



TOMAX  
NEWS

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PLUS:

# MARKET SUMMARY

- FCL Delivery Charges Increasing – From the 15th September 2021 the various recent changes in terminal infrastructure fees, full container collection time slot fees, empty container de-hire time slot fees, toll fees, and fuel surcharges will result in these rates increasing across Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Hobart and Fremantle ports.

- LCL Delivery Charges – More and more depots in both Melbourne and Sydney are now charging LCL Time Slot Booking Fees. Efforts will be made at all times to avoid utilising liner services that result in cargo being available at these depots, but in some cases the charge will be unavoidable.

- Shipping lines have been recently announcing that a Peak Season Surcharge will be introduced for container movements between China and the Australian East Coast and New Zealand. The quantum is set to be USD 300 per 20' and USD 600 per 40' and scheduled to be introduced from 19th September 2021.

- Further notices have been received from shipping lines advising that from 1st October 2021 they intend to apply a General Rate Increase/Restoration (GRI/GRR) for container movements between South East Asia/India and Australia. The increase is set to be levied at USD 500 per 20' and USD 1000 per 40'.

- Airfreight movements from China to Australia remain tight with very limited passenger service options available. The main two services of China Eastern (MU) from Shanghai and China Southern (CZ) from Shenzhen remain heavily congested with several days-weeks backlog for cargo movement. Please be aware that additional time will need to be allowed for airfreight consignments ex: China, especially for destinations other than Sydney.

- Industry has been notified that several rounds of protected industrial action will be undertaken by the MUA at container terminals around Australia over the coming period. It is expected that container availability will be affected by several days as a result of this action from time to time.



# LATEST NEWS

## INTERNATIONAL COVID VACCINE PASSPORTS AVAILABLE NEXT MONTH

**F**rom October, the federal government will commence the roll out of vaccination passports for Australians to use when travelling overseas. The details are in the midst of being finalised but the passport will be stored in a phone app and include the same personal information a normal passport has, plus a QR code that other countries' border officials can scan to check your vaccination status.

The passport will be part of an internationally agreed system, similar to ePassports, with the app and passport meeting international standards. When arriving back to Australia, there will be no requirement to show the vaccine passport as the info on which vaccine administered had will be linked to the passport.

The government is working out which vaccines other countries will accept when people travel. Currently, Pfizer or AstraZeneca (which will be included as its new name Vaxzevria) and soon Moderna are accepted. Officials are working to ensure that even though countries might not be using the same vaccines in Australia, they can still accept their fully vaccinated status if the particular vaccine has been recognised by an international body such as the World Health Organization.

For instance, AstraZeneca is not used in the United States but has been given emergency approval by the WHO — in which the US Centres of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) does recognise. For those coming to Australia in the future, the government will only recognise vaccines that've been approved by our national medical regulator, the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA).

However, despite the vaccine passport soon being released, there's still no clear indication of when the restrictions around leaving, and re-entering, the country might begin to shift. Authorities have hinted the possibility of international borders reopening on the basis

that 80 per cent of the population is fully vaccinated — something some states are steaming toward at the moment. Although, some states have also flagged that they may break away from the national plan and hold close their borders, both domestically and internationally, even longer. The vaccine passports will instead, assist people who have exemptions to travel internationally in the near future, avoid entering quarantine when they arrive overseas.

Digital vaccine certificates are already available in Australia and can be accessed and downloaded onto your phone, or found online through your Medicare account. These are for proof of whether one or two doses have been administered. In New South Wales, police have already announced that they will be checking people's vaccination status once fully vaccinated people are allowed to gather again.

The plan also includes people's COVID vaccinations in the Service NSW check in app, to enable venues to see in the future who has, and hasn't, had the vaccine, as well as who is exempt from getting one. Other states and territories are expected to implement similar plans, but most are still under discussion.

Various countries are addressing the vaccine passport issue differently, but all with the same goal of facilitating travel for those who are fully vaccinated. In Europe, a digital COVID certificate which also can be printed is available to assist people in proving they have received two doses and can therefore be allowed to travel. In America, travellers have used their CDC-issued proof of vaccination cards to get into Europe, Canada and the UK. Australians will likely follow suit with a similar plan which will be announced in a few weeks' time.

