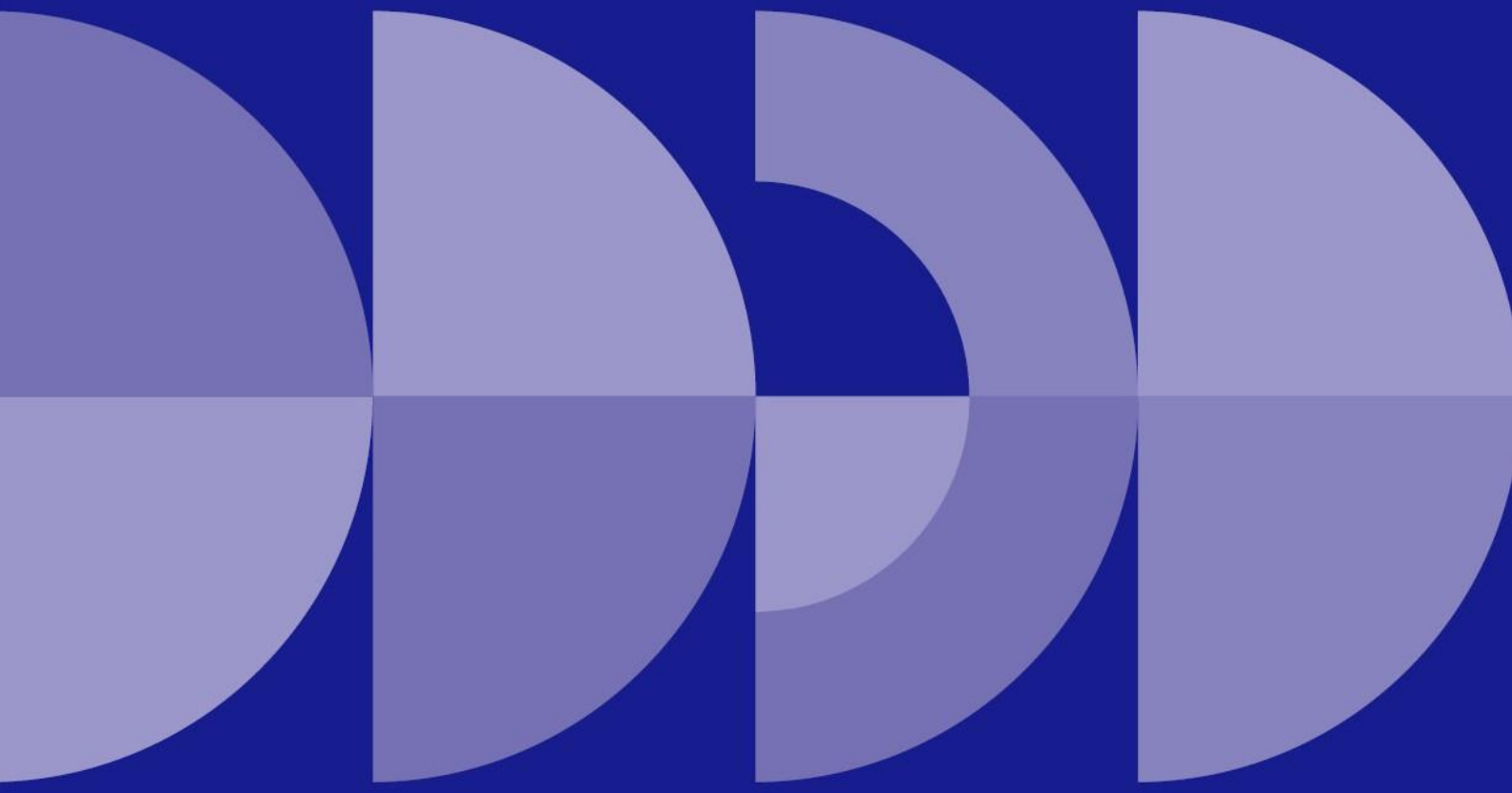
Auckland Airport

System for Air Containers

MPI Import Health Standard, Air Containers from All Countries (MPI-AIRCON-ALL)



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Content Review Date:	Reviewers:	Document Numbers in evidence of the review:	Amendment Date:	Doc Owner:	Document Numbers in which doc owner approves the content of the amended Manual:	Date of approval:	Document Numbers of emails issuing to external holders
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CONTROL, DISTRIBUTION, RECORD OF REVIEWS & APPROVAL OF CONTENTS

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SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. The system set out in this document (AA-AIRCON system) represents the means by which Auckland Airport will comply with its obligations as a Place of First Arrival (POFA) under the MPI Import Health Standard: Air Containers from All Countries (MPI-AIRCON-ALL). This standard can be found at http://www.mpi.govt.nz/news-and-resources/consultations/revision-of-the-import-health-standard-for-air-containers-from-all-countries/

1.2. Broadly speaking, the AA-AIRCON system is based on confirmation by an Accredited Person appointed by the importer of the air container that the air container is free from regulated pests and biosecurity contaminants.

