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Friday, 9 June 2023

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Pursuant to section 136 of the *Mining Act 1992* and section 16 of the *Petroleum (Onshore) Act 1991*

NOTICE is given that the following application has been received:

EXPLORATION LICENCE APPLICATION

(APP-2023-74)

No. 6624, Rox 1 Pty Ltd (ACN 649 500 916), area of 62 units, for Group 1, dated 1 June 2023. (Bathurst Regional Local Government Area).

NOTICE is given that the following applications have been granted:

EXPLORATION LICENCE APPLICATION

(APP-2023-21)

No. 6607, now Exploration Licence No. 9572, Graymont (Nsw) Pty Ltd (ACN 004 776 989), County of Phillip, Map Sheet (8832), area of 15 units, for Group 2, dated 1 June 2023, for a term until 1 June 2029.

MINING LEASE APPLICATIONS

(T15-1608)

Orange No. 498, now Mining Lease No. 1853 (Act 1992), Centennial Springvale Pty Limited (ACN 052 096 812) and Boulder Mining Pty Ltd (ACN 112 796 308), Parish of Cox, County of Cook; and Parish of Lidsdale, County of Cook, area of 92.7 hectares, to mine for coal, dated 25 May 2023, for a term until 25 May 2044.

(T16-1501)

Singleton No. 521, now Mining Lease No. 1851 (Act 1992), Austar Coal Mine Pty Limited (ACN 111 910 822), Parish of Pokolbin, County of Northumberland, area of 115.1 hectares, for the purpose of ancillary mining activity, dated 16 May 2023, for a term until 16 May 2044.

(T17-1505)

Orange No. 544, now Mining Lease No. 1850 (Act 1992), Charbon Coal Pty Limited (ACN 064 237 118) and Sk Networks Resources Australia (Wyang) Pty Ltd (ACN 072 432 672), Parish of Clandulla, County of Roxburgh; and Parish of Rylstone, County of Roxburgh, area of 51.3 hectares, for the purpose of ancillary mining activity, dated 15 May 2023, for a term until 15 May 2044.

(T17-1513)

Singleton No. 549, now Mining Lease No. 1852 (Act 1992), Centennial Mandalong Pty Limited (ACN 101 508 892), Parish of Morisset, County of Northumberland, area of 2.39 hectares, for the purpose of ancillary mining activity, dated 25 May 2023, for a term until 25 May 2044.

NOTICE is given that the following applications have been withdrawn:

EXPLORATION LICENCE APPLICATIONS

(APP-2022-267)

No. 6573, SUN PACIFIC RESOURCES PTY LTD (ACN 140 308 238), County of Clarke, County of Gough and County of Gresham, Map Sheet (9237). Withdrawal took effect on 31 May 2023.

(APP-2022-273)

No. 6575, SUN PACIFIC RESOURCES PTY LTD (ACN 140 308 238), County of Burnett and County of Murchison, Map Sheet (9038). Withdrawal took effect on 31 May 2023.

(APP-2022-277)

No. 6578, SUN PACIFIC RESOURCES PTY LTD (ACN 140 308 238), County of Hardinge and County of Sandon, Map Sheet (9137, 9237). Withdrawal took effect on 31 May 2023.

(APP-2022-287)

No. 6585, SUN PACIFIC RESOURCES PTY LTD (ACN 140 308 238), County of Clive, Map Sheet (9239, 9240, 9340). Withdrawal took effect on 31 May 2023.

NOTICE is given that the following applications for renewal have been received:

(REN-2023-153)

Exploration Licence No. 8104, Angel Jade Pty Ltd (ACN 146 720 578), area of 22 units. Application for renewal received 4 June 2023.

(REN-2023-160)

Exploration Licence No. 9190, Eastern Metals Limited (ACN 643902943), area of 133 units. Application for renewal received 6 June 2023.

(REN-2023-159)

Mining Lease No. 1532 (Act 1992), Marubeni Resources Development Pty Ltd (ACN 009 932 236), Jfe Mineral (Australia) Pty. Ltd. (ACN 007 294 117), Ocal Macquarie Pty Limited (ACN 054 532 884) and Oceanic Coal Australia Pty Limited (ACN 003 856 782), area of 67.1 hectares. Application for renewal received 6 June 2023.

RENEWAL OF CERTAIN AUTHORITIES

Notice is given that the following authorities have been renewed:

(REN-2023-108)

Exploration Licence No. 6400, Great Western Minerals Pty Ltd (ACN 138 476 874), County of Young, Map Sheet (7435), area of 4 units, for a further term until 1 April 2029. Renewal effective on and from 2 June 2023.

(REN-2023-91)

Exploration Licence No. 8061, Godolphin Tenements Pty Ltd (ACN 634 219 999), Counties of Clarendon and Wynyard, Map Sheet (8527), area of 49 units, for a further term until 13 March 2028. Renewal effective on and from 26 May 2023.

(REN-2023-66)

Exploration Licence No. 8241, Sandfire Resources Limited (ACN 105 154 185), County of Narromine, Map Sheet (8433, 8533), area of 22 units, for a further term until 4 March 2026. Renewal effective on and from 26 May 2023.

(REN-2023-83)

Exploration Licence No. 8356, Ochre Resources Pty Ltd (ACN 112 833 351), Counties of Cunningham and Flinders, Map Sheet (8232, 8233), area of 32 units, for a further term until 26 March 2027. Renewal effective on and from 1 June 2023.

(REN-2023-61)

Exploration Licence No. 8951, Argent (Kempfield) Pty Ltd (ACN 155 759 550), County of Georgiana, Map Sheet (8730), area of 4 units, for a further term until 26 February 2026. Renewal effective on and from 2 June 2023.

(REN-2023-42)

Consolidated Coal Lease No. 703 (Act 1973), Metropolitan Collieries Pty. Ltd. (ACN 003 135 635), area of 5195 hectares, for a further term until 26 January 2045. Renewal effective on and from 27 January 2024.

(REN-2023-22)

Consolidated Coal Lease No. 707 (Act 1973), Great Southern Energy Pty Ltd (ACN 621 409 201), area of 1056 hectares, for a further term until 30 December 2029. Renewal effective on and from 31 December 2023.

