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Flinders Port Holdings
Port Pirie, South Australia, Berths 5-10
General imports

Biosecurity Incident Response Procedure

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Awareness	A biosecurity incident is an unintentional, unforeseen or uncontrolled exposure to exotic pests and diseases.

Port Users must report biosecurity incidents 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 ants nest in the port precinct • Soil contamination on exterior of container • Borer holes or frass under dunnage • Sighting of rodents on the wharf • Sighting of feral animals on the wharf

Exotic pests or diseases may actually be detected during a biosecurity incident, or they may only be suspected. For example, discovering webbing, borer holes, egg masses, or soil contamination are all examples of an actionable biosecurity incident.

Flinders Ports operational staff in South Australia potentially working in Biosecurity First Point of Entry Ports are to complete Biosecurity awareness training:

http://www.agriculture.gov.au/Documents/seaports-biosecurity-elearning/index.html

http://www.agriculture.gov.au/import/before/pests

Port Users are responsible for ensuring their personnel working in Biosecurity First Point of Entry Ports complete the Biosecurity awareness training.

Third parties	Flinders Ports stevedoring agreements, and relevant terms and conditions, state the requirement for Port Users to comply with First Point of Entry Biosecurity Standards (Ports): Guide to Meeting Section 58 of the Biosecurity Regulation 2016" ('Biosecurity Standards').

Isolate	Suspected or detected biosecurity risks must be isolated immediately:

- Isolate risks found at the port (such as ants nests, bee hives) using barriers to prevent any movement through the area.
- Segregate all goods away from the suspected biosecurity risk – domestic or otherwise – 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.
- Display a "Biosecurity Area – Authorised persons only" sign to indicate the biosecurity isolation area.

Port Users are responsible for setting up the biosecurity exclusion zone on the hardstand area and for erecting biosecurity signage in the area.

Biosecurity signage on main gates.

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, lady bugs, stink bugs • Collect a specimen to assist with identification • Ants, bees and wasps can be very dangerous so do not disturb them. Take a photo and record the location. If detected on cargo, do not move it. Instead, take measures to isolate it. • Close doors or create partitions to restrict movement • Use tarpaulins to contain contamination or pest infestation A 240L biosecurity spill response kit containing knockdown spray, department approved disinfectant and other biosecurity response equipment is stored onsite. Port Users are responsible for ensuring knockdown spray, department approved disinfectant and other biosecurity incident response equipment are accessible. Waste is managed by an external departmentally approved provider, Veolia Environmental Services.
Report	Biosecurity risks and incidents must be reported via the: 1. Local biosecurity officer: (08) 8201 6054 (24/7) outside of business hours this line will divert to the on-call seaports officer. 2. See.Secure.Report hotline number: 1800 798 636 3. Report a Biosecurity Concern Online Form http://www.agriculture.gov.au/pests-diseases-weeds/report 4. Mark Hales, Manager Security : 0407 390 940 Hales.mark@flindersports.com.au 5. Reported on the company internal reporting system.
Treat	Port Users are responsible for arranging appropriate treatment for a biosecurity incident. Treatment providers must be provided access to undertake urgent responses in a timely manner. In the event of an incident a department approved treatment provider will be contacted for immediate assistance. http://www.agriculture.gov.au/import/arrival/arrangements/sites If a departmentally approved treatment provider 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. A department approve disinfectant will be used when decontaminating equipment, spillage areas or situations as directed by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources.