

Declaration of a compartment free of Infectious Salmon Anaemia (ISA) in Norway.

| Requirements/information needed | Information/further explanation and justification |
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| 1. Identification of the programme | |
| 1.1. Declaring Member State | Norway |
| 1.2. Competent authority (address, fax, e-mail) | The Norwegian Food Safety Authority, Head office, Fish health and Welfare Section, Felles postmottak, postboks 383, 2381 Brumunddal. postmottak@matilsynet.no |
| 1.3. Reference of this document | Council Directive 2006/88/EC, Article 50, Annex V |
| 1.4. Data sent to the Commission | 18.12.2018 |
| 2. Type of communication | |
| 2.1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Declaration of disease-free status | |
| 2.2. Submission of application for disease-free-status | |
| 3. National legislation¹ | <p>Acts: The Food Act of 19 December 2003 No. 124</p> <p>Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation 17 June 2008 No. 819 on the placing on the market of aquaculture animals and product thereof, prevention and control of infectious diseases in aquatic animals. Regulation 17 June 2008 No. 823 on the establishment and expansion of aquaculture establishments, pet shop etc. Regulation 17 June 2008 No. 822 on operation of Aquaculture Establishments (Aquaculture Operation Regulation). Regulation 27 October 2007 No. 1254 on animal by-products not intended for human consumption. |
| 4. Diseases | |
| 4.1. Fish | <input type="checkbox"/> VHS <input type="checkbox"/> IHN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ISA <input type="checkbox"/> KHV |
| 4.2. Molluscs | <input type="checkbox"/> infection with <i>Marteilia refringens</i> <input type="checkbox"/> infection with <i>Bonamia ostreae</i> |
| 4.3. Crustaceans | <input type="checkbox"/> White spot disease |
| 5. Grounds for disease free-status | |
| 5.1. <input type="checkbox"/> No susceptibles ² | |
| 5.2. <input type="checkbox"/> Pathogen not viable ³ | |
| 5.3. <input type="checkbox"/> Historic free-status ⁴ | |

¹ National legislation in force applicable to the declaration of and application for disease-free status.

² Applicable if none of the species susceptible to the disease(s) in question is present in the Member State, zone or compartment, and where relevant in its water source.

³ Applicable if the pathogen is known not to be able to survive in the Member State, zone or compartment, and where relevant in its water source. Provide the scientific information supporting the inability of the pathogen to survive in the Member State, zone or compartment.

⁴ Applicable if susceptible species are present, but where there has not been any observed occurrence of the disease for at least a period of 10 years before the date of declaration of application for the disease-free status, despite conditions that are conducive to its clinical expression, and if it complies *mutatis mutandis* with the requirements laid down in Part 1.1. of Annex V to Directive 2006/88/EC. This ground for disease free status

