

	STAKEHOLDER		ISSUES DISCUSSED	HUON'S RESPONSE
1.0	Tasman Mayor Roseanne Heyward	1.1	Is there an alternative solution to harvesting in Norfolk Bay?	We are unable to harvest in Storm Bay due to weather conditions. However once the <i>Ronja Storm</i> arrives we will be able to use the <i>Ronja Huon</i> for harvesting <i>in situ</i> . The vessel has been commissioned and is due to be delivered in September next year.
		1.2	Concerns about lights during harvest	All lights used during the harvest will be trained downwards so as not to impact local residents. While the <i>Captain Bill</i> is in transit only the minimal lights for maintaining staff safety and navigation will be used. This will include keeping all lights trained downwards where possible. The <i>Ronja Huon</i> where possible, will only transfer fish to the harvest pens in Norfolk Bay during daylight hours, weather permitting. This will avoid the need to use lights on the vessel. Huon anticipates that there will be minimal impacts from lights on residents and waterways users given

				the proposed avoidance and mitigation measures. If any neighbour or waterway user wants to discuss this issue, Huon will work with them to reduce any impacts caused by lights.
		1.3	Concerns about lights while the <i>Captain Bill</i> is in transit	Position of lights and covers on lights subject to a final review before commencing Norfolk Bay operations. Also see 1.2
		1.4	Concerns about noise during harvest	A noise assessment has been undertaken by an independent noise expert. The harvesting is to occur off Green Head on the Tasman Peninsula, some 2700m from the closest residences which are at Primrose Sands. Using the algorithms of the ISO9613 standard, the noise level at Primrose Sands is calculated as 26dBA. This is for downwind propagation or a mild temperature inversion. Such a level may be just audible on a very quiet night but is considered a reasonable and acceptable noise level. (Appendix 2) Potential for additional cowling or silencer for exhaust subject to a final

			review before commencing Norfolk Bay operations. See also 10.10
		1.5	<p>Concerns about noise while the <i>Captain Bill</i> is in transit</p> <p>A noise assessment was undertaken by an independent noise expert. A Svan Type 1 sound level meter was used to measure noise levels with GPS devices on both vessels monitoring their locations. The <i>Captain Bill</i> was motoring on a constant heading at 1500 rpm while the service vessel was positioned to either port or starboard of its heading at nominally 25 or 50 m. The service vessel was stationary with engines off during the pass by measurement.</p> <p>On average the noise levels of the vessel reached 76dB which is within guidelines. (Appendix 2) See also 10.10</p>
		1.6	<p>Concerns about environmental impact</p> <p>Full environmental baseline studies have been conducted at the site showing no endangered species will be put at risk. This proposal is for a harvest site, meaning there will be</p>

				<p>minimal feed input compared with a growing site, and the Permit if for the equivalent of only two stocked 168m pens at a comparatively reduced feed rate The benthic area will be monitored closely using ROV technology on a regular basis. Huon will also monitor the health of the seagrass planes directly opposite in the opening to Norfolk Bay. Regular checks of the area will be undertaken by staff for marine debris and a thorough shoreline inspection and clean-up will be conducted following conclusion of operations</p>
		1.7	Concerns about increased boat movements	<p>The site will be visited by the <i>Ronja Huon</i> once a week to deliver harvest fish. The <i>Ronja Huon</i> will deliver fish during daylight hours where possible depending on weather conditions. The <i>Captain Bill</i> will access the site between 4pm and 10pm, Sunday through to Thursday to harvest the fish. Following each harvest operation, the <i>Captain Bill</i> will travel between the Greenhead lease and Hideaway Bay. One smaller vessel</p>

				will be deployed each morning to service the site. It will arrive and depart during daylight hours.
		1.8	Concerns about bringing sick fish into the area	There is currently no mortality due to POMV in the Storm Bay fish and the latest test results have come back negative for POMV. However, some may be carriers of the virus which is why as an added precaution we propose to harvest the fish in Norfolk Bay. There is no evidence that POMV can be transferred to any other species except pilchards. As the disease is endemic in the area already, Huon will not be introducing the disease. (Appendix 1)
		1.9	Recreational fisher access to the area	Huon has chosen to establish the southern part of the existing lease in a bid to keep transit areas open. MAST has provided a map of the transit area and no recreational boats will be prevented from entering Norfolk Bay due to the proposed lease (See Appendix 3)
		1.10	Lights from navigational marks	The navigational marks being used at the site are 2-3Nm markers and as such will probably not be seen from