Hitch, G. International COVID vaccine passports available next month, but no change on international border closures. Retrieved from <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2021-09-08/vaccine-passports-available-next-month-covid/100442992> on 9th September, 2021.



# AUSTRALIAN EXPORTERS FACE MORE CHALLENGES

**A**ustralia's agricultural exporters are experiencing a decline in business as a result of increasing shipping delays and costs, prompting fresh calls for tighter regulation of container carriers.

As reported by the Freight & Trade Alliance (F&TA), the country's grain exporters struggle to meet contractual obligations, due to the rerouting of vessels or shipping lines cancelling their schedules.

Paul Zalai, FTA director, said, "three of our members collectively paid in excess of US\$117,000 in contract breaches in the past three months alone, with others also saying low-paying cargo, such as grain, is getting bumped-off vessels at transshipment ports for higher-paying priority cargo... Packers and transporters have consolidated to reduce risk and exposure to the volatility of the shipping industry, in turn reducing the appetite to move grain, which is likely to cause bottlenecks this upcoming harvest, leaving farmers potentially nowhere to unload grain."

He estimated this added US\$10-\$20 per tonne to the grain price, noting, "due to the lack of capacity, exporters physically have not moved as many tonnes this year as anticipated, causing an even bigger carryover of grain stockpile heading into another bumper harvest."

Another challenge for grain exporters is the ongoing lack of container capacity and scarce supply of available equipment, with the F&TA noting how carriers are prioritising moving empty containers back to China for better-paying cargo.

He added, "export shipping rates are now sky high and space extremely difficult to secure. To put this in perspective, several grain exporters over the last 12 months have collectively been impacted by an estimated additional cost of \$37.5m, resulting in

diminished financial returns to farmers and regional communities still recovering from years of drought, fire and pandemic, only to face another economic crisis."

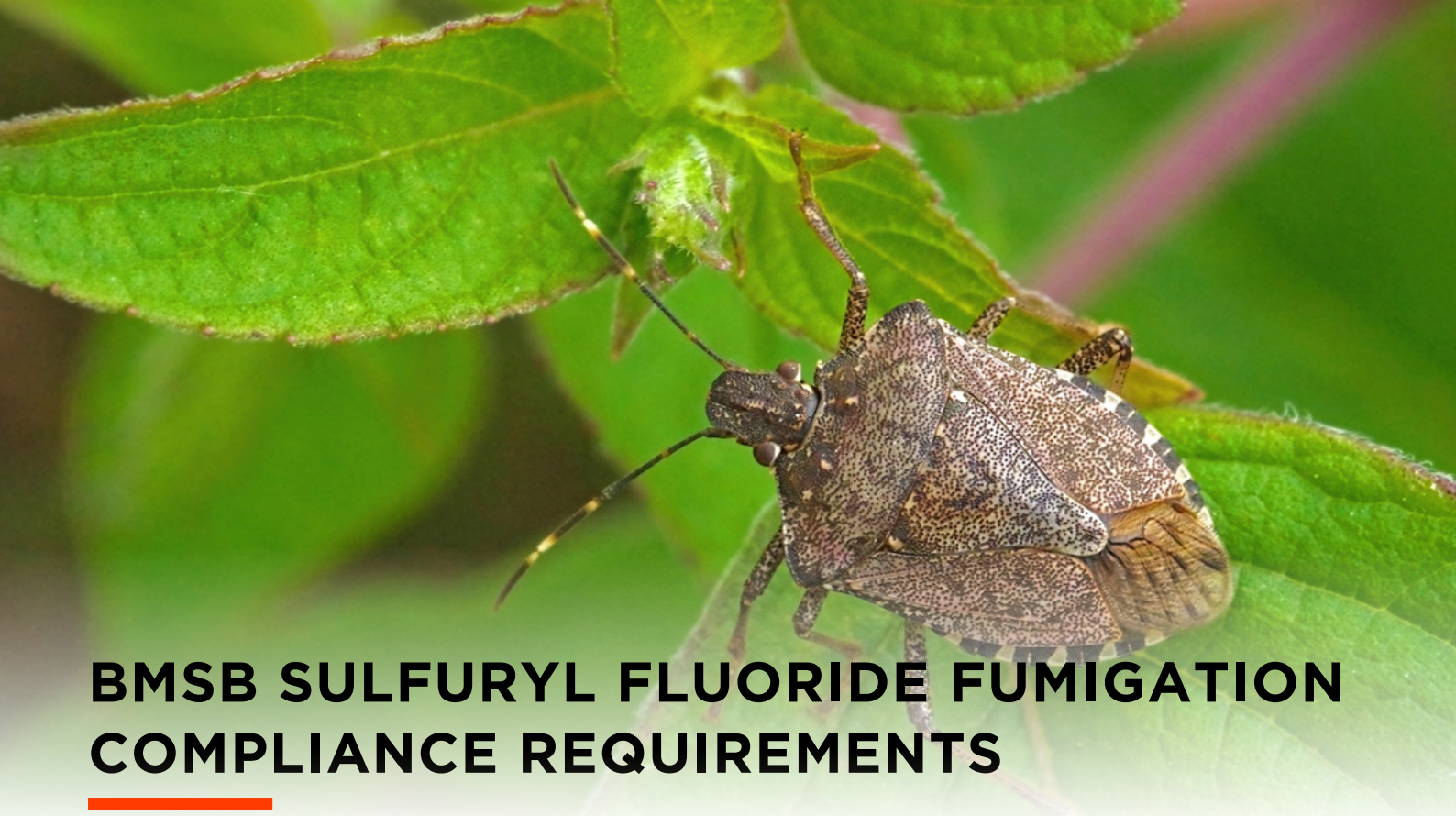
As a result, immediate government intervention was required to "review competition protections given to foreign-owned shipping lines and to introduce regulation to prevent unfair cost impositions on shippers."

