Answers provided by Tassal, Questions from Orford Chamber of Commerce (OTCC). (*Provided to OTCC 25th April 2016)*

	Question	Resources/Notes
1.	Can you explain how your company can take over an existing lease from another company who owns that lease without seeking approval from relevant government authorities	• There has been the full and proper consultative and assessment process undertaken in accordance with the Marine Farm Planning Act for this marine farm operation within Okehampton Bay. (**Note** – Tassal has a company policy of transparency and engagement with local communities). • The process undertaken dates back to 1997 when the draft Marine Farming Development Plan for the Great Oyster Bay and Mercury Passage was released for a period of public exhibition and comment. • That draft plan identified that Okehampton Bay may have potential for the production of salmon and sea grown trout. • That draft plan was put out for a two month comment period in August 1997 before being considered along with the representations received by the Marine Farming Planning Review Panel. • Some modifications (which were not in relation to Okehampton Bay which was the only zone in the draft plan permitted to grow finfish) were made to the draft. • A modified draft plan was then released for public exhibition and comment for a further two months in June 1998. • The Panel then considered further representations on the modifications before making a recommendation to the Minister to approve the draft Plan. The Minister approved the Plan in November 1998. • A marine farm lease was issued to Spring Bay Salmon P/L in 2002 for the purpose of finfish farming in Okehampton Bay. As part of the requirements a Baseline Environmental Survey was completed and submitted to DPIPWE at that time • Spring Bay Seafoods (SBSF) purchased the lease in Okehampton Bay from Spring Bay Salmon in 2007 and commenced marine farming thereafter (mussels). The company has conducted basic environmental monitoring on this lease since 2007 and in accordance with its license requirements and sustainability reporting to Friend of The Sea and NASAA (organic certification) • As the current leaseholders the Okehampton Bay marine lease, Spring Bay Seafoods pay an annual lease fee as per all other current marine farming leases in Tasmanian waters. • Tassal have entered an agreement with SBSF to occupy part of the lease whilst SBSF maintain juvenile mussel stock on the same lease.

		• Tassal has independently commenced an extensive monitoring program in the area. These data has been used to establish an environmental baseline for water quality. To date 18 monthly sampling events have occurred across 5 sites in the Mercury Passage. This additional broadscale and baseline work is best practice and supports Tassal's Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) certification. Information on the Management of Marine Farming in Tasmania can be accessed at http://dpipwe.tas.gov.au/sea-fishing-aquaculture/marine-farming-aquaculture
2.	Can you explain the process you wish to follow regarding the growing, feeding and transporting the mature salmon from the pens for transport to the processing factory	• Salmon will be inputted to sea at 150 grams and grown to 5kg. Young salmon ready for entry into the marine environment (smolt) will be transported from Tassal's hatchery by truck to the land base and then by vessels to the moored pens in Okehampton lease. • The marine growing period is on average 15 months in the sea • Feeding will occur from a central feed barge (Appendix 1 below), feed will be delivered to the shore base by truck, and then to the barge by a vessel. • Harvesting of the fish is performed by a harvest vessel at the pen. Fish are humanely stunned and bled and transferred to chilled wells in the vessel. • Fish are unloaded from the harvest vessel using a pump into chilled tankers on trucks and transported to the processing plants. (see pages 36-39 of Tassal's FY2013 Sustainability Report for further information regarding harvesting and processing http://www.tassal.com.au/sustainability/our-sustainability-reports/#our-sustainability-reports)
3.	Is it true that the salmon farming industry is self-regulating in Tasmania and, are you obliged to report any abnormalities to relevant government departments (DPIPWE) such as the large disposal (300 tonnes) of dead salmon buried on the west coast recently.	The salmon industry in Tasmania is <u>not</u> self-regulating. The Tasmanian Salmonid industry is regulated by over 70 Commonwealth and state acts and more than 670 separate regulatory or subordinate obligations. The Secretary of the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment is responsible for assessing and regulating marine farming activities. All marine farming occurs in state waters; there is no farming in Commonwealth waters. In Tasmania there is a three tiered approach to aquaculture management involving: 1. resource assessment, planning and zoning of certain areas for marine aquaculture;

