

Press Update – 23 October 2012

“Halt Fish Farm Growth”/“Disease Hits Cermaq”/“Like Cancer”/“Is Truth a Tactic?”
– in full [online here](#)

Please find enclosed a press update (in full [online here](#)) including:

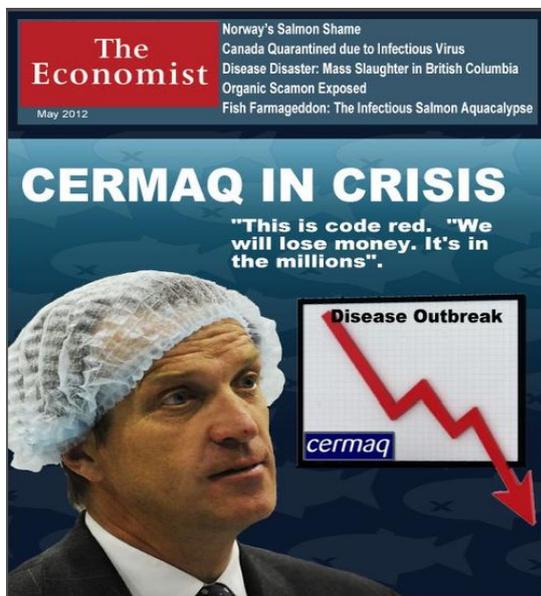
“[Q3 Presentation: web-cast live from Norway](#)” (Marine Harvest, 26 October)

“[All Ireland's 166 TD's Contacted by Campaigners](#)” (The Fish Site, 23 October)

“[How Fly Farming May Help More Fish Stay in the Sea](#)” (NPR, 23 October)

“[Lessons learned/Beware of Facebook science](#)” (The Chronicle Herald, 23 October)

“[Disease hits Cermaq's Q3 profits](#)” (Intrafish, 23 October)



“[Disease Crisis Cripples Cermaq](#)” (Green Around the Gills, 23 October)

“[Cermaq suffering from impacts of disease](#)” (Fish News EU, 23 October)

“[Shoppers are getting shortchanged when buying salmon](#)” (FIS, 23 October)

“[Sobeys reviews salmon handling due to sea lice](#)” (The Chronicle Herald, 22 October)

“[Sobeys confirms some recalled salmon had sea lice](#)”/“[Salmon with sea lice pulled from stores](#)” (CBC News/UPI, 22 October)

“[Is Truth a Tactic?](#)” (Alexandra Morton/Dissident Voice, 22 October)

“[Salmon recall fires up fish farming debate](#)” (CBC News, 22 October)



[““Organic” Label on Fish Doesn’t Mean it’s Wild”](#) (Seattle Post-Intelligencer, 22 October)

[“Grieg’s speciality salmon expands again: Skuna Bay works its way down the US West Coast”](#) (Intrafish, 22 October)

[“Murky waters: Bad practices in fish farms cause major health concerns”](#) (Egypt Independent, 22 October)

[“Cermaq Like a Cancer Grows: The Sound of Cermaq’s SLAPP”](#) (Green Around the Gills, 22 October)

[“Norway’s Aqua Genome Project to Sequence Salmon, Cod”](#) (Genome Web, 22 October)

[“Costs zoom for salmon farm bid”](#) (Marlborough Express, 22 October)

[“Willis Hires Fish Farm Underwriting Expert to Lead Expanding Aquaculture Practice”](#) (Marketwatch, 22 October)

[“BC Salmon Farmers Receive Federal Grant”](#) (HQ Comox Valley, 22 October)

[“Is it time to stop open pen fish farming in the Maritimes?”](#) (CBC News, 21 October)

[“Diseases Cost Cermaq Millions”](#) (Green Around the Gills, 20 October)

[“Halt fish-farm growth until more studies are in: Latest approval aids firm behind two massive salmon culls this year”](#) (The Times Colonist, 20 October)

[“Whole salmon to stay off Sobeys shelves for the weekend: grocery chain is continuing with their own investigation”](#) (CBC News, 19 October)



[Sobeys salmon controversy1:57](#)

[“Anti-fish farming activist Alexandra Morton”](#) (Global News, 19 October)



The image is a screenshot of a news article from Global News. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the 'Global NEWS' logo and a menu of categories: Home, Canada, World, Money, Health, Sports, Entertainment, Weather, Video, and Global News. The main headline reads 'Anti-fish farming activist Alexandra Morton'. Below the headline, it says 'Arik Ligeti, Global News : Friday, October 19, 2012 6:50 PM'. There is a 'Recommend' button and a Facebook share button. A photo of Alexandra Morton is shown, with a caption 'Photo Credit: Bruce Stotesbury, Postmedia News'. To the right of the photo, there is a text block: 'After anti-fish farming activist Alexandra Morton published photos of Sobeys-bought Atlantic salmon with sea lice on them, the grocer responded by removing the fish from 84 of their east-coast supermarkets on Friday. Although sea lice pose no harm to humans, Sobeys wanted to "err on the side of caution." Morton doesn't dispute that sea lice pose no harms to humans. She's worried about the drugs being used to remove the sea lice from the salmon.'

[“Fact file: What are sea lice and should I be concerned?”](#) (Global News, 19 October)

[“Sobeys pulls salmon from Atlantic Canada stores after sea lice concerns”](#) (Global News/The Canadian Press, 19 October)

[“Salmon sea lice report rare and unusual, says UPEI vet”](#) (South Coast Today, 19 October)

[“Fish Farmers defend Atlantic salmon after recall”](#) (CBC News, 19 October)

[“Salmonella victims file for damages”](#) (Dutch News, 19 October)

[“First new salmon farm approved under DFO”](#) (Friends of Clayoquot Sound, 19 October)

[“Dr. Alexandra Morton’s tour”](#) (Association for the Preservation of the Eastern Shore, 19 October)

[“Cermaq quarter results affected by disease outbreaks - IHN outbreak in the farming centre of Millar affected 1 million farmed fish of Mainstream Canada”](#) (FIS, 8 October)

Including from [Global News](#) (19 October):

“It has to be said it’s largely because of her activism B.C. now has a monitoring program for sea lice and that’s good,” said Vivian Krause

“And now I’m fighting for my home,” said Alexandra Morton. “All we want is for the government to say is, yes, we see it as a problem and here’s what we’re going to do about it”

Read it on Global News: [Global News | Anti-fish farming activist Alexandra Morton](#)

From [The Chronicle Herald](#) (22 October):

“Sobeys found sea lice on about a dozen whole Atlantic salmon removed from store shelves last week and is reviewing quality control with the supplier, a grocery chain spokeswoman said Monday. Whole Atlantic salmon have not yet been returned to the shelves. “We pulled whole Atlantic salmon from Maritime store shelves after having the issue brought to our attention through social media,” Cynthia Thompson, with Sobeys Inc. in Stellarton, said in an interview.”

From [South Coast Today](#) (19 October):

“When contacted by SCT about the reports that 30 to 90 adult sea lice had been found in and around the gills of whole Atlantic farmed salmon sold at supermarkets in Atlantic Canada, University of PEI professor of aquatic epidemiology Larry Hammel told SCT “I’ve never seen this many lice in the gills of fish,” Hammel told SCT. “It is very unusual and perplexing as adult lice do not live on gills.”

Watch [CBC News](#) (19 October) on the ‘Sobeys salmon controversy’:

“B.C. activist and biologist Alexandra Morton says 10 of 17 whole salmon she purchased at different grocery chains and markets in the Maritimes contained sea lice. “We are finding lice on the majority of farmed salmon,” said Morton. “We don’t know where the fish is from.”



[Sobeys salmon controversy1:57](#)

From Alexandra Morton commenting on [The Guardian](#) (19 October) article on sea lice:

“Dear Dr. Hammell, Your statements above must be a misquote. I have never stated sea lice are a human health issue. The drugs used to kill the sea lice, however, are a concern to the communities of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Both sea lice and lobster are crustaceans. It is not surprising, therefore, that lobster appear impacted by the drugs used to kill sea lice. Lobster fishermen feel strongly that drug treatments in salmon farms sited on their lobster grounds are killing lobster. And that, in turn, has impact on many communities. I hope to hear from you directly so that we can clear this up. All the best Alexandra Morton.”

From [CBC News](#) (22 October):

“Yesterday on CBC Radio's Maritime Connection, Karen Crocker urged Sobey's to keep the fish out of its stores. She said fish farming is polluting the coastal waters of Nova Scotia. "Whether that be the feces, whether that be the excess feed, whether that be the pesticide use for sea lice, it all goes unchecked into the environment.”

Listen to Karen Crocker, Alexandra Morton, Vivian Krause and Susanna Fuller on CBC News (21 October) [online here](#)



Watch Karen Crocker firing up the crowd at a protest in June 2012 [online here](#)

From Bill Williams in [The Chronicle Herald](#) (23 October):

“Whole salmon were purchased in Maritime stores and samples were taken to test for diseases in the fish. The majority of fish purchased had sea lice attached to them; in some cases, they were in very large numbers (up to 97 lice). A sea louse was also found attached to a salmon portion fillet. Who would have ever imagined sea lice selling for \$8.99 per pound?”

“Beware of Facebook science,” writes Jon Grant. “As a scientist, I would not pretend that results reported on Facebook concerning fish quality were scientifically valid. There is so much that has not been reported, including source of fish, randomness of the store and fish selection, and numbers of fish and stores sampled.”



This Facebook image prompted Sobey's to pull whole salmon from stores. (Facebook)

From Torrence Coste of the Wilderness Committee writing in [The Times Colonist](#) (20 October) on the new salmon farm for Cermaq in Clayoquot Sound:

“Many groups, including the Wilderness Committee, feel it is incredibly irresponsible for provincial and federal agencies to issue permits for new open-net salmon farms before the results of the Cohen Commission are out, and until the impacts of this industry can be studied more extensively.....This decision places a huge amount of risk on coastal B.C. and rewards a massive foreign company with a record of disease outbreaks.”

From [Green Around the Gills](#) (23 October):

“Cermaq's CEO Jon Hindar was left red-faced again today as the financial consequences of poor disease management in both Norway and Canada returned to haunt the world's second largest salmon farming company. “Q3 2012 was very challenging” said Cermaq’s CEO Jon Hindar in a [live web-cast](#) this morning from Oslo, Norway. Cermaq's [Q3 2012 financial results](#) detailed disease losses of NOK 52 million - including NOK 33 million due to the spread of Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis (IHN) in the Clayoquot Sound UNESCO Biosphere Reserve in Canada and NOK 19 million in Norway due to Pancreas Disease (PD).”

From the [Marlborough Express](#) (22 October) in New Zealand where the salmon farming inquiry has concluded:

“Opposition group Sustain Our Sounds chairman Danny Boulton said the large volume of reading material and lengthy hearing meant the decision-making process was stacked against the public. Even the board of inquiry had found this difficult and had applied for an extension for writing their final decision, he said. Sustain Our Sounds was fortunate to muster a competent team and the finance to fight an application of this scale. "In our view, from the evidence there is only one decision to be reached," Mr Boulton said. "That is a no to the plan change and full application."

From the [Seattle Post-Intelligencer](#) (22 October):

“Farmed fish have significantly higher levels of pollutants, including dioxins and PCB’s, which can cause reproductive failure, hormone imbalances and cancer in humans. Farm-raised fish might be cheaper at the register but at what cost to the environment, all sea life and human health? We are at the end of this food chain, therefore the old adage “You are what you eat,” comes to mind.”

From Alexandra Morton writing in her blog “[Is Truth a Tactic?](#)” (22 October):

“As for the anonymous person, hiding behind a pseudonym posting that I should be sued for a million dollars....Bring it on! Let's take this into the courts. This is about much more than a dirty little sunset industry, this is about the future of our planet.”

Support Alexandra Morton’s testing for salmon diseases – please [donate online here now!](#)

gofundme The easy way to raise money online. search the site... Help Sign Up Donate

Salmon Disease Testing



Salmon Disease Testing Fund

Raised: \$36,500.00 Goal: \$100,000.00

Created by **Alexandra Morton**
3021 Friends

Contact Embed

Last fall we began testing salmon in BC for European viruses spreading worldwide in Atlantic salmon farms, which import millions of eggs into places like BC an... more

gofundme.com/Salm on Disee Like 393

Pin it Tweet 52 Email 57

DONATE!

Sign a petition calling on supermarkets to stop selling disease-ridden farmed salmon – [sign online here!](#)

change.org Start a Petition Browse Petitions Find Login or Sign Up



Petitioning CEO - Safeway

COSTCO, Safeway & Loblaws: Please stop selling diseased farm salmon!

Sign this petition

with 14,018 supporters

982 NEEDED

First Name

Last Name

Email

Postal Code Spain

Why is this important to you?

SIGN

Display my signature publicly

By signing, you accept Change.org's terms of service and privacy policy.

Best fishes,

Don

Remember: Global News Updates are now archived and available in full [online here!](#)

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Marine Harvest, 26 October 2012

Q3 Presentation

Marine Harvest ASA will hold a Q3 presentation on 26 October 2012 at 08:00 a.m.

Please note that the quarterly report and presentation will be published at 07:00 CET.

The presentation will be held in English and will also be available as a webcast. Please use the following link to register for the webcast:

<http://media01.smartcom.no/Microsite/start.aspx?eventid=6577>

You are also invited to participate in an international conference call at 16:00 (CET) on the same day. The participants can call in on the following number: +47 23 18 45 50

Participants for the telephone conference are kindly asked to call in five minutes in advance of the commencement of the conference in order to subscribe.

This information is subject of the disclosure requirements pursuant to section 5-12 of the Norwegian Securities Trading Act.



Alf-Helge Aarskog
CEO



Ivan Vindheim
CFO

Sendingen starter
(This broadcast will start at)
26/10 2012 08:00
(Fri, 26 Oct 2012 06:00:00 GMT/UTC)

<http://marineharvest.com/en/Investor1/Corporate-governance1/AMG/>

Read more via [“Marine Harvest preliminary Q3 core earnings drop 86 pct”](#); [“Dear Mr. Alf-Helge Aarskog, CEO Marine Harvest”](#); [“Dear Marine Harvest Shareholders”](#) and [“Dear Marine Harvest”](#)

Read a letter to Marine Harvest’s CEO on [“Disease Risks in British Columbia”](#)

Watch a film from Twyla Roscovich: [“Dear Marine Harvest”](#)

The Fish Site, 23 October 2012

All Ireland's 166 TD's Contacted by Campaigners

IRELAND - All 166 of Ireland’s Teachta Dála, members of the lower chamber of Parliament, (TD's) have been contacted by Save Bantry Bay, a voluntary group campaigning to prevent the expansion of Marine Harvest’s salmon farms in the Bay.

While Save Bantry Bay is a local group, they claim preventing the expansion of salmon farming in Bantry Bay is a national issue. Why? With a history of European Court rulings against Ireland when awarding salmon farm licenses, fish farming is relevant to TDs wherever they’re based. If Ireland wishes to stay out of the European Courts it is vital European legislation is adhered to.

Sadly, in the case of the proposed Marine Harvest salmon farm in Bantry Bay this has not been the case, said the Save Bantry Bay group. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIS) completed by Marine Harvest as part of the licence application has failed to meet standards set by the EU EIA Directive.

It has for example:

1. failed to acknowledge the Dromogowlane River, only 500m away and home to protected species that will be affected
2. failed to consult a single living resident in the parish (only one was written to and he died 10 years ago)
3. deemed the majority of houses and residents in the nearby townland not to exist
4. failed to consider alternative technologies such as the non-polluting closed containment systems
5. failed to consider alternative sites
6. failed to assess the ability of the immediate area to flush waste (only last on month the Aquaculture Licences Appeals Board overturned Simon Coveney’s decision to grant a mussel farm licence in nearby Dunmanus Bay due to ‘poor flushing rate’ and large amounts of waste).

On top of this, the Save Bantry bay group has said that resident’s concerns related to a failure to adhere to the principles of the Bantry Bay Charter, further loss of fishing grounds, increased pollution, negative impact shellfish industry, the negative impact on

six local salmon rivers, and the negative impact on tourism.

Instead of providing two new full time jobs, as developers claim, it seems this development may well result in a net loss of jobs in the region. It is for all these reasons – relevant both nationally and locally - that Save Bantry Bay are appealing to the all the countries TDs to get their voices heard.

<http://www.thefishsite.com/fishnews/18591/all-irelands-166-tds-contacted-by-campaigners>

Read more via: <http://www.savebantrybay.com/>

NPR, 23 October 2012

How Fly Farming May Help More Fish Stay In The Sea

by ELIZA BARCLAY

October 23, 2012 10:43 AM



Daniel Miller/via Flickr

What's the lowly house fly got to do with the \$60 billion fish farming industry?

Quite a lot, says [Jason Drew](#), a jet-setting British entrepreneur who is so enthusiastic about the potential of flies, he's just written a book called *The Story of the Fly and How It Could Save the World*. He thinks flies can solve one of aquaculture's most vexing issues: what to feed the growing ranks of farmed fish.

Farm-raised salmon, trout and shrimp need a lot of animal protein in their diet. Right now, that protein comes mainly from small, wild fish that are turned into fish meal. It takes about 3

pounds of fish to produce 1 pound of farmed salmon, and as we continue to deplete wild fish stocks, fisheries experts [say](#) we're going to run out.

And so aquaculture experts all over the world are [scrambling](#) to figure out what to do about it.

A few years back, Drew was checking out some farms in Saudi Arabia that were exporting chicken and shrimp to South Africa, where he lives. He saw all the fish meal going to feed those creatures, and got to thinking just how unsustainable it was.

He also noticed, he says, that "the price of fish meal was moving in one direction only: up. Unless we find a new sea."

At a slaughterhouse in Saudi Arabia, he stumbled upon what could become the new sea: a huge pond of blood, buzzing with flies. After consulting with some scientists, Drew became convinced that flies could recycle the protein in animal blood and replace fish meal to feed fish, chicken and other animals.

He was so convinced, he founded a company to give it a shot. In 2009, his company, [AgriProtein](#), purchased its first batch of flies to breed for industrial production. After a couple of years of tinkering, his team figured out how to produce protein-rich larvae in bulk. It helps that one fly can lay up to 1,000 eggs, and 1 pound of eggs can grow into 380 pounds of larvae.



