

CONTRACT

CONTRACT IN RELATION TO THE PROVISION OF GARRISON AND WELFARE
SERVICES ON THE REPUBLIC OF NAURU

Commonwealth of Australia represented by the Department of Immigration
and Border Protection
ABN 33 380 054 835

Canstruct International Pty Ltd
ACN 603 088 151 ABN 16 603 088 151

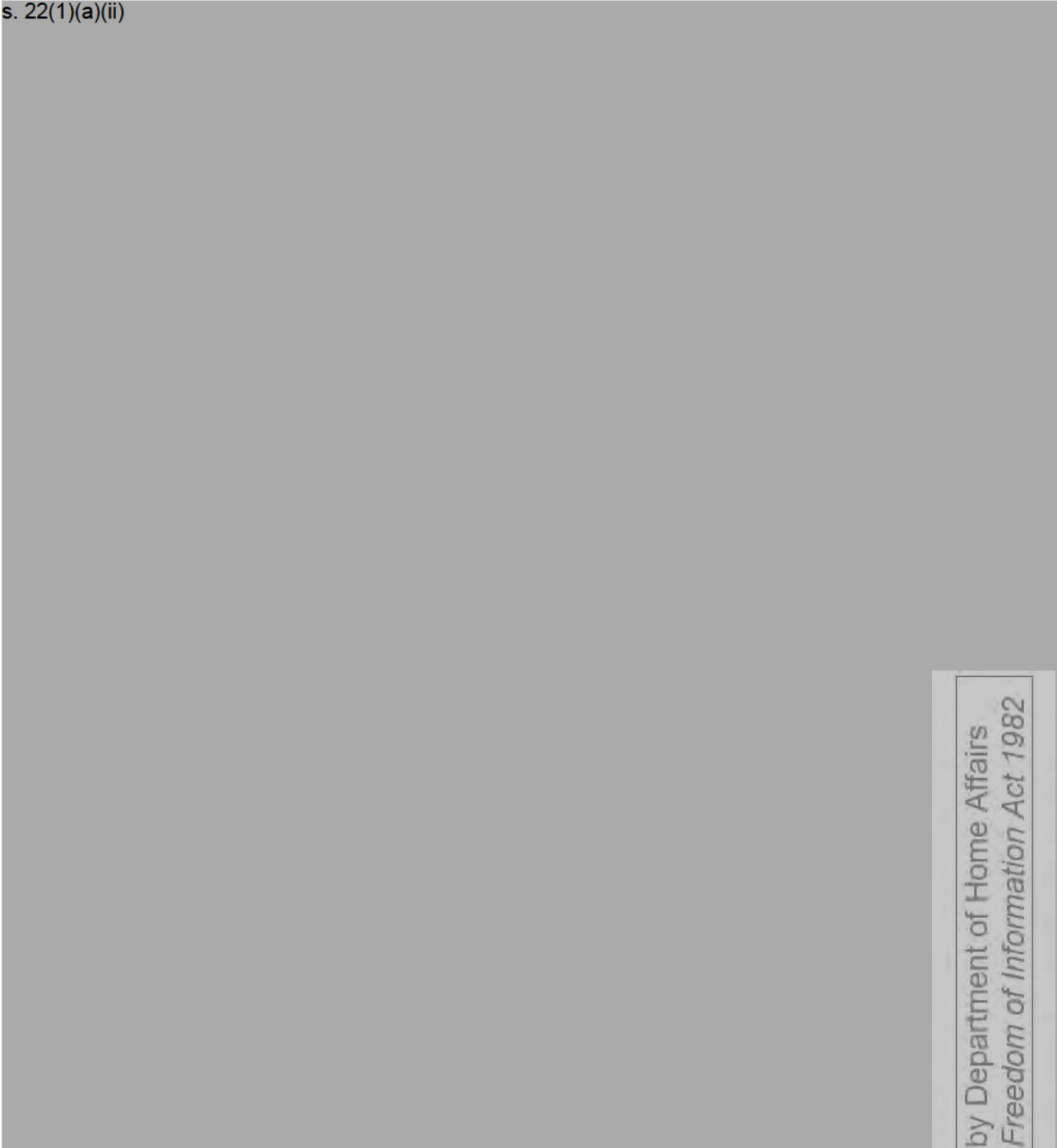


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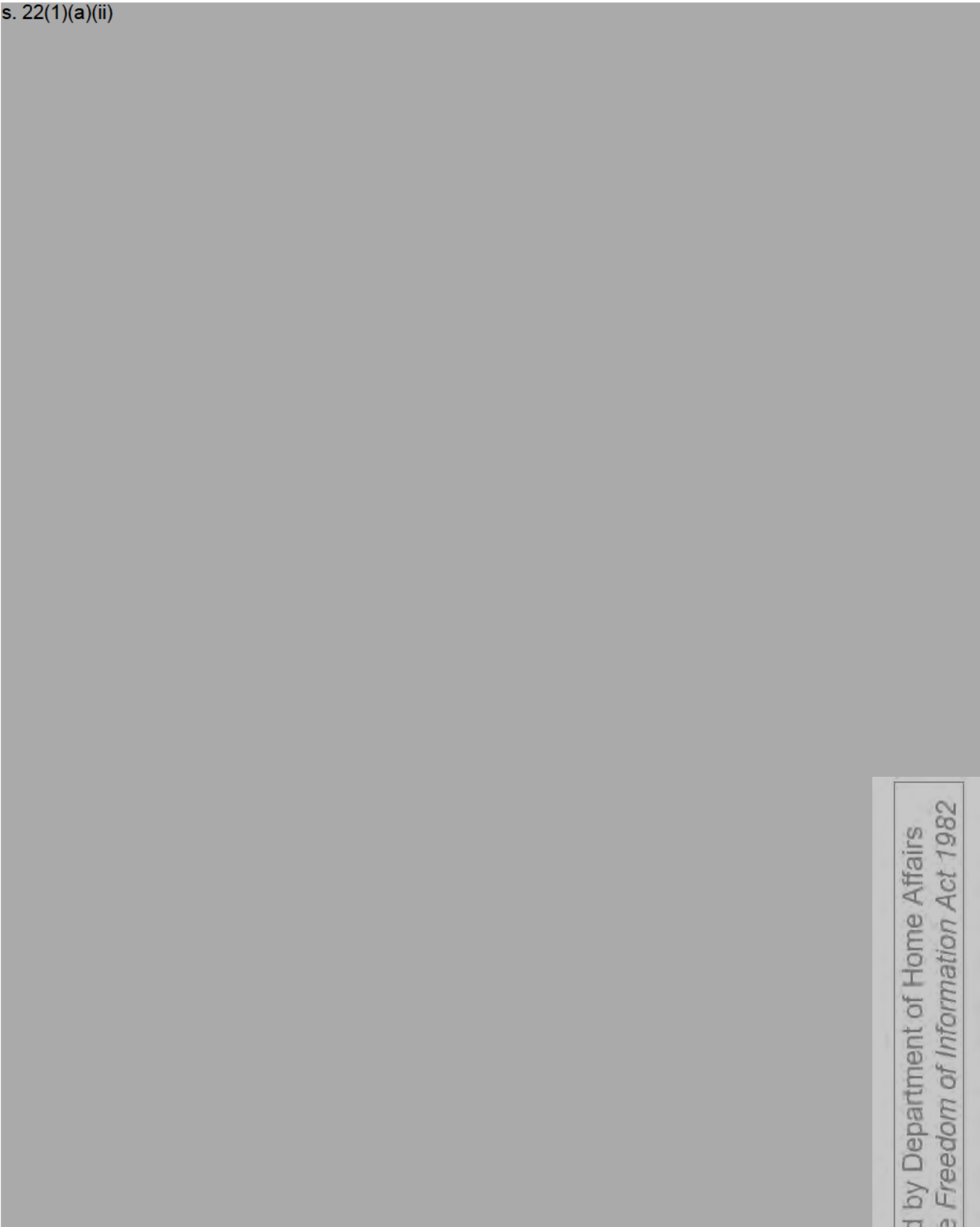
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Schedule 1 Statement of Work

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CONTRACT**CONTRACT IN RELATION TO THE PROVISION OF GARRISON AND WELFARE SERVICES ON THE REPUBLIC OF NAURU****Date**

This Contract is made on 31 October 2017.