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| 5.4. X Targeted surveillance ⁵ | <p>The company Grieg Seafood Rogaland AS has applied to the Norwegian Food Safety Authority for permission to use UV-treated seawater at 11453 Trosnavåg in Bokn municipality, Rogaland. The facility is a land based farm for salmon smolt production.</p> <p>11453 Trosnavåg belongs to an established ISA-free compartment that has had health status category I for ISA since 2009. The ISA-free compartment covers the entire island of Vestre Bokn, and besides Trosnavåg, the compartment consists of the land-based smolt farm 12964 Hognaland.</p> <p>11453 Trosnavåg and 12964 Hognaland was declared as an ISA free compartment on historical grounds in 2008, and the operator have subsequently followed up requirements for sampling and health monitoring to maintain health status in category I, cf. detailed guidelines and specifications in (EU) 2015/1554.</p> <p>11453 Trosnavåg is a land-based facility which is independent of the health status of surrounding natural waters, cf. 2006/88/EC Annex V, Part II, item 3. The original declaration of Trosnavåg in 2008 was based on the use of freshwater entirely.</p> <p>The intake of treated seawater at 11453 Trosnavåg will not affect the health status of the farm, as the water treatment system is capable of inactivating the pathogen, cf. 2006/88/EC, Annex V, part II point 3.2 a). Still, the use of treated seawater in addition to freshwater at 11453 Trosnavåg represents a modification of the plant and the original basis for the declaration of the site. The aforementioned modification thus requires the Norwegian Food Safety Authority to declare 11453 Trosnavåg again. <u>The Norwegian Food Safety Authority points out that treated seawater has not, and will not be used on 11453 Trosnavåg, until this declaration of modification may come into force.</u></p> |
| 6. General information | |
| 6.1. Competent authority ⁶ | <p>The competent authority organizing and surveying health control for aquaculture industry in Norway is the Norwegian Food Safety Authority (NFSA).</p> <p>The NFSA has two administrative levels, the head office and five regional offices. The Norwegian Food safety Authorities has about 1300 employees. The 32 local offices carry out practically all of the active inspections. Having offices throughout the country means that the NFSA is close to both consumers and the relevant businesses.</p> <p>Approval of establishments of aquaculture farms in Norway has been compulsory since 1985. The national legislation (regulation of June 2008 NO 819) concerning the placing on the market and imports of aquaculture animals for farming or restocking in Norway is in accordance with the requirements of Directive 2006/88/EC.</p> <p>For more information about the NFSA please read the presentation in Annex 1.</p> |
| 6.2. Organisation, supervision of all stakeholders involved in the | The NFSA supervise all farms, aquatic animal health services and laboratories involved in the surveillance program and coordinate the measures taken to fulfil the requirements to achieve disease free status. |

~~must be declared of or applied for by 1 November 2008. Provide detailed information on the compliance with Part 1.1. of Annex V to Directive 2006/88/EC.~~

⁵ Applicable if targeted surveillance complying with Community requirements has been in place for at least a period of two years without the detection of the disease agent on farm, or in mollusc farming areas that rears any of the susceptible species.

Where there are parts of the Member State, zone or compartment in which the number of farms or mollusc farming areas is limited, but in which there are wild populations of susceptible species, information on the targeted surveillance in those wild populations shall be given.

Describe diagnostic methods and sampling schemes. When OIE or EU standards are applied, reference must be made to them. If not, describe them. Name the laboratories involved in the programme (National reference laboratory or designated laboratories).

⁶ A description shall be provided of the structure, competencies, duties and powers of the competent authority

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| programme to achieve disease free status ⁷ | <p>To maintain zones and compartments with ISA-free status the Norwegian Food Safety Authority carry out at least one inspection annually and take/arrange for necessary samples to be analysed according to Commission implementing decision (EU) 2015/1554.</p> <p>In addition to the surveillance programme all fresh water and brood stock farms in Norway are obliged to be subject to a minimum of twelve health inspections by veterinarians or aqua medicine biologists (animal health professionals) annually.</p> <p>The National Reference Laboratory is the Norwegian Veterinary Institute.</p> <p>All sampling and supervision of the health status at 11453 Trosnavåg is carried out by veterinarians or aqua medicine biologists. All analyses are performed by laboratory accredited and designated for ISA-virus analysis (in accordance with OIE-standards), usually Patogen Analyse AS and Pharmaq Analytiq.</p> <p>The Norwegian Food Safety Authority is responsible for the control and supervision of the actions taken in case of a disease outbreak and will supervise the cleaning, disinfection and fallowing of the facility, risk-based surveillance and regular inspections.</p> |
| 6.3. An overview of the structure of the aquaculture industry in the area in question (disease-free Member State, zone or compartment) including types of production and species kept | <p>Compartment details</p> <p>11453 Trosnavåg is a land based salmon smolt farm located in Bokn municipality, Rogaland County. The farm has served as a salmon smolt plant since 2009.</p> <p>The farm is independent of the health status of the surrounding natural waters, in accordance with requirements laid down in 2006/88/EC, Annex V, part II, item 3.</p> <p>The purpose of the the salmon smolt plant 11453 Trosnavåg is to produce smolt for brood stock farms in category I for ISA.</p> <p>The only species kept on the site is Atlantic salmon.</p> <p>The closest sea farm is 175755 Tollaksholmen, situated 4.9 km north of Trosnavåg. Tollaksholmen is a brood stock farm for Atlantic salmon in category I for ISA.</p> |
| 6.4. The notification to the competent authority of the suspicion and confirmation of the | <p>According to the legislation The competent authority must be notified in case of suspicion and confirmation of the disease in question. Notification has been compulsory since 1990. All suspicions and confirmation of ISA are handled according to the approved scheme for the withdrawal of all fish in Norwegian farms infected with infectious</p> |

