Biosecurity Management Plan

Port of Hay Point

17 May 2019

Emergency Contact Details:

If you are currently experiencing a biosecurity incident at the port – contact the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry (DAFF) Hotline on 1800 798 636.

Exotic Plant Pest Hotline: 1800 084 881 (for plants, pests, diseases, weeds and bees).

Emergency Animal Disease Watch Hotline: 1800 675 888 (for sick livestock, poultry and aquatic animals).

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Introduction – Port of Hay Point

The Port of Hay Point is located 40 kilometres south of Mackay. As one of the largest coal export ports in the world, the Port of Hay Point is a vital part of the social and economic fabric of both Mackay and Queensland. Two separate coal terminals at the port, Hay Point Coal Terminal (HPCT) and Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal (DBCT), service coal mines in Central Queensland's Bowen Basin. The mines link to the terminals via an integrated rail-port network. The port has expanded significantly over the past 20 years and now primarily exports metallurgical coal, a key resource in the steel-making process.

The Port of Hay Point comprises two separate coal export terminals: Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal (DBCT), which is leased from the state government by DBCT Management Pty Ltd, and Hay Point Coal Terminal (HPCT), which is owned by BHP Billiton Mitsubishi Alliance and operated by Hay Point Services.

Port capability includes:

- Purpose-built rail in-loading facilities at both terminals
- Onshore stockpiling areas
- Offshore wharves serviced by conveyor systems and supported on jetties that run out to sea and allow loading in deep water.
- Marine offloading facility

NQBP operates the Half Tide Tug Harbour Marine Operating Facility (HTTH MOF), a safe location for the short, medium and long-term basing of barges and other marine support equipment. There are three loading facilities at the port's MOF. The Lay Down/Hardstand Areas of the MOF are available for storage by arrangement only, and fees and/or charges apply.

Purpose of this Biosecurity Management Plan

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 Hay Point has been determined a First Point of Entry (FPoE) under the *Biosecurity Act 2015* (the Act). This FPoE has two Biosecurity Entry Points (BEPs). Operators of BEPs are assessed against FPoE biosecurity standards, and if compliant are listed as having an approved arrangement for the BEP. As such, **it is important to note that terminal operators have their own determination with the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry (DAFF).** The Port of Hay Point has two different operators; Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal (DBCT) and BMA operating Hay Point Coal Terminal (HPCT). Each operator has an approved arrangement with DAFF for international vessels at their BEP. Each terminal operator has an obligation to comply with the Biosecurity legislation including section 58 of the *Biosecurity Regulation 2016*. More clarity for operators to know how to comply with section 58 is detailed in the First Point of Entry Biosecurity Standards (ports).

North Queensland Bulk Ports (NQBP) is responsible for the effective environmental management of strategic port land in the surrounding area but does not hold responsibility within the operational coal terminals or the BEPs. NQBP has committed to maintaining an approved Biosecurity Management Plan and will continue to comply with regulatory requirements, however the scope to which this applies (see below) is of importance. NQBP will also assist the terminal operators as needed to gain a clear understanding of the legislative requirements under the Act.

Scope

This Biosecurity Management Plan addresses all activities over which NQBP has direct control or influence including strategic port land at Port of Hay Point and the Marine Offloading Facility (MOF). This Biosecurity Plan does not directly address those activities over which NQBP has no operational control, such as the coal terminals, lessee or third-party activities or areas. All berth operators, including entities operating at one or more of NQBP'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 MOF and Half Tide Tug Harbour (HTTH) is under NQBP control. However, this area would only be operated as a biosecurity entry point on a by exception basis. The MOF at Half Tide Tug Harbour does not fall within the First Point of Entry biosecurity boundary and is not listed as a BEP at Hay Point. If an international arrival were ever considered for this area, a non-first point approval would be sought from DAWE prior to the vessel's arrival.

See below figures to give an aerial view Hay Point's relative location, and location of the MOF under NQBP control.

