



Biosecurity Act 2014

Biosecurity Regulation 2016

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Queensland

Biosecurity Regulation 2016

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Biosecurity Regulation 2016

Chapter 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This regulation may be cited as the *Biosecurity Regulation 2016*.

2 Commencement

This regulation commences on 1 July 2016 immediately after the commencement of the *Natural Resources and Mines Legislation (Fees) Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2016*, part 11.

3 Definitions

The dictionary in schedule 11 defines particular words used in this regulation.

Chapter 2 Biosecurity obligations

Part 2 Codes of practice

Division 1 Labelling of fertilisers and contaminants in fertilisers

6 Code of practice about labelling of fertilisers and contaminants in fertilisers—Act, s 104(1)

Schedule 2 sets out a code of practice about the labelling of fertilisers and the levels of contaminants in fertilisers.

7 Effect of code of practice—Act, s 26(1)

The code of practice in schedule 2 states a way of discharging a person's general biosecurity obligation in relation to the labelling of fertilisers and the level of contaminants in fertilisers.

Notes—

- 1 Unless otherwise stated in a code of practice, the code of practice does not state all that the person to whom the code of practice applies must do, or must not do, to discharge the person's general biosecurity obligation. See section 26(2) of the Act.
- 2 For applying the general biosecurity obligation offence provision, the person fails to discharge the general biosecurity obligation if the person contravenes, or otherwise acts inconsistently with, a code of practice, or does not follow a way that is as effective as, or more effective than, the code of practice for discharging the general biosecurity obligation. See section 26(3) of the Act.

Division 2 Feed for food producing animals

8 Code of practice for feed about food producing animals— Act, s 104(1)

Schedule 3 sets out a code of practice about feed for food producing animals.

9 Effect of code of practice—Act, s 26(1)

The code of practice in schedule 3 states a way of discharging a person's general biosecurity obligation in relation to feed for food producing animals.

Notes—

- 1 Unless otherwise stated in a code of practice, the code of practice does not state all that the person to whom the code of practice applies must do, or must not do, to discharge the person's general biosecurity obligation. See section 26(2) of the Act.
- 2 For applying the general biosecurity obligation offence provision, the person fails to discharge the general biosecurity obligation if the person contravenes, or otherwise acts inconsistently with, a code of practice, or does not follow a way that is as effective as, or more effective than, the code of practice for discharging the general biosecurity obligation. See section 26(3) of the Act.

Part 3 **Obligations relating to restricted matter**

Division 1 **Category 3 restricted matter**

Subdivision 1 **Ways for disposing category 3 restricted matter**

10 **Object of subdivision**

This subdivision prescribes ways for disposing of category 3 restricted matter for section 43(1)(a) of the Act.

11 **Ways of disposing of category 3 restricted matter— invasive plants**

- (1) This section applies to invasive plants that are category 3 restricted matter.
- (2) The matter may be disposed of by—
 - (a) burying the matter in the ground at a depth that ensures any seeds or vegetative material being disposed of cannot grow; or
 - (b) transporting the matter directly to a waste facility if the matter is—
 - (i) in a sealed container or a covered vehicle; or
 - (ii) covered in a way that prevents the restricted matter from being lost or released during transport; or
 - (c) sealing the matter in plastic and leaving the matter in the sun until any vegetative material being disposed has decomposed.

**11A Ways of disposing of category 3 restricted matter—
invasive animals**

Category 3 restricted matter that is an invasive animal may be disposed of in a way authorised under another Act or a law of the Commonwealth.

**Subdivision 1A Purposes for disposing of category
3 restricted matter**

11B Object of subdivision

This subdivision prescribes purposes for disposing of category 3 restricted matter for section 43(1)(f) of the Act.

**11C Disposing of category 3 restricted matter—purpose
authorised under another law**

Category 3 restricted matter that is an invasive animal may be disposed of for a purpose authorised under another Act or a law of the Commonwealth.

**Subdivision 1B Ways for distributing category 3
restricted matter**

11D Object of subdivision

This subdivision prescribes ways for distributing category 3 restricted matter for section 43(1)(a) of the Act.

**11E Distributing category 3 restricted matter—way authorised
under another law**

Category 3 restricted matter that is an invasive animal may be distributed in a way authorised under another Act or a law of the Commonwealth.

Subdivision 2 Purposes for distributing category 3 restricted matter

12 Object of subdivision

This subdivision prescribes purposes for distributing category 3 restricted matter for section 43(1)(f) of the Act.

13 Distributing category 3 restricted matter—biological control

- (1) This section applies to category 3 restricted matter listed in—
- (a) schedule 4, part 1, column 1; and
 - (b) schedule 4, part 2, column 1.

