



Implementation guide

for the Great Sandy Regional Marine Aquaculture Plan



The *Implementation guide for the Great Sandy Regional Marine Aquaculture Plan (Implementation guide)* has been prepared by Fisheries Queensland, a service of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI), in collaboration with the former Department of Tourism, Regional Development and Industry. The project is overseen by an Inter-Agency Working Group and the Aquaculture Inter-Departmental Committee.

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Implementation guide for the Great Sandy Regional Marine Aquaculture Plan – Approved October 2010

This *Implementation guide for the Great Sandy Regional Marine Aquaculture Plan (Implementation guide)* is to be read in conjunction with the *Great Sandy Regional Marine Aquaculture Plan (GSRMAP)*.

Purpose of the *Implementation guide*

Section 4.6.1 of the GSRMAP identifies broad management outcomes for aquaculture activities in the Great Sandy region. These management outcomes are reproduced below in the summary table.

Section 5.0 of the GSRMAP describes the implementation process to ensure the management outcomes are achieved through specific Assessment Criteria and Conditions of Approval.

This *Implementation guide* describes the Assessment Criteria and Conditions of Approval in detail.

Assessment criteria

Assessment criteria are examined prior to issue of an approval (to determine whether or not it is appropriate to issue a development approval permit (DA) or Resource Allocation Authority (RAA) approval), whereas conditions of approval must be complied with after an approval is issued. Examples of considerations that determine whether or not an approval is issued include: structural design of aquaculture furniture, size and scope of the activity, ability to obtain broodstock from appropriate areas, etc.

Standard conditions

Specific conditions for each of the identified management outcomes are detailed in the main table of the *Implementation guide*. These conditions have been derived from the following sources:

- conditions for DA imposed by DEEDI for aquaculture relevant to the Great Sandy region
- conditions for RAA imposed by DEEDI for aquaculture relevant to the Great Sandy region
- conditions for Marine Park Permit imposed by the Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM)
- approvals issued under the *Environment Protection and Biosecurity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) by the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (SEWPAC).

Non-standard conditions

Special conditions are placed on an activity where they are necessary to adequately manage risk.

The standard conditions described in the main table of the *Implementation guide* cover the types of aquaculture currently being undertaken in Queensland. However, the aquaculture industry is characterised by continuous innovation, so it is expected that novel systems or new species may be attempted in the future, and these may require different conditions. The reasons for the addition of new conditions or alteration of standard conditions must be fully described and justified at the time of alteration.

Summary table – Management outcomes adopted for the GSRMAP

Refer to Section 4.6.1 of the GSRMAP

Table 6. Management outcomes adopted for the GSRMAP		
	Specific management outcomes	Responsible Agency
M1	Size, extent and location of aquaculture activities are controlled.	DEEDI, DERM
M2	Pilot-scale activities ¹ are undertaken on a trial basis and restricted to a pilot scope, with scaling up dependent upon performance results.	DEEDI, DERM
M3	The aquaculture area is maintained in good condition.	DEEDI
M4	No hazardous or inappropriate structures in the aquaculture area. Equipment should be to industry standard ² , or better in terms of meeting management outcomes.	DEEDI
M5	The Queensland Government is indemnified.	DEEDI, DERM
M6	All structures and vessels associated with the aquaculture activity are clearly marked.	DEEDI
M7	Adequate records are kept and made available to the Queensland Government.	DEEDI, DERM
M8a	Any impacts to the surrounding ecosystem from disease resulting from aquaculture activities are minimised.	DEEDI
M8b	Any impacts to natural genetic stock resulting from introduction of non-endemic genetic stock or from release of hatchery-reared stock (which may have lowered genetic diversity) are minimised.	DEEDI
M9	Aquaculture activities are managed so as to minimise the risk of accidental introduction of pest species.	DEEDI, DERM
M10	Sediment removal or cleaning procedures (eg. defouling of structures and stock) are undertaken so as to minimise impacts to water quality.	DERM
M11	Monitoring, incident reporting, and/or assessment of potential impacts are undertaken where appropriate ³ .	DEEDI, DERM
M12	Structures are designed and maintained so as to minimise potential for impact on megafauna.	DEEDI, DERM
M13	Any product intended for human consumption is managed so as to avoid human health risks.	Safe Food, Health, Local Govt, DEEDI
M14	The site is developed according to a Development Covenant/minimum production policy.	DEEDI
M15	Provision is made for sites to be rehabilitated, if necessary.	DEEDI, DERM
M16	Sites are clean and tidy prior to transfer and all structures removed upon cessation, cancellation or surrender of the authority.	DEEDI, DERM
M17	The approval holder has taken all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure the activity does not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage.	DA information
M18	Impacts to the seabed are minimised.	DEEDI

¹ If an activity varies from industry standard and/or DEEDI considers that the risk could be higher than industry standard, the activity will be restricted to pilot-scale, with scaling-up dependent on performance during the trial phase.

² The term 'industry standard structures' means 'aquaculture furniture which has industry acceptance and/or DEEDI authorisation'.

³ For more detail refer to section 4.7 of the GSRMAP.

Table of assessment criteria and standard conditions that address management outcomes adopted for the GSRMAP

Management Outcome	Applicable systems	No.	Details
(M1) Size, extent and location of aquaculture activities are controlled			
Assessment Criteria	All marine aquaculture	AC1	The area applied for must be a site designated as an aquaculture area within the Great Sandy Regional Marine Aquaculture Plan.
		AC2	The activity must be the same as the site's designation or better in terms of meeting management outcomes (for example, a modified design that presents less environmental impact).
		AC3	If tenure over the site of the works is required by the relevant Port Authority or the Department of Natural Resources and Water, the constructing authority shall, before using the works for any purpose, obtain a lease, licence or permit to occupy over the site of the works from the relevant Port Authority or the Department of Natural Resources and Water.
Conditions of DA/RAA	All marine aquaculture	CA1	The development approval authorises activities within an approved aquaculture area of ___ hectares as defined and described on plan number ___ (site number ___ of the GSRMAP).
		CA2	Aquaculture authorised under this approval is limited by the following ___ [GPS coordinates]___.
		CA3	The approval holder is authorised to conduct aquaculture on and harvest the following approved species _____.
		CA4	Under this approval, aquaculture fisheries resources must not be released into Queensland waters other than those waters approved under this development approval.
		CA5	This development approval authorises persons identified by the approval holder to assist in aquaculture activities on the approved area.
		CA6	The Development Approval is issued in perpetuity.
		CA7	The Resource Allocation Authority is issued for the period ___ [date,month,year] ___ until ___ [date,month,year] ___ ⁴
	All ranching	CA8	Timing/commencement of activity (e.g. seeding, harvesting) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting must not occur during the period from ___ [date,month,year] ___ to ___ [date,month,year] ___ each year. The approval holder must trawl the approved area maximum of ___ passes only over the seabed for the given harvest period of any year.
		CA9	Aquaculture furniture must not be placed within the boundaries of the approved aquaculture area.

