

PORT OF BRISBANE

Biosecurity Management Plan

28 MARCH 2018



CONTENTS

Introduction.....	3
Purpose	3
Scope	3
Management Responsibilities.....	4
Reference Documents	4
Port of Brisbane Land Use Plan	4
Soil Disposal Protocol	4
Weed Monitoring	4
Pest Application.....	4
Berthing Advice Form – Port of Brisbane Common User Port Facilities	4
Cargo types/construction	5
Biosecurity Risks.....	5
Red Imported Fire Ant.....	5
Mosquitos	5
Weeds	6
Known invasive fauna	6
Ballast water	7
Waste from vessels	7
Hull Cleaning	7
Site/premise details.....	7
Site plan.....	7
Site description.....	9
Site management and inspection regimes.....	9
Security.....	9
Operational Procedures	9
Imported cargo pathway	9
Inspections.....	9
Cleaning/treatment	9
Waste Disposal	9
Training	10
Auditing.....	10
Reporting and records/documentation	10

Introduction

The Port of Brisbane is the third largest capital city port in Australia and handles a diverse range of cargoes ranging from containers and vehicles through to bulk cargoes such as grain and coal. Ports have been identified as hotspots for new invasive species to enter Australia. Introduced species have the ability to adversely affect biodiversity, human health and infrastructure locally, regionally and nationally. The Port of Brisbane Pty Ltd (PBPL) works in cooperation with the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR) and Biosecurity Queensland to manage biosecurity on core port land.

Purpose

Protecting Australia's biosecurity is a responsibility shared by government, industry and the community. Biosecurity risk management practices implemented by industry can assist in maintaining Australia's pest and disease biosecurity status and significantly reduce incursions that have the potential to significantly impact on port operations leading to schedule slippage and increased operational and project costs.

The Port of Brisbane has been determined a First Point of Entry (FPOE) under the *Biosecurity Act 2015* (the Act). PBPL is responsible for the effective environmental management of the Port of Brisbane. The PBPL Biosecurity Plan addresses the management of all biosecurity activities over which PBPL has control or influence. PBPL has committed to maintaining the approved Biosecurity Management Plan and will continue to comply with regulatory requirements. PBPL will encourage all tenants to develop and implement a Biosecurity Management Plan in order to meet their own requirements under the Act, in particular those to whom Section 56 of the *Biosecurity Regulation 2016* (the Regulation) applies. PBPL will provide all contractors with a clear understanding of the legislative requirements under the Act.

Scope

This Biosecurity Management Plan addresses all activities over which PBPL has direct control or influence including general port land. This Biosecurity Plan does not directly address those activities over which it has no operational control, such as lessee or third party activities, however covers the general management principles of these activities where relevant. All berth operators, including entities operating at one or more of PBPL's common user facilities, are required to have in place their own processes to manage potential biosecurity risks from their operations and to comply with the first point of entry provisions of the Act.

The scope of this document involves the proponent complying with Australia's biosecurity requirements by developing and implementing processes and procedures to mitigate biosecurity risks throughout its entire supply chain. This applies to the importation of new break bulk goods and equipment, including accommodation modules and large complex equipment into Australia.

Management Responsibilities

Whilst the *Biosecurity Act 2015* imposes a general biosecurity duty on all persons, the people listed in Table 1 have specific responsibilities in regards to biosecurity management on PBPL core port land.

Table 1: Biosecurity management responsibilities

Position	Contact Numbers	Responsibility	Reporting to	Contact Numbers
Environment Manager	Craig Wilson 07 3258 4848 0467 768 899 Craig.wilson@portbris.com.au	Responsible for Biosecurity Plan implementation	General Manager Property & Sustainability	David Keir 07 3258 4626 David.Keir@portbris.com.au
Environment Graduate	Penelope Webster 07 3258 4641 0472 837 492 Penelope.Webster@portbris.com.au	Responsible for undertaking monitoring of Biosecurity Plan implementation	Environment Manager	Craig Wilson 07 3258 4848 0467 768 899 Craig.wilson@portbris.com.au
Senior Manager Operations	Alan Turner 07 3258 4618 0419 668 784 Alan.turner@portbris.com.au	Responsible for implementation of the PBPL Berthing Advice Form – Common User Facilities	Chief Operating Officer	

Reference Documents

Port of Brisbane Land Use Plan

The Brisbane Port Land Use Plan (LUP) is the primary planning instrument for 'Brisbane core port land' under the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*, a plan that regulates development for Brisbane core port land. Brisbane core port land is not subject to the planning scheme for the City of Brisbane (Brisbane City Plan 2014), at the time of commencement.

