

Declaration of compartment free of Infectious Salmon Anaemia (ISA) in Norway – site No. 14554

<i>Requirements/information needed</i>	<i>Information/further explanation and justification</i>
1. Identification of the programme	
1.1. Declaring Member State	Norway
1.2. Competent authority (address, fax, e-mail)	The Norwegian Food Safety Authority (NFSA), Head office, Section for fish health and fish welfare, 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	
2. Type of communication	
2.1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Declaration of disease-free status	
2.2. <input type="checkbox"/> Submission of application for disease-free-status	
3. National legislation¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The food act of 19 December 2003 No. 124 • Regulations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regulations 17 June 2008 No. 819 relating to placing on the market of aquaculture animals and product thereof, prevention and control of infectious diseases in aquatic animals. ○ Regulations 17 June 2008 No. 823 Regulations on the establishment and expansion of aquaculture establishments, pet shops etc. ○ Regulations 17 June 2008 No. 822 Regulations relating to Operation of Aquaculture Establishments (Aquaculture Operation Regulations). ○ Regulations of 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	

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.

5.3. <input type="checkbox"/> Historic free-status ⁴	
5.4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted surveillance ⁵	<p>In Council Directive 2006/88/EC Annex V, Part II, 4 there are mentioned special provisions for individual farms which commence or recommence their activities. However, in the model for submissions of declarations of disease-free status in Annex IV of Commission Decision of 31 October 2008 implementing Council Directive 2006/88/EC as regards surveillance and eradication programmes and disease-free status of Member States, zones and compartments, such ground for disease-free status is not described. Norway has decided that the grounds for this kind of declarations are best described under “targeted surveillance”.</p> <p>Description of the surveillance programme The National Reference Laboratory is the Norwegian Veterinary Institute. For details on the early detection system and diagnostics methods see section 6.5.</p> <p>Approval of establishments of aquaculture farms has been compulsory since 1985. The national legislation (Regulations of 17 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 disease into Norway is effective.</p> <p>To maintain zones/compartments with ISA free status the Norwegian Food Safety Authority carry out at least one inspection annually and take/arrange to have taken samples from 30 fish. 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 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.</p>
6. General information	
6.1. Competent authority ⁶	<p>The Norwegian Food Safety Authority (NFSA).</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 programme to achieve disease free status ⁷	<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> <p>The sampling is performed by veterinarians and aqua medicine biologists (animal health professional) in FoMAS- Fiskehelse and Miljø AS. The analyses are done at an accredited laboratory for ISA- virus analysis (in accordance with the OIE-standards); Patogen Analyse AS.</p>

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 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 involved.

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.

	<p>In addition to the surveillance programme all fresh water farms in Norway obliged to be subject to a minimum of twelve health inspections by veterinarians or aqua medicine biologists (animal health professional) annually</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>Lønningdal is a land based aquaculture farm in Os Municipality, Hordaland County. It is owned by Salmobreed AS</p> <p>Lønningdal is the only salmon farm in the area. The farm will produce salmon fry and smolt. The salmon eyed eggs will originate from ISA free salmon brood stocks. Salmon fry or parr transferred into the area will originate from farms in ISA free zones or compartments. The production is in tanks inside closed production buildings.</p> <p>The smolt will be transferred out of the site in tanks on trucks or through pipes to well boats. The fresh water source is the lake Øvredalsvatnet 27 metres above sea level. The water is filtered and disinfected with UV before entering the tanks at Lønningdal.</p> <p>Sea water is pumped from approximately 50 metres depth. The water is filtered and disinfected with UV before entering the tanks at Lønningdal.</p> <p>History: Lønningdal 14554 was a fresh water research station for Ewos Innovation up to 29 September 2013. The main objective for the station was to contribute to increased knowledge about fish nutrition and fish health. The farm has a flow-through system and can utilise both freshwater and seawater. Water sources are filtered and UV-disinfected fresh water from a lake and filtered and UV-disinfected seawater from 50 meters depth. There are no historic records of ISA at the research station which has been operated for 27 years (established in 1988).</p> <p>The site Lønningdal was completely empty of fish from 29 September 2013 until 16 June 2014. During this following the buildings, tanks, equipment for water treatment (degassers, pressure tanks etc.) and all pipes were cleaned and disinfected. The farm was sold from Ewos Innovation to Bolaks 14 April 2014. The tanks were disinfected again in June 2014 before salmon fry was transferred to the farm. The fry was transferred to the farm in June and July 2014 from the following ISA-free areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sjøtroll Site Flatråker, site No. 13826 in Tysnes Municipality, Hordaland County 2. Bjølve Bruk Bjølvefossen, site No. 12172 in Kvam Municipality, Hordaland County <p>These fish batches were transferred to sea April 2015.</p> <p>In January 2015 there was an intake of salmon eggs. Between July and September 2015 there was an intake of pit-tagged parr transferred from the Nofima Centre for Recirculation in Aquaculture, Hall 2, site Sunndalsøra, site No. 12917 in Sunndal Municipality (ISA-free compartment).</p> <p>Compartment details: The compartment consists of a closed farm not dependent of the animal health status of the surrounding waters. Site No. 14554 Lønningdal is a site for hatchery reared salmon, which meets the requirements in Annex V, Part 2, point 4.2 of Directive 2006/88 to be considered free of ISA. There are no other freshwater farms in the same catchment area.</p> <p>The site contains one individual farm which is considered a single epidemiological unit, as it is not influenced by the animal health status in the surrounding water. The start feeding tanks and on- growing tanks are in separate buildings in a fenced farm area. The pipes are closed from the water sources until water treatment inside the buildings on the farm.</p>