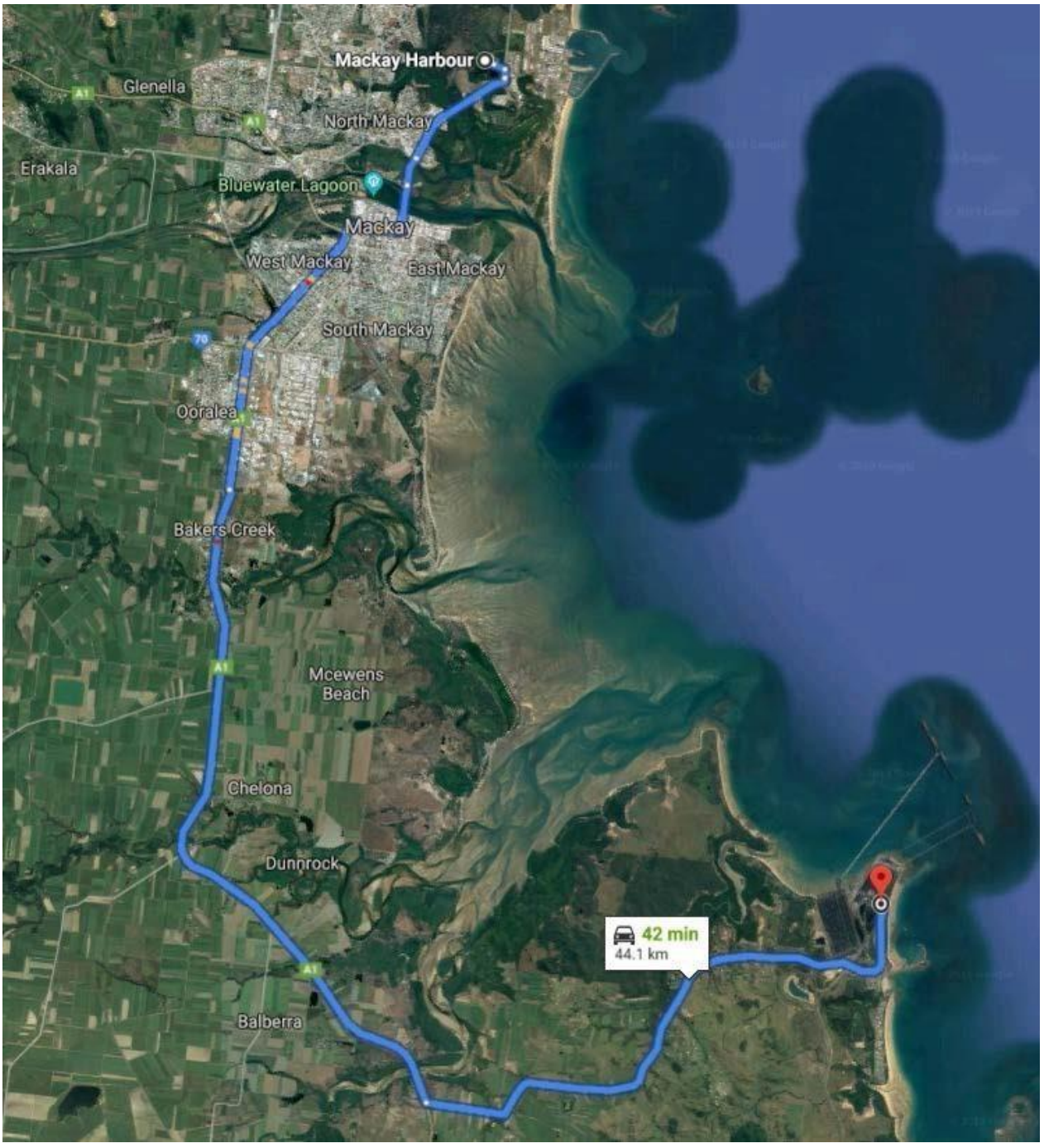


Figure 1: Google map of Hay Point location relative to Mackay

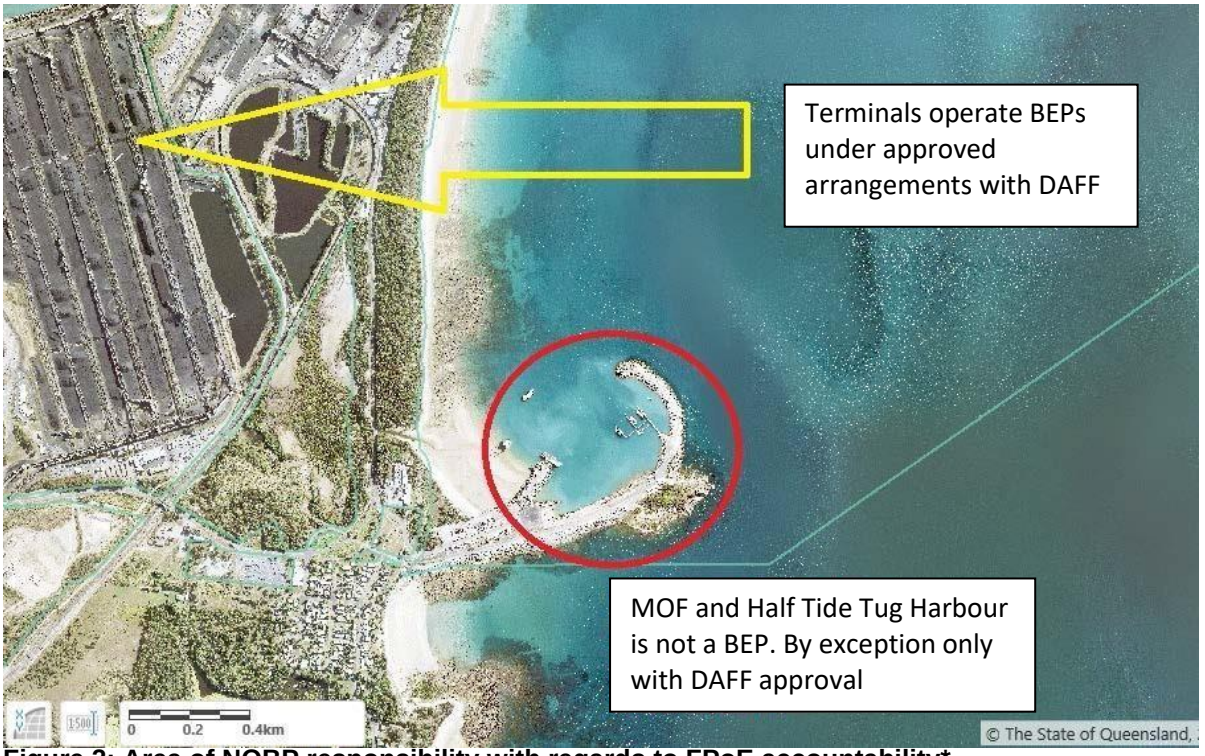


Figure 2: Area of NQBP responsibility with regards to FPoE accountability*

*MOF and Half Tide Tug Harbour are under NQBP control but are not BEPs.

Management Responsibilities

Below is a table outlining the responsibilities of relevant personnel with regards to biosecurity management for Hay Point. Please note that these responsibilities may be delegated or transferred depending on the context of the incident or risk, however this framework will be generally followed.

Table 1: Roles and Responsibilities

Personnel	Responsibility	Timeframe
Coal Terminals (BMA and DBCT)	• Ensure alignment with the conditions stipulated within their respective Biosecurity Incident Response Plans endorsed by DAFF. • Notify NQBP in the event of any biosecurity incident.	At all times
Employees, contractors and visitors working on NQBP land	• To be observant and mindful of any potential biosecurity incident or risk and report any suspected or potential biosecurity issues to their supervisor. • To act in accordance with this Biosecurity Management Plan to ensure all possible actions are undertaken to reduce the potential impact of a biosecurity incident.	Immediately At all times
Supervisors	• Report any suspected or potential biosecurity incident to the NQBP Duty Phone on 0417 761 086.	Immediately

Personnel	Responsibility	Timeframe