The fly larvae in the AgriProtein factory feed on cow blood and bran.

Courtesy of Jason Drew [i](#)

Today Drew has a fly factory up and running near Cape Town and is selling his Magmeal, a brown crumbly protein meal made of maggots, or fly larvae, to South African salmon and chicken farms. By next year, he says his factory will be producing 100 tons of fly meal a day. "That's 100 tons we don't have to take out of the sea," he says. "And we can't keep up with demand."

At one end of the factory the mother flies lay their eggs. Members of Drew's staff extract the eggs, but save a small number of them to put back into the breeding stack. They take the remaining eggs and hatch them into larvae, where they're fed a rich meal of blood from a

nearby slaughterhouse, plus bran. After two or three days, they're the perfect size for harvesting and are ground into Magmeal.

Drew says it's only a matter of time before more entrepreneurs around the world discover fly farming. "What we've done is just industrialize a natural food source," he says. "It takes a fair bit of cash to get off the ground, but I believe small-stock farming is going to be one of the great businesses of the next 20 years." And he's already talking to people around the world who want to license his technology.

Of course, the search for a fish meal replacement goes far beyond flies. Researchers at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [are looking](#) for ways to use more marine algae, fish processing trimmings and plants in fish feed. And as we [reported](#) last year, other scientists think biofuel co-products, poultry byproducts and soybeans have potential, too.

<http://www.npr.org/blogs/thesalt/2012/10/15/162961073/how-fly-farming-may-help-more-fish-stay-in-the-sea>

The Chronicle Herald, 23 October 2012

Lessons learned

Last week, I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Alexandra Morton, a British Columbia biologist working on issues pertaining to the effects of open-pen salmon farms on West Coast wild salmon. During her week on the East Coast, with her colleague Anissa Reed, she visited communities in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. In most of these areas, talks were given to fishermen and groups on the impacts of open-pen aquaculture.

Whole salmon were purchased in Maritime stores and samples were taken to test for diseases in the fish. The majority of fish purchased had sea lice attached to them; in some cases, they were in very large numbers (up to 97 lice). A sea louse was also found attached to a salmon portion fillet. Who would have ever imagined sea lice selling for \$8.99 per pound?

Some in government and the industry have accused her of fear-mongering. Amazing how quickly you get branded when you speak out against their "baby." Mr. Dexter, Mr. Belliveau, Cooke Aquaculture and Loch Duart, you can relax now! Dr. Morton is on her way back to British Columbia. But the lessons she taught us will not be leaving this province any time soon.

Bill Williams, Sheet Harbour

Beware of Facebook science

I have been reading about Alexandra Morton's exploits in Nova Scotia, and she seems to be a self-appointed saviour whose only goal is disruption. So far, she has attempted to harm Sobeys and our aquaculture industry.

As a scientist, I would not pretend that results reported on Facebook concerning fish quality were scientifically valid. There is so much that has not been reported, including source of fish, randomness of the store and fish selection, and numbers of fish and stores sampled.

Particularly important would be the number of sea lice occurring on wild-caught fish. This is in addition to the fact there is no risk whatsoever to consumers.

Ms. Morton has generated a frenzy among coastal residents, many of whom are already opposed to aquaculture. Nova Scotians who are looking at aquaculture on a factual basis rather than via scare tactics should beware of “science” presented in this fashion.

Jon Grant, PhD, Halifax

<http://thechronicleherald.ca/letters/152672-voice-of-the-people-october-23-2012>

Intrafish, 23 October 2012



Foto: Bent-Are Jensen

Disease hits Cermaq's Q3 profits

Cermaq's CEO says results 'satisfactory' despite challenging salmon market.

 IntraFish Media

Published: 23 October 2012 06:15 AM

Updated: 23 October 2012 09:48 AM

Disease in its Norwegian and Canadian salmon farms have hit Cermaq, as it reported earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) pre fair value and biomass write-down for the third quarter 2012 of NOK 232 million (€31.3 million/\$40.9 million), a 33 percent fall from its Q3 2011 profits.

Following write-downs in Canada due to the IHN virus outbreak and in Norway from the pancreas disease (PD) outbreak, EBIT pre fair value for the quarter was NOK 180 million (€24.3 million/\$31.7 million).

Associated Articles

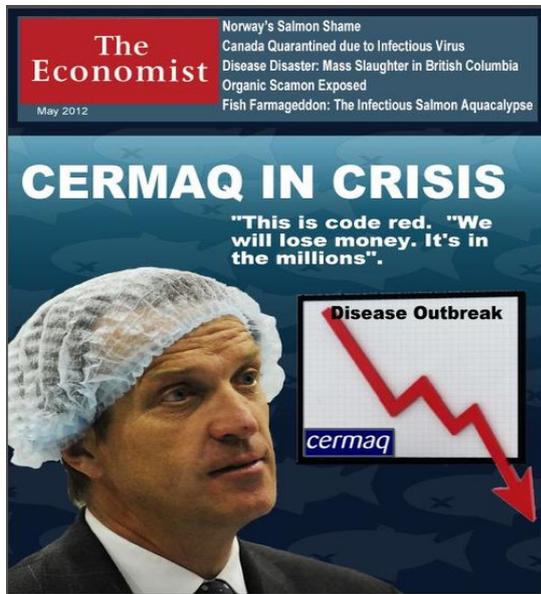
- IntraFish, Arctic team on Seafood Investment Forum
- Cermaq takes \$9 million hit on disease outbreaks in Q3
- Cermaq 'paid right price'
- Cermaq ramps up in Chile

Article in full via: <http://www.intrafish.com/global/news/article1357745.ece>

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Green Around the Gills, 23 October 2012

Disease Crisis Cripples Cermaq



Cermaq's CEO Jon Hindar was left red-faced again today as the financial consequences of poor disease management in both Norway and Canada returned to haunt the world's second largest salmon farming company.

"Cermaq's Operations Went to Zero in Third Quarter" reported Norway's [Nettavisen](#) (23 October).

NETT PÅ SAK
Munch kan gå med et skrik

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Send TIPS til 2242 el. e-post til tips@nettavisen.no

SISTE 30
TRYKK HER FOR 30 SISTE NYHETER

Nyheter Sport Økonomi Forbruker Teknologi **Side 2** Side 3

MITOppdrag | MinInnlekt | Bileier | Odds | Trav | Apper | Daling | Horoskop | Hjemmeklubben | Spillelisten | Jobbsøk

Cermaqs drift gikk i null i tredje kvartal

Oslo (NTB): Driften i oppdrettsselskapet Cermaq ga et overskudd på 3,2 millioner kroner av en omsetning på 3,5 milliarder i tredje kvartal. Før skatt endte selskapet opp med et underskudd på 13,7 millioner.



- Dette er totalt sett et tilfredsstillende resultat basert på det utfordrende markedet, sier konsernsjef Jon Hindar om innsatsen i det han beskriver som et «utfordrende laksemarked».

"Mainstream Situation is Quite Dark," reported the Norwegian [financial media](#) (23 October).

Hegnar
Online

Hegnar.no som startside



OSLO BØRS ↓ 441,91 -1,02%

Ticker



Foto: Ivan Kverme / Finansavisen

- Situasjonen for Mainstream er ganske mørk

Tallene fra oppdrettsselskapet Cermaq var som ventet svake for 3. kvartal.

Stock Market Wire [reported](#) (23 October):

Home	Headlines	Market News	Broker Views	Results	Trading	Bids	Contracts
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Stock Market Awards search for news by company

Cermaq earnings fall

23 October 2012 | 08:07am

StockMarketWire.com - Cermaq posts third quarter earnings before interest and tax and pre fair value and biomass write-down of Nkr232m - down from MKr348m.

The company said that following write-downs in Canada due to the IHN virus outbreak and in Norway from the PD outbreak, EBIT pre fair value for the quarter was Nkr180m.

“Q3 2012 was very challenging” said Cermaq’s CEO Jon Hindar in a [live web-cast](#) this morning from Oslo, Norway.

Cermaq's [Q3 2012 financial results](#) detailed disease losses of NOK 52 million - including NOK 33 million due to the spread of Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis (IHN) in the Clayoquot Sound UNESCO Biosphere Reserve in Canada and NOK 19 million in Norway due to Pancreas Disease (PD).

cermaq Q3 2012

Quarterly report

Biological incidents impact Group EBIT with NOK 52 million

Following a biomass write-down of NOK 32.9 million in Canada due to the IHN virus outbreak announced 31 July 2012 and a write-down of NOK 19.5 million in Norway due to the PD outbreak announced 23 August 2012, EBIT pre fair value for the quarter was NOK 179.6 million.

Mainstream Canada is currently applying for compensation from the federal government in accordance with local legislation. An agreement has however yet to be made and therefore no compensation has been recognised in this quarter.

EBIT pre fair value and biomass write-down in Mainstream was a loss of NOK 72.9 million (profit of NOK 61.2 million) in the quarter.

The Group reported a net loss for the quarter of NOK 42.9 million (income of NOK 196.4 million).

Cermaq's [Q3 2012 financial report](#) included the following for Norway and Canada:

Mainstream Norway

Financial overview

Mainstream Norway reported an EBIT pre fair value, excluding the biomass write-down of NOK 19.5 million due to PD, of NOK 9.8 million (loss of NOK 10.0 million). EBIT pre fair value per kilogram, gutted weight, was NOK 0.8 (negative NOK 1.2). The EBIT per kilogram for Nordland was NOK 2.0 (NOK 2.3) and Finnmark was negative NOK 2.4 (NOK 25.6). The major part of the improved results is related to the start-up challenges in the upgraded processing plant and cost related to an ISA infected site in Finnmark last year totalling NOK 25 million. Lower production cost was offset by reduced sales prices.

Mainstream Canada Financial overview

EBIT pre fair value in Mainstream Canada, excluding the biomass write-down of NOK 32.4 million due to IHN, was a loss of NOK 25.7 million (profit of NOK 6.6 million). The corresponding EBIT pre fair value per kilogram, gutted weight, was negative NOK 4.6 (positive NOK 1.1). The reduction in profit was mainly caused by lower prices.

"Discussions are underway with the authorities regarding compensation for IHN in Canada," said Cermaq's CEO during the Q3 2012 live [web-cast](#). "We have a very good dialogue but discussions have not been concluded."

cermaq



Sustainable Aquaculture

Webcast



Jon Hindar
CEO

LIVE

Slide Downloads

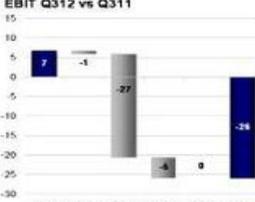
cermaq

Mainstream Canada

	Q3 12	Q3 11
Volumes (kt, gut e)	5.6	6.3
Revenues (NOKm)	164.6	203.8
EBIT (NOKm)*	(25.7)	6.6
EBIT per Kg (NOK)	(4.6)	1.1

* ENDSKOGS AVSKRIBNING

EBIT Q312 vs Q311



Q311	Volume	Price	Cost	Other	Q312
7	-1	-27	-4	9	-25.7

- Significant decline in sales prices
 - Average price down 15% vs Q311 and 12% from Q212
- Production cost impacted by seasonal algae blooms
 - Stable cost level vs Q311
 - Significant algae blooms and low oxygen levels increase cost with 10% from Q212
- IHN outbreak at Millar impacts Group results with NOK 33m write-down
 - Compensation expected, but not concluded

View the Q3 2012 presentation in full [online here](#)

Follow the money!



Here's the [shareholders in Cermaq](#) (including the Norwegian Government, Goldman Sachs, JP Morgan Chase, State Street Bank, Bank of New York and the Statoil Pension Fund):

7. Largest shareholders 30 September 2012

Shareholder	Citizenship	Number of shares held	Ownership
Norwegian Ministry of Trade And Industry	NOR	40 271 600	43.54 %
Folketrygdfondet	NOR	5 287 412	5.72 %
Lansdowne	CYM	4 572 316	4.94 %
J.P.Morgan Chase Bank	GBR	3 000 000	3.24 %
Pareto Aksje Norge	NOR	1 549 868	1.68 %
State Street Bank	USA	1 276 991	1.38 %
Montague Place Custody	GBR	1 199 574	1.30 %
State Street Bank	USA	1 120 380	1.21 %
SKAGEN Vekst	NOR	1 084 045	1.17 %
Pictet & Cie Banque	CHE	1 078 783	1.17 %
Bank of New York	USA	1 049 668	1.13 %
State Street Bank	USA	1 033 316	1.12 %
Northern Trust	GBR	810 236	0.88 %
Lansdowne	CYM	734 813	0.79 %
Pareto Aktiv	NOR	679 263	0.73 %
Verdipapirfondet DNB	NOR	564 758	0.61 %
Goldman Sachs & Co	USA	524 522	0.57 %
DNB Bank	NOR	520 510	0.56 %
Statoil Pensjon	NOR	493 036	0.53 %
Bank of New York	BEL	478 984	0.52 %
Total 20 largest shareholders		67 330 075	72.8 %

As infectious diseases go viral, shareholders in Cermaq are becoming used to '[Stock Exchange Notifications](#)' reporting on costly disease problems. Earlier this month (4 October, Cermaq [reported](#)):

Cermaq ASA (CEQ): Financial impact on biological incidents in Mainstream Canada and Norway

With reference to the Oslo Stock Exchange notifications 31(st) July 2012, 8(th) August 2012 and 23(rd) August 2012, the impact for the third quarter 2012 reporting for these incidents is now concluded:

The IHN outbreak in the site Millar, Canada, influencing 1 million fish at an average weight of 0.4kg, was reported 31(st) of July and 8(th) of August 2012. Although a request for financial compensation has been filed, Cermaq has not been able to obtain virtual certainty for such compensation prior to closing of the quarter. A one-off cost of NOK 31 million will therefore be charged the group accounts in the 3(rd) quarter 2012 reporting. The segment reporting for Mainstream Canada will not include this provision.

The Pancreas disease issue (PD) in Finnmark, influencing 740,000 fish at an average weight of 0.75 kg was reported 23(rd) August 2012. A total one-off cost of NOK 20 mill will be charged the group accounts in the 3(rd) quarter 2012 reporting. The segment reporting for Mainstream Norway will not include this provision.

In addition to the above mentioned incidents, Mainstream Canada has during third quarter experienced a high level of algae blooms with increased mortality that will result in a charge of approximately NOK 5 million in third quarter 2012.

This provision will be included in the segment reporting for Mainstream Canada. For further information, please contact

CFO Tore Valderhaug, Telephone: +47 99 56 09 25.

This information is subject of the disclosure requirements pursuant to section 5-12 of the Norwegian Securities Trading Act.

Cermaq [reported](#) in August 2012:

Cermaq ASA : Mainstream Norway depopulates one site in Finnmark due to PD

Mainstream Norway has confirmed PD (Pancreas Disease) at the farming site Ytre Kloven in Langfjorden in Finnmark, Norway.

Mainstream alerted the Food Authority yesterday about suspected PD at the site, but the company's own tests results which were completed this evening confirmed PD. The site contains 740,000 fish of average weight 0.7 kg.

Depopulated of the site will be started immediately, not awaiting the Food Authority's testing or possible requirements from the Food Authority.

The current book value of the biomass is approximately NOK 20 mill.

The site was planned harvested in second half of 2013 delivering approximately 3.7 thousand tonnes gutted weight.

PD was last seen in Finnmark in 2008. As a part of Mainstream preventive fish health practice fish in Ytre Kloven were screened (by RT-PCR) for PD in July and found negative.

Mainstream has two other sites in Langfjorden area. New testing on PD will be initiated on these sites as a part of the monitoring of the situation.

This information is subject of the disclosure requirements pursuant to section 5-12 of the Norwegian Securities Trading Act.

Cermaq also [reported](#) in August 2012:

Cermaq ASA : Mainstream Canada depopulates Millar Channel site

Reference is made to the stock exchange notice dated 31 July 2012 with regards to detection of the IHN (Infectious Haematopoietic Necrosis) virus at the Millar Channel site in Mainstream Canada. The Canadian authorities have today issued a notice to depopulate the fish at the site, which will be initiated with immediate effect.

Millar Channel is located north of Tofino and contains small fish of about 0.4 kg. The current book value of the biomass is approximately CAD 4.5 mill. The financial impact depends on any compensation from the company's insurance or the Canadian Authorities that has required the depopulation.

Following the depopulation, Mainstream Canada will have no other populated sites in this area.

This information is subject of the disclosure requirements pursuant to section 5-12 of the Norwegian Securities Trading Act.

For more background on Cermaq's disease losses read "[Diseases Cost Cermaq Millions](#)"

Read article in full online here: <http://donstaniford.typepad.com/my-blog/2012/10/disease-crisis-cripples-cermaq-.html>

Fish News EU, 23 October 2012

Cermaq suffering from impacts of disease

CERMAQ has reported an EBIT pre fair value and biomass write-down for this year's Q3 of NOK 232 million. Solid results in EWOS, particularly due to high volume and capacity utilisation in Norway, compensated for low salmon prices and biological challenges in Mainstream.

Third quarter 2012 EBIT pre fair value and biomass write-down was NOK 232 million compared to NOK 348 million for third quarter 2011. Following write-downs in Canada due to the IHN virus outbreak and in Norway from the PD outbreak, EBIT pre fair value for the quarter was NOK 180 million.

“This is in total a satisfactory result based on the current challenging salmon market, says CEO Jon Hindar. “The underlying operational farming cost has been stable with a reduction in Mainstream Norway, which previously was communicated and expected. EWOS is at the same time demonstrating its capability of optimising the production capacity in a peak production period.”

EWOS sold 388,000 tons of fish feed in third quarter 2012, an increase of 5 per cent, compared to third quarter 2011. The growth was due to a volume increase in Norway of 16 per cent. In other regions, volume came down while maintaining stable market positions. EWOS Norway's capacity expansion project last quarter has been essential for managing its all-time high volume in third quarter 2012. EBIT pre fair value increased to NOK 346 million in third quarter 2012, from NOK 290 million in the corresponding quarter last year.

“EWOS has demonstrated a strong performance this quarter. In addition to harvesting from the timely capacity expansion in Norway, the results illustrate the importance of having strong competence and capacity within optimal sourcing and composition of raw materials,” says Hindar.