⁴ Total of 30 years or 3 years for a pilot scale activity (refer to GSRMAP section 5.3)

Management Outcome	Applicable systems	No.	Details
(M2) Pilot-scale activities⁵ are undertaken on a trial basis and restricted to a pilot scope, with scaling up dependent upon performance results			
Assessment Criteria	Pilot scale activities	AC4	If the activity varies from industry standard ⁶ and DEEDI considers that the risk could be higher than industry standard, the activity must be undertaken on a pilot scale, with scaling-up dependent on review of the pilot monitoring program.
		AC5	A specific pilot plan and monitoring program must be developed to the satisfaction of DEEDI. (Refer to the GSRMAP Section 4.7).
Conditions of DA/RAA	Pilot scale activities	CA10	This resource allocation authority is issued for a period of 3 years.
		CA11	This development approval only authorises the nominated species to be placed within the coordinates as specified on the aquaculture area map which equates to a [____] hectare area, any further development will be subject to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review by DEEDI of the pilot scale monitoring program Review by DEEDI of the milestone reports in the pilot scale production plan.
(M3) The aquaculture area is maintained in good condition			
Conditions of DA/RAA	All marine aquaculture	CA12	The authorised area and markers defining the area must be kept in good condition and free from waste material and debris.
	All structures (rack, line)	CA13	All excess furniture and equipment, unwanted, discarded debris, rubbish and other waste material is to be removed from the aquaculture area and disposed of in accordance with local government guidelines for disposal of refuse as part of the regular maintenance of each aquaculture area.
(M4) No hazardous or inappropriate structures in the aquaculture area. Equipment should be to industry standard⁷, or better in terms of meeting management outcomes.			
Assessment criteria	All marine aquaculture	AC6	<i>Moorings</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimise impacts to the marine environment, riser buoys, sub-surface floats or fore and aft mooring configurations are desirable.
Conditions of DA/RAA	All marine aquaculture	CA14	No hazardous items or materials are to be placed on, or in, the approved aquaculture area in a manner that endangers, or is likely to endanger, a person, a person's property, or the environment.
	All structures (rack, line)	CA15	Storage of furniture and equipment within the aquaculture area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oyster furniture and equipment may be temporarily stored on the oyster area for a maximum period of six months. There is to be no permanent storage of oyster furniture and equipment on the oyster area. Oyster furniture and equipment must be stored on a fixed platform, floating pontoon or designated storage area and must not be stored in the Marine Park directly on the substrate. Oyster areas are not to be used to store equipment that is not directly related to or being used for the oyster operation.
		CA16	Only aquaculture furniture which has industry acceptance and/or DEEDI authorisation is to be used and is to be placed only within the boundaries of the approved aquaculture area. This approval does <i>not</i> authorise the use of structures such as sheds, fences, pontoons, docks or wave walls unless separate written approval has been granted by the relevant authority.

5 If an activity varies from industry standard and/or DEEDI considers that the risk could be higher than industry standard, the activity will be restricted to pilot-scale, with scaling-up dependent on performance during the trial phase.

6 The term 'industry standard structures' means 'aquaculture furniture which has industry acceptance and/or DEEDI authorisation'

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Management Outcome	Applicable systems	No.	Details
(M4) No hazardous or inappropriate structures in the aquaculture area. Equipment should be to industry standard⁸, or better in terms of meeting management outcomes. (cont.)			
Conditions of DA/RAA (cont.)	All structures (rack, line)	CA17	The approval holder must remove any material that is deposited outside of the alignment of the works shown on the approved plans or any debris that falls or is deposited on tidal lands or into tidal waters during the construction of the works.
		CA18	No CCA treated timber is to be used until external surfaces are dry from the CCA treatment process. All treated timber is to be sawn or drilled over a catchment sheet and all off-cuts are to be disposed of to an approved landfill site.
		CA19	The approval holder must ensure that all appropriate measures are taken to prevent the pollution of tidal waters as a result of silt runoff, oil and grease spills from machinery, concrete truck washout and alike. Concrete agitator wash out must only be conducted in a specified area to facilitate the removal of waste concrete from the area to landfill. Wastewater from cleaning equipment shall not discharge directly or in-directly to any watercourse or stormwater system.
		CA20	The approval holder must, within three (3) months of the date of practical completion of the works, submit to the DERM a letter from a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland certifying that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The works (including any other associated works) has been constructed in accordance with the approved drawings and these conditions. • The works: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – are structurally adequate for anticipated usage – comply with all relevant codes — including DERM’s operational policy, <i>Building and engineering standards for tidal works</i>. • The bed and banks of the waterway for a distance of 15 metres around the site of the works is clear of all debris.

8 The term ‘industry standard structures’ means ‘aquaculture furniture which has industry acceptance and/or DEEDI authorisation’.

Management Outcome	Applicable systems	No.	Details
(M4) No hazardous or inappropriate structures in the aquaculture area. Equipment should be to industry standard⁹, or better in terms of meeting management outcomes. (cont.)			
Conditions of DA/RAA (cont.)	Racks	CA21	<p>Cultivation Methods and Rack <i>Furniture</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature of any furniture must be such as to allow the natural systems (e.g. seagrass communities) to retain their integrity. • The furniture must be of a temporary nature and not include fixed structures except for the supporting posts. • All materials used for furniture must be of an inert nature. • The following furniture may be used under the Plan within the Marine Park provided it is appropriately maintained and other than the supporting posts, not placed directly on the substrate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Post and rail furniture used for stick cultivation, tray cultivation, floating cylinders, and rack and basket system. The furniture used for these cultivation methods involve two parallel rails supported by posts at regular intervals driven into the substrate. These rails and posts are commonly constructed using sawn hardwood treated with creosote, radiata pine timber treated with creosote or CCA, galvanised iron, aluminium, PVC or large diameter poly pipe. Where creosote is used to treat timber it must be applied using vacuum-pressure treatment in approved industrial facilities. Refer to section 6.8 for specific requirements for using timber treated with creosote in the Marine Park. The sticks, trays, floating cylinders or baskets are laid across the rails and secured to the structure. –BST longline systems. Bags are suspended by either stainless steel wire coated in plastic or polypropylene wire covered in a sheath of poly pipe, stretched between anchor posts of hardwood, CCA treated timber, galvanised iron, aluminium, PVC or large diameter poly pipe. –Spat batteries. A stick battery consists of sticks of hardwood laid out at regular intervals and nailed to cross beams to form frames which are stacked on top of each other. PVC collecting slats consists of PVC water pipe or plastic slats laid horizontally at regular intervals to form a grid. The spat collecting batteries are laid out on rails in rows and secured by wire or bolts to the rack or suspended from lines stretched between two anchoring points. –Sub-tidal. Various types of furniture can be used to accommodate aquaculture in sub-tidal waters, including trays suspended on buoys or lantern nets. Such furniture would be assessed to ensure impacts on the marine environment are minimal. –Nursery systems. Spat is contained in a series of small mesh baskets or cylinders fixed in position and subject to a continual upwelling of water by means of small air-water lifts.

⁹ The term ‘industry standard structures’ means ‘aquaculture furniture which has industry acceptance and/or DEEDI authorisation’.