(TMS-REN329)

Mining Lease No. 1410 (Act 1992), Glendell Tenements Pty Limited (ACN 056 693 175), Parish of Liddell, County of Durham; and Parish of Vane, County of Durham, Map Sheet (9133-3-S), area of 52.99 hectares, for a further term until 12 May 2027. Renewal effective on and from 31 May 2023.

(TMS-REN336)

Mining Lease No. 1455 (Act 1992), Shoalhaven Coal Pty Ltd (ACN 070863893), area of 54.72 hectares, for a further term until 19 August 2027. Renewal effective on and from 31 May 2023.

(REN-2022-341)

Mining Lease No. 1574 (Act 1992), Endeavour Coal Pty Limited (ACN 099 830 476), area of 419.4 hectares, for a further term until 30 December 2044. Renewal effective on and from 31 December 2023.

WITHDRAWAL OF APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL

Notice is given that the application for renewal in respect of the following authority has been withdrawn:

(REN-2022-346)

Exploration Licence No. 8924, Dives Inventa Pty Ltd (ACN 634682714), Counties of Courallie and Jamison, Map Sheet (8837, 8937), area of 30 units. The authority ceased to have effect on 31 May 2023.

APPLICATIONS TO TRANSFER RECEIVED

Notice is given that the following applications to transfer have been received:

(TRF-2023-28)

CUMNOCK NO.1 COLLIERY PTY LIMITED (ACN 051 932 122) has applied for approval to transfer Authorisation No. 385 to Cumnock Management Pty Limited (ACN 114285602). Application received 6 June 2023.

(TRF-2023-28)

CUMNOCK NO.1 COLLIERY PTY LIMITED (ACN 051 932 122) has applied for approval to transfer Coal Lease No. 378 to Cumnock Management Pty Limited (ACN 114285602). Application received 6 June 2023.

(TRF-2023-28)

CUMNOCK NO.1 COLLIERY PTY LIMITED (ACN 051 932 122) has applied for approval to transfer Mining Lease No. 1325 to Cumnock Management Pty Limited (ACN 114285602). Application received 6 June 2023.

(TRF-2023-28)

CUMNOCK NO.1 COLLIERY PTY LIMITED (ACN 051 932 122) has applied for approval to transfer Mining Lease No. 1393 to Cumnock Management Pty Limited (ACN 114285602). Application received 6 June 2023.

(TRF-2023-28)

CUMNOCK NO.1 COLLIERY PTY LIMITED (ACN 051 932 122) has applied for approval to transfer Mining Lease No. 1576 to Cumnock Management Pty Limited (ACN 114285602). Application received 6 June 2023.

(TRF-2023-28)

CUMNOCK NO.1 COLLIERY PTY LIMITED (ACN 051 932 122) has applied for approval to transfer Mining Lease No. 1669 to Cumnock Management Pty Limited (ACN 114285602). Application received 6 June 2023.

(TRF-2023-28)

CUMNOCK NO.1 COLLIERY PTY LIMITED (ACN 051 932 122) has applied for approval to transfer Mining Lease No. 1683 to Cumnock Management Pty Limited (ACN 114285602). Application received 6 June 2023.

(TRF-2023-27)

MT OWEN TENEMENTS PTY LIMITED (ACN 613 930 975) has applied for approval to transfer Mining Lease No. 1741 to Mt Owen Pty Limited (ACN 003 827 361). Application received 6 June 2023.

APPLICATIONS TO PART TRANSFER RECEIVED

Notice is given that the following applications to part transfer have been received:

(PTF-2023-3)

THE WALLERAWANG COLLIERIES PTY LIMITED (ACN 000 001 436) has applied for approval to part transfer Consolidated Coal Lease No. 770 to CENTENNIAL SPRINGVALE PTY LIMITED (ACN 052 096 812) and BOULDER MINING PTY LTD (ACN 112 796 308). Application received 31 May 2023.

TRANSFER OF PART OF AN AUTHORITY

(TMS-PTF4)

Consolidated Coal Lease No. 774 (Act 1973), held by MOUNT THORLEY OPERATIONS PTY LIMITED (ACN 000 013 249) has been transferred in part to Centennial Newstan Pty Limited (ACN 101 508 865). The transfer was registered on 17 May 2023.

Pursuant to Section 123 of the Mining Act 1992:

- (1) Consolidated Coal Lease No. 774 (Act 1973) has been cancelled as to the area transferred; and
- (2) Mining Lease No. 1797 (Act 1992) has been granted to Centennial Newstan Pty Limited (ACN 101 508 865) over the area transferred for a period until 20 July 2023.

Description of area part transferred

An area of about 43.12 hectares, . For further information contact Mining, Exploration and Geoscience.

CANCELLATION APPLICATIONS

(CAN-2023-39)

Exploration Licence No. 9160 (Act 1992), REVOLUTION MINING PTY LTD (ACN 153 732 533), County of Auckland, County of Beresford and County of Wellesley, Map Sheet (8724, 8725), area of 42 units. Request for cancellation was received on 6 June 2023.

(CAN-2023-37)

Gold Lease No. 5477 (Act 1906), WHITE ROCK (MTC) PTY LTD (ACN 132 461 575), County of Drake, Map Sheet (9340-2-S, 9340-2-S), area of 2.466 hectares. Request for cancellation was received on 31 May 2023.

(CAN-2023-37)

Gold Lease No. 5478 (Act 1906), WHITE ROCK (MTC) PTY LTD (ACN 132 461 575), County of Drake, Map Sheet (9340-2-S), area of 3996 square metres. Request for cancellation was received on 31 May 2023.

(CAN-2023-37)

Mining Lease No. 1147 (Act 1973), WHITE ROCK (MTC) PTY LTD (ACN 132 461 575), County of Buller and County of Drake, Map Sheet (9340-2-S), area of 356.4 hectares. Request for cancellation was received on 31 May 2023.

(CAN-2023-37)

Mining Lease No. 1148 (Act 1973), WHITE ROCK (MTC) PTY LTD (ACN 132 461 575), County of Drake, Map Sheet (9340-2-S), area of 3.15 hectares. Request for cancellation was received on 31 May 2023.

(CAN-2023-37)

Mining Lease No. 1149 (Act 1973), WHITE ROCK (MTC) PTY LTD (ACN 132 461 575), County of Drake, Map Sheet (9340-2-S), area of 51.19 hectares. Request for cancellation was received on 31 May 2023.

