Industry Code of Practice for Responsible Fishing

SOUTH-EAST TRAWL FISHING INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION
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INTRODUCTION

This Code of Conduct was developed by the South East Trawl Fishing Industry Association Ltd (SETFIA), the peak industry body in the South East Trawl Fishery (SETF). SETFIA was incorporated in 1990 and represents the interests of all SETF trawl operators.

The South East Trawl Fishery provides a vital source of food, employment, trade and economic well-being for coastal communities and the wider Australian population, both for present and future generations. The fishers conduct their fishing operations in a responsible manner; but they also seek collectively to improve those fishing operations as information and technology becomes available. The SEF industry has had a Code of Conduct in place since 1990, and the document was revised and re-printed in June 2000. This document is based on the earlier documents, but includes additional references required under the Bycatch Action Plan (BAP) for the SETF; the Strategic Assessment Report endorsed by the Minister for the Environment and Heritage in December 2003 and the 2006 Future Operating Environment for Commonwealth Fisheries prepared by the Australian Fisheries Management Authority.

The SETF Code sets out voluntary guidelines and standards of behaviour for responsible fishing practices with a view to ensuring the effective conservation, management and development of resources, with due respect for the ecosystem and biodiversity. The Code recognises the interests of all those concerned with fisheries and takes into account the economic, social, institutional and cultural conditions, the biological characteristics of the resources and their environment and the interests of consumers and other stakeholders.

Companion Codes contain specific provisions to minimise incidental bycatch of marine mammals in the SETF and provisions relevant to the Danish seine sector of the fishery.

These documents are designed to be kept in the wheelhouse of each vessel in the fishery.

The Codes will be distributed to all operators in the SETF and will be accessible for downloading from the SETFIA website www.setfia.org.au. They will also be circulated on CD. SEANET will be used to promote the understanding of the Code to encourage its adoption within the fishery.

The Codes have been designed to be implemented – in order to ensure their usefulness, operators will be contacted to determine the level of uptake and the effectiveness of the Codes. The monitoring of the Codes will be conducted under an agreed process and operators are asked to cooperate with any such survey.

The Codes are “living documents” that will be regularly updated as fishing practices and regulatory standards evolve. The Codes will be reviewed in 2008.

The Codes are voluntary, except in so far as parts of the Codes have been given, or may be given, binding legal effect by means of agreements or legislation.

The Codes are global in scope and are directed toward SETF operators and all persons having an interest in the conservation and management of fishery resources, or the development of such resources, and those engaged in processing and marketing of fish and fish products from the SETF.
OBJECTIVES

Major objectives of this Code are to:

• Codify a strategy for responsible fishing and fisheries activities, taking into account all their relevant biological, technological, social, economic, environmental and commercial aspects.

• Encourage collaboration between all operators and other persons having an interest in the utilisation, conservation and management of resources in the fishery to pursue the introduction and implementation of the objectives and strategy set out in the Code.

• To ensure that all licensed SETF vessels comply with the laws and regulations governing fisheries and by-catch. This includes regulations protecting marine mammals.

To assist (where practical) in the collection of data on fishing grounds, fishing practices, catch, by-catch and threatened or endangered species.

Industry profile

Operators will develop and maintain a good public profile at all times. They will assist in the promotion of public awareness and understanding of the industry’s involvement in responsible fishing, and the sustainable management of the fishery.

FISHING GEAR

Industry recognises the need to reduce the bycatch of small fish taken by demersal trawls. In line with this, SETFIA recommended that the permissible mesh size in codends be changed in statutory Directions to take effect on 1 January 2006. Codends of demersal otter board trawlers will have a minimum mesh size and configuration as follows:

A. 90 mm single twine mesh;

OR

B. Double twine mesh of at least 102 mm (4 inch) or greater;

OR

C. 90 mm double twine mesh, with one or more of the following prescribed bycatch reduction modifications:

• A single large square mesh panel (at least 90 mm) in the upper side of the codend bag (dimensions 15 bars X 20 bars)

OR

D. A minimum of 115 mm mesh (4 ? inch) used in the wings and the net mouth (shoulders, belly and veranda).

E. The optional use of rotated mesh (T90) extensions is encouraged and the value of this type of net modification shall be further investigated.

