

Storm Bay off Trumpeter Bay North Bruny Island

MARINE FARMING DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018

Storm Bay off Trumpeter Bay North Bruny Island Development Plan 2018 has been prepared to incorporate the approved Standardised Marine Farming Management Controls 2023, while also consolidating any previous amendment(s) into this Plan.

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The Crown in right of the State of Tasmania gives no warranty, either express or implied, that the marine farming zones identified in the Marine Farming Development Plan are suitable for marine farming activities. Persons considering marine farming within a zone contained within this Marine Farming Development Plan are solely responsible for establishing the suitability or otherwise of the zone for that purpose.

CAUTION: The maps shown throughout this document are not to be used for navigation. For navigation purposes, appropriate hydrographic charts should be used.

In this Plan 'high water mark' means a line between State waters, as defined under Section 5 of the *Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995*, and adjacent land, landward of that line.

For the purposes of this Plan the Secretary means the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (NRE Tas) or an employee of NRE Tas acting as the delegate of the Secretary.



Marine Farming Development Plan

I Marine Farming Development Plan area

The area covered by the Storm Bay off Trumpeter Bay North Bruny Island Marine Farming Development Plan 2018 (Plan) is all that area of state waters bounded by the co-ordinates detailed in Tables 2 - 6.

The Plan area is shown in Figure I.





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Figure 1 - Storm Bay off Trumpeter Bay North Bruny Island Marine Farming Development Plan Area

0 1 2 3 Km
 Department of Natural Resources & Environment Tasmania
 Tasmanian Government

Legend
 [Blue Box] Marine Farming Development Plan Area



2 Marine farming zones

The following table summarises the zones identified in the Storm Bay off Trumpeter Bay North Bruny Island Marine Farming Development Plan 2018.

Table 1. List of marine farming zones.

Zone	Location	Category of fish	Zone area (ha)	Maximum leasable area (ha)
1	South of Trumpeter Bay	Finfish	165.10	75.00
2	South of Trumpeter Bay	Finfish	165.10	75.00
3	South of Trumpeter Bay	Finfish	165.10	75.00
4	South of Trumpeter Bay	Finfish	165.10	75.00
5	Yellow Bluff	Finfish	313.00	230.00
Total			973.40	530.00

The following information describes the marine farming zones identified by the Storm Bay off Trumpeter Bay North Bruny Island Marine Farming Development Plan 2018.

Figure 2 shows the marine farming zones in the Storm Bay off Trumpeter Bay North Bruny Island Marine Farming Development Plan 2018. All points are described by eastings and northings and by latitude and longitude using Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA) 2020.