		2. allocation of marine aquaculture leases that provide long term tenure and the right to occupy and use a specific site within an aquaculture zone; and 3. administration of various approvals (including licences) that set out operating conditions. In 1995 specific legislation was established to manage this activity in state waters. The *Marine Farming Planning Act 1995* (The Act) and associated regulations provide for: • preparation of marine farming development plans (MFDPs); • amendments to plans; and • reviews of plans Plans establish zones where marine farming leases may be located. Plans and zones specify: • the maximum lease area that can be granted in a zone; • the species that may be farmed within a zone; and • operational constraints on marine farming through the use of management controls. The objectives of the *Marine Farming Planning Act 1995* are to: • integrate marine farming activities with other marine users; • minimise any adverse impacts; • take account of land uses; and • take account of the community's right to have an interest in those activities. The Act establishes the Marine Farming Planning Review Panel, an expertise and ability based panel which considers draft plans and draft amendments to plans and makes recommendations to the Minister. In addition to management controls, every marine farming lease can have specific management and reporting criteria allocated through both specifications on the MFDPs and individual lease/licence conditions. In the event that a significant visual impact is detected on the seafloor at any point 35 metres or more from the lease boundary, the licence holder may be required to undertake a triggered environmental survey or other remedial activity determined by the Secretary.

		Water quality is also managed through the *Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995*. This legislation provides for licensing of marine farming activities in coastal waters, and as part of the marine farm licencing process enables provisions to be included in lease/licence conditions to protect the environment. These two significant pieces of legislation are part of a suite of legislation that has the common goal of managing industry toward environmental sustainability. The Tasmanian Salmonid Industry Statutory Compliance list is in Appendix 2. Tassal is transparent about our performance against strict compliance criteria (set by the Marine Farming Branch of DPIPWE) and it is publicised annually in our Sustainability Reports (http://www.tassal.com.au/sustainability/our-sustainability-reports/). Pages 38 – 39 of our FY2014 Sustainability Report provide a detailed description of the compliance requirements of our marine operations. The 300T of dead salmon referred to in question 3 was not buried by Tassal. This was a mortality event which Petuna Seafoods has publically disclosed (http://www.abc.net.au/news/2015-05-22/petuna-salmon-deaths-storms/6490138). All of Tassal's fish mortalities are transported to our Triabunna processing plant. Under our licence conditions, if mortality exceeds 0.25% for 3 consecutive days in any pen, this needs to be reported as soon as possible to the Marine Farming Branch. All fish mortalities arising in connection with the marine farming operations must be disposed of according to the relevant Act and local council conditions.
4.	Is it true that you 'self-monitor' nitrogen levels in surrounding water however, is it true you are not required to monitor the build-up of fish faeces, uneaten food pellets or the residue from spraying the fish pen netting with high powered	The Salmonid industry does not 'self-monitor' nitrogen levels in surrounding waters; The Broadscale Environmental Monitoring Program for the D'Entrecasteaux Channel and Huon Estuary covers a range of water quality parameters (including the dissolved nutrients - nitrate, ammonia, phosphate, Total Phosphate and Total Nitrogen) and sediment parameters (i.e. invertebrate assemblages, redox and sulphide analysis) which are designed to detect any broadscale environmental effects from finfish farming on surrounding marine ecosystems. This monitoring follows DPIPWE guidelines and is undertaken by independent (third party) scientific

	underwater hosing to clear them of such waste within your leased areas	contractors who report directly to DPIPWE (i.e. results are handed directly from the contractor to the regulator). These results are regularly independently reviewed by the Institute of Marine and Antarctic Studies (IMAS). Sampling occurs every two weeks in summer and monthly over winter. There are similar programs at the Tasman Peninsula and in Macquarie Harbour and this will also occur at Okehampton bay and surrounding waterways. The seabed in and around finfish leases is surveyed (underwater video analysis) every year. Survey specifications are prepared by DPIPWE, and Tassal staff must undertake surveys at each of the points (including off-lease control sites) as directed by DPIPWE. These Compliance surveys are analysed by both the DPIPWE and Tassal. Any uneaten feed or signs of unacceptable environmental impacts can be readily detected from these surveys. (Pages 38 – 39 of our FY2014 Sustainability Report provide a detailed description of the compliance requirements of our marine operations). Tassal does not use any copper based (or other) antifoulant on our nets. Net cleaning machines are regularly used to remove any bio-fouling around the nets. This net cleaning operation is undertaken on high rotation ensuring sufficient water flow through the nets to maintain optimal fish health conditions. Due to the high frequency/low load the nature of this activity environmental impacts are minimised. The organic material extracted from the nets is dispersed into surrounding waters and the nature and type of material is <u>not</u> considered to be of a quantity that requires additional treatment. Similar to other types of marine structures and fouling, any material removed from artificial structures is readily broken down and assimilated in the natural environment. All net cleaning undertaken by Tassal follows the Net Cleaning Best Practice Guidelines (an industry endorsed guide).

