

Visiting South Georgia

2022/2023

Essential information for
Visit Permit applicants
& Visit Permit holders.

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Part 1 – Before You Visit

Part 1 gives guidance on trip planning and the visit application process.

1. Introduction & background information

This document provides an overview of the South Georgia visit application process and current policies.

South Georgia has benefitted from a wide range of habitat restoration work, including eradication of invasive rats, mice and reindeer. Work continues to remove invasive plants, and to prevent the spread of diseases which may harm wildlife.

Visitors have the power to play a key part in protecting the unique flora and fauna of South Georgia, by undertaking some simple but essential biosecurity measures.

All documents referred to in this document may be found at www.gov.gs, or the entire Dropbox can be downloaded here: <https://bit.ly/3nFfmvh>

1.1. Trip Planning & Considerations

All travel has inherent risks, but due to the remote nature, lack of emergency and medical services, unpredictable and extreme weather, travelling to South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands (SGSSI) requires extra care and planning. For this reason, vessels must be self-sufficient in every respect.

A list of suggested medical guidelines for cruise ships and yachts is available on the GSGSSI website. GSGSSI hopes that visit applicants will read the guidelines carefully, take advice as necessary and determine the level of medical care provision appropriate for their vessels.

Appropriate medical and travel insurance is required to visit South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands. This should include all the costs of — (i) emergency evacuation of the permit holder for treatment of any medical condition or injury that cannot be adequately treated in the Territories to the nearest country where adequate and appropriate treatment can be provided, including the costs of transportation and medical care in transit; and (ii) in the event of the permit holder's death in the Territories, transportation of the deceased's mortal remains from the place of death to the country in which the deceased was ordinarily resident.

There is no independent transport from South Georgia to the Falkland Islands or to South America. Commercial vessel operators must ensure that clients are aware of the limitations about medical facilities and evacuation. Visit applicants must factor these considerations into their contingency planning.

Except for some Government supported field parties, GSGSSI requires all visitors to be self-sufficient and have a dedicated support vessel in attendance throughout the duration of their visit.

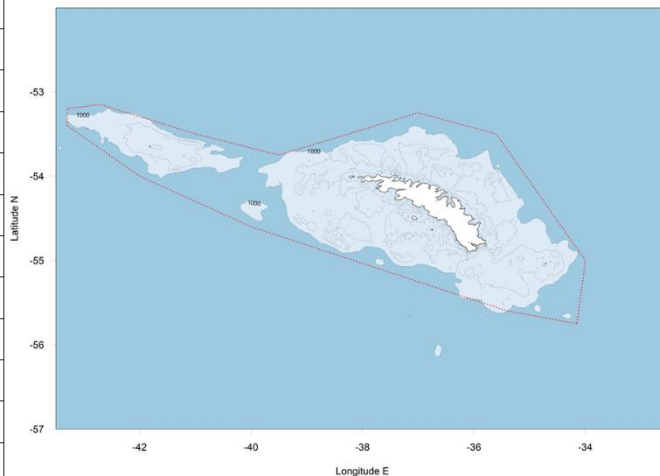
The granting of a visit permit does not imply that the Government accepts responsibility for providing any additional support.

For the 22/23 Season, GSGSSI has implemented a voluntary speed limit

of 10 knots to reduce the risk of whale strikes in South Georgia.

The following waypoints define the speed restriction polygon and should be taken into consideration for itinerary planning:

Wpt	Lat	Long
1	-55.75	-34.15
2	-55.60	-35.40
3	-54.60	-40.00
4	-54.00	-42.00
5	-53.40	-43.30
6	-53.20	-43.30
7	-53.15	-42.70
8	-53.50	-41.00
9	-53.75	-39.50
10	-53.25	-37.00
11	-53.50	-35.60
12	-55.00	-34.00



1.2. The Application Process

All vessels visiting SGSSI require a visit permit. The visit permit is issued to a visit 'Permit Holder', normally the Expedition Leader (EL) on a cruise ship or the Master / Skipper of a yacht. Individual passengers do not need to apply to visit but are covered on their vessel's visit permit.

Separate visit application forms must be used for vessels (normally cruise ships) and yachts (load line length no greater than 24m). The GSGSSI vessel application documents to visit South Georgia & the South

Sandwich Islands must be completed in full and must be supported by the relevant information as detailed on the form. Please use the checklist provided to ensure that all necessary documentation has been submitted with the application. Failure to provide correct and supporting documents may result in substantial delays in processing the application.

Applications must be received no later than 60 days prior to the planned visit or a late processing fee of £100 will be charged. GSGSSI cannot guarantee that late submissions will be processed in time for the visit. Every application received by GSGSSI is processed which takes considerable resource.

First landings will be made at Grytviken unless special dispensation has been granted by GSGSSI. Dispensation will only be considered if:

- the vessel is an IAATO member, and
- the EL has viewed the current season's online briefing, and
- The EL has passed the GSGSSI online assessment.

Visit permit holders, without dispensation as outlined above, will receive a full briefing at KEP before shore excursions commence. This may take up to 2 hours and should be arranged with Government Officers before arrival. Yachts may be required to embark a GSGSSI observer during their visit to observe at least one landing operation outside Grytviken.

All new vessels (excluding yachts) and new vessel operators must call Grytviken first (even if the EL has viewed the briefing and completed the online assessment) as the vessel will need to pick up an observer for

their first call to the territory to observe at least one landing operation outside of Grytviken.

Normally, only approved landing sites (Annex 1) will be permitted.

NOTE: Prion Island will remain closed to visitors for the 2022/23 season as the boardwalk is still in disrepair.

Applicants must study all parts of this document before submitting a visit application. Visit application forms, and further information can be downloaded here: <http://www.gov.gs/visitordocs>

Submission of an application is taken to mean that the applicant has read and understood the provisions in this document and agrees to abide by them. This responsibility extends to ensuring that visit permit holders, and their staff / crew are fully briefed and always adhere to current visit permit conditions, including Codes of Conduct and Visitor Management Plans. Failure to comply with GSGSSI requirements could result in a permit being immediately revoked, suspended, or alterations made to the conditions of a permit (including the itinerary of a visit) and may preclude the possibility of, or place restrictions on, future permitting.

The Commissioner for South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands reserves the right not to issue a permit.

1.3. Specialist activities, Regulated Activity Permits & expeditions

The use of Human Occupied Vehicles (HOV) and Remotely Operated Vehicles (ROVs) may be allowed if specific permit application criteria are met. These activities require the HOV or ROV application form to be completed and submitted along with the Vessel or Yacht Visit Permit Application. The Government's policy on the use of HOV/ROV is [here](#)

Applicants undertaking other specialist activities (such as kayaking or scuba diving) will be required to submit additional information including risk assessments and details of standard and emergency operating procedures.

Some activities will require a Regulated Activity Permit (RAP), The RAP is a wholly separate application process. These activities include science projects, collection of biological material or interaction with wildlife, commercial media filming (including UAV operations, which would otherwise be prohibited) and access to sites which are not normally open to visitors. The category of RAP permit will be determined by the activity or proposed project and its complexity. Applicants must refer to: www.gov.gs/visitors/regulated-activity-permit/ and contact the following email address: permits@gov.gs

Visits which require an overnight stay ashore are classed as expeditions and require a separate application and assessment procedure for an expedition permit. Expedition application information may be obtained at: www.gov.gs/visitors/expeditions/

1.4. Preparations & contingency planning

Visiting vessels are expected to be self-sufficient in all respects and contingency planning is an incredibly important part of the visit application process. This must take into account:

- The extremely harsh and changeable conditions at sea and ashore
- The remote location
- The lack of search and rescue (SAR) capability
- The lack of medical facilities at King Edward Point (KEP).

KEP provides medical cover for station personnel only, except in an emergency. In most cases, it is in the patient's best interests to seek medical care in the Falklands or South America. Visitors taking prescription medication should also ensure that they carry adequate supplies when going ashore to cover any unexpected delays.