Soil Disposal Protocol

The Soil Disposal Plan has been prepared in accordance with contaminated land management guidelines in order to provide a system for the disposal of soil generated through activities on PBPL land. The Soil Disposal Plan addresses elements of biosecurity including fire ant restrictions.

Weed Monitoring

Annual weed monitoring surveys have been conducted at the Port of Brisbane since 2001. The monitoring program aims to identify the introduction and spread of priority weed species on PBPL lands and to recommend management and control measures as required.

Pest Application

In consultation with DAWR and Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, PBPL developed a mobile webpage to assist staff on the ground to identify and report potential pest incursions. This is available to all staff and port users via the PBPL website.

Berthing Advice Form – Port of Brisbane Common User Port Facilities

The berthing advice form must be signed by any person or organization wishing to undertake activities at one or more of PBPL's common user facilities, and forms a contractual agreement between the Hirer and PBPL. The form outlines the responsibilities of the Hirer in respect to biosecurity and first point of entry in Section 7.3, including the requirement for all Hirers to have in place a Biosecurity Incident Response Plan specific to their operations at the hired site(s).

Cargo types/construction

Fisherman Islands (FI) and upriver facilities currently provide 29 operating berths and over 7,700 metres of quay line. The Port of Brisbane handles a diverse range of cargoes ranging from containers and vehicles through to bulk cargoes such as oil, coal, clinker, grain and coal. DAWR have in place a risk based approach to the management of biosecurity associated with the import of goods into Australia, including the routine inspection of high risk cargoes.

PBPL is committed to identifying and assessing the aspects of its activities and services that have or may have an impact on the environment and to minimise these impacts. PBPL oversees the development and on-going management of a diverse range of land uses, including: industrial, transport operations, marine infrastructure, retail/commercial, and environmental buffers. All new construction projects at the Port of Brisbane must have a Construction Environmental Management Plan and an Operating Environmental Management Plan. These plans allow PBPL to identify any activities that pose a risk to surrounding environment.

Biosecurity Risks

Red Imported Fire Ant

Port of Brisbane core port land areas have been placed on the Red Imported Fire Ant Restricted Area (Zone 3 at the time of writing). Operational compliance with RIFA legislation and management on any leased Core Port Lands (e.g. ensuring material imported to site is sourced from outside an RA) is the responsibility of the individual tenants. PBPL will make every effort to control the spread of RIFA by:

- Sourcing restricted items from areas outside of the restricted area.
- Notifying Biosecurity of any sightings.
- Communicating awareness to all staff and contractors that PBPL engage with.
- Educating relevant staff and contractors to use PBPL's Pest Application.
- Reinforcing RIFA management requirements to tenants through the development application process for construction works
- Ensure Biosecurity instrument permits for the movement of fire ant carriers on and off port land are completed.

PBPL staff across a number of operational units (e.g. Security, Infrastructure, Environment, Port Services) have attended fire ant awareness training sessions delivered by Biosecurity Queensland officers. All those who have attended training can identify fire ants and are aware of the reporting requirements regarding detection of potential fire ant activity.

Mosquitos

The Port of Brisbane provides a potential entry route for exotic and invasive mosquitos. Two species of greatest risk for PBPL are dengue mosquitos *Aedes aegypti* and Asian tiger mosquitos *Aedes albopictus*. The management of mosquitos is a shared responsibility between PBPL, tenants and various levels of government.

DAWR provide an ongoing integrated mosquito surveillance program that includes: inspections of ships and cargo, tyre traps, adult traps for invasive mosquitos and local species. All PBPL tenants are encouraged to implement an invasive mosquito management plan to supplement Biosecurity surveillance.

