

# Shellfish Futures

2<sup>nd</sup> September 2022

## Biosecurity Tasmania

Animal Biosecurity and Welfare Branch  
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We acknowledge the traditional custodians of the Lutruwita Aboriginal land, sea and waterways, the Palawa people.

These people cared for the coastal habitats and waters that we now use for oyster production.



# Update

- No new detections of POMS in areas outside of infected areas.
- Tasmanian produced pacific oyster spat translocation to NSW.
- Transitioning from Animal Health Act to Biosecurity Act 2019.
- Reminder to notify of mortality.



# Transition from Animal Health Act 1995 to the Biosecurity Act 2019

## Animal Health Act 1995

No regulated biosecurity – other than POMS permits.

Oyster movement system based on individual application permits.

No industry agreed Biosecurity standard.



## Biosecurity Act 2019

Industry agreed standards for Biosecurity Management.

Oyster movements managed under a group permit.

General Biosecurity Duty

# ShellMAP Harvest Areas



Tasmanian Oyster Industry Biosecurity Program will be consulted on in early 2023.

# General Biosecurity Duty (GBD)

- GBD operates as a statutory “duty of care” in respect to biosecurity.
- means that a person has to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent, eliminate, or minimise biosecurity risks.
- GBD applies if that person knows, or it is reasonable to expect a person to know, that a risk may be presented by any dealing with biosecurity matter, or a carrier.
- GBD does not mean that you have to know everything about biosecurity, however you do need to know about the biosecurity risks that apply to your specific industry and how they are managed.

Questions?



Thanks!