- (2) The matter may be distributed for the purpose of biological control if the matter is—
- (a) infested with a recognised biological control agent for the matter; and
 - (b) released into the environment at a site, or as near as practicable to a site, where the same species of restricted matter is present.

- (3) For subsection (2)(b), a reference to the same species of restricted matter is a reference to the same species of restricted matter infested with the same recognised biological control agent mentioned in subsection (2)(a).

- (4) In this section—

recognised biological control agent, for category 3 restricted matter listed in schedule 4, part 1, column 1 or part 2, column 1, means a plant, animal or disease listed in schedule 4, part 1, column 2 or part 2, column 2, opposite the category 3 restricted matter.

14 Distributing category 3 restricted matter—scientific research

Category 3 restricted matter that is an invasive animal may be distributed for the purpose of scientific research if—

- (a) the purpose of the scientific research is to track the movements of the animal using a tracking device fitted to the animal; and
- (b) it is intended that the animal will be recaptured or destroyed at the end of the scientific research.

15 Distributing category 3 restricted matter—destroying animal

- (1) A person may distribute category 3 restricted matter that is an invasive animal to another person for the purpose of the other person destroying the animal.
- (2) The other person must destroy the animal as soon as practicable after the animal is distributed to the person.

16 Distributing category 3 restricted matter—tracking and destroying

- (1) This section applies to the following animals that are category 3 restricted matter—
 - (a) european foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*);
 - (b) european rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*);
 - (c) feral chital axis deer (*Axis axis*);
 - (d) feral fallow deer (*Dama dama*);
 - (e) feral goats (*Capra hircus*);
 - (f) feral pigs (*Sus scrofa*);
 - (g) feral red deer (*Cervus elaphus*);
 - (h) feral rusa deer (*Rusa timorensis*, syn. *Cervus timorensis*).

[s 16A]

- (2) A person may release the category 3 restricted matter into the environment for the purpose of tracking and destroying the type of category 3 restricted matter.

16A Distributing category 3 restricted matter—purpose authorised under another law

Category 3 restricted matter that is an invasive animal may be distributed for a purpose authorised under another Act or a law of the Commonwealth.

Subdivision 3 Distributing thing infested with category 3 restricted matter

17 Distributing grain infested with category 3 restricted matter—Act, s 43(2)(a)

- (1) Grain that is, or may be, infested with category 3 restricted matter may be distributed if the grain is moved in a way that ensures the grain is not released into the environment.
- (2) In this section—
distributed means—
 - (a) giving the grain to another person; or
 - (b) selling or trading the grain.

Division 2 Category 7 restricted matter

18 Ways of disposing of category 7 restricted matter—Act, s 44(2)

- (1) The following ways of disposing of category 7 restricted matter are prescribed for section 44(2) of the Act—
 - (a) burying the matter in the ground above the high water mark; or

Part 6 Diagnostic testing

23 Effect ss 23, 26 and 27—Act, s 25(1)

Sections 25, 28 and 29 are identified as provisions that prescribe a way of discharging a person's general biosecurity obligation in relation to diagnostic testing.

Notes—

- 1 Unless otherwise stated in this regulation, a regulation provision does not prescribe all that the person to whom the provision applies must do, or must not do, to discharge the person's general biosecurity obligation. See section 25(2) of the Act.
- 2 For applying the general biosecurity obligation offence provision, the person fails to discharge the general biosecurity obligation if the person contravenes a regulation provision. See section 25(3) of the Act.

24 Application of part

This part does not apply to a person—

- (a) who is employed under the *Public Service Act 2008*; and
- (b) who uses an exotic disease diagnostic test kit or method in the course of their employment as a public service employee.

25 Restrictions on use

A person must not use an exotic disease diagnostic test kit or method, unless—

- (a) the test kit or method and its use have been approved under section 26; and
- (b) any conditions of the approval are complied with.

26 Test kit or method approval

- (1) The chief executive may approve an exotic disease diagnostic test kit or method and its use (a *test kit or method approval*).

[s 27]

- (2) The approval may be made—
 - (a) on the chief executive’s own initiative; or
 - (b) in response to an application under section 27.
- (3) The chief executive may impose conditions that are not inconsistent with this part on the approval.

27 Application for test kit or method approval

- (1) A person may apply to the chief executive, in the approved form, for a test kit or method approval.
- (2) The chief executive must decide whether to grant or refuse the approval.
- (3) When deciding the application, the chief executive must consider whether the exotic disease diagnostic test kit or method—
 - (a) has been approved by the animal health committee; and
Note—
Tests approved by the animal health committee are listed on the website of the former Sub-Committee on Animal Health Laboratory Standards.
 - (b) is proposed to be used under conditions that do not adversely affect the sensitivity or specificity of the exotic disease diagnostic test kit or method; and
 - (c) is proposed to be used by an appropriately qualified person.
- (4) If the chief executive decides not to grant the approval, the chief executive must give an information notice to the applicant.

