## State code 17: Aquaculture

Table 17.2.2: Material change of use

| Performance outcomes | Acceptable outcomes | Response |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Location | | |
| PO1 The aquaculture development is suitably located for the type and scale of aquaculture activity proposed.  Note: Aquaculture Development Areas (ADAs) are to be developed in accordance with the Queensland Aquaculture Policy Statement 2016. As ADAs are designated and recognised linkages to information about them will be provided here.  Note: To assist in demonstrating sound site selection, an applicant should provide details of how issues have been addressed. | For development within a marine park  AO1.1 Aquaculture development in a marine park is located in a zone where aquaculture is supported as a use or entry with permission.  Note: Refer to the relevant marine park zoning plan:   1. Marine parks (Great Barrier Reef Coast) zoning plan 2004 2. Marine parks (Great Sandy) zoning plan 2006 3. Marine parks (Moreton Bay Marine) zoning plan 2008.   For any other development no acceptable outcome is prescribed | Complies with PO# / AO#  Use this column to indicate whether compliance is achieved with the relevant PO or AO (or if they do not apply), and explain why |
| PO2 Aquaculture development is located to avoid or minimise impacts on the natural environment. | No acceptable outcome is prescribed. |  |
| Development and construction of an aquaculture development | | |
| PO3 Aquaculture development does not adversely impact on community access to fisheries resources and fish habitats including recreational and indigenous fishing access.  Note: In some cases, compensation for impact on fisheries access, operations and/or productivity may be necessary. The Guideline on fisheries adjustment provides advice for proponents on relevant fisheries adjustment processes and is available by request from the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries. | AO3.1 The development does not alter existing infrastructure or existing community access arrangements to fisheries resources and fish habitats. |  |
| PO4 Aquaculture development does not adversely impact on commercial fishing access and linkages between a commercial fishery and infrastructure, services and facilities  Note: In some cases, compensation for impact on fisheries access may be necessary. The Guideline on fisheries adjustment provides advice for proponents on relevant fisheries adjustment processes and is available by request from the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries. | No acceptable outcome is prescribed. |  |
| PO5 Aquaculture development does not increase the risk of mortality, disease or injury, or compromise the health and productivity of, fisheries resources by:   1. maintaining suitable habitat conditions 2. controlling the use of toxic substances 3. avoiding the trapping or stranding of fish. | No acceptable outcome is prescribed. |  |
| PO6 Aquaculture development likely to cause drainage or disturbance to acid sulfate soils prevents the release of contaminants and impacts on fisheries resources and fish habitats.  Note: Management of acid sulfate soil is consistent with the current Queensland acid sulfate soil technical manual: Soil management guidelines v4.0, Department of Science, Information Technology, Innovation and the Arts, 2014. | No acceptable outcome is prescribed. |  |
| PO7 Aquaculture development is designed, constructed and operated:   1. to not hold or produce fish classified as restricted matted under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*; and 2. for the aquaculture of local endemic species; or 3. to eliminate the hazards and risks associated with non-endemic aquaculture species.   Note: Further guidance is available in the aquaculture policyManagement arrangements for translocation of live aquatic organisms (transport between bioregions) for aquaculture FAMOP015, Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation, 2011. | No acceptable outcome is prescribed. |  |
| PO8 Aquaculture development is designed to maintain the integrity of the aquaculture product through:   1. lawful methods of harvesting of the aquaculture product; and 2. ensuring food safety and ethical standards will be met. | No acceptable outcome is prescribed. |  |
| PO9 Aquaculture development is designed to provide for the management of disease.  Note: Further information can be found in the Health management technical guidelines for aquaculture: Technical guidelines for health management for aquaculture, including aquaculture undertaken under the self-assessable code, Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries (currently Department of Agriculture and Fisheries), 2008. | AO9.1 The aquaculture development is designed such that any fish mortalities and processing wastes (including filter residues) are treated and disposed of in accordance with the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry AQUAVETPLAN(as updated from time to time).  Note: AQUAVETPLAN is available on the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry website. |  |
| Land-based aquaculture development | | |