Mainstream Norway reported an EBIT pre fair value of NOK 10 million (loss of NOK 10 million), excluding the NOK 20 million biomass write-down due to PD. EBIT pre fair value per kilogram, gutted weight, was NOK 0.8 (negative NOK 1.2). The EBIT per kilogram for Nordland was NOK 2.0 (NOK 2.3) and Finnmark was negative NOK 2.4 (negative NOK 25.6). The production cost in both regions came down compared to second quarter 2012, but a 4,000 ton lower sales volume compared to previous estimates had a negative impact on the cost per kilogram for Finnmark in the quarter.

Mainstream Canada’s EBIT pre fair value, was a loss of NOK 26 million (profit of NOK 7 million), excluding the NOK 33 million biomass write-down due to IHN. The corresponding EBIT pre fair value per kilogram, gutted weight, was negative NOK 4.6 (positive NOK 1.1). The reduction in profit was mainly caused by lower prices. Severe algae bloom and low dissolved oxygen levels resulted in a NOK 4 million additional charge in the quarterly result. Apart from the IHN outbreak and high algae bloom levels, the biological performance in Canada is good.

Mainstream Chile reported an EBIT pre fair value loss of NOK 57 million (profit of NOK 65 million). EBIT pre fair value per kilogram, gutted weight, was negative NOK 8.2 (positive NOK 7.7). For all species the prices were significantly lower compared to last year as well as against second quarter 2012. Production cost increased compared to third quarter last year, but came somewhat down compared to second quarter 2012. The biological performance is generally stable, although some increased SRS particularly on trout has been experienced. Mortality is considered at a manageable level, reflecting the increased biomass from last year.

The acquisition of Cultivos Marinos Chiloé was completed early October, adding over 30,000 tons of new capacity for Mainstream Chile.

- Our investment in increased capacity through the acquisition of Cultivos Marinos Chiloé is an important investment for Mainstream. We know that the short term results will be challenging, but we are confident that the combined operations will improve the flexibility and possibility for further improved operations in the longer run. I am impressed by the management team’s immediate and swift definition and implementation of the integration plan, concludes CEO Jon Hindar.

Cultivos Marinos Chiloé will be included in Cermaq’s reporting from fourth quarter 2012. Preliminary direct synergies have been estimated to around USD 6 million per year with full impact from 2014. In addition to increased production capacity, the acquisition will ensure improved flexibility in the combined farming business in Chile and support Mainstream’s “four cornerstone” strategy for sustainable operations.

http://www.fishnewseu.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=9193:cermaq-suffering-from-impacts-of-disease&catid=46:world&Itemid=56



Tesco Everyday Value Smoked Salmon. (Photo: Stock File)

Shoppers are getting shortchanged when buying salmon

 **UNITED KINGDOM**

Tuesday, October 23, 2012, 15:30 (GMT + 9)

Some customers are getting less than what they paid for: *Which?* has reported that packs of fish can weigh up to 10 per cent less than what is advertised on the label.

An experiment conducted by consumer rights group *Which?* that consisted on purchasing 32 packs of smoked salmon from different grocers, including [Tesco](#) and [Sainsbury's](#), showed that 25 of the 32 packs – nearly four out of five – were underweight.

The 200g pack of Tesco Everyday Value Smoked Salmon weighed 181.5 g, making it underweight by just over 9 per cent, *Which?* stated, which may violate Trading Standards rules.

This raises concerns that shoppers could be getting shortchanged on other products as well.

Retailers have to follow specific rules about how much their products are allowed to stray from the weight stated on the pack; these rules include one mandating that no single pack can be underweight by a certain amount, *Which?* noted.

How big of a margin for error is allowed depends on how big the pack is, as smaller packs are given less margin for error. But products weighing between 100-200g, like most packs of smoked salmon do, get a 9 per cent margin, so the Tesco salmon was just outside it.

Which? then addressed Tesco.

“Our records show that the weight of the products tested conformed to industry standards. It’s not uncommon for some of the oil in smoked salmon to transfer to the packaging while on the shelf,” Tesco responded to the group.

Which? pointed out that other packs it bought for the experiment that were also underweight did not fall outside of the margin for error, such as a 200 g pack that actually weighed 189 g.

By Natalia Real
editorial@fis.com
www.fis.com

<http://www.fis.com/fis/worldnews/worldnews.asp?monthyear=&day=23&id=56319&l=e&special=&ndb=1%20target=>

The Chronicle Herald, 22 October 2012

Sobeys reviews salmon handling due to sea lice

[By BILL POWER Business Reporter](#)



Jeff Nickerson of Cooke Aquaculture checks a salmon for lice at the site of a salmon farm in the Bay of Fundy off Meteghan in July. (ADRIEN VECZAN/Staff)

Sobeys found sea lice on about a dozen whole Atlantic salmon removed from store shelves last week and is reviewing quality control with the supplier, a grocery chain spokeswoman said Monday.

Whole Atlantic salmon have not yet been returned to the shelves.

“We pulled whole Atlantic salmon from Maritime store shelves after having the issue brought to our attention through social media,” Cynthia Thompson, with Sobeys Inc. in Stellarton, said in an interview.

“This amounted to about 80 fish, and staff who conducted the inspections found sea lice in some of these fish.”

Thompson said she understood sea lice were found on fewer than a dozen of the fish removed from the shelves.

The fish were removed from stores and inspected after a consumer posted a photo on Facebook of some sea lice on a whole Atlantic salmon allegedly purchased in Truro.

“We’re currently reviewing all the related quality-control issues with the wholesaler and expect to have whole Atlantic salmon back on the shelves in the not-to-distant future,” said Thompson.

“We, of course, urge any consumer experiencing any sort of quality control issue with any product in any of our stores to contact us as soon as possible.”

Sobeys sells few whole Atlantic salmon and more of the regular retail cuts and fillets of salmon, which were not affected by Thursday’s product removal.

Sea lice affects farmed and wild salmon and is typically removed before the fish find their way into the retail distribution system, said Nell Halse, spokeswoman with Cooke Aquaculture Inc. in Blacks Harbour, N.B.

Halse said the whole Atlantic salmon involved in the clearance of the product from Sobeys shelves last week did not come from a Cooke Aquaculture farm.

The fish were from a different supplier who was using a Cooke-owned distribution company, she said.

“We can track each of our fish from the egg to the plate,” Halse said of the company’s quality-control system.

The source of the fish has not been identified.

Different types of sea lice can affect various species and are not a human health hazard, said Pam Parker, with the Atlantic Canada Fish Farmers Association.

She said she understood the original Facebook posting indicated the sea lice was found in a fish gill. This may have occurred in the washing process, making the sea lice more difficult to detect.

Sea lice are more typically found on the dorsal fin and tended to before shipping.

Talk of sea lice should not turn people off of salmon, said Parker.

“The fact of the matter is salmon is one of the most nutritious foods a person can eat.”

bpower@herald.ca

<http://thechronicleherald.ca/business/152522-sobeys-reviews-salmon-handling-due-to-sea-lice>

CBC News, 22 October 2012

Sobeys confirms some recalled salmon had sea lice

Recall fires up fish farming debate

Some of the 84 whole-farmed salmon Sobeys voluntarily removed from its stores across the Maritimes last Thursday did contain sea lice, a spokesperson confirmed to CBC News.

The recall was sparked after anti-fish farming activist, Alexandra Morton, posted a photo of a lice-infested fish to the Sobeys Facebook.

"We did determine there was a problem with sea lice on a small portion of the whole Atlantic salmon that were pulled from our seafood cases and we've had some very direct conversations with our wholesaler and we're working through the process of how we can improve upon those quality controls," said Sobeys spokeswoman Cynthia Thompson.



This Facebook image prompted Sobeys to pull whole salmon from stores. Facebook

Thompson refused to say how many of the roughly 80 fish had sea lice or where they were farmed.

Sobeys said it buys salmon from more than one supplier through its wholesaler, A.C.Covert & Sons.

The grocery chain plans to offer whole salmon again after the quality control issues have been fully addressed.

While not particularly appetizing, Health Canada said the parasite isn't harmful to humans.

SEA LICE DISCOVERY INCITES DEBATE

Sunday on CBC Radio's Maritime Connection, vocal fish farming opponent Karen Crocker urged Sobeys to keep the fish out of its stores. She said fish farming is polluting the coastal waters of Nova Scotia.

"Whether that be the feces, whether that be the excess feed, whether that be the pesticide used for sea lice, it all goes unchecked into the environment."

But Bruce Hancock, the executive director of the Aquaculture Association of Nova Scotia, expects the move by Sobeys will have little impact on the industry.

"We have to put this in context," he said. "What they removed from the shelves were whole salmon. It amounted to slightly more than 80 fish in all their stores, so it was hardly a major recall."

Hancock said sea lice exist all over the ocean.

Mitchell Moore, who works in the fish farming industry, is also coming to its defence. He said it's provided employment for him and allows him to support a family.

"We moved to a rural community, and now we're able to bring some money into that rural community and uplift that."

Related

[Whole salmon to stay off Sobeys shelves for the weekend
Sobeys pulls whole salmon from stores](#)

<http://www.cbc.ca/m/rich/news/story/2012/10/22/ns-fish-farming-debate.html>

Also reported via UPI: http://www.upi.com/Health_News/2012/10/22/Salmon-with-sea-lice-pulled-from-stores/UPI-62351350943173/

Alexandra Morton, 22 October 2012

Is Truth a Tactic?

This blog is dedicated to [Ransom Myers](#), RAM 1952- 2007

On October 15, 2012, Anissa Reed and I purchased an Atlantic salmon from [Sobey's](#) supermarket in Truro, Nova Scotia, we had no idea what series of events would follow.

When we examine salmon we always count the number of sea lice, but there were so many on this fish that we began pulling them off and onto a plate to get an accurate count.



We took a picture. We were in a parking lot, working from a shopping cart and a previously purchased salmon from Superstore was on the lower level of the cart awaiting processing. That is why, as some have noted, there is an Atlantic Superstore shopping bag visible in some of the images.

Most of the lice were hiding under the gill flap of the Sobey's salmon, not a usual place for lice.



Many of the 28 parasitic crustaceans were gravid females full of eggs. When Anissa posted an image of the paper plate covered in lice on facebook people began to “share” the image widely. Within 24 hours there were 270 shares, we don't know how many “shares,” there were from other people's facebook pages. We have never seen anything like that before. The image had “gone viral.” The next day, we bought another farmed Atlantic from Sobey's - it had 33 sea lice.

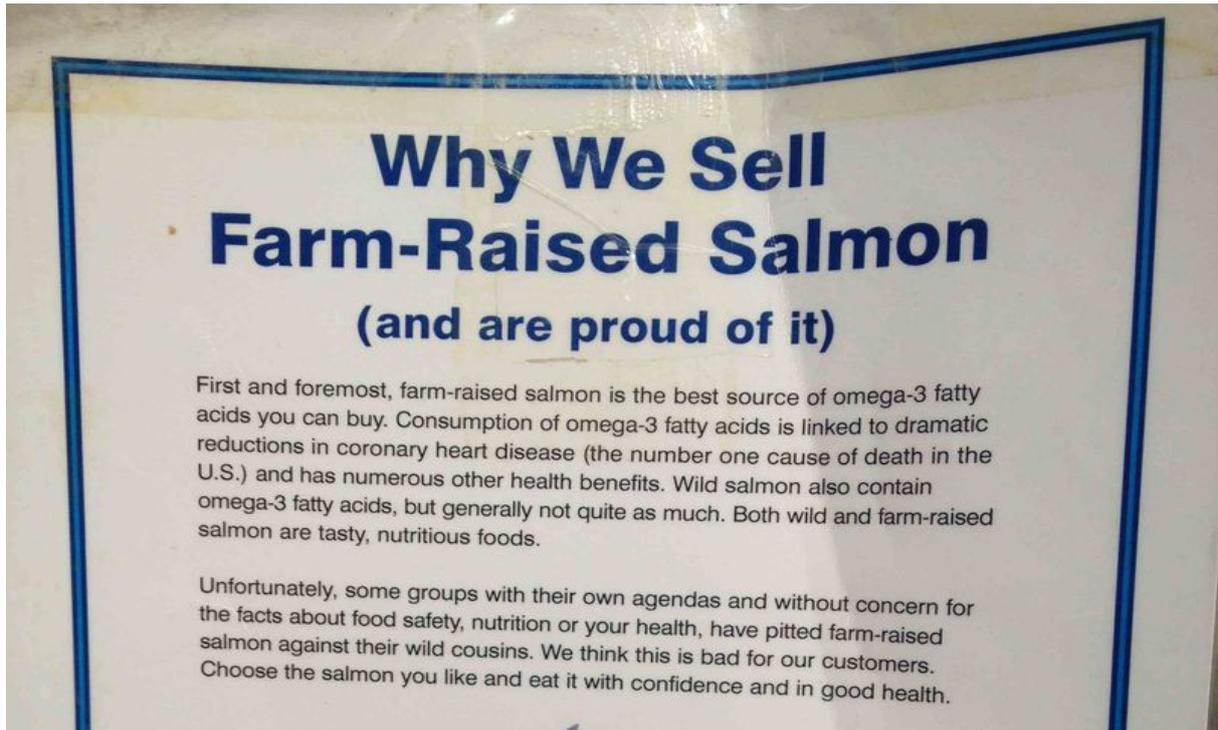


A few days later, on October 18, when tried to purchase a farm salmon from Sobey's in St. John, New Brunswick, they told us whole Atlantic salmon had been recalled due to sea lice, and that 84 stores had pulled the product from their shelves. We went to a second Sobey's and heard the same thing, so we went to [Lord's Lobster](#) in the Saint John City Market and bought several more Atlantic salmon. The three fish had 24, 29, and approximately 100 sea lice.





Lord's had a sign on their fish counter saying there were groups with their own agenda pitting farm-raised salmon against wild. I wondered if they are talking about the small communities throughout the Maritimes trying to hold onto their way of life, their fisheries, their schools and economy?



Why We Sell Farm-Raised Salmon (and are proud of it)

First and foremost, farm-raised salmon is the best source of omega-3 fatty acids you can buy. Consumption of omega-3 fatty acids is linked to dramatic reductions in coronary heart disease (the number one cause of death in the U.S.) and has numerous other health benefits. Wild salmon also contain omega-3 fatty acids, but generally not quite as much. Both wild and farm-raised salmon are tasty, nutritious foods.

Unfortunately, some groups with their own agendas and without concern for the facts about food safety, nutrition or your health, have pitted farm-raised salmon against their wild cousins. We think this is bad for our customers. Choose the salmon you like and eat it with confidence and in good health.

Clearly one salmon farm or more is harvesting salmon in the Maritimes with a serious sea lice problem. The fish had extensive damage to their backs where many of the lice were attached.

On October 18, we went to the [Fisherman's Market](#) in Bedford. These fish, advertised as "utility grade," had 54 and 30 sea lice. The poor creatures had lost part of their heads to sea lice. The skin was eaten away and raw flesh exposed.



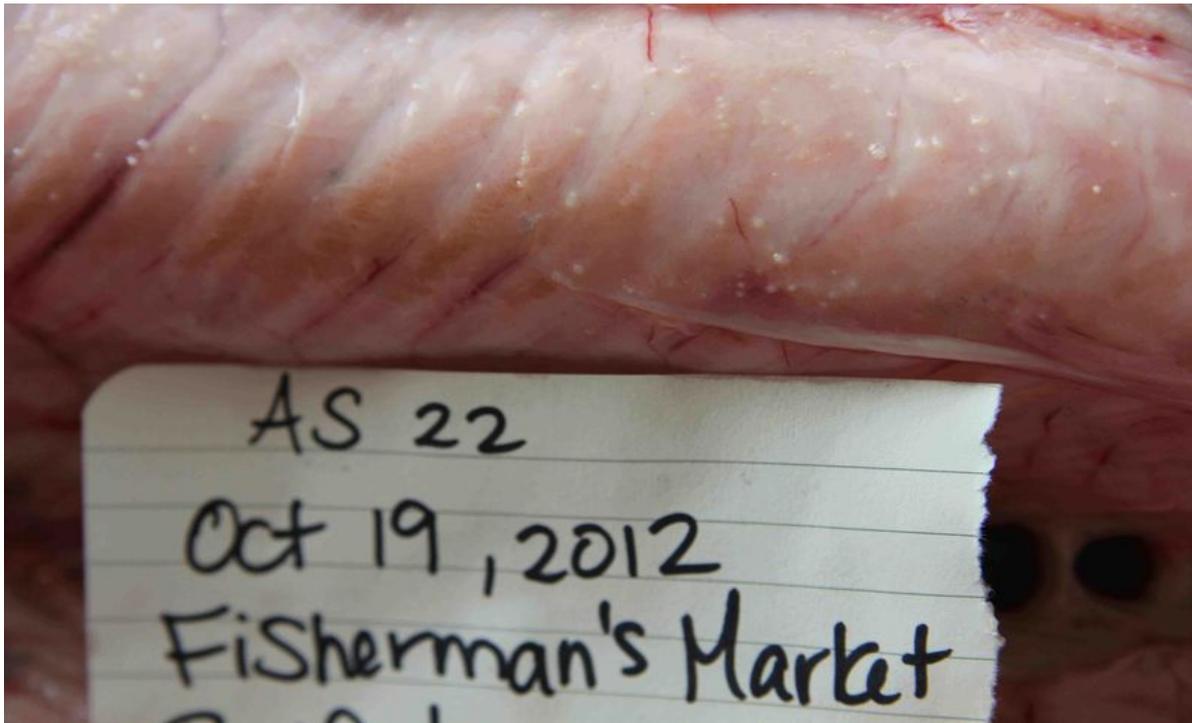
Inka Milewski, Science Advisor for the Conservation Council of New Brunswick, joined us in the autopsy. <http://www.conservationcouncil.ca/Chaleur-to-Tormentine/>



[Testifying](#) before the Standing Committee on Fisheries and Oceans on November 29, 2011, Milewski, who has done 34 years of scientific fieldwork on impact of salmon farms knows about the potential for the drugs used to kill sea lice to harm lobster populations – the most valuable fishery in Canada.

“ Despite failing to meet the criteria that DFO has set out, these farms have been granted permits to operate. In fact, in the case of Shelburne Harbour, these are now before the courts; the decisions that have been made by the province with advice from DFO have landed these farm applications in court. It's similar in St. Mary's Bay. Fishermen have come forward and said the farms were being put where they fish lobster. The consultants for the proponent for the fish farm have taken bottom video at a time of the year when we would not expect to see lobster and have said, “Look, we didn't find any lobster here. Therefore this is not lobster bottom.” Yet they've ignored the experience and the expertise of people who have fished those areas for 30 years. This is what I'm saying.”

Inka ran her hands over hard yellow pimples along the inside of one of the salmon, saying, “I have seen this before, I will look this up and get back to you.” While the salmon had quite a few lice, the extreme damage to their heads suggested far more lice had been there recently.



From these simple observations, that there are sea lice on farm salmon being sold in New Brunswick, PEI, and Nova Scotia, came a flurry of media stories, 100's of comments and some heated accusations. Usually I just let this kind of thing go, but it broke my heart going community to community for the past 10 days and hearing how big business salmon farmers have invaded communities against their will supported by all levels of government.

When you see fish disfigured by lice, you know the salmon farmers are loosing money on that fish. Sea lice in the Maritimes have become resistant to drugs. This has been noted by the University of PEI scientist [John F. Burka](#)

In the [Multi-National Sea Lice R&D Meeting](#), Bergen Norway, Feb 10 & 11, 2010 on sea lice, it is recognized that salmon farm sea lice are now resistant to drugs throughout New Brunswick. New drugs called "AlphaMax", "Salmosan," "Calicide," have been used in an attempt to kill the parasite. It goes on to say bath treatments are now being used. This is where a farm is diapered in tarps and the drug added to the water, or the fish are pumped into a "well-boat" treated and then the fish pumped back out the tank emptied. When I see adult salmon damaged by sea lice, it suggests even these new drugs are failing.

While the greatest known impact of sea lice in BC is damage to juvenile salmon migrating near salmon farms where billions of larval lice can be wafting out of these marine feedlots, the issue in eastern Canada has more to do with the drugs. In the losing arms race, the fish farmers are trying to kill a parasitic crustacean. Since sea lice and lobsters are both crustaceans, it is not surprising the drug appears to kill lobster, including, potentially the larval lobster.

The media

Sobey's took a good step in recalling the product, but if they are truly committed to the communities they have their stores in, they need to tell the public where these fish came from and what drug is being used to protect the lobster fishermen.

October 18

CBC reports "[Sobey's pulls whole salmon from stores](#)" featuring the picture of the paper plate with all the sea lice.

A quote from the article:

"The decision to pull the salmon appears to be the result of a campaign launched by anti fish farming activist Alexandra Morton."

October 19

CBC does a second story: [Fish Farmers defend Atlantic salmon after recall](#)

A quote from the story:

"The Atlantic Canada Fish Farmers Association says sea lice is not a risk to human health after it was found on whole Atlantic salmon at Sobeys.

The grocery chain pulled the fish from shelves Thursday after anti-fish farming activist Alexandra Morton posted a photo of lice on the fish on Facebook.

In response, the Fish Farmers Association issued a release touting the benefits of Atlantic salmon."

This story was not open to comments. The first mention of sea lice as a threat to human health seems to have originated with the Atlantic Canada Fish Farmers Association.

Next came the Global News story which shifted the focus to me, not sea lice on farm salmon: [Anti-fish farming activist Alexandra Morton](#)

A quote from the story:

"There's a certain need for people bringing awareness to public so everyone is paying attention," said Dr. Larry Hammell, the director of the Centre for Aquatic Health Sciences.

"But the pendulum can swing too far. It starts to be an issue with inflaming half the points so people are afraid rather than dealing with science of it."

Hammell said this is what happened with the pictures and Sobeys' response. Morton knows sea lice pose no human health risk, but many people may not, so she took advantage of the situation, Hammell said.

Morton's Crusade

Morton is an activist that has become a movement campaigning against the salmon farm-fishing industry. "

I never said sea lice were a human health issue. I have a call into Dr. Hammell's office, he must have been misinformed, or misquoted.

I was flown to Halifax by Dalhousie University to deliver the [5th annual Ransom Myers lecture](#). Dr. Myers, or RAM, as he is known by his many friends and colleagues, was a man

familiar with the controversy that block progress in protecting the wild fisheries of Canada. Wild fisheries are not decorative luxury items. They fuel local economies, they are food security, they keep the oceans alive, which in turn regulate ocean climate – something they are essential to the survival of humankind.

Communities throughout Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ask me to visit them. They want to tell me about the impact of salmon farms on them.



They are fighting for their communities, they are hoping for solutions. I was deeply affected hearing fisherman after fisherman tell me that the drugs being used to kill sea lice are killing lobster. They all repeated that herring weirs stop producing, as soon as, salmon farms appear. Fishermen of the Eastern Shore, Shelbourne County, Freeport, St Andrews, Deer Island, Grand Manan – all said the same thing. Did they plot together to make up a story, learn their lines to repeat to me? NO, that would be ludicrous! I believe them and seeing farm salmon that are so damaged by lice that they are offered to the public as low cost “utility grade” suggests to me that some farm in the Maritimes has sea lice so resistant to drugs that they are out of control. Question is what drug is going to be used next and does that drug belong in public waters affecting the biggest fishery in Canada – lobster?

Pam Parker, Executive Director of the Atlantic Canada was quoted in the Global news Article: “We do not believe that sea lice in our farms have any impact on wild salmon.” This was a shocker. [Ms. Parker](#) was an administrator of the \$3 million BC Pacific Salmon Forum in 2008. I was one of the researchers, partnered with DFO, and one of the resulting recommendations called for delousing of farm salmon when nearby juvenile wild salmon became infected with more lice than normal. This was expressly to wild salmon from death by farm salmon-origin sea lice. Parker moved straight from that job, to her current position to promote salmon farming.

I don't see how she can still not “believe” sea lice from salmon farms are not a problem for wild salmon.

I was sent pictures by a Maritimes biologist of sea lice on wild Atlantic salmon



Vivian Krause chimed in in the Global News Story casting doubt on my integrity:

“Morton received funding from the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, which she said supports the wild salmon industry and is against farm-fishing practices.

“If your research is being funded by folks that want to kill an industry, you must disclose that.”

Krause has insinuated this before. The fact is, when the Moore Foundation funded a coalition of environmental groups in BC to reach an agreement with Marine Harvest, the biggest salmon farmer in the world, I left the coalition, because the deal supported doubling the production license of salmon feedlots against the wishes of the First Nations whose territory they were sited in. The wild salmon I was studying would not survive this. I walked away from the money.

While Krause is right, we do need to look at where the money comes from research needs funding. Boats, fuel, people’s time all require money. Dr. Hammell lists Cooke Aquaculture as a “[collaborator](#).” Cooke is the dominant fish farmer in the Maritimes. That should not matter because science attempts safe-guards through peer – review. When I write a paper on the impact of sea lice from salmon farms, the journal sends my work to scientists they hope will be my fiercest opponents. The editors evaluate the comments and they decided more than 20 times to publish my work in the most prestigious fisheries journals in the world.

In a third article, Dr. Hammell goes on: “

A quote from the [article](#):

Larry Hammell, a professor of aquaculture health management at the Atlantic Veterinary College in Charlottetown, says the action was not necessary.

“There is absolutely no human health concern associated with them (sea lice)...there is no reason scientifically to remove these salmon from the shelves,” said Hammell.

He says since food safety is not affected by sea lice Morton’s campaign amounts to nothing more than fear mongering.

“It’s a scare tactic,” he said.

“I have to admit it is a pretty effective one.”

If people are scared, then sea lice on farm salmon are scary. When does making something public become a “tactic?” I think people deserve the truth about things they are buying to eat, things that are raised in their communities.

There were 107 “comments” posted below some of the articles above. Most people expressed distrust of the government, and the salmon farming industry and voiced concern that the industry is damaging the rural economic backbone of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick coastal communities – lobster fishing – the most valuable fishery in Canada.

However, others that did not identify themselves felt differently.

madmanhenderson
2012/10/18
at 4:16 PM ET

Rating
183

238 55
👍 👎

What a coincidence. Alexandra Morton and Annissa Read come to town and suddenly they have a picture of a salmon on plate alongside some sea lice. What a fortunate turn of events for these anti-salmon warriors. I'm sure they couldn't wait to post the picture on their facebook page Particularly as they have been accused of presenting false test results and breaking into bio secure farms in BC and stealing samples. Guess it was their lucky day. Sorry CBC for posting these links from a competitor.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=cFnoPGVrvsU#!
<http://bc.ctvnews.ca/fish-test-results-demand-follow-up-former-minister-1.884207>

Reply | Hide 3 replies Report abuse (0) | Policy

ech2thr0wn
2012/10/18
at 5:06 PM ET

Rating
-21

28 49
👍 👎

madman if I were you I'd start looking at the salmon you are purchasing. And, I'd start wondering how nutritious it can be after having so much of the life sucked out of it by these parasites and then if pesticides have been used on it, again how nutritious is it and how good is it for you? Not to mention the environmental degradation that takes place surrounding these feedlots. Any of these industrial feedlots are if nothing else inhumane.

Hide replies Report abuse (0) | Policy

pepsi lover
2012/10/18
at 9:51 PM ET

sue them sobeys sue theses ladies for say 1 million each plus costs.

thatsjustme

2012/10/19
at 10:13 AM ET

Rating
1

10 9
👍 👎

Alexandra Morton has to be sued to prevent this fear mongering and serious defamation both of Sobey's and the people that farm those fish.

Everybody knows that you clean (de-scale) fish before you eat them...same as you clean chicken or potatoes or vegetables. Most consumers already know that most all of our fruits and vegetables are sprayed with gas/chemicals to get them to preserve for months...ask any vegetable or fruit grower such as potato farm or apple grower if you should clean it before eating and they will say...duh! to clean them

Reply | [Hide 2 replies](#)

[Report abuse \(0\)](#) | [Policy](#)

ech2thr0wn

2012/10/19
at 11:20 AM ET

Rating
2

4 2
👍 👎

I'd like the power to sue our derelict governments that put us in the positions of having no wild fish left and the corporations that pollute our environment to the point of deplorable food quality. Where do you see us getting our food from 40 years from now thatsjustyou?

[Hide replies](#)

[Report abuse \(0\)](#) | [Policy](#)

Rimshot40

2012/10/19
at 6:04 PM ET

Rating
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And then you wonder why does everyone have cancer...? Buy organic food people!

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The debate rages on. Karen Crocker lobster fisherman and tourism operator is [taking the heat](#) today. Karen I hope the people who are fighting this industry back you up, you are a brave person, a fisherman and tourism operator.

On Friday night, I presented the 5th annual Ransom Myer lecture to about 400 academics, politicians, students and fishermen. My account of the government cover up of the impact of salmon feedlots on wild salmon in western Canada drew the first-ever standing ovation for this series.



I feel certain RAM would approve that I gave this lecture in carrying his name amid the controversy sparked last week by a single picture. Dr. Myers stood strong against Fisheries and Ocean Canada. When he discovered the cod of the North Western Atlantic were going down he informed DFO how to avert the looming collapse. DFO told RAM, a young scientist at the time, to sit down and be quiet. He told me it took him about 7 minutes to quit. He spent his life as a powerful voice for truth and rigorous scientist, mentoring an entire generation of brilliant young scientists. RAM visited me just before he was diagnosed with terminal cancer. He was about to enter the salmon farm fight with a [seminal paper](#) with Jennifer Ford on the world-wide decline of wild salmon wherever salmon feedlots appear.

He told me DFO is a “criminal organization.” I was not ready to hear that then. I thought his statement was extreme. But after ten days at the kitchen tables of fishermen, tourism operators, people six generations on a piece of land, children asking me if salmon farms were going to kill off the livelihoods of their parents and women saying they hoped their children would find their way out of their dying communities, I have to agree.

Imagine if DFO had listened to Dr. Ransom Myers. Imagine if abundant cod were still being harvested by eastern Canada. Imagine what they would mean for Nova Scotia and the health these fish could have brought to people eating this food brimming with nutrition.

The only hope I can see is for the people who know the wild fish to band together and make the decision for themselves where and whether the salmon farms belong in their waters.

As for the anonymous person, hiding behind a pseudonym posting that I should be sued for a million dollars....

Bring it on! Let's take this into the courts. This is about much more than a dirty little sunset industry, this is about the future of our planet.



http://alexandramorton.typepad.com/alexandra_morton/2012/10/when-is-truth-a-tactic.html

Reported via Dissident Voice: <http://dissidentvoice.org/2012/10/is-truth-a-tactic/>

CBC News, 22 October 2012

Salmon recall fires up fish farming debate

A vocal opponent of fish farming is calling on Sobeys to continue its decision to pull whole salmon off its shelves.

The recall started last week, when sea lice was found on the farmed fish. About 84 fish were taken out of stores in the Maritimes Thursday.

Yesterday on CBC Radio's Maritime Connection, Karen Crocker urged Sobeys to keep the fish out of its stores. She said fish farming is polluting the coastal waters of Nova Scotia.

"Whether that be the feces, whether that be the excess feed, whether that be the pesticide use for sea lice, it all goes unchecked into the environment."

SEA LICE DISCOVERED

The recall was sparked after another anti-fish farming activist, Alexandra Morton, posted a photo of lice on a whole salmon on Facebook.



This facebook image prompted Sobeys to pull whole salmon from stores. (Facebook)

But Bruce Hancock, the executive director of the Aquaculture Association of Nova Scotia, expects the move by Sobeys will have little impact on the industry.

"We have to put this in context," he said. "What they removed from the shelves were whole salmon. It amounted to slightly more than 80 fish in all their stores, so it was hardly a major recall."

Hancock said sea lice exist all over the ocean. Health Canada said it's not a threat to human health.

Mitchell Moore, who works in the fish farming industry, is also coming to its defense. He said it's provided employment for him and allows him to support a family.

"We moved to a rural community, and now we're able to bring some money into that rural community and uplift that."

Sobeys has not said whether any of the fish pulled from shelves this week contained sea lice.

Related Stories:

[Whole salmon to stay off Sobeys shelves for the weekend](#)
[Sobeys pulls whole salmon from stores](#)

<http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/nova-scotia/story/2012/10/22/ns-fish-farming-debate.html>

Seattle Post-Intelligencer, 22 October 2012

[“Organic” Label on Fish Doesn’t Mean it’s Wild](#)



Do you know the true origin of the fish you purchase? You might think you do when you see phrases like, “Enjoy our ocean-free fish!” or “No wild contaminants, completely organic!” But these are actually examples of misleading information increasingly popular with wholesalers, grocery stores and restaurants wanting to hide the origin of the fish they sell.

One-third of the fish sold today are raised in tanks and cages. This “aquaculture” is one of the fastest-growing sectors of animal food production, and like inhumanely raised chickens, farmed fish harm the environment and our health.

Farm-raised salmon eat an unnatural diet of fish oil from limited species, soy beans, canola oil and red dye. This produces flabby, bright pink meat with less omega-3 fats (associated with decreasing inflammation) more omega-6 fats (associated with inflammation) and elevated levels of mercury. Wild salmon get lots of exercise and enjoy a varied diet including shrimp and krill, which gives salmon its famous pinkish color.

Like any animal kept in close quarters, disease, sewage and parasites are a major problem for the fish and its surroundings. Farm-raised fish receive large doses of antibiotics to keep them alive until adulthood, the same forms used to treat human illnesses. Waste from fish pens generates high levels of mercury, nitrogen and sea lice, all of which threaten neighboring wildlife and the whole ecosystem. Farmed fish have significantly higher levels of pollutants, including dioxins and PCB’s, which can cause reproductive failure, hormone imbalances and cancer in humans.

Farm-raised fish might be cheaper at the register but at what cost to the environment, all sea life and human health? We are at the end of this food chain, therefore the old adage “You are what you eat,” comes to mind.

— Angela Waco, MS, dietetic intern, and [*Debra Boutin, MS, RD*](#), chair and dietetic internship director, [*Department of Nutrition and Exercise Science*](#) at [*Bastyr University*](#).

<http://blog.seattlepi.com/naturalmedicine/2012/10/22/organic-label-on-fish-doesnt-mean-its-wild/>

Intrafish, 22 October 2012



Grieg's specialty salmon expands again

Skuna Bay works its way down the US West Coast.

 IntraFish Media

Published: 22 October 2012 04:58 PM

Updated: 22 October 2012 06:58 PM

Grieg Seafood BC's "craft-raised" salmon is expanding again.

After [expanding its marketing](#) and [nabbing an exclusivity deal with the US Open tennis tournament](#), Skuna Bay is continuing its foray into the US market, adding San Francisco-based Ports Seafood and Central Coast Seafood, which recently [merged with Santa Monica Seafood](#), to its list of distributors.

"California will always have a special place in our hearts as the region where Skuna Bay was first introduced," Skuna Bay Head Farmer Stewart Hawthorn said. "Chefs and food lovers in Southern California have really appreciated our fish and we realized it was time to let all Californians have access to our craft raised salmon."

The specialty farmed fish can now be found at more than 500 high-end restaurants and retailers across 20 states and major urban markets including Los Angeles, New York, Chicago, Washington, D.C., Las Vegas and Phoenix.

Both companies said they are "thrilled" to be partnering with Skuna Bay and Grieg.

"We are committed to working with farmers who are dedicated to rearing a top-notch product," Ports Seafood President Timothy Ports said. His whose team will be visiting the farms in October.

Associated Articles

- [Grieg's Skuna Bay salmon stars at US Open tennis tournament](#)
- [Skuna Bay, Samuel's & Sons ink distribution deal](#)
- [Skuna Bay adds chef ambassadors](#)

<http://www.intrafish.com/global/news/article1357723.ece>

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Egypt Independent, 22 October 2012

Murky waters: Bad practices in fish farms cause major health concerns

[Rana Khaled](#)



Although experts often advise that people eat fish three times a week, in Egypt, you might think twice before taking such a risk. Many local fish farms have been found to use sewage water that causes serious diseases.

Sherif Sadek, founder and manager of the Agriculture Consulting Office, says only a limited percentage of fish farms use sea or underground water. More than 95 percent of fish farmers use excess wastewater from agricultural lands, which accumulates in sewage channels after farmers irrigate — and it's legal.

