ANDARDS	RSPCA STANDARDS
	(RAINBOW IROUTS

YEAR OF PUBLICATION

SPECIFIC)

2025



GLOBALGAP (ALL AQUACULTURE) QUALITY TROUT

/)	- VERSION 6	
	2024	2021

MANAGEMENT INSPECTIONS	Fish must be inspected at regular intervals, at least twice daily, weather permitting	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Fish must be inspected at least once a day, weather permitting and farm design must
MORTALITY REMOVAL	Removal of dead fish must occur as frequently as is necessary and without undue delay	y Sustainable management plan to include how	All dead fish removed and disposed of in a	Mortality inspection and removal from the	facilitate this and fish must be inspected for damage, descaling and for lesions Fish must be inspected at least once a day
	and, in any case: a) at least four times a week in pen systems b) at least daily for land-based systems The cause of death of all fish must be classified using the categories developed in the	Mot mentioned	responsible manner	production units are carried out according to the aquaculture health plan (AHP) Mortalities, cause of death, and mortality trend	with all dead or dying fish collected
	VHWP (see H 1.1)		receive a post-mortem analysis	analysis are recorded at production unit level	thereof must be kept and farm staff must demonstrate competence in interpretation of mortality records
MORTALITY THRESHOLDS	Where the level of fish mortality exceeds the threshold figures shown below, this must be a) recorded b) investigated c) reported to the farm assurance scheme responsible for the assessment of these	e: Not mentioned	Max viral disease related mortality – <10%	Not mentioned	Not mentioned
	standards within 72 hours of the end of the reporting periodFreshwater:StageMax. Weekly mortality (%)				
	Egg to first feed6First feed to 5g3Over 5g1.5				
	Seawater: Site average Max. Weekly Max. 5 week rolling weight (g) mortality (%) mortality (%)		Max unexplained mortality from each of the previous two production cycles, for farms with total mortality >6% - <40%		
	Under 750 1.5 6 750+ 1.0 4				
MORIBUND REMOVAL	Tanks/enclosures must be inspected at least daily for the presence of moribund (dying) fish Whenever identified, moribund (dying) fish must be: a) removed promptly	Not mentioned		Not mentioned	Fish must be inspected at least once a daywith all dead or dying fish collected, humanely killed and disposed of according to current legislation
HEALTH	b) humanely culled without delay according to standard H 2.2				
HEALTH PLANNING	 A site specific Veterinary Health and Welfare Plan (VHWP) must be drawn up, reviewed and updated: a) At the start of every production cycle or on an annual basis b) By those with responsibility for the health and welfare of the fish, which may include 	You must keep an animal health management plan. It must detail the biosecurity and disease prevention practices you have put in place and include a written agreement for health	Evidence of a fish health management plan for the identification and monitoring of fish diseases, parasites and environmental conditions relevant for good fish health, including implementing	An aquaculture health plan (AHP) is available, updated during the last 12 months, for the last production cycle, or whenever new medicines or treatments not previously used have been added	Sites must have a current Veterinary Health Plan and Biosecurity and Welfare Plan. These may be combined within a single document – The Veterinary Health Biosecurity and Welfare
	the vet, health manager, stockpersons, nutritionist or other relevant personnel and, c) Details of the review must be made available on request The VHWP (see H 1.1) must include future husbandry plans, risk assessment, monitoring and control of fish health and diseases	with qualified animal health services. They must visit the farm not less than once per year	corrective action when required		Plan (VHBWP)
ENVIRONMENT/EQUIPMENT/ SURROUNDINGS	There must be no recurring physical damage occurring on fish attributable to features of their environment, husbandry procedures or unrecognised disease challenge	The design and construction of the installations for containing farmed species must provide flow rates and physiochemical parameters that protect	Not mentioned	Equipment shall be designed and fit for purpose of avoiding physical damage and ensuring minimal stress to the farmed aquatic species	Weather permitting, and having regard to health and safety conditions, all equipment must be visually inspected daily. Any defect must be
ENRICHMENT	Some forms of environmental enrichment have been shown to improve the health and	their behavioural needs Not mentioned	Not mentioned	The producer considers enhancing the rearing	immediately reported to supervisors: where immediate remedial action is not possible, alternative measures must protect fish welfare Not mentioned
