



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture,
Water and the Environment

Hitchhiker pests

Quarantine Regulators Meeting

May 2021



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Director

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
AUSTRALIA

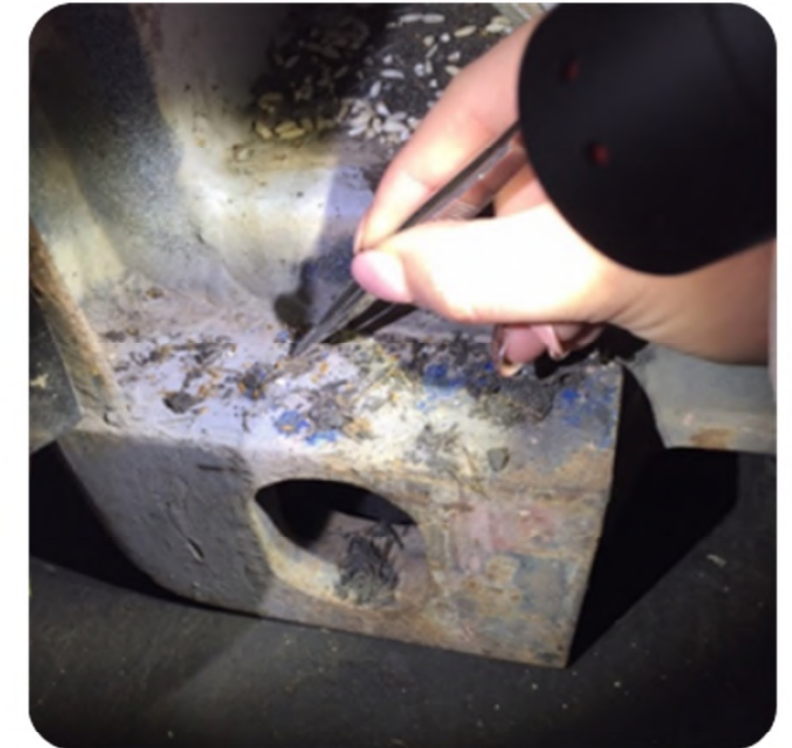
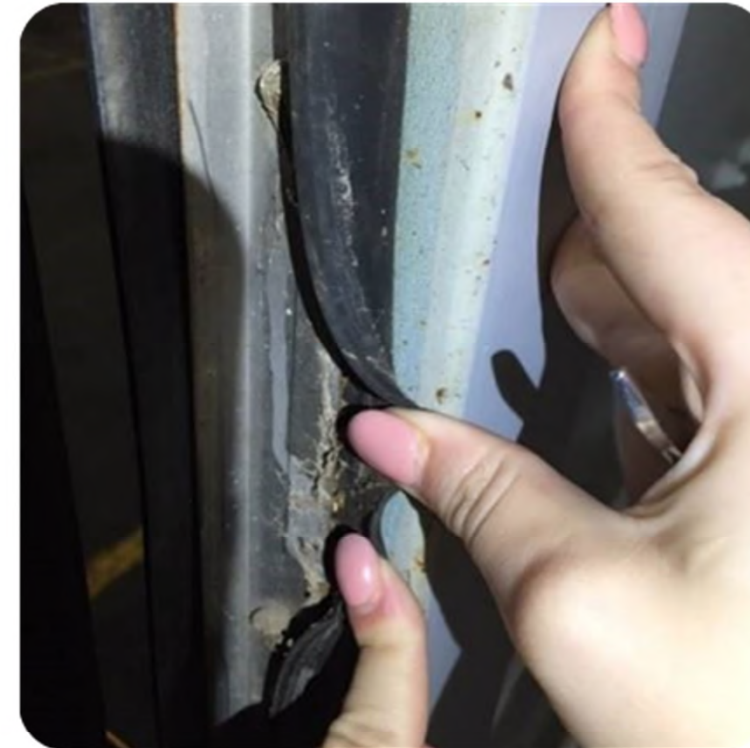


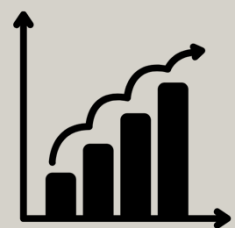
RISKS OF SEA CONTAINERS





KHAPRA BEETLE RISK OF SEA CONTAINERS





CONSEQUENCES (over 20 years)

Khapra beetle
\$15.5 billion



Giant African snail
\$1.5 billion



Exotic invasive ants
\$8.5 billion



Gypsy moth
\$1.7 billion



Asian Honey bees
\$0.7 billion





ONSHORE MANAGEMENT COSTS

Inspection and treatment costs

Scenario



Arrives from a high-risk country



Inspected on wharf



Found to be contaminated with soil and snails



Tarped and directed for treatment

Costs



On-wharf lifts = \$200-300/lift



Inspection = \$50/quarter hour



On-wharf storage costs = \$272-340/day
(storage > 3 days)