"We do not want government interfering with price setting, as we need internationally owned shipping lines to be incentivised to continue to service Australian trades in a free and open market," he added, "we do, however, see merit in a review to examine whether shipping line vessel-sharing arrangements should be conducted in line with competition laws faced by others in Australian commerce."

Similar calls have been made by the UK-based Global Shippers Forum following a recent study which claims carrier alliances could be hindering more cargo from moving. According to forwarder Southern Cross Cargo (SCC), all Australian exports continue to face major space issues, particularly for full container loads (FCL), with space unavailable "until November" on some lanes.

"Equipment availability is a problem with access to standard 20ft containers ex-Brisbane, a surprising problem, noting less-than container load (LCL) bookings were "getting away much more efficiently than FCL".

The forwarder was also intent on avoiding Asian transshipment hubs "now more than ever", due to port congestion, recommending direct sailings wherever possible.



# BMSB SULFURYL FLUORIDE FUMIGATION COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

**T**he Australian Department of Agriculture (the department) and the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries (NZ MPI) have specific requirements to ensure brown marmorated stink bug (BMSB) sulfuryl fluoride (SF) treatments are effectively conducted and verified. The full requirements are detailed in the SF fumigation methodology that is published on the department's website at: [agriculture.gov.au/import/arrival/treatments/treatments-fumi](http://agriculture.gov.au/import/arrival/treatments/treatments-fumi)

The following provides a summary of the key compliance requirements.

## CONSIGNMENT DETAILS

Full consignment details must be recorded on the record of fumigation.

## CONSIGNMENT SUITABILITY

Goods must not be wrapped or covered in a way that stops the fumigant from accessing all surfaces of the goods that are accessible to BMSB. Commercial packing/wrapping is not required to be opened, removed or slashed, however all shipping packing/wrapping must be opened, removed or slashed in a way that allows the fumigant to access all surfaces of the goods. If the treatment is conducted in Australia, treatment providers must obtain approval from the department prior to making any adjustments to goods or packaging. Contact [SPP@agriculture.gov.au](mailto:SPP@agriculture.gov.au) for details.

## FREE AIRSPACE/LOAD CAPACITY

Space must be available in between and around the goods within the treatment

enclosure to allow for the fumigant monitoring tubes or temperature sensors to be placed in the required locations, the fumigant to be distributed equally throughout the treatment enclosure, and for a fan to be placed within the enclosure to circulate the air.

## TEMPERATURE

The temperature of the consignment must be above 10°C and measured during the treatment period.

## MONITORING TUBES

A minimum of three fumigation monitoring tubes must be placed within fumigation enclosures of 30m<sup>3</sup> or above. The monitoring tubes must be placed:

- at the front base of the enclosure on the opposite side to the fumigant supply pipe,
- as close as possible to the very centre of the goods, and
- at the top back of the enclosure on the opposite side to the front base monitoring tube.