1.3. Subject to clause 1.4 below, the AA-AIRCON system must be followed by all importers of Air Containers which are being unloaded airside at Auckland Airport.

1.4. An importer may use an alternative system approved by MPI under clause 2.2 of the MPI-AIRCON-ALL (MPI Approved System) if the importer provides a written copy of this alternative system and MPI's approval of it to Auckland Airport's Head of Operations and Manager Operations Policy and Integrity (POFA Operator).

1.5. Note that the inspection and cleaning requirements in this system apply both to arriving international air containers as well as to air containers or trollies already at Auckland Airport which are used to transport bulk loaded international baggage or cargo from the aircraft hold to the breezeway or other location. However, the reporting requirements only apply to arriving international air containers and not to air containers or trollies already at Auckland Airport.

1.6. Any questions regarding the system set out in this document should be referred to either of:

Safety and Security Manager (Laurie Culpan) Laurie.Culpan @aucklandairport.co.nz 021 192 1466027 801 8897	Head of Operations Risk and Assurance (Kristina Cooper) Kristina.cooper@aucklandairport.co.nz 09 255 9175 027 448 6791

SECTION 2 REQUIREMENTS FOR BIOSECURITY-TRAINED STAFF

2.1. BIOSECURITY AWARENESS TRAINING

2.1.1 Every person unloading bags from an aircraft or an Air Container airside at Auckland Airport must have completed biosecurity awareness training within the previous 18 months. This includes staff on temporary Avsec passes. This biosecurity awareness training requirement can be satisfied through airline or ground handler in house training, on-line training, completion of Auckland Airport's biosecurity awareness training or training via an external training provider (which does not necessarily have to be an MPI accredited provider). Proof of completion of biosecurity awareness training must be provided when loading access onto every person's new or renewed Airport Access Card.

2.1.2 All employers must retain records of completion of this biosecurity awareness training and provide these to AIAL or MPI upon request.

2.1.3 Biosecurity awareness training must be refreshed every 18 months.

2.2. EACH FLIGHT MUST HAVE AN ACCREDITED PERSON

Every international arriving aircraft must have at least one Accredited Person assigned to it who:

- has received training for the Accredited Person role by an MPI approved training provider; and/or Biosecurity Partner organisation;
- has achieved a level of competency during that training for the Accredited Person role;
- has been appointed under s 103(7) of the Biosecurity Act 1993 as an Accredited Person by the Director-General of MPI;
- has provided Auckland Airport's Safety and Security Manager with a copy of their certificate as an Accredited Person; and
- is still a current Accredited Person (Accredited Person).

2.3. ROLE OF ACCREDITED PERSON

The Accredited Person's role is to:

- supervise emptying the contents of air containers (if they are emptied within the POFA boundaries);
- personally check that air containers are free from biosecurity pests and biosecurity contaminants after they have been unpacked. A torch must be used when lighting brightness in the breezeway is insufficient.
- ensure the air container is appropriately cleaned or treated in accordance with MPI Approved Biosecurity Treatments (MPI-ABTRT) if the air container is not free from biosecurity pests and biosecurity contaminants;
- ensure that any air container needing to be cleaned or treated is kept separate from air containers which are free from biosecurity pests and biosecurity contaminants;
- personally check that any air container which needed to be cleaned or treated is in fact free from biosecurity pests and biosecurity contaminants after the completion of that cleaning or treating process
- ensure that any air containers found to contain biosecurity pests and biosecurity contaminants above the permitted levels in schedule 2 of the MPI-AIRCON-ALL are reported to MPI using the reporting system specified by MPI (refer to Appendix 4).

2.4. ACCREDITED PERSON MAY BE ASSISTED BY BIOSECURITY AWARENESS TRAINED PERSONNEL

While the Accredited Person must personally verify that every air container is free from regulated pests and biosecurity contaminants before it leaves the area in which it was unpacked, the Accredited Person is able to be assisted by biosecurity awareness trained staff to undertake supporting tasks such as:

- unpacking air containers;
- undertaking initial checks of air containers for the presence of regulated pests and biosecurity contaminants;
- cleaning and treating air containers; and
- reporting the presence of any discovered regulated pests and biosecurity contaminants to MPI.