⁷ A description shall be provided of the competent authority in charge of the supervision and coordination of the programme and the different operators involved.

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| disease(s) in question has been compulsory since when (date)? | <p>salmon anaemia (ISA) (cf. EFTA Surveillance Authority' Decision No 394/06/COL of 13 December 2006).</p> <p>Monitoring is carried out by Norwegian Food Safety Authority and by fish health services as described in 5.4 and 6.2. In the event of suspicion or confirmation of ISA within ISA-free areas, trade with susceptible species and vector species to other areas with a higher health status for ISA will immediately be suspended in accordance with Article 53 of Directive 2006/88/EC and the ISA-free status will be withdrawn.</p> <p>In case of suspicion of fish being infected with ISA, an official investigation to confirm or rule out the presence of the disease will be carried out as quickly as possible, involving at least one inspection and one sampling of about 10 fish. ISA diagnostics are done at The Norwegian Veterinary Institute (NRL) according to the methods outlined by the OIE. If ISA is confirmed, the Norwegian Food Safety Authority will impose the control measures which are needed to eradicate the disease from the compartment and to prevent spread of the disease to other sites. Each zone/compartment would be placed under extended surveillance for two years, involving two official inspections annually, samples from at least 2 x 75 fish annually, risk based surveillance and sampling. Sampling will be performed by Norwegian Food Safety Authority in connection with inspections and by veterinarians and aqua medicine biologists performing the monthly inspections in the compartment.</p> |
| 6.5. Early detection system in place throughout the Member States, enabling the competent authority to undertake effective disease investigation and reporting since when (date)? ⁸ | <p>An early detection system and compulsory notification system for all listed diseases, including exotic diseases, has existed since 1990 (cf. Act of 22 June 1990 No. 44). Basic biosecurity measures have been in place continuously since 1990. The implementation of trade and import conditions to prevent introduction of the diseases into Norway is effective.</p> <p>To maintain zones and compartments with ISA-free status the Norwegian Food Safety Authority carry out at least one inspection annually and take/arrange for necessary samples to be analysed according to Commission implementing decision (EU) 2015/1554. All fresh water and brood stock farms in Norway are obliged to be subject to a minimum of 12 health inspections by veterinarians or aqua medicine biologists (animal health professionals) annually.</p> <p>There is a broad awareness among the personnel employed in aquaculture businesses or involved in the processing of aquaculture animals of any signs consistent with the presence of a disease, as they are obliged to keep daily records of the health status and to have the following competence:</p> <p>(i) Anyone participating in aquaculture activities covered by Regulation 17 June 2008 No. 819 is obliged to have the necessary professional knowledge to perform those activities. The person responsible for the daily operation of aquaculture establishments must be educated in aquaculture business including knowledge about management, animal health and welfare.</p> |

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The early detection systems shall in particular ensure the rapid recognition of any clinical signs consistent with the suspicion of a disease, emerging disease, or unexplained mortality in farms or mollusc farming areas, and in the wild, and the rapid communication of the event to the competent authority with the aim to activating diagnostic investigation with minimum delay. The early detection system shall include at least the following:

- (a) broad awareness, among the personnel employed in aquaculture businesses or involved in the processing of aquaculture animals, of any signs consistent with the presence of a disease, and training of veterinarians of aquatic animals health specialists in detecting and reporting unusual disease occurrence;
- (b) veterinarians or aquatic animal health specialists trained in recognising and reporting suspicious disease occurrence;
- (c) access by the competent authority to laboratories with the facilities for diagnosing and differentiating listed and emerging diseases.

