

FIORDLAND MARINE

Pathway Plan Rules

The Fiordland Marine Pathway Plan sets out rules which apply to all vessels entering within one nautical mile of the landward boundary of the Fiordland Marine Area.

▶ Rule 1

The owner or person in charge of a vessel (excluding any vessel signed up to the Deed of Agreement between the New Zealand Cruise Ship Industry and Environment Southland) entering or located within one nautical mile of the landward boundary of the FMA must hold a current Fiordland Clean Vessel Pass that applies to that vessel, obtained in accordance with the procedure set out in Appendix A.

Contravention of this rule creates an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

▶ Rule 2

The owner or person in charge of a vessel entering within one nautical mile of the landward boundary of the Fiordland Marine Area must ensure the vessel complies with the following clean hull, clean gear and residual seawater standards:

- **Clean hull standard:** The hull and niche areas have no more than a slime layer and goose barnacles, defined as the Biofouling Threshold for Long-Stay Vessels in the Ministry of Primary Industry's Craft Risk Management Standard: Biofouling on Vessels Arriving to New Zealand dated 15 May 2014.

Advice note: Out of water cleaning is the preferred technique to achieve the clean hull standard.

- **Clean gear standard:** All marine gear and equipment on the vessel (including any equipment to establish new moorings) is visibly clean, free of fouling, free of sediment and preferably dry.

- **Residual seawater standard:** All on-board residual seawater has been treated or is visibly clean and free of sediment.

Contravention of this rule creates an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

▶ Rule 3

The owner or person in charge of a vessel entering within one nautical mile of the landward boundary of the FMA must keep records of the actions taken to meet the clean hull, clean gear and residual water standards in Rule 2 of this plan, and must provide those records to an authorised person on request.

Contravention of this rule creates an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Advice note: The Biosecurity Act 1993 provides that a person may have a defence to any offence under Section 154N if the person proves that their actions were necessary for the purpose of:

- (a) saving or protecting life or health; or*
- (b) preventing serious damage to property; or*
- (c) avoiding an actual or likely adverse effect on a natural and physical resource or human health;*

and the person's actions were reasonable in all the circumstances, and the person took steps that were reasonable in all the circumstances to mitigate or remedy the effects of the action after it occurred, and that notice is given in accordance with the timeframes set out in Section 154N(5) of the Act.

-  Clean Vessel Pass Area
-  Fiordland Marine Area



The Fiordland Marine Regional Pathway Management Plan is developed and implemented by a partnership group including:



Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

