



Department of
Primary Industries and
Regional Development

ATTACHMENT 3:

GUIDANCE STATEMENT

Best Practice Guidelines for Invasive Marine Species Inspections

Version 1.0, July 2017

**Prepared by Aquatic Biosecurity Section, Fisheries,
Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, WA**

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Version Control

AMENDMENT		DETAILS	AMENDED BY
NO.	DATE		NAME
0.1	14/06/16		R Adams, B Tilley, M Massam
0.2	22/08/16	Minor amendments	M Massam
0.3	14/07/17	Minor amendments. Final version for approval.	N Harrison
1.0	26/07/17	Approved by Deputy Director General, Heather Brayford	

Document Review

This document will be reviewed within three years of the date listed below unless needed sooner.

Date: 21 July 2017

1 Purpose

This document provides guidance on requirements for conducting invasive marine species (IMS) inspections that are considered industry best practice.

2 Further information

Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development 2017. Guidance Statement - Criteria for Suitably Qualified Invasive Marine Pest Experts, document dated July 2017.

Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development 2017. Guidance Statement – Invasive Marine Species Inspection Report Requirements, document dated July 2017.

3 Best Practice Guidelines for Invasive Marine Species Inspections

A suitably qualified invasive marine pest expert must:

<p>(1) demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the relevant legislation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitably qualified invasive marine pest expert 'Powers' • 'WA Waters', requirements related to biosecurity in the <i>Fish Resources Management Act 1994</i> (FRMA) • Implications for a breach of the FRMA • Ministerial conditions under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1984</i> (EPA) requirements and implications • Responsible persons under the FRMA and EPA • Fisheries and Marine Officer (FMO) powers and their limitations • FRMA overrides ministerial conditions when the condition is silent on existing project or when entering WA Waters before going to a project • Noxious fish possession • Assistance to FMOs • False and misleading information • Consultative Committee on Introduced Marine Pest Emergencies (CCIMPE) and 24 hour reporting vs requirements under EPA conditions
<p>(2) provide a pre-inspection likelihood analysis of a vessel which will assist in providing adequate instructions to the search team and assist in informing the risk assessment process</p>	<p>a. Proposed vessel operations in WA</p> <p>b. Paint systems and MGPS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather antifouling coating (AFC) certificate and analyse: • the paint system and paint service life • if correct application of fit-for-purpose paint system • include if bounced in dry dock • historic vessel treatments including cleaning and lay-up • Identify if effective or non-effective marine growth prevention system (MGPS) • Include any other treatment of seawater systems <p>c. Niches and submerged non-toxic and unpainted/high risk surfaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a vessel general arrangement (GA) diagram, docking arrangement or other to identify key niche areas and submerged non-toxic and unpainted/high risk surfaces and consider the accelerated effect of biofouling on these areas

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse ports-of-call and operational history back to the last dry dock for complete application of AFC • Consider any hull damage or interaction with high risk vessels or facilities • Consider other sources of information to identify risks including IMS inspection reports and hull surveys and whether previous remediation recommendations were carried out • Any previous IMS detections – and what actions taken • Take into account that different vessel types have different complications <p>d. Identify IMS likely to present</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify IMS likely to be present on vessel <p>e. Pre-inspection likelihood analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring together the information collected above to estimate vessel risk potential including IMS most likely to be present, niche areas that will be difficult to access and/or likely to have IMS
<p>(3) reference and search for IMS on the relevant list</p>	<p>Species Lists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List to use depends on purpose of inspection, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fisheries, DPIRD prevention list - Resource project lists
<p>(4) prepare a briefing for an inspection team</p> <p>* only appropriate where more than one team member but should include other personnel involved with the management of the vessel</p>	<p>a. Inspection team briefing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the pre-assessment to deliver key points for a briefing • Prepare a team for the following: with examples or descriptions of likely IMS • Prepare a team to locate IMS • Prepare a team on correct sampling of IMS • Prepare a team for correct record keeping • Define and access difficult-to-get-to areas • Consider the GA diagram in determining search patterns • Provide suitable equipment if required • Obtain diver and supervisor experience – for in-water inspection • Provide still photography advice to divers – for in-water inspection • Manage different environmental conditions • Manage limitations after tag-out - – for in-water inspection
<p>(5) conduct an effective inspection of internal sea water systems and topsides</p>	<p>a. Record the process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Running sheets • Use the GA Diagram • Maintain records • Maintain continuity of evidence • Ensure samples are individually numbered and recorded including location <p>b. Conduct an effective inspection of internal water systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure provision of suitable tools of inspection (consider use of a borescope) • Address difficult-to-access areas – describe how limitations dealt with

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-inspection considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pre-arrange opening of strainers and other difficult areas (rope guards etc) - Consider language difficulties - Consider sea strainer configurations - Implications of keel cooled vs other cooling systems - Consider air conditioning/ fire-fighting pumps etc - Identify previous treatments - Consider MGPS effectiveness
<p>(6) conduct a dry dock inspection to meet Fisheries' requirements</p>	<p>Conduct an effective inspection in dry dock (wet sides and top sides)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider environment factors - weather/lighting • Ensure provision of suitable tools of inspection including borescope, containers, dissecting kit, dissecting microscope • Address difficult-to-access areas • Pre-inspection considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pre-arrange opening of sea chests, anchor lockers, ballast tanks etc, and layout of chains, seismic gear etc - Consider how to inspect stern rollers, docking support strips, instrument gondolas, box coolers - Consider permits and special requirements - Consider language difficulties - Include winches, life rafts and gear, anchors, chains and wells, thrusters and tunnels • Obtain records – e.g. MGPS operations • Record the search pattern/transects on GA diagram, mud map etc
<p>(7) conduct an in-water inspection to meet Fisheries' requirements</p>	<p>a. Diving gear and diver experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dive should be done by SSBA • Obtain and record diver experience • Retain video of dive • Consider operational considerations and limitations include weather, tide, visibility, gear, imagery • Ensure provision of sampling tools and other aids including chalk markers, magnets, catch bags, containers, dissecting kit, dissecting microscope <p>b. Search patterns and transects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt an effective search method ensuring adequate vessel coverage • Take account of environmental conditions to ensure an effective search • Record the search pattern/transects on GA diagram
<p>(8) identify suspected biofouling IMS and provide samples of them to Fisheries in a systematic manner</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect samples to confirm the presence of IMS • Consider taking both scrapes and individual samples • Take <i>in situ</i> photos before collection • Record the location of samples • Ensure secure custody of samples • Labelling, coding, preservation and submission as per: Department of Fisheries 2014. Handling and Preservation Protocol of IMP Organisms, document dated 05/08/2014