Environmental Advisor	• Responsible for production of the Biosecurity Management Plan (BMP) and its incorporation into the NQBP Environmental Management System. • Responsible for the review of the BMP every three years to ensure currency. • Responsible for fielding enquiries and incidents around biosecurity and notification to relevant stakeholders including government agencies and NQBP management. • Responsible for incident reporting and investigation of biosecurity incidents. • Responsible for biosecurity awareness training for internal NQBP personnel. • Management of invasive fauna and flora.	At all times
Senior Manager Commercial/ Trade	• Ensuring all existing and new trading parties are aware of their biosecurity obligations including inspections and cleaning. • Ensuring facilities meet DAFF standards prior to import of any cargo.	At all times
Senior Manager Port Operations and Maintenance*	• Ensuring that all personnel working in the secure port area have completed an induction which includes fundamental biosecurity obligations such as the requirement to report. • Ensuring operations staff field after hours enquiries and attend to incidents around biosecurity. • Ensuring notification of any biosecurity issues to Environmental Coordinator. • Ensuring operations staff monitor for biosecurity risks during general duties around the port.	At all times

*For any finds outside of the operational terminal areas, NQBP Operations and Security Officers (OSOs) can be contacted on the duty phone 0417 761 086 at any time throughout the year, including public holidays. All biosecurity hazards or incidents must always be reported immediately.

