

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

<i>Requirements/information needed</i>	<i>Information/further explanation and justification</i>
<b>1. Identification of the programme</b>	
1.1. Declaring Member State	Norway
1.2. Competent authority (address, fax, e-mail)	The Norwegian Food Safety Authority, Head office, Section for fish health and fish welfare, Felles postmottak, postboks 383, 2381 Brumunddal. <a href="mailto:postmottak@matilsynet.no">postmottak@matilsynet.no</a>
1.3. Reference of this document	Council Directive 2006/88/EC, Article 50, Annex V
1.4. Data sent to the Commission	<b>13.03.2017</b>
<b>2. Type of communication</b>	
2.1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Declaration of disease-free status	
2.2. <input type="checkbox"/> Submission of application for disease-free-status	
<b>3. National legislation<sup>1</sup></b>	<p><b>Acts:</b> The Food Act of 19 December 2003 No. 124</p> <p><b>Regulations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulations 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.</li> <li>• Regulations 17 June 2008 No. 823 on the establishment and expansion of aquaculture establishments, pet shops etc.</li> <li>• Regulations 17 June 2008 No. 822 on operation of Aquaculture Establishments (Aquaculture Operation Regulations).</li> <li>• Regulations of 27 October 2007 No. 1254 on animal by-products not intended for human consumption.</li> </ul>
<b>4. Diseases</b>	
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	White spot disease
<b>5. Grounds for disease free-status</b>	
5.1. <input type="checkbox"/> No susceptibles <sup>2</sup>	
5.2. <input type="checkbox"/> Pathogen not viable <sup>3</sup>	
5.3. <input type="checkbox"/> Historic free-status <sup>4</sup>	

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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

5.4. x Targeted surveillance <sup>5</sup>	<p><b>Description of the surveillance programme.</b></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 the accordance with the requirements of directive 2006/88/EC. Basic biosecurity measures have been in place continuously since 1990. The implementation of trade and imports 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 of September 11<sup>th</sup> 2015).</p> <p>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 involving two official inspections annually, samples from at least 2 x 75 fish, risk based surveillance and sampling. Sampling will be performed by Norwegian Food Safety Authority in connection with inspections and by veterinarian and aqua medicine biologists performing the monthly inspections in the compartment.</p> <p>The National Reference Laboratory is the Norwegian Veterinary Institute. For details on the early detection system and diagnostic methods see section 6.5</p>
<b>6. General information</b>	
6.1. Competent authority <sup>6</sup>	<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 business.</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	<p>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.</p>

~~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.~~

<sup>5</sup> 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).

<sup>6</sup> A description shall be provided of the structure, competencies, duties and powers of the competent authority involved.

<p>programme to achieve disease free status <sup>7</sup></p>	<p>In addition to the surveillance programme all fresh water farms in Norway are obliged to be subject to a minimum of twelve health inspections by veterinarians or aqua medicine biologists (animal health professional) annually.</p> <p>All sampling and supervision of the health situation in the compartment 10265 Kongsmoelva is carried out by veterinarian or aqua medicine biologist. All analyses are performed by laboratory accredited and designated for ISA-virus analysis in accordance with OIE standards, usually Patogen Analyse AS.</p>
<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>	<p><b>Compartment details</b>          Compartment 10265 Kongsmoelva is a land based freshwater aquaculture farm in Høylandet community in Nord-Trøndelag County. Owner is Marine Harvest.</p> <p>The site 10265 Kongsmoelva is a closed freshwater land based farm for fry production that meets the requirements in Annex V part 2, point 4.2 of Directive 2006/88 to be free of ISA. There are no other freshwater farms in the entire water catchment area. This means that the site 10265 Kongsmoelva represent a single epidemiologic unit not dependent of health status in surrounding waters.</p> <p>The site only uses freshwater in the total production.</p> <p>The site 10265 Kongsmoelva receive 3 times disinfected (buffodine) eyed eggs only from ISA-free salmon egg producer within Marine Harvest brood stock system. The production from eyed eggs to fry is performed in completely closed tanks. The fry will be transferred out of the site to smolt producing sites (now Tosbotn and Salsbruket) through entirely closed tanks specially designed for the purpose on cars.</p> <p>The only species kept in the compartment is Atlantic salmon.</p> <p>The Marine Harvest Company, owner of the site 10265 Kongsmoelva, has internal hygienic regulations for the staff. Special working outfits and equipment are not transported into the farm unless being cleaned and disinfected in forehand. Welfare parameters such as mortality, appetite and environmental indicators are continuously being registered and logged.</p> <p>Fish health situation is monitored continuously and inspection by veterinarian or fish health biologist is performed at least once every month. Additional controls are performed in case of increased mortality or obvious change in fish behaviour. Sampling of fish is risk based mostly depending on gross pathology and lab analysis dominated by histology and PCR screening.</p> <p>The application for ISAV-free status is based on emptying, total cleaning and disinfection of all facilities (including all pipes and tanks), followed by more than 6 weeks of fallowing. This is confirmed by representative from NFSA (Annex 2).</p>
<p>6.4. The notification to the competent authority of the suspicion and confirmation of the disease(s) in question has been compulsory since when (date)?</p>	<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 diagnoses of ISA are handled according to the approved scheme for the withdrawal of all fish in Norwegian farms infected with infectious salmon anaemia (ISA) (cf. The EFTA Surveillance Authority' Decision No 226/04/COL of 9 September 2004).</p> <p>In the 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 (reference lab) 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 zone/compartment and to prevent spread of disease to other aquatic animals. Each</p>