Tarping = \$3,000 - 5,000/container



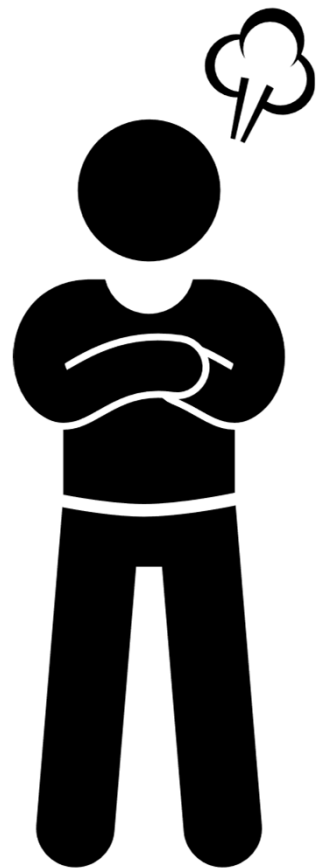
Transport costs to treatment facility = \$125/hour

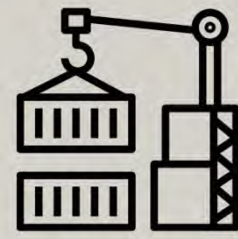


Onshore treatment = \$340-545



Cleaning = \$160





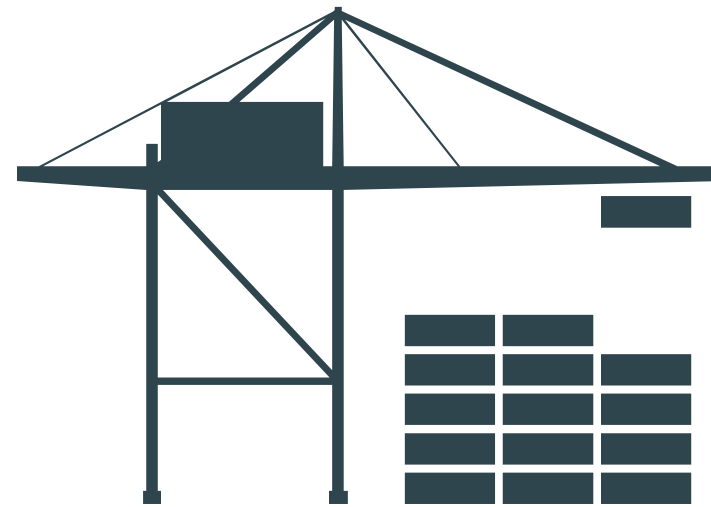
CONTAINER LOGISTICS: KEY



Container depot



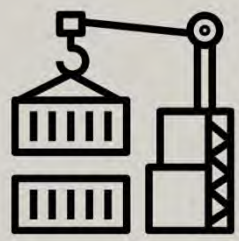
Pack or unpack
point (warehouse)