F. The ability to apply to AFMA for a permit to use smaller mesh codends when targeting species such as squid will be retained.

The Danish seine sector is working to modify seine gear to further reduce the capture and discarding of non-target fish species, including the implementation of an industry-based minimum mesh size for flathead and whiting gear. Further, this sector has confirmed that they will not use whiting nets in waters deeper than 30 fathoms.
Selective fishing gear and practices shall be further developed and applied in order to foster biodiversity and the population structure and to conserve ecosystems and fish quality. Operators shall, to the greatest extent possible, minimise the wasted catch of target and non-target species, the incidental catch of non-utilised species, and other living resources. The taking of non-commercial marine animals such as juveniles and trash fish, and seabirds, shall be avoided wherever possible. Operators should be aware of, and refer to, the Bycatch Action Plan (BAP) for the SETF which relates to these issues.

- Operators shall ensure that fishing is conducted:
  - with due regard to the safety of fishers,
  - within the IMO International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, as well as its provisions for the organisation of marine traffic,
  - in a manner which minimises impact on the marine environment and
  - to prevent the damage to or loss of fishing gear.

- Operators shall promote the adoption of appropriate technology to maximise the value of the retained catch.
- Industry shall adopt gear and practices which reduce discards, increase the survival rates of escaping fish, and minimise impact on benthic habitats.
- Operators shall cooperate in the development of selective gears and methods. SETFIA will ensure that information on new developments and requirements is made available to all operators.
- Operators shall cooperate in developing and applying technologies, materials and methods that minimise the loss of fishing gear. All attempts should be made to recover any lost gear.
- Operators shall endeavour to minimise interactions with threatened, endangered and protected species as described under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.
DUTY OF CARE

Employers
Employers have a duty of care to provide individual fishers with a safe workplace and to adhere to all laws and standards to prevent unsafe practices. This includes the provision of all relevant onboard maritime safety equipment, safe handling facilities for chemicals and oils, and appropriate lifting equipment.

Skippers and crew must hold all relevant certificates of competency or be in training for their specific operations.

Individual fishers
Individual fishers have a duty of care to work in a safe manner, and at all times to adhere to the work standards and levels of safety stipulated by the vessel owners and managers. This includes not presenting for work under the influence of alcohol or non-prescriptive drugs.

Occupational Health and Safety
Occupational health & safety standards are the responsibility of the State in whose waters a vessel is operating. In the SETF, this includes NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia. All vessels are required to have an onboard Occupational Health & Safety Procedural manual and all crew and observers complete a Workplace Induction Checklist. Contact details for OH&S in the State in which you are operating can be found in the Contacts Section pp 15.

First aid
An extensive emergency first aid kit must be onboard and stocked with all items required by survey for that vessel’s operations as required under the USL Code. The location of first aid equipment should be known to all persons on board the vessel.
FOOD SAFETY AND QUALITY

As fishers are providing food products for human consumption, the harvesting, handling and processing of fish products should be carried out in a manner which maintains the nutritional value, quality and food safety of the products.

Contamination can be minimised through good vessel design and construction, hygienic working environment, and appropriate handling practices. Operators should refer to relevant State Authorities

Hygiene

A high level of hygiene must be maintained in all areas used in the handling, processing and storage of catch. Aspects to monitor include deck maintenance, process and storage equipment, and personal hygiene.

Operators should:

• Under no circumstances allow pets (dogs, cats, etc) on board the vessel;
• Scrub all surfaces and utensils such as deck, brine tanks, fish-holding rooms, utensils and other fish-handling equipment using a Health Authority approved detergent and a sanitizer in the cleaning process (crew should be aware of any associated dangers when using various cleaning chemicals);
• Keep refrigeration equipment and ice machines clean and working efficiently;
• Ensure the remainder of the vessel including toilets, shower and wash basins are kept clean;
• Under no circumstances, smoke, eat or drink while handling or processing fish;
• Thoroughly wash their hands and gloves with Health Authority approved detergents and sanitizers before handling seafood.

Fish quality

Efficient practices when landing fish will enhance product quality and safety.

