BATH TREATMENTS MODELLING REPORT

Proposed Little Cumbrae Finfish Pen Site, Clyde Estuary

Prepared for

Dawnfresh Farming Ltd

Bothwellpark Industrial Estate Uddingston Lanarkshire G71 6LS Scotland



Tel: +44 (0)1631 720699 Quality Assurance TransTech Limited

www.transtechltd.com

E-mail: mail@transtechltd.com

Caerthann House Grosvenor Crescent Connel Argyll PA37 1PQ

Registered in Scotland, No: SC175087

The data used in this document and their input and reporting have undergone a quality assurance review which follows established TransTech Ltd procedures. The information and results presented herein constitute an accurate representation of the data collected.

TransTech is registered with SEPA (Scottish Environment Protection Agency) for marine pen site Biomass (Ref: AMMR08v02) and Chemical discharge modelling (Ref: AMMR08v01).

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Author:

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CONTENTS

1. S	Summary	3
2. In	ntroduction	3
3. Li	ittle Cumbrae site information	3
4. H	Vdrographic data	4
5. B	ath treatments	4
APPI	ENDIX 1	5
APPI	ENDIX 2	6

List of Tables

Table 1. Current speeds	
5 Table 2. Results of Short Term Model	
Table 3. Results of Long Term Model	3

List of Abbreviations

ADCP	Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler
EQS	Environmental Quality Standards
LST	Lowest Spring Tide

- Metres below Chart Datum
- SEPA Scottish Environment Protection Agency

1. Summary

This report has been prepared in order to meet the specific requirements of the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) for the assessment of applications for consent to use chemical bath treatments against sea lice for salmonids held in marine pens.

Bath Auto was used to determine the concentration of the chemicals Azamethiphos (Salmosan), Cypermethrin (Excis) and Deltamethrin (Alphamax) that could be used at the proposed Little Cumbrae pen site in compliance with Environmental Quality Standards (EQS).

The mid-range speeds observed at the site during a 90 day ADCP deployment were used in the modelling.

The maximum permissible quantity of Azamethiphos that can be used in a 3 hour period was predicted to be 382.4 g, at a treatment regime of 1.0 pen per 3 hour treatment and net depth of 3.5 m. The long term model did not iterate to a compliant pass.

The maximum quantity of Cypermethrin permissible in a 3 hour period was predicted to be 69.2 g at a treatment regime of 5.0 pens per 3 hour treatment for a net depth of 2.44 m.

The maximum quantity of Deltamethrin permissible in a 3 hour period was predicted to be 26.0 g at a treatment regime of 5.0 pens per 3 hour treatment for a net depth of 2.28 m.

2. Introduction

This report has been prepared in order to meet the specific requirements of SEPA for the assessment of applications for consent to use bath treatments against sea lice in marine salmonid farms. The bath treatments must comply with EQS that are in place to protect the marine environment.

Bath treatments, where the fish are physically immersed in a diluted solution of the particular chemical, require dispersion modelling (Bath Auto) to predict concentrations of the chemical in the water column at specified periods after the treatment has been completed.

The methods described in this report closely adhere to those set out in Annex G (October 2008) of the SEPA Fish Farming Manual, and the results are reported to satisfy consent application requirements.

3. Little Cumbrae site information

Site details

Site name:	Little Cumbrae
Location:	Clyde Estuary
Pen group distance to head:	55.2 km (measured using GIS)
Pen group distance to shore:	0.150 km (pen edge to 0 mCD at closest point, from AutoDEPOMOD plot of bathymetry)
Width of strait:	3.4 km (measured using GIS)

Pen group details

Group centre position: Number of pens: Pen group configuration: Pen dimensions: Net depth: Residual current direction: Peak Stocking Density: 214484.1 E, 652622.4 N 10 2 x 5 120 m circumference circles 14.0 m 79.0° Grid North 14.0 kg/m³

4. Hydrographic data

The hydrographic data for the sub-surface cell are summarised below. The data were analysed using SEPA's HGdata_analysis_v7.xls (version 7.11) tool.

Current meter position:	214627.3 E, 652653.2 N (146.4 m from group centre)
Minimum depth recorded by ADCP + 0.5 m for frame:	32.04 m
Sub surface cell:	26.92 m (5.12 m below LST)

Table 1. Current speeds

Duration of record (GMT)		Mean Speed in m/s Residual parallel (U) in m/s		Residual normal (V) in m⁄s	Tidal amplitude parallel (U) in m/s	Tidal amplitude normal (V)in m/s
_						
Ĩ	12/10/17 21:19 to 27/10/17 21:19	0.097	0.033	0.015	0.144	0.060

5. Bath treatments

SHORT TERM MODEL

For the purposes of the dispersion modelling, the receiving water was classified as a strait.

Using the results from the data analysis of the sub-surface current meter cell, the short term bath treatment model was run and the EQS compliance for the chemical treatments, Azamethiphos, Cypermethrin and Deltamethrin, were predicted.

Table 2. Results of Short Term Model

	Permissible quantity (g)	Pen treatment depth* (m)	% Net depth	No. of pens treatable	
Azamethiphos in 3 hrs:	382.40	3.50	25.0	1	

Cypermethrin in 3 hrs:	69.22	2.44	17.4	5
Deltamethrin in 3 hrs:	25.96	2.28	16.3	5

* Treatment depth can be varied. The depths above show the number of penstreatable at an example net depth.