		Net cleaners are ONLY used to remove biofouling from nets. They are not used to remove faeces from lease areas. Furthermore, there is no disturbance of sediments using any powered equipment on any marine farming operation in Tasmania. Any impact from net cleaning operations is monitored as part of routine video survey monitoring, discussed above.

Broad Scale Environmental Monitoring Program

Water Quality	Nutrients	• Total Nitrogen • Total Phosphorous • Ammonia • Phosphate • Silicate
	Integrated Depth Samples (top 14m of water column)	• Plankton type • Plankton abundance • Total Phosphorous • Ammonia • Phosphate • Silicate
	Physical Measurements	• Salinity • Dissolved oxygen • pH • Temperature
Sediment Health	Sediment samples (grabs) - fauna	• Benthic invertebrate abundance • Benthic invertebrate type
	Sediment samples (cores)	• Redox potential • Sulphides • Visual analysis • Particle size analysis • Stable isotopes

		Additionally, Tassal's Quality department undertakes daily water sampling for phytoplankton, dissolved oxygen and water temperature at each lease on a daily basis.
5.	Is your company aware of having a 'nappy' type fine netting under the fish pens to capture the above waste so it can be removed from the water system and disposed of in a more environmental and sustainable way as is done in other countries	Tassal regularly review emerging and innovative technology from around the globe. Senior management visits other salmon countries to understand and share best practice annually. Tassal is not aware of the trapping of fish waste as described being used on a commercial scale anywhere in the world. We have examined closed containment technology, land based technology and off-shore or heavy weather infrastructure and we are factoring all of this into our long-term strategic thinking. Closed containment can come at a high environmental and social cost i.e. Greenhouse Gas emissions, noise factors and fish welfare concerns. Tassal does currently farm in a global best practice manner and this is supported by our Aquaculture Stewardship Council Certification and number one ranking in salmon producing countries.
6.	Local fishermen within the Channel and Huon areas are now complaining of 'contaminated' fish (Flathead with black flesh). Have you undertaken investigations or spoken to these persons regarding this situation.	The black spots (or blotches) that are occasionally seen in the flesh of flathead are Melanin deposition in the flesh of the fish. It happens when there is some old damage or inflammation. There is no link between this and salmon farming. This issue is commonly known to occur in areas of the state where there are no salmon farms. To the best of our knowledge, this issue has been raised with us once previously and the person was responded to by email within a couple of weeks.
7.	Where will the amount of freshwater that is required to flush the salmon of 'fish gill algae' come from and how do you dispose or treat this polluted water after this process	Freshwater is used to treat amoebic gill disease (AGD). These amoeba are naturally occurring and Atlantic Salmon are susceptible as the amoeba can accumulate on their gills. Native fish are not susceptible to the amoebae. Our dependence on bathing has greatly reduced over the last 2 years due to the success of our Selective Breeding Program and thus our use of freshwater has also reduced. We are examining several water source, dam options. Bathing water is not polluted when we release it; it is merely fresh water with dead (microscopic) amoeba in it. This amoeba that is endemic (naturally occurring) in the local environment.
8.	Why are you not following current updated 'World's	Off shore sites and well boats although reasonable and acceptable practice are no better best practice than any well run salmon farm. Tassal does not require well boats as we have reduced our AGD bathing through