## DOSE CALCULATION

All fumigant enclosure and forecast minimum temperature details and dose calculations must be recorded on the record of fumigation.

## FUMIGANT APPLICATION

The calculated dose must be applied with the fan running to assist in distributing the fumigant throughout the enclosure. The time

that the fumigant application is completed must be recorded on the record of fumigation.

### FUMIGANT MONITORING

Fumigant monitoring is mandatory at the start and end of the fumigation. Additional monitoring is allowed if deemed necessary. All fumigant monitoring readings must be documented on the record of fumigation along with the times the readings were taken.

### START TIME

Fumigation start time is determined when:

- fumigant concentration monitoring from all monitoring tubes are all above 24g/m<sup>3</sup> (for treatments where a third party system such as the Fumiguide is not used), and
- all readings are within equilibrium (15%).

Where these two requirements are not met, if there is enough fumigant in the enclosure, fans must be run to further distribute the fumigant and additional monitoring conducted to verify compliance with the start time requirements.

### END TIME

Fumigation end time is determined when:

- fumigant concentration monitoring from all monitoring tubes are all equal to or above the required concentration.

Where this requirement is not met, the fumigation has failed and retreatment is required. Topping up with additional gas at the end of the exposure period is NOT permitted. If concentration of gas falls below the minimum end point reading of the treatment schedule at any point during the fumigation, the treatment has failed.

### VENTILATION

The fumigation enclosure must be ventilated to 3ppm or below before the goods are released back to the client. Threshold Limit Value (TLV) readings must be taken and recorded on the record of fumigation.

### CERTIFICATION

Certification must be issued verifying that the fumigation was compliant and effective. Certification details must match the details recorded on the record of fumigation.

### DOCUMENTATION

Record of fumigation and treatment certification templates are included in the SF fumigation methodology and on the department's website. These should be used to ensure all mandatory information is recorded for all BMSB SF fumigation conducted. If using a third party system to determine treatment efficacy, the report created by the third party system is acceptable to be used as the record of fumigation as long as all mandatory details included in the record of fumigation template are included, including equilibrium calculation and consignment suitability declaration.

### TREATMENT FAILURE

Failures due to poor application of treatments will result in delays, costs, re-treatment, or discharge refusal or reshipment and suspension of treatment providers. Suspension will affect consignments in transit.

Source: Australian Government, Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, 2021.





# BMSB CONSIGNMENT SUITABILITY

**A**s temperatures drop and day length shortens, brown marmorated stink bugs (BMSB) seek refuge in dark, warm locations to ‘overwinter’. While BMSB access homes and buildings to overwinter, they will also access anything else they can find that provides a suitable overwintering location. Certain goods being exported to Australia and New Zealand have been identified as providing locations suitable to BMSB overwintering and therefore require treatment to ensure they are free from BMSB.

The type of goods subject to mandatory treatment are different for Australia and New Zealand, see [agriculture.gov.au/bmsb](http://agriculture.gov.au/bmsb) and [biosecurity.govt.nz/importing](http://biosecurity.govt.nz/importing) for details.

In order to conduct an effective BMSB treatment, goods must be presented in a manner that allows the heat or fumigant to reach all external and internal surfaces of the goods accessible to BMSB. For example, this includes the surfaces of the innermost brick in a pallet of bricks or tiles, the surface of the innermost box in a pallet or stack of boxes, under plastics and carpets in vehicles or machinery, and the deepest points of vehicle engine bays. The key factors that affect the suitability of goods for treatment are free airspace/load capacity and plastic wrapping.

If goods are not presented in a manner that allows for effective treatment, the goods must be adjusted to ensure they are suitable or the treatment cannot be conducted.

NOTE: If the treatment is conducted in Australia, treatment providers must obtain approval from the department prior to making any adjustments to goods or packaging. Contact [SPP@agriculture.gov.au](mailto:SPP@agriculture.gov.au) for details.