Cargo Types

Both Hay Point Coal Terminal (HPCT) and Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal (DBCT) are utilised for the following:

- Export – Coal
- Import – Biosecurity Waste generated by vessels.

Note: Accompanied crew baggage is permitted to be offloaded at every FPoE however, it will still be subject to assessment by biosecurity. The Vessel Master will report or submit a crew change request form to DAFF listing declared biosecurity items and this will be assessed by a biosecurity officer.

Biosecurity Risks

At the time of writing, the following outbreaks have been confirmed in Queensland, under the DAFF National Outbreak List located at http://www.outbreak.gov.au/current-responses-to-outbreaks/:

- Brown marmorated stink bug
- Varroa mites
- Red witchweed
- Electric ants
- Red Imported Fire Ants
- Four Tropical Weeds Eradication Program
- White spot disease
- White Colonial Sea Squirt
- Black scar oyster

Even if the aforementioned species have not yet been sighted in Hay Point, all reasonable effort is to be made to reduce their impact, and the impact of all invasive fauna and flora. The key point to remember is if you suspect any biosecurity risk – REPORT IT.

The following list identifies key biosecurity risks at Port of Hay Point. This list is not exhaustive but is intended to highlight the most probable biosecurity risks to assist port users identify potential issues.

Invasive Fauna

Mosquitos - The Port of Hay Point provides a potential entry route for exotic and invasive mosquitos. The two most common mosquitoes found in the port precinct are *Aedes notoscriptus* and Southern House Mosquito (*Culex quinquefasiatus)* these are rarely implicated in the spread of disease, however.

Two species of greatest risk for NQBP are Dengue mosquitos (*Aedes aegypti)* and Asian tiger mosquitos (*Aedes albopictus);* these are known carriers Dengue Fever, Chikungunya virus and Yellow Fever overseas. Various other lesser known mosquitoes can be responsible for Murray Valley encephalitis virus, Ross River virus, Barmah Forest virus and Malaria.

The management of mosquitos is a shared responsibility between NQBP, tenants and various levels of government. The NQBP Environmental Coordinator monitors for pooling water on site during project audits and general inspections, and raises this issue at stakeholder meetings.

Bees - Asian Honey Bees *(Apis cerana)* and Varroa mite *(Varroa destructor)*. A colonisation from any bee species is to be reported to NQBP Environmental Coordinator who will arrange biosecurity attendance and lab analysis.

Rodents - Ship Rat *(Rattus rattus)*, Sewer Rat *(Rattus norvegicus) and* House Mouse *(Mus musculus)* are moderate risk at Port of Hay Point. The primary control for rodents is that once berthed and alongside, all ships at Port of Hay Point install rat guards on their lines to prevent the movement of rodents on or off the vessel. The terminal operators are responsible for compliance with this.

Foxes - Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes)* sightings have been limited at Hay Point. At the time of writing there are no concerns with numbers. Fox monitoring is undertaken in partnership with Council.

Toads - Cane Toads *(Rhinella marina)* are a low risk species to gain entry to a vessel, however a population does exist in the surrounding lands. Mainly a risk as a hitchhiker pest, controls include adequate inspection of cargo against an exotic toad species.

Cats - Feral Cat *(Felis catus)* numbers have not been reported as an issue. NQBP will respond should this become an issue, particularly at the MOF where bins may act as a food source.

Rabbits - Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus)* sightings around the port are very minimal; low risk species at time of writing.

Ants – Invasive exotic ant species are another form hitchhiker pest that can easily stowaway on an international vessel or cargo. Various small incursions of exotic ant species have occurred in Townsville and Airlie Beach (Yellow Crazy Ants and Electric Ants) and are currently in the process of being monitored so as to inform eradication techniques.

Fish - Tilapia (*Oreochromis mossambicus* and *Tilapia mariae)* are a risk at Port of Hay Point. No water intake for vessels within port limits will mitigate biosecurity risk relating to fish.

Stinkbugs - Brown Marmorated Stinkbug (*Halyomorpha halys)* ongoing monitoring for this species due to high potential impacts of cropping/produce industry. No reported sights at time of writing.

Invasive marine pests (IMPs) - Such as Asian Green Mussel *(Perna viridis)* present a significant risk to biosecurity. NQBP currently monitor for IMPs each quarter by inspecting marine pest plates and notifying the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (Biosecurity Queensland) of any suspicious species.