Parties

This Contract is made between and binds the following parties:

1. **Commonwealth of Australia represented by the Department of Immigration and Border Protection** ABN 33 380 054 835
6 Chan Street, Belconnen, Australian Capital Territory, 2617
(the Department)
2. **Canstruct International Pty Ltd** ACN 603 088 151 ABN 16 603 088 151 a company duly incorporated under the law of Australia and registered as a foreign corporation in the Republic of Nauru with its registered address in Australia being Level 34, 32 Turbot Street, Brisbane, Queensland, 4000
(the Service Provider)

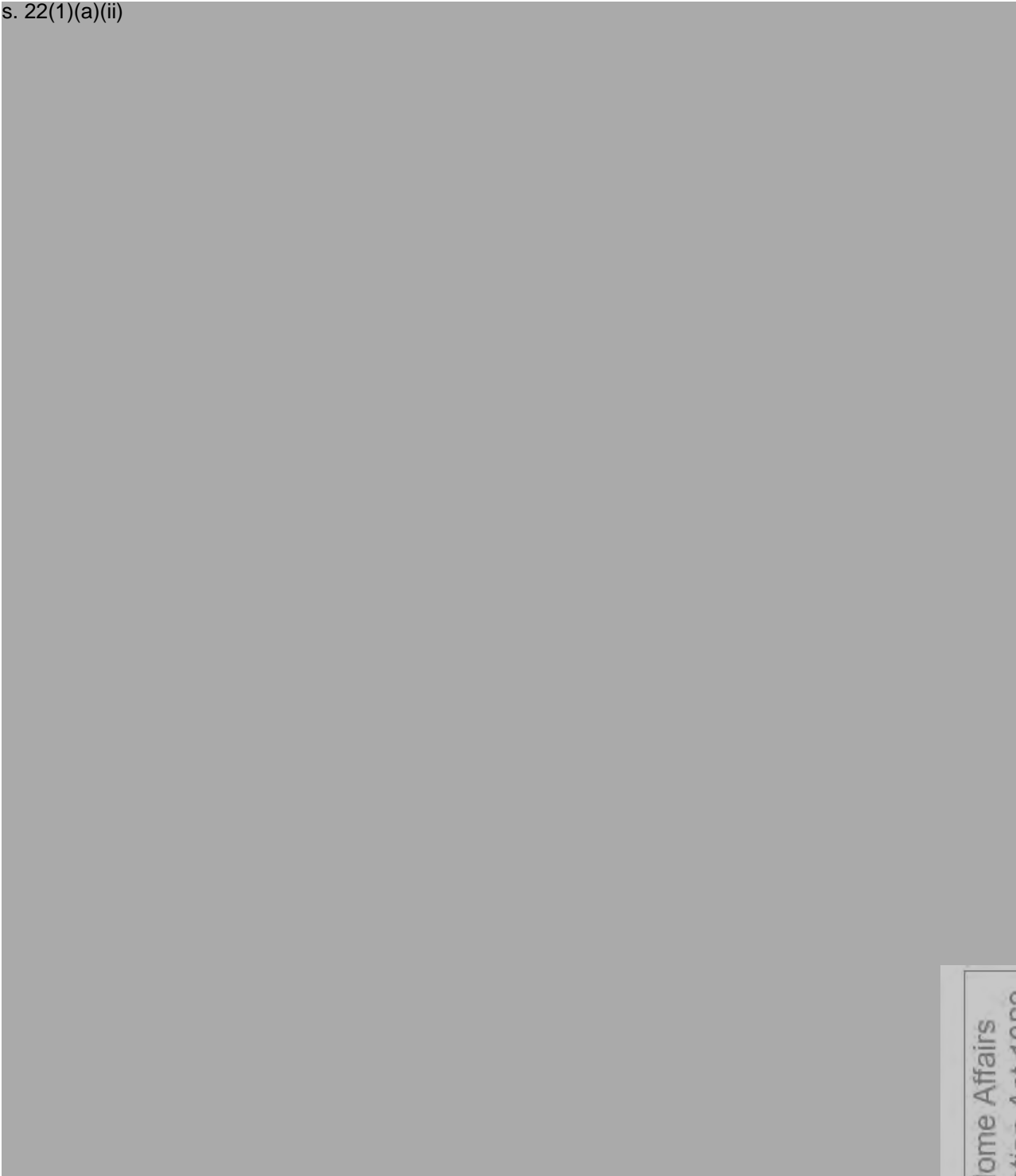
Recitals

- A. The Department wishes to obtain the following services from the Service Provider:
 - a) Welfare services for Residents and Refugees located on the Republic of Nauru;
 - b) Garrison services for Sites occupied by Residents and Refugees on the Republic of Nauru; and
 - c) Garrison and accommodation management services for Sites occupied by Personnel on the Republic of Nauru.
- B. The Department and the Service Provider entered into a letter of intent on 28 September 2017 to enable the Service Provider to commence transition activities prior to the Execution Date (the **Letter of Intent**).
- C. The parties have agreed that the Service Provider will perform the Services for the Department on the terms and conditions set out in this Contract, and this includes all Services performed by the Service Provider in accordance with the Letter of Intent.

SCHEDULE 1 STATEMENT OF WORK

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4.4. Vermin and pest control

- 4.4.1. The Service Provider is required to develop and implement a vermin and pest control plan in accordance with this Schedule 1, that:
- a) is based on Australian Pest Controllers Association best practice;
 - b) is compliant with all applicable Law; and
 - c) includes measures that will be required to be taken to prevent or eradicate vermin or pest infestations (including mosquitoes, vector, fleas, bed bugs, poisonous animals such as snakes and spiders, rats, mice and other rodents), such as:

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- i. environmental and habitat measures to disrupt breeding and life-cycles;
- ii. low level chemical measures such as localised dusting and misting; and
- iii. the scope of the measures to be implemented and the frequency.

4.5. Menen Hotel Vector Control

- 4.5.1. The Service Provider is required to develop and implement a vermin and pest control plan for the Menen Hotel Site. This vector control will include:
- a) vector control residual barrier treatment (external vegetation and structures) at least once per month;
 - b) weekly mosquito monitoring using sweep nets and light traps prior to the residual barrier treatment being applied;
 - c) supply sufficient quantity of Biflex aquamax insecticide; and
 - d) application of a residual insecticide to areas of vegetation surrounding the buildings themselves is the main treatment component to effectively control mosquitoes in a residential situation.

4.6. Community Resource Centre (CRC) Vector Control

- 4.6.1. The Service Provider is required to conduct residual barrier treatment (external vegetation and structures) at least once per month at the CRC on Nauru. This will include application of a residual insecticide via backpack power misters to areas of vegetation surrounding the CRC.

4.7. Disruption and health implications of vermin or pest control activities

- 4.7.1. The Service Provider is required to, to the extent possible having regard to the available infrastructure and facilities, avoid exposing any person to hazards caused by vermin and pest control activities and will be required to minimise disturbance to Residents caused by vermin and pest control activities by implementing measures, including:
- a) coordinating vermin and pest control activities with the daily routine of Residents;
 - b) preventing Residents from accessing areas that are being treated with hazardous chemicals; and
 - c) consulting with the Department before commencing any pest or vermin control activities that will significantly disrupt daily activities in a Site.

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6.5. Vermin and pest control

6.5.1. The Service Provider will develop and implement a Vermin and Pest Control Plan that:

- a) Includes Settlement Sites and Other Settlement Sites;
- b) is compliant with all applicable Nauruan laws; and
- c) includes the scope and frequency of measures to be implemented to prevent or eradicate vermin or pest infestations (including mosquitoes, vector, fleas, bed bugs, poisonous animals such as snakes and spiders, rats, mice and other rodents), such as:
 - i. environmental and habitat measures to disrupt breeding and life-cycles; and
 - ii. low level chemical measures such as localised dusting and misting.

6.5.2. Vector control will involve residual barrier treatment (external vegetation and structures) at least once per month for the Settlement houses, incorporating:

- i. undertaking mosquito monitoring at each house at least once per month for quality assurance/quality control purposes. Monitoring will be conducted using sweep nets prior to the residual barrier treatment being applied;
- ii. providing information to the residents of the houses explaining the life cycle of mosquitoes and what they can do to protect themselves;
- iii. 8 x 5lt Bilfelx aqua max insecticide; and
- iv. application of a residual insecticide via backpack power misters to areas of vegetation surrounding the settlement houses is the main treatment component to effectively control mosquitoes in a residential situation.