Management Outcome	Applicable systems	No.	Details
(M4) No hazardous or inappropriate structures in the aquaculture area. Equipment should be to industry standard¹⁰, or better in terms of meeting management outcomes. (cont.)			
Conditions of DA/RAA (cont.)	Racks (cont.)	CA22	<p><i>Working Platforms</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working platforms may be necessary for farmers to conduct their operations and to store equipment. Each aquaculture area is permitted to have one working platform to assist with operating the aquaculture area and to store equipment. The working platform can be a fixed platform or a floating pontoon and must be located entirely within the boundaries of the aquaculture area. Use of platforms would only be supported for active leases. The working platform and pontoon shall not be used for live aboard accommodation (i.e. not to be used as a dwelling). Any fixed or floating platforms that do not meet the requirements below may still be permitted but will require a marine park assessment and approval. Certified plans are required for the construction of a fixed platform. A fixed platform must be constructed in accordance with the certified plans to ensure that the platform is designed and structurally adequate for the intended location and anticipated usage. Fixed structures must meet the following requirements under the Plan within the marine park: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –a maximum of 40m² in total area –a maximum height of 2.5 metres above the highest astronomical tide –entirely located within the boundaries of the approved aquaculture area. Floating platforms, including barges and pontoons, must meet the following requirements under the Plan within the marine park: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –a maximum of 10 metres in length and 5 metres in width –a maximum height of 2.5 metres above deck level –have an anchoring system that secures the floating pontoon safely –entirely located within the boundaries of the approved aquaculture area. All platforms, whether fixed or floating, must be maintained in a condition amenable to public safety.
		CA23	<p><i>Moorings</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval holders may require buoy moorings at their aquaculture area to moor work platforms and aquaculture vessels. All vessels and pontoons must be moored at an authorised buoy mooring. Aquaculture areas that do not have a fixed platform and are under 5 hectares may have one buoy mooring and aquaculture areas 5 hectares and greater, may have up to two buoy moorings for the purpose of mooring vessels or to anchor floating pontoons.
		CA24	<p><i>Other structures</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other structures including breakwalls, fences, boat ramps and jetties are not to be constructed on aquaculture areas.

¹⁰ The term ‘industry standard structures’ means ‘aquaculture furniture which has industry acceptance and/or DEEDI authorisation’.

Management Outcome	Applicable systems	No.	Details
(M4) No hazardous or inappropriate structures in the aquaculture area. Equipment should be to industry standard¹¹, or better in terms of meeting management outcomes. (cont.)			
Conditions of DA/RAA (cont.)	Racks (cont.)	CA25	<p><i>Treatment processes for timber</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of treated timber for aquaculture furniture within the Marine Park will conform to the following standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Treated timber used in the works must be sourced from a timber treatment plant registered under either the <i>Queensland Timber Utilisation and Marketing Act 1987</i> or the <i>New South Wales Timber Marketing Act 1977</i>, or is treated in accordance with Australian Standard 1604-1993 ‘Timber – Preservation-treated-sawn and round’ –CCA treated timber (including double treated timber) that will be embedded in the substrate or in direct contact with sea water, either permanently or as a result of tidal influence must be withheld from use for a minimum period of 6 weeks after treatment, or demonstrated to more than 99% of Cr (V1) fixed in the timber –All other CCA treated timber used in the works must be completely dry prior to use –Where creosote is used to treat timber (including double treated timber) to be used in the works it must be applied using vacuum-pressure treatment in approved industrial facilities at retention rates specified in the Australian Standard 1604 or the <i>Timber Utilisation and Marketing Act 1987</i>. Timber that is only surface treated with creosote is not acceptable for use in the Marine Park. –All off-cuts and sawdust must be collected and disposed of to an approved landfill site.
(M5) The Queensland Government is indemnified			
Conditions of DA/RAA	All marine aquaculture	CA26	<p>The person operating under this approval must indemnify the State, acting through DEEDI (including agents of the State), from and against any loss, damage or expense arising from any claim, demand, action, suit or proceeding that may be made or brought by any persons against the State in respect of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the death of or injury to any persons • the loss of or damage to any property where such death, injury, loss or damage arises out of or in connection with the approval holder’s activity within the approved area managed by DEEDI and is caused by the negligent act or omission of the approval holder or an employee, member, agent, invitee or client of the approval holder.
(M6) All structures and vessels associated with the aquaculture activity are clearly marked			
Conditions of DA/RAA	All marine aquaculture	CA27	<p>This development approval authorises the use of boat(s) identified as [vessel id___] in aquaculture activities and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the identification must be displayed on each side of the boat above the water line, where it can be clearly seen • the identification letters and numbers must be in block capitals that are a minimum height of 200 mm • the identification must be dark displayed upon a light background or light displayed upon a dark background • the identification is to be kept legible and conspicuously displayed on the boat(s).

¹¹ The term ‘industry standard structures’ means ‘aquaculture furniture which has industry acceptance and/or DEEDI authorisation’.

Management Outcome	Applicable systems	No.	Details
(M6) All structures and vessels associated with the aquaculture activity are clearly marked (cont.)			
Conditions of DA/RAA (cont.)	Racks	CA28	<p>Each corner of the approved aquaculture area must be marked with posts as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • secure a corner marker post at the corners of the approved aquaculture area • each corner marker post must display the words ‘approved aquaculture area’ in lettering no less than 25 mm in height, and the [area number] in legible figures no less than 80 mm in height • maintain the corner marker posts and signs in good condition • when necessary the approval holder must replace corner marker posts and signs • the marker posts must be no less than 50 mm in diameter and the tops of the corner marker posts must be no less than 0.5 m above highest astronomical tide • the signs must be retro-reflective, and must be kept legible at all times • intermediate marker posts must be placed on the boundaries of the approved aquaculture area, with the top 0.5 m of intermediate marker posts yellow in colour • where the boundary or boundaries of the approved aquaculture area is not adjacent to a marked boat channel the markers must be no more than 100 m apart along the boundaries of the approved aquaculture area, and where the boundary or boundaries of the approved aquaculture area is adjacent to any boat channel the markers must be no more than 25 m apart.
	Lines	CA29	<p>The approved aquaculture area must be marked with either buoys or posts as determined by the Regional Harbour Master (Queensland Transport). All devices used for marking of the approved area shall be inspected by the licensee at regular intervals, as determined by the Regional Harbour Master, and any repairs or maintenance required is to be carried out promptly to ensure all equipment is maintained in good order and condition at all times. Buoys or posts must have affixed, at all times, an approved DEEDI sign which is retro-reflective, displays the words “Approved Aquaculture Area” in lettering no less than 25 millimetres in height and the allocated area number in lettering no less than 80 millimetres in height. The markers are to be placed with the aid of a Global Positioning System (as per DEEDI Plan [insert number__]) and must be adequately secured to the sea bed to ensure they do not move from their allocated position.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buoys: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – must have positive buoyancy with the sign attached – have a radar reflective capability. • Posts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – must be 50 millimetres in diameter or greater – be a minimum of one (1) metre above the vertical height of the highest astronomical tide.