Invasive Marine Pests are monitored in accordance with:

- ECP12Op – Invasive Marine Pest Monitoring and
- Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) – Invasive Marine Pest Sampling

In March 2020, there was a confirmed detection of an invasive marine pest, known as the White Colonial Sea Squirt (*Didemnum perlucidum)* found in Mackay (20km north of Hay Point) and also in the Gulf of Carpentaria (south of Weipa). The Colonial Sea Squirt originates from the Caribbean and this is the first detection in Queensland. It is white in colour and is known to foul submerged and floating infrastructure such as pylons, pontoons, moorings, boats, buoys and can quickly overgrow native marines species, limiting habitat and biodiversity values. It can also be found on hard natural substrates.

It is not possible to eradicate this pest species due to its high reproductive capacity and inability to effectively treat established populations or control its further spread. The specimens in Mackay were found as a result of a Q-SEAS marine pest pilot program, while the detection in the Gulf occurred during a marine pest survey.

Biosecurity Queensland are continuing to monitor the extent of this species and work closely with port authorities and maritime industries to minimize impacts.

For further information on the Colonial Sea Squirt, visit: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/pests/invasive-animals/prohibited/white-colonial-sea-squirt

Invasive Fauna Summary

NQBP Environmental Advisor will continually monitor for and manage increased numbers of invasive fauna. If an increase in invasive fauna species is identified, then control measures will be put in place to control spread, and assistance will be sought from relevant government agencies.

Many species not listed are still to be reported, these may include moths, beetles, borers and parasites. Pooling water and rubbish should be avoided to mitigate invasive fauna. Standard knockdown sprays and departmentally approved disinfectant are kept on site at the NQBP Hay Point workshop for insect treatment and specimen capture as required.

As communicated in relevant sections in the body of this document, NQBP has recently created an SOP for Invasive Marine Pest Sampling in order to comply with NQBP's General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO). This documentation has been incorporated into NQBPs Environmental Management System (EMS) as standalone documents and as part of this Biosecurity Management Plan. A summary of these recently prepared documents are:

- SOP – Invasive Marine Pest Sampling (E20/31090)

Invasive Flora

The following list highlights the invasive plant species known to be present around Hay Point area at the time of writing.

Terrestrial Weeds

Common Name	Scientific Name
Mimosa pigra	*Mimosa pigra*
Prickly Acacia	*Vachellia nilotica*
Giant Sensitive plant	*Mimosa diplotricha var. diplotricha*
Pond Apple	*Annona glabra*
Parthenium	*Parthenium hysterophorus*
Rubber Vine	*Cryptostegia grandiflora*
Elephant Ear Vine	*Argyreia nervosa*
Bellyache Bush	*Jatropha gossypiifolia and hybrids*
Thunbergia	*Thunbergia grandiflora*
Rat Tail Grasses	*Sporobolus pyramidalis and S.natalensis*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Sicklepod	*Senna obtusifolia*
Singapore Daisy	*Sphagneticola trilobata syn. Wedelia trilobata*
African Tulip tree	*Spathodea campanulata*
Asparagus Fern	*Asparagus aethiopicus, A. africanus and A. plumosus*
Broad Leaf Pepper Tree	*Schinus terebinthifolius*
Cats Claw Creeper	*Dolichandra unguis-cati*
Lantana	*Lantana camara*
Tobacco Weed	*Elephantopus mollis*

Aquatic Weeds

Common Name	Scientific Name
Hymenachne	*Hymenachne amplexicaulis and hybrids*
Salvinia	*Salvinia molesta*
Water Hyacinth	*Eichhornia crassipes*
Water Lettuce	*Pistia stratiotes*

At the time of writing the presence of weeds on port land at Hay Point is not atypical of the surrounding environment. Effort is made by NQBP to keep public areas free of weeds to mitigate spread. Unused land parcels do have weeds present, however these areas are monitored and treated for weeds if port land reaches levels of infestation worse than surrounding land.

In 2020, NQBP commissioned a comprehensive weed mapping exercise in order to gain a better understanding of the extent, species and locations of weeds on Port lands at Hay Point. These maps were used to create Weed Management Plans in 2021 and will be used to prioritise and guide on-ground weed control actions.