				Primrose Sands and neighbouring communities.
2.0	Sorrell Mayor Kerry Vincent	2.1	See 1.0 for details	See 1.0 for details
3.0	Parks and Wildlife		No concerns were raised about this project however conversations are ongoing. Extra materials were sent to the communications manager and we are awaiting further discussion.	
4.0	TARFish	4.1	Can you harvest <i>in situ</i> at Storm Bay?	See 1.1
		4.2	Is there a biosecurity risk to the industry once Tassal and Petuna are also in the area on top of this proposal?	The appropriate distance between farms is being considered by experts. But the proposed Norfolk Bay site is at least 25km from the nearest fish farming site – significantly more than required.
		4.3	Have baseline surveys been undertaken?	See 1.6
		4.4	It is a popular fishing location particularly during Christmas and Easter	Under the proposal Huon will have completed harvest operations by November 2018 and all equipment will be removed by December 2018.
		4.5	Fishers may have concerns about noise coming from operations.	See 1.4 & 1.5
		4.6	Concerns about visual amenity particularly at night	To reduce the visual impact, and to comply with regulations, all pen infrastructure is dark in colour.

			<p>Huon anticipates that there will be low impacts of lights on residents and waterways users given the proposed avoidance and mitigation measures.</p> <p>All lights used during the harvest will be trained downwards so as not to impact local residents.</p> <p>While the <i>Captain Bill</i> is in transit, only the minimal lights for maintaining staff safety and navigation will be used. This will include keeping all lights trained downwards where possible.</p> <p>The <i>Ronja Huon</i>, where possible will only transfer fish to the harvest pens in Norfolk Bay during daylight hours. This will avoid the need to use lights on the vessel.</p> <p>See also 1.2 & 1.3</p>
		4.7	<p>Concerns that Taranna is a transit area for boats.</p> <p>See 1.9</p>
		4.8	<p>Concerns that this project will be used as a way to establish a permanent presence in the area.</p> <p>Huon is proposing to use this site for emergency harvesting. There is no intention to develop this site for growth production. We have</p>

				commissioned a new wellboat called the <i>Ronja Storm</i> which will be delivered late next year. Once the <i>Ronja Storm</i> is delivered, our current bathing vessel the <i>Ronja Huon</i> will be deployed as a harvest vessel. This will remove any need for us to use the site for harvesting in the long term.
		4.9	Concerns about infecting a new area with POMV	See 1.8
		4.10	Does POMV transfer to Australian salmon?	There is no evidence that POMV transfers to Australian salmon or any species other than pilchards. The disease is endemic in the region already. See also 1.8
5.0	TSIC	5.1	Concerns about impact on abalone industry	See 6.0 & 7.0
		5.2	Concerns about impact on the Jade Tiger Abalone Farm in the vicinity	See 6.0
		5.3	Concerns about calamari fishing ground over seagrass plains at entrance to Norfolk Bay	The entrance to the bay will not be obstructed by Huon’s operations nor will they directly impact on seagrass plains. Extensive baseline studies have been conducted at the site which include parts of the seagrass plains and those studies will be

				continued. Huon is confident that its operations, which would take place south west of the plains, will have a negligible impact on the region’s natural values.
		5.4	Concerns this is a bid to establish a permanent presence in the bay	See 4.8
		5.6	Concerns about the Rock Lobster fishery	See 8.0
		5.7	Concerns from the oyster growers about POMS being transferred via Huon’s equipment	Huon has a suite of biosecurity practices in place, one of which being to clean and disinfect any equipment being moved from one region to another. Huon has a Standard Operating Procedure for cleaning operations and a Positive Release Form is completed for all infrastructure. Given that there are sometimes hundreds of recreational boats accessing these waters every day we are confident that with our practices in place we do not pose a greater threat to the oyster industry than existing public boat traffic.
6.0	Jade Tiger Abalone	6.1	Concerns about oxygen consumption in the Bay	Huon has agreed to provide weekly reports to Michael Wing on oxygen levels and to alert him if any oxygen supplements are put in place.