Management Outcome	Applicable systems	No.	Details
(M7) Adequate records are kept and made available to the Queensland Government			
Conditions of DA/RAA	All marine aquaculture	CA30	An aquaculture production return must be submitted to the Chief Executive of the DEEDI, by close of business on 31 July each year during the term of this development approval. This includes lodging a 'nil return' when no activity has occurred.
		CA31	Any development approval and/or resource allocation authority area, and any associated areas which are used for activities related to the approved aquaculture operation (including processing), and all records relating to the aquaculture activity, must be made available for inspection by an inspector under the <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> during reasonable hours.
		CA32	DEEDI must be informed of any changes to the personal contact details for this development approval within 28 working days.
		CA33	Inspection of approval <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The approval holder must ensure that this approval, or a true copy, is available for inspection by the DEEDI at all times.
		CA34	Notification of commencement of activity (e.g. seeding, harvesting) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The approval holder must advise the DEEDI at least one week prior to commencing seeding and harvesting activities.
		CA35	Vessels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The approval holder must supply a list of vessel names and registration numbers licensed to harvest within the approved area, and any other vessel associated with the approved activity, including research vessels, before commencement of the activity.
	Edible oysters	CA36	For edible oysters. Written records which detail: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> source of stock number of bags placed date of placement exact position on the approved aquaculture area method of holding oysters identification tag of each consignment of oysters date of harvest and destination of oysters on harvest must be maintained for 7 years from the date of harvest and made available for inspection if required by DEEDI.
All ranching	CA37	Any boat exhibiting the symbol _____ and being used for the purposes of aquaculture under this authority, must <ul style="list-style-type: none"> notify the nearest Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol (QBFP) office at least 24 hours prior to any operation to advise when and where the activities will occur and describe the details of the vessel (e.g. boat mark) have a copy of aquaculture approval no. ____ on board at all times. 	

Management Outcome	Applicable systems	No.	Details
(M8a) Any impacts to the surrounding ecosystem from disease resulting from aquaculture activities are minimised			
Provisions of <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i>	All marine aquaculture	Note	The approval holder must comply with the disease notification requirements in section 100 of the <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> – which states that ‘a person who knows or reasonably suspects fishery resources or a fish habitat is showing signs of disease, or knows or reasonably suspects disease may be in fisheries resources or fish habitat, must immediately notify the chief executive or an inspector’.
Assessment Criteria	Edible oysters	AC7	Placement of edible oysters in natural waterways must be according to the standard DEEDI aquaculture translocation policy and DEEDI aquaculture translocation protocols ¹² .
Conditions of DA/RAA	Bivalves	CA38	The movement of bivalves is subject to the DEEDI aquaculture translocation policy and DEEDI aquaculture translocation protocols ¹³ .
	Edible oysters	CA39	No edible oysters must be <i>brought into Queensland</i> from NSW unless an ‘application to allow the translocation of live aquatic animals into and within Queensland form’ (FDU1398) and a statement on disease status from NSW DPI has been completed and a Queensland DEEDI officer has provided written acknowledgement and approval of the aforementioned documentation. The statement from NSW DPI must state that the oysters are coming from an area that is not under investigation for disease. This condition applies to wild spat and to mature oysters for relaying for the purpose of natural depuration. The documentation must be given to the Queensland DEEDI office nearest to the approved aquaculture area, a minimum of 3 working days prior to each shipment, and make such oysters available for inspection ¹⁴ before placement into Queensland waters
		CA40	Oysters from interstate growing areas classified as ‘conditionally restricted in the closed status’ under the ASQAP (Australian Shellfish Quality Assurance Program ¹⁵) operations manual are not permitted to be placed into Queensland waters.
		CA41	Where rock oysters (<i>Saccostrea glomerata</i>) or other edible oysters are brought into Queensland from interstate, each oyster consignment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • must be accompanied by the relevant state’s documentation and approvals (e.g. permit to relocate oysters taken from NSW waters issued by NSW fisheries) • must forward the documentation to DEEDI within 7 working days of import of the oysters into Queensland.

12 Refer to translocation policies and protocols on the DEEDI website: www.dpi.qld.gov.au/fishweb

13 Refer to translocation policies and protocols on the DEEDI website: www.dpi.qld.gov.au/fishweb

14 Inspection of shipments may include checking for the possible presence of Pacific oysters (*Crassostrea gigas*).

15 The *Australian Shellfish Quality Assurance Program (ASQAP) Operations Manual* can be downloaded from the Primary Industries and Resources of South Australia website at: www.pir.sa.gov.au/foodsafety/sasqap

Management Outcome	Applicable systems	No.	Details
(M8a) Any impacts to the surrounding ecosystem from disease resulting from aquaculture activities are minimised (cont.)			
Conditions of DA/RAA (cont.)	Edible oysters (cont.)	CA42	<p>No <i>hatchery reared</i> spat or juvenile oysters may be brought into Queensland from interstate for rearing without a health certificate or pathology report issued by the exporting state's veterinary authority certifying the oyster's health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the certificate or pathology report must state that each batch of spat or juveniles does not show any signs of significant pathogens or lesions • any of the following signs of disease or lesions may be reason for a pathology report not indicating freedom from disease (or absence of significant pathogens or lesions) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –the presence of any virus associated with a lesion (e.g. inclusion bodies or focal necrosis) or a virus known or suspected to be pathogenic to the oyster species; or –the presence of any protozoan associated with an inflammatory or degenerative lesion or a protozoan known or suspected to be pathogenic to the oyster spp (the presence of symbiotic or opportunistic protozoa will not be regarded as a sign of disease); or the presence of metazoan parasites that cause a lesion in the oysters or which are suspected to be pathogenic for the spp in question; or –the presence of a fungal infection that causes lesions or inflammation; or –the presence of unexplained lesions; or –the occurrence of unexplained mortalities in the batch at a level which the certifying pathologist considers unacceptable. <p>After arrival, any unusual clinical signs of mortalities in the stock must be reported immediately to the nearest DEEDI office. If directed by a DEEDI officer, specimens must be forwarded to a veterinary laboratory as directed by the officer.</p>

Management Outcome	Applicable systems	No.	Details
(M8a) Any impacts to the surrounding ecosystem from disease resulting from aquaculture activities are minimised (cont.)			
Conditions of DA/RAA (cont.)	All pearls	CA43	<p>This development approval authorises the culture and keeping of regulated pearl oysters which have been <i>produced by hatchery</i> operations at an approved Queensland or NSW (Akoya pearls <i>Pinctata imbricata</i> only) Aquaculture Area in which is authorised to culture those species.</p> <p>Prior to placement into Queensland waters the holder must submit spat for examination for freedom from disease and provide Fisheries DEEDI with a pathology report (as detailed above) from a DEEDI animal health laboratory or a NATA accredited laboratory for pathology of aquatic animals for each batch of spat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the pathology report must state that each batch of spat does not show any signs of significant pathogens or lesions • any of the following signs of disease or lesions may be reason for a pathology report not indicating freedom from disease (or absence of significant pathogens or lesions) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –the presence of any virus associated with a lesion (e.g. inclusion bodies or focal necrosis) or a virus known or suspected to be pathogenic to pearl oyster species; or –the presence of any protozoan associated with an inflammatory or degenerative lesion or a protozoan known or suspected to be pathogenic to pearl oyster species (the presence of symbiotic or opportunistic protozoa will not be regarded as a sign of disease); or –the presence of metazoan parasites that cause a lesion in the pearl oysters or which are suspected to be pathogenic for the species in question; or –the presence of a fungal infection that causes lesions (e.g. necrosis/ inflammation) in the spat; or –the presence of bacteria associated with lesions or inflammation; or –the presence of <i>Rickettsia</i> associated with lesions or inflammation; or –the presence of unexplained lesions; or –the occurrence of unexplained mortalities in the batch at a level which the certifying pathologist considers unacceptable.