(CAN-2023-37)

Mining Lease No. 1150 (Act 1973), WHITE ROCK (MTC) PTY LTD (ACN 132 461 575), County of Drake, Map Sheet (9340-2-S), area of 30 hectares. Request for cancellation was received on 31 May 2023.

(CAN-2023-37)

Mining Lease No. 1200 (Act 1973), WHITE ROCK (MTC) PTY LTD (ACN 132 461 575), County of Clive, Map Sheet (9340-2-S, 9340-2-S), area of 8.75 hectares. Request for cancellation was received on 31 May 2023.

(CAN-2023-37)

Mineral Lease No. 5444 (Act 1906), WHITE ROCK (MTC) PTY LTD (ACN 132 461 575), County of Drake, Map Sheet (9340-2-S), area of 2.68 hectares. Request for cancellation was received on 31 May 2023.

(CAN-2023-37)

Mineral Lease No. 5883 (Act 1906), WHITE ROCK (MTC) PTY LTD (ACN 132 461 575), County of Drake, Map Sheet (9340-2-S), area of 11.3312 hectares. Request for cancellation was received on 31 May 2023.

(CAN-2023-37)

Mineral Lease No. 6004 (Act 1906), WHITE ROCK (MTC) PTY LTD (ACN 132 461 575), County of Drake, Map Sheet (9340-2-S), area of 16.16 hectares. Request for cancellation was received on 31 May 2023.

(CAN-2023-37)

Mineral Lease No. 6006 (Act 1906), WHITE ROCK (MTC) PTY LTD (ACN 132 461 575), County of Drake, Map Sheet (9340-2-S), area of 8.094 hectares. Request for cancellation was received on 31 May 2023.

(CAN-2023-37)

Mineral Lease No. 6242 (Act 1906), WHITE ROCK (MTC) PTY LTD (ACN 132 461 575), County of Buller, Map Sheet (9340-2-N), area of 16.19 hectares. Request for cancellation was received on 31 May 2023.

(CAN-2023-37)

Mineral Lease No. 6291 (Act 1906), WHITE ROCK (MTC) PTY LTD (ACN 132 461 575), County of Drake, Map Sheet (9340-2-S), area of 25.9 hectares. Request for cancellation was received on 31 May 2023.

(CAN-2023-37)

Mineral Lease No. 6295 (Act 1906), WHITE ROCK (MTC) PTY LTD (ACN 132 461 575), County of Buller, Map Sheet (9340-2-N), area of 23.88 hectares. Request for cancellation was received on 31 May 2023.

(CAN-2023-37)

Mineral Lease No. 6335 (Act 1906), WHITE ROCK (MTC) PTY LTD (ACN 132 461 575), County of Buller, Map Sheet (9340-2-N), area of 19.51 hectares. Request for cancellation was received on 31 May 2023.

(CAN-2023-37)

Mining Purposes Lease No. 24 (Act 1973), WHITE ROCK (MTC) PTY LTD (ACN 132 461 575), County of Drake, Map Sheet (9340-2-S), area of 51.19 hectares. Request for cancellation was received on 31 May 2023.

(CAN-2023-37)

Mining Purposes Lease No. 256 (Act 1973), WHITE ROCK (MTC) PTY LTD (ACN 132 461 575), County of Drake, Map Sheet (9340-2-S), area of 54.73 hectares. Request for cancellation was received on 31 May 2023.

(CAN-2023-37)

Mining Purposes Lease No. 259 (Act 1973), WHITE ROCK (MTC) PTY LTD (ACN 132 461 575), County of Buller and County of Drake, Map Sheet (9340-2-S, 9340-2-S), area of 151.4 hectares. Request for cancellation was received on 31 May 2023.

(CAN-2023-37)

Mining Purposes Lease No. 1345 (Act 1906), WHITE ROCK (MTC) PTY LTD (ACN 132 461 575), County of Buller, Map Sheet (9340-2-N), area of 8094 square metres. Request for cancellation was received on 31 May 2023.

(CAN-2023-37)

Special Lease No. 409 (Act 1906), WHITE ROCK (MTC) PTY LTD (ACN 132 461 575), County of Drake, Map Sheet (9340-2-S), area of 47.45 hectares. Request for cancellation was received on 31 May 2023.

(CAN-2023-37)

Special Lease No. 471 (Act 1906), WHITE ROCK (MTC) PTY LTD (ACN 132 461 575), County of Buller and County of Drake, Map Sheet (9340-2-S), area of 56.66 hectares. Request for cancellation was received on 31 May 2023.

(CAN-2023-37)

Special Lease No. 492 (Act 1906), WHITE ROCK (MTC) PTY LTD (ACN 132 461 575), County of Drake, Map Sheet (9340-2-S), area of 2.14 hectares. Request for cancellation was received on 31 May 2023.

CANCELLATIONS

Notice is given that the following authority has been cancelled:

(CAN-2022-12)

Mining Lease No. 1639 (Act 1992), COL'DORO MINING PTY LTD (ACN 115 107 367), Parish of Lewis, County of Wellington, Map Sheet (8731-1-S, 8731-4-S), area of 62.02 hectares. Cancellation took effect on 1 June 2023.

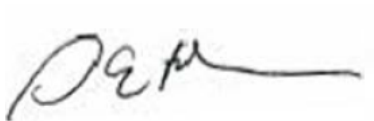
Biosecurity (white spot disease – Clarence River) Control Order (No. 2) 2023

under the

Biosecurity Act 2015

I, SARAH BRITTON, Group Director Animal Biosecurity, with the authorisation of the Minister administering the *Biosecurity Act 2015* and under section 62 of that Act make the following Control Order.

Dated 8th June 2023

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'SARAH BRITTON', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

SARAH BRITTON
Group Director Animal Biosecurity
Department of Regional NSW

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Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Control Order

This Control Order is the *Biosecurity (white spot disease – Clarence River) Control Order (No. 2) 2023*.

2 Commencement and duration

This Control Order commences on the date it is published in the Gazette and has effect for the period of 2 years.

Note. Notice of this Control Order will be given by publishing it in the Gazette.

3 Definitions

(1) In this Control Order:

aquaculture premises means areas adjacent to the Clarence River at which a person may undertake aquaculture under the authority of an aquaculture permit issued under the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.

broodstock means mature prawns capable of reproducing.