		6.2	The coast line is used for collecting brood stock by the lease is not close enough to land to matter	The lease is approximately 450 metres off shore.
		6.3	There are no commercial divers in the bay areas	This will be followed up with the Abalone Council none the less. We are waiting to hear on a meeting time that suits both parties.
		6.4	Have you conducted benthic surveys?	See 1.6
		6.5	How do you deal with POMV?	<p>Huon works to manage POMV in several ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separation of year classes • Strict biosecurity protocols • Isolation of carrier fish • Medical treatment of sick fish • A vaccine is being developed • And we are working to grow our fish bigger on land at our Whale Point salmon nursery – this means young fish will be reared in a biosecure location before being put to sea at an older age, hardier and more resilient to the threat of disease.

HUON AQUACULTURE | Stakeholder engagement | Norfolk Bay temporary harvest proposal

		6.6	Follow up question from Mike related to why Huon could not harvest at Storm Bay.	Huon’s present available harvest facilities would not be able to ensure daily harvesting due primarily to OHS concerns at such an exposed site. Without being able to operate 5 days a week harvesting would not finish by the end of November and the 17YC would overlap the incoming 18YC at Storm Bay.
7.0	Abalone Council			
8.0	Rock Lobster Fishermen’s Association	8.1	Little rock lobster fishing is undertaken in the Norfolk Bay area.	No response required
		8.2	Rock lobster season ends at the end of August and recommences at the end of November	This will work well with our permit proposal as we intend to stop harvesting at the end of November.
		8.3	John will gather concerns of his group and report back though he can see the importance of what Huon is proposing.	Further information will be supplied if necessary
9.0	Oyster Growers Association	9.1	9.1	Regarding this proposal, we have taken steps to clean and disinfect the equipment that is being transported to the area. Specifically, we have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removed all inner nets and washed them • Cleaned all predator nets in situ • Pressure cleaned all net collars, feed bins and ropes

				<p>Regarding the harvest vessel, the Captain Bill we are in the process of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opened all ballast tanks, cleaned them and applied Virkon • Cleaned and disinfected all bloodwater tanks and pipe work with detergent and Virkon • Cleaned the hull of the vessel while breached • And both sides of the vessel have been fully cleaned of organics and disinfected with Virkon <p>See also 5.7</p>
10.0	Tasman Peninsular Marine Protection	10.1	Requests that Huon hold a public meeting	Huon is writing to all affected residents and has undertaken extensive stakeholder and community engagement. We do not believe that a public meeting is necessary for a temporary project of this nature.
		10.2	Concerned over a perceived lack of transparency	As this an emergency situation, and for a short-term, temporary permit, the engagement period has been limited to several weeks. To be transparent, all information provided to community groups and

			stakeholders is publically available via Huon’s website.
		10.3	<p>The area is shark nursery</p> <p>In Huon Aquaculture’s experience, sharks are only attracted to fish pens if there are dead fish (termed morts) lying on the bottom of the nets. Given the harvest pens will have daily mort collection through the use of the mort lift-up systems, interactions with sharks are considered to be very unlikely. In addition, the harvest pens have a unique integrated system of predator netting designed by Huon Aquaculture. This double-netted pen system creates an extra barrier preventing marine fauna from accessing fish within the pens.</p>
		10.4	<p>The area is used by Humpback and Southern Right Whales</p> <p>There has only been one recorded example of a whale interacting with aquaculture equipment in Tasmania. This interaction occurred more than 30 years ago, therefore the likelihood of aquaculture equipment impacting migratory whales should be considered very unlikely. Huon Aquaculture is currently working</p>