LONG TERM MODEL

For the purposes of the long term (72 hour) dispersion model for Azamethiphos, the receiving water was classified as a strait.

Table 3. Results of Long Term Model

	Permissible quantity (g)	Pen treatment depth (m)	% Net depth	No. of pens treatable	
Azamethiphos in 24 hrs:	0	n/a	n/a	0	

The results of the long term model override those of the short term and therefore Azamethiphos cannot be used at the site.

The Marine Sum and Bath Auto spreadsheets are provided along with this document and are also shown in appendices 1 and 2.

APPENDIX 1

Little_Cumbrae_2018v1-M_marine_sum_v3.xls (Version 3.13) Treatment Worksheet

Fish farm site at : Little Cumbrae, Clyde Estuary Receiving water :							
Consent No. :	0				Team area :	0	
Current data sum	mary Mean	%<=0.09 m/s	Major axis	major amp./ minor amp.	Residual speed	Residual direction	Vector av. residual
Sub-surface	0.097	57%	055	2.40	0.036	079	0.005
Cage-bottom	0.080	69%	050	2.52	0.030	069	0.025 m/s at
Near-bed	0.060	81%	070	2.19	0.010	083	75 degrees
Bath Treatments	Rec	ommended 3h (consent mass	Azimethiphos	Cypermethrin	Deltamethrin	ſ
	Peco	mmended 24h c	consent mass:	0.0 g	03.22 g	20.00 g	l
	Reco	Equivalent trea	atable volume	3824.0 m3	13844 0 m3	12980 0 m3	F
				0.0 m3		1200010 1110	
In-feed Treatment	ts	0042.0.4	475.	Far-field	Near-field	1	
Feak	biomass.	2243.0 L	AZE.				
	-			TFBZ	EMBZ TAQ	EMBZ MTQ	i Î
		Recommended of	consent mass:			785.3 g	
		Equivalent treat	table biomass:	NO-DATA	NO-DATA	2243.8 t	
	A	rea of impact at	far-field EQS:				
			Mass balance:				
			Affected area:	0.0 km2	0.0 km2		
		R	eceiving area:	10.0 km2	10.0 km2		
Mea	an <mark>conce</mark> r	ntration within r	near-field AZE:			Í.	
Moo SEPA (MS:H-M) App	delled by : roved by :	Garret Ma	acfarlane	date date	16/12/2018	Not Yet App SEP	proved by A

APPENDIX 2

Little_Cumbrae_2018v1-M_BathAuto_v5.xls (Version 5.1)

Site Data						
Site name :	Little Cumbrae					
Company	Dawnfresh Farming		Run Bath Auto	0		
Modelled By :	Garret Macfarlane	Die 2 Abie				
Site NGR :	214484.1E, 652622.4N	Do 3 thin	gs before pressing t	nis button:		
Current meter NGR :	214627.3E, 652653.2N	1.8	ead the BriefUser G	uide		
		2: Boad	all the cell notes on	this shoot		
Loch Data		Z. Reau	3: Check all input data are correct			
Loch/Strait/Open water :	Strait 💌	3: Che				
Loch area (km ²)	(only required for Loch)					
Loch length (km)	(only required for Loch)		debug mode	ON OFF		
Distance to head (km)	55.20					
Distance to shore (km)	0.14					
Width of Strait (km)	3 40	Tra	ansfer values to be r	eported		
Average water depth (m)	32.80		to the blue cells			
Flushing time (days)			to the blue belle			
		paste the	ese values to the			
Cage Data		Marine	sum workbook	Azamethiphos	Cypermethrin	Deltamethrin
# of cages	10	3 hou	r proposed treatment value [n]	382.4g	69.2g	26.0g
Cage shape	Bound	24 hou	r proposed treatment value [g]	0.00	50.2g	20.09
Diameter/Width (m)	38.2	21.000	proposed treatment raises [3]	0.03		
Working depth (m)	14	No	of cares treatable in 3 hours :	10	5.0	5.0
Stocking depaits (kg/m ³)	14	No	of anges treatable in 34 hours :	0.0	5.0	5.0
Slocking density (kg/m)	14	110.	or cages treatable in 24 hours .	0.0	2	
Treatment						
No. of cages possible to treat in 3 hours :	0.00					
Initial Treatment Depth (m)	3.5					
Treatment Depth Reduction Increment (m)	0.1					
Hydrographic data apolysia		Exoursion	Care dataila			
nyulographic data analysis	0.007	Excursion	Cage details	1110.00	1	
Mean current speed (m/s) :	0.097		Single cage area (m ²) :	1146.08		
Residual Parallel Component U (m/s)	0.033	8.55km	Total cage area (m ²) :	11460.84		
Residual Normal Component V (m/s)	0.015	3.89km	Treatment depth (m) :	0.10		
Tidal Amplitude Parallel Component U (m/s) :	0.144	2.06km	Single cage volume (m ³) :	27506.03	-	
Tidal Amplitude Normal Component V (m/s)	0.060	0.86km	Total cage volume (m ³) :	1146.08		
Brief User Guide Site_Input Data	AZA / CYP / DEL / Run Log / PATC	H / TS plot / input.	dat-LOCH / input.dat-STRAIT	input.dat-OPEN	2	
dy						