In the event of a suspected incursion a multi-agency committee will be convened. The role of this committee is to coordinate an emergency eradication response (EER). A comprehensive series of measures may be activated within the response area including but not limited to:

- the application of chemical mists or fog at affected businesses and near neighbours,
- targeted spraying of residual chemical within and without buildings and to any vegetation where mosquitos may harbor within the expected flight range (500m),
- yard inspections of all premises within the expected flight range and the application of residual chemical to all water-bearing containers.

The response is to be implemented in collaboration with DAWR, Brisbane City Council (BCC) and Queensland Health. If necessary, PBPL tenants will be required to give access to site in order for EER measures to be conducted. Following the declaration of an EER, there will be an extended period of surveillance to ensure that the EER operations were successful.

PBPL undertake quarterly inspections of sites that have been identified to be potential breeding areas for mosquitos. PBPL also financially support the aerial treatment of high risk mosquito breeding areas adjacent to the Port of Brisbane.

Weeds

PBPL engages environmental consultants to conduct annual weed surveys on port land; where recommended and feasible, targeted programs to remove weeds from localised 'hot spots' are carried out by PBPL's landscaping maintenance contractors. The maintenance contractors also undertake routine weed control activities in PBPL garden beds, landscaped areas and road verges, and common user facilities. The contractors also have access to the PBPL pest webpage to assist in detecting and reporting suspected pest incursions.

No priority weeds listed by the DAWR are found within or directly adjacent to the survey areas and none are likely to occur. A list of weed species found at the Port of Brisbane is provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Weed species found at the Port of Brisbane

Species	Common Name	Declared Status
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Broadleaved Pepper Tree	Class R – Reduce populations
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Coffee Bush	Class R – Reduce populations
<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>	Siratro	Class R – Reduce populations
<i>Megathyrsus maximus var. maximus</i>	Guinea grass	Class R – Reduce populations
<i>Chloris gayana</i>	Rhodes grass	Class R – Reduce populations
<i>Melinis repens.</i>	Natal grass	Class R – Reduce populations

Known invasive fauna

The following invasive species have been identified at Fisherman Islands:

- Red fox - *Vulpes vulpes*
- European Hares - *Lepus europaeus*
- Cane Toads - *Rhinella marina*
- Common Mynas - *Acridotheres tristis*
- Feral Cats - *Felis catus*
- Black Rats - *Rattus rattus*
- House Mice - *Mus musculus*

PBPL's 24 hour roving security officers report any sightings of invasive species through to the Environment team via email and/or the PBPL pest webpage – the frequency and location of the sightings are monitored closely and control programs will be implemented if required. To date only infrequent sightings of invasive predators have occurred, with limited predation on native species. The University of Queensland (UQ) has conducted camera trap monitoring since 2016 at PBPL's request in response to suspected fox and rat/mice activity. Non-toxic baiting trials have occurred and investigations will be carried in the future where required.

Ballast water

Ballast water management is managed on an international level by the IMO International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments ('the Ballast Water Management Convention') and on federal and state levels by the *Biosecurity Act*. The Act was developed to bring Australian legislation into line with the IMO convention, which Australia is party to and has been ratified.

The *TSHD Brisbane* is the only vessel operated by PBPL to which the Convention applies. Ballast water is managed in accordance with Procedure B10 Ballast Water Management of the *TSHD Brisbane* Operational Manual and the procedure has been certified for use by Llyods Register.

Waste from vessels

Vessels calling at the Port of Brisbane often need to discharge waste upon arrival. PBPL and the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) recently undertook a pilot program trialling the provision of waste receptacles at common user facilities for hirers of those facilities to use. No waste may be discharged from any vessel without prior inspection and written consent from an authorised staff member of DAWR. Biosecurity waste must be collected by an appropriately licensed contractor approved by DAWR, and disposed at an appropriately licensed waste facility. Waste from vessels must also be managed in accordance with the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) Annex V.

The management of waste from vessels is outside the control of PBPL and is therefore the responsibility of ship owners, ship operators, shipping agents and berth operators.

Hull Cleaning

The DAWR *Anti-fouling and in-water cleaning guidelines* allow vessel owners and operators to carry out in-water cleaning at the Port of Brisbane. Below is the standard response developed by PBPL that is sent to any persons requesting to carry out these activities:

In regards to in water cleaning, the activity would need to be carried out in accordance with the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR – federal government) Anti-fouling and In-water Cleaning Guidelines and referred to them for comment/approval. In addition, Biosecurity Queensland (state government) would also need to assess and approve any application to carry out these works, and the Department of Environment and Science (also state government) would also need to be involved and satisfied that any hull cleaning activities do not pose any risk of causing environmental harm prior to the activity commencing. MSQ would need to be notified as well.