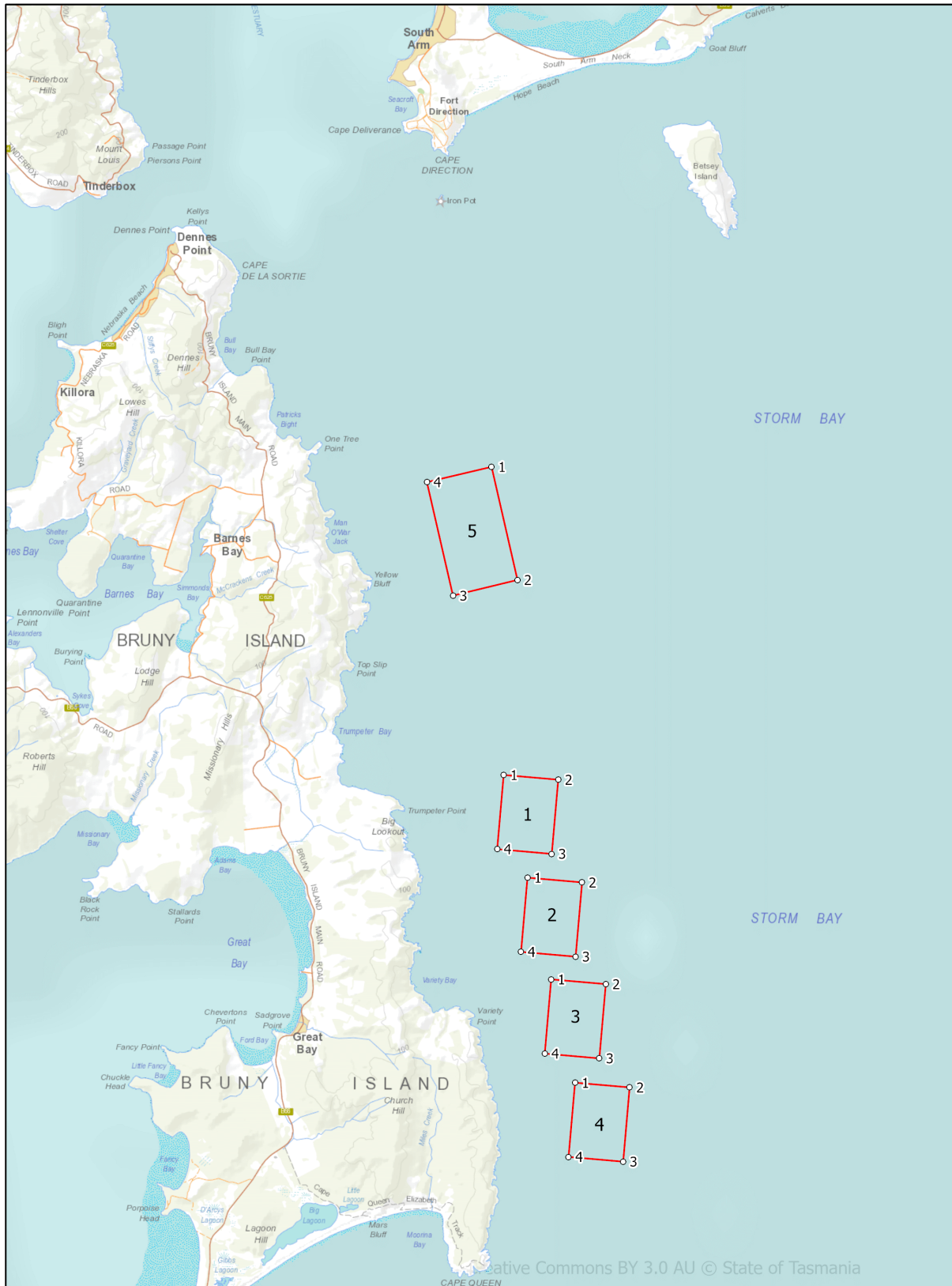


Figure 2 - Storm Bay off Trumpeter Bay North Bruny Island Marine Farming Zones 1 - 5

0 1 2 Km
 Department of Natural Resources & Environment Tasmania
 Tasmanian Government
 GDA 2020

Legend
 4 Marine Farming Zone (with ID)
 o 2 Co-ordinate ID



2.1 Zone I (South of Trumpeter Bay)

Location

Zone I is located south of Trumpeter Bay (Figure 2).

Zone I consists of all that area bounded by a line being from points defined by GDA 2020 co-ordinates shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Zone I co-ordinates

ID	Easting	Northing	Latitude	Longitude	
1	535246.40	5221023.43	43° 9.7635' S	147° 26.0143' E	thence to
2	536344.40	5220928.43	43° 9.8117' S	147° 26.8251' E	thence to
3	536214.40	5219435.44	43° 10.6187' S	147° 26.7350' E	thence to
4	535116.39	5219531.44	43° 10.5699' S	147° 25.9241' E	thence to
1	535246.40	5221023.43	43° 9.7635' S	147° 26.0143' E	

GDA 2020

Zone Area

The area of zone I is approximately 165.10 hectares.

Maximum leasable area

The maximum leasable area within zone I is 75.00 hectares.

Category of fish

The category of fish allowed for culture within zone I, subject to the provisions of a marine farming licence, is finfish.

Management controls

The management controls for zone I are prescribed in Section 3 of this Plan.

Special management controls

The special management controls for zone I are prescribed in Section 3.15 of this Plan.



2.2 Zone 2 (South of Trumpeter Bay)

Location

Zone 2 is located south of Trumpeter Bay (Figure 2).

Zone 2 consists of all that area bounded by a line being from points defined by GDA 2020 co-ordinates shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Zone 2 co-ordinates.

ID	Easting	Northing	Latitude	Longitude	
1	535725.39	5218957.43	43° 10.8783' S	147° 26.3759' E	thence to
2	536824.40	5218862.43	43° 10.9265' S	147° 27.1876' E	thence to
3	536694.40	5217368.44	43° 11.7340' S	147° 27.0976' E	thence to
4	535596.39	5217464.44	43° 11.6853' S	147° 26.2864' E	thence to
1	535725.39	5218957.43	43° 10.8783' S	147° 26.3759' E	

GDA 2020

Zone area

The area of zone 2 is approximately 165.10 hectares.

Maximum leasable area

The maximum leasable area within zone 2 is 75.00 hectares.

Category of fish

The category of fish allowed for culture within zone 2, subject to the provisions of a marine farming licence, is finfish.

Management controls

The management controls for zone 2 are prescribed in Section 3 of this Plan.

Special management controls

The special management controls for zone 2 are prescribed in Section 3.15 of this Plan.



2.3 Zone 3 (South of Trumpeter Bay)

Location

Zone 3 is located south of Trumpeter Bay (Figure 2).

Zone 3 consists of all that area bounded by a line being from points defined by GDA 2020 co-ordinates shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Zone 3 co-ordinates.

ID	Easting	Northing	Latitude	Longitude	
1	536202.40	5216911.44	43° 11.9824' S	147° 26.7361' E	thence to
2	537301.39	5216816.44	43° 12.0305' S	147° 27.5481' E	thence to
3	537171.40	5215322.43	43° 12.8380' S	147° 27.4581' E	thence to
4	536073.39	5215418.43	43° 12.7894' S	147° 26.6467' E	thence to
1	536202.40	5216911.44	43° 11.9824' S	147° 26.7361' E	

GDA 2020

Zone area

The area of zone 3 is approximately 165.10 hectares.

Maximum leasable area

The maximum leasable area within zone 3 is 75.00 hectares.

Category of fish

The category of fish allowed for culture within zone 3, subject to the provisions of a marine farming licence, is finfish.

Management controls

The management controls for zone 3 are prescribed in Section 3 of this Plan.

Special management controls

The special management controls for zone 3 are prescribed in Section 3.15 of this Plan.



2.4 Zone 4 (South of Trumpeter Bay)

Location

Zone 4 is located south of Trumpeter Bay (Figure 2).

Zone 4 consists of all that area bounded by a line being from points defined by GDA 2020 co-ordinates shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Zone 4 co-ordinates.

ID	Easting	Northing	Latitude	Longitude	
1	536682.40	5214833.43	43° 13.1037' S	147° 27.0988' E	thence to
2	537780.39	5214738.43	43° 13.1517' S	147° 27.9103' E	thence to
3	537651.40	5213244.44	43° 13.9593' S	147° 27.8212' E	thence to
4	536552.39	5213340.44	43° 13.9106' S	147° 27.0087' E	thence to
1	536682.40	5214833.43	43° 13.1037' S	147° 27.0988' E	

GDA 2020

Zone area

The area of zone 4 is approximately 165.10 hectares.

Maximum leasable area

The maximum leasable area within zone 4 is 75.00 hectares.

Category of fish

The category of fish allowed for culture within zone 4, subject to the provisions of a marine farming licence, is finfish.

Management controls

The management controls for zone 4 are prescribed in Section 3 of this Plan.

Special management controls

The special management controls for zone 4 are prescribed in Section 3.15 of this Plan.



2.5 Zone 5 (Yellow Bluff)

Location

Zone 5 is located east of Yellow Bluff (Figure 2).

Zone 5 consists of all that area bounded by a line being from points defined by GDA 2020 co-ordinates shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Zone 5 co-ordinates.

ID	Easting	Northing	Latitude	Longitude	
1	535003.40	5227221.43	43° 6.4155' S	147° 25.8115' E	thence to
2	535524.39	5224946.44	43° 7.6432' S	147° 26.2044' E	thence to
3	534226.40	5224631.44	43° 7.8170' S	147° 25.2482' E	thence to
4	533701.39	5226914.43	43° 6.5849' S	147° 24.8526' E	thence to
1	535003.40	5227221.43	43° 6.4155' S	147° 25.8115' E	

GDA 2020

Zone area

The area of zone 5 is approximately 313.00 hectares.

Maximum leasable area

The maximum leasable area within zone 5 is 230.00 hectares.

Category of fish

The category of fish allowed for culture within zone 5, subject to the provisions of a marine farming licence, is finfish.

Management controls

The management controls for zone 5 are prescribed in Section 3 of this Plan.



3 Management controls

The management controls are prepared in accordance with Section 24 of the *Marine Farming Planning Act 1995*. Management controls must contain any measures necessary to manage and mitigate negative effects that marine farming operations may have within the Plan area.

When one or more of these management controls is inconsistent with any standard or program established in accordance with related legislation and related to marine farming activities (including but not limited to a Biosecurity Program implemented under the *Biosecurity Act 2019*, the Environmental Standard, the conditions of a marine farming or an environmental licence), the Environmental Standard or environmental licence condition shall prevail over the management controls, to the extent of any inconsistency.

3.1 General management controls

All categories of fish

- 3.1.1 Lessees must comply with any written notice or request given by the Secretary and must not undertake, cause or permit another person to undertake an activity contrary to the Secretary's written notice or request.

Finfish

- 3.1.2 Lessees must comply with any written notice or request given by the Director, Environment Protection Authority (EPA) and must not undertake, cause or permit another person to undertake an activity contrary to the Director, EPA's written notice or request.

All categories of fish

- 3.1.3 In these management controls:

'Act' means the *Marine Farming Planning Act 1995*.

'authorised person' means any person authorised as a 'fisheries officer' under the *Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995* or authorised (in writing or otherwise) by the Secretary to conduct the activities required by the Secretary in relation to these management controls.

'biomass' means the weight of farmed finfish held in a given location.

'biosecurity inspector' means an inspector within the meaning of the *Animal Health Act 1995* and includes an 'authorised officer' within the meaning of the *Biosecurity Act 2019*.

'Biosecurity Program' means the Biosecurity Program: Tasmanian Salmonid published by the Secretary, Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (NRE Tas) under the *Biosecurity Act 2019*, or any Program that supersedes the Biosecurity Program, regardless of whether it has the same name.

'Chief Veterinary Officer' has the same meaning as in the *Biosecurity Act 2019*.

'Director, EPA' has the meaning given by section 3 of the *Marine Farming Planning Act 1995*.



'environmental licence' means an environmental licence granted under Division 8 of Part 3 of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*.

'Environmental Standard' means the Standard relating to finfish farming published by the Department, or any regulation that supersedes the Environmental Standard, regardless of whether it has the same name.

'EPA' means the Environment Protection Authority established by section 12 of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*.

'finfish' means as defined in section 3 of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*.

'finfish farming' has the same meaning as section 5C of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*.

'fish' means fish as defined in the *Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995*.

'lessee' means any leaseholder of a marine farming lease, or (if a lease is subleased) any sublease holder of a marine farming lease as granted under Part 4, Division 1 of the *Marine Farming Planning Act 1995*.

'licensed' in relation to finfish farming means authorised under a licence granted under Part 3, Division 8 of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*.

'Marine and Safety Authority' has the meaning given by section 3 of the *Marine Farming Planning Act 1995*.

'marine farming licence' means a marine farming licence issued under Part 4 of the *Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995*.

'notifiable disease' means a List A or List B disease under Part 5 of the *Animal Health Act 1995*.

'Secretary' means the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (NRE Tas) or an employee of NRE Tas acting as the delegate of the Secretary.

'Shellfish Market Access Program (ShellMAP)' means the shellfish quality assurance program for Tasmania, a partnership between the Tasmanian Government, Oysters Tasmania and Seafood Industry Tasmania.

3.2 General controls for all marine farming zones

Finfish only



- 3.2.1 There must be no significant visual, physio-chemical or biological impacts at or extending 35 metres from the boundary of the lease area, unless otherwise specified by the Director, EPA.
- 3.2.2 Lessees must conduct seabed monitoring:
- (a) within the lease area;
 - (b) 35 metres outside the boundary of the lease area; and
 - (c) at any control site(s) in accordance with the requirements specified in the relevant marine farming licence or in the relevant environmental licence.
 - (d) required by an Environmental Standard.
- 3.2.3 Lessees must follow or comply with limits upon the use of a lease area if unacceptable benthic impacts specified in the relevant marine farming licence or environmental licence are identified through routine monitoring.

Shellfish only

- 3.2.4 This management control does not apply to this Plan.
- 3.2.5 This management control does not apply to this Plan.

