

ANNEX 1 Members of Industry CoGP Working Group (WG)

The CoGP Working Group composition is listed in the table below:

Organisation	Representative	Notes
Independent Salmon Producers	Ralph Baillie	Chairman of the WG
FSAP	Richard Slaski	Secretariat for the WG and the COGP Project
SQS	Graeme Dear, Jean Balfour & John Webster	
SSFA	David Sandison	
BTA	Jane Davis, and formerly the late Niall Bromage	
BMFA	Derek Robertson	
WIAA	Alan Anderson	Non-association member liaison
OFFA	Robin Miller	
Independent	Felicity Huntingford	Prof. Huntingford acted as a non-industry observer and advisor

In addition to the members of the Working Group, small section-by-section drafting groups were established, and other experts were invited to collaborate on these. Special thanks are due to:

- Pauline Munro, FRS Aberdeen (who also regularly joined the Working Group in the latter stages of preparation of this CoGP)
- Andy Rosie, SEPA
- Douglas Sinclair, SEPA
- Dave Wyman, SEERAD
- Ron Stagg, FRS
- Brian Simpson, SQS
- Randolph Richards, IOA
- Paul Shave, SEERAD
- Niall MacDonald, UKASTA
- Nick Bradbury, UKASTA

In the latter stages of the preparation of this CoGP, Carrol Herbertson (SEERAD) added her significant organisational skills to the process, for which the authors and other Working Group members are most grateful.

ANNEX 2 A Glossary of Terms

Biosecurity:	a health plan or measures designed to protect a population from transmissible infectious diseases ¹
Disinfection:	as applied to pumped seawater installations is the treatment of seawater to inactivate agents capable of causing disease in fish
Documented risk assessment:	in the cases relating to fish health, the documented risk assessment should be based on Annex 9 (OIE). In all other cases a simplified risk assessment covering relevant aspects of the risks and the decisions taken is sufficient
EN 45011:	European Standard for bodies operating product certification systems.
Fallowing:	practice of leaving cages empty of fish for a period of time.
FAO:	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, based in Rome, which monitors food resources, including fish world-wide, and provides independent scientific assessments of the status of individual fish stocks.
Hazard Analysis & Critical Control Points (HACCP):	food safety hazard analysis system.
ISO 14001:	International Standards Organisation quality standards for environmental management systems.
Non-native:	a species that does not originate in Scotland and which has been introduced from other parts of the world by humans, either deliberately or accidentally.
Salmonid:	members of the salmon family.
Sea lice:	<i>Lepeoptheirus salmonis</i> Krøyer and <i>Caligus elongatus</i> Nordmann, natural marine ectoparasites of salmon.
Sustainable development:	development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
transgenic:	containing genetic material introduced from another species by techniques of genetic engineering.

¹ The Dictionary of Veterinary Epidemiology

ANNEX 3 Other Codes and Guides

The following existing codes or guides were consulted during the preparation of this CoGP:

- A Code of Practice to Avoid and Minimise the Impact of Infectious Salmon Anaemia (ISA)
<http://www.scottishsalmon.co.uk/pdfs/isa.pdf>
- The Shetland Salmon Farmers Association Code of Best Practice
http://www.fishuk.net/~fishuk.net/public_html/ssfa/download/form.htm
- The British Trout Association Code of Practice
<http://www.britishtROUT.co.uk/bta.htm>
- The Federation of European Aquaculture Producers Code of Conduct
<http://www.feap.info/FileLibrary/6/FEAP%20Code%20of%20Conduct.pdf>
- The SQS Predator Code of Practice
<http://www.scottishsalmon.co.uk/pdfs/pred.pdf>
- The SQS Environmental Management Guidance Manual
<http://www.scottishsalmon.co.uk/pdfs/ems.pdf>
- SQS/SSFA Code of Practice on Containment
<http://www.scottishsalmon.co.uk/pdfs/contain.pdf>
- Gyrodactylus Code of Practice
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/publications/pubcat/ag.htm#k4>
- FAO Sustainable Aquaculture
<ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/006/ad351e/AD351e00.pdf>
- SQS Sealice
<http://www.scottishsalmon.co.uk/pdfs/sealice.pdf>
- VMD Code of Practice for Veterinary Medicines
<http://www.vmd.gov.uk/general/publications/codeofpractice.pdf>
- FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
<http://www.fao.org/fi/agreem/codecond/codecon.asp>
- British Columbia Salmon Farmers Association Code of Practice
<http://www.salmonfarmers.org/industry/code.html>
- Health and Safety on Floating Fish Farm Installations
<http://www.hse.gov.uk>
- Electrical Installations on and About Sea and Inland Water Located Fish Farms

ANNEX 4 A Generic Veterinary Health Plan (VHP)

AWAITING INPUT

ANNEX 5 Wellboat Section of ISA Code of Practice

What are the risks from wellboats?