6.6. Disruption and Health Implications of Vermin or Pest Control Activities

6.6.1. The Service Provider is required to implement measures to prevent the exposure of any person to hazards caused by vermin and pest control activities and minimise the disturbance to Refugees accommodated at the Specified Sites. Such measures could include:

- a) coordinating vermin and pest control activities with the daily routine of residents;
- b) preventing residents from accessing areas that are being treated with hazardous chemicals; and
- c) consulting with residents and the Department before commencing any pest or vermin control activities that will significantly disrupt daily activities at the Specified Sites.



*We are Safety, We are Community, We
are Wantok*

MANUS REGIONAL PROCESSING CENTRE PEST AND VERMIN MANAGEMENT PLAN

DOCUMENT LOCATION

The master copy of this document maintained on Paladin Solutions Share Point and is accessible to Senior management there.

VERSION CONTROL AND REVISION HISTORY

Revision date	Version	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
14 October 2017	V1.0	
30 November 2017	V1.1	
03 April 2018	V1.2	

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AUTHORITY

This document covers emergency management responses provided as part of the Manus Island (MI) operation for the Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP).

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1. ABBREVIATIONS

ACRONYMS	DEFINITION
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PVMP	Pest & Vermin Management Plan

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SOR

Statement of Requirements

2. TERMINOLOGY

TERM	DEFINITION
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Scheduled Pest Control Services	Scheduled Services are those control treatments that are conducted at regular defined intervals. The treatment strategies and frequencies are specifically targeted to the unique needs of a particular facility as identified and defined by the pest and control technician.

Vermin	Disease carrying animals and insects that are potentially a threat to health. This includes but is not limited to bird lice, cockroaches, fleas, flies, rodents, millipedes, mosquitoes etc.
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3. INTRODUCTION

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This Pest & Vermin Management Plan will assist the pest management technicians to manage insects & pests in accordance with the PNG Environmental Act 2000, Environment (Prescribed Activities) Regulation 2002, Australian Pest Management Regulation 2003, Australian Standards AS 3660.1 – 2000, AS 3660.2 – 2000 & AS 3660.3 – 2000

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4. ENVIRONMENT & GENERAL INFORMATION

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5.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE PEST MANAGEMENT

The objective of the pest and vermin service is to control key species of identified insects and other pests throughout the Centre. This aids to minimise or eliminate the risk of negative

health impacts on transferees and staff. It will also aid in the risk of infrastructure damage of these identified nuisance pest species.

PALADIN expects the subcontractor to take a proactive management approach to managing pests and vermin so as to keep populations at very low levels and do this by using low to no toxicity chemicals while adhering to best practices set out by relevant PNG legislation, Australian Pest Controllers Association, Pest management act 2003, and Hazard Analysis of Critical Control Points (HACCP).

5. TARGETED PESTS

6.1 IN SCOPE

This service requires the pest control subcontractor to actively treat areas to eradicate, reduce or prevent the following commonly found pests:

- Cockroaches (all sub-species including German)
- Ants
- Spiders (Webbing)
- Rodents
- Subterranean termites
- Flies
- Bed bugs (as required)
- Weevils (as required)

6.2 OUT OF SCOPE

Pests considered out of scope are:


- Mosquitoes
- Ground spiders
- Feral animals
- Snakes

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6. CHEMICALS

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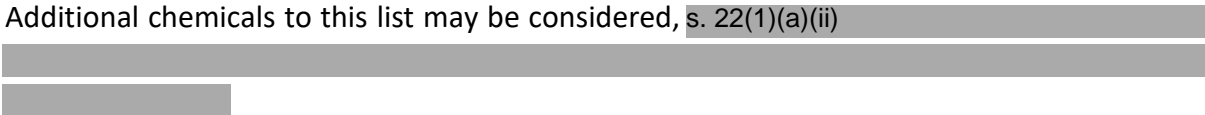
7.1 PREFERRED CHEMICALS

Below are chemicals that have been assessed by the **PALADIN** Health, Safety and Environment team and deemed suitable for use within the Centre. No other chemicals can be used in the provision of services unless they are pre-approved by **PALADIN** Health, Safety and Environment team.


The below chemicals have already been uploaded into the **PALADIN** HAZCHEM register and for that reason are preferred chemical.

- Goliath cockroach gel
- Advion ant gel
- Rodent glue boards
- Sticky fly strips
- Cislin crack & crevice aerosol spray
- Termidor
- Biflex ultra low odour
- Coopex dust
- Racumin Blocks

Additional chemicals to this list may be considered, s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

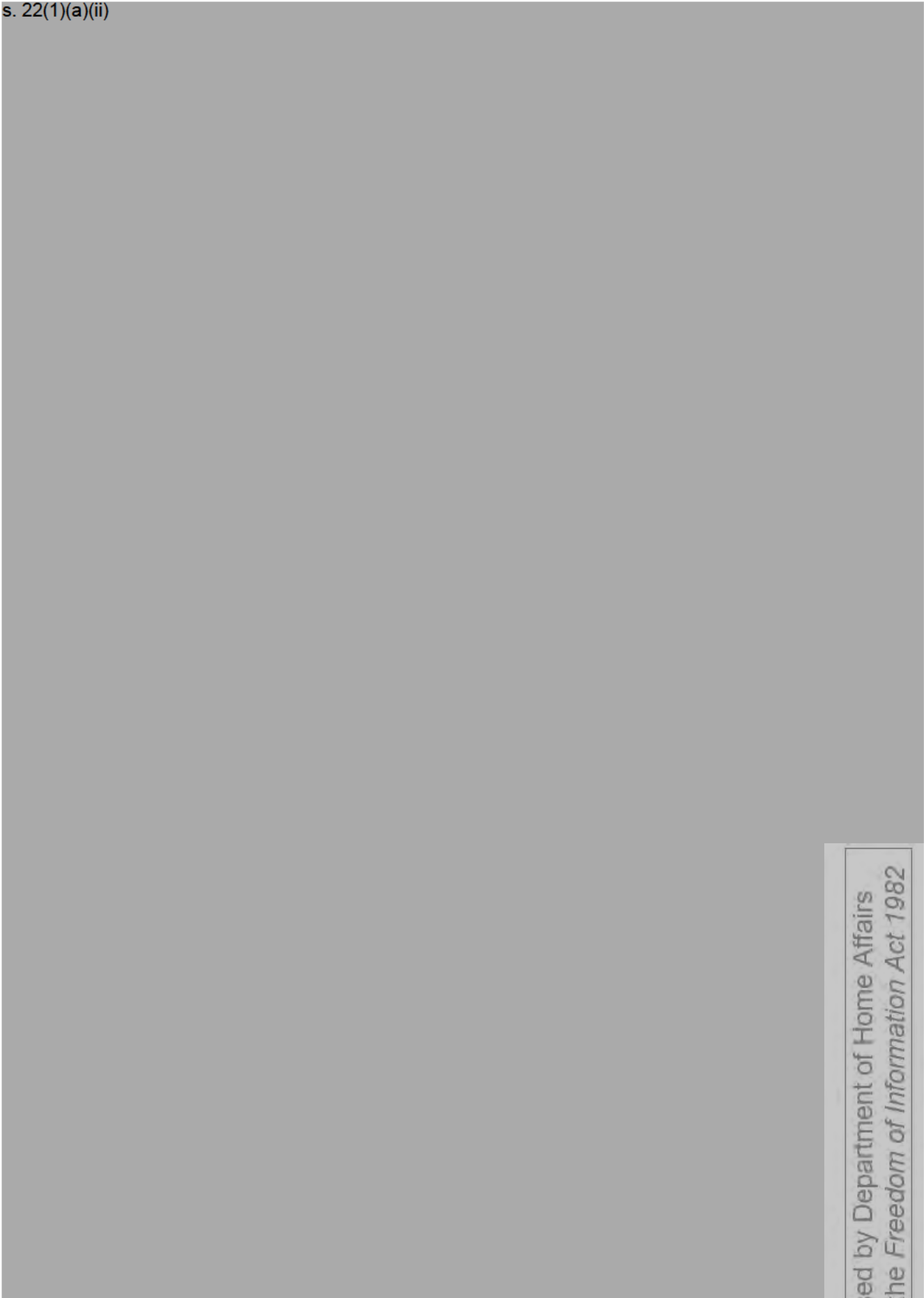


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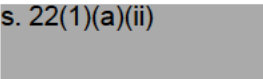
8. VECTOR CONTROL

Mosquito treatments are not required as part of the regular scheduled pest management activities. s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