PBPL require written approval from the above authorities prior to the activities commencing.

Site/premise details

Site plan

Please see Figure 1 overleaf a site plan for the Port of Brisbane.

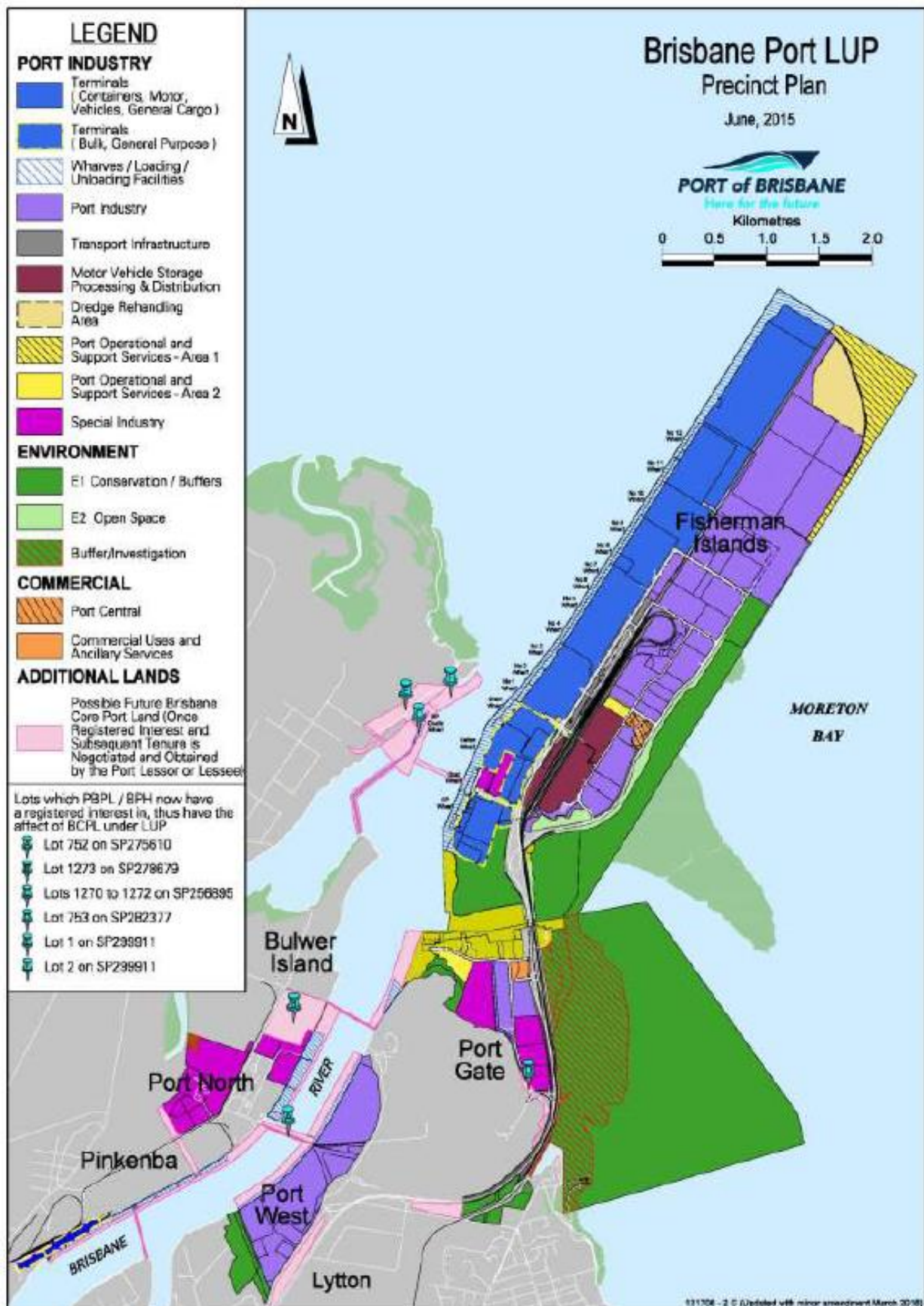


Figure 1: Port of Brisbane core port land

Site description

The Port of Brisbane is located at the mouth of the Brisbane River in Moreton Bay, directly adjacent to the Moreton Bay Marine Park. Although port facilities and wharves extend to the older operational areas at Hamilton, the hub of the port's activity is its Fisherman Islands facility situated on 755 hectares of reclaimed land at the mouth of the Brisbane River.