SECTION 3 INSPECTION, CLEANING & TREATMENT FACILITIES IN BREEZEWAY

3.1. BREEZEWAY COMMON USE RULES OF USE

3.1.1. The 'breezeway' is the primary area at Auckland Airport used for unpacking international air containers and loading passenger baggage and packages onto baggage carousels for uplifting by passengers in the Arrivals Hall. Refer to clause 3.5 below for unpacking air containers at BCA Area 2.

3.1.2. The breezeway is a common-use space owned by Auckland Airport and accessed by all ground handlers operating at Auckland Airport. The use of the breezeway is governed by rules and licences applying at Auckland Airport such as the Ground Handlers License, the terms and conditions of use for airlines, Biosecurity Rules, Rules for Airside Workers, and Airside Driving and Vehicle Permit Rules. These rules include requiring compliance by airlines and ground handlers with biosecurity requirements placed on Auckland Airport under the Biosecurity Act 1993 or as a result of Auckland Airport's obligations as a POFA.

3.1.3. Given the volumes of movements of people, vehicles, dollies and tugs in this confined and congested area, it is extremely important that all workers and PCBUs operating in this area comply with and observe all safety related rules such as speed limits, giving way, stopping and wearing appropriate PPE and PPC.

3.2. LIGHTING LEVELS IN BREEZEWAY

Auckland Airport will ensure that the level of lighting in the breezeway exists at, and is maintained to, an appropriate level sufficient to enable air containers to be effectively inspected for the presence of contaminants or pests.

3.3. INTERNET ACCESS IN THE BREEZEWAY

Ground handlers are recommended to use the 3G or 4G network of their mobile provider to access the on-line reporting tools developed by MPI while in the Breezeway. Note airlines or ground handlers must have their own internet service provider and are responsible for paying any data or connection charges.

3.4. PROVISION OF CLEANING EQUIPMENT AND CONSUMABLES

3.4.1. Auckland Airport will ensure that MPI approved insect spray, “Biosecurity Use Only” labelled brushes and shovels are provided at each carousel for use by airlines and ground handlers to sweep up any loose contaminants in ULDS. The precise location at each carousel will vary depending upon the available wall space and configuration at each carousel. A limited supply of spare brushes, shovels, mops, insect spray and consumables will be maintained in room S-180 between carousel 6 and 7 for Auckland Airport to replace any cleaning equipment missing from carousels.

3.4.2. Auckland Airport will ensure that bins for biosecurity waste are provided in the breezeway, at least one bin per two carousels. Biosecurity bins will be regularly emptied, and their contents will be treated in accordance with MPI requirements for biosecurity waste. Auckland Airport will ensure that a biosecurity cleaning station will be provided in the breezeway, opposite Carousel 2. The precise location may vary depending upon construction activities in the breezeway. The biosecurity cleaning station will be equipped with:

- Paper towels
- Spray bottles able to be filled with water by ground handlers for simple cleans
- One type of multi-purpose insect spray selected from the types of spray specified in the MPI Approved Biosecurity Treatments
- One type of multi-purpose disinfectant spray which is suitable both where a disinfectant is required as well as for treating any fungus found in air containers
    - A product containing a 1% chlorine spray suitable for treating air containers that contained pooled water (which has now been soaked up with absorbent material)
- Specimen jars and sample bags
- A small supply of absorbent spill kit material
- Disposable gloves

3.4.3. Auckland Airport will ensure that spill kit material and disposable gloves are located in the yellow cabinet at the biosecurity cleaning station. These will be replenished as required. Note any spill

of more than 2 meters square requires AES to be called and will incur a charge for consumables used.

3.4.4. Any consumables and cleaning equipment provided by Auckland Airport in the breezeway must be treated with respect and not abused, broken or removed. The equipment will be checked by Auckland Airport and replenished at least once every two week. If Auckland Airport finds that these common use consumables and cleaning equipment are abused, broken (beyond reasonably expected wear and tear) or go missing, then Auckland Airport will cease providing these and it will be the responsibility of ground handlers.

3.4.5. If airlines or ground handlers unpack air containers at other locations (ie outside the breezeway) within Auckland Airport's POFA boundaries, then the airline or ground handler must provide all required cleaning facilities or equipment themselves.

3.5. BCA AREA 2 HEALTH MANAGEMENT ZONE

3.5.1. During border controls on passengers arriving from countries with community transmission of COVID-19 under Public Health Response (Air Border) Order (No 2) 2020, BCA Area 2 (gate lounge G/L 16 A - D) has been set up as the main processing area for passengers and crew arriving from non-quarantine free countries in order to segregate these passengers and crew from passengers and crew arriving from Quarantine Free Travel Zones (countries free from community transmission of COVID-19 where the NZ Government has agreed that travellers can arrive in New Zealand without having to undergo a quarantine process).