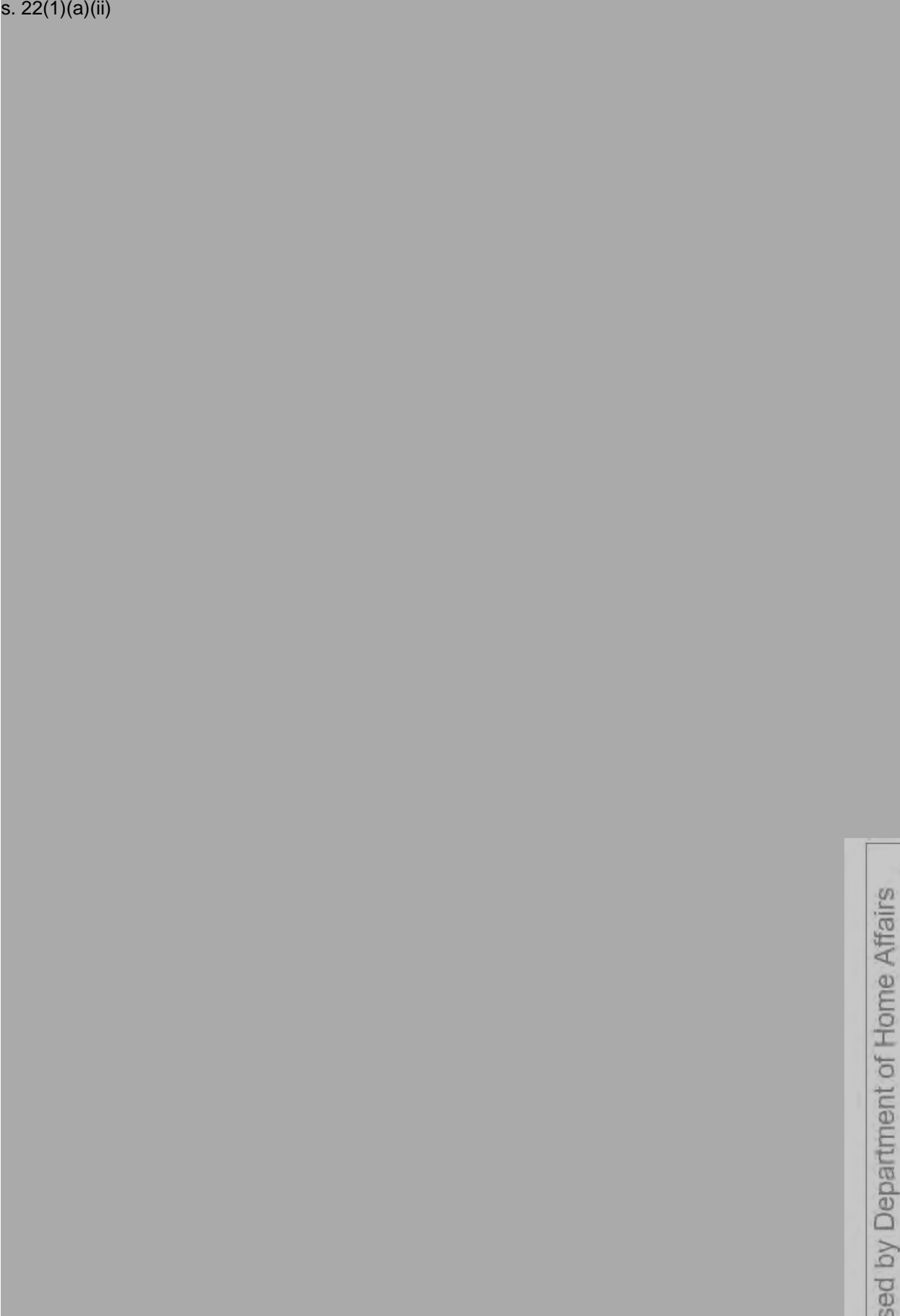



If vector treatments are required to be undertaken, barrier treatments are to be utilised by backpack sprayers and a chemical registered for mosquito treatments such as Biflex Aqua will be utilised. In addition to this, potential larval harbourage areas must be identified and rectified, and open sources of water treated with either a larviside, or a silicon based substance such as Aquatain to reduce the level of breeding.

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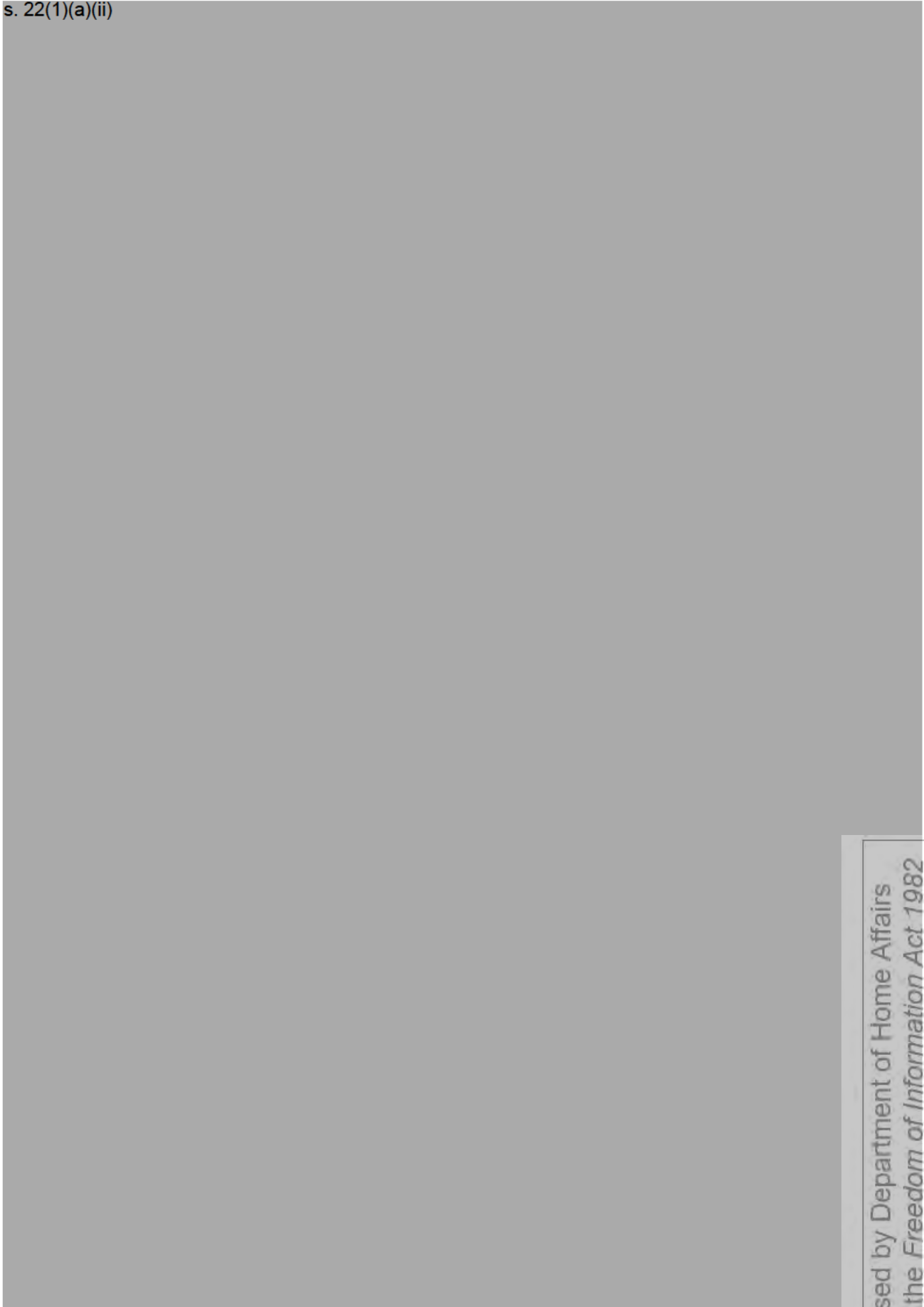


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Nauru Garrison & Welfare Services Contract PEST AND VERMIN CONTROL PLAN

Document No. SMP-0817-GAR-126

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Canstruct International

DOCUMENT APPROVAL

Rev	Document Custodian	Reviewed	Position Title	Approved	Position Title	Date
3	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)					14/05/2018

Reviewed
Signature:

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Approved
Signature:

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope

CSI has entered into a contract with the Department of Home Affairs (Home Affairs) for the provision of integrated garrison and welfare services to Regional Processing Centres located in the Republic of Nauru.

