# Biosecurity Risk Response Procedure

<Insert operator name and location>

<This template has been developed by the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (the department). It contains the minimum requirements for a first point of entry port operator’s biosecurity risk response procedure. Operators can follow the instructions provided in the highlighted text to develop a procedure specific to their site and operations. Please remove the highlighted instructions from the procedure before submitting to biosecurityfirstpoints@.awe.gov.au.>

## Be aware

Under biosecurity legislation, all staff who are involved with facilitating international arrivals must be aware of the biosecurity risks posed by their operations and know how to report them.

You must report biosecurity risks immediately to allow the department to take measures to manage the risks to an acceptable level. Here are some examples of biosecurity risks:

* Spillage of bulk product during unload on the wharf
* Garbage bag splitting and spilling contents
* Sighting of hitchhiker pest on an arriving vessel
* Pooling water in a blocked drain
* Discovery of an ant nest in the port precinct
* Soil contamination on exterior of container
* Borer holes or frass under dunnage
* Sighting of a rat on the wharf
* Escape of a vertebrate animal from a vessel or container

<Insert any additional potential biosecurity risks that may be encountered at your location based on the nature of your operations and international arrivals.>

### Biosecurity Awareness Training

All staff working with international arrivals must complete the **Seaports Biosecurity Awareness eLearning** package via the following link:
[www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/avm/vessels/first-point-entry-and-non-first-point-entry#biosecurity-awareness-package-for-fpoe-staff](http://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/avm/vessels/first-point-entry-and-non-first-point-entry#biosecurity-awareness-package-for-fpoe-staff)

## Isolate

All suspected or detected biosecurity risks must be isolated immediately where safe to do so.

* Isolate risks found at the port (such as ant nests, beehives) using barriers and signage to prevent any movement through the area.
* Segregate all goods – domestic or otherwise – away from the suspected biosecurity risk using an impervious barrier or a minimum pallet width from other goods and the boundary fencing.
* Confine imported goods containing a suspected biosecurity risk to the isolation area.
* Ill travellers must be isolated until they can be assessed by a biosecurity official. <Insert details of procedure and health room location if applicable (e.g. ill travellers confined to the aircraft, ill travellers isolated in the health room.>

<At locations that import goods, insert details of the hard stand location to be used as an isolation area for infested goods following identification of a suspected biosecurity risk.>

<At locations that facilitate non-commercial vessel arrivals, insert details of where vessel will be isolated if required.>

## Contain

All biosecurity risks must be contained where safe to do so.

* Spillages must be swept up, double bagged and disposed of in a biosecurity receptacle.
* Use knockdown spray to contain the spread of flying or mobile insects e.g. moths, stink bugs. DO NOT SPRAY ANTS, BEES OR WASPS.
* Ants, bees and wasps can be very dangerous so do not disturb them. If detected on cargo, do not move it. Instead, take measures to isolate it.
* Collect a specimen where safe to do so. To assist with identification, take a photo and record the location.
* Close doors or create partitions to restrict movement of pests or animals.
* Use tarpaulins to contain contamination, or pest infestation or animals.

<You can insert examples of containment for any additional biosecurity risks not listed above that are relevant to your operations.>

<Insert details of where equipment is located (i.e. knockdown spray, specimen jars, biosecurity response kit).>

### Biosecurity Waste Management

<Insert information regarding how waste will be managed e.g. details of a departmentally approved waste provider and how to arrange for collection or for waste; location of biosecurity waste receptacle if held onsite; details of alternative waste arrangements (if accepted by the department); waste not to be discharged from vessels (applicable to locations undertaking export and/or import of inorganic bulk goods only).

Note: A list of departmentally approved waste providers can be accessed via the link below:

http://www.agriculture.gov.au/import/arrival/arrangements/sites

Refer to Class 10.6 for providers approved to collect and transport biosecurity waste. There are potentially more providers, the ones listed are those who have chosen to have their names appear on the website.>

## Report

Biosecurity risks must be reported via the:

* Local biosecurity officer <insert number>
* See.Secure.Report hotline number: 1800 798 636
* Report a Biosecurity Concern Online Form: [www.agriculture.gov.au/pests-diseases-weeds/report](http://www.agriculture.gov.au/pests-diseases-weeds/report)

<Insert the contact details for the person/team at your location who will be responsible for coordinating actions of the berth and further liaison with the department during a biosecurity risk response.>

<Please be aware that you may have an obligation to notify other parties of biosecurity risks, for instance a port authority or state/territory agency responsible for biosecurity.>

## Treat

When you report a biosecurity risk, the biosecurity officer will provide technical advice and direction on what treatment should be carried out. They may also issue a direction regarding movement, isolation, or containment of any goods for which treatment is required.

Where a biosecurity risk is identified at the site, operators are responsible for contacting treatment providers and coordinating access to the site. Treatment providers must be provided access to undertake urgent responses in a timely manner.

* <Insert details of coordinating person/team> must liaise with the local biosecurity officer, communicate with affected parties and ensure access for treatment providers.
* <Insert details of any access arrangements put in place to enable treatment providers to undertake urgent responses in a timely manner, including an after-hours contact number.>
* <Insert contact details of a fumigator that will service your site. It is recommended that a departmentally approved fumigator carries out treatment >
* <Insert contact details of a vertebrate animal pest controller that will service your site.>

A list of approved treatment providers can be accessed via the link below: [www.agriculture.gov.au/import/arrival/arrangements/sites](http://www.agriculture.gov.au/import/arrival/arrangements/sites)

Refer to Class 12.1 for providers approved to conduct onsite fumigation.

Note: If a departmentally approved fumigator is not used to respond to a biosecurity risk, the treatment must be performed under supervision by a biosecurity officer at a fee for service.