| PO10 Ponds, tanks, containers, aquaria and drainage systems are designed, constructed and operated to avoid leakage. | AO10.1 A risk assessment has been undertaken with regards to site and design options, and the outcomes of the risk assessment are applied to the development proposed.  Note: Risk assessment considerations can be found in the Guidelines for constructing and maintaining aquaculture containment structures: Guidelines for best practice in-ground pond construction for aquaculture, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, 2007. |  |
| PO11 The aquaculture development is designed and constructed to mitigate biosecurity and disease risks on the natural environment. | AO11.1 Aquaculture development is designed and constructed to prevent impacts on waterways and wetlands by:   1. being located away from important natural features such as waterways and wetlands:    1. for tidal habitats:   100 metres from highest astronomical tide outside an urban area; or  50 metres from highest astronomical tide within an urban area  for non-tidal habitats:  50 metres from bankfull width outside an urban area; and  25 metres from bankfull width within an urban area   1. constructing all ponds above the highest astronomical tide 2. measures ensuring that all waters (e.g. ponds, tanks, containers and aquaria) on the premises are screened to prevent the escape of any aquaculture fisheries resources (eggs, juveniles or adults) into Queensland waters 3. for land-based freshwater aquaculture, not allowing discharge from ponds and tanks to enter Queensland waters.   Note: The exception for point 4 is constructed storage dams located above Q100 limits and used for the purposes of water storage and reuse only.  AND |  |
| AO11.2 The design of the aquaculture facility provides control at all times over the containment and release of water from all ponds, tanks and drainage systems within the approved aquaculture area. |  |
| PO12 Ponds, tanks, containers, aquaria and drainage systems are designed, constructed and operated to ensure immunity from flooding and inundation. | AO12.1 The development is not located on flood prone land.  AND |  |
| AO12.2 Ponds, tanks, containers and aquaria used to cultivate aquaculture fisheries resources are constructed with the lowest point of the top of wall at least the height of the Q100 flood level, or no lower than the highest known or recorded flood level if Q100 is unavailable.  AND |  |
| AO12.3 Ponds, tanks, containers and aquaria solely for treatment and settlement (free of aquaculture fisheries resources) are constructed so that the lowest point on the top of wall is at least the height of the Q50 flood level.  AND |  |
| AO12.4 All in-ground structures, including any structure or impoundment used for the collection or treatment of wastewater, are constructed to prevent the ingress of stormwater run-off e.g. by constructing a bund or levee wall around the structure or impoundment. |  |
| PO13 All juvenile or adult wild fauna (excepting zooplankton) are excluded from land-based aquaculture development through:   1. the design, construction, and operation preventing entry of fauna; and 2. the screening of water introduced into the aquaculture development. | No acceptable outcome is prescribed. |  |
| PO14 Aquaculture development that hold fish capable of overland escape are designed to prevent overland escape. | AO14.1 The aquaculture development is secured to prevent the overland escape of aquaculture product by maintaining a perimeter barrier that is impervious to all size classes of the aquaculture fisheries resources. |  |
| PO15 Bioremediation practices for the purpose of aquaculture are designed, constructed, and operated to minimise impacts on fisheries resources. | No acceptable outcome is prescribed. |  |
| Tidal aquaculture developments | | |
| PO16 Aquaculture furniture or other structures on tidal land are designed and maintained to prevent stranding or entanglement of native fauna, including, but not limited to:   1. fisheries resources 2. birds 3. marine mammals 4. reptiles. | No acceptable outcome is prescribed. |  |
| PO17 The type of aquaculture fisheries resource selected minimises risks to, and avoid impacts on, wild fisheries resources and other indigenous flora and fauna specific to that area.  Note: Aquaculture fisheries resources must be carefully placed within an authorised area to avoid release or escape of the aquaculture fisheries resource from the approved area. | AO17.1 Aquaculture fisheries resources are not released to or placed in Queensland waters unless they are free of disease and parasites, of the same species and the same genetic stock as the resident population of that area.  AND |  |
| AO17.2 Tidal aquaculture is only of native Queensland fish species that are endemic to the location of the development.  AND |  |
| AO17.3 The aquaculture fisheries resource can and will be produced from sufficient broodstock sourced from the area to ensure appropriate genetic diversity to minimise risks to the environment. |  |
| PO18 Structures that hold and contain aquaculture fisheries resources are designed, constructed and operated to prevent the escape or release of aquaculture fisheries resources under the full range of conditions that could be expected at the site. | No acceptable outcome is prescribed. |  |