3.5.2. International air containers are transported from the aircraft to the front of BCA Area 2 and passenger baggage and packages are loaded onto the baggage carousel for uplifting by passengers in the BCA Area 2.

3.5.3. Lidded 240 litre bins are placed outside Gate Lounge 16A – 16D by Auckland Airport for biosecurity waste to be placed in, which will be regularly collected by the airport's waste treatment.

3.5.4. A supply of one type of multi-purpose insect spray selected from the types of spray specified in the MPI Approved Biosecurity Treatments is provided in the BCA Area 2 to treat any live pest found. MPI staff are present with other supplies to contain any pests.

SECTION 4 INSPECTING INTERNATIONAL AIR CONTAINERS

4.1. IMMEDIATELY OBVIOUS SERIOUS CONTAMINATION

4.1.1. As the contents of each air container (or trolley used to transport bulk loaded baggage) are unpacked, the persons undertaking the unpacking should remain vigilant for the presence of any obvious and serious contaminants or regulated pests which would require the air container and its contents to be urgently treated in accordance with the relevant MPI Approved Biosecurity Treatments prior to being fully emptied. Serious contaminants or regulated pests may include insect infestation, snakes, frogs, or the presence of liquid from meats, seafood or blood.

4.1.2. If any serious contamination exists, the ground handler must contact the MPI Duty Officer immediately on 909 8615.

4.1.3. Attempts must be made immediately to contain the contaminant or regulated pest if this is safe and practicable using measures such as buckets, barriers, specimen jars, plastic wrap or absorbent materials as appropriate. Rubber mats will be provided in the breezeway next to any open drains which should be used to immediately cover the drains if there is any risk of the contaminant or regulated pest entering the drains (provided this can be safely done).

4.2. INSPECTION BY ACCREDITED PERSON AFTER UNPACKING OF AIR CONTAINER

4.2.1. After each air container (or trolley used to transport bulk loaded baggage) has been unpacked, and before it leaves the area of the airport in which it was unpacked, it must be inspected by the Accredited Person appointed for that arriving international flight to determine whether it is free from regulated pests and biosecurity contaminants. Each air container should be categorised as follows by the Accredited Person:

- Green – the container is free from regulated pests and biosecurity contaminants.
- Amber – the container has some regulated pests and biosecurity contaminants present but is able to be treated relatively quickly at the location where the air container was unpacked using the cleaning materials or treatment agents available at that location.
- Red – the container contains regulated pests and biosecurity contaminants which will require a more complicated or thorough MPI Approved Biosecurity Treatment which is unable to be undertaken at the location where the air container was unpacked.

4.2.2. The Pest and Contaminant Thresholds set out in Schedule 2 of the Import Health Standard sets out the contaminant types and threshold permitted. This is reproduced in Appendix 4 below, with

the treatment methods contained in MPI's schedule for Approved Biosecurity Treatments (MPI Approved Biosecurity Treatments) added for ease of reference.

4.2.3. The pathway for each of these three categorisations of air containers is set out in the flow-chart in Appendix 1 and discussed in further detail below.

4.3. GREEN; CONTAINER FREE OF REGULATED PESTS & BIOSECURITY CONTAMINANTS

4.3.1. An air container (or trolley used to transport bulk loaded baggage) which is free of regulated pests and biosecurity contaminants may be released immediately from the area it was unpacked and be taken either for short term storage or to be reloaded for an outbound flight. Note that the Accredited Person must have personally visually checked the air container to verify it is free of regulated pests and biosecurity contaminants before it leaves the area it was unpacked.

4.3.2. Air containers which are free of regulated pests and biosecurity contaminants must be kept apart from air containers which are not free from of regulated pests and biosecurity contaminants.

4.4. AMBER; CONTAINER REQUIRES SIMPLE CLEANING OR TREATMENT ABLE TO BE UNDERTAKEN IN CURRENT LOCATION

4.4.1. An air container (or trolley used to transport bulk loaded baggage) unloaded in the Breezeway which is not free of regulated pests and biosecurity contaminants but which is able to be cleaned or treated relatively quickly at the location where the air container was unpacked must:

- Receive such cleaning or treatment immediately upon the discovery of the contaminants in accordance with MPI Approved Biosecurity Treatment using the cleaning materials or treatment agents (Refer to Appendix 4 for a summary of MPI Approved Treatments for common regulated pests and biosecurity contaminants).
- Not leave the location where it was unpacked until it has received this cleaning.
- Be reported to MPI using the reporting system specified by MPI and in the time frame specified by MPI in the case of international arriving air containers (but not for an air container or trolley already at Auckland Airport which was used to transport bulk loaded baggage).
- Be personally visually checked by the Accredited Person to verify that it is free from biosecurity pests and biosecurity contaminants after the completion of the cleaning or treating process before it leaves the area of the airport in which it was unpacked.