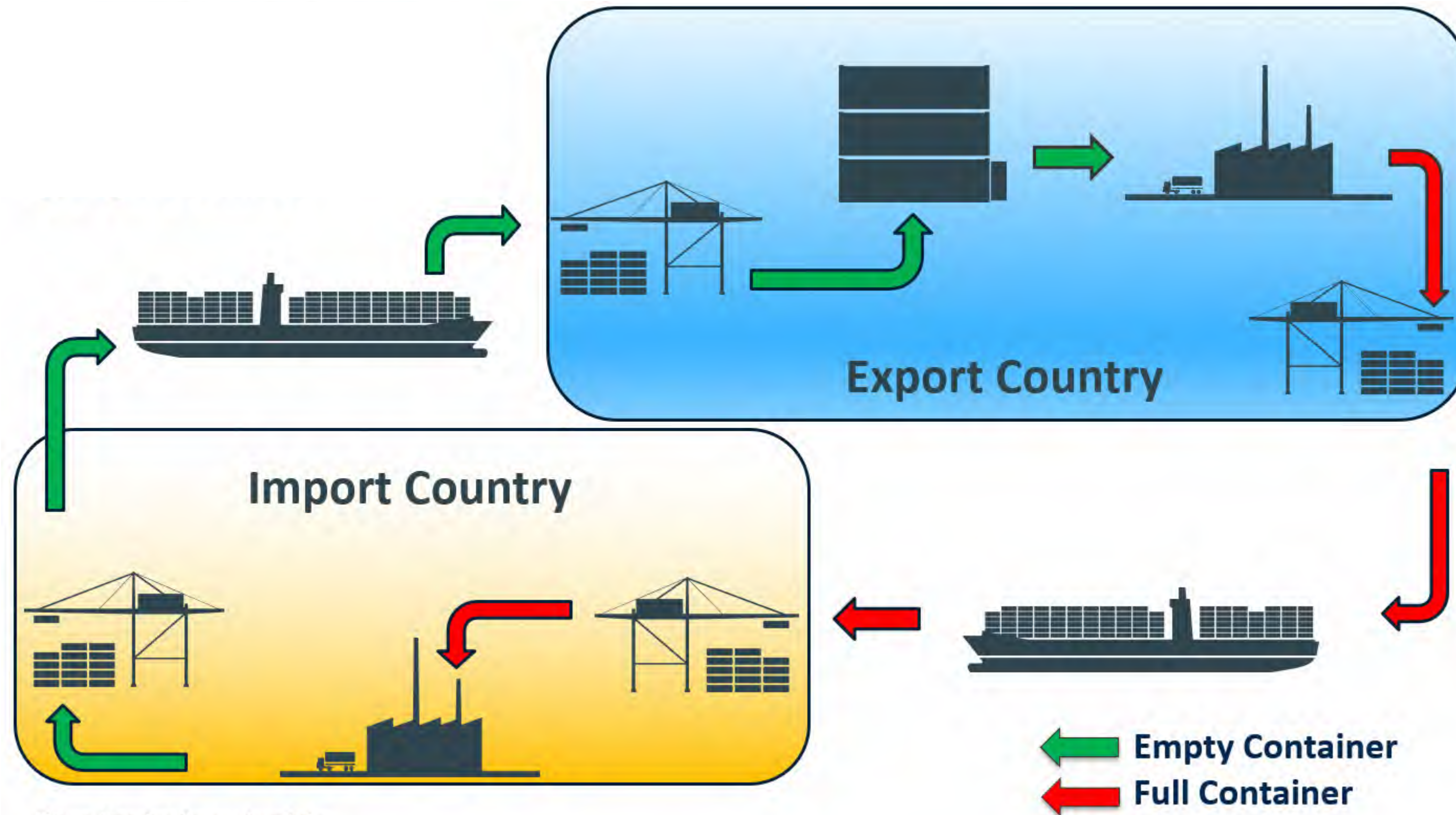
Container terminal



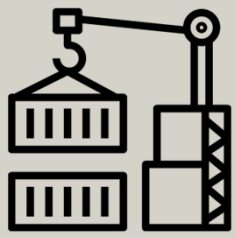
Container vessel