3.3 Controls relating to nitrogen outputs from finfish farming

- 3.3.1 The Director, EPA may from time to time, determine the total permissible dissolved nitrogen output (TPDNO) within specified periods, attributable to licenced finfish marine farming operations for a specified area.
- 3.3.2 A specified area may constitute:
- (a) an area or multiple areas covered by this Plan; or
 - (b) all the area covered by this Plan.
- 3.3.3 For the purpose of assessing quantities of dissolved nitrogen output attributable to licenced finfish farming, the Director, EPA may use any method that the Director is satisfied delivers a proper measure of total dissolved nitrogen output from finfish farming.
- 3.3.4 On making a determination under 3.3.1, the Director, EPA is to apportion the TPDNO, or a portion of the TPDNO, between the lessees licenced for finfish farming within that specified area.
- 3.3.5 An individual apportionment made under 3.3.4 may be nil.
- 3.3.6 An individual apportionment made under 3.3.4 may be made in respect of two or more lessees, as if they were a single lessee.
- 3.3.7 On the making of an apportionment under 3.3.4, the Director, EPA is to notify each of the lessees (in writing) of the individual apportionment made in respect of that lessee.
- 3.3.8 A lessee notified in accordance with 3.3.7 must comply with that notice.

3.4 Environmental controls relating to carrying capacity

Finfish only



- 3.4.1 The maximum permissible stocking density of salmonid fish is 15 kg/m³ of caged volume, unless otherwise specified in the marine farming licence.
- 3.4.2 Maximum permissible stocking densities for other finfish species may be specified in the conditions of the relevant marine farming licence, environmental licence, or Environmental Standard.
- 3.4.3 Lessees must ensure that farmed areas are fallowed as soon as practicable if gas bubbles are observed rising from the sediment to the surface without physical disturbance of the seabed.
- 3.4.4 Finfish cage nets must be at least one metre clear of the seabed at low tide under normal growing conditions, unless otherwise specified in the relevant marine farming licence.
- 3.4.5 The Director, EPA may from time to time using whatever information the Director, EPA considers appropriate, determine the maximum permissible biomass of finfish that may be stocked within the area covered by this Plan, or any other specified area within the Plan area.
- NOTE: Maximum permissible biomass may relate to an area however described by the Director, EPA, including (without limitation) tonnes per hectare or total tonnes for the Plan area.
- 3.4.6 The Director, EPA is to give notice in writing to any lessees subject to a determination made by the Director, EPA under 3.4.5 and specify the date from which the lessee must comply with the Director, EPA's determination.
- 3.4.7 Compliance with 3.4.5 will be calculated for any point in time, according to the following formula or any other method deemed by the Director, EPA to be equal to or better than.
- (a) Total Biomass (TB) = Total biomass in tonnes of finfish held by lessees, within the determined area at a single point in time.
 - (b) Total Area (TA) = Combined total lease area licenced for the farming of finfish held by lessees, within the determined area at that same point in time.
 - (c) TB/TA must be no greater than the maximum permissible biomass, in tonnes per hectare, as determined by the Director, EPA.

Shellfish only

- 3.4.8 This management control does not apply to this Plan.
- 3.4.9 This management control does not apply to this Plan.
- 3.4.10 This management control does not apply to this Plan.

3.5 Environmental controls relating to monitoring

Finfish only

Baseline environmental survey requirements

- 3.5.1 Lessees must provide a baseline environmental survey to the satisfaction of the Director, EPA. Such a baseline environmental survey must be undertaken prior to the commencement of marine farming operations on those areas:



- (a) where a new lease area is being established;
- (b) when required as a condition of varying or expanding a lease area; or
- (c) where a marine farming licence is varied to allow the farming of another species not addressed by the existing baseline survey for the lease.

NOTE: The Director, EPA will use the information from the baseline environmental survey to assess whether the area to be farmed contains any rare or endangered species or any unusual habitat, and to determine conditions and requirements relating to environmental management.