28 Notifying test result

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a person uses an exotic disease diagnostic test kit or method under a test kit or method approval; and

-
- (b) the use results in—
 - (i) a positive result; or
 - (ii) for a test specifically applied to exclude an agent not normally diagnosed in the State—a negative result.
 - (2) The person must give notice of the result (a *result notice*) to the chief executive.
 - (3) A result notice must be given in the approved way and within the approved period.
 - (4) If there is no approved way, a result notice must be written.
 - (5) If there is no approved period, a result notice must be given within 24 hours after the person becomes aware of the result.
 - (6) The person must give a duplicate sample of the thing tested to an approved testing facility within a reasonable period stated by the chief executive if—
 - (a) the person gives a result notice to the chief executive; and
 - (b) the chief executive asks for the duplicate sample or requires the duplicate sample as a condition of the approval.
 - (7) In this section—

approved means approved under the test kit or method approval.

29 Disclosing test result

- (1) A person must not disclose the results of the use of an exotic disease diagnostic test kit or method unless the disclosure is—
 - (a) required by section 28; or
 - (b) approved by the chief executive; or
 - (c) expressly permitted or required under this or another Act.
- (2) In this section—

disclose includes publish to the public by the internet, newspaper, periodical or other form of communication.

results, of the use of an exotic disease diagnostic test kit or method, means—

- (a) a positive result or negative result mentioned in section 28(1)(b); or
- (b) for an exotic disease diagnostic test kit or method that is used other than under a test kit or method approval—
 - (i) a positive result; or
 - (ii) for a test specifically applied to exclude an agent not normally diagnosed in the State—a negative result.

Part 7 Bees and apiaries

30 Effect of part—Act, s 25(1)

This part is identified as a provision that prescribes a way of discharging a person's general biosecurity obligation in relation to the keeping and movement of bees.

Notes—

- 1 Unless otherwise stated in this regulation, a regulation provision does not prescribe all that the person to whom the provision applies must do, or must not do, to discharge the person's general biosecurity obligation. See section 25(2) of the Act.
- 2 For applying the general biosecurity obligation offence provision, the person fails to discharge the general biosecurity obligation if the person contravenes a regulation provision. See section 25(3) of the Act.

31 Distance between apiaries

- (1) A person must not establish a large apiary site within less than 0.8km from another large apiary site.
- (2) A person must not establish an apiary site within less than 2km from a queen bee breeding apiary.

(3) In this section—

large apiary site means an apiary site containing an apiary made up of more than 40 hives.

queen bee breeding apiary means an apiary in which queen bees are bred for sale.

32 Asian honey bee

- (1) A person must not keep a live Asian honey bee in the person's possession, or under the person's control, unless the person keeps the bee under a biosecurity authorisation.
- (2) A person must not move a live Asian honey bee unless the person moves the bee under a biosecurity authorisation.

Part 8 Non-native invasive ornamental fish

33 Effect of part—Act, s 25(1)

This part is identified as a provision that prescribes a way of discharging a person's general biosecurity obligation in relation to non-native invasive ornamental fish.

Notes—

- 1 Unless otherwise stated in this regulation, a regulation provision does not prescribe all that the person to whom the provision applies must do, or must not do, to discharge the person's general biosecurity obligation. See section 25(2) of the Act.
- 2 For applying the general biosecurity obligation offence provision, the person fails to discharge the general biosecurity obligation if the person contravenes a regulation provision. See section 25(3) of the Act.

34 Dealing with non-native invasive ornamental fish

- (1) A person must not bring a non-native invasive ornamental fish into the State.

- (2) A person must not keep a non-native invasive ornamental fish in the person's possession or under the person's control.

Part 9 RAM statements

35 Effect of part—Act, s 25(1)

This part is identified as a provision that prescribes a way of discharging a person's general biosecurity obligation in relation to feed.

Notes—

- 1 Unless otherwise stated in this regulation, a regulation provision does not prescribe all that the person to whom the provision applies must do, or must not do, to discharge the person's general biosecurity obligation. See section 25(2) of the Act.
- 2 For applying the general biosecurity obligation offence provision, the person fails to discharge the general biosecurity obligation if the person contravenes a regulation provision. See section 25(3) of the Act.