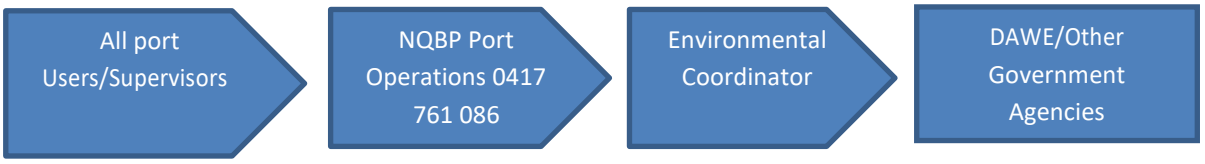
Hay Point weed mapping is archived at E20/45918

Hay Point weed management plan is archived at E21/31548

Operational Procedures

Reporting

All personnel must report a suspected biosecurity incident or risk. This shall be reported to the work supervisor who must report to NQBP Port Operations on 0417 761 086. Port Operations will notify the NQBP Environmental Advisor who will notify and arrange support from relevant stakeholders, including government agencies to initiate a broader scale response.



Inspections

NQBP have a single maintenance member working in the Hay Point area, nine days per fortnight. This staff member is trained in biosecurity awareness and will report any biosecurity incidents or risks witnessed during their duties. This may commonly include identification of invasive weed species.

Leased areas are the responsibility of the respective tenant. All tenants are to notify NQBP in the event of a suspected incursion, as per the training section in this BMP. If any incidents are observed within a tenant's leased area the matter will be escalated and managed according to regulatory requirements, however the main responsibility for biosecurity management within leased areas are the responsibility of the tenant. Environmental workshop inspections will be carried out monthly and recorded on the NQBP Environmental Management System.

Ballast Water

To minimise the risk of invasive marine aliens on our Port environments, in accordance with the Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements, NQBP do not allow ballast water exchange within port limits. Ballast water exchange must have occurred prior to transit through the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Area (greater than 12nm), a declared ballast water exchange exclusion area, and in open seas (of at least 50m depth). Some exceptions to this are available, such as where meeting the criteria for "Same Risk Areas" defined within the Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements.

Ballast water is managed by DAFF and AMSA and is in compliance with the IMO International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments ('the Ballast Water Management Convention').

Legislation was developed to bring Australian laws into line with the IMO convention, which Australia is party to and has been ratified. NQBP Ports do not have facilities for the landside collection and/or treatment of ballast water, ballast sediment or slurry.

The IMO Ballast Water Management Convention requires that all vessels built after 8 September 2017 are fitted with a Ballast Water Management System and that those built prior to this are fitted with similar by their renewal survey on or before 8 September 2019 (IOPPC renewal survey under MARPOL Annex I). All vessels to which the IOPP renewal survey does not apply, will be required to be fitted with a Ballast Water Management System by 8 September 2024 (such as vessels less than 400t or floating platforms, FSUs & FPSOs).

Deballasting, the discharge of ballast water during loading, is a required activity to maintain the safe operation of a vessel. All vessels must be operating in accordance with the Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements, and therefore must have completed a full ballast water exchange prior to arriving at Port in order to manage the risk of invasives during deballasting.

The *TSHD Brisbane* is the dredge vessel ordinarily utilised by NQBP and is operated by Port of Brisbane Pty Ltd, 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 Lloyds Register.

NQBP own and operate some small craft for maintenance and oil spill response but these vessels do not take ballast water. NQBP also own, but not operate, two pilot launch vessels, similarly, these vessels do not take ballast water. No tugboats are owned or operated directly by NQBP.

Biosecurity Waste

Waste generated by international vessels is deemed biosecurity waste. NQBP owns a Biosecurity Waste Handling Facility at Hay Point, located just two kilometres from the terminals. The operation of the facility is currently contracted to an approved service provider. The facility treats biosecurity waste from vessels mooring at the Port of Hay Point and can accept waste from each berth at both HPCT and DBCT. The waste is transported by road to the treatment facility under an approved arrangement with the waste contractor. Biosecurity waste is currently disinfected by autoclaving, before final discharge to a land fill site at Hogan's Pocket. The facility consists of one autoclave with the associated gas fired boilers and auxiliary plant. The waste is treated for a specified period at the pressure and temperature prescribed.

Hull Cleaning

NQBP do not allow in-water hull cleaning within port limits. NQBP adopt a general 'no maintenance' policy within port limits due to the increased risk of an invasive marine pest incursion. It is acknowledged however that if a special case was ever sought under exceptional circumstance the following endorsements would be required in addition to NQBP approval:

- DAFF – In accordance with Anti-fouling and In-water Cleaning Guidelines.
- Biosecurity Queensland (Under Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (QLD).
- Department of Environment and Science (QLD).
- Maritime Safety Queensland.
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority.

Biofouling Management

The *Biosecurity Amendment (Biofouling Management) Regulations 2021* (biofouling regulations) entered into force on 15 June 2022. This requires operators of all vessels to provide information on biofouling management practices prior to arriving in Australia.