				developing a Migratory Whale Interaction Management Plan for Storm Bay.
		10.5	It is an important site for recreational fishers	<p>Given we are proposing to exit the site by the end of November, again, we only foresee a marginal overlap between peak fishing season and our permit. We are working with recreational fishers to ensure that our proposal does not impact heavily on existing popular fishing locations and are confident that this has not occurred.</p> <p>During the application period we will place advertisements in local papers, conduct letterbox drops and fix temporary signs at boat ramps in the area.</p> <p>See also 4.0</p>
		10.6	The area is habitat for handfish	<p>Refer to 21.0.</p> <p>As part of the baseline environmental assessment, an underwater survey for endangered Red and Spotted Handfish was conducted, with no individuals</p>

			identified and the habitat being deemed unsuitable.
		10.7	<p>The site is close to the shoreline of reserve land</p> <p>Huon Aquaculture has engaged with Parks and Wildlife and no concerns have been raised about potential impact on reserve land to date. See also 3.0</p>
		10.8	<p>Has concerns that POMV may cross more species barriers (in general and specifically sardines, shads, sprat)</p> <p>POMV has only been found in pilchards and Atlantic salmon. We are not aware of any reports of POMV being detected in other species.</p> <p>The available science indicates that POMV is transferred from wild pilchards to salmon with pilchards being the original source of the virus. It is likely that infection could also transmit from salmon to pilchards, but there is no evidence of POMV in other wild fish species. It is commonly the case that infectious agents are very species specific. Given that pilchards are widely distributed in Tasmanian waters and are the original source of POMV, wild fish populations are exposed to this</p>

				<p>endemic disease wherever pilchards are also present, particularly where they are eaten by other fish species. See also 4.10 & 1.8</p>
		10.9	Concerned that POMV will kill off small fish which will remove the trout and other wild fish's food source	See 10.8 – No evidence to suggest that POMV can transfer to fish other than salmon and pilchards.
		10.10	Concerns about visual amenity, light and noise	See 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 & 4.6
		10.11	Claims that POMV outbreaks are due to fish being overstocked	<p>POMV is a virus that is naturally occurring in wild pilchards in Tasmania's waters. As pilchards are small enough to swim through the nets on salmon farms, and salmon are susceptible to the virus, it can be passed from pilchards to salmon, salmon to salmon, and potentially salmon to pilchards.</p> <p>We have the lowest stocking densities in the world. Our pens are actually 99% water, and 1% fish. Our typical stocking density is even lower than this at around 99.5% water to 0.5% fish.</p>
11.0	Lewisham Yacht Club			

HUON AQUACULTURE | Stakeholder engagement | Norfolk Bay temporary harvest proposal

12.0	Midway Point Yacht Club	12.1	Are you looking to farm Kingfish permanently in the area down the track?	No, it is not Huon's intention to farm Kingfish in Norfolk Bay
		12.2	Is this going to become a permanent fixture?	See 4.8
		12.3	How do you plan to mark the leases?	We will comply with all directions from MAST. A Notice to Mariners has been issued.
		12.4	Boating season commences around Christmas and so will not intersect with this proposal.	No response needed.
13.0	Cruising Yacht Club Tasmania	13.1	Has the permit been approved?	Yes, it was approved this on 7 August 2018.
		13.2	How long has this plan been in place? A year and a half?	No, this is an emergency permit which has been put in place due to biosecurity considerations. The lead time has been very short, otherwise we would have contacted you earlier.
		13.3	Will you help us get the lease marked quickly on the hydrographics map	As discussed with the CYCT, Huon contacted MAST to request this.
		13.4	Will you move your infrastructure to the south west of the lease?	MAST confirmed that the lease does not sit within navigational channels, however, Huon is discussing the matter internally and with MAST. (Appendix 3)
		13.5	Can you harvest in Storm Bay?	See 1.1
14.0	Royal Yacht Club			