4.4.2. An air container unloaded at the BCA Area 2 which is not free of regulated pests and biosecurity contaminants must be closed and made secure without spillage immediately and brought to the breezeway to be cleaned or treated appropriately, then reported and personally visually checked as per clause 4.4.1 above.

4.4.3. The ground around any contaminated air container must also be inspected and any biosecurity contaminants which escaped the container must be cleaned up and placed in the biosecurity bins.

4.4.4. Once it is verified as being free from regulated pests and biosecurity contaminants, the air container must be kept apart from air containers which are not free of regulated pests and biosecurity contaminants.

4.4.5. If the air container is still not free of regulated pests and biosecurity contaminants, and requiring further treatments, it must categorised as 'red' and follow the steps in section 4.5.

4.5. RED; CONTAINER REQUIRES ADDITIONAL CLEANING OR TREATMENT NOT ABLE TO BE UNDERTAKEN IN CURRENT LOCATION

4.5.1. An air container (or trolley used to transport bulk loaded baggage) which is not free of regulated pests and biosecurity contaminants and which requires moving to another location to be cleaned or treated must:

- Be made secure so that it can be transported without spillage. This may be as simple as closing the air container. It may alternatively require plastic wrap or the use of absorbent material from a spill kit to prevent spillage. Note that air containers have small holes in the four corners and centre of the containers. These holes will need to be blocked or have absorbent material placed over them to ensure no liquids escape from the container during transportation.
- Be taken immediately to one of the specified areas of the airport available for the cleaning or treatment in accordance with MPI Approved Biosecurity Treatments.
- Be kept apart from air containers which are free of regulated pests and biosecurity contaminants prior to it being cleaned or treated.
- Be reported to MPI using the reporting system specified by MPI and in the time frame specified by MPI in the case of international arriving air containers (but not for an air

container or trolley already at Auckland Airport which was used to transport bulk loaded baggage).

- Be personally visually checked by the Accredited Person to confirm that the air container is free from biosecurity pests and biosecurity contaminants after the completion of the cleaning or treating process.

4.5.2. Areas where cleaning or treatment of air containers requiring a more complicated clean can occur in the following areas as marked on a plan in Appendix 3:

- The DHL apron designated washing area containing a fox-valve. Note that this is DHL leased space so any DHL operations occurring take priority and the instructions of DHL staff must be followed.
- The Charlie 1 designated aircraft wash-down area containing a fox-valve. Note this is owned by Air National and arrangements must be made in advance with them as the valve and hose are stored inside the locked hangar;
- The Honeypot (note health and safety will require any staff entering this area to be wearing appropriate PPE);
- For Air NZ, its designated washing area containing a fox-valve at the Air NZ lines maintenance facility;

4.5.3. As a contingency, and if permission is obtained from the livestock compound when this is not in use for livestock, the fox valve area in the livestock compound. The ground around any contaminated air container or over which any contaminated air container travelled must also be inspected and any biosecurity contaminants which escaped the container must be cleaned up and placed in the biosecurity bins.

4.5.4. Once it is verified as being free from biosecurity pests and biosecurity contaminants, the clean air containers must be kept apart from air containers which are not free of regulated pests and biosecurity contaminants.

4.5.5. If the air container is still not free from regulated pests and biosecurity contaminants, the ground handler must contact the MPI Duty Officer on 909 8615 and follow MPI's instructions.

4.6. INSTANCES FOR ULDS TO BE HELD IN QUARANTINE

4.6.1. As common-use GSE storage space at Auckland Airport is extremely limited, there is no common use area available for storing contaminated air containers. Contaminated air containers must therefore be taken immediately to be cleaned unless the ground handler or airline has a leased area of their own which is approved by MPI for storing contaminated air containers.

4.6.2. If MPI orders an air container (containing cargo, baggage or empty) to be held in quarantine, (eg, isolated) MPI will contact AOT who will designate an area as appropriate according to the airfield operations on the day. This may be one of the remote stands (currently stands 70-80), or alternatively an area in the contingent parking plan (generally taxiway echo, contingent stands 91 and 92, Taxiway Delta by D3, 93, 94 or 95). If these areas are all full then Taxiway Mike and Taxiway Lima would need to be used. MPI will appoint an MPI staff member to provide directions and if required stand guard. Alternatively, the ground handler or an Airfield Safety Officer can be directed by MPI to stand guard.