Clarence River means the area described in clause 5(b).

commercial fisher means a person who holds a commercial fishing licence under the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.

competent authority means the relevant government agency of New South Wales or another jurisdiction that regulates food safety.

contaminated fittings means fittings that have or may have had contact with decapod crustaceans or polychaete worms from the Clarence River Control Zone but does not include fittings that have been decontaminated by removing all traces of decapod crustaceans, polychaete worms and other organic matter.

contaminated material means any material, including material that may have had contact with white spot disease or be a carrier of white spot disease including uncooked prawn, prawn waste products and water from production areas.

cooked means, in relation to a decapod crustacean or polychaete worm, that it appears fully cooked and has achieved a core temperature of at least 65°C during the cooking process.

cultivation unit means a pond, channel, tank or containment unit used for the hatching, breeding, raising or keeping of decapod crustaceans.

decapod crustacean means a crustacean of the Order Decapoda, including school, tiger and banana prawns, yabbies and pink nippers, shrimp, slipper lobsters, crabs and hermit crabs.

excluded carrier means any of the following carriers of white spot disease:

- (a) a blue swimmer crab (*Portunus armatus*),
- (b) a bug (*Ibacus* spp. and *Thenus* spp.),
- (c) a mud crab (*Scylla* spp.),
- (d) a red champagne lobster (*Linuparus trigonus*),
- (e) a slipper lobster (*Scyllarides* spp.),
- (f) a spanner crab (*Ranina ranina*),
- (g) a three-spotted crab (*Portunus sanguinolentus*),
- (h) a rocklobster (family Palinuridae).

NSW DPI means the NSW Department of Primary Industries within the Department of Regional NSW.

person in charge, of aquaculture premises, includes:

- (a) the owner of the premises,
- (b) the occupier of premises, and
- (c) a person who has care, custody or control of the premises.

polychaete worm means a worm of the Class Polychaeta.

prawn means any fish of the family Penaeidae and *Macrobrachium* spp that may be cultivated or kept at aquaculture premises under the authority of an aquaculture permit issued under the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.

prawn post-larvae means prawns in the life stage after metamorphosis from the mysis stage and before development into the juvenile stage, whereby the days after metamorphosis from mysis are denoted numerically.

Note. For example, P8 refers to post-larvae 8 days after metamorphosis from the mysis stage.

production area means an area in which the hatching, breeding, raising or keeping of decapod crustaceans is carried out including:

- (a) sheds,
- (b) areas used for feed storage or feed handling,
- (c) cultivation units,
- (d) any disposal area at which decapod crustaceans may be disposed.

public sewer means a sewer operated by a council, county council, a water supply authority within the meaning of the *Water Management Act 2000*, a State owned corporation specified in Schedule 1 or 5 to the *State Owned Corporations Act 1989* (or a subsidiary of such a corporation) or any other public or local authority of a State or Territory.

the Act means the *Biosecurity Act 2015*.

uncooked, in relation to a decapod crustacean and polychaete worm, means that it is not cooked.

waste depot means a place at which waste may be treated or stored in accordance with an approval under the *Local Government Act 1993* or a place approved as a waste depot or waste facility under any other Act.

white spot disease means the disease caused by the virus *Whispovirus* (Family *Nimaviridae*) and which is also known as white spot disease of crustaceans or infection with white spot syndrome virus.

- (2) Biosecurity matter referred to in this Control Order means the biosecurity matter at any stage of its life cycle.

Note. Section 11 of the *Interpretation Act 1987* provides that words or expressions used in this Control Order have the same meaning as in the Act.

4 Grounds for order and biosecurity impact

The basis for concluding that it is necessary to make this Control Order is as follows:

- (a) white spot disease is a highly contagious viral disease that affects and can cause mass mortalities in farmed crustaceans,
- (b) the introduction and spread of white spot disease (the **biosecurity matter**) has the potential to have an adverse effect on the economy, the environment, and the community of New South Wales (the **biosecurity impact**),
- (c) in 2016, white spot disease was detected in Queensland. In August 2022, it was detected and eradicated from a commercial prawn-farming premises in New South Wales. In February 2023, white spot disease was detected at 2 prawn-farming aquaculture premises in New South Wales, and in April 2023, it was detected at a third prawn-farming aquaculture premises,
- (d) the wild crustacean population of New South Wales remains free of white spot disease, and
- (e) control measures are required to provide for the management of the biosecurity impact that has the potential to arise from the introduction, presence and spread of white spot disease by:
 - (i) minimising the risk of potential introduction of white spot onto aquaculture premises,

- (ii) minimising the risk of spread of white spot disease from aquaculture premises to the Clarence River Control Zone and the rest of New South Wales, and
- (iii) meeting the biosecurity requirements of other jurisdictions and to regain market access for industry, by supporting that white spot disease is not present in the Clarence River Control Zone (*proof of freedom*).

5 Control zone

The control zone in which control measures are required to be implemented under this Control Order (*Clarence River Control Zone*) is the area covering the following:

- (a) all aquaculture premises,
- (b) the Clarence River consisting of all waters within the boundary, commencing at a point at Mean High Water Mark at Angourie Point, 29°29.050' S and 153°22.130' E, then east 0.5 nautical miles to a point 29°29.180' S and 153°22.720' E, then 2.7 nautical miles north to a point adjacent to Yamba Point at 29°26.480' S and 153°23.120' E, then to a point 0.6 nautical miles east of the Iluka Breakwall at 29°25.600' S and 153°23.020' E, then north to a point 0.85 nautical miles from Woody Head at 29°22.400' S and 153°23.460' E, then west to the Mean High Water Mark at 29°22.650' S and 153°22.380' E along the ocean shore south to the point of commencement at Angourie Point (references to directions are indicative only), and upstream to the vehicular ferry at Ulmarra, and
- (c) all waters of Lake Wooloweyah. The boundary between Lake Wooloweyah and Oyster Channel is determined by a line drawn from the south eastern extremity of Joss Island to the eastern extremity of Corokos Island, and the boundary between Lake Wooloweyah and Palmer's Channel is determined by a line drawn from the southern most extremity of the eastern and western banks of Palmer's Channel where it meets Lake Wooloweyah.