	welfare of captive fish. As this area of knowledge is still relatively new and developing, particularly in commercial farming systems, the RSPCA strongly encourages further trial work to determine appropriate forms of enrichment in all rainbow trout farming enclosures. We will be looking to update the standards in future publications, as			conditions to improve performance and animal welfare of the farmed aquatic species	
TREATMENT REGULATIONS	Prophylactic use of veterinary medicinal products, where no known disease problems exist, is prohibited (except in the case of vaccines as agreed with the veterinary surgeon)	1. If despite the preventative measures you have put in place to protect animal health, a health problem arises, you may use the following	Farm shall implement Integrated Pest Management	The producer uses only medicines and treatments that are permitted by the relevant competent authority and stipulated in the aquaculture health	Medicated feed and prescribed treatments must be used in accordance with current legislation and the vet's instructions/prescription
		 a) homoeopathic remedies b) plants and plant extracts (not those with anaesthetic effects) 		named farmed aquatic species	
		 c) trace elements, metals, natural immunostimulants or authorised probiotics. 2. Where these treatments are inappropriate or will not be effective to avoid suffering to the 			
ANTIBIOTIC USE	The use of antibiotics on-farm must be reviewed annually or at the end of a production cycle	aquaculture animals, allopathic treatment must be used Allopathic treatment must be used immediately when no other method of treatment can prevent	Allowance for prophylactic use of antimicrobial treatments – None	Antibiotic agents are only applied following the	Not explicitly mentioned
		animal suffering or when required by compulsory eradication schemes	• On-farm documentation that includes, at a minimum, detailed information on all chemicals and therapeutants used during the most recent production cycle, the amounts used (including		
			grams per ton of fish produced), the dates used, which group of fish were treated and against which diseases, proof of proper dosing, and all disease and pathogens detected on		
			 If more than one antibiotic treatment is used in the most recent production cycle, demonstration that the antibiotic load is at least 15% less that of the average of the two 		
CULLING OF SICK/INJURED	Any seriously sick or injured fish, or fish found not to be recovering, must be humanely killed without delay.	In guidance – Emergency killing, including where automated stunning or other methods fail, should	previous production cycles Not mentioned	Culling of farmed aquatic species is done according to prescribed methods respecting	When impaired fish are removedthey shall be killed by humane techniques
	Fish must only be culled using the following methods: a) anaesthetic overdose (as specified in the VHWP) by immersion in a solution of the agent, under veterinary prescription b) electrical stun-to-kill	times. A backup method of manual stunning, such as a priest, must be available in the killing facility		plan (AHP)	
	c) a non-recoverable percussive blow to the head, using a priest or mechanical percussive device, of sufficient force to render the fish immediately unconscious, for fish over 5 grams only				
WELFARE ASSESSMENTS	Full set of standards relating to collection of welfare outcome assessments data (5 standards) High standards of biosecurity must be maintained to avoid the spread of diseases	Not mentioned The Animal health management plan must detail	Not mentioned Evidence of compliance with the OIE Aquatic	 The hatchery/farm has in place a system to monitor and register farmed aquatic species health and welfare indicators and all disease occurrences Sites have a documented biosecurity plan 	Not mentioned *see health planning*
	between different populations of fish, as specified in a written policy, such as the Biosecurity Measures Plan as required by the Fish Health Inspectorate (FHI)	biosecurity and disease prevention plans (same standard as health planning above)	Animal Health Code	• The producer demonstrates both understanding of hygiene practices regarding farmed aquatic species health and welfare, and implemented hygiene procedures which are suitable to	
SEA LICE DAMAGE RECORDING	Sea lice damage to fish must be recorded during lice counts, and include:	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned
	a) condition of the fish: good/thin b) site of lesions c) skin condition d) fish feeding behaviour				
THRESHOLDS	Farms must take all reasonable steps to minimise the gravid lice population, as per the requirements of the relevant legislation Lice levels must be below the thresholds laid out by the relevant statutory/regulatory body	Not mentioned	Scotland – In areas of wild salmonids, max on- farm lice levels during sensitive periods for wild fish – 0.5 mature female lice per farmed fish	Not mentioned	Farmers must follow A National Treatment Strategy (NTS) for the Control of Sea Lice on Scottish Salmon Farms, as applicable. Refer to the site specific VHBWP and the sum
					https://thecodeofgoodpractice.co.uk/documents/ annexes.pdf Annex 6 National Strategy for Sea Lice Treatment Control