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| | <p>(ii) The competence must be documented through practical and theoretical training.</p> <p>The NFSA has full access to laboratories with the facilities for diagnosing and differentiating all listed diseases.</p> <p>At a minimum an operating journal at the production level must contain updated information on;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Stocking of fish: date, species, number of fish, cohort and origination, b) Removal of live fish: date, species and quantity. If fish are removed a journal entry shall be made of the aquaculture establishment to which the fish have been moved, c) Real volume, d) Health and welfare status of the fish: number of health checks, number of autopsied fish, sampling, examinations, diagnosis, injuries, treatments and known or probable causes of injuries and production diseases, e) Mortalities f) Relevant parameters for water quality and water quality measures |
| 6.6. Source of aquaculture animals of species susceptible to the disease in question entering in the Member State, zone or compartments for farming. | <p>The entering of species susceptible to ISA into the ISA-free compartment is only allowed from other ISA-free Member States, zones or compartments. All consignments must be accompanied by a health certificate from the place of origin declaring the source to be disease free of ISA.</p> <p>Only fish or eggs from sites with ISA-free status will be allowed to enter 11453 Trosnavåg. The only species kept in the compartment will be Atlantic salmon.</p> |
| 6.7. Guidelines on good hygiene practice ⁹ | <p>Regulation 17 June 2008 No. 819 relating to the placing on the market of aquaculture animals and products thereof, prevention and control of infectious diseases in aquatic animals, give guidelines on hygiene practices for handling of fish with suspected or diagnosed animal disease and on the fish farmers own supervision, including good hygiene practices in farms.</p> <p>Handling of dead fish is done in accordance with;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulation 17 June 2008 No. 822 Regulations relating to Operation of Aquaculture Establishments (Aquaculture Operation Regulation) - Regulation 27 October 2007 No. 1254 on animal by-products not intended for human consumption. <p>In case of suspected disease appropriate sampling and diagnostic investigation will be performed immediately. Official authorities will be informed with no delay.</p> |
| 7. Area covered | |
| 7.1. Member State | |
| 7.2. <input type="checkbox"/> Zone (entire water catchment area) ¹⁰ | |

⁹ A description shall be provided in accordance with Article 9 of Directive 2006/88/EC

¹⁰ An entire water catchment area from its sources to its estuary.