Part 2 Control measures – movements out of the Clarence River Control Zone

6 Persons to whom control measures apply

The control measures in Part 2 of this Control Order apply to any person who deals with decapod crustaceans or polychaete worms, or fittings used in connection with decapod crustaceans or polychaete worms.

7 Prohibition on movement of crustaceans, polychaete worms and fittings

- (1) This clause applies to:
 - (a) decapod crustaceans and polychaete worms that are in the Clarence River Control Zone,

- (b) decapod crustaceans and polychaete worms that have had contact with decapod crustaceans or polychaete worms from the Clarence River Control Zone,
 - (c) decapod crustaceans and polychaete worms that have been in contact with contaminated fittings,
 - (d) contaminated fittings,
 - (e) decapod crustaceans and polychaete worms that have had contact with water that has contained decapod crustaceans or polychaete worms from the Clarence River Control Zone.
- (2) A person must not move any thing to which this clause applies out of the Clarence River Control Zone, unless otherwise permitted by this Control Order.
- (3) If a person moves a decapod crustacean or polychaete worm into the Clarence River Control Zone, the person may move that decapod crustacean or polychaete worm out of the Clarence River Control Zone:
- (a) if the person obtained the decapod crustacean or polychaete worm from retail premises,
 - (b) if the person moved the decapod crustacean or polychaete worm into the Clarence River Control Zone to use in the Control Zone as bait or for human consumption, and
 - (c) the prawn decapod crustacean or polychaete worm did not have contact with water that has contained decapod crustaceans or polychaete worms from the Clarence River Control Zone.
- (4) In this clause:

retail premises includes:

- (a) retail premises as defined in the Dictionary to the *Clarence Valley Local Environment Plan 2011*, and includes retail premises attached to service stations or highway services centres, and
- (b) premises that dispatch decapod crustaceans or polychaete worms advertised for sale by means of newspaper or other print media, the Internet, SMS text message or other on-line communications system.

8 Movement of cooked decapod crustaceans or polychaete worms

A person may move a decapod crustacean or polychaete worm out of the Clarence River Control Zone if:

- (a) it is for the purpose of commercial sale, and
- (b) the decapod crustacean or polychaete worm is cooked before it is moved out of the control zone.

9 Movement of uncooked decapod crustaceans that have transited through Clarence River Control Zone

- (1) A person may move an uncooked decapod crustacean, other than live decapod crustacean, from the Clarence River Control Zone into and within the rest of New South Wales if:
- (a) it is for the purpose of commercial sale, and
 - (b) the decapod crustacean:
 - (i) originated from outside the Clarence River Control Zone and only entered the zone for the purpose of transiting through the zone,
 - (ii) is transported by the most direct route to the intended destination,
 - (iii) is transported in a manner that prevents it being contaminated with the virus that causes white spot disease, and
 - (iv) is packaged and labelled with an identifier specifying the location of where the decapod crustacean was grown, captured or harvested, and the name, address, postcode and State or Territory of the grower or commercial fisher who produced or harvested the decapod crustacean.

Note. Under clause 112 of the *Biosecurity Regulation 2017* a person who is required to label or identify any matter, must ensure that the label or identifier is a complying label or complying identifier.

- (2) An endorsement holder may move an uncooked decapod crustacean from the Clarence River Control Zone into and within the rest of New South Wales if:
- (a) the decapod crustacean was taken from the waters of the Ocean trawl fishery that are outside the Clarence River Control Zone,
 - (b) the movement is for the purpose of commercial sale,
 - (c) the decapod crustacean is transported by the most direct route to the intended destination, and
 - (d) the decapod crustacean is transported in a manner that prevents it being contaminated with the virus that causes white spot disease.
- (3) The endorsement holder must keep Category 1 decapod crustaceans and Category 2 decapod crustaceans separate, so that crustaceans of each category have no contact with crustaceans of the other category.
- (4) In this clause:

Category 1 decapod crustaceans means any decapod crustaceans taken from any parts of the waters of the Ocean trawl fishery that are outside the Clarence River Control Zone.

Category 2 decapod crustaceans means any decapod crustaceans taken in the waters of the Ocean trawl fishery within the Clarence River Control Zone.

commercial fishing licence has the same meaning as in section 4 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.

endorsement holder means a person who holds a commercial fishing licence that has an endorsement that authorises the taking of fish in the Ocean trawl fishery.

Ocean trawl fishery has the same meaning as in Schedule 1 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.

take has the same meaning as in section 4 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.

10 Movement of uncooked decapod crustaceans that are excluded carriers out of Clarence River Control Zone

- (1) A person may move an uncooked decapod crustacean that is an excluded carrier from the Clarence River Control Zone into and within the rest of New South Wales if the uncooked decapod crustacean:
 - (a) is being moved for human consumption, and it is cooked as soon as practicable after arrival at its destination, and
 - (b) if it is alive, is not placed in waters to which the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* applies.

Note. Section 7 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* describes the waters to which that Act applies.

- (2) Any water used for the purpose of transporting excluded carriers under this clause must be disposed of through a public sewer.
- (3) Any waste produced because of transporting excluded carriers under this clause must be disposed of at a waste depot.
- (4) An excluded carrier being moved out of the Clarence River Control Zone under this clause must be accompanied by documentation which provides the following information:
 - (a) the date that the excluded carrier was captured or harvested, and
 - (b) the location in the Clarence River Control Zone at which the excluded carrier was captured or harvested.

11 Prohibition on movement of uncooked decapod crustaceans collected prior to commencement of Order

- (1) On the basis that this control measure is reasonably necessary having regard to the nature of the biosecurity risk posed by the white spot disease, this control measure applies both within and outside the Clarence River Control Zone, to the State of New South Wales.

- (2) A person who is in possession of an uncooked decapod crustacean or polychaete worm, other than an excluded carrier, that was taken from the Clarence River Control Zone on and from 12 February 2023 to the commencement of this Control Order:
- (a) must not move the uncooked decapod crustacean or polychaete worm, and
 - (b) must contact the NSW DPI as soon as practicable by either:
 - (i) calling the Emergency Animal Disease Hotline on 1800 675 888, or
 - (ii) emailing aquatic.imports@dpi.nsw.gov.au.

Part 3 Control Measures – aquaculture premises

12 Persons to whom control measures apply

- (1) The control measures in this Part of this Control Order apply to the person in charge of aquaculture premises.
- (2) If this Part specifies that another person or class of persons must comply with and implement a control measure, then the measure only applies to that person or class of person.