HUSBANDRY CROWDING TIMES	Any section/group of fish must not be crowded for more than 2 hours	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Periods of crowding, time out of the water, grading, transport and fasting are recorded and justified by the certified veterime.	Crowding must be kept to a minimum
LIGHTING	Lighting must be maintained at a level suitable for each stage of development	You may only prolong natural day-length to levels that respect the ethological needs, geographical	Not mentioned	A risk assessment for animal welfare is conducted (notes have a reference to light – intensity and	Exposure to light must be at a level suitable for each stage of development. Optimum lighting
		location and general health of the aquaculture species. You may only prolong natural day-length to beyond 16 hours per day for reproductive purposes. You must avoid abrupt changes in light intensity at changeover time by using dimmable		changes in artificial/sun light; diurnal rhythm	patterns for fish welfare on each site must be determined by practical experience, research or specialist advice
HANDLING	 Removal from water and handling must only be carried out when absolutely necessary If fish must be handled adequate support must be given to the body 	 Handling of aquaculture livestock must be kept to a minimum. When handling is necessary, great 	Not mentioned	Farmed aquatic species are treated and handled at all times in such a way as to protect them from	 If fish are handled, adequate support must be given to the body (live fish must never be held
	 Live fish must never be: a) held by the tail only b) thrown onto solid objects Time out of water must: 	used to avoid stress and physical damage. You must handle broodstock in ways that minimise physical damage and you must use anaesthesia where appropriate		pain, stress, injury, and disease	 Time out of water must be kept to a minimum and the time must never be so long as to produce signs of distress. In all cases, fish must be kept wet
FEEDING	a) be kept to the minimum possible b) never exceed 15 seconds for a live fish (unless anaesthetised)				
FEED QUALITY	Feeding must be such that the quality, quantity and frequency are optimal for the fish's stage of development	You must feed your aquaculture animals with feed that meets the animals' nutritional requirements at the various stages of their development	Has feed standard which addresses contents of feed	Farmed aquatic species receive a compound feed diet which is suitable for the species farmed	All fish must receive an appropriate crumb or pellet size, ration and formulation of feed according to manufacturers' instructions to maintain full health and vigour, and to grow and
FEED WITHDRAWAL	Feed withdrawal, when required for any situation, must not exceed a maximum of 54 degree days With regards to standard E 4.1, if the maximum food withdrawal period permitted must	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Periods of crowding, time out of the water, grading, transport and fasting are recorded and justified by the certified veterinarian/aguatic	 develop normally Fish for transportation must have food withdrawn for a minimum period of 24 hours and up to a maximum of 72 hours to achieve
	 be extended for any reason then this must be: a) signed off by a veterinary health professional b) subject to a welfare risk assessment (see Appendix 3), which concludes that this is in the best welfare interest of the fish. 			health professional	gut evacuation. No treatments may be administered during the food withdrawal period prior to transport, with the exception of common salt baths
	c) recorded in the VHWP, including full details of why this was necessary, along with the welfare risk assessment				 Fish for harvest must have food withdrawn for a minimum period of thirty degree days and up to a strict maximum of seven calendar days to achieve gut evacuation. Other than as outlined, complete withdrawal of food must not be used
FEEDING METHOD	 Food must be dispensed and distributed in such a way that fish can eat without undue competition 	You must design your feeding regimes to prioritise:	Not mentioned	The farm has in place a system to ensure appropriate feeding levels and feed usage records	All farmers must have written feeding recommendations
	 Fish must be observed at least once a day during feeding The person feeding must check that fish on the periphery of the tank or enclosure receive adequate amounts of food Overfeeding must be evoided 	 a) animal health b) the production of high quality aquaculture products including nutritional composition c) low environmental impact 			
ESCAPEES	Every reasonable step must be taken to prevent the escape of farmed fish	Installations for containing farmed species must	Evidence of escape prevention planning and	The EMP includes a contingency plan and an SOP	Holding units, including inlet and outlet screens,