It is recognised that the biggest risk associated with the use of wellboats lies with contamination from the fish they carry rather than the wellboats. The highest risks arise from those areas of the boat that come into direct contact with the fish and are the hardest to clean, such as pumps, intakes and outlet grids.

How are these risks minimised?

Cleaning and disinfection procedure for wellboats

The cleaning and disinfection procedure for wellboats has three stages. The requirement for different stages will depend on operational circumstances as indicated in Table 1. The most rigorous protocols are required when leaving a Surveillance Zone for a new area, leaving a confirmed or suspicious site, and on entry to Scottish waters.

Table 1
Disinfection stages required for wellboats under different operating circumstances.

Operational circumstance	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Arriving from outwith UK waters other than from EU waters with equivalent zone status*	X	X	X
Operating within a Surveillance Zone	X		
Leaving a Surveillance Zone on shuttle returns	X		
Leaving a confirmed or suspicious site for any location	X	X	X
Leaving a Surveillance Zone for a new operating location	X	X	X
Operating between sites on shuttle returns	X		
Leaving an existing site to start at a new site	X	X	
General deliveries (non-fish)	X		

NB not all sites will have equal status within a Surveillance Zone

Note: Stage 3 disinfection may be optional in the case of Leaving a Surveillance Zone, or a confirmed or suspicious site if a self-polishing type anti foulant paint is used on the hull, and the hull is foulant-free.

Stage 1 (daily hygiene when working with fish)

Brush/clean solids from all surfaces.

Hot-water pressure clean (with detergent) the following areas:

- deck;
- wells;
- equipment;
- protective clothing;
- pumps.

Follow the instructions given in the Disinfection Guide.²

Stage 2

Complete Stage 1 and carry out the following additional tasks:

- internally inspect and disinfect the fish pump** and remove and clean all organic material from it before carrying out the normal disinfection procedure;
- steam clean and disinfect with iodophor or other effective substances, the deck, well and hull above the waterline;
- complete the checklist (Appendix I)
- sign the checklist (Appendix I) with duplicates for each party. Copies should be retained at reception site for
- auditing.

Stage 3

Complete all of Stages 1 and 2 and carry out the following additional task:

- Slip the vessel, clean and disinfect the hull below the waterline.
- Every wellboat operator should carry out an assessment of the design of each of their wellboats, with regard to the practicalities of efficient cleaning and disinfection. Each wellboat should have its own Copy of the current edition of the SDP₂, including any supplements, to take account of particular design features;
- Bus stop deliveries/collections are recognised to present a risk of disease transmission and should be subject to a documented risk assessment and agreement with all other operators within the same coastal management area. Where a wellboat has delivered fish to or collected fish from a site already containing fish, it should not then proceed directly to another farm.
- Wellboats must travel closed (i.e. with no water exchange) when located within 5km of any fin fish farm site;
- Ballast water must not be discharged within 5km or one tidal excursion (whichever is greater) of a farm site. This means that ballasting and pump cleaning need to be part of a vessel's passage plan, and are sequential operations;
- Compliance with the above procedures should be audited by the receiving site management using the wellboat movement records, the disinfection logs and the corresponding fish movement records.

The design of pumps **must enable routine inspection and disinfection to take place.

* As defined in Directive 91/67/EEC

ANNEX 6 Fish Health Legislation

Note that the following list of legal instruments is not necessarily exhaustive, but does include the main instruments which pertain to aquaculture in Scotland and the EU.

A5.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

The Diseases of Fish Acts 1937 and 1983

Certain diseases of fish are made notifiable under the Diseases of Fish Acts. The Acts provide for powers to designate areas where there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the inland or marine waters are, or may become, infected with a notifiable disease. A Thirty Day Notice (TDN) or a Designated Area Order (DAO) made under these Acts prohibits the movement of live fish, or eggs of fish, into or out of a fish farm without the permission of the Scottish Ministers.