	Best Practice' in salmon farming by using 'sea pens' well out from the coast and purchasing 'well boats' as your competitors do. Have been informed your company may investigate this improved system of fish farming in two years' time. With it already being practised by other salmon farmed and proving very successful, why would your company continue to use this present outdated system of fish pens in shallow waters. Why are the deeper waters outside Maria Island (eastern side) not being considered for this venture?	our Selective Breeding Program and improved husbandry techniques. We are researching "off shore" or heavy weather infrastructure for alternate sites and think that this type of farming system could complement our existing operations. Tassal also has to consider the health and safety of our employees and viability of the operation. At present there are no true "off shore" farms in Tasmania; there are farms located in heavier oceanic conditions i.e. Storm Bay. Tassal also has plans to develop farms in Storm Bay.
9.	Has your company discussed your planned fish farming under the current practice with other professional fishers in the area, cray, abalone, squid along with recreational fishers	Tassal is a member of the Tasmanian Seafood Industry Council (TSIC). Salmon Aquaculture is one of many seafood industry sector groups which come under the banner of TSIC. Tassal has had informal discussions with the TSIC and some sector groups regarding the Okehampton lease for the past 12 months. In February 2016, all seafood industry sector groups were made aware of Tassal's intentions via an email brochure and comments and questions were invited. More recently though, Tassal formally met with all Seafood Industry Sector Group heads for a Q & A session with another session planned for later in the year. Tassal has also met with the EO of the Tasmanian Association of Recreational Fishing to update them on our plans. (TARFish - www.tarfish.org - TARFish is the government recognised, fully independent peak body set up to look after the interests of recreational fishers in Tasmania)

10.	Have you had any discussion with Graeme Wood from the Spring Bay Mill regarding your proposal	Yes we did in early in the planning phase. We have attempted to contact Graeme a number of times since then. We are still interested in speaking with him. We understand that Phil Lamb from Spring Bay Seafoods has spoken with Mr Wood about the intention to lease water to Tassal for salmon farming.
11.	Is your company aware of the 'Lenfest Ocean Program – 2011' regarding tidal flow carrying pollution some considerable distances outside your farm boundary. What is your company doing to alleviate this problem?	The word 'Pollution' implies harmful or poisonous substances introduced into an environment. There are no chemicals or un-natural substances from salmon farming being input into the waterways. We do not add chemicals or other pollutants to the waterways. Key to understanding the broad scale impact of nutrients from Salmon farming is understanding the impact of soluble and particulate nutrients. Each farming area is unique. The ability of that area to assimilate the nutrients from salmon farming varies according to tidal influences, hydrodynamics, water temperature and sources of other nutrient inputs. Understanding these variables allows farms to operate in a manner that does not throw the local ecosystem out of balance. Soluble emissions from finfish farming is primarily in the form of ammonia (from fish excretions). Studies have shown that ammonia concentrations (above background concentrations) can extend for approx. 500 metres from marine farm cages. However, site characteristics and oceanic exposure are also known to influence the rate at which these nutrients are diluted. Tassal has supported recent studies aimed at assessing rocky reefs in south eastern Tasmania to determine the potential effect of finfish farming on macroalgal assemblages. Twenty two sites have been established – from Maria Island to Actaeon Island to determine whether soluble emissions from finfish farming might influence the structure and function of ecological communities at the broadscale level. This work is being refined through a larger research program undertaken by IMAS which will build on this baseline information and develop more robust techniques for measuring reef health. Tassal utilise the sophisticated model to predict depositional footprints of particulate matter (faeces and uneaten feed) at their new sites. This uses actual predicted feed input (feed size and production plan) along with current flow data, bathymetry and mooring layout, e.g. EIS to Amend Marine Farming Lease 78 - http://www.tassal.com.au/sustainability/our-sustainability-reports/ section 6.1.2.3.3, page 118 to 121)