Operators should:

• Ensure that the deck is cool, wet and clean before landing fish;
• Cool fish to reach chill temperature as soon as possible after landing;
• Ensure ice slurries and holding room temperatures are monitored and maintained at an appropriate temperature;
• Ensure all ice is made from potable (drinkable) water or clean seawater;
• Unload the catch quickly to maintain the quality;
• Only commence unloading of the vessel once all of the necessary equipment, the catch and personnel are “ready to go”.

OTHER USERS OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT

Fishermen share the marine environment with a variety of other users. SETFIA promotes good communication between operators and other users of the marine environment so they can work and live in an understanding and cooperative manner.

Communication
Communication is the key factor in cooperative relations between fishers and other users of the marine environment. Operators should take all steps to avoid interactions with other commercial fishers through the use of clear communication.

• All operators will keep open VHF Channel 16 and 72 when fishing within the vicinity of other vessels.
• Operators should provide their cell and satellite phone details to SETFIA to facilitate good communication.

Most recreational fishing activity is restricted to the inshore coastal environment. Be aware if you are working in the vicinity of recreational fishers and avoid any interactions.

Illegal fishing
All suspected illegal commercial or recreational fishing activities should be reported to AFMA, CoastWatch, or State fisheries agencies. Contact details for these organisations are shown in the “Contacts” section pp ????.

Oil and gas activities
Oil and gas exploration and extraction activities are widespread throughout the SETF. Operators will abide by the exclusion zones around each of these sites that are marked on all navigation charts. Exploration activities often involve seismic surveys and the use of large vessels towing long acoustic “streamers”. Both the vessels and the streamers must be avoided by trawl operators. SETFIA maintains good communications with the peak body APPEA and specific oil and gas companies. Information relating to exploration activities will be forwarded to operators as soon as it is received. All operators are urged to stay well-informed about the movement of oil and gas exploration vessels within the fishery area.
Shipping
There are commercial shipping activities operating throughout the SETF. Be aware of the position of all shipping channels and adhere to the maritime laws governing vessel operation in these areas.

Vessels in distress
Operators must provide assistance to any vessel in distress where such assistance does not jeopardise the safety of the vessel or crew. All collisions should be reported to the Rescue Coordination Centre Australia (RCC Australia, see contact details pp ????).

Fisheries Closures and Marine Protected Areas
A system of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) is being introduced into the south-east in 2006. In addition, fisheries closures may be implemented to protect specific spawning or nursery grounds of importance to particular species. Fishermen should be aware of the position of these areas and must not undertake any activities within the MPAs or closed areas that are not permitted.

Firearms
Although the carriage of firearms is generally discouraged, if a firearm is carried onboard, it must be carried and stored according to State laws. At least one member of the crew must be licensed to use it. The recreational shooting of any animal at sea is illegal for any reason. Large penalties apply.
MARINE POLLUTION

Operators will take all necessary steps to ensure that marine pollution is minimised.

MARPOL and garbage disposal

Pollution of the marine environment by vessels of all types, including fishing vessels is controlled by the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from ships (known as MARPOL).

The key elements of MARPOL that apply to vessels in the SETF are:

- A total ban on the disposal of plastics at sea;
- A ban on any disposal of garbage within 12 nautical miles of land, or 500m of a floating platform.

As well as abiding by these regulations, SETF operators will:

- Display in vessels, MARPOL placards which provide information about garbage laws;
- Minimise the taking aboard of potential garbage such as excess packaging;
- Store all rubbish retained in suitable secure containers for return to port;
- Not dispose of rags, glass, metal, bottles, crockery and similar refuse at sea;
- Not dispose of material that will float, regardless of the distance from land;
- As far as practical, collect and stow all plastic and floating garbage disposed by others and found at sea for disposal on land;
- Cut all plastic waste which forms a continuous loop to minimise impact should these be accidentally lost at sea;
- Use product specific waster disposal facilities (oil, sewerage) in ports where these are provided.
- Make all attempts to recover any lost gear;
- Report any unrecovered gear to ????

Marine contaminants

Operators will not discharge any oil or chemicals into the sea. The discharge of oily mixtures (including fuel) into the sea is prohibited. Waste oil and oily residues must be stored on board for disposal at port waste disposal facilities including bilge water with any concentration of oil.