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The Contract requires that pest and vermin services include measures to prevent or eradicate vermin or pest infestations (including but not limited to mosquitoes, fleas, bed bugs, spiders, rats and mice) in accordance with Australian Pest Controllers Association best practice and applicable laws.

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3 SERVICES PROVIDED

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3.2 Pest and Vermin Services

3.2.1 General Pest Control

CSI undertakes an integrated approach to general pest control on the contract. A combination of residual insecticide sprays, insect baiting gels and granules are used in conjunction with pest habitat modification techniques to achieve a safe and effective pest control program.

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3.2.3 Mosquito Vector Control

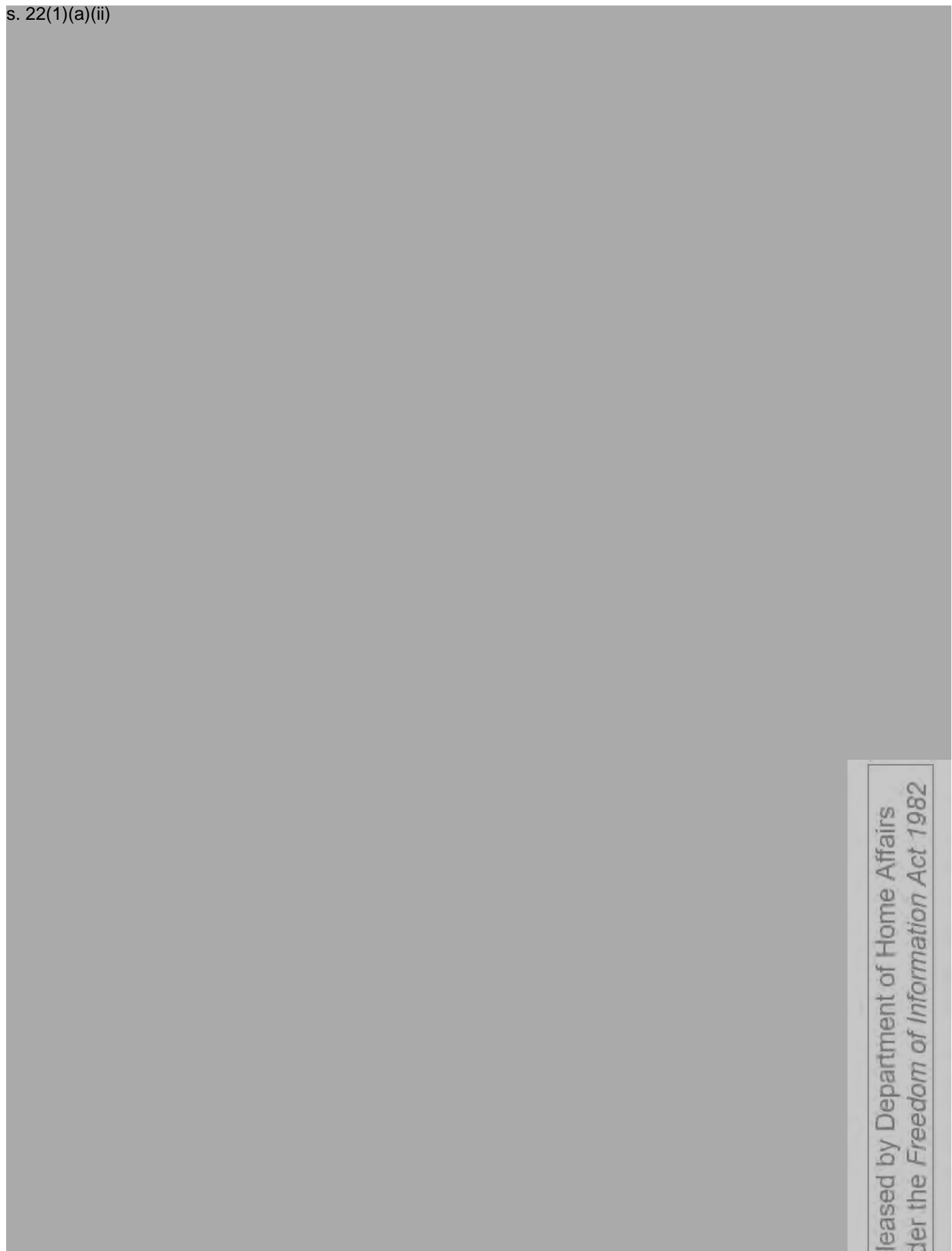
CSI implements a mosquito vector control program at the serviced sites. Refer to the Vector Control Plan for detailed information on treatments, monitoring and outbreak response.

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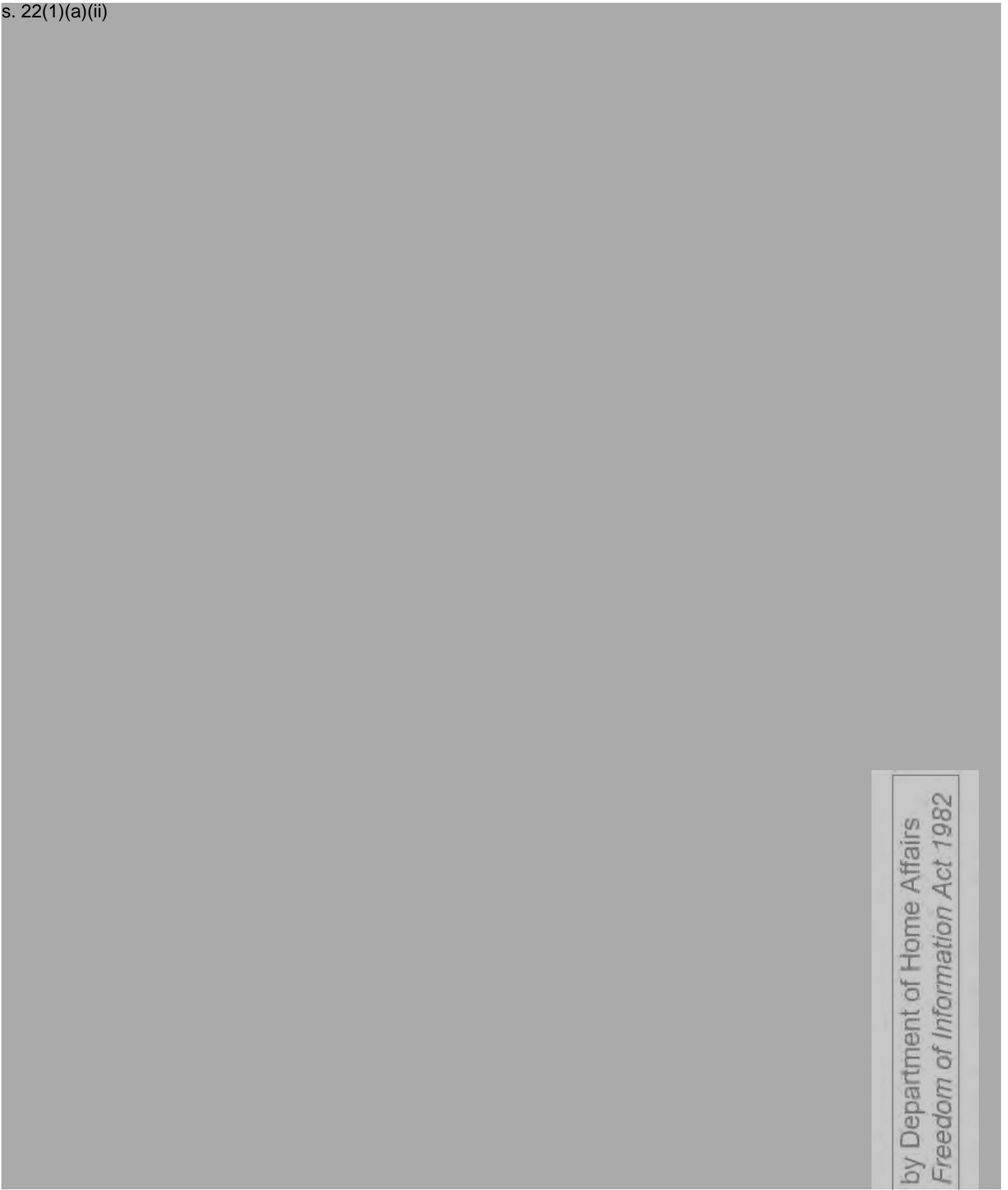