	<p>Other relevant information: The eyed salmon eggs transferred into the compartment will be disinfected according to Regulations 17 June 2008 No.822 Regulations relating to Operation of Aquaculture.</p> <p>The company has internal hygienic regulations for the staff. Special working outfits for each hygienic zone and equipment are not transported into the farm unless it is cleaned and disinfected. Welfare parameters as mortality, appetite, environmental indicators etc. are continuously registered.</p> <p>The fish health company, FoMAS, performs at least one health control every month and additional controls by increasing mortality or drops in appetite. The sampling is risk based depending on gross pathology. The lab analysis is dominated by histology, but also sampling for PCR is performed.</p> <p>In the nearby area (Naustbakken) there is a production of the cleaner fish lump sucker which is operated by Lønningdal Rensefisk As (Lønningdal Cleaner Fish AS). There is no connection in operational structure between the two sites. Further the lump sucker is a non-susceptible species for ISA.</p> <p>We also refer to the attached information in Annex 2 for more information about the structure.</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>An early detection system for all listed diseases, including exotic diseases, has existed since 1990 (cf. Act of 22 June 1990 No. 44).</p> <p>According to the legislation, The competent authority must be notified in case of suspicion and confirmation of the disease in question. 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 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 zone/compartment and to prevent spread of disease to other aquatic animals. Each zone /compartment that has been suspended from ISA-free areas based on trade and disease outbreak, would be placed under extended surveillance involving at least one official inspection annually, samples from at least 2 x 75 fish, risk based surveillance and sampling.</p> <p>Monitoring is carried out by the 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</p>	<p>Approval of establishment 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>disease investigation and reporting since when (date)?⁸</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. An early detection system for all listed diseases, including exotic diseases, has existed since 1990 (cf. Act of 22 June 1990 No. 44). 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> <p>(i) <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.</i></p> <p>(ii) <i>The competence must be documented through practical and theoretical training.</i></p> <p>All fresh water farms in Norway 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> <p>At a minimum an operating journal at the production level must contain updated information on;</p> <p>a) Stocking of fish, date, species, number of fish, cohort and origination b) Slaughtered quantity, date, species, number of fish, slaughter weight and slaughter condition, c) 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, d) Real volume, e) Health and welfare status of the fish number; number of health checks, number of autopsied fish, sampling, examinations, diagnosis, injuries, treatments and known or probable causes of injuries and production diseases, f) Mortalities g) Relevant parameters for water quality and water measures h) Attacks by predators, algae or jellyfish and other measures taken.</p> <p>These data must monthly be reported electronically to the Competent Authority.</p>
<p>6.6. Source of aquaculture animals of species susceptible to the disease in question entering in the Member State, zone or</p>	<p>The entering of species susceptible to ISA into the ISA free compartments 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</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.

compartments for farming.	source to be disease free for ISA.	
6.7. Guidelines on good hygiene practice ⁹	<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 in accordance to:</p> <p>(i) Regulations 17 June 2008 No. 822 Regulations relating to Operation of Aquaculture Establishments (Aquaculture Operation Regulations) and</p> <p>(ii) Regulations of 27 October 2007 No. 1254 on animal by-products not intended for human consumption.</p>	
7. Area covered		
7.1. Member State		
7.2. <input type="checkbox"/> Zone (entire water catchment area) ¹⁰		
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.		
7.4. <input type="checkbox"/> Zone (more than one water catchment area) ¹²		
7.5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compartment independent of the surrounding health status ¹³		
Identify and describe for each farm the water supply ¹⁴ Described in the enclosed documents.	Well, borehole or spring X Water treatment plant inactivating the relevant pathogen ¹⁵	There is no other aquaculture activity connected to the water source. The inlet water is filtered and then treated using UV- technology at the water treatment plant before it is released into the fish tanks.
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.	There are physical barriers between the intake water and the site. All inlet water is filtered and UV treated.	
Identify and describe for each farm the protection against flooding and infiltration of water from the surrounding	All tanks and all production are indoors. It is not possible for seawater or freshwater to backwash into the 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		

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.

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.

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.

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)		The compartment consists of the aquaculture site Lønningsdal, site No. 14554. Map in annex 3.
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 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 activities ²⁵		
9.1. New farm		
9.2 x Recommencing farm	Health history of farm known to Competent authority	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Not subject to animal health measures in respect of listed diseases	

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.

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

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

	x Farm cleaned, disinfected and, as necessary, fallowed	Lønningdal, site No. 14554, owned by Salmobreed AS
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