The Australian biofouling management requirements provides details of Australia's pre-arrival reporting requirements and guidance for operators of international vessels that are subject to biosecurity control while in Australian territorial seas. The Australian biofouling management requirements are now available at Managing biofouling in Australia.

The department's Maritime Arrivals Reporting System (MARS) pre-arrival report (PAR) will include mandatory questions relating to biofouling management practices.

The biofouling questions on the pre-arrival report will include:

1) Does the vessel have an effective biofouling management plan?
2) Has the vessel been cleaned of all biofouling within 30 days of arriving in Australia?
3) Does the vessel have an alternative biofouling management method that has been pre- approved by the department?
4) Do you intend to in-water (underwater) clean biofouling in Australia?

Vessel operators can demonstrate proactive management of biofouling by implementing one of the 3 accepted proactive biofouling management options:

1) Implementation of an effective biofouling management plan; or
2) Cleaned all biofouling within 30 days prior to arriving in Australian territory; or
3) Implementation of an alternative biofouling management method pre-approved by the department.

Documentary evidence must be available upon request by a departmental officer.

Vessel operators that cannot demonstrate implementation of proactive management practices will be asked additional pre-arrival questions. The department will use responses to inform assessments of the biosecurity risk associated with biofouling on vessels. The department may also conduct inspections of submerged hulls and niche areas to inform assessments of whether the vessels present an unacceptable biosecurity risk associated with biofouling.

The department will be taking an education first approach to enforcing the new requirements between 15 June 2022 and 15 December 2023. During this period the department will be focussing on providing education and advice to ship managers with the aim of minimising unintentionally incorrect pre-arrival reporting. The

department will also be working with ship managers to improve the effectiveness of biofouling management plans.

Biosecurity Incident Response Plan (BIRP)

The *Biosecurity Act 2015* requires persons in charge of goods that are subject to biosecurity control to notify the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry of reportable biosecurity incidents.

There are five (5) key areas of the BIRP, which are Awareness, Isolate, Contain, Report and Treat. Further information on these areas is detailed below.

Awareness

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

1 If you become aware of a potential biosecurity incident you must inform your supervisor or the Environmental Advisor immediately. This is to ensure the event can be determined as a biosecurity incident and the correct reporting channels are followed.

2 Until the event has been determined as a Biosecurity Incident, you must follow the steps of the BIRP to take measures to manage the risk to an acceptable level and reduce any potential biosecurity risks.

3 Here are some examples of biosecurity incidents.

- **a** Garbage bag received from vessels splitting and spilling contents
- **b** Sighting of hitchhiker pest on an arriving vessel
- **c** Discovery of an ants' nest in the port precinct
- **d** Discovery of bees or wasp nest in the port precinct
- **e** Soil contamination on exterior of an overseas container
- **f** Sighting of a rat or other exotic animal on the wharf

4 Exotic pests or disease 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.

5 All port users (personnel who hold a port access card) will be provided training on biosecurity via the port induction; internal staff will be trained in accordance with the DAFF training material at: http://www.agriculture.gov.au/import/before/pests

Isolate

6 Suspected or detected biosecurity risks must be isolated immediately.

- **a** Isolate risks found at port (such as ants' nests, bee hives) using barriers to prevent any movement through the area.
- **b** Move all goods away from the suspected biosecurity risk – domestic or otherwise – using an impervious barrier or a minimum pallet width from other good and the boundary fencing
- **c** Confine goods containing a suspected biosecurity risk to the isolated area
- **d** Display signage to identify the biosecurity hazard.

Contain

7 All biosecurity risks must be contained when safe to do so. Some containment measures can include:

- **a** Spillages must be swept up, double bagged and disposed of in a biosecurity receptacle.
- **b** Use knockdown spray to contain the spread of flying or mobile insects e.g. moths, ladybugs, stink bugs.
- **c** Collect a specimen to assist with identification if safe to do so.
- **d** Close doors and create partitions to restrict movement.
- **e** Use tarpaulins to contain contamination or pest infestation.
- **f** Ants, bees and wasps can be very dangerous so do not disturb them. Take a picture and record the location. If detected on cargo, do not move it. Instead, take measures to isolate it.
- **g** In the case of an escaped animal, act as a spotter from a safe distance and keep track of the animal's location. Notify Operations to assist in the coordination of re-capture.
- **h** Liaise with DAFF and relevant agencies with regards to disposal of any biosecurity related waste generated.
- **i** Please note that it is the responsibility of the terminals to ensure adequate biosecurity kits are available on the wharves, including DAFF approved disinfectant.
- **j** Any waste generated from a biosecurity incident will be deemed biosecurity waste and transported to Hay Point Biosecurity Waste Handling Facility for treatment.