36 Positive RAM statement

- (1) This section applies to feed intended to be fed to—
 - (a) a vertebrate animal other than—
 - (i) an aquarium fish; or
 - (ii) a captive bird, other than poultry, emus or ostriches; or
 - (iii) a cat or dog; or
 - (iv) an animal, other than a ruminant, that is used for a scientific purpose; or
 - (b) a crustacean or mollusc.
- (2) A responsible person must ensure feed that contains restricted animal material has the following statement (a ***positive RAM statement***) applied to it, or accompanying it, in accordance with this part—

‘This product contains restricted animal material—DO NOT FEED TO CATTLE, SHEEP, GOATS, DEER OR OTHER RUMINANTS.’

(3) In this section—

responsible person means a person who sells or supplies feed.

37 Negative RAM statement

(1) This section applies to feed intended to be fed to—

(a) a vertebrate animal other than—

(i) an aquarium fish; or

(ii) a captive bird, other than poultry, emus or ostriches; or

(iii) a cat or dog; or

(iv) an animal, other than a ruminant, that is used for a scientific purpose; or

(b) a crustacean or mollusc.

(2) A responsible person must ensure manufactured feed that does not contain restricted animal material has the following statement (a *negative RAM statement*) applied to it, or accompanying it, in accordance with this part—

‘This product does not contain restricted animal material.’

(3) In this section—

manufactured feed does not include feed that—

(a) is chaff, hay or straw; or

(b) is milk, milk products or milk by-products; or

(c) consists of a whole, cracked or rolled single or mixed grain product.

responsible person means a person who sells or supplies feed.

38 Appearance of statement

- (1) If a positive RAM statement or a negative RAM statement must be applied to, or accompany, feed under this part, the statement must—
 - (a) be either—
 - (i) written or stamped on, or written or stamped on a notice fixed to, the outside of any container of feed in a position where the statement can be clearly seen on the container; or
 - (ii) if the feed is sold in bulk and the statement cannot be applied to a container of feed in the way mentioned in subparagraph (i)—a written notice given to a person to whom the feed is supplied before or when the feed is delivered to the person; and
 - (b) use characters that are either dark print on a light background or light print on dark background; and
 - (c) use characters that are at least—
 - (i) if the statement is written or stamped on a container containing the feed—10mm high; or
 - (ii) otherwise—3mm high.
- (2) A notice under subsection (1)(a) must be at least 45mm by 120mm.
- (3) A notice under subsection (1)(a)(ii) may be fixed to or form part of a delivery docket or invoice given to the person to whom the feed is supplied.

39 Statement to remain on container

- (1) This section applies if, under this part, feed must have a positive RAM statement or a negative RAM statement applied to it.
- (2) A person must not knowingly take the statement off, or cause the statement to be taken off, a container of the feed.

40 Defacing label or obscuring statements

A person must not knowingly mark, deface or otherwise obscure a positive RAM statement or a negative RAM statement.

41 Feeding ruminants

- (1) This section applies if, under this part, feed must have a positive RAM statement applied to, or accompanying, it.
- (2) A person must not feed the feed to a ruminant unless—
 - (a) the person—
 - (i) is permitted by the chief executive, under section 46B of the Act, to feed restricted animal material to a ruminant lawfully used for a scientific purpose; and
 - (ii) feeds the feed to the ruminant in the way permitted by the chief executive; or
 - (b) the feeding of restricted animal material to the ruminant is authorised under another Act or a law of the Commonwealth.

Chapter 3 Matters relating to local governments

42 Annual payments by local governments—Act, s 60(2)

- (1) The maximum amount for section 60(2) of the Act is the amount calculated using the formula—

$$MA = R \times X$$

where—

MA means the maximum amount a local government is required to pay for a financial year.

R means the average annual amount of general rates levied for all parcels of rateable land in the area that is or becomes the local government's local government area for the 3 most recent financial years for which the chief executive has information about the amount of general rates levied for parcels of rateable land in the area.

X means—

- (a) for a very large urban local government whose area is entirely or partly in an operational area or benefited by a barrier fence part—0.4%;
- (b) for a very large urban local government whose area is not entirely or partly in an operational area or benefited by a barrier fence part—0.2%;
- (c) for a large urban local government whose area is entirely or partly in an operational area or benefited by a barrier fence part—1.3%;
- (d) for a large urban local government whose area is not entirely or partly in an operational area or benefited by a barrier fence part—0.3%;
- (e) for a small urban local government whose area is entirely or partly in an operational area or benefited by a barrier fence part—4%;
- (f) for a small urban local government whose area is not entirely or partly in an operational area or benefited by a barrier fence part—1%;
- (g) for a rural local government whose area is entirely or partly in an operational area or benefited by a barrier fence part—15%;
- (h) for a rural local government whose area is not entirely or partly in an operational area or benefited by a barrier fence part—8%.