13 Movement of uncooked decapod crustaceans into aquaculture premises

Unless otherwise permitted by this Part, a person must not move an uncooked decapod crustacean or polychaete worm onto aquaculture premises.

14 Movement on prawn broodstock or prawn post-larvae into aquaculture premises

- (1) The person in charge of aquaculture premises must not move prawns into aquaculture premises, except for prawn post larvae and broodstock.

Note: prawns other than prawn post larvae and broodstock can be moved into premises if a biosecurity permit has been issued authorising that movement

- (2) The person in charge of aquaculture premises must not move prawn broodstock or prawn post-larvae into aquaculture premises sourced from:
 - (a) Queensland, south of Rockhampton,
 - (b) Northern Territory, within a 100m radius of Darwin Harbour, or
 - (c) within the parts of the Clarence River Control Zone described in clauses 5(b) and 5(c).

- (3) The person in charge of aquaculture premises must not move prawn broodstock or prawn post-larvae into aquaculture premises from elsewhere in Australia, unless the person in charge is satisfied these requirements in the Translocation health protocol have been met:
 - (a) Post-larvae pre-translocation health certification requirements,
 - (b) Broodstock and post-larvae pre-translocation requirements,
 - (c) Broodstock testing requirements,
 - (d) Pre-stocking or translocation testing and sampling requirements post-larvae, and
 - (e) Shipping documentation requirements.
- (4) Any broodstock or post-larvae moved onto the aquaculture premises must be moved directly into a production area.
- (5) The person in charge of aquaculture premises must monitor post-larvae moved into the premises and any prawns cultivated from the prawn post-larvae for any signs of disease by thorough and regular visual inspection.
- (6) The person in charge of aquaculture premises may move broodstock, prawn post-larvae produced from that broodstock or prawn post-larvae from the aquaculture premises to other aquaculture premises in New South Wales, if:
 - (a) the broodstock or prawn-post larvae met the requirements of this clause when the broodstock or prawn-post larvae were moved to the premises, and
 - (b) the broodstock or prawn-post larvae had no contact with decapod crustaceans, polychaete worms, contaminated material or contaminated fittings at the aquaculture premises.
- (7) In this clause, *Translocation health protocol* means the Health protocol for the translocation of Penaeid prawns in NSW in Schedule 1 to this Order.

15 Notification of unusual mortality

If the person in charge observes any of these events in more than one cultivation unit at a time or at different times, the person must immediately notify NSW DPI on the Emergency Animal Disease Hotline on 1800 675 888 of:

- (a) a greater number of moribund or dead prawns than reasonably expected from the farm's performance history for the size of prawns and days of culture, which are caused by or suspected to be caused by the virus that causes white spot disease,

- (b) prawns displaying clinical signs or behaviour of white spot disease or clinical signs or behaviour that may be attributable white spot disease, or
- (c) moribund or dead prawns for which there is no clear cause.

16 Disposal of dead decapod crustaceans and contaminated material

- (1) The person in charge of aquaculture premises must dispose of any decapod crustaceans that have died in a prawn cultivation unit and are removed from that unit:
 - (a) away from waterways,
 - (b) in a manner that ensures the crustaceans cannot be accessed by animals, and
 - (c) if buried at the aquaculture premises, by placing at 300mm to 500mm of clean fill over the top of the disposed prawns each day.
- (2) The person in charge of aquaculture premises must dispose of any contaminated material that is removed from a prawn cultivation unit or production area:
 - (a) away from waterways,
 - (b) in a manner that ensures the contaminated material cannot be accessed by animals,
 - (c) if buried at the aquaculture premises, by placing at 300mm to 500mm of clean fill over the top of the contaminated material each day, and
 - (d) if removed from the aquaculture premises, at a waste depot.

Note: This clause does not require a person to remove dead decapod crustacean from ponds or cultivation units.

17 Movement of feed into aquaculture premises

- (1) At the aquaculture premises, a person must not feed an uncooked decapod crustacean or an uncooked or untreated polychaete worm to a decapod crustacean.
- (2) At the aquaculture premises, a person must not feed a product which may contain decapod crustaceans or polychaete worms to a decapod crustacean unless the product:
 - (a) was heat-treated to a minimum of:
 - (i) 85°C for a period of no less than 15 minutes, or
 - (ii) 80°C for a period of no less than 20 minutes, or
 - (b) was treated with gamma radiation at a minimum dose of at least 50 kilo Gray, or

- (c) if imported, it meets the Australian Biosecurity Import Conditions for Aquaculture feed and aquatic meals from all countries which can be found at <https://bicon.agriculture.gov.au/>, or
- (d) if a polychaete worm:
 - (i) was not sourced from areas within a 30 kilometre radius of an aquaculture farm at which prawns were cultivated,
 - (ii) was not sourced from the wild,
 - (iii) did not originate in a part of a State or Territory for which a public authority has in place an instrument for the control of white spot disease, and
 - (iv) was:
 - (A) batch tested to ensure freedom from the virus that causes white spot disease with a minimum of 95% confidence of detection at 2% or lower prevalence, or
 - (B) was sourced from a Specific Pathogen Free population for which ongoing batch testing has demonstrated freedom from the virus which causes white spot disease.
- (3) The person in charge of aquaculture premises must record the batch and supplier information for the product and maintain those records until the end of the production cycle.

18 Movement of water into and out of aquaculture premises

- (1) The person in charge of aquaculture premises must do all things reasonably practicable to prevent tidal water from the Clarence River entering the premises.

Note: This clause does not prevent a person from pumping water onto the aquaculture premises under the aquaculture permit for the premises issued under the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.