| PO19 Structures associated with aquaculture development are designed, constructed, correctly deployed and operated at all times to prevent movement of the structure from the intended point of placement, anchoring or mooring. | No acceptable outcome is prescribed. |  |
| PO20 Aquaculture furniture and other infrastructure is designed, constructed, managed and maintained to avoid impacts to fisheries resources. | AO20.1 Aquaculture furniture does not interfere with natural ecosystems, such as seagrass communities, marine plants or other fisheries resources such as coral.  AND |  |
| AO20.2 Aquaculture furniture and other infrastructure is temporary and does not include any fixed structures in the substrate (except for supporting posts).  AND |  |
| AO20.3 All materials used in the construction of aquaculture furniture or placed within the premises, are of a chemically inactive and non-hazardous nature.  AND |  |
| AO20.4 Other structures, including break walls, fences, boat ramps and jetties, are not constructed on areas allocated for prescribed aquaculture. |  |
| PO21 Aquaculture development that involves oyster farming within Moreton Bay Marine Park is consistent with the current Oyster Industry Plan for Moreton Bay Marine Park, Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries, 2015.  Note: Further information can be found in the Oyster Industry Plan for Moreton Bay Marine Park*,* Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries, 2015. | No acceptable outcome is prescribed. |  |
| PO22 Facilities for the aquaculture of pearl oysters are designed, constructed, maintained, managed and operated to meet pearl oyster quarantine management requirements for Queensland.  Note: Further pearl oyster quarantine information can be found on the [Department of Agriculture and Fisheries website](https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/). | No acceptable outcome is prescribed. |  |
| Aquaculture of barramundi for inland catchments | | |
| PO23 Aquaculture development does not compromise the ecological integrity of fauna in inland catchments (west of the Great Dividing Range).  Note: Aquacultured barramundi west of the Great Dividing Range (in inland catchments shared with other states) are not to be used for non-food purposes, including stocking Queensland waters or dams. | AO23.1 Development is designed to prevent the spread of disease or the introduction of barramundi into catchments where it does not naturally occur, through:   1. ensuring no water or organisms originating from the aquaculture of barramundi and co-cultured species is permitted to reach Queensland waters without treatment/sterilisation appropriate to render nodavirus nonviable. This includes during the transportation of aquacultured product 2. aquacultured barramundi and co-cultured species must not be sold, traded, stocked into Queensland waters or given away for non-food purposes 3. all containers used to aquaculture barramundi are screened to exclude predators (for example birds) without causing injury to such predators. |  |
| Exotic fish | | |
| PO24 No water or organisms originating from the aquaculture of exotic fish reaches Queensland waters with the exception of waters within constructed storage dams located above Q100 limits and used for the purposes of water storage and reuse only. | AO24.1 Culture of exotic fish does not occur in open or flow-through systems that discharge into waterways.  AND |  |
| AO24.2 All containers used to aquaculture exotic fish are screened to exclude predators (for example birds) without causing injury to such predators. |  |
| PO25 Commonwealth quarantine protocols have successfully been completed for any fish proposed for production. | No acceptable outcome is prescribed. |  |
| Aquaculture of rare, threatened and endangered species recognised in Commonwealth and state legislation | | |
| PO26 Aquaculture development involving rare, threatened or endangered fish that are recognised under state or Commonwealth legislation:   1. provides a net benefit to management of the chosen species 2. avoids or acceptably minimises biosecurity risks 3. manages any risks to rare, threatened or endangered fish.   Note: For example, considering the risks of obtaining broodstock, maintaining the genetic integrity of restricted populations, translocation and disease.  Examples of such species include Queensland lungfish, Mary and Murray River cods, silver perch, honey blue-eye and Oxleyan pygmy perch. | No acceptable outcome is prescribed. |  |
| For aquaculture development in the Great Sandy Strait Marine Park | | |
| PO27 Aquaculture development in the Great Sandy Strait Marine Park:   1. is within a designated aquaculture area identified in the Great Sandy Regional Marine Aquaculture Plan (GSRMAP) 2. is consistent with the type of aquaculture approved for the designated area; and 3. complies with the assessment criteria and conditions of the GSRMAP.   Note: Further information for applicants can be found in the Implementation guide for Great Sandy Regional Marine Aquaculture Plan*,* Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (Fisheries Queensland), 2011. | No acceptable outcome is prescribed. |  |