Management Outcome	Applicable systems	No.	Details
(M8a) Any impacts to the surrounding ecosystem from disease resulting from aquaculture activities are minimised (cont.)			
Conditions of DA/RAA (cont.)	Akoya pearls (other pearls only if special permission to bring into Queensland from interstate)	CA44	<p>For Akoya pearls (<i>Pinctada imbricata</i>). This development approval:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. authorises the culture and keeping of regulated pearl oysters which have been produced by hatchery operations at an approved Queensland or NSW (Akoya pearls <i>Pinctata imbricata</i> only) Aquaculture Area in which is authorised to culture those species b. prior to placement into Queensland waters the holder must submit spat for examination for freedom from disease and provide Fisheries DEEDI with a pathology report (as detailed above) from a DEEDI animal health laboratory or a NATA¹⁶ accredited laboratory for pathology of aquatic animals for each batch of spat <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. the pathology report must state that each batch of spat does not show any signs of significant pathogens or lesions ii. any of the following signs of disease or lesions may be reason for a pathology report not indicating freedom from disease (or absence of significant pathogens or lesions) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –the presence of any virus associated with a lesion (e.g. inclusion bodies or focal necrosis) or a virus known or suspected to be pathogenic to pearl oyster species; or –the presence of any protozoan associated with an inflammatory or degenerative lesion or a protozoan known or suspected to be pathogenic to pearl oyster species (the presence of symbiotic or opportunistic protozoa will not be regarded as a sign of disease); or the presence of metazoan parasites that cause a lesion in the pearl oysters or which are suspected to be pathogenic for the species in question; or –the presence of a fungal infection that causes lesions (e.g. necrosis/inflammation) in the spat; or –the presence of bacteria associated with lesions or inflammation; or –the presence of <i>Rickettsia</i> associated with lesions or inflammation; or –the presence of unexplained lesions; or –the occurrence of unexplained mortalities in the batch at a level which the certifying pathologist considers unacceptable.

¹⁶ NATA – National Association of Testing Authorities: www.nata.asn.au/

Management Outcome	Applicable systems	No.	Details
(M8a) Any impacts to the surrounding ecosystem from disease resulting from aquaculture activities are minimised (cont.)			
Conditions of DA/RAA (cont.)	Akoya pearls (cont.)	CA45	<p>The species to be farmed under this approval must not be brought into Queensland for rearing unless an ‘Application to allow the Translocation of Live Aquatic Animals into and within Queensland form’ (FDU1398) and Pathology Report has been completed and a DEEDI officer has provided written acknowledgement and approval of the ‘Details of translocation form’ and the Pathology Report.</p> <p>The ‘Application to allow the Translocation of Live Aquatic Animals into and within Queensland form’ and a signed copy of the Pathology Report (as detailed above) must be given to the DEEDI office nearest to the approved Aquaculture Area, a minimum of three (3) working days prior to all shipments into Queensland. It is a requirement that the pathology report/ health certificate is dated no more than 14 days before shipment date.</p> <p>After arrival, any unusual clinical signs or mortalities in the stock must be reported immediately to the District Officer of the nearest Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol. If directed by a DEEDI officer, specimens must be forwarded to a veterinary laboratory as directed by the officer.</p>
	Pearls other than Akoya ¹⁷	CA46	<p>The species to be farmed under this approval must not be <i>translocated</i> unless an ‘Application to allow the Translocation of Live Aquatic Animals into and within Queensland form’ (FDU1398) and Pathology Report (for hatchery spat only) has been completed and a DEEDI officer has provided written acknowledgement and approval of the ‘Details of translocation form’ and the Pathology Report.</p> <p>The ‘Application to allow the Translocation of Live Aquatic Animals into and within Queensland form’ and a signed copy of the Pathology Report (as detailed above) must be given to the DEEDI office nearest to the approved Aquaculture Area, a minimum of three (3) working days prior to all shipments into Queensland. It is a requirement that the pathology report/ health certificate is dated no more than 14 days before shipment date.</p> <p>After arrival in Queensland, any unusual clinical signs or mortalities in the stock must be reported immediately to the District Officer of the nearest Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol. If directed by a DEEDI officer, specimens must be forwarded to a veterinary laboratory as directed by the officer.</p>
	Sea cucumbers	CA47	<p>For sea cucumbers. Each batch of gherkins (juvenile sea cucumbers) <i>produced from a hatchery</i> will require a pathology report indicating freedom from disease issued by one of DEEDI’s animal health laboratories, or by another NATA accredited laboratory for pathology of aquatic animals, prior to its removal from the facility to an approved grow out site in open water. If necessary DEEDI may require inspection of the stock prior to movement.</p>

¹⁷ Non-Akoya pearl oysters include gold lip oysters (*Pinctada maxima*), black lip oysters (*Pinctada margaritifera*), and penguin oysters (*Pteria penguin*).

Management Outcome	Applicable systems	No.	Details
(M8a) Any impacts to the surrounding ecosystem from disease resulting from aquaculture activities are minimised (cont.)			
Conditions of DA/RAA (cont.)	Sea cucumbers (cont.)	CA48	<p>Approved species must not be <i>brought into Queensland</i> unless an ‘Application to allow the Translocation of Live Aquatic Animals into and within Queensland form’ (FDU1398) and Pathology Report (as detailed above) has been completed and a DEEDI officer has provided written acknowledgement and approval of the ‘Application to allow the Translocation of Live Aquatic Animals into and within Queensland form’ and the Pathology Report.</p> <p>The ‘Application to allow the Translocation of Live Aquatic Animals into and within Queensland form’ and Pathology Report must be given to the DEEDI office nearest to the approved Aquaculture Area, a minimum of three (3) working days prior to all shipments into Queensland.</p>
		CA49	<p>After arrival, any unusual clinical signs or mortalities in the stock must be reported immediately to the nearest DEEDI office. If directed by a DEEDI officer, the approval holder must forward specimens to a veterinary laboratory as directed by the officer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples from each batch of juvenile sea cucumbers must be submitted for examination for freedom from disease at least 7 working days prior to the removal of juvenile sea cucumbers from the hatchery. A total sample of at least 300 juveniles of appropriate size, with a sub-sample to be taken from each of the tanks containing juvenile sea cucumbers, should be fixed in 10% formalin seawater. • Any of the following signs of disease or lesions will be reason for a pathology report not indicating freedom from disease: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –the presence of any virus associated with a lesion (e.g. inclusion bodies or focal necrosis) or a virus known or suspected to be pathogenic to sea cucumber (or holothurian) species; or –the presence of any protozoan associated with an ulceration, inflammatory-like reaction or degenerative lesion or a protozoan known or suspected to be pathogenic to sea cucumber (or holothurian) species (the presence of symbiotic or opportunistic protozoa will not be regarded as a sign of disease); or –the presence of metazoan parasites associated with an ulceration, inflammatory-like reaction, degenerative lesion or atrophy of internal organ or which are suspected to be pathogenic to sea cucumber (or holothurian) species (the presence of symbiotic or commensal metazoa will not be regarded as a sign of disease); or –the presence of a fungal infection that causes lesions (e.g. necrosis or degenerative lesions); or –the presence of bacteria associated with ulceration or degenerative lesions; or –the presence of unexplained lesions; or –the occurrence of unexplained mortalities in the batch at a level which the certifying pathologist considers unacceptable. • A batch of juvenile sea cucumbers without a pathology report indicating freedom from disease cannot be seeded into the wild.

