity Certifier. | |
| **Heavy works vessels (i.e. cannot easily be slipped)** | **TO EASTERN ZONE:** vessel must have had a hull inspection within the last 3 months to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Biosecurity Certifier and have an active hull management programme in place (regular antifoulant application) OR has been slipped within the last 3 months. | |
| | **FROM EASTERN ZONE:** a hull inspection is carried out immediately prior to movement with subsurface cleaning by divers or ROV (which may include pressure washing, scraping or a combination of both) as required by the Veterinary Biosecurity Certifier. | |

- **Any inspection must verify that the hull is clean to the satisfaction of the salmonid producer's Veterinary Biosecurity Certifier. If the inspection does not meet the satisfaction of the salmonid producer's Veterinary Biosecurity Certifier, then the vessel must be subsurface cleaned by divers or ROV (which may include pressure washing, scraping or a combination of both) prior to the movement.**

- **The salmonid producer's Veterinary Biosecurity Certifier must take into account the disease status of the origin and destination site when determining if additional risk mitigation should be taken.**

## Triage Approach 4

| Triage Approach - 4 | |
|---|---|
| **Subsurface** | **Topside** |
| For all barges (includes salmonid producer and contractor barges) moving within the South Eastern Zone, subsurface inspection must be completed within six (6) weeks of movement of the barge. The inspection must verify that the hull is clean **to the satisfaction of the salmonid producer's Veterinary Biosecurity Certifier**. If the inspection does not meet the satisfaction of the salmonid producer's Veterinary Biosecurity Certifier, then the barge must be subsurface cleaned as specified by the salmonid producer's Veterinary Biosecurity Certifier.<br><br>The salmonid producer's Veterinary Biosecurity Certifier must take into account the disease status of the origin and destination site, and if the movement will result in the barge moving materially closer to another salmonid producer's lease/s. | As per Triage Approach 1. |