“Legally, there are three water sources that are allowed to be used in the fish farms in Egypt: agricultural sewage water, well water and seawater,” Sadek says.

Dr. Mohamed Sayed Marzouk, professor of aquaculture and fish diseases at the Cairo University faculty of veterinary medicine, says allowing people to use agricultural drainage water is a disaster that is bound to cause a myriad health problems. Fish act like sponges, absorbing everything from their surrounding environments.

The drainage water that gathers in the sewage is polluted with different kinds of microbial and fungal diseases that have infected crops. It also carries huge amounts of pesticides and fertilizers.

When this water mingles with sewage channels that carry human waste, which often happens in Egypt, there are reasons to worry.

Fish can be infected by sewage water contaminated by human fecal matter or urinary waste. But most microbes and viruses that cause diseases can only develop with a normal body temperature of 37C.

Because fish are cold-blooded and live at lower temperatures, those viruses and microbes can accumulate in fish meat and tissue in an inert form. Therefore, fish act as carriers, and do not show signs of disease — which can be deceiving for the consumer.

As soon as they enter the human body, inert viruses and microbes become active, and can potentially present several health hazards.

“Fish can mainly transfer three microbes that cause different food poisoning and bacterial blood poisoning diseases,” says Marzouk. “One of them is the salmonella microbe that causes typhoid and paratyphoid.

E. coli bacteria can also be transferred to humans after eating polluted fish, leading to many colon disorders, Marzouk says. Fish can also transfer the cholera microbe on a wide scale.

These microbes can be avoided by cooking fish at a very high temperature. But in the last few years, Egyptians have imported some foreign and Western habits, such as eating raw fish without cooking it, like sushi, which increases the danger.

Marzouk recommends buying smaller fish, because they contain less chemicals and toxins. Tilapia, carp, pori and catfish are the species most vulnerable to contamination.

Wael Omar, an associate zoology professor who did not want the name of his university to be published, asserts that water contaminated with industrial sewage is far more detrimental to health than water polluted by organic matter.

“Many fish farms pump water from Lake Qarun and Wadi al-Rayan in Fayoum that includes huge concentrations of heavy metals that have accumulated over time in the fish organs,” says Omar.

He says factories get rid of chemical waste in the water, and it becomes dangerous when some metals — such as zinc, cadmium, lead, copper, cobalt, chromium and manganese — accumulate in the liver, gills and muscles of the fish, and are transferred to the human body after consumption.

Polluted fish farm water isn't the only disease source that can endanger the lives of both fish and consumers. Most of the farm owners and workers don't have enough awareness about proper fish-farming practices, and disregard them in favor of high profits and cheap costs.

“They keep large numbers of fish in very narrow pools, which makes it hard for the fish to breathe. They use animal and bird waste to feed the fish, which increases the possibilities of infections. Although the water must be changed regularly, in some farms, the water remains stagnant for months,” Marzouk explains.

Experts say the North Lakes are considered the main center for contaminated fish production in Egypt. These lakes used to self-clean through small straits that connected them directly to the Mediterranean Sea and regularly renewed the water.

But the maintenance of these straights was neglected for years, until they were eventually closed. Now, the lakes receive sewage from the whole Delta without the renewal of the water, even though many fish farms depend on them as their main water source.

For example, the sewage of greater Cairo, which includes the governorates of Cairo, Giza and Qalyubiya, gathers in Bahr al-Baqar drain, which eventually goes to Manzala Lake — a lake that has more than 30 fish farms.

Searching for solutions, Sadek says he thinks it's the government's responsibility to regulate fish production in the country, and that the Agriculture, Irrigation and Environment ministries must work together to supervise the treatment of agricultural and industrial sewage before using it in fish farms.

They must also draw maps for the main areas where polluted fish are farmed, Marzouk says. This could be accomplished by scanning and surveying all fish production in the governorates, and in different seasons, setting short- and long-term plans for clearing and improving these places.

He also proposes establishing new fish farms and moving the old ones to the deserts, saying it would be useful for many reasons. For example, the water usage could be maximized by using some developed techniques to produce an integrated production process.

The water could first be used to keep tilapia fish, which would increase the fertility of wastewater with its organic residues. The same water could be used afterward to reclaim a piece of land to grow fodder, which could then be used to feed sheep and goats, whose dung can be used to produce biogas, which could then provide a power source for the people living there.

Marzouk asserts that the government should rethink its laws, which he says prevent people from using Nile water in fish farms.

“The whole world uses fresh irrigation water in fish farming,” he says. “It's very wrong that the Egyptian government still thinks this will lead to wasting water, because we — as scientists — spent more than 50 years telling them that fish use water but do not consume it.”

He says Lake Nasser contains huge amounts of fish that could not only satisfy the Egyptian market, but that of North Africa.

“This lake was completely neglected by the government over years. Now, it contains huge numbers of crocodiles that eat the fish,” Marzouk says, adding that the government could allocate a budget for improving the lake, and import fishing fleets or boats to reap the benefits of the lake.

The country's fish production has increased significantly in the past nine years, and aquatic farming now amounts to more than 70 percent of total national fish production, according to a 2011 report by the General Authority of Fisheries Resources Development. And while Egypt's exports reach about 10,000 tons of fish annually, they don't include European Union countries, because EU standards refuse fish grown in sewage water.

Mohamed Fathy Osman, the authority's chairman, says the government knows about the existence of some violations in fish farms, especially in the North Lakes. He says the authority has plans to study fishing ban periods, develop fishery statistics programs, clean the lakes, reopen the straits, remove illegal violations and organize training courses for fish farm workers.

<http://www.egyptindependent.com/news/murky-waters-bad-practices-fish-farms-cause-major-health-concerns>

Green Around the Gills, 22 October 2012

Cermaq Like a Cancer Grows: The Sound of Cermaq's SLAPP



[Cermaq](#), like all "[corporate psychopaths](#)", sing and dance to the same tune; namely the pursuit of profits. However, maximizing financial earnings and dividends for shareholders (which in the case of Cermaq includes the [Norwegian Government](#) as the principal shareholder) often means minimizing public criticism and muzzling free of speech.



Read more background via "[Cermaq Dig Deeper Hole by Appealing Lawsuit Loss](#)", [Norway's Injunction Kills Free Speech!](#); "[Gagging the Truth Becomes Mainstream](#)"

For those unlucky enough to be subjected by corporate bullies to what is known as a [Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation](#) (SLAPP for short) it is a bad joke and makes you want to scream!



In order to silence global criticism about salmon farming, the SLAPP is Cermaq's chosen form of attack. This is 'The Sound of Cermaq' - played to the Simon & Garfunkel's classic song '[The Sound of Silence](#)':



.....When Cermaq's lawyers Fasken Martineau sent their first 'letter before action' in March 2011 the intimidation and intent to silence screamed loud and clear:

2900 – 550 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 0A3

604 631 3131 Telephone
604 631 3232 Facsimile
1 866 635 3131 Toll free



David Wotherspoon
Direct 604 631 3179
Facsimile 604 632 3179
dwotherspoon@fasken.com

March 18, 2011
File No.: 259040.00032/14288

VIA EMAIL

Don Staniford
The Global Alliance Against Industrial Aquaculture
dstaniford@gaaia.org

Attention: Don Staniford

Dear Sirs/Mesdames:

**Re: Defamatory material and links to defamatory material on
<http://www.gaaia.org> (the "Website")**

We are legal counsel to Cermaq ASA, and its subsidiary EWOS Canada Ltd, doing business, in part, as Mainstream Canada (the "Companies"). Cermaq is a Norwegian company, which is a global leader in the sustainable aquaculture industry. Mainstream and EWOS are business areas within Cermaq involved in fish farming operations and production of fish feed globally and in British Columbia. The activities in British Columbia are carried out through the company EWOS Canada Ltd., where the division Mainstream Canada is responsible for the fish farming operations.

We write to you about the false and defamatory postings on the Website, which is operated by you and the Global Alliance Against Industrial Aquaculture ("GAAIA"). These statements, summarized below, entitle the Companies to sue you and GAAIA for defamation, and to seek general damages, special damages and punitive damages.

The law has long recognized that free speech does not extend to damaging the reputation of another. A person whose reputation is injured in this way is entitled to a legal remedy. The Companies will not sit idly by and see their employees in British Columbia being met with false statements that salmon farming kills and is cancer, or let the Companies' goodwill and reputation be damaged by your improper conduct.

We hereby demand a formal apology, and that all defamatory statements about salmon farming be removed from your Website. In particular, on behalf of our clients we demand that you:

1. Remove all false statements from the Website, and elsewhere, including, but not limited to, Facebook and Twitter. These statements have been published under three titles: The "Salmon Farming Kills Campaign", the "Silent Spring of the Sea", and "Smoke on the Water, Cancer on the Coast". The following is a non-exhaustive list of examples, included for illustrative purposes, of the false statements found on the Website:
 - (a) "Salmon Farming Kills"
 - (b) "Salmon Farming Kills Communities"
 - (c) "Salmon Farming Spreads Disease"
 - (d) "Salmon Farming Seriously Damages Health"
 - (e) "Salmon Farms are Cancer"
 - (f) "Salmon Farming Kills Around the World"
 - (g) "Salmon Farming is Poison"

Within five days of their threatening letter, Cermaq's lawyers demanded an apology, the removal of the offending images, a retraction and a pledge to cease and desist.

Don Staniford and GAAIA Apologize

I write to apologize and to retract false statements made by me, that were published on the Global Alliance Against Industrial Aquaculture ("GAAIA") website, Facebook, Twitter and elsewhere, in which I criticized industrial aquaculture generally and Cermaq and Mainstream in particular.

Over the past two months, I have published statements on the GAAIA website making false claims that salmon farming is harmful to human health and the environment. Those statements wrongly compared farmed salmon with tobacco products, and claim farmed salmon is a hazardous product, which, among other things, causes cancer.

These statements were untrue and are without foundation. I unreservedly retract and withdraw these statements, and apologize for my actions.

I am pleased to make this apology and retraction, on my behalf and on behalf of GAAIA, and sincerely regret any embarrassment or inconvenience that may have been caused by the statements, which were completely false.

Read Cermaq's letter of 18 March 2011 in full [online here](#)

Cermaq's lawyers received the following no word, one-finger reply whilst a 67-page rebuttal and riposte was sent to Cermaq's CEO in Norway (read letter in full [online here](#)).

From: Don Staniford [<mailto:dstaniford@gaaia.org>]

Sent: 23 March 2011 13:00

To: 'Wotherspoon_David'

Subject: RE: Mainstream Canada



From: Wotherspoon_David [<mailto:dwotherspoon@fasken.com>]

Sent: 18 March 2011 10:36

To: dstaniford@gaaia.org

Subject: Mainstream Canada

Mr. Staniford:

Please see the attached. Thank you,

David Wotherspoon
Fasken Martineau DuMoulin LLP
Barristers & Solicitors
Patent & Trade-mark Agents

"A company can say anything it likes about its mines, pipelines or fish farms, whether it is true or not (for instance, they can say that there is no harm being done to the environment), as long as it furthers the interests of their shareholders," explained Andrew Gage of West Coast Environmental Law in his article "[How Do We Slap Back at SLAPPs?](#)" (11 April 2012). "Anti-SLAPP legislation might allow courts to deal with a wider range of litigation intended to silent critics, but changing the law of defamation might prevent SLAPPs from getting off the ground in the first place."



How should we slap back at SLAPPs?

11 April, 2012

We were alarmed to hear that Taseko Mines Ltd., the company that wants to develop the controversial Prosperity Mine, is [suing the Wilderness Committee and one of its employees](#). This is a disturbing reminder that the law is sometimes stacked against individuals and groups concerned about the protection of the environment, and that big business can wield a big legal stick.

This development comes hot on the heels of another David vs. Goliath lawsuit. The trial of anti-fish farm activist, Dan Staniford, sued by Mainstream Canada for allegedly defamatory statements against Norwegian-owned fish farming companies, has only just wrapped up (no decision from the court as yet). West Coast Environmental Law provided Mr. Staniford with [EDRF Grants](#) totaling about \$25,000 towards the cost of his defense.

West Coast Environmental Law has long been concerned about lawsuits by large corporations to silence their critics. Our [Anti-SLAPP Handbook](#) explains why:

SLAPPs [or Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation] are often threatened or filed with the intent of silencing participation and stifling public debate. SLAPPs



During the 20-day trial in the Supreme Court of British Columbia (16th January to 10th February 2012), the spread of cancer, use of satirical language and mock cigarette packets and SLAPPs was discussed at length.

For example, here's some extracts from official transcripts:

Submissions by Mr. Sutherland

February 10, 2012
Vancouver, B.C.

(DAY 20)

So just, My Lady, as Mr. Wotherspoon is arguing that the cigarette package warnings mean not only that salmon caused -- has -- causes cancer or gives an elevated risk of cancer, but also means they knew it. The salmon farming industry knows it and Mr. Staniford is saying that we are equally odious and -- I thought "odious" is a good word -- equally odious as tobacco manufacturers. The lowest of the low is what is being said of us. So just as Mr. Wotherspoon is arguing, so the Chiropractic Association argued and the judge -- the trial judge at the first instance found this means that they know what they are doing, but they are doing it anyway.

Day 15 of the trial saw reference to Simon & Garfunkel's 'Sound of Silence':

Donald C. Sutherland (a Defendant)
In chief by Mr. Sutherland

February 3, 2012
Vancouver, B.C.

(DAY 15)

Q So you say cancer is -- you've said it's both a metaphor and it's literal meaning?

A Yeah, if you take the word cancer -- let's take the literal meaning first. We know through peer-reviewed scientific evidence that there are cancer-causing chemicals in the flesh of farmed salmon, unsafe levels, that produce our lead scientists to say that there's a high cancer risk. And those cancer-causing chemicals are PCBs, DDTs -- we don't have to go into every single one of them, but there's a lot of them. So the literal interpretation of a cancer.

And then in terms of the spread, the malignant spread, the spread of a malignant cancer on the coast. So the report "Smoke on the Water, Cancer on the Coast" is looking at the cancer on the coast. So think about salmon cages, or cells, as cancer cells, and they have proliferated. They've choked the mouth. And in the Smoke on the Water report you've got images of throat cancer.

Very serious images on cigarette packets, juxtaposed with salmon farming images. And that's what I mean.

And you know, the word "cancer," if you go to the famous Simon and Garfunkle song, "Sound of Silence," there's a line in that that says "silence like a cancer grows." And Martin Luther King in one of his speeches says that "hate spreads like a cancer."

So again, it's the metaphor, it's using cancer in that context. Not just from a human health impact but from -- in this context for salmon farming, cancer on the coast, and that's the salmon farming process, the cages, the spread of infectious diseases that are spread around the globe. And we need to rip out that cancer. We need to rip it out of the body of the world.

Justice Adair's final judgment (28 September 2012) made reference to cancer-causing chemicals in farmed salmon and SLAPPs (read the judgment in full [online here](#)).

[44] Mr. Staniford worked for Friends of Clayoquot Sound for about a year. While there, he was sued for defamation by Creative Salmon. Mr. Staniford referred disdainfully to that lawsuit as a “SLAPP suit,” just as he refers to this litigation as a SLAPP suit. The term “SLAPP suit” has been coined to describe what are perceived (at least by those being sued) to be “strategic litigation against public participation.” Mr. Staniford also viewed the lawsuit threatened against him in Scotland, which brought an end to his association with Friends of the Earth Scotland, as a SLAPP suit.

[74] The abstract for the Consumption Advisories Paper reads in part:

The levels of dioxins/furans, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and chlorinated pesticides were determined in farmed salmon for eight regions in Europe, North America, and South America, in salmon fillets purchased in 16 cities in Europe and North America, and in five species of wild Pacific salmon. Upon application of US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) methods for developing fish consumption advisories for cancer from mixtures of all of these substance [sic] for which USEPA has reported a cancer slope factor, the most stringent recommendation, for farmed salmon from Northern Europe, was for consumption of at most one meal every 5 months in order to not exceed an elevated risk of cancer of more than 1 in 100,000. Farmed salmon from North and South America triggered advisories of between 0.4 and one meal per month. . . . Upon consideration of all of these organochlorine compounds as a mixture, even wild Pacific salmon triggered advisories of between one and less than five meals per month. . . .

[75] During his direct examination, Mr. Staniford described this paper as a “key paper,” that went beyond the January 2004 *Science* Paper and came to the conclusion that consumption of farmed salmon carries an elevated risk of cancer. He testified that it was “at the top of my mind in terms of statements on the [GAAIA] website and the cigarette packets in relation to cancer.” He described this paper as “integral to the link between salmon farming and cancer risks and the whole notion of linking salmon farming with cancer.”

[121] Mr. Staniford says that “Salmon Farms are Cancer” and also that “Salmon Farming is Spreading Like a Malignant Cancer on Our Coasts.” This might be seen as sufficient to bear the meaning pleaded in para. 22(f). However, I am not persuaded that the ordinary person would make the connection with human health and life, which is at the heart of the sting, based on these words. Moreover, I am not persuaded that the ordinary person would understand Mr. Staniford’s words to mean that Mainstream has engaged in illegal conduct,” as pleaded in para. 22(i).

[173] The existence in the flesh of farmed (and wild) salmon of contaminants that can cause cancer has been verified as a fact. However, the consequences and effect on human health of consumption of salmon given that fact is still the subject of debate. In my view, this confirms that, with respect to the absolute health benefits of consuming farmed salmon, we are operating in the realm of opinion, not fact. Based on Dr. Gallo’s evidence, there remains debate among scientists concerning the effects on human health of the presence of cancer-causing contaminants in farmed (and also wild) salmon. There is not yet the kind of overwhelming consensus that now exists concerning the harmful and lethal effects of smoking tobacco products.

Justice also ruled (#180 p53):

Otto Langer made the following statement in the documentary “Farmed Salmon Exposed”: “If the fish farmers want to play the same game as the cigarette manufacturers did for many years and live in denial they’re welcome to it but it’s not going to give rise to any solutions.” I find this fact – that the statement was made – to be true;

Dr. David Suzuki made the following statement in the Toronto Star: “I would never feed a child farmed salmon. It’s poison.” I find this fact – that the statement was made – to be true;

in January 2011, the BCSFA launched a media campaign, which included the statement that “Farmed salmon is natural, nutritious and free of contaminants.” I find these facts to be true.