A medical review commissioned by GSGSSI was completed in 2016 and guidelines developed for the Provision of Medical Care in South Georgia (and Antarctic Marine Areas). The review can be found at: <http://www.gov.gs/visitor docs>

Contingency planning must consider maritime incidents, SAR in the SGSSI Maritime Zone (MZ), safety plans for landings, medical response, and evacuation capability (including the management of trauma injuries ashore and at sea) and environmental protection plans. IAATO has published guidelines to assist with emergency contingency planning.

2. Administration Fees & Charges

Charges for vessel visits are normally invoiced to the vessel operator. Yacht visitors may elect to be invoiced in advance or can pay in pounds

sterling or in equivalent United States dollars or Euros (credit card or cash) to the Government Officer at King Edward Point upon arrival at Grytviken.

2.1. Customs Fees

CUSTOMS & HARBOUR FEES (for all vessels and yachts)

Customs Entry: £35

Customs Clearance: £35

If an entry declaration and an exit clearance declaration are made during separate visits to the vessel by a customs officer, a fee of £35 is payable for each visit.

If an entry declaration and exit clearance declaration are made during a single visit to the vessel by a customs officer, one fee of £35 is payable for the visit

Customs fees @ £25 per hour, minimum charge 2 hours: £50

Customs fees are charged at a higher rate of £40 per hour outside normal working hours (08:00-16:30 Monday to Friday).

2.2. Harbour Fees (Cumberland East Bay)

These are calculated according to the net tonnage of the vessel and the number of passengers. Harbour Fees are charged on a daily basis for periods spent in Cumberland Bay, with the first 24 hours of any visit to

the harbour being charged at the shown rate and subsequent 24-hour periods charged at half the rate.

Harbour Fees for yachts (with a load line length of up to 24 metres): £50

Harbour Fees for vessels:

Net Registered Tonnage	12 pax or fewer	More than 12 pax
Less than 100 tonnes	£ 226.00	£ 451.00
100-799 tonnes	£ 318.00	£ 636.00
800-999 tonnes	£ 400.00	£ 800.00
1,000-1,499 tonnes	£ 461.00	£ 923.00
1,500-1,999 tonnes	£ 564.00	£ 1,128.00
2,000-4,999 tonnes	£ 677.00	£ 1,353.00
5,000-6,999 tonnes	£ 841.00	£ 1,681.00
7000-9,999 tonnes	£ 1,251.00	£ 2,501.00
10,000-14,999 tonnes	£ 1,527.00	£ 3,055.00
15,000-19,999 tonnes	£ 1,794.00	£ 3,588.00
20,000 tonnes and over	£ 1,886.00	£ 3,772.00

2.3. Visitor Fees

This section sets out the Guidance issued by the Commissioner under section 5(A) of the Visitors Ordinance 1992, as amended.

All visitors except for professional (paid) expedition staff, as outlined in the visitor's ordinance, are charged a visitor fee. The duration of the visit determines the fee charged.

A visit commences with the undertaking of any activity that requires a person land in South Georgia, including by a small boat/zodiac landing or any activity that may result in a landing, such as zodiac / small boat cruising close to shore as well as any additional specialist activities that require a person to land.

The following fee structure applies:-

Visits of up to 3 days (midnight to midnight): **£140**

Visits more than 3 days: additional £25 per day (or part thereof),
up to a maximum of £230

(Covering a maximum period of up to one calendar month)

For example, the visitor fee for a visit of up to 4 days would be: £140 + £25 (£165). **Beyond one calendar month the visitor fee structure is applied again, as if for a new visit.**

Visit applicants will be required to indicate at the application stage whether a proposed visit will exceed 3 days. If a visit must extend for reasons of force majeure, then additional fees will not be applied. If a vessel visit ends prematurely then the vessel operator can arrange a refund or credit with the GSGSSI.

2.4. Other Vessel Charges & Administrative Fees

Expedition Application and Assessment Fee: £1,000

Visitors intending to spend nights ashore are classed as expeditions and require a separate expedition permit (Regulated Activity Permit), which requires an assessment process. Expedition application information may be obtained directly from GSGSSI or the Government website www.gov.gs. The application fee covers the administrative costs of each application assessment process.

Marriages: £400

This fee covers the preparation of marriage documentation and issuing of a Special Licence by the Commissioner. Couples intending to marry on South Georgia should contact GSGSSI as early as possible and at least 3 months prior to arrival, to allow adequate time for the preparation of the legal documentation.,

Penalty for late submission of visit application: £100

Visit applications should be submitted no later than 60 days before intended visit or a late submission fee will be made and GSGSSI cannot guarantee that applications will be processed in time for the visit.

Cancellation Fee: The lesser of £1000, or 50% of your overall visit cost.

2.5. Payment of fees

Operators of cruise ships will be invoiced directly. Applicants for vessels carrying more than 12 passengers will be invoiced for 50% of the projected visitor fees in advance of their visit. This fee must be paid before the permit can be issued.

All passenger landing fee invoices must be paid within 30 days from the invoice issue date, **all bank fees are to be borne by the remitter.**



Part 2 – Your Visit

3. Arrival arrangements

3.1. Immigration requirements

At least 72 hours before arrival in South Georgia, the vessel must supply the following information concerning all persons on board, ideally in Excel format to the Government Officer:

1. Full names (and any other previous names)
2. Nationality/Nationalities
3. Passport details;
 - passport number
 - date of issue
 - date of expiry
 - country of issue
4. Date of birth
5. Confirmation that all persons on board the vessel have adequate travel & medical insurance as sighted by the Visit Permit holder.

Visitors intending to land must be in possession of a valid passport. All passports must be presented to the Government Officer (Immigration Officer) for stamping on arrival at Grytviken. The Immigration Officer may refuse to grant permission to enter if the information required is not provided.

3.2 Entering the South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands (SGSSI) Maritime Zone (MZ)

The islands of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands are surrounded by a Maritime Zone, which includes all waters within 200nm of territorial baselines around the islands. On entering the Maritime Zone, the vessel's Master or permit holder must report to the Government Officer who is based at King Edward Point (KEP) in Cumberland East Bay. SGSSI are rodent free, and to maintain that status and protect the biodiversity of the islands, we require that all vessels, prior to entry into the SGSSI MZ, thoroughly check for any signs of rodent activity, paying particular attention to the rodent monitoring stations on board. The results of these inspections must be reported to the Government Officer.

KEP Government Officer contact details:

- E-mail: go@gov.gs
- Telephone: 0044 1223 221781 (VOIP)
- Telex: 580 492 348 018 (Inmarsat C)
- Iridium: 00881 651 447 569

The Government Officer will require the following information:

- Vessel name & radio call sign
- Type of vessel e.g., cruise ship, yacht, fishing vessel, research vessel, reefer etc.
 - Date and time of intended arrival at King Edward Point in Cumberland East Bay
 - Purpose of visit

- Declaration that no rodents are on board
- Names and dates on the permit are correct

3.3 Arrival at South Georgia

All persons planning to go ashore must watch the film 'South Georgia – A Visitor's Guide' before arriving (this will be provided in advance to visit applicants).

- On entering Cumberland Bay, contact the Government Officer on VHF Channel 16.
- Government Officers will board the vessel to carry out Customs and Immigration checks, including issuing invoices for fees and the receipt of any cash payments.
- Government officers will require the Visit Permit Holder Landing Declaration as well as the Biosecurity Declaration Form signed by all persons going ashore.
- Government Officer will undertake the Biosecurity Audit immediately prior to the shore landing at Grytviken.
- .
- The Government may request at any time that a Government Officer be embarked to monitor landings and biosecurity measures for periods while the vessel is at South Georgia.

4. Biosecurity

Permit Holders must ensure all biosecurity measures are in place before departing for South Georgia. Failure to do so may constitute an offence under the Wildlife and Protected Areas Ordinance (2011) resulting in prosecution and could have catastrophic consequences for the ecology of the Territory.

South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands has no native human population. Everyone is therefore a visitor and has a responsibility to preserve the environment for future generations. One of the biggest threats to biodiversity is from invasive species and all visitors can help in preventing new non-native species arriving in the Territory or moving existing established non-native species between sites.

Visit permit holders, particularly those on any vessel permitted to make their first landing outside of Grytviken, must ensure that they have adequate supplies of biocide (Virkon) for boot washing.