Oil spills

To reduce the likelihood of an oil spill:

- All leakage of fuel oil, lubricating oil and cooling water should be dealt with immediately when detected. If repairs cannot be carried out by the crew at sea, they should be done as soon as the vessel reaches port;
- Oil should be retained and disposed of onshore by appropriate means and containers;
- Where possible fishers will use biodegradable products in the engine and for cleaning both above and below deck;
- Cleaning of the vessel and equipment should be undertaken prior to arrival in port to avoid polluting coastal waters and harbours.
- Operators should take care to ensure refuelling is done in a safe manner and that fuel is not spilt on the deck or into the water.
operators should ensure that:

• Clean-up equipment is in place prior to commencement of refuelling to be able to respond quickly in the event of a spill;
• That buckets are placed under breathers to contain spills in the event of a blockage or overflow;
• The fuel hose nozzle is wrapped in a rag to contain any spillage or drips;
• The hose is constantly monitored and manned while refuelling;
• There is no smoking during refuelling.

Vessel maintenance and cleaning
A number of vessel maintenance and cleaning procedures can generate marine contaminants. These can be minimised by ensuring that:

• All slipway, and/or dry dock tasks are performed at an appropriate site such as a shipyard;
• Activities which have the potential to create marine pollutants such as grit blasting, paint stripping, painting, anti-fouling, etc, are conducted by suitably qualified personnel;
• Materials such as rubbish, sandings, paint chips and paint cans are cleaned up immediately after use and placed in the appropriate bins for disposal;

Ballast water
Ballast water from distant ports or other domestic ports should not be discharged to the local environment. It should be disposed of in the open sea. This will reduce the risk of transferring unwanted pest species. It will also reduce the risk of operators transferring organisms from one port to another.

Reporting environmental damage
Operators must report any oil or chemical spills, and any other incidences of environmental damage. If the spill is not reported, the offending vessel can be prosecuted for not reporting, as well as polluting. Vessels may avoid prosecution where an accident occurred but everything has been done to minimise the pollution.

Vessels should report any other vessels seen polluting, or any pollution seen at sea (including freight and fishing gear). Any pollution event which occurs beyond 3 nautical miles should be reported to the RCC as soon as possible (see contacts pages ???). If the incident is within a port or harbour, reports are to be made to the relevant port authority.

Discharge of sewage
Sewage must not be discharged in port. For vessels with sullage tanks, discharge of sewage from a vessel at sea is only allowed if the vessel is greater than 12 nautical miles from the nearest land. If it is to be discharged at sea, the sewage must not be discharged instantaneously but at a prescribed rate when the ship is proceeding at a speed of not less than 4 knots.

Contact the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) (see Contacts Section, pp ???) to establish the correct discharge rate.
RESEARCH AND MONITORING

Logbooks
Fishing logbooks are one of the most important information sources used in fisheries. Accurate reporting in fishery logbooks will increase AFMA’s confidence in logbook data provided by fishermen and can potentially reduce costs of other monitoring methods such as independent observers.

Accurate reporting in fishing logbooks provides more scientific information and a better understanding of the fishery. Fishermen should provide accurate information on:

- Date, time, position and depth of each trawl shot;
- Estimated weights of all retained and discarded target and byproduct species;
- Gear configuration used in each shot.

In addition to the standard catch and effort logbooks, fishermen are required to report interactions with any listed or protected species. A separate form is provided in your logbook to report these interactions.

Research and Observers
Operators should establish and maintain a spirit of cooperation with management and research agencies. The carrying of an AFMA observer is a permit condition of operation in Commonwealth managed fisheries. In addition, many research projects have an at-sea component. The carrying of scientific observers is voluntary. Operators are encouraged to cooperate with research projects relevant to the fishery and to carry observers where possible.

The Integrated Scientific Monitoring Program (ISMP) is an integral component of data collection in the SETF, and operators are encouraged to carry ISMP observers where practicable.