Read Justice Adair's judgment (28 September 2012) in full [online here](#)

Read article in full online here: <http://donstaniford.typepad.com/my-blog/2012/10/cermaq-like-a-cancer-grows-the-sound-of-cermaq.html>

Genome Web, 22 October 2012

Norway's Aqua Genome Project to Sequence Salmon, Cod

NEW YORK – Norway has invested NOK40 million (\$7 million) in a new consortium that will use genomic data from the Atlantic cod and the Atlantic salmon to make discoveries about these two commercially important species, about their evolution and adaptation capabilities, the Centre for Ecological and Evolutionary Synthesis in Oslo said today.

Funded by the Norwegian Research Council, the Aqua Genome Project's lead partners include the Centre for Integrative Genetics at the Norwegian University of Life Sciences, the Food Research Institute, and at the selective breeding company Aqua Gen.

The overall goal of the Aqua Genome Project is to boost the efficiency of farmed salmon and cod, to reduce the use of medicine in aquaculture, and to enhance knowledge about salmon and cod evolution and development.

The partners will sequence the genomes of 1,000 salmon and 1,000 cod from a range of locations to create a catalog of genetic variation about these two species. This catalog will provide information about genotype and phenotype studies focused on efficient salmon and cod breeding and production, as well as evolution and adaptation.

The partners also plan to develop commercial products for drug treatment and artificial selection and to improve the health of farm-grown salmon and cod.

The researchers hope that the genomic database on these two species will enable them to understand how the evolutionary processes affect variation, discover specific genetic changes that are involved in adaptation, find out how much whole genome divergence there is across these populations, and understand the strength of selection in natural populations.

Such information could be helpful in developing conservation genetics and management programs, and in identifying specific genetic traits that could be significant for aquaculture.

The consortium also will generate genome-wide expression profiles and genetic patterns that may provide insights into the impact of short and long-term effects of incubation temperature at the early stages of life in both salmon and cod.

The partners plan to integrate all of the data from the three projects into a functional genomics project that will establish a repertoire of generic, functional tests for different traits in both species.

The Aqua Genome Project has several other partners in Norway, including the ELIXIR bioinformatics resource, and international collaborators in Canada, Sweden, Iceland, and Switzerland.

<http://www.genomeweb.com/sequencing/norways-aqua-genome-project-sequence-salmon-cod>

Marlborough Express, 22 October 2012

Costs zoom for salmon farm bid



New Zealand King Salmon chief executive Grant Rosewarne



New Zealand King Salmon expects the cost of its application to develop nine new farms in the Marlborough Sounds will reach \$9 million.

King Salmon chief executive Grant Rosewarne said the company had not expected the Environmental Protection Authority hearing, which ended in Blenheim on Thursday, to take as long as eight weeks.

King Salmon would start work straight away if one or more proposed farms were approved, Mr Rosewarne said.

However, consent conditions might require baseline monitoring for a year before the eight farms were built in areas where aquaculture is prohibited.

The hearing had been thorough and everyone had the opportunity to express their point of view, Mr Rosewarne said.

The King Salmon team had done an excellent job of pulling together a thorough presentation and body of evidence, which made a compelling case for expanding the company's salmon farming operation in Marlborough, he said.

Opposition group Sustain Our Sounds chairman Danny Boulton said the large volume of reading material and lengthy hearing meant the decision-making process was stacked against the public.

Even the board of inquiry had found this difficult and had applied for an extension for writing their final decision, he said.

Sustain Our Sounds was fortunate to muster a competent team and the finance to fight an application of this scale.

"In our view, from the evidence there is only one decision to be reached," Mr Boulton said. "That is a no to the plan change and full application."

Brian Plaisier, of Tui Nature Reserve in Pelorus Sound, said the hearing process had been accessible and people were able to express their feelings.

His family was pleased to host a visit from members of the board of inquiry on a research trip around the Sounds and had been impressed they made the effort to visit.

It had been difficult during the later stages of the hearing to keep track of the information generated, especially around suggested conditions of consent, Mr Plaisier said.

Working concurrently on the plan change, resource consents and conditions meant few submitters were able to stay involved and have ongoing input.

Arapawa Island property owner Jamie Halstead, of Blenheim, said the hearing process advantaged those with the deepest pockets.

He employed a lawyer, surveyor and resource planner to give evidence against the proposed salmon farm at Kaitapeha, which was planned to be built in front of his holiday home.

"It is ironic our government keeps thrashing us for failing to save for our retirement but we have spent every cent fighting the application," Mr Halstead said.

Draft conditions suggested by King Salmon included siting the proposed Kaitapeha farm out of sight of the Halstead holiday home and jetty and prohibiting boats from visiting the site except during maintenance.

Mr Halstead said the proposed farm would still be visible from the rest of his property and he would prefer no farm at all.

<http://www.stuff.co.nz/marlborough-express/news/7846748/Costs-zoom-for-salmon-farm-bid>

Marketwatch, 22 October 2012

Willis Hires Fish Farm Underwriting Expert to Lead Expanding Aquaculture Practice



LONDON, UK, Oct 22, 2012 (GlobeNewswire via COMTEX) -- via PRWEB - Hughes-Gibb, the specialist agri-business division of Willis Group Holdings [/quotes/zigman/581212/quotes/nls/wsh WSH -1.54%](#), the global insurance broker, has appointed Dan Fairweather to head up its expanding aquaculture insurance broking and risk management division.

Recent studies show that wild fish stocks around the world are declining faster than feared -- with more than half of fisheries worldwide facing shrinking stocks. As a result the demand for farmed fish is intensifying and the aquaculture industry is now the fastest growing agricultural and food production sector globally. More than half of all seafood consumed today is produced by aquaculture.

In recognition of this expansion and strong demand for better risk management practices, Hughes-Gibb is strengthening the services that it offers clients to include more risk audits and consulting.

Fairweather, who previously underwrote aquaculture risks at RSA Insurance and on behalf of Lloyd's Syndicates at the Global Aquaculture Insurance Consortium, will lead this expansion, reporting to Chris Williamson, Managing Director of Hughes-Gibb.

"Aquaculture is high risk and the management of these risks is fundamental to the success of any aquaculture operation," explained Fairweather. "Furthermore, with rapid expansion in production come new challenges for fish farmers, both in terms of competition for space and resources, but also in the culture and husbandry of new species.

"As fish farms become larger and technology develops to enable farms to move further offshore, or to produce fish in higher densities onshore, new risks emerge and more sophisticated risk management is required to deal with these complexities," continued Fairweather. "And in the wake of recent global disease outbreaks and large mortality events the ability to identify, analyse, report and monitor risks becomes even more vital."

Williamson added: "Risk transfer is a valuable tool for aquaculture producers -- but in some instances insurance can be too expensive and producers will be expected to carry a significant portion of the risk. By having a comprehensive risk management programme in place that clearly identifies, monitors and reports risk, producers will have more control over their operations and be able to make more informed decisions around the purchase of insurance and drive improvements in the pricing of their risks."

"At Willis we have the ability to provide clients with risk management services ranging from risk audits, management workshops and advice on how to offset risk through insurance products where necessary and appropriate." concluded Williamson.

<http://www.marketwatch.com/story/willis-hires-fish-farm-underwriting-expert-to-lead-expanding-aquaculture-practice-2012-10-22>

HQ Comox Valley, 22 October 2012

BC Salmon Farmers Receive Federal Grant



By Carmen Weld
Campbell River

The BC Salmon Farmers Association has been granted some new federal funds.

"The Department of Fisheries and Oceans has a special funding program that helps to advance aquaculture innovation and we were the participants of an aquaculture grant that will really help us build up our fish health database," explained BCSFA Communications Manager Colleen Dane.

"This funding will help us to better streamline and update our fish health database, which is where we record the extensive amount of information or farmers collect each day out on the farm site. What this will allow us to do is provide quicker and more accurate updates to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans as part of our reporting requirement," adds Dane.

She said salmon farmers in BC are regularly collecting data from their farms, both about the fish they are raising and the environment where they operate.

They received just under \$50,000 funded through the Aquaculture Innovation and Market Access Program.

"This funding program is designed to support aquaculture innovation, and our fish health database has always really lead the way as far as of maintenance of records. So this will allow us to keep our database really on the frontline, keeping that technology as modern as possible, and finding ways of improving the system," said Dane.

Much of that data is already reported to the DFO as part of the license requirements so having a more efficient system of reporting will reduce repetition and increase efficiency.

<http://hqcomoxvalley.com/news/local/news/Local/12/10/22/BC-Salmon-Farmers-Receive-Federal-Grant>

CBC News, 21 October 2012

Is it time to stop open pen fish farming in the Maritimes?

Featuring Alexandra Morton, Karen Crocker, Susanna Fuller and Vivian Krause

Listen online via: <http://www.cbc.ca/player/Radio/Local+Shows/Maritimes/ID/2294748001/>

Green Around the Gills, 20 October 2012

Diseases Cost Cermaq Millions



Infectious diseases in Canada and Norway are crippling the [Norwegian Government-owned](#) multinational corporation [Cermaq](#).

"Cermaq Halved" reported [Intrafish](#) (19 October) as their CEO Jon Hindar struggles to tackle the escalating disease crisis.



Konsernsjef Jon Hindar i Cermaq. (Foto: Jógvan H. Gardar)

Halvering for Cermaq

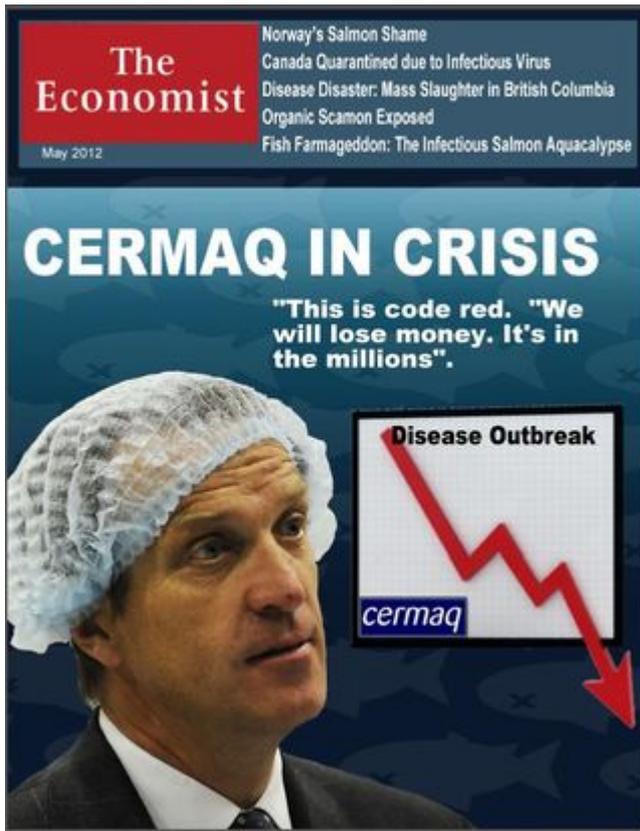
 Oslo (TDN Finans):

Publisert: 19 oktober 2012 10:51 AM

Oppdatert: 19 oktober 2012 10:51 AM

Cermaq ventes å legge frem et driftsresultat før biomassejusteringer og engangsposter på 150 millioner kroner i tredje kvartal 2012, ned fra 348 millioner kroner fra samme periode året før.

In Oslo on Tuesday (23 October), Cermaq's CEO Jon Hindar will present the disastrous Q3 2012 financial results to [shareholders](#) which include Norway's Ministry of Trade and Industry, JP Morgan Chase Bank, Bank of New York Mellon, Goldman Sachs and the Statoil Pension Fund. The false economy of salmon farming is difficult to ignore - listen to the Q3 presentation [online here](#)



In a [notification](#) to the Oslo Stock Exchange (4 October), Cermaq revealed that infectious diseases accounted for losses of over NOK 50 million - including NOK 31 million for the spread of Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis (IHN) in the Clayoquot Sound UNESCO Biosphere Reserve:

Cermaq ASA (CEQ): Financial impact on biological incidents in Mainstream Canada and Norway

With reference to the Oslo Stock Exchange notifications 31(st) July 2012, 8(th) August 2012 and 23(rd) August 2012, the impact for the third quarter 2012 reporting for these incidents is now concluded:

The IHN outbreak in the site Millar, Canada, influencing 1 million fish at an average weight of 0.4kg, was reported 31(st) of July and 8(th) of August 2012. Although a request for financial compensation has been filed, Cermaq has not been able to obtain virtual certainty for such compensation prior to closing of the quarter. A one-off cost of NOK 31 million will therefore be charged the group accounts in the 3(rd) quarter 2012 reporting. The segment reporting for Mainstream Canada will not include this provision.

The Pancreas disease issue (PD) in Finnmark, influencing 740,000 fish at an average weight of 0.75 kg was reported 23(rd) August 2012. A total one-off cost of NOK 20 mill will be charged the group accounts in the 3(rd) quarter 2012 reporting. The segment reporting for Mainstream Norway will not include this provision.

In addition to the above mentioned incidents, Mainstream Canada has during third quarter experienced a high level of algae blooms with increased mortality that will result in a charge of approximately NOK 5 million in third quarter 2012. This provision will be included in the segment reporting for Mainstream Canada.

For further information, please contact
CFO Tore Valderhaug, Telephone: +47 99 56 09 25.

This information is subject of the disclosure requirements pursuant to section 5-12 of the Norwegian Securities Trading Act.

The Norwegian media reported Cermaq's financial misery via the headlines: "[Cost Smell of Cermaq After Virus Trouble](#)" and "[Cermaq Blows 56 Million](#)":

StockLink iMarkedet

Kostnadssmell for Cermaq etter virustrøbbel

Av: [Asgeir Nilsen](#) - StockLink.no

Publisert: 04.10.2012 12:00:59 - Oppdatert: 04.10.2012 13:03:28



Tar kostnader i tredje kvartal etter virus-problemer i Canada og Finnmark.



Finansdirektør i Cermaq Tore Valderhaug (A. A. Nilsen / StockLink iMarkedet)

[Denne saken ble først publisert på iMarkedet Xpress.](#)

Etter tidligere meldte virusutbrudd i både Canada og Norge tar Cermaq en engangskostnad på til sammen 51 millioner kroner i regnskapet for tredje kvartal, pluss en avsetning på fem millioner kroner etter økt dødelighet for laksen i Canada.

Seafood Source [reported](#) (5 October):

Cermaq's 3Q takes \$9 million hit



World Headlines

By SeafoodSource staff

05 October, 2012 – Cermaq's third-quarter results will reflect a nearly USD 10 million loss resulting from disease outbreaks at its farms in Canada and Finnmark.

A loss of USD 5.4 million will result from the IHN outbreak at the company's site in Millar, Canada, run by Cermaq subsidiary Mainstream Canada. The outbreak affected 1 million fish at an average weight of 0.4 kilograms. Although Cermaq has filed for financial compensation, it is uncertain if the funds will be received before the end of the quarter.

Additionally, an outbreak of pancreas disease in a Norwegian fish-farming operation will cost the company USD 3.5 million. The company also reported an algae bloom resulted in another USD 880,000 in losses.

Cermaq will release its full third-quarter results on 23 October.

Cermaq's claim for [compensation](#) due to disease losses in the Clayoquot Sound UNESCO Biosphere Reserve has attracted growing criticism.

"How's this for a business model: You bring together thousands of fish, stick them in an open net in the ocean, despite warnings that the conditions invite infectious disease, and then, when they all get sick, you receive compensation from the Canadian taxpayer," [wrote](#) Andrew Gage at West Coast Environmental Law (14 August).



"So why would fish farm companies be able to claim compensation for losses through disease?" continued Gage. "Even if you [buy their line that these diseases were spread from wild fish](#) (the Friends of Clayoquot Sound have [data that suggests otherwise](#)), these companies, and not the Canadian taxpayer, made the choice to have Atlantic salmon in open net farms in waters infested by wild salmon with their yucky diseases, and apparently [made the choice not to vaccinate them against those diseases](#)."



Photo: Mortalities at Cermaq's farm at Warne Bay in Clayoquot Sound

"A bailout for these losses would mean that they don't even have to pay for losses that come with open net salmon farming, and as such represents a direct subsidy to what many, including West Coast Environmental Law, believe to be an unsustainable industry," concluded Gage. "These are very large companies, with private insurers. They can afford to pay for the costs of their own choices. We believe that the law should ensure that fish farm companies are responsible for the real costs of their operations. Bailing out these companies would definitely be a step in the wrong direction."

Read more via "[Will your tax dollars subsidize BC's unsustainable fish farms?](#)" and "[Compensation Culture](#)"

The current book value of the biomass is approximately CAD 4.5 mill," stated Cermaq's [stock exchange notice](#) (8 August). "The financial impact depends on any compensation from the company's insurance or the Canadian Authorities that has required the depopulation. Following the depopulation, Mainstream Canada will have no other populated sites in this area. This information is subject of the disclosure requirements pursuant to section 5-12 of the Norwegian Securities Trading Act."



“As quarantine measures are in place, traffic around the farms will be restricted,” reported Mainstream Canada (8 August) via a [press release](#). “This is crucial to helping prevent the spread of virus to any other farm sites in the area. Migrating wild salmon are natural carriers of the IHN virus, and are most likely the source of the virus infection at both farms.”



Watch CTV News on "[Anti-Salmon Farm Activist Refutes Claims](#)" and "[Anti-Fish Farm Activist Accused of Violating Quarantine](#)"

Cermaq reported via another [stock exchange notice](#) (11 July): “Total expenses in relation to depopulation and clean-up are calculated to NOK 27 million. Mainstream Canada is currently looking into the possibility to obtain compensation either from the federal

government or its insurance provider. It has however not yet been possible to obtain an agreement with the insurance company responsible for the biomass insurance. In accordance with the IFRS requirement that a compensation must be virtually certain to be recognized in the profit and loss statement, Cermaq will therefore book a one time charge of NOK 27 million in the Group's 2nd quarter 2012 report, to be published 20 July 2012."