Environmental monitoring and reporting requirements

- 3.5.2 Environmental data is to be collected at each finfish lease area and analysed to specific standards and in accordance with the requirements for collection, reporting and analysis, as specified in the relevant marine farming licence or environmental licence.
- 3.5.3 Lessees must comply with any environmental monitoring, data analysis, interpretation, auditing and reviewing requirements specified in writing by the Director, EPA or Secretary, at the lessee's expense, using such parties as are approved or nominated by the Director, EPA or Secretary.
- 3.5.4 The Secretary may require from time to time by notice in writing, a lessee (at the lessee's expense) to engage an independent auditor (determined by the Secretary) to undertake an audit (as specified by the Secretary) of a lessee's business records and record keeping practices.
- 3.5.5 An audit undertaken under 3.5.4 may include an assessment of the accuracy and truthfulness of records with respect to the physical parameters being recorded, for the purposes of determining compliance with any management control or licence condition.
- 3.5.6 The Director, EPA may require from time to time by notice in writing, a lessee (at the lessee's expense) to engage a specified consultant, scientific institute or other entity acceptable to the Director, EPA to conduct environmental monitoring and/or modelling in accordance with any requirements of (and to the satisfaction of) the Director, EPA.
- 3.5.7 For leases that have an associated marine farming licence authorising the farming of finfish, lessees must provide to the Secretary on an annual basis (unless exempted in writing by the Secretary) a production planning report for three years in advance, by lease.
- 3.5.8 Lessees or sublessees must keep the following records for each lease area held by the lessee, and retain these records for a period of five years:
 - (a) Daily records capable of demonstrating the:
 - maximum stocking density of finfish in each stocked cage; and
 - maximum biomass of finfish in each stocked cage.
 - (b) The type, origin and dry weight of food placed into the lease area, on a monthly basis.



- (c) The names, quantities and date of use of all chemicals that have been used on the lease area. This must include (but is not confined to) therapeutants, anaesthetics, antibiotics, hormones, pigments, antifoulants, disinfectants and cleansers.
- (d) The location (to a degree of precision to the satisfaction of the Secretary), size and stocking rates of all cages.
- (e) The duration that individual cages are held in a particular location.

3.5.9 Lessees must provide to the Manager, Aquaculture Branch the records detailed under 3.5.8 at the request of the Secretary.

3.5.10 Lessees must notify the Manager, Aquaculture Branch within 48 hours of using any therapeutants, including antibiotics but excluding vaccines. Information provided to the Manager, Aquaculture Branch must include:

- (a) the names of therapeutants (including trade name and concentration of active ingredient).
- (b) the date of use.
- (c) the location (to a degree of precision to the satisfaction of the Secretary) and identification of the specific cage(s) in which therapeutants have been placed.
- (d) the quantities of therapeutants placed into specific cages.

Shellfish only

Baseline environmental survey requirements

3.5.11 This management control does not apply to this Plan.

Environmental monitoring requirements

3.5.12 This management control does not apply to this Plan.

3.5.13 This management control does not apply to this Plan.

3.5.14 This management control does not apply to this Plan.

3.6 Abalone farm audits

3.6.1 This management control does not apply to this Plan.

3.7 Chemical controls

3.7.1 All chemical use must comply with the requirements of the *Agriculture and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Act 1995*.

3.8 Controls on waste

3.8.1 Lessees must dispose of wastes from:

- (a) harvesting;
- (b) processing of produce;
- (c) removal of fouling organisms; and
- (d) production



in accordance with relevant Acts or regulations, and in a manner that the Secretary is satisfied will not cause an unacceptable effect on the ecology of the marine environment or nearby shorelines.

- 3.8.2 All mortalities arising in connection with marine farming operations must be disposed of at a site that has the necessary approvals to receive this material.
- 3.8.3 Licence holders must ensure that blood resulting from the harvesting of finfish is fully contained and not allowed to enter the marine environment, unless authorised in writing by the Chief Veterinary Officer and the Director, EPA.
- 3.8.4 Lessees must ensure that blackwater and greywater resulting from the servicing of marine farming operations is not released into the marine environment, unless otherwise authorised.

3.9 Disease Controls

- 3.9.1 Lessees must notify a biosecurity inspector of any suspicion of a notifiable disease in accordance with the *Animal Health Act 1995*.
- 3.9.2 Lessees must remove dead fish from cages and report mortalities in accordance with any direction from the Secretary or Director, EPA.
- 3.9.3 Lessees must participate in any fish health management plan or fish biosecurity program as directed in writing by the Chief Veterinary Officer or Secretary.
- 3.9.4 In making any application for the grant, renewal or variation of a marine farming licence relating to finfish, a lessee is to provide evidence to the satisfaction of the Secretary of a biosecurity and fish health plan relevant to the species to be farmed and proximity to other marine farming areas.
- 3.9.5 It is a condition of a marine farming licence issued following the provision of evidence under 3.9.4 that the licence holder at all times operates in accordance with that biosecurity and fish health plan.
- 3.9.6 Unless otherwise authorised in writing by the Secretary, a licence holder who farms Atlantic salmon must:
 - 3.9.6.1 maintain physical separation between fish of different year classes at a distance no less than 4km.
 - 3.9.6.2 maintain physical separation between fish of the same year class but stocked outside the “window period” at a distance of no less than 3km.
 - 3.9.6.3 not place Atlantic salmon smolt into a zone if Atlantic salmon of a different year class have been held within 4km of that zone at any time within the previous eight (8) weeks.
 - 3.9.6.4 not place Atlantic salmon into a zone if Atlantic salmon of a different year class have been held within 4km of that zone at any time within the previous six (6) weeks.
- 3.9.7 The Secretary may, from time to time, determine an area to be a single year class area for one or more species of fish.