Carriage of observers
Before carrying observers, operators should ensure that:

- Appropriate research contracts between the observer and a research body are in place;
- Workers’ compensation, public liability and other relevant insurance responsibilities are understood and formalized;
- Vessel survey provisions are not exceeded;
- Observers complete the Workplace Induction Checklist.

Observers must not:

- Be assigned duties other than those that relate directly to their research;
- Receive any payment from the fishing company which hosts them;
- Participate in any watch keeping duties.

Observers should:

- Be given access to a level of accommodation and meals equal to that of the crew;
- Reasonable access to email and other communication methods;
- Contribute to stores bills commensurate with the duration of their voyage.
TARGET CATCH, BYPRODUCT AND BYCATCH

The SETF is a multi-species trawl fishery. Over 100 species are landed, with most of the catch being quota species for which Total Allowable Catches apply.

These species include
- Blue grenadier
- Pink ling
- Orange roughy
- Redfish
- Mirror dory
- John dory
- Ocean perch
- Tiger flathead
- School whiting
- Silver trevally
- Jackass morwong
- Gemfish
- Blue eye trevalla
- Blue warehou
- Silver warehou
- Royal red prawn

Target catch
Target catch is the range of commercial species expected to be caught in a particular trawl shot.

Byproduct
Byproduct is that part of the catch that is kept to be sold but is not intentionally targeted and can include both quota and non-quota species.

Bycatch
Bycatch differs from byproduct – bycatch is that part of the catch that is returned to the sea either because it has no commercial value or regulations are in place which preclude it being retained. Technically, bycatch also includes animals that are not caught but have interacted with the fishing gear. Minimising bycatch is a key goal under the SETF BAP and of the Strategic Assessment Report for the fishery.

Operators should make every effort to investigate and utilise gear, technology and practices which reduce the capture and mortality of bycatch species.
LISTED MARINE SPECIES

A listed species is a species that has been recognised as requiring protection and has been listed under the EPBC Act. Listed species relevant to the environment of the SETF include:

- Seabirds
- Marine turtles
- Marine mammals
- Syngnathids
- Certain species of shark

Reporting requirements – EPBC Act

Reporting must also include interactions with species listed under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). The EPBC Act provides legislation guiding national environmental protection in Australia, and strongly influences the conservation and management of marine species, including protected species and bycatch.

Under the EPBC Act, operators must report interactions with “listed species” including marine mammals. The most common interactions in the SETF are with Australian and New Zealand fur seals. Since the SESSF Management Plan was accredited on 1 December 2003, “any operator that interacts with a protected species as listed in Part 13 of the EPBC Act, and is acting in accordance with the SESS management plan, will not commit an offence if their operations are consistent with the Plan … Failure to report an interaction with a protected species will be an offence under the EPBC Act. (SETF 2005 Management Arrangements, pp 58-59)

Interactions with protected species must be reported, whether the animals are injured or not. Operators should record the details of the interaction on the appropriate form in the EFTO1 logbook and send it to AFMA with their EFTO1 sheet. Further details in respect of seals are included in the “Marine Mammal Code”.

Sea birds

The main threat to seabirds from trawling is their collision with warps. To significantly reduce this threat, every effort should be made to avoid attracting birds to the boat - no waste (discards) should be discharged when deploying or hauling gear. If possible, waste should be discharged over the stern into the prop wash to disperse away from trawl wires. Alternatively, waste should be boxed and discharged once trawling is finished. Some seabirds are attracted to lights on the vessel. The use of unnecessary lights at night should be avoided.

Marine Mammals

Seals and other marine mammals are protected in Commonwealth waters under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. (Seals and other marine mammals are protected in State coastal waters under relevant State legislation.)

