**Guidance for completion of Surveillance Frequency Form (Shellfish)**

An expert group identified disease risks in relation to risk based surveillance and frequency of inspections. The FHI has assessed those risks for all shellfish farm sites for the purpose of drawing up a Scottish surveillance programme and schedule of visits.

A Surveillance Frequency Form (Shellfish) is required to be completed during site visits to fish farm sites. A site assessment can be amended on receipt of intelligence or up to date information which could change the surveillance frequency (e.g. new farm importing live fish or eggs).

Number of Susceptible species on site

It is only necessary to complete the surveillance frequency assessment if species susceptible to listed diseases are held on site (*Ostrea edulis, Mytilus edulis, Crassostrea gigas*). If none of these species are held on site the site is automatically LOW surveillance frequency and the remaining questions can be left blank.

If the species present are susceptible to more than one of the listed diseases, they should be scored for each disease.

Sites within a tidal excursion

All sites within a tidal excursion of the site being scored are checked to determine what species are held. The number of sites holding susceptible species is counted and scored accordingly. Tidal excursion distances – Shetland 3.629km, elsewhere 7.258km.

Live shellfish movements

Movements on

This section only applies to introductions into Great Britain of species susceptible to the diseases listed in Part II, Annex IV of Commission Decision 2006/88/EC, as amended and emerging diseases. Movements should be checked for the previous 12 months.

If a farm has only introduced live shellfish from a Member State of equivalent status then they would only score in Q1.

If a farm has introduced live shellfish from a zone or compartment of equivalent status then they would only score in Q2. This applies to third country imports as well as where only part of a Member state is approved.

If a farm has introduced live shellfish from both a zone or compartment and a Member State of equal status then they would only score in Q2 as this is the higher risk category.

The number of suppliers relates to all introductions from out with GB.

Movements off

The number of movements of live shellfish off site to another site must be counted.

The number of movements of live shellfish off to a site within the same management area should be entered for question 1.

The number of movements of live shellfish off to a site in a different management area should be entered for question 2.

The number of destinations relates to all movements off site.

Management Practices

Biosecurity

Contacts with other sites – indicate how many sites share the same shore base as the site being assessed. Also indicate how many sites sharing staff or equipment (irrespective of disinfection).

Disinfection of equipment etc – indicate whether general on farm disinfection procedures are followed e.g. if equipment is moved between sites is it disinfected, are footbaths present etc.

**Surveillance Frequency category allocation**

Once the surveillance frequency assessment has been completed the total score for the site should be calculated.

Low – 0 -15.5

Medium – 16 – 29

High – 30 – 100