Management Outcome	Applicable systems	No.	Details
(M8a) Any impacts to the surrounding ecosystem from disease resulting from aquaculture activities are minimised (cont.)			
Conditions of DA/RAA (cont.)	Scallops	CA50	For scallops. Each batch of spat produced from a hatchery will require a pathology report indicating freedom from disease issued by one of DEEDI's animal health laboratories, or by another NATA accredited laboratory for pathology of aquatic animals, prior to its removal from the facility to a approved grow out site in open water. If necessary DEEDI may require inspection of the stock prior to movement.
		CA51	Approved species must not be brought into Queensland unless an 'Application to allow the Translocation of Live Aquatic Animals into and within Queensland form' (FDU1398) and Pathology Report (as detailed above) has been completed and a DEEDI officer has provided written acknowledgement and approval of the 'Application to allow the Translocation of Live Aquatic Animals into and within Queensland form' and the Pathology Report. The 'Application to allow the Translocation of Live Aquatic Animals into and within Queensland form' and Pathology Report must be given to the DEEDI office nearest to the approved Aquaculture Area, a minimum of three (3) working days prior to all shipments into Queensland.
		CA52	<p>After arrival, any unusual clinical signs or mortalities in the stock must be reported immediately to the nearest DEEDI office. If directed by a DEEDI officer, the approval holder must forward specimens to a veterinary laboratory as directed by the officer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples from each batch of scallop spat must be submitted for examination for freedom from disease at least 7 working days prior to the removal of spat from the hatchery. A total sample of at least 300 spat of appropriate size, with a sub-sample to be taken from each of the tanks containing spat, should be fixed in 10% formalin seawater. • Any of the following signs of disease or lesions will be reason for a pathology report not indicating freedom from disease: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –the presence of any virus associated with a lesion (e.g. inclusion bodies or focal necrosis) or a virus known or suspected to be pathogenic to scallop species; or –the presence of any protozoan associated with an inflammatory or degenerative lesion or a protozoan known or suspected to be pathogenic to scallop species (the presence of symbiotic or opportunistic protozoa will not be regarded as a sign of disease); or –the presence of metazoan parasites that cause a lesion in the scallops or which are suspected to be pathogenic for the species in question; or –the presence of a fungal infection that causes lesions (e.g. necrosis/ inflammation) in the spat; or –the presence of bacteria associated with lesions or inflammation; or –the presence of Rickettsia associated with lesions or inflammation; or –the presence of unexplained lesions; or –the occurrence of unexplained mortalities in the batch at a level which the certifying pathologist considers unacceptable. • A batch of scallop spat without a pathology report indicating freedom from disease cannot be seeded into the wild. • The aquatic animal pathologist may request a copy of the logbook data relating to the batch to be tested.

Management Outcome	Applicable systems	No.	Details
(M8a) Any impacts to the surrounding ecosystem from disease resulting from aquaculture activities are minimised (cont.)			
Conditions of DA/RAA (cont.)	Scallops (cont.)	CA53	<p>For scallops. The approval holder must ensure:</p> <p>a. any unusually high mortalities or other signs of disease shall be reported to relevant State authorities within 24 hours of any disease event. In such an event, a sample of at least 60 affected live scallops (larvae or spat) shall be immediately fixed in 10% formalin and submitted to the state government’s fish health section for examination. Adult scallops, or scallops greater than 30 mm in shell height should be opened before preserving in the fixative to expose the soft tissues to the formalin</p> <p>b. the hatchery must maintain a daily logbook on each batch of larvae/spat. This should include details of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –source of broodstock used to produce the larvae/spat –estimated numbers of larvae stocked (retained at each culling) –a regular record of size and stage of larvae –a record of date of first and last day of settlement –a record of estimated numbers of settled spat –a record of estimated numbers at the time of sampling for the health certificate –any significant mortalities. <p>c. the hatchery logbooks are stored and maintained by the hatchery for at least two (2) years and be available for inspection by authorised officers from DEEDI.</p>
	Other species	Note	<p>Health certification</p> <p><i>Conditions relating to health certification are usually specific to each species. If a species not mentioned in the above conditions was to be translocated into Queensland, a set of conditions specific to that species would be added.</i></p>
(M8a) Any impacts to the surrounding ecosystem from disease resulting from aquaculture activities are minimised, AND (M8b) Any impacts to natural genetic stock resulting from introduction of non-endemic genetic stock or from release of hatchery-reared stock (which may have lowered genetic diversity) are minimised			
Conditions of DA/RAA	All marine aquaculture	CA54	Fisheries resources that are to be aquacultured and subject to this development approval must not be sold, traded, or given away for the purposes of using for bait. This includes the use of whole fish and any part of the fish.
(M8b) Any impacts to natural genetic stock resulting from introduction of non-endemic genetic stock or from release of hatchery-reared stock (which may have lowered genetic diversity) are minimised			
Assessment Criteria	All marine aquaculture	AC8	<p>An appropriate hatchery breeding protocol must be developed to the satisfaction of DEEDI.</p> <p>For example: (i) spat must be sourced from a number of broodstock such that any release of spat into the wild must be sourced from a minimum of ___ broodstock, (ii) spawners used to generate hatchery-reared spat must only be used for a single hatchery run of spat.</p>

Management Outcome	Applicable systems	No.	Details
(M8b) Any impacts to natural genetic stock resulting from introduction of non-endemic genetic stock or from release of hatchery-reared stock (which may have lowered genetic diversity) are minimised (cont.)			
Assessment Criteria (cont.)	All marine aquaculture (other than edible oysters)	AC9	Animals must not be placed in natural waterways unless they are of the same species and same genetic stock as the resident population of the Great Sandy region.
		AC10	Broodstock/culture stock must be sourced from: a. where possible, from areas no more than 50 kilometres distant from the aquaculture area OR b. if broodstock/culture stock cannot be sourced from areas within this distance, broodstock/culture stock may be sourced from other areas but within the spatial extent of the resident genetic stock. OR c. if the spatial extent of the resident genetic stock is not known, the maximum distance from the aquaculture area within which broodstock/culture stock can be collected will be determined by DEEDI and DERM.
Conditions of DA/RAA	All marine aquaculture	CA55	Any stock, including spat, culture stock and/or broodstock must be sourced, or is to have originated, from stock from ____ (insert location as determined by AC9 and AC10) ____ .
		CA56	The approval holder must comply with the hatchery breeding protocol as follows: ____ (insert protocol as determined by AC7) ____
Conditions of DA/RAA (cont.)	Edible oysters	CA57	Only the rock oyster species (<i>Saccostrea glomerata</i>) can be imported into Queensland as edible oysters, Pacific oysters (<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>) and flat oysters (<i>Ostrea angasi</i>) cannot be brought into Queensland.
	Pearls other than Akoya ¹⁸	CA58	Live pearl oysters are not permitted to be brought into Queensland for placement into Queensland waters or approved aquaculture areas (other than Akoya pearls <i>Pinctada imbricata</i>).
	Akoya pearls	CA59	For pearls. Live Akoya pearl shell (<i>Pinctada imbricata</i>) are permitted to be brought from New South Wales into Queensland for placement into Queensland waters or approved aquaculture area.
	Scallops (ranching)	CA60	Scallops bred for the purpose of release into open water: a. must be sourced from broodstock taken within __ km of the proposed reseeded sites b. spat must be sourced from a number of broodstock, such that any release of spat into the wild must be sourced from a minimum of __ broodstock c. spawners used to generate hatchery-reared spat must only be used for a single hatchery run of spat, and must be killed after spawning.
CA61		For scallops. Scallops bred for the purpose of release into open water: a. must be sourced from broodstock taken from waters between Townsville to the Queensland/New South Wales border b. spat must be sourced from a number of broodstock, such that any release of spat into the wild must be sourced from a minimum of twenty (20) broodstock c. spawners used to generate hatchery-reared spat must only be used for a single hatchery run of spat.	