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Australian Government

Department of Home Affairs

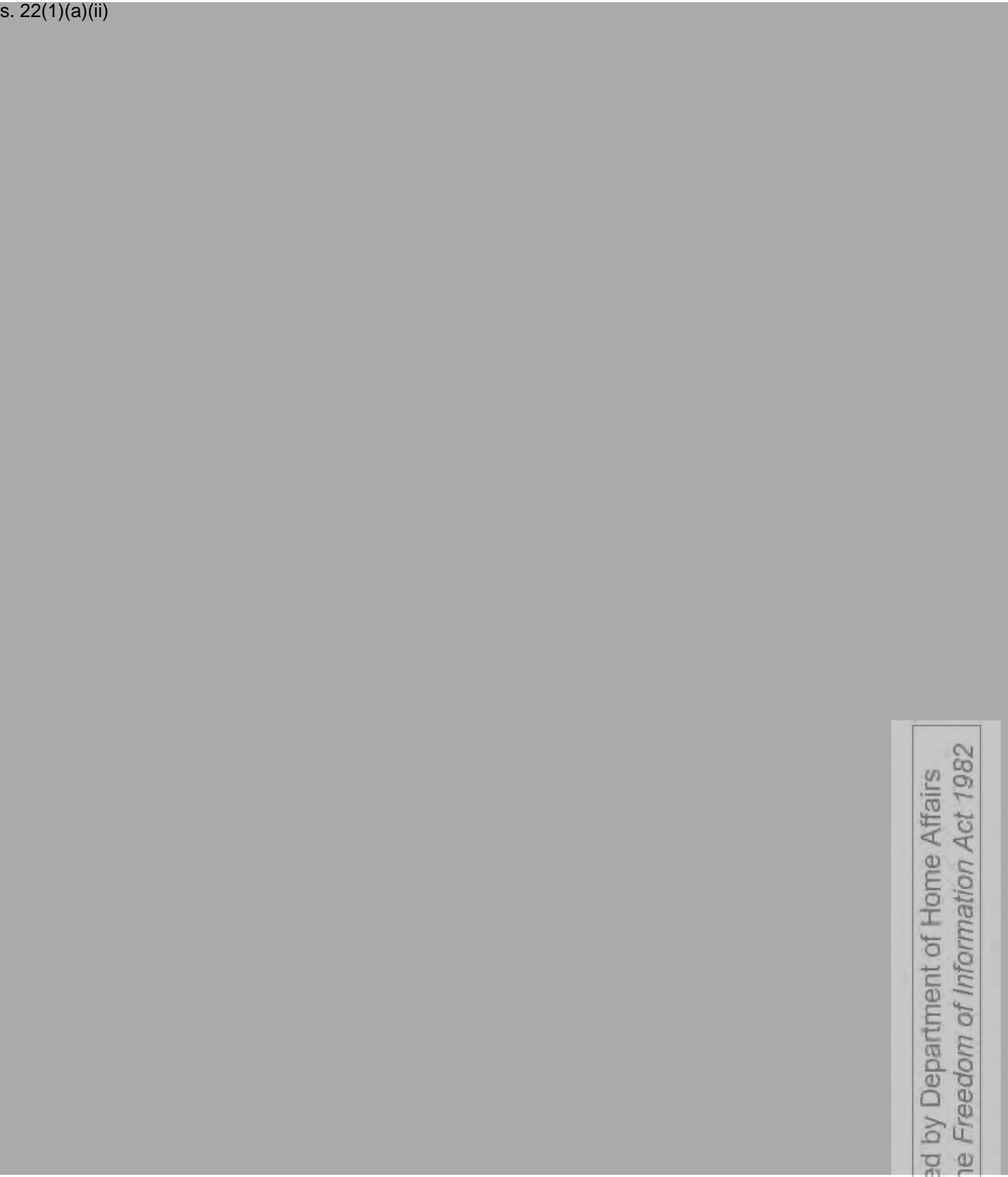
PNG Services Contract

**Commonwealth of Australia as represented by the
Department of Home Affairs**

Paladin Holdings PTE Ltd

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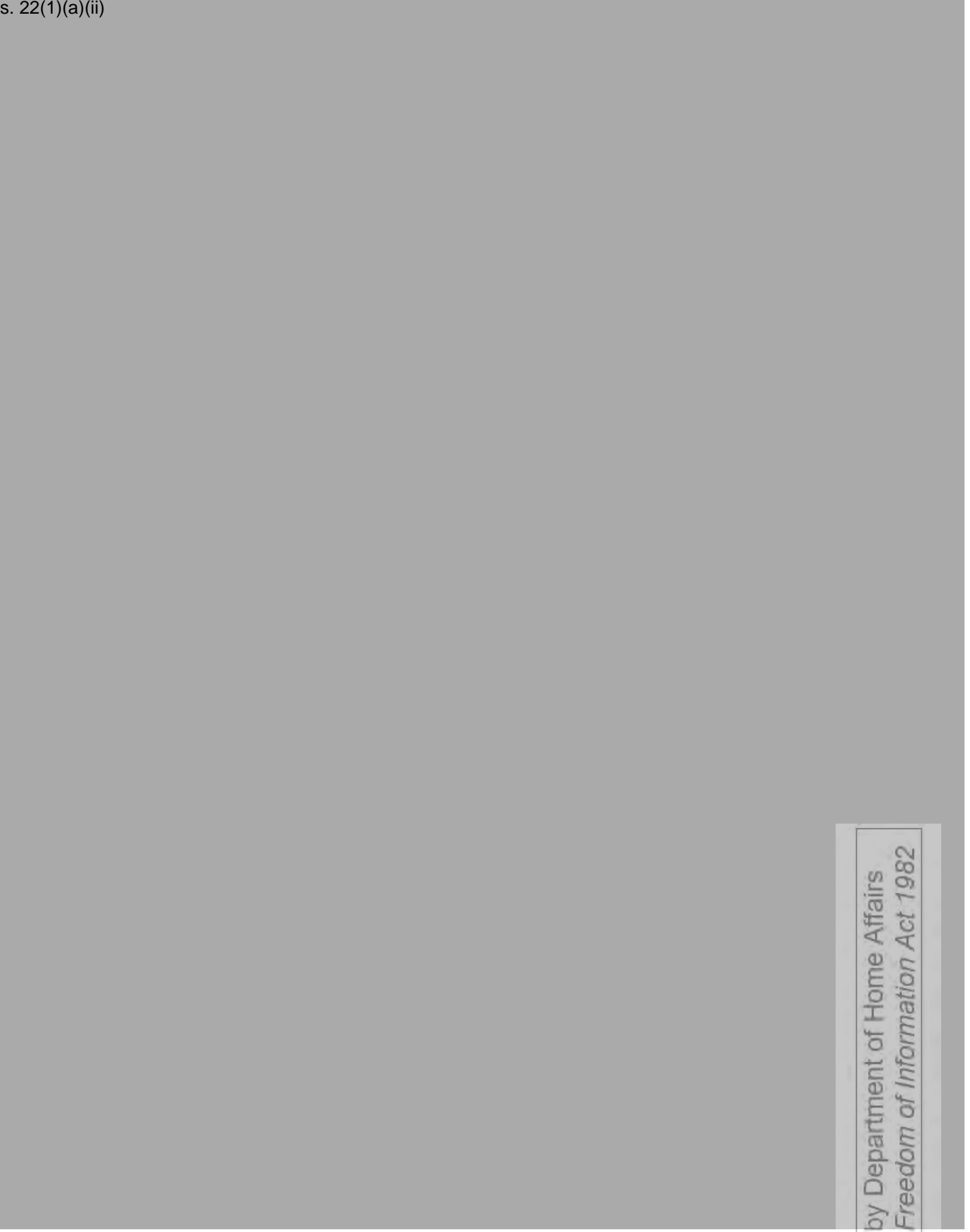
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Australian Government

Department of Home Affairs

PNG Services Contract

SCHEDULE 2

STATEMENT OF REQUIREMENT

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12.5. Vermin and pest control

12.5.1. The Service Provider must develop a Department approved Vermin and Pest Control Plan for the ELRTC and implement prior to the Hand Over of the ELRTC. The plan must (without limitation):

- 12.5.1.1 be based on relevant best practice;
- 12.5.1.2 be compliant with all relevant local laws; and
- 12.5.1.3 include measures that will be required to be taken to prevent or eradicate vermin or pest infestations (including mosquitoes, vector, fleas, bed bugs, poisonous animals such as snakes and spiders, rats, mice and other rodents), such as:
 - a) environmental and habitat measures to disrupt breeding and life-cycles;
 - b) low level chemical measures such as localised dusting and misting, and

- c) the scope of the measures to be implemented and the frequency.