	Enclosures must be designed and sited in such a way that they are not likely to be damaged by adverse weather conditions Fish farms must have a containment plan in place with the aim of preventing fish escaping	the risk of escapes. If fish or crustaceans escape, you must take appropriate action to reduce the impact on the local ecosystem, including recapture where appropriate	strength testing; appropriate net mesh size; net traceability; system robustness; predator management; record keeping and reporting of risk events (e.g. holes infrastructure issues handling	the sea or local freshwater course	prevent the escape of farmed fish
		recapture where appropriate	Levents (e.o. noies intrastructure issues nanouno		
			errors, reporting and follow up of escape events); an d worker training on escape prevention and counting technologies max number of escapees in the most recent		
FALLOWING	Net pen enclosures must be fallowed as detailed in the Environmental Impact Plan	Your control body will determine whether	errors, reporting and follow up of escape events); an d worker training on escape prevention and counting technologies max number of escapees in the most recent production cycle – 300	PONDS ONLY – Fallow periods are defined, and	Marine Farms within a defined Farm Management
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FALLOWING FRESHWATER STOCKING DENSITIES WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS ALEVINS FRY/FINGERLINGS	Net pen enclosures must be fallowed as detailed in the Environmental Impact Plan to allow recovery of the benthos For first feeding and on-growing tanks, raceways and ponds, the maximum stocking density must not exceed 60kg/m ³ The following water quality parameters must be complied with when water quality is recycled: Parameter Ova Alevins Fry/Fingerlings Oxggen (0.2) mg/l 7.0 7.0 7.0 Oxygen (0.2) saturation % >90.0 in exit water >90.0 Free ammonia (NH3) mg/l N/A VA 4.0 Non-spate suspended <0.2	Your control body will determine whether fallowing is necessary and the appropriate duration if so. In open water containment systems at sea, fallowing must take place after each production cycle. Fallowing is also recommended for production systems using tanks, fishponds and cages Maximum stocking density in freshwater is 25kg/m³ The developmental, physiological and behavioural needs of your aquaculture animals must be met through: e) water quality Not mentioned Not mentioned	Water quality monitoring matrix completed and submitted to ASC (see Appendix VIII-2) Not mentioned Not mentioned	PONDS ONLY - Fallow periods are defined, and where there is no fallowing, this has been defined in the aquaculture health plan (AHP) The farm/hatchery/transport operates according to set densities A risk assessment is conducted to demonstrate that water quality does not compromise food safety or farmed aquatic species health and welfare Not mentioned Not mentioned	Marine Farms within a defined Farm Management Area must be fallowed synchronously on a single year class basis. An exception to the foregoing requirement may be possible. • Farms must be able to demonstrate compliance with appropriate stocking densities, as outlined by the VHWP, which are judged on a farm-to-farm basis and must be such so as to ensure there is no adverse effect on the condition and welfare of the fish • In order to minimise the risk of poor water quality, physical damage, stress and disease, rish must be stocked at densities appropriate to: - Size • Water temperature and flow - Available oxygen - Stage in production cycle, and - Type of fish holding unit Not mentioned Not mentioned
FALLOWING FRESHWATER STOCKING DENSITIES WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS ALEVINS FRY/FINGERLINGS FRESHWATER LOCHS	Net pen enclosures must be fallowed as detailed in the Environmental Impact Plan to allow recovery of the benthos For first feeding and on-growing tanks, raceways and ponds, the maximum stocking density must not exceed 50kg/m ² The following water quality parameters must be complied with when water quality is recycled: Parameter Ova Nevines Fry/ Parameter Ova Alevins Fry/ Fingerlings Ongrowers Oxygen (Q ₂) mg/l 7.0 7.0 Oyagen (Q ₂) saturation % >90.0 >70.0 >70.0 Free ammonia (NH3) mg/l N/A <0.025	Your control body will determine whether fallowing is necessary and the appropriate duration if so. In open water containment systems at sea, fallowing must take place after each production cycle. Fallowing is also recommended for production systems using tanks, fishponds and cages Maximum stocking density in freshwater is 25kg/m ³ The developmental, physiological and behavioural needs of your aquaculture animals must be met through: e) water quality Not mentioned Not mentioned Not mentioned	errors, reporting and follow up of escape events); and worker training on escape prevention and counting technologies max number of escapees in the most recent production cycle - 300 Coordination of fallowing between each production cycle to help break disease cycles, with a clear period of time when there are no farmed salmon in the area in the