15.0	Taranna Boating Club			
16.0	General email to south east Tasmanian boating clubs			
17.0	General email to Game Fishermen’s Association Tasmania			
18.0	Port Arthur Historic Site	18.1	Will the <i>Captain Bill</i> or <i>Ronja Huon</i> pass by the heritage listed coal mine site?	No, both vessels will travel in the opposite direction from the coal mine site.
19.0	Southern Beaches Coast Care Group			
20.0	NRM South	20.1	Is this only a one off or do you want to establish a permanent presence in the area?	See 4.8
		20.2	What will the impact be on recreational fishers?	See 4.0
		20.3	Will POMV have an impact on local fish stocks?	See 10.8, 10.9 & 10.11
		20.4	When in the life cycle of the fish is the disease most prevalent?	The disease affects young fish although salmon of any age can contract the disease.
		20.5	Will there be waste or bloodwater entering the waterway or washing up on shore?	All harvesting by-product will be contained on the <i>Captain Bill</i> .
		20.6	Will there be marine debris and what will you do to mitigate?	For marine debris the company has made a very strong commitment to reduction at source coupled with the adopt a shoreline initiative for

			<p>ensuring that the shore remains free of debris.</p> <p>The marine debris policy is part of Huon’s broader Environmental Management Plan and sits alongside the specific Environmental and Waste Management Plans for each of the farm sites.</p> <p>Huon recognises its legal obligation to prevent rubbish from escaping from farm locations and entering the marine environment in accordance with <i>the Pollution of Waters by Oil and Noxious Substances Act 1987</i> and <i>Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994</i> in Tasmania and variety of federal and international legislation and conventions.</p> <p>Huon will continue to act on its responsibilities in relation to marine debris and remains focussed on;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Actively and continuously reducing marine debris at point source, thus
--	--	--	---

				<p>preventing debris from entering the waterway.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Collecting marine debris regularly with particular focus on post-weather events. 3. Collecting marine debris at the request of the community, regardless of source. 4. Working cooperatively with key stakeholders and other users of the waterway to minimise and manage marine debris. 5. Engaging transparently with the community about our policies and practices regarding marine debris. <p>The overall effect of the waste management initiatives associated with the new net-pen operational systems will act to reduce any impact that these waste streams might have on the environment and will improve</p>
--	--	--	--	--

				the company’s ability to reduce, reuse and recycle waste.
		20.7	What are you doing to meet community concerns?	Huon is working to meet with as many stakeholders as possible through this emergency process. As can be seen above we have met with many groups as well as individuals and will continue to engage throughout the process. While some have expressed dismay that the permit was granted before there was an opportunity to consult we believe the engagement process should be meaningful and inform practice at all times, not just before the permit or licence is granted.
21.0	Handfish Recovery Team	21.1	Concern about potential for spread of POMV disease to Handfish	See 10.8.
		21.2	Concern about change to habitat of Red or Spotted Handfish	Described EPA baseline ROV survey results stating that no Handfish were located at/or around the lease and that the seafloor was silt with very little fauna or flora providing excellent visibility and so there was no danger of not spotting a Handfish in the footage. Also confirmed that the same was true for all control and

				<p>compliance sites. Further all seagrass beds surveyed further inshore also showed no signs of Handfish (this was reviewed by Aquenal by staff associated with the HRT), however the coverage of the inshore area was limited to seagrass beds only. HRT were offered the footage of the seagrass beds and any other footage they may wish to see of the site, however, they did not appear to be overly interested.</p>
		21.3	<p>Concern about level of survey undertaken for baseline. Asking if Huon might fund survey of Red Handfish at Green Head, despite low likelihood of effect.</p>	<p>The HRT request for funding to undertake further inshore surveys for Red Handfish will certainly be considered by Huon and this was indicated to HRT. Any such funding though will come with caveats of proper risk determination of their presence in the area and that the surveys will be undertaken in order to assess the principle threats to the Red Handfish in that area which may or may not include the Permit. Huon will presume also that the team review the EPA baseline footage</p>

				<p>prior to suggesting relevant surveys. Huon would prefer not to include any invasive monitoring of Red Hanfish, e.g., in relation to disease status unless there is some evidence that there is any possibility that Handfish can be affected by the disease.</p>
--	--	--	--	---