¹⁸ Non-Akoya pearl oysters include gold lip oysters (*Pinctada maxima*), black lip oysters (*Pinctada margaritifera*), and penguin oysters (*Pteria penguin*).

Management Outcome	Applicable systems	No.	Details
(M8b) Any impacts to natural genetic stock resulting from introduction of non-endemic genetic stock or from release of hatchery-reared stock (which may have lowered genetic diversity) are minimised (cont.)			
Conditions of DA/RAA (cont.)	Scallops (ranching) (cont.)	CA62	This development approval authorises the purchase of broodstock and/or culture stock from the holder of a commercial fishing boat licence, a Commercial Fisher, or holder of any other authority that allows the sale of the approved species
		CA63	Animals released under this authority must be sourced from broodstock taken within the Queensland East Coast area.
		CA64	The Queensland East Coast area is determined to be from Townsville to the Queensland/New South Wales border.
	Sea cucumbers (ranching)	CA65	For sea cucumbers. Animals released under this authority must be sourced from broodstock taken within the Hervey Bay area.
		CA66	Any stock, including spat, culture stock and/or broodstock must be sourced, or is to have originated, from stock from the Hervey Bay area.
		CA67	The Hervey Bay area is determined to be from Sandy Cape to Burnett Heads in the north to Hook Point to Inskip Point in the south, including all coastal waters within these boundaries but excluding any Department of Defence areas.
(M9) Aquaculture activities are managed so as to minimise the accidental introduction of pest species			
Conditions of DA/RAA	Edible oysters	CA68	Oysters must not be brought into Queensland on sticks.
	All structures (i.e. rack, line)	CA69	All Pacific oysters (<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>) identified on the approved aquaculture area must be immediately destroyed. ¹⁹
	Akoya pearls	CA70	For Akoya pearls. Each shipment of Akoya pearl oysters (<i>Pinctada imbricata</i>) must be inspected for the presence of any Pacific oysters (<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>) prior to placement in Queensland waters. Any Pacific oysters identified during the inspection must be destroyed.
(M10) Sediment removal or cleaning procedures (e.g. defouling of structures and stock) are undertaken so as to minimise impacts to water quality.			
Conditions of DA/RAA	All marine aquaculture	CA71	Where aquaculture equipment or product are cleaned on board a vessel or a platform, wastewater and waste generated by cleaning shall be screened to remove solids prior to wash water being discharged to natural waters.
(M11) Monitoring, incident reporting, and/or assessment of potential impacts are undertaken where appropriate²⁰.			
Assessment criteria	Where appropriate (refer to section 4.7 of the GSRMAP)	AC11	A monitoring program must be developed to the satisfaction of DEEDI and DERM (reference section 4.7 of the GSRMAP).
Conditions of DA/RAA	Where appropriate (refer to section 4.7 of the GSRMAP)	CA72	The approval holder must undertake a monitoring program as described in Attachment__ to the Conditions _____ (attachment detailing monitoring program as determined by AC11)___.

¹⁹ Pacific oysters (*Crassostrea gigas*) are considered to be a pest species in Queensland.

²⁰ For more detail refer to section 4.7 of the GSRMAP.

Management Outcome	Applicable systems	No.	Details
(M12) Structures are designed and maintained so as to minimise potential for impact on megafauna			
Assessment criteria	Lines	AC12	Structures must be designed to reduce the risk of entanglement with megafauna
		AC13	Buoy flotation and spacing must have regard to industry standards and current best practice techniques to minimise the risk of megafauna entanglement.
		AC14	An 'entanglement strategy' must be developed to the satisfaction of the DERM to identify risks, management, reporting and corrective actions in relation to wildlife interactions or entangled animals. The entanglement strategy must be developed using information from these sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humpback Whale Recovery Plan: http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/recovery/m-novaeangliae/pubs/m-novaeangliae.pdf • Marine Turtles Recovery Plan: http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/publications/turtle-recovery/pubs/marine-turtles.pdf • Entanglements: Refer to the 'Entanglements' page on the SEWPAC website at www.environment.gov.au • The SEWPAC Cetacean Policy Team on (02) 6274 2130
Conditions of DA/RAA	Lines	CA73	Lines to be kept taut and adequately spaced, with sufficient flotation.
		CA74	Vertical dropper lines must be suspended from a single horizontal line. Multiple horizontal lines between a single set of anchor points are not permitted.
		CA75	Procedures for Dealing with Injured Wildlife or Cetaceans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any wildlife injured within the Marine Park as a result of aquaculture activities must be reported to the DERM Hotline Phone on 1300 130 372. • Any interaction with fauna listed under the EPBC Act must be reported to the Secretary of SEWPAC (includes turtles, dugongs, cetaceans etc). • Any person who 'undertakes an activity that results in the unintentional death, injury...moving, harassment, chasing...(or) marking a cetacean' must notify the Secretary of SEWPAC within seven days of being aware of the results of the activity. <p>Contact details:</p> <p>The Secretary, Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (SEWPAC) GPO Box 787, Canberra ACT 2601 Phone: +61 2 6274 1111, Fax: +61 2 6274 1666 protected.species@environment.gov.au</p> <p>Website for cetacean interaction notifications: Refer to the 'Notification of activities affecting listed species or ecological communities in or on a Commonwealth area' page on the SEWPAC website at www.environment.gov.au.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the event of an entanglement, response measures detailed in the 'entanglement strategy' must be implemented immediately.

Management Outcome	Applicable systems	No.	Details
(M13) Any product intended for human consumption is managed so as to avoid human health risks			
Conditions of DA/RAA	Edible oysters and other shellfish subject to ASQAP	CA76	A water quality and meat sampling program consistent with the operations manual for the Australian Shellfish Quality Assurance Program ²¹ must be maintained at the expense of the approval holder.
Note regarding possible future conditions of DA/RAA	Edible oysters and other shellfish subject to ASQAP	Note	<p>Industry sampling programs to meet ASQAP requirements</p> <p><i>In order to comply with the water quality and meat sampling programs required under ASQAP (see above), industry associations in other regions such as Moreton Bay have organised collaborative sampling programs so that the cost of sampling is spread among members.</i></p> <p><i>At present there is no industry program for the Great Sandy region. When an industry program is in place, additional conditions of approval reflecting the specific details of the program may be added.</i></p> <p><i>In the interim, ASQAP requirements for growers in the Great Sandy region will be met by batch testing before each harvest by individual growers.</i></p>
Note regarding possible future conditions of DA/RAA	Edible oysters and other shellfish subject to ASQAP	Note	<p>Harvesting for human consumption</p> <p>Relaying</p> <p><i>Different marine areas are appropriate for different stages in the shellfish production cycle. Some areas that are suitable for fattening, due to the high nutrient content in the water, are not suitable to harvest from for human consumption. Oyster growers often move (or ‘relay’) their stock to sites with higher water quality for a period of depuration prior to harvest.</i></p> <p>Temporary closures to harvesting</p> <p><i>Certain sites are subject to occasional high levels of nutrients and coliforms after heavy rainfall events, particularly sites that receive runoff from urbanised centres. Since these situations may present a risk to human health, the DEEDI imposes temporary closures to harvesting for certain sites during and after heavy rainfall.</i></p> <p>DEEDI classification of growing areas to facilitate relaying and closures</p> <p><i>In order to facilitate relaying of oyster stock and compliance with food safety requirements, the DEEDI have a system of classifying growing areas for shellfish on a regional basis. Classifications include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>approved (for harvesting)</i> • <i>conditionally approved</i> • <i>conditionally restricted</i> • <i>restricted.</i> <p><i>At present only the Moreton Bay growing region has a classification system in place. The DEEDI is in the process of classifying the potential growing areas in the Great Sandy region. (Note that potential sites under the GSRMAP have been chosen to avoid areas that may be restricted to harvesting or subject to temporary closures).</i></p> <p><i>When a formal classification system has been finalised for the Great Sandy growing region, additional approval conditions relating to (i) relaying of oysters and (ii) closure of sites to harvest may be imposed.</i></p>