(2) In this section—

large urban local government means a local government that has a population of more than 70,000 but fewer than 200,001.

rateable land has the meaning given by the *Local Government Act 2009*, section 93 or the *City of Brisbane Act 2010*, section 95.

rural local government means a local government that has a population of not more than 20,000.

small urban local government means a local government that has a population of more than 20,000 but fewer than 70,001.

very large urban local government means a local government that has a population of at least 200,001.

Chapter 4 Invasive animal barrier fencing

Part 1 Invasive animal boards

43 Darling Downs–Moreton Rabbit Board

- (1) The number of directors of the Darling Downs–Moreton Rabbit Board is 6.
- (2) The board is to manage the European rabbit.
- (3) The board is responsible for the barrier fence part shown as the ‘rabbit fence’ on the barrier fence map.
- (4) The operational area of the board is the part of the State shown as the Darling Downs–Moreton Rabbit District on the barrier fence map.

Note—

For the continuation of the Darling Downs–Moreton Rabbit Board, see schedule 3, section 133 of the Act.

Part 2 Barrier fence

44 **Building authority for a wild dog check fence—Act, s 90(b)**

- (1) This section applies if a section of the barrier fence part, shown as the ‘wild dog check fence’ on the barrier fence map, is in the local government area of a local government.
- (2) The local government is responsible for that section of the barrier fence part.

Chapter 5 Prevention and control measures for biosecurity matter

Part 1 Preliminary

46 **Ensuring biosecurity matter or a carrier is dealt with in accordance with risk minimisation requirement**

- (1) A person (the *responsible person*) ensures biosecurity matter or a carrier is dealt with in accordance with a risk minimisation requirement for dealing with the biosecurity matter or carrier if—
 - (a) for a requirement to treat the biosecurity matter or carrier with a stated chemical product—the person ensures the biosecurity matter or carrier is treated with the chemical product; or
 - (b) for a requirement to treat the biosecurity matter or carrier by changing its temperature—the person ensures the biosecurity matter or carrier is heated or cooled to the stated temperature, for the stated period, and otherwise in the stated way; or

-
- (c) for movement of the biosecurity matter or carrier from a place free of a stated biosecurity matter—the person ensures the surveillance procedures have been undertaken at the place in a stated way; or
 - (d) for a requirement to deal with the biosecurity matter or carrier by complying with a stated procedure or in another stated way—the person ensures the procedure is complied with or the biosecurity matter or carrier is dealt with in the stated way.
- (2) If the risk minimisation requirement requires an appropriately qualified person to deal with the biosecurity matter or carrier, a person complies with the requirement by arranging for an appropriately qualified person to deal with the biosecurity matter or carrier under subsection (1).
- (3) In this section—

stated means stated in the biosecurity manual.

surveillance procedures, in relation to a place, means procedures directed at—

- (a) confirming the presence, or finding out the extent of the presence, at the place, of the biosecurity matter that the procedure relates to; or
- (b) confirming the absence, at the place, of the biosecurity matter that the procedure relates to.

46A Moving samples for testing

- (1) A person may move a sample of a carrier into the State, or into or from a biosecurity zone, if the sample—
 - (a) is being moved to an approved facility for testing; and
 - (b) is quarantine secured.
- (2) Also, a person may move a sample of a carrier from a biosecurity zone if the sample—
 - (a) is being moved out of the State for testing; and
 - (b) is quarantine secured.

- 2 For applying the general biosecurity obligation offence provision, the person fails to discharge the general biosecurity obligation if the person contravenes a regulation provision. See section 25(3) of the Act.
- (2) Subsection (1) applies unless a section in this chapter states otherwise.

Part 3 Statewide restrictions and requirements

Division 1 Statewide entry restrictions

48 Banana pest carrier

- (1) A person must not move into the State—
 - (a) a banana pest carrier from a State where freckle disease has been found; or
 - (b) a banana pest carrier, other than the fruit of a banana plant, from a State where bunchy top, Panama disease tropical race 4 or Cavendish-competent Panama disease tropical race 1 has been found.
- (2) However, a person may move the carrier under a biosecurity authorisation.
- (3) Also, a person may move the carrier if—
 - (a) any of the following apply—
 - (i) the carrier has come from a certified interstate free area for all banana pests;
 - (ii) for a banana pest carrier that is a banana plantlet—the plantlet has been grown under a scheme for the clean planting of banana plants that is stated in the biosecurity manual;
 - (iii) the person gets an acceptable biosecurity certificate that states the carrier meets the risk

minimisation requirements for the carrier, before moving the carrier; and

- (b) if paragraph (a)(ii) or (iii) applies—the person ensures, under section 46, that, until the move is completed, the carrier is dealt with in accordance with the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier.

