

Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development

ATTACHMENT 2:

GUIDANCE STATEMENT

Invasive Marine Species

Inspection Report Requirements

Version 1.0, July 2017 Prepared by Aquatic Biosecurity Section, Fisheries Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, WA

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AMENDMENT		DETAILS	AMENDED BY
NO.	DATE		NAME
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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	Palanyfor

Version Control

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 the information that is required in invasive marine species (IMS) inspection reports, as well as a suggested structure.

Reports that lack this information and that do not demonstrate that the evidence was collected to Fisheries' standard may cause delays in vessel mobilisations whilst additional measures are taken to ensure that the vessel's risk level has been appropriately assessed.

2 Further information

Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development 2017. Best Practice Guidelines for Invasive Marine Species Inspections, document dated July 2017.

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

3 Invasive Marine Species Inspection Report Requirements

1. Executive Summary

2. Background/Introduction

- 2.1 Purpose of inspection
- 2.2 Relevant legislation, including reference to any other legal requirements (e.g. ballast water, sediment and topsides)
- 2.3 Summary of any marine pest detections

3. Vessel Details and Operational History

- **3.1** Vessel Particulars including type, specifications, general arrangement and vessel contact details.
- 3.2 Proposed Operations in WA
- **3.3** Vessel Operational History back to the last dry dock for antifouling coating (AFC) application and include any known interactions with high risk vessels or facilities.
- **3.4 Hull maintenance history** including in-water cleaning methods used, dates, locations
- **3.5** Antifouling coatings including if bounced in dry dock during current inspection, type of coating(s) and suitability, service life, paint application specification and presence of company paint representative, damage
- **3.6 Cooling systems** type, frequency of cleaning and method, marine growth prevention system (MGPS) type, specifications and where dosing occurs.
- 3.7 **Previous IMS inspection reports and hull surveys** and whether previous remediation recommendations were carried out.

3.8 Any previous IMS detections – and what actions taken

3.9 Key niche areas that require special attention for this vessel type

3.10 Submerged non-toxic and unpainted/high risk surfaces for this vessel type

4. Pre-inspection Likelihood Analysis

• Analyse 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.

5. Description of Current Dry Dock, In-water Clean or Other Treatment

- e.g. paint application and specifications, IMS identified and treated.
- Include when the inspector arrived, if not before cleaning commenced, indicate this in the report.
- Include locations and dates vessel went into and came out of dry-dock, dates of inwater clean or other treatment and dates alongside and in coastal waters.

6. Inspection Details

- Inspection Date.
- Inspection Location.
- Inspector details name, company, confirm that inspector physically attended the inspection.
- Diver details name(s), company, diving qualifications, previous IMS inspections completed, training in IMS inspections, whether experienced or not experienced.

7. Methods

In-water inspection

- **7.1 Instructions to divers** including inspection of the niches, submerged non-toxic and unpainted/high risk surfaces that require special attention for this vessel type.
- 7.2 Environmental factors water clarity, tide state, swell and sea conditions.
- 7.3 Search procedure to cover all relevant areas.
- **7.4** Equipment used including communications, still photography and video describe each and indicate that a recording was made and saved.
- **7.5** Factors preventing a complete inspection. e.g. lack of access to sea chests, stern rollers, box coolers etc.

Dry inspection

- **7.6** Instructions for topsides inspection including inspection of the seawater systems, equipment and other areas that require special attention for this vessel type
- 7.7 Environmental factors weather/lighting.

- 7.8 **Search procedure** to cover all relevant areas, including instructions to operators to pre-open strainers, anchor lockers, ballast tanks etc, and layout of chains, seismic gear etc.
- **7.9 Equipment used including still photography and video** describe each and indicate that a recording was made and saved.
- 7.10 Factors preventing a complete inspection. e.g. lack of permits for confined spaces.

8. Results

- **8.1** Samples (including scrapes) collected for review on board locations collected from; what type of organism; on hull, AFC, other fouling etc; include index numbers of retained samples.
- **8.2 Species identified** provide details, including who identified them and method used.
- 8.3 Indicate to whom IMS were reported.
- 8.4 Describe number of locations, areas inspected (topsides, wetsides, flat hull etc), how inspected (including equipment) and levels of biofouling, and presence/absence of IMS – tabular form preferred.
- 8.5 Describe how long inspection took, how many divers were involved (if in-water inspection), and overview of conditions.
- 8.6 Describe the confidence level associated with the inspection (including what has been done to increase this) some inspectors use a quantitative approach but where this is not the case, the inspector must provide a statement of confidence taking into account factors that may include:
 - vessel operational history,
 - thoroughness of inspection of topsides, internal seawater systems and submerged hull,
 - functioning of MGPS, and
 - biofouling level.

If in-water inspection also include:

- inspector and diver experience (including number of IMS inspections),
- training in IMS etc,
- equipment (including communications equipment), and
- environmental conditions.

9. Discussion and Recommendations

9.1 Discuss inspection including any niches that required special attention (e.g. stern rollers, rope guards) and submerged non-toxic and unpainted/high risk surfaces that were identified and inspected (e.g. anodes, sea chest gratings, hull damage, brush cart damage, treatment of the docking blocks if applicable), and any

cleaning/treatments applied or recommended.

- **9.2** Discuss how limiting factors were overcome (see 7.5 and 7.10) including areas of vessel that were not inspected and the reasons why, any problems with access to the internal seawater systems, any internal seawater system treatments applied or recommended, other potential improvements (e.g. paint is poorly applied, flaking etc.).
- **9.3** Indicate the result of any remediation activities and follow-up inspections, change in risk status and any additional requirements.
- **9.4** List any follow-up actions required for the vessel to achieve, or help maintain, a low risk status.

10. References

11. Attachments

- **11.1** Relevant photographs with detailed description of the example areas, document location where the complete photo and video records are stored in case of future reference.
- **11.2** General arrangement, docking arrangement or other diagram showing relevant niche areas, map of search pattern and where samples were collected and IMS detected.
- **11.3** AFC certificate(s).
- **11.4** Other relevant evidence including inspection checklist used during the inspection, running sheet, seawater system treatment certificates etc.
- **11.5** Vessel Check risk assessment report.