CONTAINER LOGISTICS: WHAT MOST PEOPLE THINK

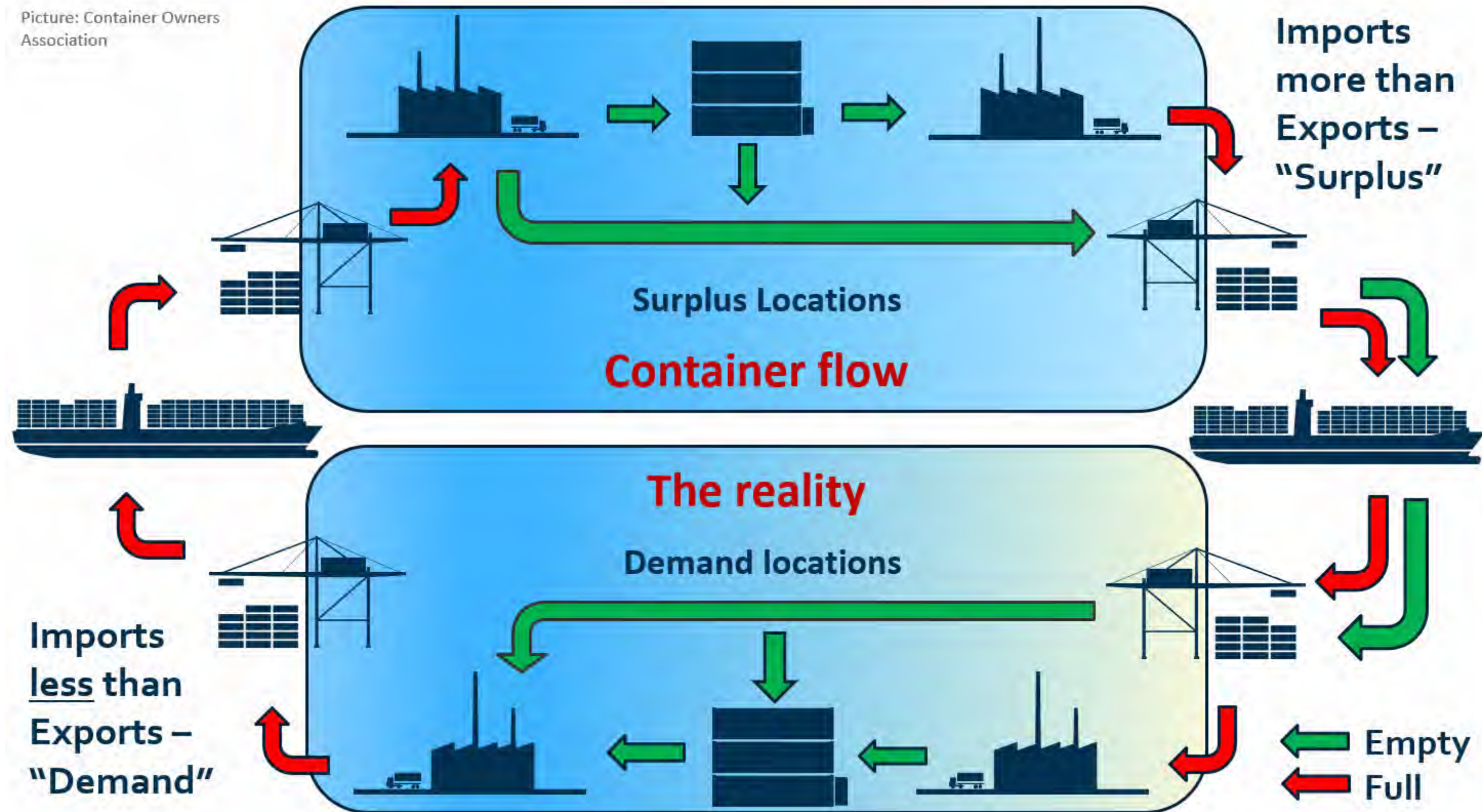


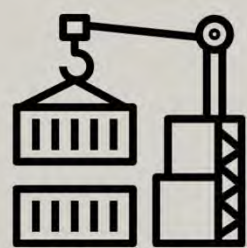