Vessels will be subject to screening by a rodent detector dog. Rat guards should be always deployed when vessels are alongside at gateway ports. Be vigilant to signs of rodents on your vessel at every stage of your visit and undertake rigorous pre-departure inspections.

GSGSSI approved rodent monitoring stations must be checked prior to entering the SGSSI Maritime Zone, and the findings reported to the Government Officers at King Edward Point. The inspection of the rodent monitoring station must be done by a competent member of crew. The Government Officer at King Edward Point must be contacted immediately if there is ever any concern or suspicion about the

presence of rodents on a vessel. Any vessel believed to have rodents on board will be required to satisfy GSGSSI that appropriate remedial action has been taken and will be required to leave the Territory until such time as this action has been taken. This can include fumigation of the vessel.

Rodent monitoring stations may be collected from the GSGSSI offices in Stanley, Falkland Islands prior to departure for South Georgia. If arriving via other ports the vessel may provide their own rodent bait stations but must check that they comply with GSGSSI specifications.



4.1. General measures

All persons arriving to South Georgia are visitors, regardless of the capacity of their visit as a scientist, government personnel, expedition staff, tourist or serving in HM armed forces. It is imperative that all visitors meet their biosecurity obligations.

To fully understand the importance of biosecurity, and the measures which should be taken before and during a visit to South Georgia and/or the South Sandwich Islands, all visitors should receive appropriate briefings from their trip organiser and watch the GSGSSI visitor briefing film before arriving in the Territory. In the very limited circumstances when audio visual facilities are not available on board a vessel, it can be arranged for a Government Officer to give a verbal briefing.

4.2. Packing guidelines for personal baggage

Visitors are asked to follow these simple guidelines when packing their personal baggage:

What are you looking for?

- Soil, seeds, organic material and invertebrates.

Purchasing considerations:

- Where possible, take new clothing and equipment, especially coats, over-trousers, boots and socks.
- Choose outdoor wear without Velcro, and boots that have open treads which will be easy to clean.

Before you pack:

- Used clothing and equipment should be washed before leaving home, and any remaining seeds, soil or organic material carefully picked off by hand. Pay particular attention to Velcro, fastenings, seams, folds and pockets.
- Day sacks, camera bags, tripods and walking sticks should be thoroughly cleaned.

Tips:

- A vacuum cleaner will help remove dirt from the inside of pockets, bags, nooks and crannies.
- A needle is useful to pick out seeds stuck in Velcro or in seams.
- A screwdriver is useful to remove soil and seeds from the tread of boots.
- A stiff brush or sticky tape may help to remove seeds from clothing.

After you pack:

- Once packed, bags should be stored in a clean area (not in a shed or garage). This will reduce the risk of invertebrates or mice crawling inside.

NOTE: It is not permitted to take any fresh produce ashore. Please make sure no such items are packed in your baggage. Poultry products are of particular concern since they may carry avian diseases.

4.3. Pre-border biosecurity checks

Often visitors travel to several other destinations before reaching South Georgia and/or the South Sandwich Islands. Therefore, even if the packing guidelines have been followed prior to leaving home, they will need to be repeated before making first landing in the Territory. It is the responsibility of the Permit Holder or person in charge of the visit to ensure that all visitors carry out the following actions:

- Thoroughly inspect and clean all luggage and equipment to be brought ashore, such as daypacks and camera bags.
- Special attention should be paid to Velcro, footwear, gaiters, pockets, turn-ups in trousers and hoods of jackets (pockets to be turned inside out or vacuumed).
- Daypacks and camera bags must be brushed out and vacuumed to remove soil, seeds and organic material.

4.4. Going ashore

All visitors should note the following when planning a shore excursion:

- Boot washing is obligatory for all persons prior to going ashore and again when returning to the ship. Boots must be cleaned to remove dirt and seeds and then dipped in an approved biocide (e.g., Virkon).
- Clothing inspections and boot washing must be overseen by a competent member of the visit team, for tourist visits this must be either a member of the expedition staff or an appropriate crew member. The Visit Permit holder is responsible for

ensuring that this inspection is carried out. All external surfaces of footwear, which will be worn ashore, must be washed.



Checks to undertake before first landing on SGSSI

NOTE: Government Officers will inspect boot washing facilities and procedures on visiting vessels (including yachts) and will inspect visitors, including staff and crew before they disembark the vessel to ensure biosecurity protocols have been undertaken properly. The biosecurity audit results will be shared with the Operator, Permit Holder and IAATO (if you are a member).

- All boats and tenders must be thoroughly inspected for rodents, invertebrates and organic material before embarking passengers, and again when departing shore to return to the ship.
- No loose cargo should be landed (such as loose items in open bags or nets). All cargo should be inspected, boxed and sealed before landing.

- As far as possible, bags should not be left open and unattended ashore.
- Visitors should avoid putting day sacks or camera cases down on the ground where they may pick up soil, seeds and invertebrates which could be transferred between sites.
- Fresh fruit, vegetables, meat, eggs and unpasteurised dairy products are not to be taken ashore.
- Any permitted foodstuffs that are brought ashore must be in boxes that are robust and fully sealed. Boxes should be made from either plastic, metal or wood.



4.5. Checks between sites

Different areas of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands are biologically unique and it is important not to move material between regions. As well as potentially spreading alien plant or invertebrate

species to un-invaded sites there is the potential to spread disease between colonies of seals and seabirds.

- Boot washing facilities should be cleaned and refilled for each new landing or every time personnel move between regions.
- All personnel must inspect clothing, luggage and equipment between landings and repeat cleaning procedures to minimize the risk of intra-regional transfer.
- All personnel are encouraged to check clothing and equipment for invertebrates and rodents after being on board a vessel that is not their usual base.



4.6. Additional measures for high biosecurity risk groups

Activities that involve visitors spending a large amount of time ashore, such as during science or media projects, overnight trips undertaken by mountaineering expeditions or by personnel based at King Edward Point, present an increased biosecurity risk.

Therefore, the following additional biosecurity procedures should be undertaken:

- Tents should be dry brushed inside and out to remove soil, seeds or invertebrates. If needed a damp cloth or hose should be used on heavily soiled areas. Pegs should be scraped clean and then dipped in Virkon®.
- Field clothing should be thoroughly cleaned before being used in different areas of South Georgia and/or the South Sandwich Islands. For personnel based at King Edward Point this should be done in the biosecurity facility.
- Scientific equipment should be thoroughly cleaned according to the manufacturer's instructions. For any equipment that has been in contact with wild birds or mammals or soil, cleaning protocols must involve a suitable biocide.

For particularly high-risk projects (such as some construction work, expeditions, science/monitoring in sensitive areas) a bespoke biosecurity plan is necessary. If this is required, it will be identified in the permit application process.



4.7. General measures for prevention of rodents

The only way goods and people can access South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands is by ship. As a result, a wide variety of vessels operate within the Maritime Zone (MZ). The primary risk to terrestrial biodiversity associated with vessels (as opposed to the cargo they carry) is the potential for it to harbour rodents that are subsequently transferred ashore.

The following measures apply to **ALL** vessels that operate in the SGSSI MZ:

- A valid Ship's Sanitation Certificate must be in date on entry into the Territory.
- Effective rat guards must be fitted to mooring lines when alongside at any port (Fig. 5). (NOTE: spot checks may be conducted at gateway ports).
- External doors and windows should be closed whenever possible.
- Rodent bait boxes must be carried on-board in each of the areas listed in the below table where present. This means that a vessel could require up to 6 bait boxes if each location is present and distinct.
- Rodent monitoring stations must be deployed on the vessel according to [Annex 9](#), before entering Maritime Zone (MZ). These boxes should be checked, and the results reported to the Government Officers upon entry of the SGSSI MZ.
- If rodents are discovered on board the vessel will be required to leave the MZ for remedial action and a new sanitation

inspection. GSGSSI must be satisfied that the infestation is cleared before approval to re-enter the MZ is granted.