- (2) The person in charge of aquaculture premises must:
 - (a) retain any water from a hatchery at the aquaculture premises that is contaminated water in an enclosed effluent holding tank,
 - (b) before discharging any water from the hatchery held in an enclosed effluent holding tank, treat the water by:
 - (i) adding a minimum of 30mg/L active effective chlorine to the water and maintaining that concentration for 24 hours or 200mg/L active effective chlorine and maintaining that concentration for 2hrs, and

- (ii) mixing the water in the tank to homogenise the chlorine solution, and
 - (iii) holding the treated water for sufficient time to neutralise the chlorine.
- (3) The person in charge of aquaculture premises must not discharge water used in a production area into the Clarence River or its tributaries unless the water passes through two separate filters designed to prevent stock escape located at:
 - (a) the place at which the water leaves a pond, and
 - (b) the place on the outflow pipe at which the water discharges from the aquaculture premises.
- (4) The person in charge of aquaculture premise must maintain the pond and associated infrastructure, including pond edges, walls, monks, drains and shut offs, to minimise the risk of water leaking from the premises
- (5) After all prawns are harvested from a pond at the premises and before new prawns are moved into the pond, the person in charge of the aquaculture premise must:
 - (a) inspect the pond and associated infrastructure, including pond edges, walls, monks, drains and shut offs, to identify any place from which water may leak from the premises, and
 - (b) repair any place in the pond and associated infrastructure, including pond edges, walls, monks, drains and shut offs to minimise the risk of water leaking from the premises.
- (6) If the person in charge of the premises becomes aware of or suspects that the decapod crustaceans at the premises may be infected with white spot disease, the person in charge must immediately ensure that:
 - (a) no water is discharged from the premises into the Clarence River, by turning off both intake and outlet pipes, and
 - (b) there is no water leaking into the Clarence River and its surrounding area.
- (7) In this clause,

discharge water means the intentional release of water from a production area in the aquaculture premises

tidal water means any water that alternately rises and falls in a predictable and measurable rhythm or cycle due to the gravitational attraction of the moon and sun.

19 Production areas

- (1) The person in charge of aquaculture premises must assign to each production area in the premises a unique identifier.
- (2) The person in charge must install fences, gates and locks for each production area in the premises, so that entry to the production areas may be restricted.
- (3) A person must not enter a production area unless authorised to do so by the person in charge of the aquaculture premises.

20 Signs

- (1) The person in charge of aquaculture premises must display in a prominent position at the premises an up-to-date map of the property which show:
 - (a) the entry and exit points for people, vehicles, water and animals,
 - (b) waste disposal sites,
 - (c) any wash-down or decontamination facilities for people, vehicles and equipment.
- (2) The person in charge of aquaculture premises must have, conspicuously posted at each entrance to premises, a notice setting out:
 - (a) that persons entering a management area at the place must comply with this Control Order and that failure to do so may be an offence under the *Biosecurity Act 2015*,
 - (b) how a copy of this Control Order may be obtained.

21 Movement of vehicles and vessels onto and out of aquaculture premises

- (1) A person must not move a vehicle that has had or may have had contact with contaminated material onto aquaculture premises, unless the vehicle is clean of all visible organic material.
- (2) A person must not move a vessel that has had or may have had contact with contaminated material onto aquaculture premises, unless the vessel is clean of all visible organic material.
- (3) A person must not use a vessel in the Clarence River Control Zone if that vessel has been used on aquaculture premises, unless the person first cleans all visible organic material from the vessel.

22 Contaminated fittings

- (1) A person must not move a contaminated fitting into a production area at aquaculture premises unless the fitting has been cleaned and disinfected by:

- (a) cleaning all organic material from the fitting; and
 - (b) treating the fitting in accordance with APVMA permit PER91179.
- (2) A person must not move a contaminated fitting out of a production area at aquaculture premises unless the fitting has been cleaned and disinfected with 200mg/ Litre active effective chlorine for 2 hours.
- (3) After using a cultivation unit, the person in charge of aquaculture premises must treat and disinfect all influent pipes, effluent pipes and air supply lines with 200mg/ Litre active effective chlorine for 2 hours.
- (4) The person in charge of aquaculture premises must:
- (a) flush and clean any substrate used for the conditioning of broodstock, of organic matter,
 - (b) treat the substrate with 200mg/ Litre active effective chlorine for 2 hours, and
 - (c) dispose of the substrate at a waste facility.

23 Personal biosecurity measures for persons moving into aquaculture premises.

- (1) The person in charge of aquaculture premises must provide at each entrance to and exit from a production area a footbath containing:
- (a) Virkon made up in solution following the manufacturer's specifications, or
 - (b) Iodine solution at a concentration of 200mg/Litre.
- (2) The person in charge of aquaculture premises must maintain the footbath to ensure that it is effective for disinfecting footwear.
- (3) The person in charge of aquaculture premises must provide at each exit from a production area, to be used for hand washing:
- (a) Iodine solution at a concentration of 200mg/Litre, or
 - (b) 70 percent ethanol solution.
- (4) A person must not enter the production area at aquaculture premises unless the person is wearing:
- (a) clean clothing that has been laundered in a washing machine using detergent or clean personal protective clothing, and

- (b) footwear has been washed in the provided footbath to remove all visible organic material.
- (5) The person leaving an aquaculture premises must dispose of disposable personal protective clothing by placing it in the general waste or by taking it to a waste depot.

24 Records

- (1) The person in charge of aquaculture premises must make and keep the written records of:
- (a) for any broodstock obtained from a commercial fisher:
 - (i) the commercial fisher's name and fishing business number allocated to the fishing business under section 34R, *Fisheries Management Act 1994*,
 - (ii) the date and time at which the broodstock were caught, and
 - (iii) the location at which the broodstock were landed.
 - (b) broodstock samples collected for laboratory testing (including date of testing, numbers tested and type of samples),
 - (c) post-larvae samples collected for laboratory testing (including date of testing, numbers tested and type of samples),
 - (d) mortality in prawns,
 - (e) the destination of any broodstock or prawn post-larvae moved to another aquaculture premises,
 - (f) movements of vehicles or equipment used for the purpose of waste disposal onto or out of the premises, including:
 - (i) the date and time the vehicle or equipment entered or left the premises, and
 - (ii) the intended destination of the vehicle,
 - (g) movements of all persons (staff and non-employees) who enter the production area at the premises, including:
 - (i) the date and time the person entered or left the premises,
 - (ii) the name and contact details of that person, and
 - (iii) the purpose for which that person entered or left the area on that date,

- (h) treatment of contaminated water (including date of treatment of a cultivation unit, chlorination rates, monitoring details and disposal locations), and
 - (i) the date on which any water was discharged from the premises into the Clarence River.
- (2) The records must be:
- (a) made at the time the relevant event or movement occurs,
 - (b) kept at the aquaculture premises for 12 months, and
 - (c) provided to an authorised officer, on request.