The Registration of Fish Farming and Shellfish Farming Businesses Order 1985

The Registration of Fish Farming and Shellfish Farming Businesses Order 1985 places an obligation on fish and shellfish farmers to register their business with the official service (FRS), keep certain records and make them available for inspection. The Order is amended by The Registration of Fish farming and Shellfish Farming Businesses Amendment (Scotland) Order 2002 which requires that any person who farms fish must notify the Scottish Ministers of any circumstances which have resulted in an escape of fish.

The Prohibition of Keeping or Release of Live Fish (Specified Species) (Scotland) Order 2003

It is an offence to keep or release any fish of the species listed in the schedules to the Prohibition of Keeping or Release of Live Fish (Specified Species) (Scotland) Order without a licence granted by the Scottish Ministers.

The Animal By-Products Order 1999

The Animal By-Products Order provides a definition of high risk and low risk material and prescribes the appropriate methods of disposal of such material. High risk material includes fish that have died but were not slaughtered for human consumption. High risk material must be disposed of by rendering, incineration or, in exceptional circumstances only, burial.

The Fish Health Regulations 1997

The Fish Health Regulations implement Council Directive 91/67/EEC concerning the animal health conditions governing the placing on the market of aquaculture animals and products. The Regulations are amended by The Fish Health Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2002. It is an offence to market aquaculture animals that show clinical signs of disease on the day of loading or that are destined for destruction or slaughter under a scheme for the eradication of certain diseases. Aquaculture animals must be transported such that the duration of the journey is as short as possible. The means of transport must be cleaned and disinfected prior to dispatch and no water should escape from the vehicle if the animals are transported overland, unless the transport water is changed at an approved water station. Consignments of aquaculture animals must be accompanied by identification that enables the farm of origin to be traced and a movement document (for movements within the European Community). The Fish Health Regulations provide powers for veterinary inspectors to conduct inspections and take samples and to require the slaughter of aquaculture animals and disinfection of equipment if the result of a test for the presence of certain diseases is positive.

The Diseases of Fish (Control) Regulations 1994

The Diseases of Fish (Control) Regulations implement Council Directive 93/53/EEC introducing minimum Community measures for the control of certain fish diseases. The Regulations describe the control measures to be applied in the event of the suspicion or confirmation of the presence of certain diseases of aquaculture animals. They are amended by The Disease of Fish (Control) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2000, which allow for the withdrawal of fish infected with infectious salmon anaemia (ISA) and the use of otherwise prohibited vaccines for ISA in accordance with approved schemes.

The Animals and Animal Products (Import and Export) (Scotland) Regulations 2000

Any person importing live fish or shellfish from a third (non-EU) country must obtain a licence from the official service (FRS). Import consignments from third countries must be cleared at a Border Inspection Post (BIP) and must be accompanied by the appropriate health certificates. One working day's notice must be given to the official veterinarian of the BIP through which the consignment is to be imported. Export consignments must be accompanied by an export health certificate. The Animals and Animal Products (Import and Export) (Scotland) Regulations provide for powers for veterinary inspectors to inspect import consignments and associated documentation and to issue notices requiring the isolation and detention or slaughter of animals, or the destruction of animal products, in specified circumstances. For example, where a veterinary inspector knows of, or has reason to suspect, any cause likely to constitute a serious hazard to animals or humans.

The Importation of Salmonid Viscera Order 1986

It is an offence to import any viscera of fish of the family Salmonidae, whether or not detached from dead fish, without a licence.

A5.2 EC LEGISLATION

Details of all the EC legislation pertaining to fish health, including links to the documents, can be obtained at http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/animal/index_en.htm. Extracts are provided below.

Trade and imports of aquaculture animals

In the field of aquaculture, the relevant legislation governs any placing on the market within each Member State, the intra-community trade (i.e. trade between Member States) and imports into the European Union. In general terms, this means that aquaculture animals and products from both within the EU and from third countries must broadly fulfil similar animal health requirements before they can be moved across national borders. The animal health conditions governing the placing on the market of aquaculture animals and products are defined in [Council Directive 91/67/EC](#) of 28 January 1991. This Directive has been amended several times in order to update our legislation to new situations and new scientific knowledge.