Location	Type	Bait box
Foc'sle (mooring line locker or Bosun's locker)	Rodent entry / exit point	Y/N
Aft mooring deck	Rodent entry / exit point	Y/N
Zodiac storage ,or shelter deck	Rodent entry / exit point	Y/N
Cargo receiving areas	Rodent entry / exit point	Y/N
Dry food & provision stores	Rodent harbourage	Y/N
Waste storage areas	Rodent harbourage	Y/N

NOTE: Rodent monitoring stations are provided to all vessels and may be collected in the GSGSSI office in Stanley, prior to departure for South Georgia, on their first call of the season. Vessels which do not enter the MZ via the Falkland Islands must contact GSGSSI before departure to make necessary arrangements.



Effective rat guards should not blow off in strong wind or allow rodents opportunity to pass over/around them.

4.8. The Biosecurity Audit System

The Biosecurity Audit is a check undertaken by Government Officers, on vessels in respect of their compliance with biosecurity procedures, or more specifically the effectiveness of the procedures in place to reduce biosecurity risk.

The Biosecurity Audit is usually conducted on visitors as they leave the ship, whereby Government Officers conduct a standardised inspection of clothing, footwear and bags to check for biosecurity risks after the measures adopted by the vessel have been employed.

The audit is scored as a percentage pass rate based on a statistically viable sample size.

Pass Rate Risk Thresholds	
100	Good
95	
94	Acceptable - Improvement Required
93	
92	
91	
90	
89	
88	
87	Unacceptable - Urgent Action Required
86	
85	
84	
65	
0	



Pass Rate Risk Thresholds

Vessels with a pass rate of less than 85% are classed as unacceptable, and GSGSSI will require improvements to be made prior to the vessel's next landing. Such low scoring vessels will also be required to make first landing at Grytviken for future visits, until they have shown an improved result.

Vessels with a pass rate between 85-94% are classed as acceptable, but advice will be given to make further improvements where appropriate.

Vessels scoring pass rates of 95% or above are classed as good, and we hope that all vessels will strive to sit within this category.

All vessels should strive to achieve a 100% pass rate, and many achieve this!

Name of Vessel	Boaty Mc Cruise Face			Government of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands 	
Name of Expedition Leader	Joe Bloggs				
Date of Audit	01/11/2019				
Sample Size	100	Boot Failures 2	Clothing & Bags 1	Total Failures 3	Threshold  97%
2018/19 pass rates <85% = Unacceptable, 85-94% = Acceptable - Requiring Improvement, 95-100% Good					

Example biosecurity audit report with traffic light system

5. Shore and Harbour Facilities

There is no onshore accommodation for visitors to South Georgia. There are no public telephones or internet facilities. The only facilities for visitors ashore are at Grytviken and King Edward Point (KEP). Public toilets are only accessible when the museum complex is open at Grytviken.

5.1. Jetties

Subject to biosecurity controls, visiting yachts and tenders may seek permission to use the jetty at Grytviken (the Tijuca jetty). However, private and commercial ships are not permitted to come alongside. Use of the KEP wharf will not normally be permitted.

5.2. Water

Water is available to yachts at the Tijuca jetty at Grytviken.

5.3. Grytviken Whaling Station

The Grytviken Whaling Station has various in use and derelict buildings including the South Georgia Museum, Church and Cemetery (burial place of Sir Ernest Shackleton). This site is a focal point for visitors.

Visits to the former Grytviken whaling station are only possible following a major Government project to remove hazardous materials and make the site safe to visit. The other former whaling stations at Husvik, Stromness, Leith and Prince Olav Harbour are prohibited areas and strictly closed to public access (see Conduct Ashore).

6. Management and Safety of Visitors

6.1. Management of landings

Landings may only be made at approved landing sites (Annex 1). Permit holders must refer to their permit. The Code of Conduct Whilst Ashore and the Wildlife Protection Guidelines below, must be strictly followed at all times.

In addition, Visit Permit Holders on IAATO vessels must ensure their staff, crew and visitors adhere to IAATO guidelines and bylaws.

It is the responsibility of Visit Permit Holders to ensure that all personnel on board the vessel including staff and crew are fully briefed and always adhere to current visit permit conditions, including Codes of Conduct and Visitor Site Guides. Failure to do so could result in a permit being immediately revoked, suspended or alterations made to the conditions of a permit (including the itinerary of a visit) and may preclude the possibility of, or place restrictions on, future permitting.

Visitor Site Guides will normally be provided to permit holders on USB sticks in advance of their visit or on arrival at Grytviken. These may also be downloaded from the GSGSSI website www.gov.gs or on Dropbox <https://bit.ly/3nFfmvh>

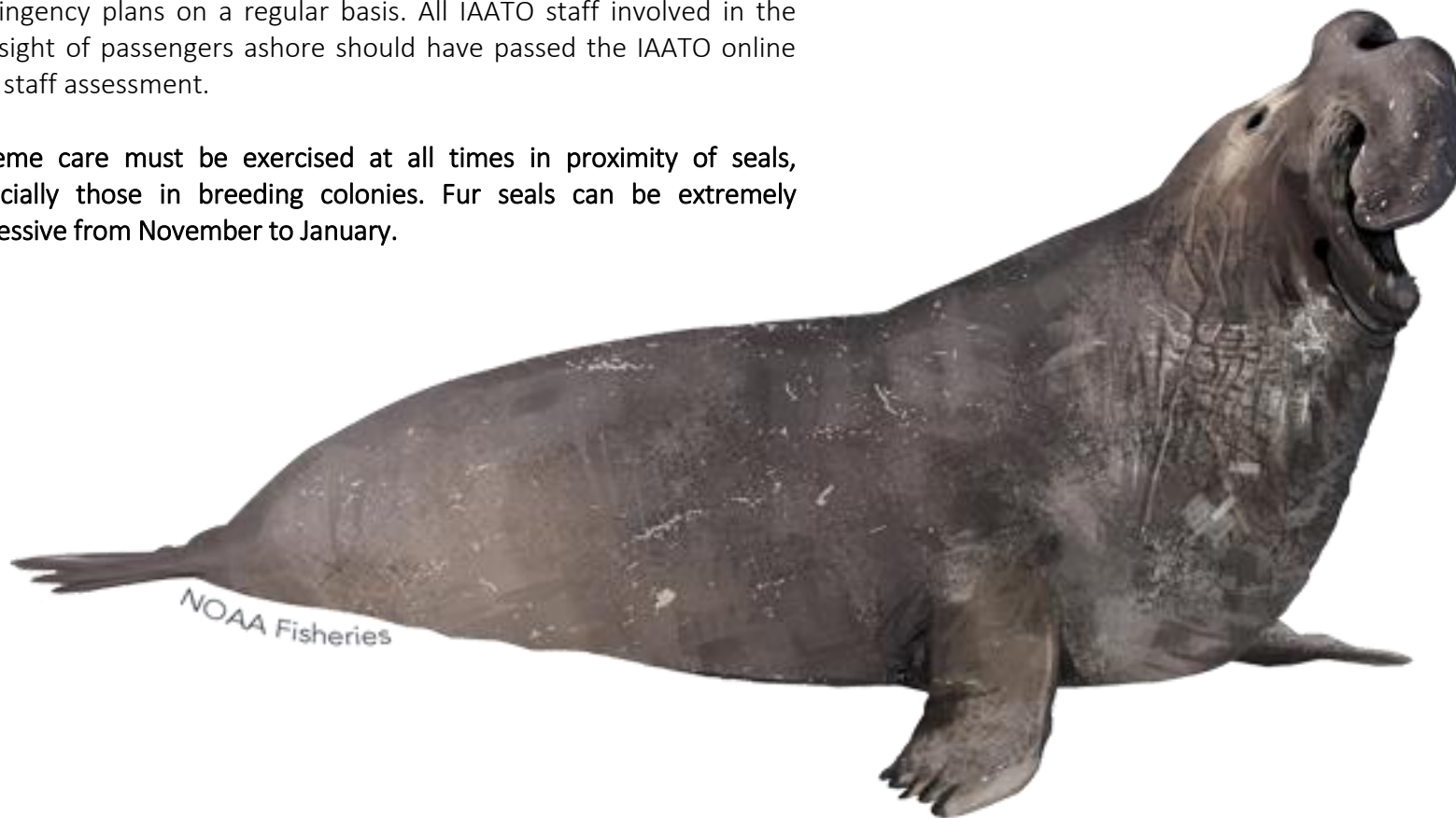
No overnight stays ashore are permitted, except by authorised expeditions. There are several refuge huts located in South Georgia, which are for emergency use only. Any use of the huts and their contents must be reported immediately to the Government Officer, who can arrange replenishment. Huts must be kept securely fastened

at all times to prevent entry by wildlife and reduce damage from the elements. GSGSSI accepts no liability arising from their use and remind you that they are only for emergency use.