21 The Australian Shellfish Quality Assurance Program (ASQAP) Operations Manual can be downloaded from the Primary Industries and Resources of South Australia website at: www.pir.sa.gov.au/foodsafety/sasqap

Management Outcome	Applicable systems	No.	Details
(M14) The site is developed according to a Development Covenant/minimum production policy			
Conditions of DA/RAA	All marine aquaculture (except edible oysters)	CA77	A 'Development Covenant' must be provided within six (6) months which contains clear, identifiable and succinct milestones.
		CA78	Milestone reports as identified in the 'Development Covenant' must be provided at six (6) and twelve (12) months, and then at every twelve (12) month interval. These milestone reports must be sufficiently detailed to allow an evaluation by the Chief Executive or delegate of the ongoing progress of the operation.
	Edible oysters	CA79	For edible oysters. The approval holder must comply with the minimum production levels established in the 'Maximising rock oyster production: management of non-productive oyster areas policy' ²²
(M15) Provision is made for sites to be rehabilitated, if necessary			
Conditions of DA/RAA	All marine aquaculture	CA80	A bond of \$[___insert amount___], in the form of a bank guarantee, is payable within 30 working days of the issue of this Development Approval. This bond will be refunded in full upon cancellation, transfer or surrender of the approval provided that the area is cleaned up to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive. Should the approval holder fail to clean the area within the timeframe specified in the Development Covenant, the whole or part of the bond will be retained to cover the costs of cleaning the area.
(M16) The site must be clean and tidy prior to transfer; and the site must be cleaned up and all structures removed upon cessation, cancellation or surrender of the authority			
Conditions of DA/RAA	All marine aquaculture	CA81	On cessation of the aquaculture operations, cancellation, surrender or prior to any transfer, the area must be clean and tidy. Anything used for the aquaculture activity must be removed and disposed of appropriately upon cessation, cancellation or surrender of the authority. Clean up must be completed within a maximum of three (3) months of cessation of activity, cancellation or surrender.
	All structures (i.e. rack, line)	CA82	In relation to the removal of the existing aquaculture structures, the following conditions shall apply. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The works and other debris located at the site must be completely removed and all material disposed of in an appropriate manner above the level of highest astronomical tide. • The disturbance to the bed and banks of the waterway is to be kept to a minimum. • The bed, banks and immediate surrounds of the site are to be restored to their former condition²³ as nearly as practicable and any excavation made is to be completely backfilled to the existing bed level. • Any material or debris that falls or is deposited on tidal lands during the demolition of the structure must be removed by the constructing authority at its cost and expense prior to the practical completion of the works.

²² 'Maximising rock oyster production: management of non-productive oyster areas policy' may be found at: http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/28_14360.htm

²³ 'Former condition' means devoid of any aquaculture structures or any other material introduced to the site by the approval holder.

Management Outcome	Applicable systems	No.	Details
(M17) The approval holder has taken all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure the activity does not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage			
Conditions of DA/RAA	All marine aquaculture	CA83	<p>Cultural Heritage</p> <p>Under the <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>, a person who carries out an activity must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure the activity does not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage (the 'cultural heritage duty of care'). An assessment of your proposed activity against the duty of care guidelines will help you determine whether, or to what extent, Aboriginal cultural heritage may be harmed by your activity. If, following an assessment of the duty of care guidelines, you believe cultural heritage may be harmed by your proposed activity, you should contact the Cultural Heritage Coordination Unit for further advice on (07) 3238 3838. Further information on cultural heritage and a copy of the duty of care guidelines and cultural heritage search forms can be obtained from www.nrm.qld.gov.au.</p>
(M18) Impacts to the seabed are minimised			
Assessment Criteria	All structures (racks, lines)	AC15	Any intended direct disturbance of marine plants (for anchor points, posts etc) must have regard to Fisheries Habitat Management Policy FHMOPoo1 ²⁴ .
Conditions of DA/RAA	All structures (racks, lines)	CA84	Any direct disturbance of marine plants (for anchor points, posts etc) is avoided where possible or minimised.
	Non-mechanical harvest (ie. not harvested by trawl)	CA85	Harvesting may only occur by hand.

²⁴ Management of declared Fish Habitat Areas details may be found at: http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/documents/Fisheries_Habitats/FHMOPoo2-Fish-Hab-Manage.pdf

Site-specific management controls

Section 4.6.3 of the GSRMAP refers.

Management Outcome	No.	Details
Precincts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double Island Point, surface lines • Wide Bay Bar, subsurface lines 		
Assessment criteria	AC16	The proposed design and extent of the line floatation system must satisfy the requirement to minimise potential impacts on the visual amenity of the area.
Precincts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double Island Point, surface lines • Wide Bay Bar, subsurface lines 		
Conditions of DA/RAA	CA86	The line floatation system must comply with the dimensions and specifications shown on the attached diagram labelled ___(<i>diagrams will be specific to individual applications</i>)___.
Precincts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide Bay Harbour, surface lines • Tinnanbar, racks 		
Conditions of DA/RAA	CA87	Where coral communities are present in the approved area, structures must be located so as to avoid damage to coral. DEEDI and DERM will assess the development plan including proposed location of structures.
Precincts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pearl Bank – surface lines • Coongul Point – subsurface lines • Burnett Coast – surface lines • Hervey Bay, AA811 – (if structures are used) 		
Conditions of DA/RAA	CA88	The spacing between horizontal backbone lines must be not less than 50m.
	CA89	Any lines that have the potential to become slack (eg. at low tide) must be enclosed in rigid casing.
Precinct – Coongul Point, Subsurface lines		
Assessment criteria	AC17	This site may not be used for any purpose other than the culture of high value product (pearl oysters), to ensure the maximum level of farm surveillance during whale season.
Conditions of DA/RAA	CA90	Lines must not be stocked with aquaculture product during the first year of operation. Horizontal backbone lines must remain unstocked for a full whale season (July-October) before product can be introduced to the site.
Precinct – Hervey Bay, 812 only – sea ranching		
Conditions of DA/RAA	CA91	Harvest of scallops by trawl must not be undertaken during the whale migration season (July-October).
	CA92	No structures (buoys, posts etc) are permitted for the purpose of marking this site.