water (included within Area-Based Management (ABM) scheme) Not mentioned Water quality monitoring matrix completed and submitted to ASC (see Appendix VIII-2) Not mentioned Not mentioned Not mentioned	PONDS ONLY - Fallow periods are defined, and where there is no fallowing, this has been defined in the aquaculture health plan (AHP) The farm/hatchery/transport operates according to set densities A risk assessment is conducted to demonstrate that water quality does not compromise food safety or farmed aquatic species health and welfare Not mentioned Not mentioned Not mentioned	Marine Farms within a defined Farm Management Area must be fallowed synchronously on a single year class basis. An exception to the foregoing requirement may be possible. • Farms must be able to demonstrate compliance with appropriate stocking densities, as outlined by the VHWP, which are judged on a farm-to-farm basis and must be such so as to ensure there is no adverse effect on the condition and welfare of the fish • In order to minimise the risk of poor water quality, physical damage, stress and disease, fish must be stocked at densities appropriate to: - Size • Water temperature and flow • Available oxygen • Stage in production cycle, and • Type of fish holding unit Not mentioned Not mentioned Not mentioned Not mentioned
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FALLOWING FRESHWATER STOCKING DENSITIES WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS ALEVINS FRY/FINGERLINGS FRESHWATER LOCHS SEAWATER ADAPTATION VACCINATION PROCEDURES	Net pen enclosures must be fallowed as detailed in the Environmental Impact Plan to allow recovery of the benthos For first feeding and on-growing tanks, raceways and ponds, the maximum stocking density must not exceed 60kg/m ³ The following water quality parameters must be compiled with when water quality is recycled: The following water quality parameters must be compiled with when water quality is recycled: Pri Dargen (0-) mg/l 7.0 7.0 Oxygen (0-) saturation % in exit water Polo Sygen (0-) saturation % in exit water Pol Pre ammonia (NH3) mg/l N/A e.025 Parameter 0.0 PO Max temp 'C 1.0 10 Min temp 'C 1.0 1.0 Init in the water 7.0 to 8.0 7.0 to 8.0 Specific standards relating to alevin hatching, handling and first feeding 13 specific standards relating to fy development and handling The stocking density in enclosures: a) for fish up to 1000, must not exceed 10kg/m ³ b) for ongrowers weighing more than 100g, must not exceed 15kg/m ³ over the site, and 17kg/m ³ in any one enclosures. Full set of standards (26 total) for vaccination process	Your control body will determine whether fallowing is necessary and the appropriate duration if so. In open water containment systems at sea, fallowing must take place after each production cycle. Fallowing is also recommended for production systems using tanks, fishponds and cages Maximum stocking density in freshwater is 25kg/m ² The developmental, physiological and behavioural needs of your aquaculture animals must be met through: e) water quality Not mentioned	errors, reporting and follow up of escape events); and worker training on escape prevention and counting technologies max number of escapees in the most recent production cycle to help break disease cycles, with a clear period of time when there are no farmed salmon in the area in the water (included within Area-Based Management (ABM) scheme) Not mentioned Water quality monitoring matrix completed and submitted to ASC (see Appendix VIII-2) Not mentioned Not mentioned Not mentioned	PONDS ONLY - Fallow periods are defined, and where there is no fallowing, this has been defined in the aquaculture health plan (AHP) The farm/hatchery/transport operates according to set densities A risk assessment is conducted to demonstrate that water quality does not compromise food safety or farmed aquatic species health and welfare Not mentioned Not mentioned Not mentioned Not mentioned Protocols are mentioned (in no detail) in notes for what to be included in AHP	Marine Farms within a defined Farm Management Area must be fallowed synchronously on a single year class basis. An exception to the foregoing requirement may be possible. • Farms must be able to demonstrate compliance with appropriate stocking densities, as outlined by the VHWP, which are judged on a farm-to-farm basis and must be such so as to ensure there is no adverse effect on the condition and welfare of the fish • In order to minimise the risk of poor water quality, physical damage, stress and disease, fish must be stocked at densities appropriate to: - Size • Water temperature and flow • Available oxygen • Stage in production cycle, and - Type of fish holding unit Not mentioned Not mentioned Not mentioned Not mentioned Not mentioned In appendix 12 - The VHBWP must incorporate avacination programme to protect fish from diseases which may represent a risk to the fish, and for which an effective, authorised vaccination must be administered whilst the fish is still protected by the previous vaccination.