All cruise ship and charter vessel shore parties should stay in radio contact with the ship and have with them appropriate medical and emergency equipment and trained and experienced staff. Rapidly deteriorating weather or sea conditions may, for example, make return to the ship hazardous and necessitate a longer stay ashore than planned.

Vessel operators and charterers should review all major incident and contingency plans on a regular basis. All IAATO staff involved in the oversight of passengers ashore should have passed the IAATO online field staff assessment.

Extreme care must be exercised at all times in proximity of seals, especially those in breeding colonies. Fur seals can be extremely aggressive from November to January.



6.2. Prohibited Areas

It is strictly forbidden to approach within 200m of the old whaling stations at Leith, [Stromness*](#), Husvik and Prince Olav Harbour. This includes approach from the sea and the use of old jetties at these stations is therefore prohibited. The buildings and jetties are in a highly dangerous state of disrepair and there is a high risk of exposure to airborne asbestos and flying debris.

*Check [Stromness site management plan](#) for site specific details regarding the exclusion zone.

Prohibited Areas legislation (2013) makes it an offence to enter these areas without permission. Visit permit holders and visitors must refer to this legislation (available on the GSGSSI website) and to the maps attached to the Order if in any doubt about the demarcation of these areas.

6.3. Unexploded ordnance

Unexploded ordnance from the 1982 conflict and subsequent military exercises may be found on South Georgia. Visitors finding any item of unexploded ordnance or suspect item should carry out the following procedure:

1. **DO NOT TOUCH!**
2. Note its position and place a marker nearby; a GPS plot is ideal.
3. Make a note of its size, shape, colour, markings, condition and quantity, if possible take a digital photo.
4. Inform the Government Officer as soon as possible.

7. Code of Conduct Whilst Ashore

- Visitors must know their capabilities and the dangers posed by South Georgia's environment, and act accordingly. Plan activities with safety in mind at all times.
- Visitors should take note of, and act on, the advice and instructions from leaders and staff. Do not stray from the group.
- Be prepared for severe and changeable weather. Ensure that equipment and clothing are of sufficient strength and quality to withstand Antarctic conditions. South Georgia's weather is unpredictable, when ashore be prepared for the worst, however pleasant it may seem when setting out.
- Do not walk on to glaciers or snowfields without proper equipment and experience. Surface conditions are constantly changing, particularly in the present period of glacial retreat.
- Avoid walking on fragile vegetation; a footprint on a moss bank may remain there a long time. Trampling of vegetation, especially in wet and peaty soils, can cause significant erosion over time. Moss beds and the margins of streams and lakes are particularly fragile.
- Do not collect anything. This includes shells, stones, plants, skulls, bones, teeth and eggs. No items or scientific specimens may be removed from South Georgia without an export permit from GSGSSI. Under the Wildlife and Protected Areas Ordinance the removal of any item without a permit is an offence.
- Be careful when taking photographs or filming. Never disturb plants or animals to get better pictures. Do not use flash photography for animal photographs. A respectful distance from wildlife should be maintained between you and the animal, including the use of 'selfie sticks' and other equipment.

- Always give wildlife the right of way (see wildlife protection guidelines).
- Firearms must not be brought into South Georgia.
- Remove all rubbish.
- Do not pollute lakes or streams.
- Do not remove, disturb or destroy any historical artefacts.
- Do not paint or engrave names or graffiti on rocks or buildings; or deface or vandalise any field huts or other structures.
- Avoid marked sites where scientific experiments are being conducted and do not disturb any scientific equipment.
- Do not smoke. Do not light campfires.

8. Wildlife Protection Guidelines

It is the responsibility of everyone to minimise their personal impact on the environment by observing the following guidelines. The guidelines are legally enforced through the Wildlife and Protected Areas Ordinance (2011, as amended). In addition, IAATO staff must ensure that IAATO codes of conduct are adhered to.

- Do not disturb mammals or birds and always maintain a respectful distance.
- Do not use vessels, small boats, or other means of transport in ways that disturb wildlife, whether at sea or on land.
- Stay on the edge of animal groups, approaching slowly and quietly. Do not use flash photography. Avoid surrounding the groups. Back-off immediately if mammals or birds show any sign of being disturbed. If animals are responding to your presence, you are too close.
- Never disturb territorial seals, or seals in breeding colonies to effect a landing, or cause disturbance by cruising offshore in close proximity.
- Do not offer food to any animal. This avoids animals becoming dependent on un-natural food sources, prevents the spread of avian diseases and protects visitors from potential injury.
- Rigorously adhere to biosecurity measures (see section 4 and separate Biosecurity Handbook).
- Be alert whilst ashore, particularly in tussac grass. Take care to avoid stumbling inadvertently upon a fur seal or a nesting bird, or causing damage to seabird burrows, both in tussac and on

scree. Return to the shore if a high density of burrows is encountered.

- Do not touch animals. This may cause substantial stress and disturbance, and may jeopardize the bond between parent and offspring and lead to an aggressive response from the animal.
- The use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), (also known as drones and quadcopters) for recreational purposes is not permitted. UAVs can only be operated, if permitted in advance by GSGSSI (Regulated Activity Permit for approved use in support of either science or media).

The Wildlife and Protected Areas Ordinance (2011) is available online at www.gov.gs. Failure to comply with Wildlife Protection Guidelines and Biosecurity Protocols could result in prosecution for the individual(s) involved.

Bird Strike: It is important that we collect accurate and complete data on bird strikes. The information collected is not used to penalise the reporting vessel, but will help us better understand the issue and develop appropriate mitigation measures. It is an infringement of your Visit Permit not to report bird strikes. **All bird strikes (including birds released unharmed) must be recorded and reported in the GSGSSI Bird Strike Proforma emailed to the Government Officers each time a bird strike occurs.**



This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)

Part 3 – After Your Visit

9. Departing from South Georgia

All vessels should notify the Government Officer at King Edward Point of their departure from South Georgia (ideally by email).

A Post Visit Report form should be completed and returned to GSGSSI by email to admin@gov.gs & allison.kean@gov.gs within 30 days of departing South Georgia. This can be downloaded from the GSGSSI website.

Non-IAATO vessels:

Please complete the Post Visit Report provided for you in Excel spreadsheet format. All columns must be completed.

IAATO member vessels:

Once you have finished entering your IAATO Post Visit Report onto the IAATO website you will need to convert to the GSGSSI Post Visit Report format. Information regarding how to convert the Post Visit Report has been sent out by IAATO, however please see below information in case this is helpful.

To convert the IAATO Post Visit Report form to the GSGSSI Post Visit Report format:

- Complete the IAATO PVR form and upload to IAATO database/website

- Use IAATO tool to download relevant South Georgia data to input into the GSGSSI PVR
- Email completed GSGSSI PVR to: allison.kean@gov.gs and admin@gov.gs



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Annex 1

LIST OF APPROVED VISITOR SITES

This List details the Approved Visitor Sites on South Georgia. The position of each visitor site is shown on the accompanying map. There are some “unofficial place-names” in current local usage and these are indicated with quotation marks in the text.

When filling out the 'Intended Itinerary' section of the Visitor Application Form, correct names and precise locations of intended landing sites are required. Include all possible secondary (alternative) sites that may be visited, and also any Extended Walks. Approved sites where no landings are permitted and activities are limited to inshore small-boat / Zodiac cruising and / or ship cruises must also be listed and the site details included (stating “No Landing”).

Similarly, when completing the Post-Visit Report, use the List to correctly identify the sites visited for each activity undertaken.