Because the animal health situation is not the same throughout the territory of the Community, the movement regulations are based on the concept of approved (disease free) zones and farms for list II diseases in Annex A of Directive 91/67/EC. The Directive lays down the criteria and procedures for the granting, maintenance, suspension, restoration and withdrawal of approval of such zones and farms as well as certification requirements for movement into disease free zones/farms. It also contains rules governing import from third countries.

The diseases and susceptible fish/ mollusc species covered by the Directive are categorised in three lists. List I disease (Infectious Salmon Anaemia - ISA) is considered exotic in the Community and fish infected with such disease are killed and destroyed as

soon as possible to prevent the spread of the disease. Where fish are suspected of being infected or infected with a list I disease, movement of fish, whether dead or alive, eggs and gametes are not allowed without the authorisation of the official service.

List II diseases are important endemic diseases that should be contained and eradicated in the long term. List III diseases are less severe diseases. A Member State can apply for additional guarantees to control the spread of fish diseases listed in list III to the Directive. It can either apply for a control programme or status as free for one or more of the enlisted diseases.

Relevant Commission Decisions

[Commission Decision 2003/390/EC](#) of 23 May 2003 establishing special conditions for placing on the market of aquaculture animal species considered not susceptible to certain diseases and the products thereof.

Additional guarantees List III diseases

[Commission Decision 2004/453/EC](#) of 29 April 2004 implementing Council Directive 91/67/EEC as regards measures against certain diseases in aquaculture animals.

Rules governing importation from third countries

[Commission Decision 2003/858/EC](#) of 21 November 2003 laying down the animal health conditions and certification requirements for imports of live fish, their eggs and gametes intended for farming, and live fish of aquaculture origin and products thereof intended for human consumption. As amended by Commission Decision [2004/454/EC](#)

[Commission Decision 2003/804/EC](#) of 14 November 2003 laying down the animal health conditions and certification requirements for imports of molluscs, their eggs and gametes for further growth, fattening, relaying or human consumption. As amended by [Commission Decision 2004/319/EC](#) of 30 March 2004.

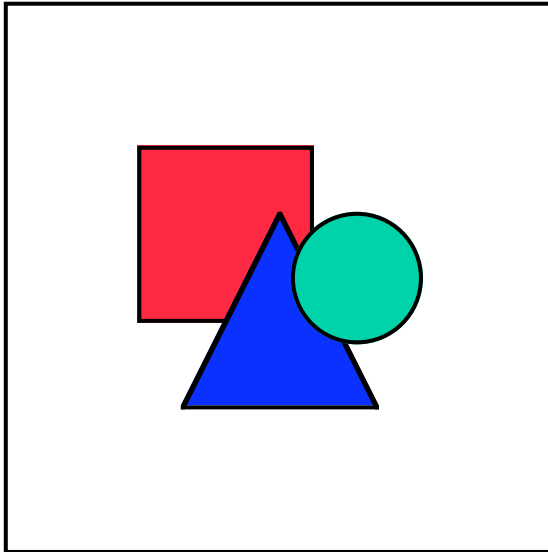
Safeguard measures

[Council Directive 97/78/EC](#) and [Council Directive 91/496/EEC](#) lays down provisions that allow Member States or the Commission to take immediate action in the event that an outbreak of a disease presents a serious threat to animal or public health. Action taken can include the suspension of imports from all or part of the territory concerned or the adoption of special conditions in respect to products from the territory.

[Commission decision 2003/71/EC](#) of 29 January 2003 on certain protective measures in respect of infectious salmon anaemia in salmonids in the Faeroe Islands. As amended by [Commission Decision 2004/160/EC](#) of 16 February 2004.

Minimum Community measures for the control of certain fish diseases

The minimum Community measures for the control of the fish diseases referred to in list I and II of Annex A to Directive 91/67/EEC are laid down in [Council Directive](#)



[93/53/EEC](#)