Picture: Container Owners Association



CONTAINER LOGISTICS: THE REALITY

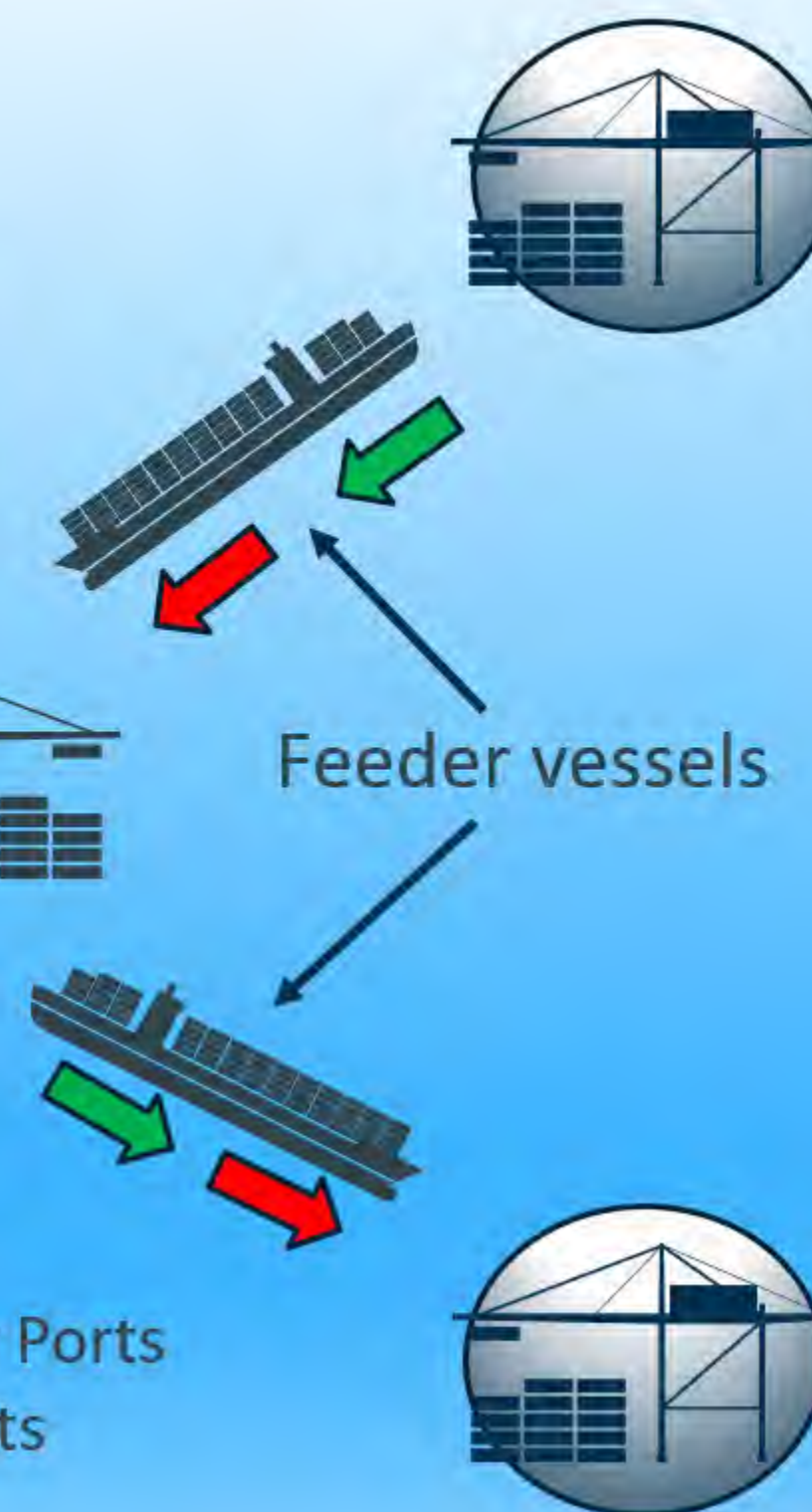