- 3.9.8 Upon making a determination under 3.9.7, the Secretary is to notify any leaseholders within the area that is the subject of the determination or, if a relevant lease is subleased, any sub-lessees, of the determination.
- 3.9.9 A leaseholder or, if a lease is sub-leased, any sub-lessees notified in accordance with 3.9.8 must not possess more than one year class of a relevant fish species within that single year class area.
- 3.9.10 A leaseholder, or if a lease is sub-leased, any sub-lessees notified in accordance with 3.9.8 must only introduce relevant fish to the lease area during any period specified by the Secretary.
- 3.9.11 A leaseholder, or if a lease is sub-leased, any sub-lessees notified in accordance with 3.9.8 must remove all relevant fish from the lease area before any date specified by the Secretary.
- 3.9.12 The Secretary is to ensure that any determinations under this management control have regard to and are coordinated with any adjacent marine farming development plan areas.
- 3.9.13 For the purposes of these management controls:
- ‘relevant fish’ means any species of fish that is the subject of a determination by the Secretary under 3.9.7.
- ‘single year class area’ means an area determined by the Secretary to be a single year class area under 3.9.7.
- ‘year class’ means those fish first placed into State waters within a calendar year.
- ‘window period’ is the period in which smolt are transferred to the relevant site and is not more than four (4) months.

3.10 Visual controls

- 3.10.1 All marine farming structures and equipment within marine farming lease areas must conform to the following controls:
- (a) All fish cages, buoys, netting and other floating marine farming structures and equipment on state waters (other than that specified for navigational requirements) must be grey to black in colour or be any other colour that is specified in the relevant marine farming licence.
 - (b) Marine farming structures and equipment must be low in profile and be of a uniform size and shape to the satisfaction of the Secretary. The Secretary will determine what constitutes a low profile and uniform size and shape.
 - (c) Posts on each section of racking on intertidal lease areas are to be of uniform height above sea level.
 - (d) Row markers on intertidal lease areas are to be of uniform height above sea level.
 - (e) The lease area must be kept neat and tidy to a standard acceptable to the Secretary.
 - (f) Lessees are to ensure (to the satisfaction of the Director, EPA) that light generated from marine farming operations does not create a nuisance.



3.11 Access controls

- 3.11.1 Lessees must mark the external boundaries of the lease area in whatever manner is required by the Secretary and by Marine and Safety Tasmania.
- 3.11.2 Lessees must identify the lease area in a manner specified by the Secretary.
- 3.11.3 Anchors and mooring lines that extend outside the lease area, must be at least five metres below the surface at the boundary of the lease area and must not extend outside a marine farming zone.

3.12 Odour controls

- 3.12.1 Lessees must ensure to the satisfaction of the Director, EPA, that odour generated from marine farming operations does not create an odour nuisance.

3.13 Fish escapes

- 3.13.1 Lessees must not intentionally release into state waters fish of the species authorised in the relevant marine farming licence, unless authorised to do so by that licence.
- 3.13.2 Lessees must report to the Secretary any significant incident of fish escapes within 24 hours of becoming aware of the escape. A significant escape is defined as any loss of licenced species to the marine environment in excess of 500 individuals in a single event.
- 3.13.3 Lessees must recover escaped finfish when and in a manner directed by the Secretary.