Note that the List does not include the place-names of additional anchorages and landing sites used by specially permitted expeditions, or of geographic areas where mountaineering and scientific research activities may occur. However, these sites and their associated activities are to be listed on the Application Form and Post-Visit Report, using place-names given on the British Admiralty Marine Charts and/or the BAS 2017 map to describe the principal geographic features visited, and if appropriate, the site's latitude and longitude.

General area names such as Cooper bay, Bay of Isles, King Haakon Bay, Royal Bay, Fortuna Bay, and Possession Bay contain more than one landing site. You must use the specific landing site names rather than general names. For example:

Bay of Isles:	Prion Island, Salisbury Plain, Rosita Harbour
Possession Bay:	Possession Bay Brighton Beach, Possession Bay Brown Pt, Prince Olav Harbour
King Haakon Bay:	Peggotty Bluff, Cape Rosa

Fortuna Bay:	Whistle Cove, Anchorage Bay, Shackleton Walk
Royal Bay:	Moltke Harbour, Little Moltke Harbour, Koppen Point, Royal Bay kings, Royal Bay macaronis.
Cooper Bay	Cooper Bay Centre Cove, Cooper Bay Albatross Cove, Cooper Bay macaronis, Cooper Bay Main Beach, Cooper Bay Chinstraps (<i>note Cooper Bay Chinstraps is currently closed</i>)

Note also that Drygalski Fjord does not include Larsen Harbour (neither of which are landing sites).

The general name may be used for non-landing activities such as ship or small boat cruises.

Visits to Prion Island and Cape Rosa are restricted and subject to the conditions of the respective Site Visitor Management Plans

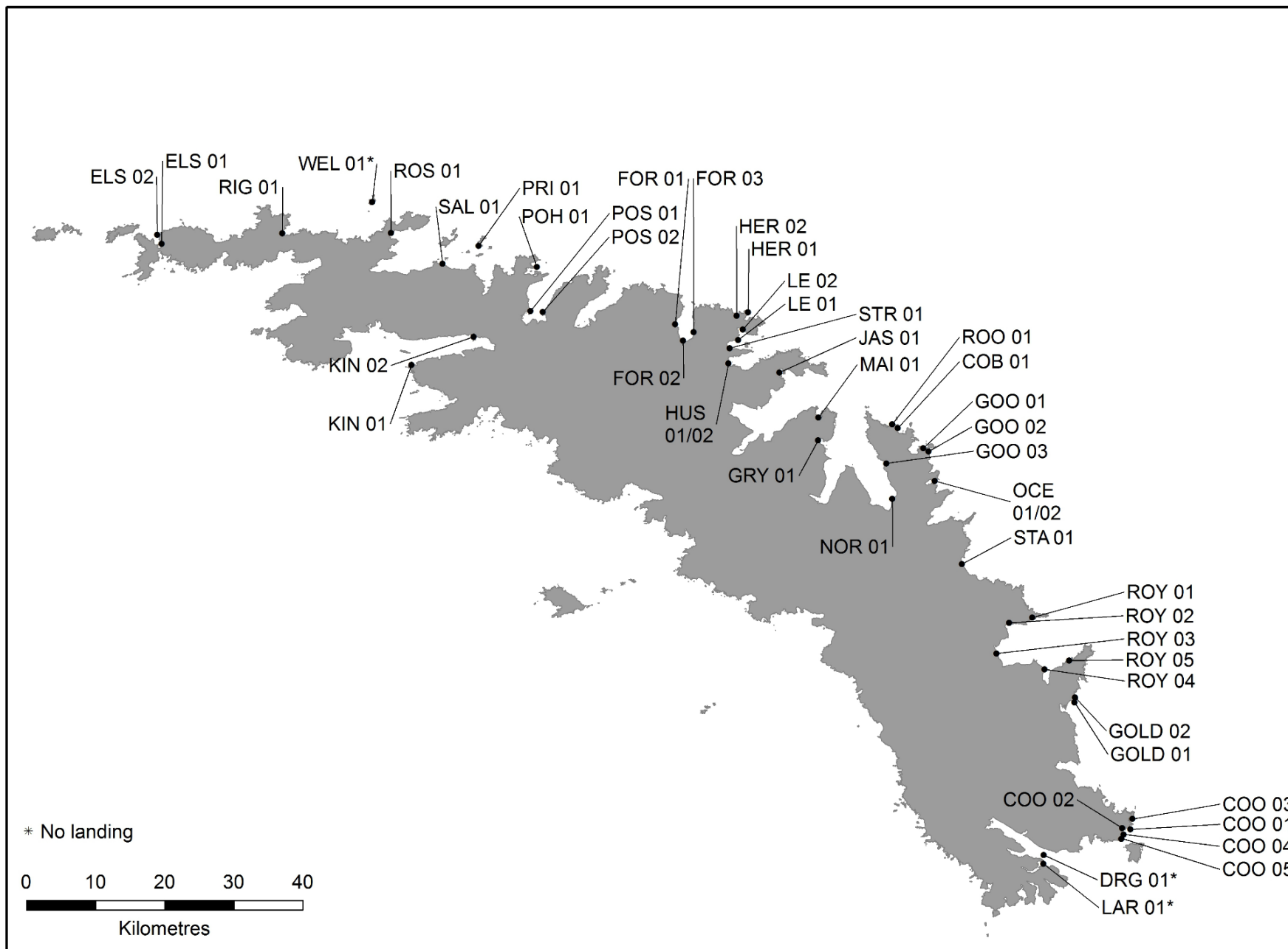
LIST OF APPROVED VISITOR SITES AT SOUTH GEORGIA

Sites marked (*) are appropriate for Category 2 vessel landings (more than 200 pax on board)

SITE CODE	SITE PLACE-NAME	LANDING SITE DESCRIPTION
COB01	Cobblers Cove	N shore of Cobblers Cove
COO01	Cooper Bay centre cove	Beach of the centre cove of 3 coves comprising Cooper Bay
COO02	Cooper Bay "Albatross Cove"	Beach of E'most of the 3 coves in Cooper Bay
COO03	Cooper Bay macaronis	Small beach lying between the macaroni landing beach and "Albatross Cove"
COO04	Cooper Bay main beach	Beach of W'most and largest of 3 coves in Cooper Bay
COO05	Cooper Bay chinstraps	Beach in front of chinstrap colony close W of Cooper Bay (site closed at present)
DRG01	Drygalski Fjord	(no landing)
ELS01	Elsehul Inner Bay or Undine Hbr	Main beach below trytops
ELS02	Elsehul	(Outer bay, no landing)
FOR01	Fortuna Bay Anchorage Bay	W shore of Fortuna Bay, N of Perruque Point
FOR02	Fortuna Bay Whistle Cove kings*	Head of Fortuna Bay, at W end of main beach near King Penguin colony
FOR03	Fortuna Bay Shackleton Walk	E shore of Fortuna Bay, close S of Hodson Point, for Shackleton Walk to Stromness
GOD01	Godthul	Beach below old whaling shore depot ruins
GOD02	Godthul walk	Beach at whaling shore depot for walk in Godthul to gentoos, lake and ridge
GOD03	Sandebugten Walk	Beach at Sandebugten for walk across Reindeer Valley to Godthul
GOL01	Gold Harbour	Beach at Gold Harbour in vicinity of King Penguin colony
GOL02	Gold Harbour Walk	Beach at Gold Harbour for walk to cliffs above Gold Head
GRY01	Grytviken*	Beaches between cemetery and Museum also including King Edward Point
HER01	Hercules Bay macaronis	N shore of Hercules Bay near Hercules Point, near macaroni landing site
HER02	Hercules Bay waterfall	Head of Hercules Bay on small beach near waterfall
HUS01	Husvik	Shore 200m SE of whaling station
HUS02	Olsen Valley Walk	Extended walk from Olsen beach to Carlita Bay (site closed at present)