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

	<p>zone/compartments that has been suspended from ISA-free areas based on trade or disease outbreaks, would be placed under extended surveillance involving at least one official inspection annually, samples from at least 2 x 30 fish, risk based surveillance and sampling.</p> <p>Monitoring is carried out by Norwegian Food Safety Authority and by fish health services as described in 5.4. 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>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>
<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)?<sup>8</sup></p>	<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).</p> <p>Approval of establishments of aquaculture farms has been compulsory in Norway since 1985. The national legislation (Regulations of 17 June 2008 No. 819) on the placing on the market and imports of aquaculture animals for farming or restocking, is in the accordance with the requirements of Directive 2006/88/EC.</p> <p>Basic biosecurity measures have been in place continuously since 1990 in the Norwegian legislation. The implementation of requirements for the placing on the market and import to prevent introduction of the disease into Norway is effective.</p> <p>To maintain zones/compartments with ISA-free status Norwegian Food Safety Authority carry out at least one inspection annually and take/arrange to have taken samples from 30 fish.</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Anyone participating in aquaculture activities covered by Regulations 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.</li> <li>(ii) The competence must be documented through practical and theoretical training.</li> </ul> <p>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 professional) annually.</p> <p>The NFSA has full access to laboratories with the facilities for diagnosing and differentiating all listed diseases.</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.

	<p><b>At a minimum an operating journal at the production level must contain updated information on;</b></p> <p>a) Stocking of fish: date, species, number of fish, cohort and origination,</p> <p>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,</p> <p>c) Real volume,</p> <p>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,</p> <p>e) Mortalities</p> <p>f) Relevant parameters for water quality and water quality measures</p>
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 eyed eggs from ISA-free brood stock producer are allowed to be imported to the compartment.</p> <p>The only species in the compartment will be Atlantic salmon.</p>
6.7. Guidelines on good hygiene practice <sup>9</sup>	<p>Regulations 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"> <li>- Regulations 17 June 2008 No. 822 Regulations relating to Operation of Aquaculture Establishments (Aquaculture Operation Regulations)</li> <li>- Regulations of 27 October 2007 No. 1254 on animal by-products not intended for human consumption.</li> </ul>

## 7. Area covered

7.1. Member State	
7.2. <input type="checkbox"/> Zone (entire water catchment area) <sup>10</sup>	
7.3. <input type="checkbox"/> Zone (part of water catchment area) <sup>11</sup> 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.	
7.4. <input type="checkbox"/> Zone (more than one water catchment area) <sup>12</sup>	
7.5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compartment independent of the surrounding health status <sup>13</sup>	

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

<sup>10</sup> An entire water catchment area from its sources to its estuary.

<sup>11</sup> 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.