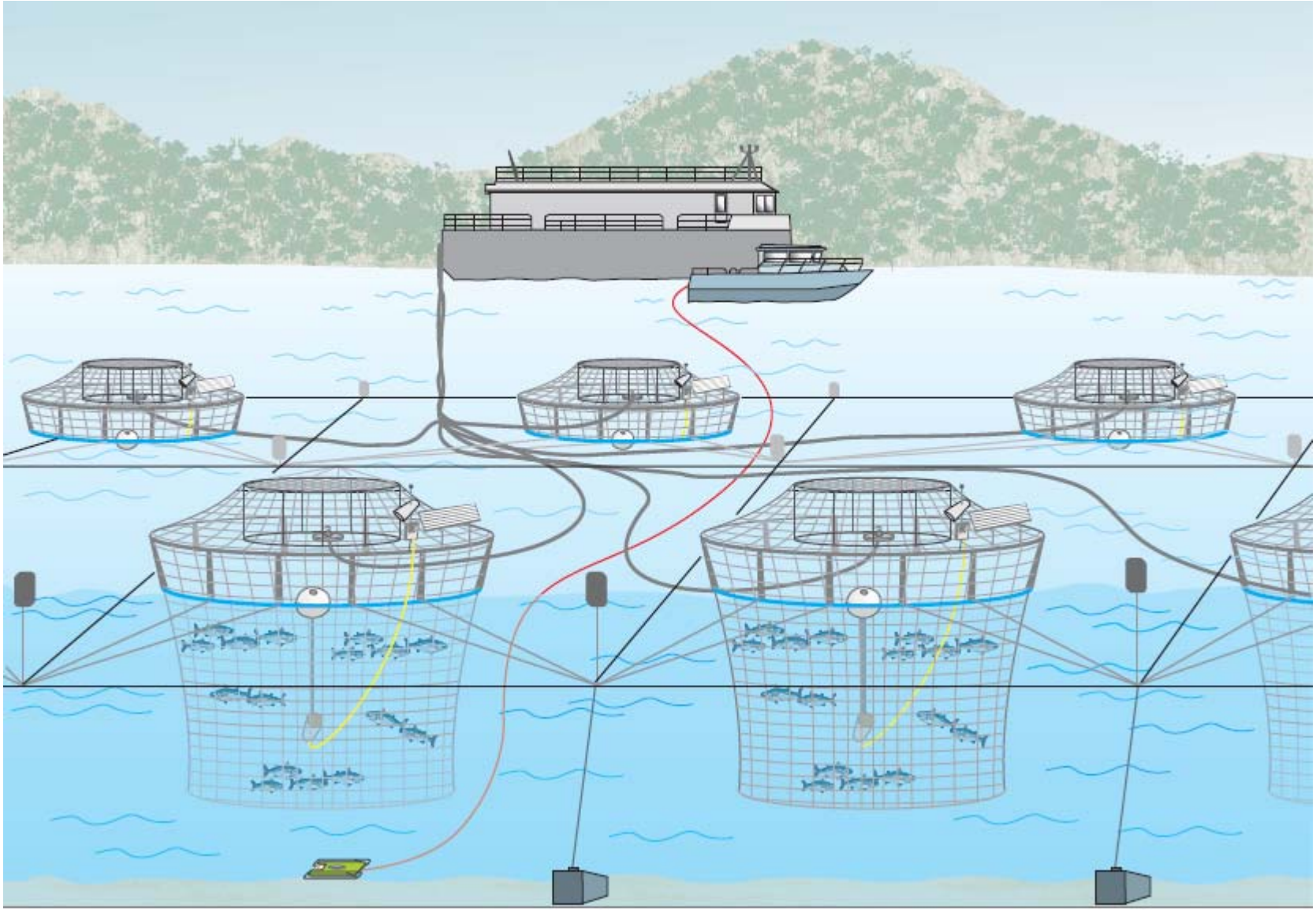
		Based on the findings of 5 independent studies (2006-2009) based on Atlantic Salmon and Sea Bream and Bass farms, it is suggested that detectable effects of nutrients from soluble emissions can occur within 500m of the emission source, e.g. EIS to Amend Marine Farming Lease 78 The Okehampton Lease is approximately 530m from Lords Bluff, 700m from the beach at Okehampton Bay and 7km from the Maria Island Marine Reserve. Feed is the biggest cost of production for Tassal and as such feed waste minimisation is a key priority for the company. Tassal uses contemporary camera feedback based feeding systems, i.e. surface camera to monitor initial feeding response and a subsurface camera at 5m to monitor when feeding has finished.
12.	How do you intend to mitigate the risk of increasing shark and seal populations that are attracted and feed in are near the fish pens	It is rare for Tassal to have interactions with sharks around our marine leases. They may occasionally pass through a marine lease, but do not predate on our salmon. Tassal has many years of experience mitigating the impacts of seals around our farms. The sea pens at the Okehampton Bay site will be constructed of K-grid mesh which is a rigid net design that seals cannot breach. This coupled with our seal proof bird netting and rigging and operational protocols designed to exclude seals from our sea pens means that seals in the area will not be presented with a feeding opportunity. Other operational practices which reduce the likelihood of seals or sharks being attracted to the area are: no feed wastage, regular (daily) mort collection and mort retrieval systems, no release of bloodwater during harvest operations Tassal have been openly and transparently reporting of all wildlife interactions within our aquaculture operations for five years now in our annual sustainability reports. In the last 2 years, we have extended that to real time through the ASC Dashboard (http://www.tassal.com.au/sustainability/asc-dashboard) accessible via our website. Tassal has invested significant resources in exclusion technology and have learnt a lot over the last 10 years
13.	Tassal states it complies with the Aquaculture Stewardship	The Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) is an independent not-for-profit organisation established in 2010 by the World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF) and The Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH).