49 **Bee louse carrier**

- (1) A person must not move a bee louse carrier into the State from a State where bee louse has been found.
- (2) However, a person may move the carrier under a biosecurity authorisation.
- (3) Also, a person may move the carrier if—
 - (a) the carrier has come from a certified interstate free area for bee louse; or
 - (b) the person—
 - (i) gets an acceptable biosecurity certificate that states the carrier meets the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier, before moving the carrier; and
 - (ii) ensures, under section 46, that, until the move is completed, the carrier is dealt with in accordance with the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier.

- (4) In this section—

apiary appliance means any apparatus, fitting, implement or utensil that has been used for beekeeping or processing, handling or storing an apiary product.

apiary product means bee collected pollen, bee comb, comb sections, cut comb honey, honey dew, propolis, queen candy, raw beeswax, royal jelly or unprocessed honey.

bee louse means the bee louse (*Braula* fly) (*Braula coeca*).

Note—

The bee louse is mentioned as prohibited matter in schedule 1 of the Act, (subject to section 29 of the Act). See chapter 2, part 2, division 2, of the Act for particular obligations relating to prohibited matter.

bee louse carrier means—

- (a) a bee; or
- (b) an apiary appliance; or
- (c) an apiary product; or
- (d) a hive.

50 Branched broomrape carrier

- (1) A person must not move a branched broomrape carrier into the State from a State where branched broomrape has been found.
- (2) However, a person may move the carrier under a biosecurity authorisation.
- (3) Also, a person may move the carrier into the State if—
 - (a) the carrier has come from a certified interstate free area for branched broomrape; or
 - (b) the person—
 - (i) gets an acceptable biosecurity certificate that states the carrier meets the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier, before moving the carrier; and
 - (ii) ensures, under section 46, that, until the move is completed, the carrier is dealt with in accordance with the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier; or
 - (c) for a branched broomrape carrier that is a seed potato— the seed potato has been certified and is moved in accordance with the national standard for certification of seed potatoes; or

- (d) the carrier is a ware potato that has been brushed or washed and does not carry any detachable soil; or
 - (e) the carrier is a processing potato and is being moved in a way that prevents—
 - (i) infestation with biosecurity matter; and
 - (ii) the escape of biosecurity matter or a carrier.
- (4) In this section—

branched broomrape means branched broomrape (*Orobanche ramosa*).

Note—

Branched broomrape is mentioned as prohibited matter in schedule 1 of the Act, (subject to section 29 of the Act). See chapter 2, part 2, division 2, of the Act for particular obligations relating to prohibited matter.

branched broomrape carrier means—

- (a) hay; or
- (b) fodder; or
- (c) potatoes; or
- (d) straw; or
- (e) cereals, pulses and small grains that are seeds used for cropping; or
- (f) unprocessed almond hulls and shells; or
- (g) soil that has come into contact with a carrier mentioned in paragraph (a) to (f); or
- (h) an appliance that has come into contact with a carrier mentioned in paragraph (a) to (g).

processing potato means a potato that, when harvested, is sent directly to—

- (a) a facility for processing; or
- (b) a facility for storage before being processed.

ware potato means a potato that is grown to be consumed without being processed and is not intended for replanting for the purpose of producing a potato plant.

51 Cucurbit virus carrier

- (1) A person must not move a cucurbit virus carrier into the State—
 - (a) from a State where a cucurbit virus has been found; and
 - (b) for trade or the carrying on of a business.
- (2) However, a person may move the carrier if—
 - (a) the carrier has come from a certified interstate free area for a cucurbit virus; or
 - (b) the person—
 - (i) gets an acceptable biosecurity certificate that states the carrier meets the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier, before moving the carrier; and
 - (ii) ensures, under section 46, that, until the move is completed, the carrier is dealt with in accordance with the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier.
- (3) In this section—

cucurbit virus means cucumber green mottle mosaic virus or melon necrotic spot virus.

cucurbit virus carrier means—

- (a) a plant (a *cucurbitaceae plant*) of the family *Cucurbitaceae*, other than a fruit of the plant; or

Examples of plants of the family Cucurbitaceae—

cucumber, melon, pumpkin, squash

- (b) soil, or other growing mediums, that have come into contact with a cucurbitaceae plant; or

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- (c) an appliance that has been used for planting, producing or harvesting a cucurbitaceae plant; or
Examples of appliances for paragraph (c)—
knives, secateurs
- (d) materials that have been used to package a cucurbitaceae plant.