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| <p>7.3. <input type="checkbox"/> Zone (part of water catchment area)¹¹ Identify and describe the artificial or natural barrier that delimits the zone and justify its capability to prevent the upward migration of aquatic animals from the lower stretches of the water catchment area.</p> | | | |
| <p>7.4. <input type="checkbox"/> Zone (more than one water catchment area)¹²</p> | | | |
| <p>7.5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compartment independent of the surrounding health status¹³</p> <p>11453 Trosnavåg is a land based facility for salmon smolt production, which was granted ISA free status on historical grounds in 2009. 11453 Trosnavåg is independent of the health status of the surrounding natural waters because it complies with the requirements laid down in 2006/88/EC, Annex V, part II item 3.</p> <p>The fry and the eggs taken into the farm will arrive by car. 11453 Trosnavåg has internal hygienic procedures for the staff, visitors and equipment entering the compartment.</p> <p>The farm got its first unit for recirculating freshwater in 2014. In 2017/2018 two new halls for production of big smolts were built. 4 tanks in each of these new buildings are capable of using treated seawater in addition to freshwater.</p> <p>Welfare parameters such as mortality, and environmental indicators like temperature, pH, oxygen and CO₂ levels are continuously monitored at the site.</p> <p>The fish health service conducts at least one health control every month and additional controls in case of increased mortality or observed changed behavior of the fish. The sampling is risk based depending on gross pathology. The methods of sampling and analyzes are in accordance with the requirements laid down in Decision (EU) 2015/1554.</p> <p><u>Declaration for use of treated sea water (post smolt department)</u> Trosnavåg will use treated seawater in the new post-smolt buildings.</p> <p>1) The seawater intake will be located about 1010 meters from the shore outside the new post-smolt buildings and at a depth of about 70 meters. Coordinates: N:59°13'8,4" E:5°22'30,4"</p> <p>The sea water intake on Trosnavåg will be situated approximately 5.2 km in distance from the nearest sea site 17575 Tollaksholmen.</p> <p>2) All seawater used at Trosnavåg will go through a filter of 30 µ and then disinfected with UV before release to the fish tanks. The operator will have to test and prove the efficiency of UV disinfection regularly due to Norwegian legislation.</p> | | | |
| <p>Identify and describe for each farm the water supply¹⁴</p> | <table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="665 1240 1106 1543"> <p>Well, borehole or spring Water treatment plant inactivating the relevant pathogen¹⁵</p> </td><td data-bbox="1106 1240 1562 1543"> <p>The only freshwater supply is from Gunnarstadvann and Kobbervann. There is no migration of anadromous fish in the rivers draining the freshwater sources, and there is no other aquaculture site in these waters. <u>Treated sea water</u>: please refer to Annex 2 and 3 for geographic positioning of intake and specifications regarding the water treatment facility.</p> </td></tr> </table> | <p>Well, borehole or spring Water treatment plant inactivating the relevant pathogen¹⁵</p> | <p>The only freshwater supply is from Gunnarstadvann and Kobbervann. There is no migration of anadromous fish in the rivers draining the freshwater sources, and there is no other aquaculture site in these waters. <u>Treated sea water</u>: please refer to Annex 2 and 3 for geographic positioning of intake and specifications regarding the water treatment facility.</p> |
| <p>Well, borehole or spring Water treatment plant inactivating the relevant pathogen¹⁵</p> | <p>The only freshwater supply is from Gunnarstadvann and Kobbervann. There is no migration of anadromous fish in the rivers draining the freshwater sources, and there is no other aquaculture site in these waters. <u>Treated sea water</u>: please refer to Annex 2 and 3 for geographic positioning of intake and specifications regarding the water treatment facility.</p> | | |

¹¹ Part of a water catchment area from the source(s) to a natural or artificial barrier that prevents the upward migration of aquatic animals from the lower stretches of the water catchment area.

¹² More than one water catchment area, including their estuaries, due to the epidemiological link between the catchment areas through the estuary.

¹³ Compartments comprising one or more farms or mollusc farming areas where the health status regarding a specific disease is independent of the health status regarding that disease of surrounding natural waters.

¹⁴ A compartment which is independent of the health status of surrounding waters, shall be supplied with water:
(a) through a water treatment plant inactivating the relevant pathogen in order to reduce the risk of the introduction of the disease to an acceptable level; or
(b) directly from a well, a borehole or a spring. Where such water supply is situated outside the premises of the farm, the water shall be supplied directly to the farm, and be channelled through a pipe.

¹⁵ Provide technical information to demonstrate that the relevant pathogen is inactivated in order to reduce the risk of the introduction of the disease to an acceptable level.