12.5.2. The Service Provider must, to the extent possible having regard to the available infrastructure and facilities, avoid exposing any person to hazards caused by vermin and pest control activities and will be required to minimise disturbance to all persons at the ELRTC caused by vermin and pest control activities by implementing measures, including (without limitation):

- 12.5.2.1 coordinating vermin and pest control activities with the daily routine of the ELRTC;
- 12.5.2.2 preventing all persons from accessing areas that are being treated with hazardous chemicals; and
- 12.5.2.3 consulting with the Department and ICSA before commencing any pest or vermin control activities that will significantly disrupt daily activities of the ELRTC.

12.5.3. The Service Provider must only deliver Vector Control Management Services as directed by the Department and in accordance with clause 12.6 of this SOR.

12.6. Vector control management

12.6.1. If requested by the Department, the Service Provider will develop, implement and maintain a Department approved Integrated Vector Management Programme to manage the risk of vector-borne infection in Residents and Personnel, particularly in relation to Malaria and Dengue Fever at the ELRTC. The term of this programme will be for the duration of the Contract or with an earlier expiration if the Department deems appropriate.

12.6.2. Within one month of the Integrated Vector Management Programme under the terms of the Contract being approved by the Department, the Service Provider will conduct a vector-borne infection risk assessment that will inform a vector-borne infection control programme responsive to the local environment of the Sites.

12.6.3. As a minimum, the Integrated Vector Management Programme will include the following:

- 12.6.3.1 primary prevention which is the conducting of activities that will focus on reducing vector activity and density as well as vector-human contact, including:

- a) environmental management of vectors;
- b) establishment of a buffer zone;
- c) environmental modifications;
- d) environmental manipulation; and
- e) chemical management of vectors.

- 12.6.3.2 secondary prevention which is the reduction of risk to individuals by using a full range of personal protection and behaviour modification measures, including:

- a) awareness and education;
- b) bite prevention; and
- c) chemoprophylaxis.

12.6.4. The Service Provider must meet the requirements as described under clause 12.5 (Vermin and Pest Control) of this SOR, in relation to the delivery of Vector Control Management Services.

- 12.6.5. The Service Provider must conduct an annual review (or more frequently as directed by the Department) of the Integrated Vector Management Programme and implement any changes as required.



Australian Government
Department of Immigration and Citizenship

REGIONAL PROCESSING COUNTRIES
HEALTH SERVICES CONTRACT


Commonwealth of Australia
represented by
Department of Immigration and Citizenship

International Health and Medical Services Pty Limited
ABN 40 073 811 131

SCHEDULES

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Australian Government


Department of Immigration and Citizenship

Regional Processing Countries Health Services Contract

SCHEDULE 1

GLOSSARY

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Vector Control	means the vector control management referred to in clause 16.3 of Schedule 2 (Statement of Work).
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Australian Government

Department of Immigration and Citizenship

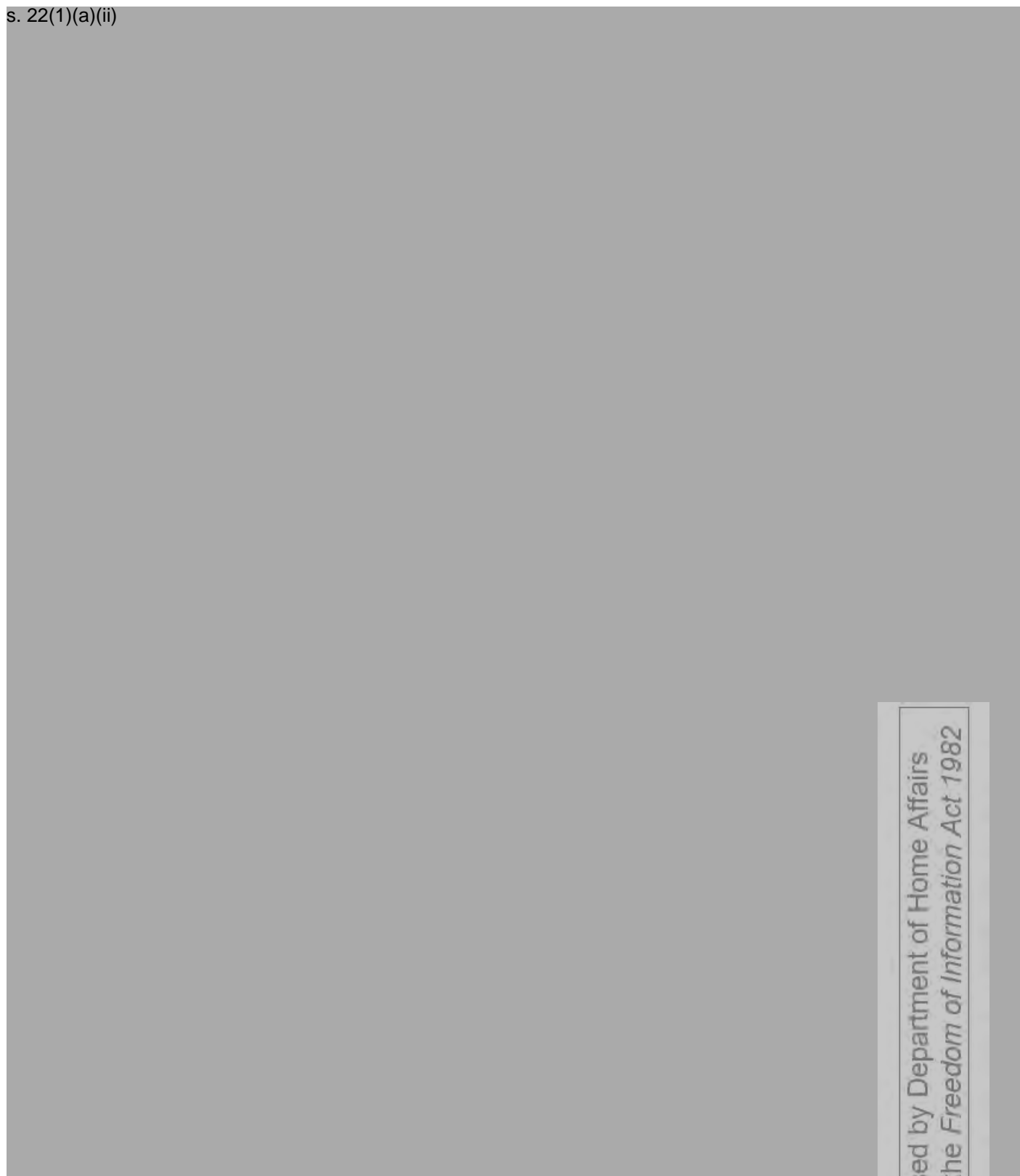
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SCHEDULE 2