Cermaq is playing a dangerous blame game. "Mainstream believes that wild fish are infecting their farmed salmon," says Friends of Clayoquot Sound executive director Dan Lewis in [The Westerly News](#) (9 August). "Many British Columbians are concerned that farmed salmon are transmitting deadly diseases to wild salmon."



"If Norwegian-owned companies are found guilty of transmitting deadly diseases to wild salmon then the floodgates could be opened to legal action and huge compensation claims," [reported](#) Superheroes 4 Salmon (9 August). "The [New York Times](#) reported last year that Cermaq had conceded the role played by Norwegian companies bringing [Infectious Salmon Anaemia](#) (ISA) from Norway to Chile. The spread of the deadly disease prompted [calls in Chile](#) for [compensation](#) from the Norwegian Government and Norwegian salmon farming industry."

The New York Times

Norwegians Concede a Role in Chilean Salmon Virus

By ALEXEI BARRIONUEVO

Published: July 27, 2011

SÃO PAULO, Brazil — A virus that has killed millions of salmon in [Chile](#) and ravaged the fish farming industry there was probably brought over from [Norway](#), a major salmon producer has acknowledged.

 [Enlarge This Image](#)



Victor Ruiz Caballero/Reuters

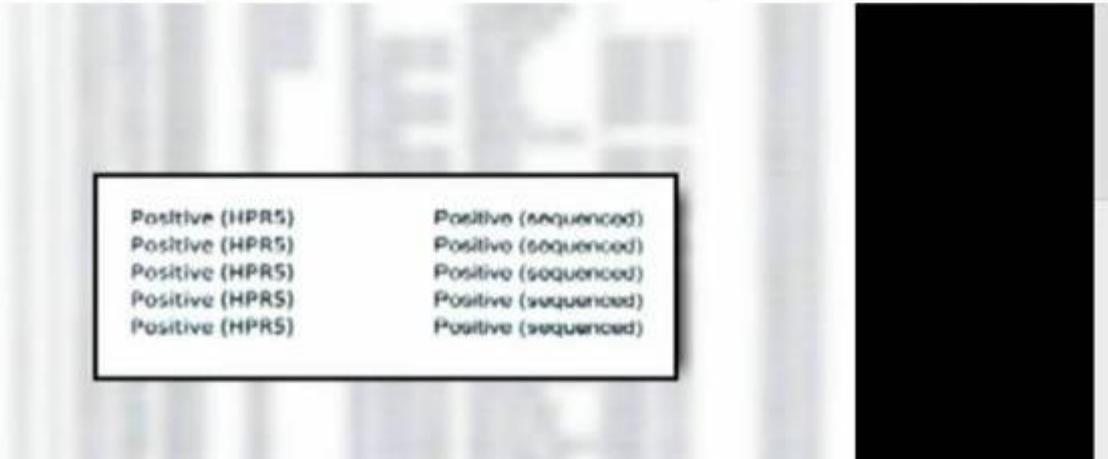
Workers pack salmon pieces at a plant in Puerto Chacabuco in Chile in 2009.

Cermaq, a state-controlled Norwegian aquaculture company that has become one of the principal exporters of salmon from Chile, has endorsed a scientific study concluding that salmon eggs shipped from Norway to Chile are the “likely reason” for the outbreak of the virus in 2007, according to Lise Bergan, a company spokeswoman.

"ISA and another 'Norwegian' virus (piscine reovirus associated with Heart & Skeletal Muscle Inflammation) have already been [reported](#) in salmon farms in Clayoquot Sound as well as in [farmed salmon](#) on sale in [supermarkets](#) in British Columbia. Last month, CTV News [reported](#) on positive tests for ISA in farmed salmon in supermarkets."



Salmon test results demand follow-up: former minister



Watch CTV News on '[Deadly Fish Virus Detected](#)' (19 July) and '[Lab tests suggest contagious salmon virus may be in B.C.](#)' (16 July)

In August 2012, [Global News](#) reported on a [class action lawsuit](#) filed by First Nations relating to the Government's failure to protect wild salmon from infectious diseases such as sea lice. "The band contends that fish farms allowed to operate net pens in the open ocean off the northeastern tip of Vancouver Island caused an outbreak of sea lice in their traditional fishing grounds, and sought financial compensation for depleted wild salmon stocks," reported [CTV News](#) (8 August).

Cermaq is also facing the threat of a [lawsuit](#) following the approval of their Plover Point farm in the Clayoquot Sound UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.

"We will not allow governments and industry to run roughshod over our rights to clean water and sustainable fisheries," said Terry Dorward, Tla-o-qui-aht Elected Councilor, in a [press release](#) (15 October). "We are investigating legal options and will not rule out direct actions to stop Mainstream Canada's Plover Point fish farm."

"People will shut these farms down," said Dorward in an interview with [Norwegian TV](#) in January 2012. "It's that much of an important issue that people will go and fill up those jails."



"The next level in my view, if the government and industry doesn't listen, is we have to shut those farms down" continued Dorward.

Read more via "[Legal Action Vs. Cermaq in Clayoquot?](#)" and "[Fish farm approval sparks lawsuit threat](#)"

Cermaq is facing further legal problems as the '[Salmon Farming Kills](#)' lawsuit rumbles on. "No amount of sabre-rattling, intimidation and bullying by this Norwegian Government-owned corporation will alter the fact that salmon farming kills sea lions, spreads infectious diseases and even results in the death of their own workers," said Don Staniford (16 October) in response to [Cermaq's appeal](#) filed in the Court of Appeal (15 October).

VANCOUVER
 OCT 15 2012
 COURT OF APPEAL
 REGISTRY

CA 040
 Court of Appeal File No.:
 Supreme Court File No.: S111908
 Supreme Court Registry: Vancouver

COURT OF APPEAL

BETWEEN:

MAINSTREAM CANADA, A DIVISION OF EWOS CANADA LTD.

APPELLANT
(PLAINTIFF)

AND:

DON STANIFORD, and the said DON STANIFORD carrying on business as THE GLOBAL ALLIANCE AGAINST INDUSTRIAL AQUACULTURE

RESPONDENTS
(DEFENDANTS)

NOTICE OF APPEAL

TAKE NOTICE that Mainstream Canada, a Division of EWOS Canada Ltd., hereby appeals to the Court of Appeal for British Columbia from the order of The Honourable Madam Justice Adair of the Supreme Court of British Columbia pronounced the 28th day of September, 2012, at Vancouver, British Columbia.

FASKEN MARTINEAU DuMOULIN LLP

[Signature]
 David Wotherspoon
 DKW/amd
 Encls.

Delivery of the above referred documents admitted this 18th day of October 2012
 Solicitor for Don Staniford



Read more via "[Cermaq Dig Deeper Hole by Appealing Lawsuit Loss](#)"

If Cermaq's appeal is successful the statement "Salmon Farming Spreads Disease" could be deemed illegal. Cermaq's 'Notice of Civil Action' filed in March 2011 claimed that the following were 'Defamatory Words':

The Salmon Farming Kills Campaign

13. The Salmon Farming Kills Campaign was published by the Defendants on or about January 31, 2011, on the Website, and in particular, at <http://www.gaaia.org/salmon-farming-kills>, <http://www.gaaia.org/press-releases>, <http://www.gaaia.org/blog/gaaia-launches-new-salmon-farming-kills-campaign-seafood-summit>, <http://www.gaaia.org/photos>, and <http://www.gaaia.org/vision-mission>. The words published in the Salmon Farming Kills Campaign include:
- (a) "Salmon Farming Kills"
 - (b) "Salmon Farming Kills Communities"
 - (c) "Salmon Farming Spreads Disease"
 - (d) "Salmon Farming Seriously Damages Health"
 - (e) "Salmon Farming Kills Wild Baby Salmon"
 - (f) "Warning: Salmon Farming Can Seriously Damage the Health of Wild Salmon"
 - (g) "Salmon Farming – Harming Wildlife and Spreading Diseases"
 - (h) "Salmon Farming Licenced to Kill"
 - (i) "Salmon Farming Kills Birds"
 - (j) "Salmon Farming Spreads Salmon AIDS (ISA)"

Read in full [online here](#) and more details via "[Norway's Injunction Kills Free Speech!](#)" and "[Gagging the Truth Becomes Mainstream](#)"

The stakes are certainly high. Last year, [The Common Sense Canadian](#) revealed that Norwegian-owned salmon farming companies operating in British Columbia would suffer "undue financial loss" and "significant commercial harm" if disease data was disclosed to the public. Cermaq claimed in a [submission](#) to the Office of the Information & Privacy Commissioner in 2008 that "disclosure would "damage Mainstream's business" and referred to "the harm which such information in the wrong hands can do."

The letter from Cermaq's lawyers Fasken Martineau included:

April 8, 2008
File No.: 259040.00012/13685

VIA FACSIMILE

Office of the Information & Privacy Commissioner
P.O. Box 9038, Stn. Prov. Govt.
3rd Floor, 756 Fort Street
Victoria, B.C. V8W 1H2

- (d) if disclosed to the Applicant (and other groups with which it is affiliated), would be used to undermine the viability of the salmon farming industry and cause Mainstream undue financial harm (ss. 21(1)(c)(ii)). Consequently, Mainstream would no longer supply similar information to the Public Body when it is in the public interest that similar information continue to be supplied (ss. 21(1)(c)(iii)).

The letter also included:

37. In regards to the s. 21(1)(c) test, we assert that if the Public Body is forced to disclose the information sought by the Applicant, Mainstream will no longer

DM_VAN/259040-00012/6837834.1

supply similar information to the Public Body when it is in the public interest that similar information continue to be supplied. This is due to the presence of organizations, like the Applicant, which seek to undermine the viability of salmon farming companies like Mainstream and the harm which such information in the wrong hands can do.

Moreover, Cermaq admitted that the disclosure of disease information would stop people buying farmed salmon:

40. We submit that if the Applicant and groups like it are in possession of information that would suggest or confirm the presence of pathogens and/or sea lice in any quantity, and particularly in significant quantities, it is clear that they would use this information to damage Mainstream's business. The public would not be interested in buying fish that they are told are infected with pathogens or were raised in an environment conducive to the presence of pathogens and/or sea lice or contain carcinogenic material. It is axiomatic that Mainstream's business would suffer as a result. Consequently, Mainstream would no longer provide the Public Body with the pathogen and sea lice monitoring data it currently supplies voluntarily with the expectation that it will remain confidential.

Read the letter from Cermaq's lawyers in full [online here](#)

"When does a foreign-owned corporation's right to protect its share price trump the environment and Canadian public's rights?" wrote [The Common Sense Canadian](#). "Apparently, when it's the Norwegian salmon farming industry."



"If and when compelling new evidence comes to bear – on the public record, there for media to freely report – connecting BC's declining salmon populations with diseases related to the salmon farming industry, the fall-out for the industry could indeed be as severe as it fears," continued [The Common Sense Canadian](#).

"Those flashy TV ads professing the industry's utter innocence would certainly come back to haunt it, as would all the years of obstructing the communication of important science to the public whose wild salmon and marine environment are at stake. After all, as Watergate taught us, "it's not the crime, it's the cover-up." Is the Norwegian salmon farming industry in line for a Nixonian fall?"

Read more via '[Farmed Salmon Confidential](#)'



Read article in full via: <http://donstaniford.typepad.com/my-blog/2012/10/diseases-cost-cermaq-millions-.html>

The Times Colonist, 20 October 2012

Halt fish-farm growth until more studies are in

Latest approval aids firm behind two massive salmon culls this year

By Torrance Coste

Last week, the B.C. government and Fisheries and Oceans Canada granted permits to Mainstream Canada, a subsidiary of Cermaq, one of the world's largest aquaculture companies, for its new salmon farm at Plover Point in Clayoquot Sound.

The massive feedlot will be Mainstream's 15th open-net site in Clayoquot Sound, an area designated as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.

This announcement comes at a time of great uncertainty for those concerned with the state of B.C.'s wild salmon - species vital to cultural, ecological and economic stability on our coast. The highly anticipated Cohen Commission, a federal inquiry into the decline of the Fraser River sockeye run, is set to release its findings at the end of the month. It is predicted that this study could unveil new information on the impact of salmon farms on B.C.'s wild salmon stocks.

Many groups, including the Wilderness Committee, feel it is incredibly irresponsible for provincial and federal agencies to issue permits for new open-net salmon farms before the results of the Cohen Commission are out, and until the impacts of this industry can be studied more extensively.

The fact that this permit is being issued to a company that has culled hundreds of thousands of fish at its Clayoquot Sound operations in the spring and summer of 2012 is even more

disturbing. In May and August 2012, Mainstream culled its entire stocks at its Dixon Bay and Millar Channel sites (570,000 fish at Dixon Bay alone) because of outbreaks of the IHN virus, a disease that spreads rapidly and causes hemorrhaging, anemia and necrosis of flesh and organs in infected fish.

Mainstream has shrugged off these culls as "unfortunate incidents" that happen "from time to time," blaming wild Pacific salmon as the cause and continuing with business as usual. The virus does occur occasionally in wild salmon, but is able to multiply and spread at unprecedented rates when thousands of fish are crammed in pens a few hectares in size, which is the norm at industrial-scale sites like those Mainstream operates.

While the company has enjoyed a few relatively rare outbreak-free months, it has focused on its new proposal (now approved) at Plover Point, and on suing a British activist for voicing dissent about the salmon-farming industry - the case was thrown out of the B.C. Supreme Court at the end of September.

The new site at Plover Point is fiercely opposed by the Tla-o-qui-aht First Nation, a fact that has been largely ignored by the proponent and the provincial and federal review bodies.

Mainstream and the other companies farming salmon on our coast do commit resources to environmental testing and safety measures. But it just isn't possible for them to ensure that viral outbreaks don't occur on their sites and, given the nature of an open-net farm, spread into the surrounding marine environment. Everything in these sites is transmittable to the surrounding waters - from food, feces and urine to disease, fertilizers, hormones and even antibiotics.

The impact of these operations on surrounding coastal ecosystems and wild salmon stocks has not been sufficiently studied, and refusing to slow this industry down because of a lack of damning evidence against it would be a huge mistake.

To take a risk this big with a resource as ecologically, economically and culturally important as our wild Pacific salmon is nothing short of insane, but it seems to be a risk that industry proponents and legislators are comfortable with.

Mitigating potential threats to wild salmon while they're still in the ocean has become even more critical since last June, when the federal Bill C-38 drastically weakened the laws around habitat protection for salmon and other fish.

Given the vital role that wild salmon serve on this coast and the limited understanding of the full impacts of industrial salmon aquaculture on our marine ecosystems, new operations should not be approved until certain knowledge gaps can be filled.

Decisions like the one made recently by the province and DFO don't serve the best interests of British Columbians whose well-being and livelihoods depend on a healthy coast. They don't protect us from potential ecological threats, and they don't represent policymakers doing all they can to preserve the last of the wild Pacific salmon, once a mighty west coast icon.

This decision places a huge amount of risk on coastal B.C. and rewards a massive foreign company with a record of disease outbreaks.

Decisions like this are bad for our wild salmon, and bad for our coastal ecosystems and communities.

Torrance Coste is a Vancouver Island campaigner for the Wilderness Committee.

<http://www.timescolonist.com/technology/Halt+fish+farm+growth+until+more+studies/7421209/story.html>

CBC News, 19 October 2012

Whole salmon to stay off Sobeys shelves for the weekend

GROCERY CHAIN IS CONTINUING WITH THEIR OWN INVESTIGATION



This facebook image prompted Sobeys to pull whole salmon from stores. (CBC)

Related Stories

[Sobeys pulls whole salmon from stores](#)



Sobeys salmon controversy1:57



[Sobeys salmon controversy1:57](#)

Whole salmon will stay off the fish counter at Sobeys stores at least through the weekend.

The grocery chain said Friday it is still investigating whether farmed salmon with sea lice were sold at its Maritime stores.

A Facebook picture, allegedly of sea lice found on a farmed salmon purchased from a Sobeys in Truro this week, suggests there's work to be done.

B.C. activist and biologist Alexandra Morton says 10 of 17 whole salmon she purchased at different grocery chains and markets in the Maritimes contained sea lice.

"We are finding lice on the majority of farmed salmon," said Morton. "We don't know where the fish is from."

Sobeys responded Wednesday with a Maritimes wide product recall. Friday the company said they are continuing their investigation and are in touch with their supplier. Sobeys will be in a position next week to say when whole salmon will return to stores.

Sobeys is offering very few details about what it has actually found out. It says it still does not know if any of the fish pulled from its stores were found to be carrying sea lice.

Morton claims the real issue is the chemical used to get rid of sea lice and its impact on the lobster fishery.

The Nova Scotia government regularly monitors for sea lice at fish farms in the province.

"It's not been a serious issue," said Brett Loney of the Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture. "We've had to treat for it once in the past ten years."

The Maritimes largest operator, Cooke Aquaculture, said it believes it was not responsible for the Sobeys incident.

<http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/nova-scotia/story/2012/10/19/ns-salmon-friday.html>

Global News, 19 October 2012

Anti-fish farming activist Alexandra Morton

Arik Ligeti



Photo Credit: Bruce Stotesbury , Postmedia News

RELATED



- [Fact file: What are sea lice and should I be concerned?](#)

After anti-fish farming activist Alexandra Morton published photos of Sobeys-bought Atlantic salmon with sea lice on them, the grocer responded by removing the fish from 84 of their east-coast supermarkets on Friday.

Although sea lice pose no harm to humans, Sobeys wanted to “err on the side of caution.” Morton doesn’t dispute that sea lice pose no harms to humans. She’s worried about the drugs being used to remove the sea lice from the salmon.

“There’s a certain need for people bringing awareness to public so everyone is paying attention,” said Dr. Larry Hammell, the director of the Centre for Aquatic Health Sciences.

“But the pendulum can swing too far. It starts to be an issue with inflaming half the points so people are afraid rather than dealing with science of it.”

Hammell said this is what happened with the pictures and Sobeys’ response. Morton knows sea lice pose no human health risk, but many people may not, so she took advantage of the situation, Hammell said.

Morton’s Crusade

Morton is an activist that has become a movement campaigning against the salmon farm-fishing industry.

Morton began her crusade in the late 90s, and has since conducted research in salmon farm-fishing, an industry she says is contributing to the death of wild salmon.