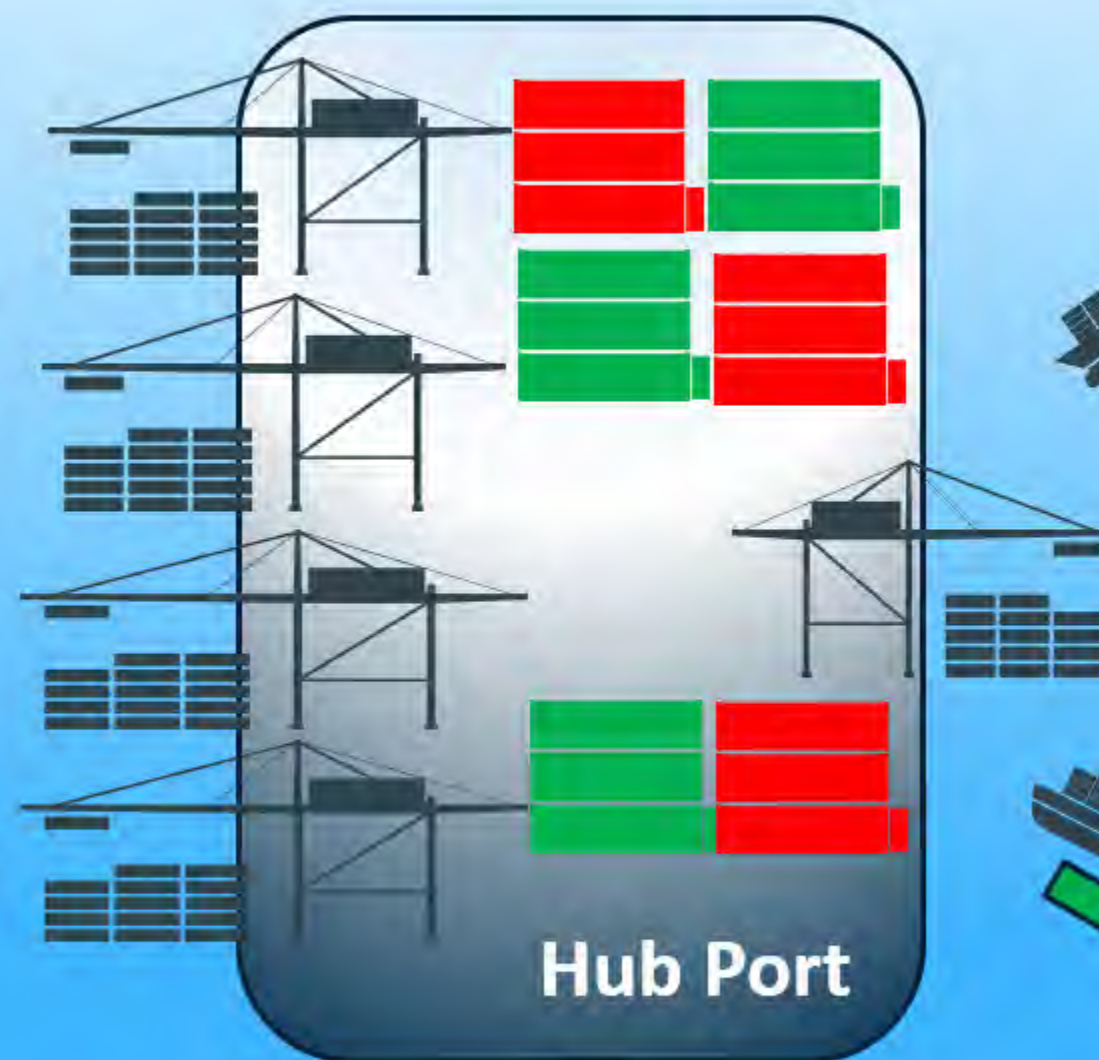
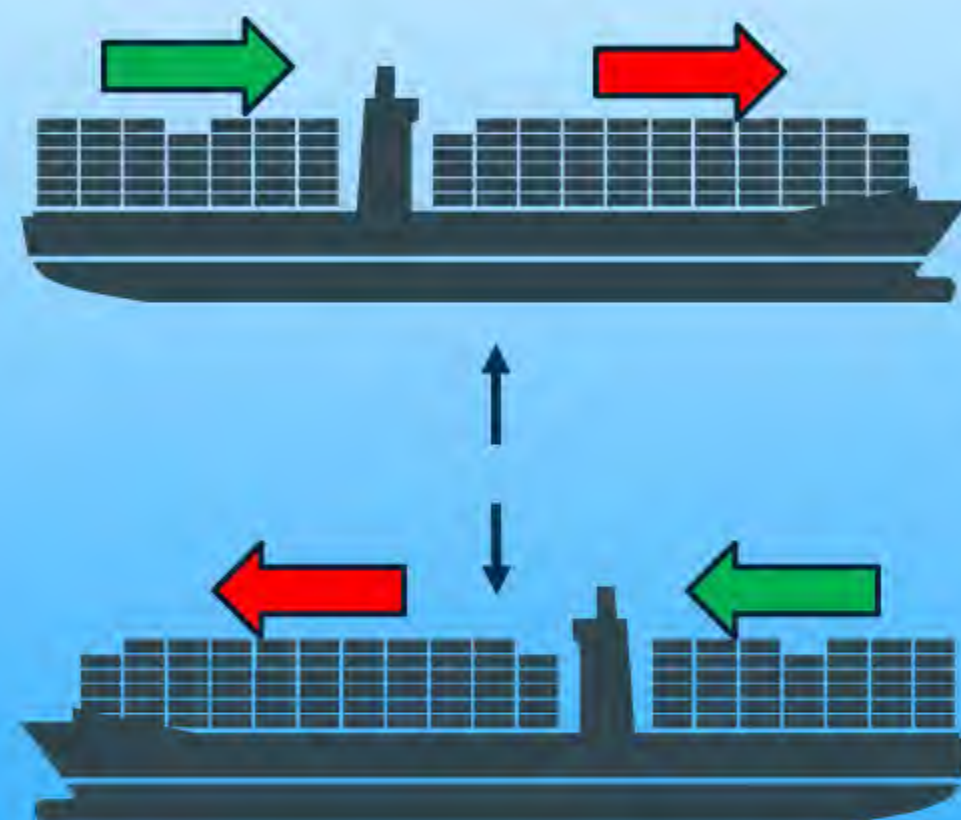
Picture: Container Owners Association