	Council minimal standards that apply to and around fish pens, however these standards are from 2012, some four years old. Best practice has improved since that date so this 'standard' falls behind current 'best practice'. Is this correct	More than 500 stakeholders, including producers, environmental and social non-governmental organizations (NGOs), seafood buyers, scientists and government representatives have participated in the creation of the ASC Salmon Standard through the Salmon Aquaculture Dialogues (SAD). The Salmon Aquaculture Dialogues (SAD) is a science-based forum initiated by World Wildlife Fund (WWF) in 2004. A nine-person Steering Committee (SC) has been responsible for managing the SAD process and making all final decisions related to the salmon requirements document. This group of volunteers included representatives from salmon producer associations and companies, feed manufacturers, and environmental and social NGOs. The ASC manage the most advanced certification programme for the aquaculture industry and acknowledge that the effectiveness and credibility of the organisation relies on well-developed and maintained standards. ASC standards are reviewed every three to five years (or sooner if necessary) by a Technical Advisory Group. Most recently, an operational review and revision of the ASC Salmon Standards - Terms of Reference was open for a period of public comment from the 16 March - 15 April 2015. The ASC's Certification and Accreditation Requirements (CAR) were also recently reviewed and updated on 8 December 2015. Once we gain ASC certification at a site, our certificate is valid for three years, with annual onsite surveillance audits. All our audit reports are made publically available on the ASC website www.asc-aqua.org and on our own website. Tassal chose the ASC Salmon Standard because it is the most robust standard available to us, the wide stakeholder involvement in its development and because of its transparency. It is an entirely voluntary standard which goes above and beyond that which is required of us by law. Tassal was the first company globally to certify all marine operations to this Standard. It is a framework for continual improvement which we take very seriously. Each audit builds upon the last and more and more is expected of us at each audit in order to maintain our certification which we have now held for 2.5 years (since the Standard was available). All of Tassal's ASC reports are available on our website at http://www.tassal.com.au/sustainability/our-sustainability-reports/#our-sustainability-reports

14.	Given that Tasmania is GM free, is it correct that Tassal are farming GM modified salmon, baron females only	Tassal does not grow genetically modified fish, nor do we use GM ingredients in our feed. We do participate in a traditional selective breeding program which selects for fish who are more suited to Tasmanian conditions. Only female fish are put to sea – they are NOT genetically modified. This information is clearly stated in our Sustainability Reports (eg FY2014 Sustainability Report – page 36 http://www.tassal.com.au/sustainability/our-sustainability-reports/#our-sustainability-reports)
15.	What will he workforce consist of, how many and will 'locals' be given 'first choice'. Is training offered to inexperienced employees	We would be looking to appoint locals first and foremost, we place a strong emphasis on employing within the local community to enable people to live and work locally. Experienced and qualified staff are important to the responsible operation of any enterprise. However, we recognise that not all locals with have these qualifications. Tassal has a proud ethic of supporting employees with up to date training and skills. A primary selection criteria for employment at Tassal is strong and positive work ethic. The recruitment will be a staggered approach, at this stage we estimate 15 – 18 new starters and then potentially up to another 10 when the next year class are input to sea. We will be look to put through 1 or 2 school based trainees from the local school and for the last 12 months have been working closely with the school to support their marine studies program and inspiring young people to take up a career in aquaculture. Training will definitely be offered to inexperienced employees, we work closely with Seafood Training Tas and try to enrol new employees in a Certificate III in Aquaculture. We will also work with people who need to upgrade their tickets/qualifications to be in line with Tassal's licensing requirements. Our primary goal is to get to a point where we have an experienced and qualified crew, all of who have a positive work ethic. Tassal is an Employer of Choice and further information about our employment practices and training and Workplace Health and Safety ethic can be found in our Sustainability Reports available on our website at http://www.tassal.com.au/sustainability/our-sustainability-reports/#our-sustainability-reports