She’s been trying to push the government on the issue for years, to no avail. The salmon farm-fishing industry is worth millions of dollars in British Columbia, the province where Morton lives in and has conducted most of her work in.

She was in the Maritimes this week ahead of a lecture at Dalhousie University in Halifax.

Morton said she spoke to lobster fishermen in the Maritimes who think that fish farmers are using drugs other than hydrogen peroxide, and that those drugs might be causing lobsters in

the area to die.

Dr. Hammell said the peroxide being used on salmon to treat sea lice is safe and environmentally friendly.

The only downside is it's costly, he said. The cost could be the reason why, as Morton alleges, other drugs are sometimes used.

Pam Parker, the executive director of Atlantic Canada Fish Farmers Association, said that's simply not true. "Any products we use on our fish farms have received extensive testing for a potential impact to marine system itself and lobster."

Parker said the lobster population in the area is increasing every year.

Activism and Controversy

"It has to be said it's largely because of her activism B.C. now has a monitoring program for sea lice and that's good," said Vivian Krause.

Krause is a researcher and writer who has been following Morton's work for years.

"That's an example of why activism is important," she said. Krause is concerned with the credibility of Morton's research and the source of her funding.

Morton has said that sea lice in farmed-fish salmon are infecting and killing wild salmon. Krause said there's no way to track the origin the origin of sea lice in wild salmon, therefore it's impossible to say it came from farmed fish.

There might be a correlation, but you can't say one is causing the other, Krause said.

"We do not believe that sea lice in our farms have any impact on wild salmon," Parker said.

Morton agrees that it's difficult to have direct proof, but "If your house is broken into, your TV is gone, that was a burglar. You didn't see that person go in, but you know you were robbed."

She said biology works the same way, and that "dozens" of papers published in B.C., Norway, Scotland and Ireland support her theory.

"If the science shows what she says it does I wouldn't worry about funding," Krause said.

"But when there's a consistent pattern of exaggeration you start to say why is she doing it, who's benefitting."

She wonders if money is influencing Morton's work. For example, Krause said Morton received funding from the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, which she said supports the wild salmon industry and is against farm-fishing practices.

"If your research is being funded by folks that want to kill an industry, you must disclose that."

For her part, Morton said most of her funding comes from fisherman and concerned citizens, not big agencies. “I’m funded by people hoping to figure this out,” she said.

Salmon farm-fishing arrived in B.C. in 1989, and for a short time, Morton worked on a salmon farm. She said she grew to love Echo Bay. “And now I’m fighting for my home.”

Salmon fishing is as important to the West Coast economy and community as lobster in the Maritimes, she said.

Morton blames the federal government for not acknowledging a problem with the farm-fishing industry.

“All we want is for the government to say is, yes, we see it as a problem and here’s what we’re going to do about it.”

<http://www.globalnews.ca/profile/6442737239/story.html>

Global News, 19 October 2012

Fact file: What are sea lice and should I be concerned?



Grocery retailer Sobeys has removed Atlantic salmon from 89 stores across the Maritimes in response to concerns the fish was infected with sea lice.

, Posted by Anissa Reed ;Facebook

RELATED



- [Sobeys pulls salmon from Atl. Canada stores after sea lice concerns](#)

TORONTO – Grocery retailer Sobeys has removed Atlantic salmon from 84 stores across the Maritimes in response to concerns that [the fish was infected with sea lice](#).

Alexandra Morton, a B.C.-based biologist and critic of salmon farms, along with other activists posted photos of the dead fish [in a series of photos on Facebook](#).

The activists claim sea lice was found in fish purchased at stores in New Brunswick, P.E.I and Nova Scotia.

Sobeys has not verified the complaint but says it wants to “[err on the side of caution](#).”

Sea lice occur naturally in the marine environment and are found in both wild and farmed fish worldwide.

Global News takes a look at common questions surrounding sea lice and whether humans need to be concerned.

Are sea lice harmful to humans in any way?

There is no risk to human health associated with eating salmon infected with sea lice, say fish health experts. Fisheries and Oceans Canada says the lice usually falls off and, in most cases, is cleaned during harvesting or processing before it reaches consumers.

Farmed salmon vs. wild salmon – what is the difference?

Salmon farming involves raising the fish in containers, under water, near the shore. Experts view this as a possible solution to overfishing, which has resulted in a decline of wild fish. Critics, however, cite both health and ecological implications as serious concerns.

How do fish get infected with sea lice in the first place?

According to the Atlantic Canada Fish Farmers Association, farmed salmon enter the container or pen lice-free but because lice also travel on wild fish, ocean currents and zooplankton can move freely between both farmed and wild fish, thus infecting fish in both environments.

It can be found on wild salmon and many other species of wild fish.

Do sea lice affect the quality of the meat?

Health Canada says sea lice are only found on the outside of the fish and not in the flesh itself, thus not affecting the quality of the meat.

What treatments are available for fish that are infected with sea lice?

Health Canada has recently approved an emamectin benzoate to control sea lice numbers in Atlantic salmon farms. It is orally administered and delivered to the fish and is said to target and eliminate sea lice in adult stages. According to Health Canada, there is no health risk associated with the consumption of fish treated with emamectin benzoate.

<http://www.globalnews.ca/fact+file/6442737012/story.html>

Global News/The Canadian Press, 19 October 2012

Sobeys pulls salmon from Atlantic Canada stores after sea lice concerns



A Facebook posting of a dead fish has prompted grocery retailer Sobeys to pull whole Atlantic salmon from 84 stores in Atlantic Canada.

Photo Credit: Posted by Anissa Reed , Facebook

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- [Fact file: What are sea lice and should I be concerned?](#)
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HALIFAX - A [Facebook posting](#) of a dead fish has prompted grocery retailer Sobeys to pull whole Atlantic salmon from 84 stores in Atlantic Canada.

Company spokeswoman Cynthia Thompson says the "product advisory" was in response to a consumer's [concern about sea lice](#) allegedly on a fish said to have been bought at a Sobeys outlet in Nova Scotia.

She says someone posted a picture of a salmon allegedly infected with sea lice on a Facebook page.

The salmon was said to have been bought at a Sobeys outlet in Truro.

In an interview Thursday Thompson said the purge will affect a few dozen fish.

Though Sobeys hasn't verified the complaint, Thompson says the company wants to err on the side of caution.

<http://www.globalnews.ca/sobeys+pulls+salmon+from+atl+canada+stores+after+sea+lice+concerns/6442736753/story.html>

South Coast Today, 19 October 2012

Salmon sea lice report rare and unusual, says UPEI vet

When contacted by SCT about the reports that 30 to 90 adult sea lice had been found in and around the gills of whole Atlantic farmed salmon sold at supermarkets in Atlantic Canada, University of PEI professor of aquatic epidemiology Larry Hammel told SCT “I’ve never seen this many lice in the gills of fish,” Hammel told SCT. “It is very unusual and perplexing as adult lice do not live on gills.”

The sea lice were reported by BC-based researcher Alexandra Morton, who is in the area to present the Ransome Meyers Lecture at Dalhousie University Friday evening.



After photos of the sea lice were posted on Sobey's Facebook page and other places on the internet, Sobey's recalled all whole salmon on its 84 regional stores and said they were to conduct an investigation of the matter.

A more likely scenario than the sea lice growing on the gills, says Hammel, is that the lice were in the ice slurry in which salmon are shipped from the cage site where the slaughter takes place to the processing plant. One gill is generally sliced open to allow the bleeding to take place and lice may have attached there.

When asked whether the disturbing number of sea lice found in the Sobey's fish might provoke the salmon grower to revisit the health protocols at the farm where the fish was grown, Hammel had doubts. “There is a rigorous monitoring system in place in this region and Cooke has three full-time veterinarians on staff.” The grower and supplier of the salmon would know exactly where the salmon came from, but would rely on their own data, rather than Morton's, for any risk assessment, says Hammel.

“The salmon grower is going to be largely concerned about the optics here,” says Hammel, who told SCT that the sea lice pose no risk to humans. One possibility for the large number of lice being on the fish, said Hammel, is that a grower noted a concentration of lice on fish nearing harvest weight and, “rather than going through the expense of a chemical treatment regime, decide to harvest early” and ship the fish to market.

Aquaculture activist and global coordinator at GAAIA told SCT that he thinks Hammel is an aquaculture industry "stooge", who operates as "a scientist for rent." Staniford said that Hammel operated as an apologist for the industry during the Infection Salmon Anemia contagion in Shelburne early in 2012, minimizing in media interviews the risk that ISA posed to salmon populations and to humans.

When asked by CBC interviewer Don Connolly whether fish with ISA were without any harm to humans, Hammel said, "Yeah. The virus lives in cold temperatures, so when it is introduced into mammals, there is no disease present."

[SEE PREVIOUS STORY](#)

<http://www.southcoasttoday.ca/content/salmon-sea-lice-report-rare-and-unusual-says-upei-vet>

CBC News, 19 October 2012

Fish Farmers defend Atlantic salmon after recall

The Atlantic Canada Fish Farmers Association says sea lice is not a risk to human health after it was found on whole Atlantic salmon at Sobeys.

The grocery chain pulled the fish from shelves Thursday after anti-fish farming activist Alexandra Morton posted a photo of lice on the fish on Facebook.

In response, the Fish Farmers Association issued a release touting the benefits of Atlantic salmon.

It said sea lice are found only on the outside of fish so it does not affect the quality of meat.

"Our salmon farmers make every effort to ensure any sea lice are removed from fish during processing," the release said. "However, sometimes not all can be detected."

The Association added that dealing with sea lice is a top priority.

A spokesperson from Sobeys estimated that 84 fish were taken out of its Maritime stores Thursday.

Related Stories: [Sobeys pulls whole salmon from stores](#)

External Links: [About Atlantic Canada Fish Farmers Association](#)

<http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/nova-scotia/story/2012/10/19/ns-fish-farmers-react.html>

Dutch News, 18 October 2012

Salmonella victims file for damages

So far 18 people made sick by salmonella-infected salmon from the Foppen factory have joined forces to fight for compensation, according to media reports on Thursday.

All 18 spent time in hospital during the outbreak, eventually traced to a production line in Greece.

In total at least 550 people became ill after eating the smoked salmon and at least two people died.

http://www.dutchnews.nl/news/archives/2012/10/salmonella_victims_file_for_da.php

Read more via “[Death Toll Rises to Three - 950 People Infected from Farmed Salmon!](#)”

Friends of Clayoquot Sound, 19 October 2012

[First new salmon farm approved under DFO](#)



Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) and the BC Liberals have approved a new salmon farm in the Clayoquot Sound UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. Norwegian-owned Mainstream Canada plans to site the 55-hectare open net-cage feedlot at Plover Point along the shore of Meares Island near Tofino. This is the first new salmon farm approved in BC since DFO assumed responsibility for regulating the industry in 2010.

In July, FOCS joined with Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations, the Coastal Alliance for Aquaculture Reform (CAAR), Greenpeace, and the Wilderness Committee to call on the BC Liberals to not approve Mainstream’s Plover Point tenure application.

The federal government is still seeking answers about the collapse of BC's wild salmon runs through the Cohen Commission. The Commission is scheduled to release its findings at the end of October. Its recommendations will likely call for new measures to curb the expansion of salmon farming on the BC coast.

Tofino's municipal Council, the Tofino-Long Beach Chamber of Commerce, and Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations are all opposed to Mainstream's Plover Point proposal.

In an October 15th media release Terry Dorward, Tla-o-qui-aht Elected Councilor stated "The new site will have negative impacts to our Wah-Na-Jus/Hilth-Hoo-iss (Meares Island) Tribal Park. Our Tribal Parks Declaration clearly states that our seafood, shellfish, salmon streams, herring spawning areas and medicinal plants must be preserved for future generations. We will not allow governments and industry to run roughshod over our rights to clean water and sustainable fisheries. We are investigating legal options and will not rule out direct actions to stop Mainstream Canada's Plover Point fish farm."

The Plover Point salmon feedlot has been approved, but this is not the final chapter.

Bonny Glambeck, FOCS Campaigns Director

<http://focs.ca/2012/10/first-new-salmon-farm-approved-under-dfo/>

Association for the Preservation of the Eastern Shore, 19 October 2012

Dr Alexandra Morton's Tour



Dr Alexandra Morton, who has spent 20 years studying the impact on wild marine species in British Columbia, is doing a week-long tour of marine communities affected by existing or proposed open net salmon feedlots.

Her concerns with the aquaculture industry include fish waste accumulating beneath the pens, use of toxic chemicals, and spreading diseases.

Part 1 - Nova Scotia day 1

http://alexandramorton.typepad.com/alexandra_morton/2012/10/nova-scotia-day-1-.html

Part 2 – The story of Port Mouton

http://alexandramorton.typepad.com/alexandra_morton/2012/10/the-story-of-port-mouton-was-even-more-disturbing-than-sheet-harbour-we-left-sheet-harbour-early-in-the-morning-and-drove-d.html

Part 3 – No one can understand why !

http://alexandramorton.typepad.com/alexandra_morton/2012/10/no-one-can-understand-why.html

Part 4 – Another town fighting fish farms

http://alexandramorton.typepad.com/alexandra_morton/2012/10/another-town-fighting-fish-

[farms.html](#)

Part 5 – Birthplace of salmon feedlots in Canada

http://alexandramorton.typepad.com/alexandra_morton/2012/10/we-drove-to-st-andrews-in-the-rain-the-yellow-and-orange-foliage-standing-out-brilliantly-in-the-dark-weather-we-passed-t.html

Part 6 - Touring Grand Manan Island

http://alexandramorton.typepad.com/alexandra_morton/2012/10/fear-and-silence.html

<http://www.nsapes.ca/dr-alexandra-mortons-tour>

Fisheries Information Service, 8 October 2012



IHN outbreak in the farming centre of Millar affected 1 million farmed fish of Mainstream Canada. (Photo: Stock File/FIS)

Cermaq quarter results affected by disease outbreaks



Monday, October 08, 2012, 01:30 (GMT + 9)

[Cermaq](#) will charge accounts in the third quarter of 2012 with a one-time charge of NOK 31 million (EUR 4.2 million) in connection to the outbreak of infectious haematopoietic necrosis (IHN) in Millar, Canada, as well as NOK 20 million (EUR 2.7 million) related to a pancreas disease (PD) outbreak in Finnmark, Norway.

The IHN outbreak at Cermaq's site in Millar has impacted 1 million fish at an average weight of 0.4kg. The outbreak was reported on 31 July and 8 August 2012.

Despite a request for financial compensation, Cermaq has not been able to obtain virtual certainty for such compensation before the last quarter closed. The one-off cost will therefore be charged the group accounts in the reporting of Q3 whereas the segment reporting for

[Mainstream Canada](#) will not include this provision.

In late August, the fish being raised at the Millar Channel farm were removed and taken to a rendering facility, leaving the site empty. Mainstream Canada, owned by Cermaq, then focused on developing a plan for cleaning and disinfecting the farm site, as per the requirements of the [Canadian Food Inspection Agency](#) (CFIA).

The IHN virus is a high risk to farmed salmon but a low risk to wild salmon, which carry it naturally with no health effects. IHN is of no risk to humans.

The pancreas disease (PD) outbreak in Finnmark, which affected 740,000 fish at an average weight of 0.75 kg, was reported on 23 August 2012. The total one-off cost will be charged the group accounts in the third quarter while the segment reporting for Mainstream Norway will not include this provision.

Separately, Mainstream Canada has experienced a high level of algal blooms, which have brought increased fish mortalities, and which will result in losses of NOK 5 million (EUR 672,971) in the third quarter of 2012. This provision will be included in the segment reporting for Mainstream Canada.

Cermaq will release the 2012 third quarter results on 23 October, in Oslo.

Related article:

- [Mainstream's Millar Channel salmon farm is now empty](#)

By Natalia Real
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www.fis.com

<http://www.fis.com/fis/worldnews/worldnews.asp?l=e&country=0&special=&monthyear=&day=&id=55927&ndb=1&df=0>

Global News Archive:

News updates are now archived and available in full – [online here](#)!

Global News Updates include the '[Salmon Wars](#)' raging against filthy feedlots in Canada, Chile, Norway, Scotland, Ireland, New Zealand, United States and Australia:

18 October - “Teen Fights Salmon Farms”/“Lawsuit Threat”/“Cermaq Appeal”/“Health Indicators Worsen” – [online here](#)

15 October - “Sicko Salmon”/“Farms & Disease”/“PR Disaster”/“Passionate Pleas” – [online here](#)

3 October - “Salmonella Outbreak”/Activist Wins”/“Boaties Protest”/“Lynch Mob” - [online here](#)

28 September - “Judgment Day”/“Salmon Sludge Fouls Hearing”/“Students Oppose Farms” - [online here](#)

24 September - “Flotilla Protest”/“Shooting Seals Row”/“Farm Not Welcome” - [online here](#)

11 September - “Dirty Secrets”/“FishyLeaks: Toxic Toilets”/“Disease Risk” - [online here](#)

29 August - “Virus Trackers”/“Compensation Culture”/“Say No to 9 New Salmon Farms” - [online here](#)

8 August - “Legal Strategy”/“Wave of Controversy”/“IHN Virus” - [online here](#)

3 August - “Fatal Virus Detected in BC”/“Fish Farm Quarantined” - [online here](#)

31 July - “IHN Virus Spreads”/“Norway’s Olympic Mascot”/“Playing With Fire” - [online here](#)

20 July - “Norwegian Fish Farm Virus Found in BC”/“ISA Confirmed”/“A Fishy Tale” - [online here](#)

17 July - “FishyLeaks”/“ISA in BC”/“Scotland’s Secrets” - [online here](#)

13 July - “Aquaculture PR Wars”/“Beware Mother Nature”/“Trouble Brewing” - [online here](#)

11 July - "Salmon Wars Are Here"/"Smoking Gun"/"Canada disease cleanup" - [online here](#)

9 July - "Killer Panda"/"Quarantined Salmon to be Destroyed"/"PR War Waged" - [online here!](#)

6 July - "CFIA quarantines fish farm"/"Parasite found in Norwegian-owned salmon" - [online here!](#)

4 July - "Parasite-ridden salmon sold in BC stores"/"95% of BC salmon is BAP certified" - [online here!](#)