Report

8 All port users must report any biosecurity incident of risk. Even if it turns out to be a false alarm, over reporting is far better than under reporting. Remember, failure to report is **against the law.** Call NQBP operations on 0417 761 086 (available 24/7).

9 Table 1 – Roles and Responsibilities earlier in this document highlights that all personnel must report a biosecurity to their supervisor. It is the supervisor's responsibility to report this to NQBP on the Duty Phone on 0417 761 086 (available 24/7). NQBP Operations will then take all precautionary steps and notify the Environmental Coordinator who will in turn notify the relevant agencies and potentially seek assistance and ensure all statutory reporting is completed.

Treat

10 The only direct treatment NQBP is to conduct is that of standard household knockdown sprays, or flora covered by the NQBP ground distributors licence. All other treatment will be conducted by an appropriately qualified person for application of insecticides, pesticides and herbicides. Waste will be treated by Hay Point QWHF suitable operator.

Links

Item	Link
NQBP Biosecurity Management Plan	This document is available at E19/14328
Biosecurity Standard	http://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/avm/vessels/first-point-entry-and-non-first-point-entry#fpoe-biosecurity-standards
Biosecurity Awareness Package	http://www.agriculture.gov.au/Documents/seaports-biosecurity-elearning/index.html
Biosecurity Contact	Phone: 1800 798 636 (See, Secure, Report Hotline). Email: biosecurityfirstpoints@agriculture.gov.au

Reference Documents

- Land use plan - https://nqbp.com.au/ data/assets/pdf_file/0014/3281/Port-of-Hay-Point-Land-Use-Plan.pdf
- Weed Management Plan (E21/31548)
- Weed Mapping for Hay Point (All areas) (E20/45918)
- SOP – Invasive Marine Pest Sampling (E20/31090)
- Pest Monitoring – To be developed as required.
- Invasive Marine Pest Plate Inspections – NQBP EMS.
- Monthly Workshop Environmental Inspections – NQBP EMS.

Training

All NQBP staff undergo biosecurity training as part of the General Environmental Awareness Induction. Maintenance staff who work in close proximity to the water will also undertake an additional training package on Invasive Marine Pests This training shall be conducted every three years and will be recorded on the NQBP training record platform in PeopleConnect.

All other port users are required to conduct a port induction. Fundamental biosecurity requirements such as the requirement to report will be added to this induction package. This content is to be reviewed every three years as per the EMS.

All personnel working in the operational terminal areas are under the training programs of the respective terminal operators, done in accordance with their DAFF approved Biosecurity Incident Response Plans.

Auditing

This BMP will be incorporated into the NQBP Environmental Management System (EMS). NQBP maintains the EMS to an externally audited ISO 14001 certification level. As such, this BMP and all linked documents or procedures will be included in this external audit process on an annual basis. An internal EMS audit is also carried out on the EMS each year. The review period (below) will be recorded and the Environmental Advisor will be accountable for ensuring currency of content, and the external audit will give assurance against this. NQBP will at any time make all evidence available to DAWE for auditing purposes.

Review Period

This BMP will be reviewed every two years and the review periods will be added to the NQBP EMS document review schedule. A breach in biosecurity, or a material change in scope will also prompt a document review prior to two years. A record of changes will be tracked as part of the document review process and this will be made available to DAFF upon request.

Document Control

Version #	Date	Approved By	Nature of Change
Issue 1	17 May 2019	Carl Ptolemy	BMP Production and Implementation
Issue 2	27 March 2020	Luke Galea	Added information on Colonial Sea Squirt incursion at Mackay and Gulf of Carpentaria Updated acronym from DAWR to DAWE General update
Issue 3	16 December 2020	Luke Galea	Added information on new SOP for Invasive Marine Pests. Added information about new weed mapping. General update
Issue 4	12 January 2021	Luke Galea	Amended information on Ballast Water
Issue 5	24 January 2022	Luke Galea	General update / review
Issue 6	05 July 2022	Luke Galea	Added section on Biofouling Management
Issue 7	1 February 2023	Luke Galea	General update / review
Issue 8	January 2024	Luke Galea	General update / review
Issue 9	January 2025	Luke Galea	General update / review