17.	Given that many if not all of your employees require experience i.e. coxswains, divers ticket, will your company just transfer existing employees with this experience from other farms as those areas reduce production.	None of Tassal's farming zones are reducing production. The jobs created at Okehampton will be entirely new positions. Having said that, we cannot staff a new farm entirely with inexperienced staff. We will need a mix of experience in the new farm staff which may include current Tassal employees. At this point, we envisage that the management team will consist of a number of existing employees however our main aim is to build our workforce using as many locals as possible.

Appendix 1: Tassal Salmon farm schematic (including feed barge)



Appendix 2: Tasmanian Salmonid Industry – Statutory Compliance List (2015)

Commonwealth Legislation
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act, 1984
Aboriginal Lands Act, 1995
Australian Heritage Council Act, 2003
Coastal Waters (State Powers) Act, 1980
Competition and Consumer Act, 2010
Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act, 1999
Environmental Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981
Export Control Act, 1982
Export Control (Fish and Fish Products) Orders, 2005
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Act, 2005
Heritage Commission Act, 1975
Maritime Safety Authority Act, 1990
National Environment Protection Council Act, 1994
Navigation Act, 2012
Quarantine Act, 1908
Resource Assessment Commission Act, 1989
Sea Installations Act, 1987
Seas and Submerged Lands Act, 1973
Tasmanian Legislation
Aboriginal Relics Act, 1975
Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Tasmania), 1994
Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use), 1995
Animal Health Act, 1995
Animal Welfare Act, 1993
Crown Lands Act, 1976
Dangerous Goods Act, 1998
Energy Coordination and Planning Act, 1995
Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act, 1994
Farm Water Development Act, 1985
Fire Service Act, 1979
Food Act, 1998
Forest Practices Act, 1985
Gene Technology Act, 2001
Genetically Modified Organisms Control Act, 2004
Groundwater Act, 1985
Historical Cultural Heritage Act, 1995
Hobart Regional Water (Arrangements) Act, 1996
Hydro-Electric Corporation Act, 1995
Inland Fisheries Act, 1995
Land Titles Act, 1980
Land Use Planning and Approvals Act, 1993
Litter Act, 2007
Living Marine Resources Management Act, 1995
Local Government Act, 1993
Marine Farming Planning Act, 1995
Marine and Safety Authority Act, 1997
Mineral Resources Development Act, 1995
National Parks and Reserves Management Act, 2002
Natural Resource Management Act, 2002
Nature Conservation Act, 2002
Poisons Act, 1971
Pollution of Waters by Oil and Noxious Substances Act, 1987
Primary Produce Safety Act, 2011
Public Health Act, 1997
Rivers and Water Supply Commission Act, 1999
Roads and Jetties Act, 1935
Sewer and Drains Act, 1954
State Coastal Policy Validation Act, 2003
State Policies and Projects Act, 1993
Tasmanian Building Act, 2002
Tasmanian Planning Commission Act, 1997
Threatened Species Protection Act, 1995
Water Management Act, 1999
Water Quality Act, 1999
Whales Protection Act, 1988
Wildlife Regulations, 1999
Work Health and Safety Act, 2012
Weed Management Act, 1999
Other Guidelines – policies, codes of practice, strategies, management plans
Aquatic Animal Welfare Guidelines, National Aquaculture Council, 2004
Broadscale Environmental Monitoring Program (BEMP)
Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Heritage Areas
Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Sustainability Reporting
Marine Farming Development Plans and Licences
Marine and Safety (Mooring) By-laws, 1998
Seal and Fishery Interaction Management Strategy, 2002
State Coastal Policy, 1996
State Policy on Water Quality Management, 1997
Statewide Baseline Water Quality Monitoring Program
Tasmanian Marine Protected Areas Strategy, 2001
Tasmanian Salmonid Farming Industry Code of Practice, 2004
Environmental Guidelines for the Use of Recycled Water in Tasmania, December 2002
Tasmanian Biosolids Reuse Guidelines, August 1999