4.6.3. Note that if contamination with a regulated pest is noticed at the time of unloading the air container from the aircraft, the air container should be put back in the aircraft and the aircraft hold door closed and MPI notified. Do not reopen the aircraft hold until MPI have provided clearance. The instructions of MPI officers must be followed.

SECTION 5 VERIFICATION OF AIRLINE & GROUND HANDLER COMPLIANCE BY AUCKLAND AIRPORT

5.1. As part of its obligations under the Biosecurity Act 1993 as a Place of First Arrival, Auckland Airport is required to establish, and verify compliance with, a system to manage air containers, including compliance with MPI-AIRCON-ALL. This document sets out the AA- AIRCON system developed by Auckland Airport to meet this requirement. It must be used by all importers of containers unless the importer has had an alternative system approved by MPI under clause 2.2 of the MPI-AIRCON-ALL (MPI Approved System).

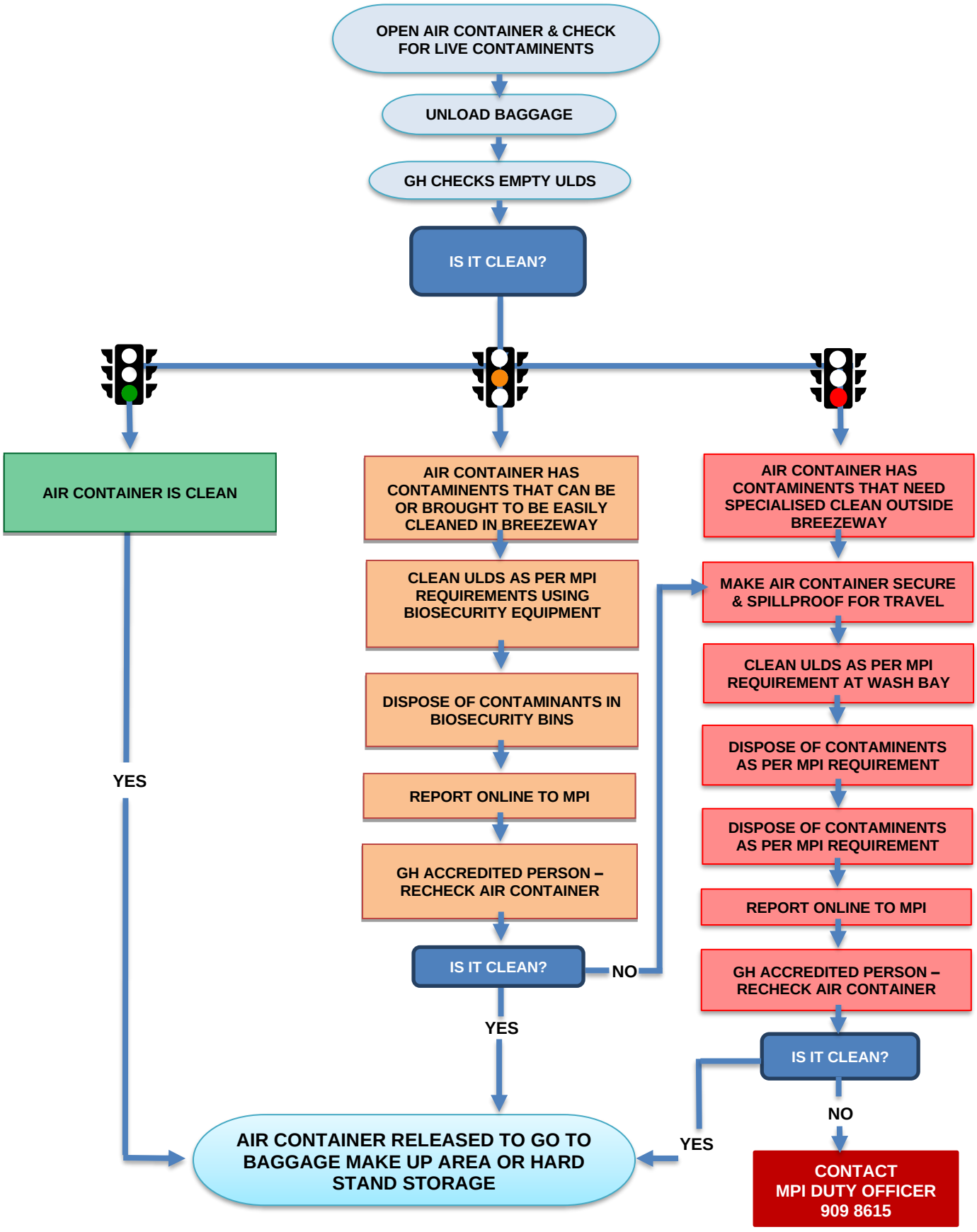
5.2. From time to time Auckland Airport will undertake audits and inspections to ensure that the requirements of MPI-AIRCON-ALL and the AA-AIRCON system are being complied with by airlines, ground handlers and Auckland Airport.