52 European house borer carrier

- (1) A person must not move a European house borer carrier, other than an excluded European house borer carrier, into the State from a State where European house borer has been found.
- (2) However, a person may move the carrier under a biosecurity authorisation.
- (3) Also, a person may move the carrier if—
 - (a) the carrier has come from a certified interstate free area for the European house borer; or
 - (b) the person—
 - (i) gets an acceptable biosecurity certificate that states the carrier meets the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier, before moving the carrier; and
 - (ii) ensures, under section 46, that, until the move is completed, the carrier is dealt with in accordance with the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier.
- (4) In this section—

compliance arrangement means the Compliance Arrangement for Manufacture of Pinewood Pallets and Packaging published by the Western Australian department or agriculture and food.

European house borer means the European house borer (*Hylotrupes bajulus*).

Note—

The European house borer is mentioned as prohibited matter in schedule 1 of the Act, (subject to section 29 of the Act). See chapter 2, part 2, division 2, of the Act for particular obligations relating to prohibited matter.

European house borer carrier means—

- (a) a tree of the genera *Abies*, *Picea*, *Pinus* or *Pseudotsuga*;
or
- (b) wood, or wooden articles, from a tree mentioned in paragraph (a).

Examples of wooden articles for paragraph (b)—

furniture, pallets, sawn timber

excluded European house borer carrier means a European house borer carrier that is a wood pallet or wooden packaging material manufactured under the compliance arrangement.

53 Giant pine scale carrier

- (1) A person must not move a giant pine scale carrier into the State from a State where giant pine scale has been found.
- (2) However, a person may move the carrier under a biosecurity authorisation.
- (3) Also, a person may move the carrier if—
 - (a) the carrier has come from a certified interstate free area for giant pine scale; or
 - (b) the person—
 - (i) gets an acceptable biosecurity certificate that states the carrier meets the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier, before moving the carrier; and
 - (ii) ensures, under section 46, that, until the move is completed, the carrier is dealt with in accordance with the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier.

(4) In this section—

giant pine scale means giant pine scale (*Marchalina hellenica*).

Note—

Giant pine scale is mentioned as prohibited matter in schedule 1 of the Act, (subject to section 29 of the Act). See chapter 2, part 2, division 2, of the Act for particular obligations relating to prohibited matter.

giant pine scale carrier means a carrier that is—

(a) a plant of the family *Pinaceae*; or

Examples of plants of the family Pinaceae—

cedar, fir, pine, spruce

(b) soil that has come into contact with a carrier mentioned in paragraph (a); or

(c) an appliance that has come into contact with a carrier mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b).

54 **Mango malformation disease carrier**

(1) A person must not move a mango malformation disease carrier into the State from a State where mango malformation disease has been found.

(2) However, a person may move the carrier under a biosecurity authorisation.

(3) Also, a person may move the carrier if—

(a) the carrier has come from a certified interstate free area for mango malformation disease; or

(b) the person—

(i) gets an acceptable biosecurity certificate that states the carrier meets the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier, before moving the carrier; and

(ii) ensures, under section 46, that, until the move is completed, the carrier is dealt with in accordance

with the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier.

(4) In this section—

mango malformation disease means a fungal disease of mango plants caused by several different species of *Fusarium*, including *Fusarium mangiferae*.

Note—

Mango malformation disease is mentioned as prohibited matter in schedule 1 of the Act (subject to section 29 of the Act). See chapter 2, part 2, division 2 of the Act for particular obligations relating to prohibited matter.

mango malformation disease carrier means a carrier that is a mango plant, other than the fruit of the plant.

55 Mediterranean fruit fly carrier

- (1) A person must not move a Mediterranean fruit fly carrier into the State from a State where Mediterranean fruit fly has been found.
- (2) However, a person may move the carrier under a biosecurity authorisation.
- (3) Also, a person may move the carrier if—
 - (a) the carrier has come from a certified interstate free area for Mediterranean fruit fly; or
 - (b) the person—
 - (i) gets an acceptable biosecurity certificate that states the carrier meets the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier, before moving the carrier; and
 - (ii) ensures, under section 46, that, until the move is completed, the carrier is dealt with in accordance with the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier.
- (4) In this section—

Mediterranean fruit fly means the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*).

Note—

The Mediterranean fruit fly is mentioned as prohibited matter in schedule 1 of the Act (subject to section 29 of the Act). See chapter 2, part 2, division 2 of the Act for particular obligations relating to prohibited matter.

