

BMSB Measures for goods

- If your goods are classed as [target high risk](#), they will require mandatory treatment.
- If your goods are classed as [target risk](#), they will be subject to random inspection.
- If your goods are not found in either category, they are not subject to BMSB measures, however, will be subject to the measures if packed with target high risk or risk goods.

Goods shipped in iso-tanks and as bulk-in-holds of cargo vessels are not subject to the measures.

Treatment of target high risk goods

- Target high risk goods treated in target risk countries must be treated by a registered offshore BMSB treatment provider approved under the [Offshore BMSB Treatment Providers Scheme](#).
- Treatments conducted by an unapproved treatment provider in a target risk country will be deemed as invalid.
 - Containerised goods will be directed for onshore treatment.
 - Break bulk will be directed for export.

Break bulk goods

- Break bulk includes those goods shipped on flat racks and in open top containers.
- All target high risk goods shipped as break bulk must be treated offshore prior to arrival into Australia.
- Untreated break bulk will be directed for export.
- Onshore treatment is not permitted.
- FCL containers that have been modified, such as those used to house in-built power generators, etc. are no longer sealed six hard sided containers are considered to be break bulk cargo
- Automated Entry Processing for Commodity (AEP COMM) arrangements for BMSB is permitted for break bulk goods. See relevant BICON commodities for assessment and outcomes.

Containerised goods (FCL, FCX)

- Containerised cargo arriving in sealed six hard sided containers with target high risk goods can be treated offshore, or onshore at the container level.
- Refrigerated containers (operating and non-operating) and hard top sealed containers (ISO22U6/ISO22UP, ISO42U6/ISO42UP and ISO45U6/ISO45UP) are deemed to be the same as six hard sided sealed containers.
- Onshore treatment of goods is to occur at the container level. Deconsolidation or removal of goods from the container will not be permitted prior to treatment.
- Ensure containers are packed in a manner that will enable effective onshore treatment at the container level to avoid possible export of the container.
- AEPCOMM arrangements for BMSB is permitted for containerised goods shipped as FCL (Full Container Load) and FCX (Full Container Consolidated). See relevant BICON commodities for assessment and outcomes.
- To demonstrate goods were sealed inside a container prior to 1 September or after treatment, a BMSB sealing declaration must be provided with the lodgement. This document is required where:
 - Goods were containerised prior to 1 September, but shipped after this date, or
 - The bill of lading does not state the shipped-on board date, or
 - Goods were sealed inside the container within 120 hours of treatment occurring offshore (for treatments conducted prior to 1 December)
 - Sealing declarations must be completed and signed by either the exporter, freight forwarder, or shipping company at the port of origin.

Note: Container tracking information may be used as supplementary means of confirming shipped on board date. It cannot be used as the primary form of evidence. Container tracking information is insufficient for demonstrating when goods were sealed in a container.

Containerised goods shipped as Less than Container Load (LCL) consignments and Freight of all Kinds (FAK) containers

LCL and FAK containers with target high risk goods will be managed at the container level for BMSB risk prior to deconsolidation. Once BMSB risk has been managed, the consignments within these containers will be processed at the Full Import Declaration (FID) level for all other biosecurity intervention (if applicable).

See the [Management of LCL/FAK containers](#) web page for more details.

Known risk pathways and supply chains

- Goods from known risk pathways and supply chains that have had previous detections of BMSB may be subject to BMSB intervention including treatment and/or inspections.
- These risk pathways and supply chains will be reviewed throughout the season and adjusted to manage the risk of BMSB as required.

Treatment of BMSB goods in Australia and New Zealand

- The BMSB Seasonal measures are for goods being imported into Australian territory, and managing the risk associated for all goods that come into Australian territory.
- In conjunction with New Zealand MPI, New Zealand and Australia will not be conducting BMSB treatments for each other.
- Goods bound for Australia cannot be treated for BMSB in New Zealand and vice versa. For example, if the goods have been exported from New Zealand for not meeting BMSB import conditions, they will not be permitted to be treated in Australia, and vice versa.