5.3. These checks may include (but will not necessarily be limited to) matters such as:

- completion of biosecurity awareness training by ground handler and airline staff unpacking air containers;
- the appointment and presence of an Accredited Person for each arriving international flight;
- activities by ground handlers and airlines in the breezeway;
- the application by the airline or ground handler of the Pest and Contaminant Thresholds in Schedule 2 of MPI-AIRCON-ALL;
- the cleaning and treatment of air containers which have biosecurity pests and biosecurity contaminants in accordance with MPI Approved Biosecurity Treatments;
- the appropriateness of disposal of biosecurity pests and biosecurity contaminants;
- reporting of air containers with biosecurity pests and biosecurity contaminants to MPI;
- whether containers leaving the breezeway are free from biosecurity pests and biosecurity contaminants; and
- that air containers with biosecurity pests and biosecurity contaminants are being kept separated from air containers free from biosecurity pests and biosecurity contaminants.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 – FLOW CHART OF AA-AIRCON CHECKING SYSTEM



APPENDIX 2 - MAP OF AUCKLAND AIRPORT BREEZEWAY

APPENDIX 3 - MAP OF AIR CONTAINER WASH-DOWN AREAS AT AUCKLAND AIRPORT

APPENDIX 4 – PEST & CONTAMINENT THRESHOLDS FROM SCHEDULE 2 OF MPI- AIRCON-ALL IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD WITH MPI APPROVED BIOSECURITY TREATMENTS ADDED (REFER MPI-STD-ABTRT)

Type	Contaminant Type	Threshold Permitted	MPI Approved Biosecurity Treatment to be used at Auckland Airport
ANIMALS	Live animals including: • Amphibians (frogs) • Birds • Mammals (eg rodents, cats, dogs) • Molluscs (shellfish and snails) • Reptiles	Always considered a pest Contact MPI immediately	Trap animal if safe Euthanasia by MPI vet or MPI inspector Refer pp 10 – 11 MPI-STD-ABTRT
	Live arthropods (insects)	Always considered a pest	MPI approved knockdown insecticide (MeBr) then sweep container clean, put dead pests into biosecurity bins to be taken to Interwaste autoclave (steam sterilisation)
	Dead arthropods (insects)	Not considered a pest/contaminant once disposed of	Sweep container clean Put into biosecurity bins to be taken to Interwaste autoclave (steam sterilisation)
	Non liquid animal products or by-products (including bones, excretions, feathers, fibre, meat)	Always considered a pest/contaminant	Put bones, fibre, feathers, meat into biosecurity bins to be taken to Interwaste autoclave (steam sterilisation)
	Old or broken packaging used for animal products or by-products	Always considered a pest/contaminant	Put into biosecurity bins to be taken to Interwaste autoclave (steam sterilisation)
	Small amounts of liquid animal products or by-products (such as blood, excretions, secretions, liquid from thawed out or leaked frozen meat or fish)	Always considered a pest/contaminant	Wipe all liquids and animal products out of air container with disposable cleaning materials and place disposable cleaning materials into biosecurity bins. Disinfect container with a disinfectant spray.
	Large amounts of liquid animal products or by-products (such as blood, excretions, secretions, liquid from thawed out or leaked frozen meat or fish)	Always considered a pest/contaminant	Large quantities of blood, excretions and secretions in or on air container must be discharged to sewer at a designated container washing area and container must be cleaned with water discharged to sewer.
WATER	Water – clean and in small quantities due to condensation in air container	Not considered a contaminant if clean and due to freshly formed condensation	No action required from biosecurity point of view
	Water – with mosquito or larvae present	Always considered a pest/contaminant Contact MPI immediately	Contact MPI and MOH for immediately to report and for appropriate treatment