FALLOWING FRESHWATER STOCKING DENSITIES WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS STOCKINS FRESHWATER OUALITY PARAMETERS SEAWATER ADAPTATION VACCINATION PROCEDURES VACCINE USE	Net pen enclosures must be fallowed as detailed in the Environmental Impact Plan allow recovery of the benthos For first feeding and on-growing tanks, raceways and ponds, the maximum stocking density must not exceed 60kg/m ³ The following water quality parameters must be complied with when water quality is recycled: Parameter Ova Oxygen (0.2) mg/l 7.0 7.0 7.0 Oxygen (0.2) mg/l 7.0 7.0 7.0 Oxygen (0.2) mg/l 7.0 7.0 7.0 Parameter Ova Alevins Frigarings Orgrowers Oxygen (0.2) mg/l Oxygen (0.2) saturation % >90.0 in exit water >0.0 Free ammonia (NH3) mg/l N/A 0.0 1.0 1.0 10 1.0 1.0 11 1.0 1.0 12.0 16.0 Mintemp °C 1.0 1.0 11 1.0 1.0 1.0 12.0 16.0 7.0 to 8.0 7.0 to 8.0 13 specific standards relating to relevent and handling Theteding 13 specific standards rel	Your control body will determine whether fallowing is necessary and the appropriate duration if so. In open water containment systems at see, fallowing imust take place after each production cycle. Fallowing is also recommended for production systems using tanks, fishponds and cages Maximum stocking density in freshwater is 25kg/m ³ The developmental, physiological and behavioural needs of your aquaculture animals must be met through: e) water quality Not mentioned The use of immunological veterinary medicines is allowed.	errors, reporting and follow up of escape events); an d worker training on escape prevention and counting technologies max number of escapees in the most recent production cycle – 300 Coordination of fallowing between each production cycle to help break disease cycles, with a clear period of time when there are no farmed salmon in the area in the water (included within Area-Based Management (ABM) scheme) Not mentioned Not mentioned Not mentioned Not mentioned Not mentioned All fish should be vaccinated for selected diseases that are known to present a significant risk in the region and for which an effective vaccine exists	PONDS ONLY - Fallow periods are defined, and where there is no fallowing, this has been defined in the aquaculture health plan (AHP) The farm/hatchery/transport operates according to set densities A risk assessment is conducted to demonstrate that water quality does not compromise food safety or farmed aquatic species health and welfare Not mentioned Not mentioned Not mentioned Not mentioned Not mentioned In the to be included in AHP If effective vaccines are available for a recurring disease, vaccination is preferred over therapeutic treatments	Marine Farms within a defined Farm Management Area must be fallowed synchronously on a single year class basis. An exception to the foregoing requirement may be possible. • Farms must be able to demonstrate compliance with appropriate stocking densities, as outlined by the VHWP which are judged on a farm-to-farm basis and must be such so as to ensure there is no adverse effect on the condition and welfare of the fish • In order to minimise the risk of poor water quality, physical damage, stress and disease, fish must be stocked at densities appropriate to: - Size • Water temperature and flow • Available oxygen • Stage in production cycle, and - Type of fish holding unit Not mentioned Not mentioned Not mentioned In appendix 12 - The VHBWP must incorporate a vaccination programme to protect fish from diseases which may represent a risk to the fish, and for which an effective, authorised vaccine is available. Equipment used in avacination must be maintained in a hygienic manner. Booster vaccinations carried out must be adverted whilst the fish is still protected by the previous vaccination.
FALLOWINGFRESHWATERSTOCKING DENSITIESWATER QUALITYPARAMETERSWATER QUALITYPARAMETERSSEAWATER ADAPTATIONVACCINATION PROCEDURESVACCINE USESEAWATERSTOCKING DENSITY(ALSO APPLIES TO	Net pen enclosures must be failowed as detailed in the Environmental Impact Plan o allow recovery of the benthos For first feeding and on-growing tanks, raceways and ponds, the maximum stocking density must not exceed 60kg/m ³ The following water quality parameters must be complied with when water quality is recycled: Parameter Ova Oxygen (0:) mg/t 7.0 7.0 7.0 Oxygen (0:) mg/t 7.0 10 exit water 90.0 9.0 90.0 9.0 90.0 9.0 90.0 9.0 10 10 10 10.0 12.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 11.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 <td>Your control body will determine whether fallowing is necessary and the appropriate duration if so. 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