## FREE AIRSPACE/LOAD CAPACITY

Space must be available in between and around the goods within the treatment enclosure to allow for:

- fumigant or heat to reach all external and internal surfaces of the goods throughout the consignment accessible to BMSB

- the fumigant or heat to be distributed evenly throughout the treatment enclosure

- a fan to be placed within the enclosure (for fumigations) to circulate the fumigant, and the required number of fumigant monitoring tubes and/or temperature sensors that need to be placed in the required locations.

## FUMIGATION (SULFURYL FLUORIDE AND METHYL BROMIDE)

A minimum of three fumigation monitoring tubes must be placed within fumigation enclosures of 30m<sup>3</sup> or more. The monitoring tubes must be placed:

- at the front base of the enclosure on the opposite side to the fumigant supply pipe,
- as close as possible to the very centre of the goods, and
- at the top back of the enclosure on the opposite side to the front base monitoring tube.

It is imperative that monitoring lines are placed at representative points within the enclosure to verify sufficient distribution and concentration levels of the fumigant within the enclosure. If the fumigation is performed in a temperature controlled environment, there must also be enough space to place temperature sensors as far away as practicable from the heat source. If treatment providers do not have enough space, the goods must be reconfigured (if permitted – see above note) to allow for the correct placement of monitoring tubes and a fan. If this cannot be done, the fumigation cannot be conducted.

## HEAT TREATMENT

In heat treatment enclosures of 100m<sup>3</sup> or less, a minimum of three temperature sensors must be placed within the goods and two temperature sensors in the free airspace. The three temperature sensors in the goods must be placed:

- within the goods in the locations that are deemed to be the hardest to heat (i.e. the

coldest surface of the goods),

- away from the heat source/s,
- separated from each other.

The two temperature sensors in the free airspace must be placed:

- away from the heat source/s,
- out of the airflow from the heat source
- separated on opposite sides of the enclosure. Additional temperature sensors are required for treatment enclosures above 100m<sup>3</sup>. See HT methodology: [agriculture.gov.au/import/arrival/treatments/treatments-fumigants](http://agriculture.gov.au/import/arrival/treatments/treatments-fumigants)

Treatment providers must have enough space in the enclosure around and above the goods to be able to get in and place the temperature sensors in the required locations and for the air to circulate throughout the enclosure so that all of the goods are able to be heated to the required temperature. If treatment providers do not have enough space, the goods must be moved around or removed from the enclosure (if permitted – see note on page 1) to allow for the correct placement of temperature sensors to occur. If this cannot be done, the heat treatment cannot be conducted.

### PLASTIC WRAPPING

Goods must not be wrapped or covered in a way that stops the heat or fumigant from accessing all surfaces of the goods that are accessible to BMSB. Commercial packing/wrapping is not required to be opened, removed or slashed. However, all shipping packing/wrapping must be opened, removed or slashed (if permitted – see note on page 1) if it will restrict the heat or fumigant from accessing all surfaces of the goods that are accessible to BMSB. If shipping packaging requires opening, removal or slashing but the packaging cannot be accessed, the treatment cannot be conducted. Where shipping packing is required to be opened, removed or slashed, all shipping packing within the shipping container must be opened, removed or slashed, not just that which is reachable from the front of the enclosure. The following definitions are provided to assist treatment providers to determine the plastic wrapping requirements for consignments they intend to treat. It is the responsibility of the treatment provider to ensure that the correct determination is made based on the exposure to risk prior to treatment and the plastic

wrapping present on the individual goods being treated.

### COMMERCIAL PACKING

Commercial packing is considered to be any packing/wrapping that is applied as part of the manufacturing process. This includes presentation packing, commercial distribution boxing and hermetic sealing done at the immediate completion of the manufacturing process.

### SHIPPING PACKING

Shipping packing is considered to be any packing/wrapping that is applied to provide protection and ensure stability of goods during shipping. This includes pallet wrapping and protective plastics applied after the completion of the manufacturing process and prior to loading.

### ASSESSING CONSIGNMENT SUITABILITY

Treatment providers are responsible for determining if a consignment is suitable for treatment. In summary, key factors that must be considered when determining the suitability of a consignment for treatment include:

- free airspace for the effective distribution of the fumigant/ heat to all surfaces of the goods, and for the appropriate placement of concentration sampling tubes and/or temperature monitoring sensors and fans.
- type of plastic packaging around the goods (commercial or shipping)
- whether shipping packaging present restricts fumigant/heat access to goods
- ability to adjust the spacing of goods and packaging prior to treatment if required and if permitted (see note on page 1)
- interaction of free airspace and packaging in restricting fumigant/heat access to the goods
- ability to assess the entire consignment/ container of goods

### TREATMENT FAILURE

Failures due to poor application of treatments will result in delays, costs, re-treatment, or discharge refusal or reshipment and suspension of treatment providers. Suspension will affect consignments in transit for consignments treated offshore.