Under this legislation it is the responsibility of fishers to operate in a manner which will minimise the risk of by-catch, and to release and return to the sea uninjured, any live mammals taken. All incidents involving animals alive or dead must be reported to the DEH. The by-catch of any marine mammal during a licensed fishing operation is legal, provided the by-catch is reported to the appropriate authority within the time specified and fishing has been conducted in accordance with the SESS Management Plan. An unreported by-catch in a licensed fishery is an offence under the Act.
## CONTACTS

### Industry

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<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Industry representative</th>
<th>Industry representative</th>
<th>Ph: 03 6428 7766 Fax: 03 6428 7755 Mob: 0418 620 018 <a href="mailto:sefla@bigpond.net.au">sefla@bigpond.net.au</a> <a href="http://www.seflf.org.au">www.seflf.org.au</a></th>
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<tr>
<td>South East Trawl Fishing Industry Association</td>
<td>To find out more about the Code of Practice or sustainable fishing practices</td>
<td>Seafood Training Australia</td>
<td>Ph: 02 6281 0383 Fax: 02 6281 <a href="mailto:0438asic@asic.org.au">0438asic@asic.org.au</a> <a href="http://www.asic.com.au">www.asic.com.au</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seafood Training Australia</td>
<td>Seafood safety training throughout Australia</td>
<td>SeaNet</td>
<td>Ph: 03 9824 0744 <a href="mailto:seinet@sv.com.au">seinet@sv.com.au</a> <a href="http://www.oceanwatch.org.au">www.oceanwatch.org.au</a></td>
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<td>SeaNet</td>
<td>Extension Officers</td>
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### Fisheries Management and Research

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<th>AFMA</th>
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<th>Ph: 02 6272 5029 or 1300 723 621 <a href="mailto:info@afma.gov.au">info@afma.gov.au</a> <a href="http://www.afma.gov.au">www.afma.gov.au</a></th>
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<tr>
<td>AFMA</td>
<td>Trawl Manager</td>
<td>Ph: 02 6272 5451</td>
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<td>AFMA</td>
<td>Compliance</td>
<td>Ph: 02 6272 5298 Fax: 02 6272 3265 Duty Officer (24 hour): Mob: 0419 205 329 <a href="mailto:monitoring@afma.gov.au">monitoring@afma.gov.au</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>NSW Fisheries</td>
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<td>Ph: 02 9527 8411 or 1300 550 474 Fax: 02 9527 8576 <a href="mailto:Information-advisory@fisheries.nsw.gov.au">Information-advisory@fisheries.nsw.gov.au</a> <a href="http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au">www.dpi.nsw.gov.au</a></td>
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<td>Victorian Fisheries Dept of Primary Industries</td>
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<td>Tasmanian Fisheries Dept of Primary Industries, Water &amp; Environment</td>
<td>Switchboard</td>
<td>Ph: 03 6233 2147 Fax: 03 6233 1539 <a href="mailto:Fishing.Enquiries@dpiwe.tas.gov.au">Fishing.Enquiries@dpiwe.tas.gov.au</a> <a href="http://www.dpiwe.tas.gov.au">www.dpiwe.tas.gov.au</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSIRO</td>
<td>Switchboard</td>
<td>Ph: 03 6232 5222 Fax: 03 6232 5000 <a href="mailto:reception@marine.csiro.au">reception@marine.csiro.au</a> <a href="http://www.cmar.csiro.au">www.cmar.csiro.au</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine &amp; Freshwater Systems, Queenscliff</td>
<td>ISMP</td>
<td>Ph: 03 5258 0266 <a href="http://www.dpi.vic.gov.au">www.dpi.vic.gov.au</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Protected Species

| Dept of Environment & Heritage | Reporting all listed species interactions | Ph: 1800 641 806 Protected.species@deh.gov.au |

### Safety and Pollution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rescue Coordination Centre Australia (RCC Australia)</th>
<th>Reporting of pollution at sea (beyond 3 nm)</th>
<th>Ph: 1800 641 792 Fax 1800 622 153 <a href="mailto:rescue@amsa.gov.au">rescue@amsa.gov.au</a></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA)</td>
<td>Queries regarding Commonwealth environmental laws Determining appropriate discharges of sewage Obtaining plastic disposal placards</td>
<td>Ph: 02 6279 5015 Fax 02 6279 5966 <a href="http://www.smms.gov.au">www.smms.gov.au</a> Ph: 1800 641 792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCC Australia</td>
<td>24 hour contact for AMSA</td>
<td>Ph: 1800 641 792</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This Code of Conduct was developed by the South East Trawl Fishing Industry Association Ltd (SETFIA), the peak industry body in the South East Trawl Fishery (SETF). SETFIA represents the interests of all SETF trawl operators.