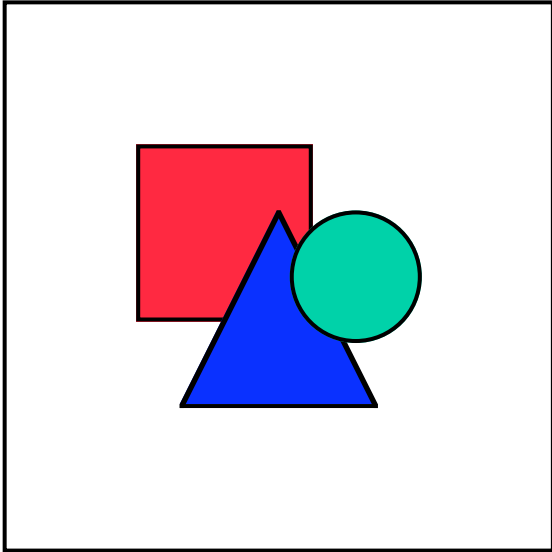
of 24 June 1993. This Directive has been amended several times in order to update the legislation to new situations and new scientific knowledge. The diseases are categorised in three lists.

When fish on a farm are suspected of being infected with a list I disease, infectious salmon anaemia (ISA), the official services in the Member States must initiate official investigations to confirm or rule out the presence of the disease. No movement of fish, whether dead or alive, eggs and gametes are allowed without the authorisation of the official service. When the presence of the disease is confirmed, fish infected with the disease are killed and destroyed as soon as possible to prevent the spread of the disease. Member States must have contingency plans for List I diseases.

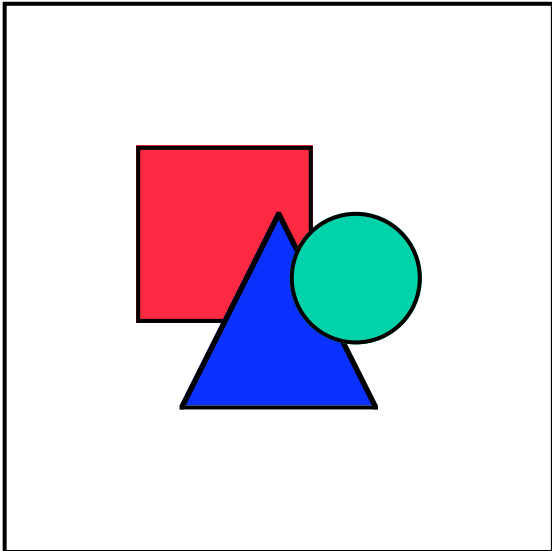
List II diseases are important endemic diseases that should be contained and eradicated in the long term. Where fish are suspected of being infected or infected with a list II disease, i.e. viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS) and infectious haematopoietic necrosis (IHN), an official investigation must be initiated to confirm or rule out the presence of the disease. Approved farms and zones will lose their status as free from the disease until it is proven that the disease is eradicated. All farms rearing or keeping fish susceptible to list I or list II disease must be registered by the official service and keep record of mortality and the movement into and out of the farm.

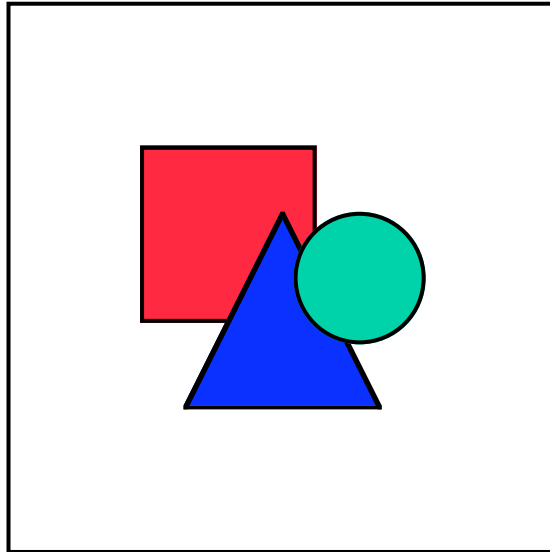
Relevant Commission Decisions

[Commission Decision 2003/466/EC](#) of 13 June establishing criteria for zoning and official surveillance following suspicion or confirmation of the presence of infectious salmon anaemia (ISA).



[Commission Decision 2001/183/EC](#) of 22 February 2001 laying down the sampling plans and diagnostic methods for the detection and confirmation of certain fish diseases and repealing Decision 92/532/EEC.





[Commission Decision 2001/872/EC](#)

of 7
December 2001 approving the schemes submitted by the United Kingdom and Ireland for the withdrawal of all fish in farms infected with infectious salmon anaemia (ISA) virus and repealing Decision 2001/494/EC.