CONTAINER LOGISTICS: TRANSHIPMENT

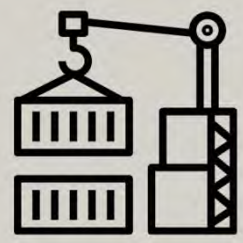
Introduce Transshipment
to the flow...



Empty 
Full 

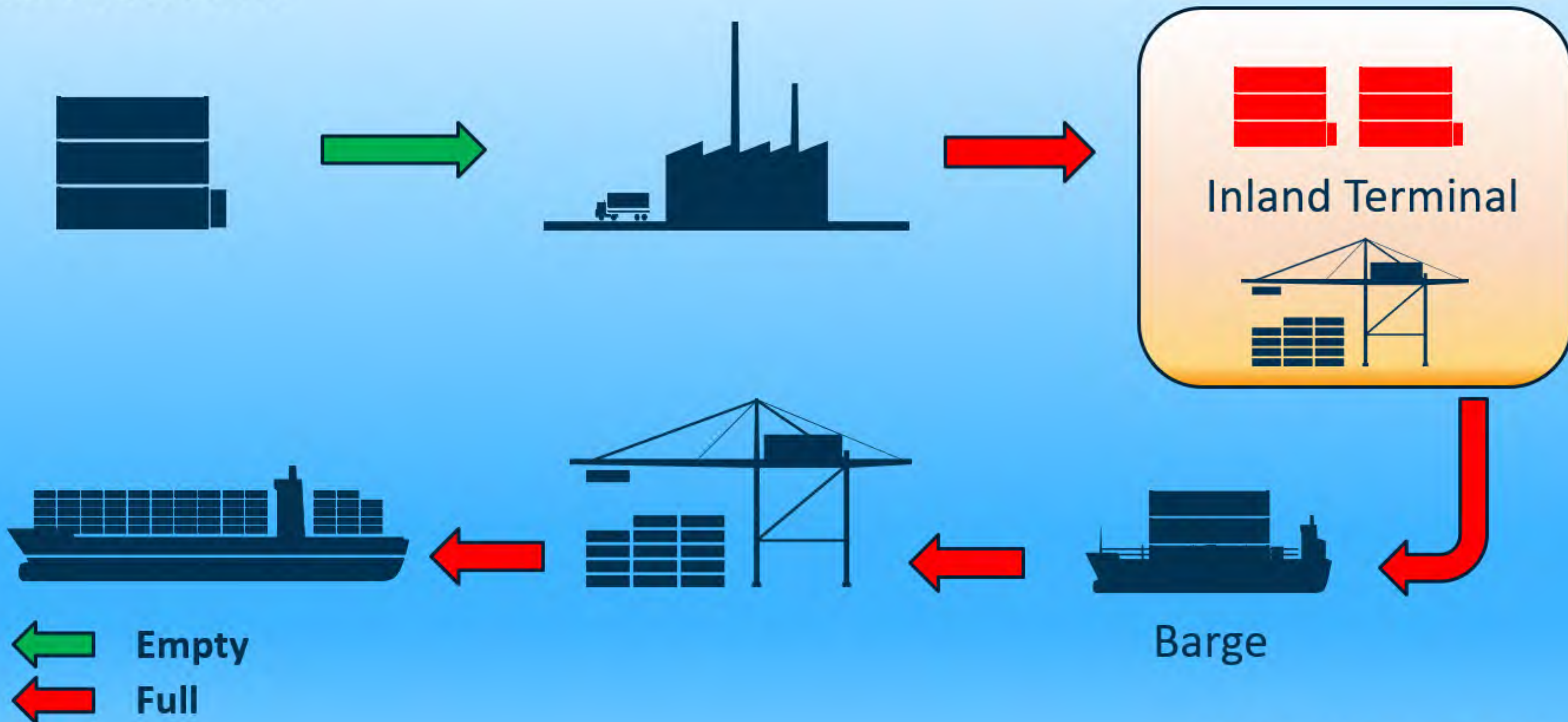
Feeder vessels to & from Hub Ports from smaller Ports
Mainline vessels to & from Hub Ports & large Ports

Picture: Container Owners Association



CONTAINER LOGISTICS: INLAND MOVEMENTS

Introduce Inland Movements
to the flow...



CONTAMINATION TOUCH POINTS



Pack points



Terminals/container depots

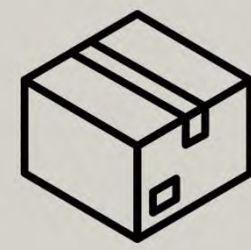


Container vessels



Contaminated goods





PACKING LOCATIONS

Risks include (external and internal):

- Containers placed on grassy areas or soil are more likely to be contaminated by insects, snails and plant parts, including seeds.
- Entry of pests through container doors left open.
- Soil entering the container on the feet of persons, or on the wheels of handling equipment.
- Cross contamination from cargoes.





CONTAINER DEPOTS/TERMINALS

Risks include (mainly external):

- Contamination due to positioning of containers on mud
- Lights that attract insects
- Cross contamination between containers
- Contamination from natural habitat
- Pest habitats or resident pest populations





CONTAINER VESSEL

Risks include (mainly external):

- Cross contamination between containers
- Cross contamination from ship holds



A moth infestation discovered by US Customs and Border Protection on a cargo ship in Jan, 2013
(Source: US CBP)



CONTAMINATED GOODS

Risks include:

- Contamination from infested goods
- Contamination from packaging

Khapra beetle is an example of this





INTEGRATED REGULATION AND SUPPLY CHAIN

**Enhanced data
capture & analytics**

**Innovative
technologies**

**Education and
awareness**

**Onshore industry
arrangements**

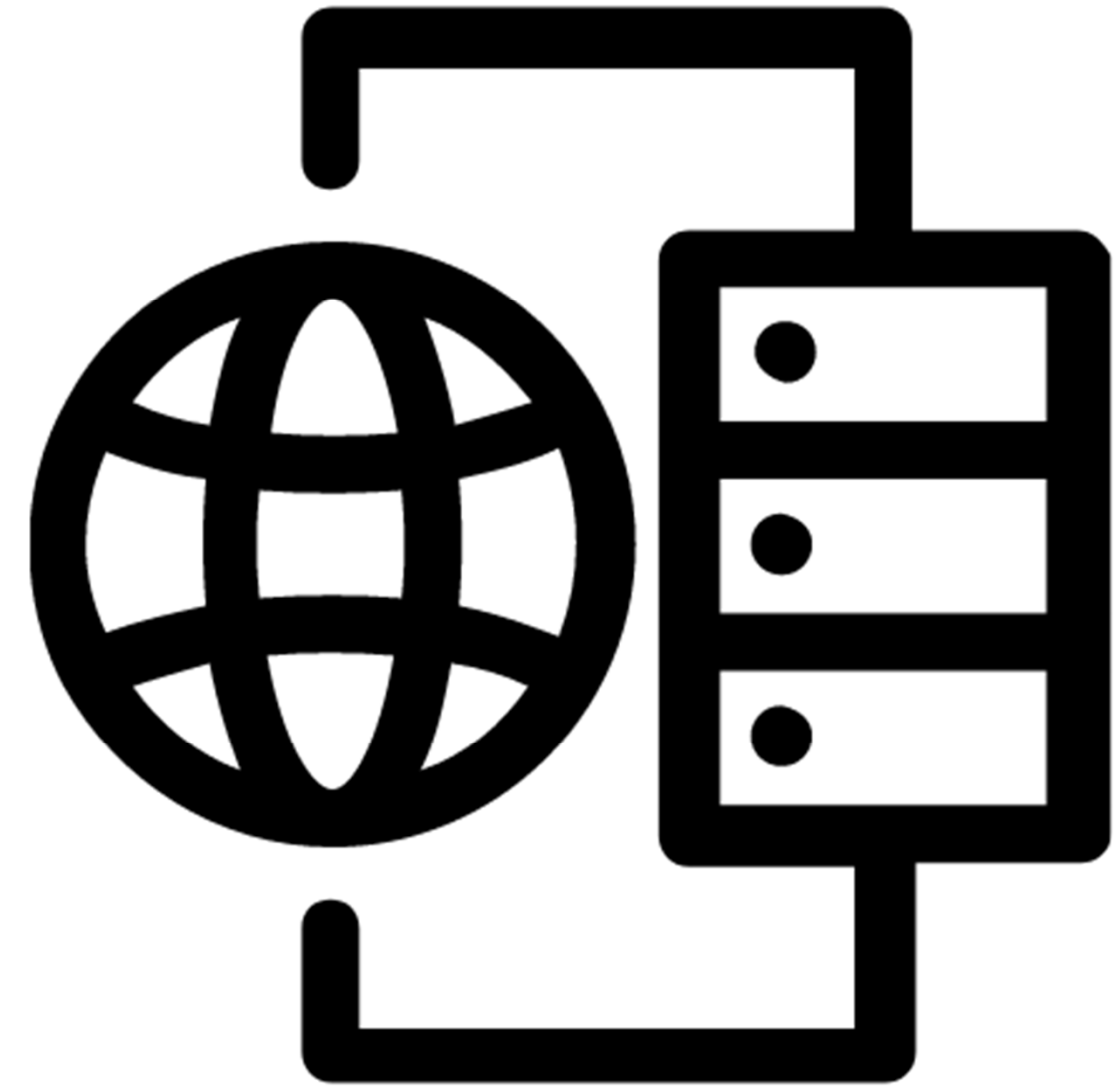
**Offshore supply
chain assurance**

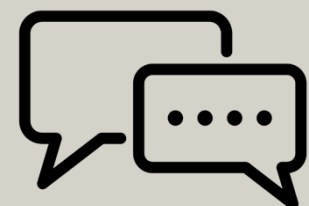
**Offshore quality
systems**



COLLABORATION WITH TRADING PARTNERS

- Data and intelligence sharing
- What is working
- Opportunities for joint management of systems
- Offshore assurance schemes
- Innovative technologies





RESOURCES

 Australian Government

 agriculture.gov.au/import/arrival/pests

 Australian Biosecurity

7 TIPS FOR KEEPING CONTAINERS CLEAN

Help us keep hitchhiker pests out of Australia by keeping sea containers clean. Avoid border delays and unexpected costs by following these tips.

- **Inspect:** Visually inspect containers for pests like khapra beetle and contaminants such as grain residue or soil. Pay attention to the bottom rails, forklift pockets, twist lock fittings, internal surfaces, container tops and the underside and cross members, if safe to do so.
- **Clean containers:** Vacuum, sweep or pressure water wash containers before packing goods to remove contaminants and pests. Avoid scraping containers across the ground when moving.
- **Clean storage areas:** Keep storage areas clean. Store containers away from pest habitats or resident pest populations. Store containers on paved/sealed storage and handling areas where possible. Use traps and other pest control methods to keep storage areas pest free.
- **Pack clean goods:** Only pack containers with clean goods. Store goods in a clean, enclosed area prior to packing. Keep the container doors closed prior to and after packing goods. Use clean handling equipment when packing goods.
- **Keep away from lights:** Don't keep containers under bright lights as they attract insects that can infest goods and the container.
- **Use higher grade containers:** Use higher grade containers e.g. containers with no cracks in the floorboards, to reduce the risk of sheltering pests.
- **Avoid contaminated areas:** Avoid driving through areas that can contaminate the container e.g. waste water, manure and other animal faeces.



QUESTIONS