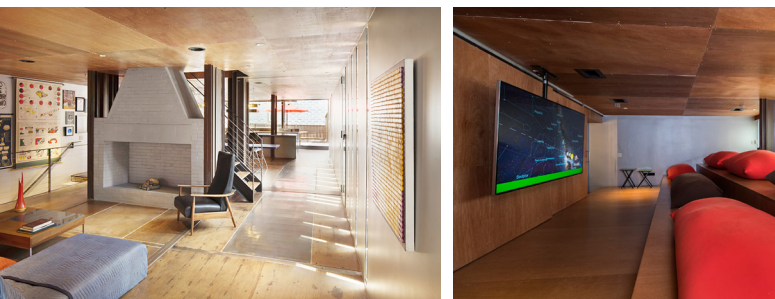
# \$5 MILLION SHIPPING CONTAINER HOME

A “green” home located on 2 Monitor St, Williamsburg, Brooklyn constructed entirely out of 21 shipping containers is in contract for a whopping \$5 million price tag.

To assemble the dwelling on the 25-by-100-foot corner lot, the architects placed three containers side by side, and sliced them at an angle before cleverly stacking them together to form the four-storey home’s uniquely slanted shape.

The home was originally built in 2016 by Brooklyn-based restaurateurs, Joe and Kim Carroll, who currently own the Belgian beer bar Sputyen Duyvil and Anselm.

Sitting at 3500 square feet, the home offers five bedrooms, a wood burning fireplace, a home office, terrace, den and comes complete with two driveways and a garage.



Froelich, P. (2021). NYC house made of shipping containers sells for \$5 million. Retrieved from <https://nypost.com/2021/09/04/nyc-house-made-of-shipping-containers-sells-for-5-million/> on 8th September, 2021.

# STAFF SPOTLIGHT

## MEET MARY WHITSON C.F.O. TOMAX LOGISTICS AUSTRALIA

### What do you do at Tomax?

I have been the CFO at Tomax for the past 8 years, so am in charge of the finances. I authorise payments, manage the cash flow, produce the financial results, and pay our wonderful staff.

### What are you doing to keep busy during lockdown?

During lockdown, I have been spending a lot of time gardening, which I find very relaxing. This photo is of my azalea, which is clearly very happy!

### Your proudest achievements?

During 2006-2011, I took a career break and qualified as an Advanced Life Support Ambulance Paramedic. My proudest achievement would be of all the people I was able to help during that time.

### Any secret or not-so-secret talents?

I enjoy foreign languages, and studied French and German to Year 12. I am also a trivia buff, and have appeared on numerous TV quiz shows over the years.

### The best place to visit in Australia?

My favourite place to visit in Australia is Port Macquarie in NSW.



It has great restaurants, an amazing micro-climate, and spectacular beaches. The (background) photo is of Lighthouse Beach, which is my favourite.

### Do you have any pets?

I have a Schnoodle called Baxter, and a tabby cat called Leonard, who have both loved having me home.



# FRIDAY FUNNIES

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**How do celebrities stay cool?**

They have many fans.

**Why did the cow go to outer space?**

To visit the milky way.

**What's Forrest Gump's Facebook password?**

1forest1.

**What kind of music do planets sing?**

Neptunes.

**Why didn't the melons get married?**

Because they cantaloupe.

**What kind of egg did the evil chicken lay?**

A deviled egg.

**Why did the coach go to the bank?**

To get his quarter back.

**Why does Snoop Dogg always carry an umbrella?**

Fo' Drizzle.

**What do planets like to read?**

Comet books.

**Which is faster, hot or cold?**

Hot, because you can catch a cold.

**How do you organise a space party?**

You planet.



Australian HQ  
19/202 Ferntree Gully Rd  
Clayton VIC 3168

tomax.com.au  
1300 186 629  
03 9544 4227