	Water - pooled or standing (excluding traces remaining after cleaning or small quantities of clean freshly formed condensation)	Always considered a pest/contaminant	Either wipe up with absorbent material and put this into biosecurity bins to be taken to Interwaste autoclave (steam sterilisation) and spray wet areas of container and leave for five seconds with 1% solution liquid bleach with active ingredient 4% sodium hypchlorite Or treat pooled water in air container with calcium hypochlorite, BTI larvicide, or 1% pool chlorine as per pp 47 – 49 MPI-STD-ABTRT
FUNGI	Fungi embedded in air container that cannot be removed	Not considered a contaminant	Nothing needed once established fungi cannot be removed
	Fungi that can be wiped off air container and removed	Not considered a pest/contaminant once wiped off	Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (eg wet and forget)
PLANTS	Seeds (including in fruit and cones)	Always considered a contaminant	Sweep container clean Put into biosecurity bins to be taken to Interwaste autoclave (steam sterilisation)
	Green or fresh plant material and whole fruit	Always considered a pest/contaminant	Sweep container clean Put into biosecurity bins to be taken to Interwaste autoclave (steam sterilisation)
	Old or broken packaging used to transport fresh plant material or fruit	Always considered a pest/contaminant	Sweep container clean Put into biosecurity bins to be taken to Interwaste autoclave (steam sterilisation)
	Pine needles	Always considered a pest/contaminant	Sweep container clean Put into biosecurity bins to be taken to Interwaste autoclave (steam sterilisation)
	Loose, dead or dry plant material that can be removed from air container (eg bark, fruit pieces, leaves, sawdust, twigs) Excludes whole fruit	More than 5 pieces is a contaminant	Sweep container clean Put into biosecurity bins to be taken to Interwaste autoclave (steam sterilisation)
	Wooden packaging that is not marked as treated with ISPM15 markings	Always considered a pest/contaminant	Sweep container clean If small pieces put into biosecurity bin to be taken to Interwaste autoclave (steam sterilisation) If larger packaging contact MPI for inspection and direction on whether to release, re-ship, treat or destroy.
	Dead or dry plant material and soil that is embedded in air container and cannot be removed	Not considered a contaminant	Nothing needed once determined it cannot be removed from air container
SOIL	Loose soil	More than 4 teaspoons (20 grams) is considered a contaminant	Sweep container clean Put into biosecurity bins to be taken to Interwaste autoclave (steam sterilisation)
	Road film (eg finely textured particles of dust deposited as a thin film on container)	Not considered a contaminant	Nothing needed

APPENDIX 5 – PLAIN ENGLISH SUMMARY OF OUTCOMES REQUIRED BY MPI-AIRCON-ALL

1. The outcome which MPI is seeking is that all international arriving air containers being unloaded within the airside Port of First Arrival areas of the airport (whether they contain passenger bags/items or cargo) must be: (refer clause 2.2(1), (2) and (3))
    - Confirmed by an accredited person or under an MPI approved system or an MPI inspector
    - As being free from pests or contaminants (or appropriately treated for such pests or contaminants)
2. The permitted thresholds for pests and contaminants are set out in Schedule 2 of the Air Container IHS. If an air container has pests or contaminants greater than the thresholds allowed in Schedule 2 then:
    - The contaminated air container must be kept separate from clean air containers until it has been cleaned; (refer clause 2.3)
    - The contaminated air container must be swept out or, if the contaminants cannot be swept out, appropriately treated in accordance with the Approved Biosecurity Treatment Schedule (refer clause 2.2(1)(b) and clause 1.2(1)(a))
    - The now cleaned air container must be confirmed as being free of any pests or contaminants by an accredited person; and
    - The presence of the pest or contaminant must be reported to MPI (via an on-line portal to be developed by MPI) (refer clause 2.2(3) which will be amended to make this clearer)
3. Confirmed clean air containers must be kept separate from unconfirmed clean air containers. This can either be by physical separation or through a system to ensure they are not co-mingled. (Refer clause 2.3(1))
4. An accredited person is someone who has completed training with an MPI approved trainer and has been appointed as an accredited person by the Director-General of MPI under s103(7) of the Biosecurity Act.
5. Ground handlers need to have a sufficient number of Accredited Persons to supervise and/or unload the expected volumes of air containers. (Refer Guidance Notes for clause 2.2(2)(a).) The Accredited Person does not themselves have to be undertaking the unloading or physically be within the unloading area at all times, however they do have to be working in the same general area of the airport and be readily available and must personally check each air container to ensure it is clean. Eg the Accredited Person could be a supervisor overseeing ramp operations and working on the apron and in the baggage unloading area.
6. Air containers that contain freight must be accompanied by a manifest that sets out the consignment identifier,

date of packing and country of loading. (Refer clause 2.1)

7. The importer of air containers containing passenger baggage must be able to provide information on any contaminated container to MPI (eg, if a container was highly contaminated). (Refer Guidance Notes to clause 2.1)

8. Air containers being unloaded at transitional facilities will continue to be transported to, and processed, at the Transitional Facility, following the Standard for Transitional Facilities for General Uncleared Risk Goods. (Refer Guidance Notes to clause 2.2(2)(a))

9. Air containers being unloaded at transitional facilities must also be checked by an Accredited Person, or someone supervised by an Accredited Person, as being free of biosecurity contaminants. (refer clause 2.2(3))