Schedule 1 - Health protocol for the translocation of prawns into NSW prawn farms

1. Interpretation

In this Schedule:

approved laboratory means a National Association of Testing Authorities accredited laboratory approved by the NSW CVO for PCR testing for White Spot Syndrome Virus.

competent authority means the authority having the responsibility for veterinary certification in a State or Territory.

exporting facility means the premises from which the post-larvae or brood stock will be shipped.

NSW CVO means the person appointed under the Act to be the Chief Veterinary Officer.

2. Post-larvae pre-translocation health certification requirements

- 2.1. No earlier than 12 months before the date of the proposed shipment of any post-larvae, a veterinarian approved by a competent authority must carry out a veterinary inspection, and health certification, of the exporting facility to ensure that the exporting facility engages in best hatchery practice, including:
- (a) appropriate biosecurity, quarantine and health investigation measures, and
 - (b) that the exporting facility can comply with this protocol.
- 2.2. The competent veterinary authority in the State or Territory must state:
- (a) when the last occurrence of white spot disease occurred in the exporting facility in which the prawn post larvae originated and in the catchment in which this facility is located, and
 - (b) when testing for white spot disease was last undertaken.

3. Broodstock and post-larvae pre-translocation requirements

- 3.1. No earlier than 24 months before the date of the proposed translocation of any post-larvae onto the aquaculture premises, NSW DPI must inspect the aquaculture premises to ensure that the holder of the aquaculture permit engages in best industry practice, including but not limited to appropriate biosecurity and health investigation measures.

- 3.2. After the inspection and before the proposed translocation, the person in charge of the aquaculture premises must maintain the existing facilities, procedures and infrastructures, and demonstrate compliance with relevant protocols and permit conditions.

Note: An authorised officer may enter premises at any reasonable time to for the purpose of investigating, monitoring and enforcing compliance with the requirements imposed by this Schedule to the Control Order.

- 3.3. Before the post-larvae leaves the exporting facility and no later than 2 business days before the post-larvae will arrive at the aquaculture premises, the person in charge of the aquaculture premises must:
- (a) notify NSW DPI of the intention to move the post-larvae, and
 - (b) provide NSW DPI with copies of any enterprise level biosecurity plans and health certificates that apply to the cultivation of the prawns under this protocol

4. Broodstock testing requirements

- 4.1. The person in charge of the aquaculture premises must not move broodstock into a cultivation unit unless prawn samples and faecal matter were tested at an approved laboratory for the presence of white spot disease.
- 4.2. No later than 24 hours after the broodstock arrives at the aquaculture premises, the person in charge of the aquaculture premises must take samples for the purpose of laboratory testing.
- 4.3. The laboratory testing must meet these requirements:
- (a) Before spawning, all broodstock prawns must be subjected to cold water stress by exposure to water at least 4 degrees Celsius lower in temperature than the water from which they originated (e.g. 22 degrees Celsius if originating temperature was 26 degrees Celsius) for a period of 24 hours (***cold stress treatment***).
 - (b) After cold stress treatment, the terminal end of two pleopods from each broodstock animal (one pleopod each from the first two segments of the abdomen) are to be collected from each broodstock prawn into individually labelled new sample tubes. The sampling tool used to remove the pleopods must be sterile or disinfected between each individual animal. As an example, the cutting surface of scissors should be soaked in a container of 10% bleach (containing a minimum final concentration of 0.55% w/v sodium hypochlorite) for a minimum of 5 minutes, then rinsed thoroughly in freshwater before reusing for subsequent samples.
 - (c) Pleopod samples must then be submitted in accordance with the requirements of the receiving laboratory for PCR testing for White Spot Syndrome Virus. For viral disease testing, pleopods are to be tested in pools no greater than ten individual pleopods (pleopods from no more than five individual broodstock per pool).

- 4.4. The person in charge of aquaculture premises must not move broodstock into a cultivation unit until the results from all laboratory testing are provided to the NSW CVO.
- 4.5. The person in charge of aquaculture premises must not move broodstock into a cultivation unit at the aquaculture premises until the test results for pre-spawning broodstock and prawn post larvae PCR test results have been provided by the laboratory.
- 4.6. For any broodstock that die in transit or at the aquaculture premises, the person in charge of aquaculture premises must:
 - (a) freeze the broodstock,
 - (b) retain the broodstock for at least 9 months from the date on which it was frozen, and
 - (c) separately label the broodstock for the purpose of PCR testing for the presence of white spot disease.

5. Pre-stocking or translocation testing and sampling requirements for post-larvae

- 5.1. Before post-larvae is released from a hatchery for translocation into aquaculture premises, the person in charge of the aquaculture premises must submit a minimum of 300 post-larvae samples from each individual batch (with equal representatives of no less than 30 samples from each stocked tank contributing to the overall batch) to an approved laboratory (*hatchery testing*).
- 5.2. Adequate target material must be sampled without undue dilution from non-target material and pool size (pool size of no greater than 10 or 15 whole post-larvae, depending on the age and size of post-larvae tested, or a pool size of no greater than 20 post-larval cephalothoraxes).
- 5.3. Post-larvae should be of sufficient age to facilitate detection of the target pathogen.

Note: Preferably no younger than PL8, but allow for sufficient time for laboratory testing prior to stocking
- 5.4. No later than 24 hours before the intended release of post-larvae from a hatchery, the results of the hatchery testing should be provided to NSW DPI.
- 5.5. Immediately before the post-larvae are translocated to the aquaculture premises:
 - (a) a minimum of 300 post-larvae samples from each individual batch (with equal representatives of no less than thirty 30 samples from each stocked tank contributing to the overall batch) are to be examined by histopathology for a general health screen by an approved laboratory (*post-larvae testing*), and

- (b) the laboratory report must give results for examination of a minimum of 300 effective histopathology samples.
- 5.6. The person in charge of aquaculture premises must collect the samples for post-larvae testing before the post-larvae are released from the hatchery.
 - 5.7. Post-larvae may be transferred into farm ponds, but no water can be released into the environment from the ponds until histopathology results have been finalised.
 - 5.8. No later than 24 hours after the person in charge of aquaculture premises receives the post-larvae testing results, the person in charge must send the results to NSW DPI.