

Medicine Discharge Minimisation

In accordance with Schedule 3 Section 3.1.1, and Schedule 7 Section 7.2.3 of the CAR licence, a description of all measures taken to minimise the discharge of medicines is described below.

Cooke Aquaculture Scotland is committed to minimizing the use of medicines in its farms. However, such treatments will still be used if required to protect the health and welfare of stock.

Preventive/alternative solutions are always considered and applied on a case-by-case basis, with the aim of minimising reliance on medicines.

In addition, non-medicinal control methods are also considered and used when required/possible.

1. Preventative measures

A range of methods are employed from day one of the production cycle to prevent the occurrence and spread of infections and sea lice. These measures include:

- 1.1. Adherence to The Aquatic Animal Health (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2011 via certification and recording of ova importation.
- 1.2. Disinfection and biosecurity best practices – continuously under review, in both FW and SW
- 1.3. Immunisation solutions are considered for each batch of fish based on risks.
- 1.4. Swift removal of mortalities from tanks and nets.
- 1.5. Regular site hygiene practices such as equipment disinfection and net cleaning.
- 1.6. Minimisation of stress from predators or handling
- 1.7. Implementation of synchronised stocking and fallowing in line with best practices and regulations.

2. Non-medicinal methods

Recent developments in non-medicinal methods provide more options for fish health management. These non-medicinal methods are employed with the fish health and welfare as the top priority, as per fish health management/veterinary advice. CAS is continuously reviewing the developments in non-medicinal methods, whilst having ready access to:

- 2.1. Freshwater bath
- 2.2. Hydrolicing
- 2.3. Thermolicing
- 2.4. Optilicer
- 2.5. Skamick