Site management and inspection regimes

If notified of a pest species sighting, PBPL staff will inspect the site. In the event of a suspected incursion of any pest species, PBPL will liaise with Biosecurity for appropriate action. The PBPL pest application also allows any staff member to report the sighting of a suspected pest species at any time.

Security

Security of leased port areas is the responsibility of the tenant. PBPL have roaming security officers and 24 hour surveillance of all port areas. The PBPL security team have been briefed on pest control and the PBPL pest application and report any sightings to the environment team.

Operational Procedures

Imported cargo pathway

PBPL does not import cargo; the procedures involved within the imported cargo pathway are the responsibility of PBPL tenants and hirers/lessees of the PBPL common user facilities. This plan is only relevant to activities on PBPL core port land. PBPL will continue to work with tenants and government agencies to ensure the appropriate management of biosecurity risks through this vector.

Inspections

Biosecurity site inspections will be incorporated into current site inspections. These inspections will be carried out by a member of the Environment Team. Inspection of leased port areas is the responsibility of the tenant. All operating tenants notify PBPL in the event of a suspected incursion.

Cleaning/treatment

PBPL undertakes regular inspection and pest control procedures. General internal pest control procedures are conducted on a quarterly basis. External pest control procedures are conducted on a 6 monthly basis. These procedures involve spraying and setting up baited traps and are conducted by external contractors.

Waste Disposal

The procedures involved with the disposal of waste on leased port areas is the responsibility of PBPL tenants. This plan is only relevant to activities on PBPL core port land. Note that quarantine/biosecurity waste is managed by registered waste contractors engaged by individual shipping lines and stevedores via their shipping agents and is not the responsibility of PBPL.

For core port land waste is managed through the Port of Brisbane Waste Management Plan (WMP). The WMP was developed to describe and analyse PBPL's existing waste management arrangements and to identify potential improvements. The plan also aids in achieving PBPL's Environment Strategy's Target Zero (zero waste to landfill, zero landside emissions and zero potable water usage).

PBPL currently has a waste services contract with Toxfree for its operations at the Port Office, the Operations Base, the Brisbane Multi-User Terminal (BMT), Reclamation and *TSHD Brisbane*. Wastes collected under this contract represent the vast majority of PBPL's waste including general waste, commingle recyclable waste (steel, aluminium, recyclable plastics, paper and cardboard), confidential waste, sewage and various hazardous wastes. Each site consists of appropriate waste facilities in order to ensure correct disposal and collection.

The WMP is reviewed and audited on an annual basis to ensure improvements are identified.

Training

All PBPL staff and contractors will receive biosecurity training through the internal onboarding process and the online contractor induction. The environment team will conduct the onboarding presentations to all new staff. For current staff, training will be conducted in toolbox talks and team briefs.

Although PBPL staff are not directly involved with facilitating international arrivals, staff in PBPL's Operations team who regularly liaise with tenants and shipping agents will complete the DAWR Seaports FPOE biosecurity awareness package to ensure PBPL continue our proactive approach to biosecurity management. The Seaports training has been added to the onboarding process to ensure relevant new employees receive timely biosecurity training.

Auditing

As part of the Integrated Management System (IMS) the Company maintains an Environmental Management System (EMS) externally audited to ISO14001 level. PBPL has maintained this certification since May 2000. This plan will be reviewed on an annual basis. Internal audits of the plan will occur as scheduled by ISO14001 environmental management system. Continual improvement for environmental performance via implementing, monitoring and updating the Biosecurity Management Plan will ensure compliance with biosecurity requirements.

Reporting and records/documentation

Records will be kept for the annual audit and review of all PBPL plans and for site inspections.