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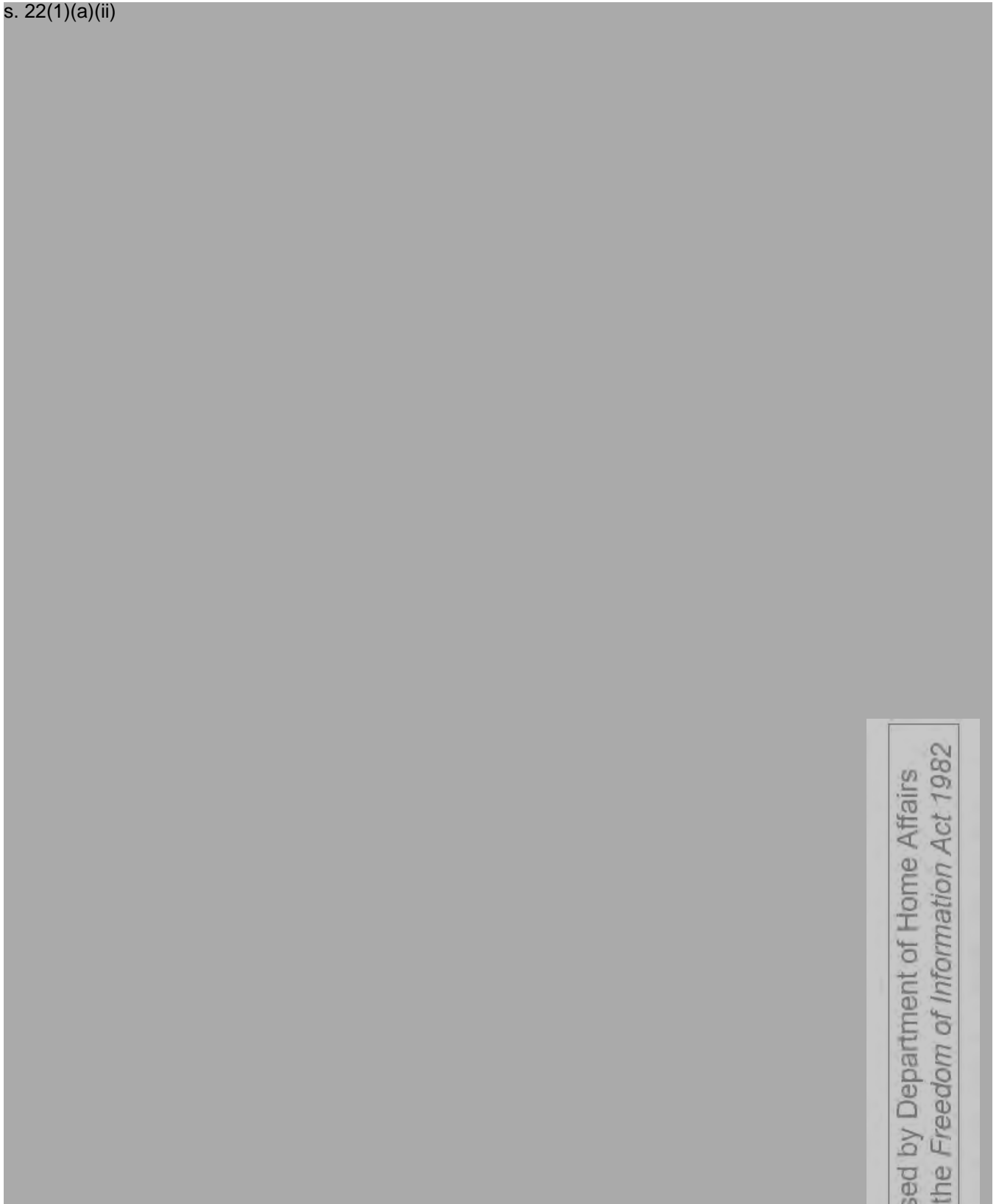
16.3 Vector Control Management

- (a) The Health Services Manager will develop, implement and maintain an Integrated Vector Management Program (IVMP) to manage the risk of vector-borne infection in Transferees and Recipients, particularly in relation to Malaria and Dengue Fever on Manus Island. The term of the IVMP (IVMP Term) will be for the duration of the Contract or with an earlier expiration if the Department deems appropriate.
- (b) Within one month of the IVMP under the terms of this Contract being approved by the Department the Health Services Manager will conduct a malaria risk assessment that will design a malaria control program responsive to local circumstances.
- (c) As a minimum, the IVMP will include the following:
 - (i) Primary prevention: activities will focus on reducing vector activity and density as well as vector-human contact, including:
 - (A) Environmental Management of vectors;
 - (B) Establishment of a buffer zone;
 - (C) Environmental modifications;
 - (D) Environmental manipulation;
 - (E) Chemical Management of vectors;
 - (ii) Secondary prevention: reduction of individual risk by using a full range of personal protection and behaviour modification measures, including:
 - (A) Awareness;
 - (B) Bite prevention;
 - (C) Chemoprophylaxis; and

Schedule 2 – Statement of Work

- (d) Where the Department requests a change to add Vector Control Services to the Health Services, the Health Services Manager must provide a Contract Change Proposal by the date reasonably specified by the Department in that request and not the timeframe set out in **clause 34** of the Contract.

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FOI Request FA 19/06/00153

Canstruct International Pty Ltd

CONTROL METHODS

Residual barrier spray is primarily for adult mosquito control and is carried out using barrier treatments. This involves application of a residual insecticide to mosquito harbourage sites including vegetation and constructed surfaces and inside building voids. When it is applied to harbourage vegetation in a linear band around infrastructure it creates a barrier that is fatal to mosquitoes that come into contact with it. The residual insecticide is applied by means of backpack power blowers which are necessary for complete coverage of underlying vegetation and undersides of leaf growth. All other constructed surfaces are treated by conventional hydraulic spray (pneumatic or pump) or backpack blower for high volume applications.

Some advantages of utilising this technique are:

- The treated barrier or zone is effective against mosquitoes at all times of the day and night;
- The expected period of control is several weeks for each treatment; and
- The chemical used, Bifenthrin, is a direct development from horticultural pest control which:
 - Is UV stable and not degraded by rainfall;
 - Does not repel the mosquitoes that will land on treated surfaces and be killed quickly; and
 - Does not smell or cause irritation to humans adjacent to a treated barrier surface.

When applied correctly, the insecticide is effective for up to 8 weeks however under the very tropical conditions of Nauru, a monthly retreatment is applied to maintain consistent barrier protection.

Truck mounted ULV fogging, backpack misting and handheld thermal fogging equipment is used to apply knockdown insecticide at the Serviced Sites. Knockdown synthetic pyrethroids including Twilight ULV and Aqua K-Othrine are used for fogging and misting in and around occupied buildings. This is sound methodology and is aimed at killing any mosquitoes harbouring in these spaces. Fogging and misting with knockdown, in conjunction with residual barriers, is an important augmentation of a comprehensive treatment program. It provides a level of robustness that is entirely consistent with the mosquito borne disease threat facing the Serviced Sites.

Additional Control Methods

Source Reduction

Source reduction, through the removal, destruction or treatment of larval habitats, can reduce the overall abundance of mosquitoes. As part of daily operations Pest and Vermin staff will inspect sites for containers, infrastructure or debris that can collect water and render them 'mosquito-proof' (e.g. turned upside down, disposed of or made free-draining). Where containers or infrastructure cannot be rendered 'mosquito-proof' (e.g. water tanks) larvicide treatments may be applied.

Larviciding

Larvicides target mosquito larvae in the breeding habitat before they can mature into adult mosquitoes and disperse. Larvicides may be applied by pest and vermin staff where deemed appropriate or necessary to assist in the mosquito vector control program (e.g. rainwater tanks, tyres at the tip).

Education

As part of Canstruct's integrated approach to pest and vermin services, information material is provided to staff, stakeholders and residents by means of toolbox talks, posters and direct interaction. Information material is delivered to residents through consultative committees and posters about the vector control program, mosquito species and habitat, and the steps they can take to protect themselves from mosquito bites (including precautions such as wearing long sleeve shirts and pants, spray on repellents and emptying containers of water that may breed mosquitoes). Canstruct personnel receive information through pre-starts notices, toolbox talks and posters that provide information about the vector control program, mosquito species and habitat, and the steps they can take to protect themselves from mosquito bites (including precautions such as wearing long sleeve shirts and pants, spray on repellents and emptying containers of water that may breed mosquitoes).

Insect Repellents

Insect Repellents (Rid & Moov) are handed out once every 6 weeks or when needed.

CHEMICAL AGENTS

Mosquito Barrier Sprays

- Biflex Aqua Max
- Demand Insecticide

ULV Fogging

- Twilight ULV
- Aqua K-Othrine

Mosquito Larvicides

- Prolink Pellets
- Prolink XR Briquets
- Biopren 4GR

Monitoring, surveillance and general inspections are used to rate the effectiveness of treatment.

MONITORING AND SURVEILLANCE

Canstruct undertakes mosquito monitoring and surveillance at serviced sites to track species and abundance. This monitoring and surveillance assists in determining the overall effectiveness of the vector control program and may be used to shape the program during a given period.

Light Trapping

Light traps monitor the number and species of adult mosquitoes present in a particular area. Light traps are baited with carbon dioxide and a light source to attract adult mosquitoes, which are caught in a catch bag and contained. The number and the species of the adult mosquitoes trapped will determine the risk that is present.

Sweep Netting

Surveillance of day active mosquitoes is accomplished by use of sweep netting at the same locations and times that the Light Traps are set. Standard collecting times of 5 – 10 minutes per site per cycle is adequate to characterise and track changes in mosquito background abundance.

Identification

Captured mosquitoes are transported to Environmental Services offices to be counted, identified to species level and recorded into a database. If identification cannot be clarified on site, entomologists from Australia can be engaged for assistance.

Inspections

General Pest Inspections are conducted in accordance with the pest and Vermin work schedule. Frequencies are determined by the style and use of the buildings. Any adverse findings will be recorded and reported to the trade Manager.