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

<sup>13</sup> 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.

Identify and describe for each farm the water supply <sup>14</sup>	Well, borehole or spring Water treatment plant inactivating the relevant pathogen <sup>15</sup>	The compartment includes the freshwater land base itself and the freshwater source Aunvatn, see Annex 3 for maps describing the water source. There are no other aquaculture activities in connection with the water source. The site 10265 Kongsmoelva only uses freshwater in the total activity from receiving ISA-free eyed eggs to completed fry production, ready to deliver to the ongrowing sites for smolt production. Aunvatn is the only water source used in the compartment.
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 watercourses.		Anadromic fish can possibly reach the water source through the lack of natural or artificial hindrance from sea connection to the water source (Annex 4). To compensate for this two separate UV units with overdosed capacity prohibit advance of possible pathogens to the compartment. Testing of freshwater concerning possible pathogen contamination are performed due to demands from NFSA.
Identify and describe for each farm the protection against flooding and infiltration of water from the surrounding		The water pipes leading the water from the water source Aunvatn are totally closed to the surroundings on their way to the production plant. Bottom of the tanks on the production plant is more than one meter above maximum sea flood level. This means there are no possibility sea water or fresh water from outside can backwash into the facility.
7.6. Compartment dependent on the surrounding health status <sup>16</sup>		
One epidemiological unit due to geographical localisation and distance from other farms/farming areas <sup>17</sup>		
All farms comprising the compartment fall within a common biosecurity system. Describe the common biosecurity system. <sup>18</sup>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Any additional requirements <sup>19</sup>		

<sup>14</sup> 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.

<sup>15</sup> 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.

<sup>16</sup> 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.

<sup>17</sup> 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.

<sup>18</sup> A description shall be provided of the common biosecurity system.

<sup>19</sup> 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.

<b>8. Geographical demarcation</b> <sup>20</sup>		
8.1. Farms or mollusc farming areas covered (registration numbers and geographical situation)	Marine Harvest 10265 Kongsmoelva. See Annex 3 showing the geographic position, including the freshwater catchment area.	
8.2. <input type="checkbox"/> Non-free buffer zone <sup>21</sup>	Geographical demarcation <sup>26</sup>	
	Farms or mollusc farming areas covered (registration numbers, geographical situation and health status <sup>22</sup> )	
	Type of health surveillance	
8.3. <input type="checkbox"/> Non-free zones or compartments <sup>23</sup>	Geographical demarcation <sup>26</sup>	
	Farms or mollusc farming areas covered (registration numbers geographical situation and health status <sup>22</sup> )	
8.4. <input type="checkbox"/> Extension of disease-free zone to other Member States <sup>24</sup>	Geographical demarcation <sup>26</sup>	
8.5. <input type="checkbox"/> Existing disease-free zones/compartments in the vicinity.	Geographical demarcation <sup>26</sup>	
	Farms or mollusc farming areas covered (registration numbers and geographical situation)	
<b>9. Farms or mollusc farming areas which commence or recommence their activities</b> <sup>25</sup>		
9.1. New farm		
9.2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recommencing farm	Health history of farm known to Competent authority	<p>Location 10265 Kongsmoelva has never had history of detection of ISA virus.</p> <p>The plant have three hygienic separated departments used for fry production. Each of them was completely emptied, washed and disinfected. See attached washing and disinfection plans and logging (Annex 5). Washing and disinfection performed on the plant is confirmed by representative from NFSA (Annex 2).</p> <p>Each department was obliged to at least 6 weeks following periods</p>

<sup>20</sup> 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.

<sup>21</sup> 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).

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

<sup>23</sup> Relevant in cases of declaration of disease-free Member States, where minor areas of the Member State are not considered disease-free.

<sup>24</sup> 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.

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

		before intake of new batches of ISA-free eggs.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Not subject to animal health measures in respect of listed diseases	The site 10265 Kongsmoelva has never had restrictions related to detection of ISA virus.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Farm cleaned, disinfected and, as necessary, fallowed	The three different departments of the plant was emptied, totally cleaned, disinfected and fallowed for more than 6 weeks before entrance of new biological material. This is confirmed by representative from NFSA.