LIST OF APPROVED VISITOR SITES AT SOUTH GEORGIA continued, page 2

SITE CODE	SITE PLACE-NAME	LANDING SITE DESCRIPTION
JAS01	Jason Harbour	Beach close to N of Hut Point and hut
KIN01	Cape Rosa	S shore of King Haakon Bay on small beach in Cave Cove close to E of Cape Rosa
KIN02	Peggotty Bluff	N shore of King Haakon Bay on beach close to Peggotty Bluff
LAR01	Larsen Harbour	(no landing)
LEI01	Leith Harbour Walk	Small beach on N shore of Stromness Harbour for walk to Leith Harbour
LEI02	Leith Harbour	Beach in front of football field 200 m S of whaling station
MAI01	Maiviken Walk	Beach at Grytviken for walk across Bore Valley to Poa Cove in Maiviken
NOR01	Nordenskjold Glacier	E shore of Cumberland East Bay near Nordenskjold Glacier and Sorling Valley
OCE01	Ocean Harbour	Beach at head of Ocean Harbour in front of whaling station ruins
OCE02	Ocean Harbour Walk	Ocean Harbour to Sorling Valley walk
POH01	Prince Olav Harbour	Beach 200 m from whaling station
POS01	Possession Bay Brighton Beach	W shore of Possession Bay on Brighton Beach, S of Purvis Glacier
POS02	Possession Bay Brown Point	E shore of Possession Bay on large beach N of Brown Point
PRI01	Prion Island	Main beach, E coast, proceed directly to boardwalk (closed 20 Nov – 7 Jan inclusive) (CLOSED 2022/23 Season)
RIG01	Right Whale Bay	Binder Beach in vicinity of King Penguin colony
ROO01	Rookery Point Walk	N shore of Cobblers Cove for walk to Rookery Point macaroni colony
ROS01	Rosita Harbour	Beach at head of Rosita Harbour in Bay of Isles
ROY01	Royal Bay Koppen Point	N shore of Royal Bay on rocky shore below the ruins of the German 1882-83 station
ROY02	Moltke Harbour *	N shore of Royal Bay on beach at Moltke Harbour
ROY03	Little Moltke Harbour	N shore of Royal Bay on beach at Little Moltke Harbour adjacent to Ross Glacier
ROY04	Royal Bay kings	S shore of Royal Bay on beach at W entrance point of "Brisbane Bay" in front of the Weddell Glacier, close to King Penguin colony (site often referred to as Will Point)
ROY05	Royal Bay macaronis	S shore of Royal Bay on small beach close to macaroni colony, 5 km W of Cape Charlotte
SAL01	Salisbury Plain*	Beach in front of conspicuous tussac-covered bluff adjacent to King Penguin colony
STA01	St Andrews Bay*	Beach in vicinity of the King Penguin colony
STR01	Stromness*	Beach 200 m N of whaling station including walk up Shackleton Valley to waterfall.
WEL01	Welcome Islands	(no landing)



Annex 2 Prohibited Areas

Prohibited Whaling Station Areas

In accordance with Prohibited Areas Ordinance 2010 and the Prohibited Areas Order 2013, Prohibited Areas have been declared around the whaling stations at Husvik, Stromness, Leith, and Prince Olav Harbours.

This is necessary to protect persons from danger to their health and safety, and to protect the heritage of the areas.

It is an offence to enter these areas, without permission of the Commissioner, except for a person aboard any vessel entering any area of sea within these closed areas due to stress of weather or by reason of Force Majeure.

The areas include the areas of sea, and the jetties shown on the plans.

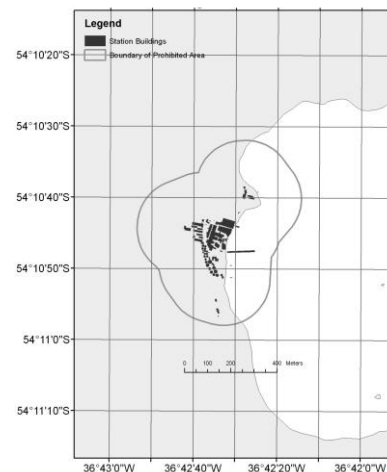
In particular note that the following areas are within the prohibited areas and access is not permitted:

- All jetties at all four stations
- Both cemeteries and the football pitch at Leith Harbour
- Stromness cemetery
- The coastal walk into Stromness from Husvik

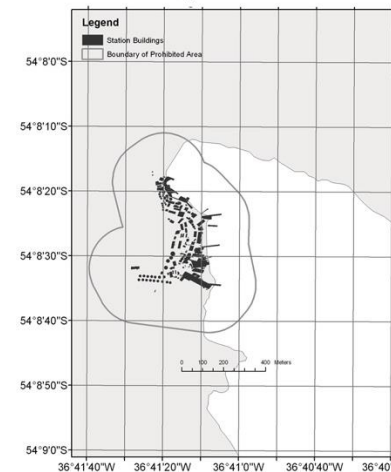
Boundaries are partially marked with signposts around the main approach routes. Visitors must ensure that they stay outside the areas marked on the plans.

Visitors should refer to the Prohibited Areas Ordinance 2010 and Prohibited Areas Order 2010. A copy of the Ordinance is available in South Georgia from the Government Officer at King Edward Point and may be downloaded at www.gov.gs

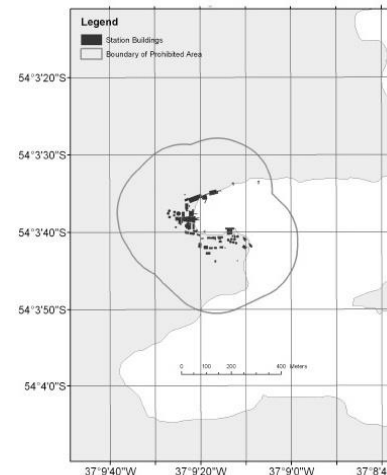
Husvik Whaling Station Prohibited Area



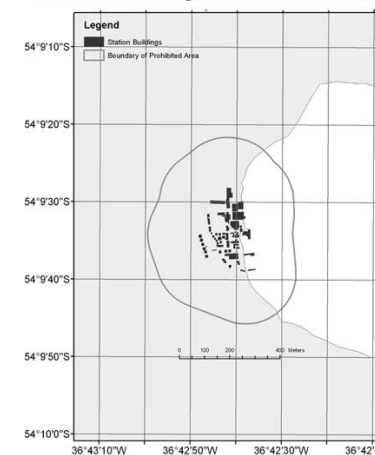
Leith Whaling Station Prohibited Area



Prince Olav Whaling Station Prohibited Area



Stromness Whaling Station Prohibited Area



At Stromness the northern boundary limit of the exclusion zone is less than 200m subject to the following conditions:

(a) Visitors are only permitted to land at the demarcated northern boundary of the safety exclusion zone at the approved Stromness landing site in the absence of wind from the southwest (from the direction of the station buildings); and

(b) The approved landing site is only to be used for landing and embarking and visitors must otherwise comply with the usual 200 metre exclusion zone.

All other landings must take place at the mouth of the stream (or further to the north of the approved site).

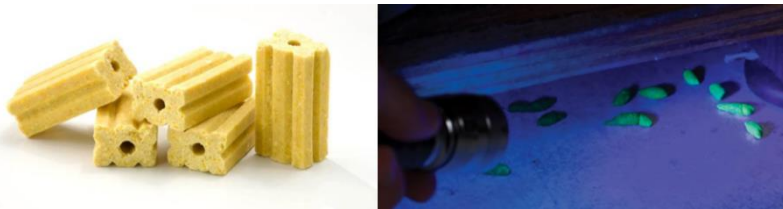
Annex 3

Number and placement of rodent bait boxes on vessels

We are switching from traditional toxic rodent bait to a non-toxic formulation. The non-toxic bait is highly palatable to rats and mice. It is advantageous as it avoids the risk of non-target mortality, reduces the chance that animals become 'bait-shy'/de-sensitised to toxic bait if it is needed and reduces the amount of harmful toxins that could end up in the environment.

It is a safer and more effective method for monitoring however, **it should be noted that non-toxic bait will only indicate the presence of rodents and cannot be used to deal with a rodent problem.** The aim of monitoring is not to eliminate a rodent infestation. Monitoring tools are only there to tell us if there is an issue – if a vessel has signs of rodents on board, further additional measures will be agreed with GSGSSI to manage the problem.