3.14 Other controls

- 3.14.1 Lessees must ensure that noise generated from marine farming operations does not create an environmental nuisance.
- 3.14.2 Lessees must maintain marine farming structures and equipment in a serviceable condition on lease areas held by them.
- 3.14.3 Lessees must remove fouling organisms from marine farming equipment, as directed by the Secretary or Director, EPA and in a manner that the Secretary or Director, EPA is satisfied will not cause an unacceptable effect on the ecology of the marine environment or nearby shorelines.
- 3.14.4 Lessees must remove redundant, dilapidated or loose marine farming structures and equipment from state waters, as directed by the Secretary.
- 3.14.5 If any part(s) of marine farming structures or equipment break away from the lease area, lessees must take action as soon as is reasonably possible to recover those structures and equipment and return them to the lease area or otherwise dispose of them in an appropriate manner.
- 3.14.6 Lessees must permit authorised persons (as directed by the Secretary or Director, EPA) to enter into and inspect the lease area at all reasonable times.



- 3.14.7 Lessees must not undertake, cause or permit another person to deliberately interact with wildlife, except in accordance with the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*.
- 3.14.8 Lessees must comply with any operational requirements (notified by the Secretary) in relation to managing, mitigating or avoiding interactions with wildlife, as defined by the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*.
- 3.14.9 The Secretary may from time to time, determine requirements for the marking and monitoring of marine farming equipment.
- 3.14.10 Upon making a determination under 3.14.9, the Secretary is to notify any lessees of the determination.
- 3.14.11 A lessee notified in accordance with 3.14.10 must comply with that notice.
- 3.14.12 Vessels (other than vessels that enter the lease area on a transient or itinerant basis) must not be located within a marine farming lease area, unless authorised under the relevant marine farming licence.
- 3.14.13 A lessee who becomes aware of a potential hazard to navigation must as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the hazard, notify Marine and Safety Tasmania and take any other action directed by Marine and Safety Tasmania and/or considered necessary by the lessee.
- 3.14.14 In the event of the cessation of marine farming where the holder of the environmental licence is unable or unwilling to remediate or monitor the lease area, the Director, EPA may impose a remediation or monitoring plan.
- 3.14.15 In making any application for the grant or renewal of a marine farming licence, a lessee is to provide evidence to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the systems, capabilities and equipment applied or to be applied by the lessee, or sub-lessee are appropriate to the risks associated with occupation or activity under the lease, including (and not limited to), vessels, moorings, preparedness for unexpected events, training and practice, recovery and salvage and any matters, and/or to any standards specified by the Secretary.
- 3.14.16 In making any application for the variation of a marine farming licence to authorise a vessel under 3.14.12, a lessee is to provide evidence to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the systems, capabilities and equipment applied or to be applied by the lessee, or sub-lessee are appropriate to the risks associated with location of the relevant vessel within the lease area, including (and not limited to) preparedness for unexpected events, training and practice, recovery and salvage and any matters, and/or to any standards specified by the Secretary.
- 3.14.17 It is a condition of a marine farming licence issued following the provision of evidence under 3.14.15 and/or varied following the provision of evidence under 3.14.16, that the licence holder at all times maintains the systems, capabilities and equipment to the standard on which the evidence was based.
- 3.14.18 For the purpose of assessing compliance with 3.14.17, the Secretary may require from time to time, by notice in writing, a licence holder, at the licence holder's expense, to engage a specified person or other entity acceptable to the Secretary, to review the systems, capabilities and equipment applied at that time or any earlier time



and provide an opinion as to whether they meet or met the standard on which the evidence was based.

3.15 Special Management Controls

3.15.1 Zone 1, 2, 3 and 4 – (south of Trumpeter Bay)

3.15.1.1 Within zone 1, 2, 3, or 4, an area or areas that, in total, do not exceed 50 ha in each zone, are to be known as the farmed areas. The farmed areas may be defined by co-ordinates, physical markers visible on the water surface or as otherwise specified in the relevant marine farming licence.

3.15.1.2 Within zone 1, 2, 3 or 4, the lessee is to ensure that all marine farming equipment is contained within the farmed area(s), unless otherwise specified in the relevant marine farming licence.

Marine farming equipment is contained in the farmed area if:

- (a) Equipment that is present on or above the water surface is only in the farmed area;
- (b) Equipment that is less than 5 metres below the surface of the water is only in the farmed area.

3.15.1.3 The lessee must mark any area or marine farming equipment within zone 1, 2, 3 or 4 in whatever manner is required by the Secretary and by the Marine and Safety Authority.

3.15.1.4 The leaseholder of any marine farming lease allocated within the zone 1, 2, 3 or 4 shall provide unrestricted access to the public to that section of the lease that is not:

- (a) the farmed area; and
- (b) any other area specified in the relevant marine farming licence.





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