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| Identify and describe for each farm natural or artificial barriers and justify its capability to prevent that aquatic animals enter each farm in a compartment from the surrounding water sources. | | The water pipes are totally closed on their way from the water sources to the production site. It is impossible for fish to enter the water source or the farm itself. |
| Identify and describe for each farm the protection against flooding and infiltration of water from the surrounding | | The lowest part of the fish tanks is 2 meters above sea flood level. There is no possibility that sea water or fresh water from outside can reach the brood stock facility. |
| 7.6. <input type="checkbox"/> Compartment dependent on the surrounding health status ¹⁶ | | |
| One epidemiological unit due to geographical localisation and distance from other farms/farming areas ¹⁷ | | |
| All farms comprising the compartment fall within a common biosecurity system. Describe the common biosecurity system. ¹⁸ | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Any additional requirements ¹⁹ | | |
| 8. Geographical demarcation ²⁰ | | |
| 8.1. Farms or mollusc farming areas covered (registration numbers and geographical situation) | 11453 Trosnavåg is a land based salmon smolt facility operated by Grieg Seafood Rogaland AS. The farm is situated on Vestre Bokn island, in Bokn municipality, Rogaland County. The land base is limited by the following coordinates: N: 59° 13 `5" E: 5° 24 `44" | |
| 8.2. <input type="checkbox"/> Non-free buffer zone ²¹ | Geographical demarcation ²⁶ | |
| | Farms or mollusc farming areas covered (registration numbers, geographical situation and health status ²²) | |
| | Type of health surveillance | |
| 8.3. <input type="checkbox"/> Non-free zones or compartments ²³ | Geographical demarcation ²⁶ | |
| | Farms or mollusc farming areas covered (registration | |

¹⁶ Compartments comprising one or more farms or mollusc farming areas where the health status regarding a specific disease is dependent on the health status of surrounding natural waters regarding that disease.

¹⁷ A description shall be provided of the geographical localisation and the distance from other farms/farming areas that makes it possible to consider the compartment as one epidemiological unit.

¹⁸ A description shall be provided of the common biosecurity system.

¹⁹ Each farm or mollusc farming area in a compartment which is dependent on the health status of surrounding waters shall be subject to additional measures imposed by the competent authority, when considered necessary to prevent the introduction of diseases. Such measures may include the establishment of a buffer zone around the compartment in which a monitoring programme is carried out, and the establishment of additional protection against the intrusion of possible pathogen carriers or vectors.

²⁰ The geographical demarcation shall be clearly described and identified on a map, which must be attached as an Annex to the declaration/application. Any substantial modification in the geographical demarcation of the zone or compartment to be declared free must be subjected to a new application.

²¹ In connection with a zone or a compartment dependent on the health status of surrounding waters, a buffer zone in which a monitoring programme is carried out shall be established, as appropriate. The demarcation of the buffer zones shall be such that it protects the disease-free zone from passive introduction of the disease. (Part II.1.5 of Annex V to Directive 2006/88/EC).

²² Health status in accordance with Part A of Annex III to Directive 2006/88/EC.

Relevant in cases of declaration of disease-free Member States, where minor areas of the Member State are not considered disease-free.

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| | numbers geographical situation and health status ²²⁾ | |
| 8.4. <input type="checkbox"/> Extension of disease-free zone to other Member States ²⁴ | Geographical demarcation ²⁶ | |
| 8.5. <input type="checkbox"/> Existing disease-free zones/compartments in the vicinity. | Geographical demarcation ²⁶ | |
| | Farms or mollusc farming areas covered (registration numbers and geographical situation) | |
| 9. Farms or mollusc farming areas which commence or recommence their activities²⁵ | | |
| 9.1. New farm | | |
| 9.2 Recommencing farm | Health history of farm known to Competent authority | <p>11453 Trosnavåg is a land based farm for the production of salmon smolt.</p> <p>The farm was granted ISA free status on historical grounds in 2009, and the operator have subsequently followed up requirements for sampling and health monitoring to maintain health status in category I, cf. detailed guidelines and specifications in (EU) 2015/1554.</p> |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not subject to animal health measures in respect of listed diseases. | 11453 Trosnavåg has never had restrictions related to detection of ISA-virus. Analyses for ISA-virus have been compulsory in the site since 2009, exclusively with negative results. |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Farm cleaned, disinfected and, as necessary, fallowed | The fish tanks are cleaned and disinfected between production cycles according to internal procedures. |

²⁴ Where a zone extends to more than one Member State, it may not be declared a disease-free zone unless the conditions set out in points 1.3, 1.4, and 1.5 of Part II of Annex V to Directive 2006/88/EC apply to all areas of that zone. In that case both Member States concerned shall apply for approval for the part of the zone situated in their territory.

²⁵ In accordance with Part II.4 of Annex V to Directive 2006/88/EC