Minimising the risk of rodents getting on board is essential, and includes the use of well-fitting rodent guards to mooring lines at gateway ports prior to arrival in SGSSI.



The new non-toxic bait is yellow and has an ingredient which fluoresces under ultraviolet light; not only does this better show crumbs of bait, but also stains rodent faeces and urine so they may be more easily detected.

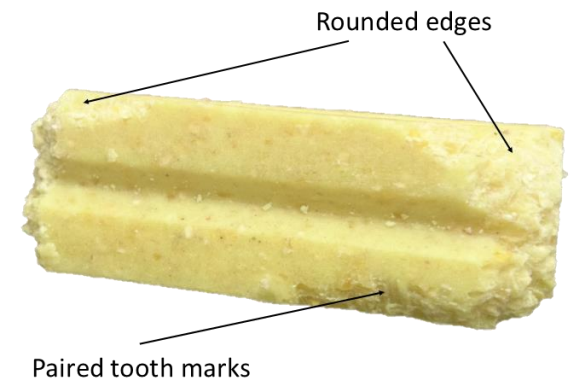
What to Do

You will be provided with a copy of this document along with the pre-baited boxes or stations and a key to open them with. The boxes should be deployed as soon as possible (according to the instructions overleaf), and at least 24 hours prior to entering the SGSSI Maritime Zone. The boxes should remain in board throughout your visit to South Georgia, and for vessels which will return to South Georgia again, should remain in place until the next visit.

On entry to the Maritime Zone you will be asked to declare if your vessel is rodent-free. To do that, you must first check all the bait stations and look to see if the bait has been nibbled or damaged; if it has you must report it. The yellow non-toxic bait is perfectly safe to handle. You should also check to see if there are any other signs of rodents on board such as chewed food packaging or droppings in the galley or waste storage area. On arrival to Cumberland Bay, Government Officers will check the bait stations again.

What to Look For

Check the bait block for any signs of chew marks; it should have fairly crisp edges; if it has become rounded something may have chewed it. Rodents may leave paired grooves or tooth marks in the surface of the bait. Look for other rodent signs nearby, such as faeces and chewed food, packaging and wood.





The picture (left) shows the relative size and shape of rat and mouse faeces, (right) shows a non-toxic block that has been nibbled by mice. Rats will leave heavier chew marks and take more (or all) of the bait.

A number of discrete areas on vessels are more favourable to rodents for entry, exit or to live should they become established on board. These areas should be the focus of monitoring.

Rodent monitoring stations should be placed in quiet, sheltered areas, and fixed where necessary to prevent movement in heavy seas. Stations should not be placed on deck where they will get drenched by breaking seas.

Table 1 Locations of Rodent Monitoring Stations (for vessels LOA >24 metres)

Location	Type
1 Foc'sle (mooring line locker or Bosun's locker)	Rodent entry / exit point
2 Aft mooring deck	Rodent entry / exit point
3 Zodiac storage or shelter deck	Rodent entry / exit point
4 Cargo receiving areas	Rodent entry / exit point
5 Dry food & provision stores	Rodent harbourage
6 Waste storage areas	Rodent harbourage

Vessels with a load line length of more than 24 metres:

Rodent monitoring stations should be placed in each of the areas described in Table 1 where those areas exist, such that a vessel may have up to a maximum of 6 rodent monitoring stations. Note that some vessels will not have all of these distinct areas, and will require fewer bait boxes.

Yachts less than 24 metres LOA:

Yachts should place 1 rodent monitoring station inside the vessel in an area with suitable conditions for rodents, and 1 rodent monitoring station on a sheltered area of deck while at anchor or alongside.

Rodent monitoring stations can be collected from the GSGSSI offices in Stanley, Falkland Islands, prior to departure for South Georgia.

If the vessel will not be calling in the Falklands prior to landing in South Georgia, it is the responsibility of the vessel to ensure that alternative rodent monitoring stations are in place, and that these are acceptable to GSGSSI.

If you need to source your own bait boxes and bait, you must use solid bait blocks, ideally non-toxic like ours- Detex (<https://www.belllabs.com/bell-labs/product/us/pest-control/detex-with-lumitrack>), otherwise traditional toxic solid wax bait blocks are acceptable but must be used according to manufacturer's safety instructions. Loose bait such as pellets or grains are unsuitable as they will not readily show signs of disturbance by rodents.



SOLID WAX TOXIC BAIT BLOCKS (acceptable alternative)

LOOSE BAIT PELLETS (unacceptable).

Biosecurity Checklist

5 STEPS TO PROTECT

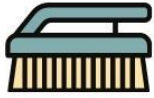


1.) CHECK

Check your boots, outdoor clothing and equipment before and after every landing.

2.) CLEAN

Clean to remove seeds, soil, insects & dirt.



3.) DIP

Use the disinfectant boot dips before and after every landing.

4.) DRY

After dipping, let the disinfectant dry on.



5.) CHECK AGAIN

Just to be sure, check again before going ashore..



www.gov.gs/biosecurity



SOIL & FAECES



DISEASES & MICROORGANISMS



SEEDS & SPORES



INVERTEBRATES & VERTEBRATES



1.) CHECK

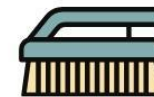
Check your boots, outdoor clothing and equipment before and after every landing. Pay special attention to boot treads, velcro, mesh, bags & pockets.

- **BOOTS**
- **WALKING TROUSERS**
- **JACKETS**
- **BACKPACKS**
- **WALKING POLES**
- **TRIPODS**
- **CAMERA BAGS**
- **EQUIPMENT**



2.) CLEAN

Clean to remove seeds, soil, insects & dirt. Tweezers, scrubbing brushes and a vacuum cleaner will help - see over.



3.) DIP

The disinfectant boot dip won't kill seeds or insects, but it will help remove microorganisms and diseases which may harm wildlife.



4.) DRY

Disinfectant dips work much more effectively when they dry on. That's why it's important to do the checks before AND AFTER, every landing.



5.) CHECK AGAIN

Use the buddy system to help you make one final check before you leave the vessel.



THANK YOU!

By undertaking thorough biosecurity, you have played your part in protecting the environment.

VELCRO



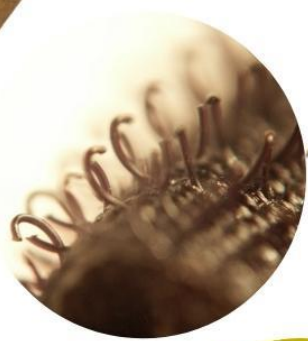
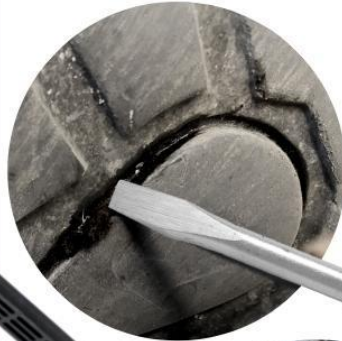
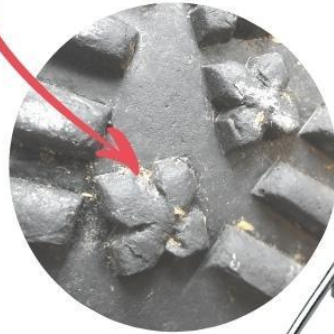
The tiny hooks in Velcro trap seeds and dirt. A stiff scrubbing brush is ideal for cleaning.



BOOTS



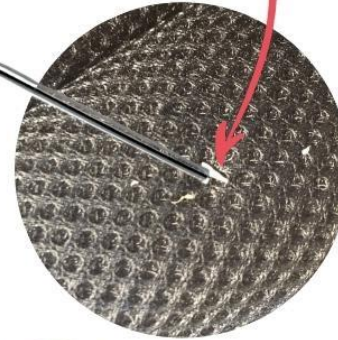
Boot soles trap dirt. A screwdriver or bent paperclip helps remove stubborn dirt, a scrubbing brush will remove the rest.



MESH



A bent paperclip or a pair of tweezers will help you pick out the seeds and organic material which gets trapped in the mesh of backpacks.



BAGS & POCKETS



A vacuum cleaner is the easiest way to clean pockets, backpacks and other hard to reach places.