Mediterranean fruit fly carrier means a carrier that is—

- (a) a plant mentioned in schedule 6 that is bearing fruit; or
- (b) the fruit of a plant mentioned in schedule 6, other than fruit that has been processed.

processing, for fruit, means altering the form of the fruit to allow for domestic consumption.

Examples—

cooking, drying, freezing, pickling, segmenting

56 Pyriform scale carrier

- (1) A person must not move a pyriform scale carrier into the State—
 - (a) from a State where pyriform scale has been found; and
 - (b) for trade or the carrying on of a business.
- (2) However, the person may move the pyriform scale carrier if—
 - (a) the carrier has come from a certified interstate free area for pyriform scale; or
 - (b) the person—
 - (i) gets an acceptable biosecurity certificate that states the carrier meets the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier, before moving the carrier; and
 - (ii) ensures, under section 46, that, until the move is completed, the carrier is dealt with in accordance with the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier.

(3) In this section—

pyriform scale carrier means a plant, other than a cut flower or a tree that has no foliage or soil on its roots, that is—

- (a) a potted plant; and
- (b) of a family mentioned in schedule 7.

57 Potato pest carrier

(1) A person must not move a potato pest carrier into the State from a State where potato pest has been found.

(2) However, a person may move the carrier under a biosecurity authorisation.

(3) Also, a person may move the carrier if—

- (a) for a potato pest carrier that is not a seed potato—the carrier has not come from interstate potato pest infested land or linked land; or
- (b) for a potato pest carrier that is a seed potato—the seed potato has been certified and is moved in accordance with the national standard for certification of seed potatoes; or
- (c) the person—
 - (i) gets an acceptable biosecurity certificate that states the carrier meets the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier, before moving the carrier; and
 - (ii) ensures, under section 46, that, until the move is completed, the carrier is dealt with in accordance with the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier.

(4) In this section—

interstate potato pest infested land means a parcel of land outside the State on which a potato pest has been found.

linked land means land to which any of the following applies—

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- (a) the land adjoins interstate potato pest infested land;
- (b) the land has been planted with seed from interstate potato pest infested land;
- (c) an appliance, that has been used on interstate potato pest infested land, is used on the land;
- (d) water can drain directly from interstate potato pest infested land to the land;
- (e) a person has dealt with a potato pest carrier on the land in contravention of a corresponding law relating to a potato pest.

national plan means the document titled ‘Australian Potato Industry—Australian National Potato Cyst Nematode Management Plan—Final Plan’.

Editor's note—

The national plan is available on the department’s website.

potato pest means—

- (a) the golden potato cyst nematode (*Globodera rostochiensis*); or
- (b) the white potato cyst nematode (*Globodera pallida*).

Note—

Each of the potato pests is mentioned as prohibited matter in schedule 1 of the Act, (subject to section 29 of the Act). See chapter 2, part 2, division 2, of the Act for particular obligations relating to prohibited matter.

potato pest carrier means—

- (a) a plant of the *Solanaceae* family; or

Examples—

- capsicum
- potato
- thornapple
- tobacco
- tomato

- (b) soil; or

-
- (c) an appliance that has come into contact with a potato pest carrier mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b).

57A Tomato/potato psyllid carrier

- (1) A person must not move a tomato/potato psyllid carrier into the State from a State where tomato/potato psyllid has been found.
- (2) However, a person may move the carrier—
- (a) if the carrier is seed that is free of other vegetative material; or
 - (b) if the carrier is a packing house prepared carrier; or
 - (c) if—
 - (i) the carrier has come from a certified interstate free area for tomato/potato psyllid and zebra chip (*Candidatus Liberibacter psyllauros*); and
 - (ii) the person gets an acceptable biosecurity certificate that states the carrier comes from the certified interstate free area, before moving the carrier; and
 - (iii) for a tomato/potato psyllid carrier that is not a plant—the carrier has been continuously located in the certified interstate free area for at least 12 months immediately before being moved; or
 - (d) if—
 - (i) the carrier is a plant that is certified as being free of tomato/potato psyllid under—
 - (A) a corresponding law to the Act; or
 - (B) an inspection and certification program; and
 - (ii) the person gets an acceptable biosecurity certificate that states the plant is certified as being free of tomato/potato psyllid under the corresponding law or program, before moving the carrier; or

- (e) if the person—
 - (i) gets an acceptable biosecurity certificate that states the carrier meets the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier, before moving the carrier; and
 - (ii) ensures, under section 46, that, until the move is completed, the carrier is dealt with in accordance with the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier.

- (3) In this section—

inspection and certification program means a program, administered by another State, under which tomato/potato psyllid carriers are inspected and certified as being free of tomato/potato psyllid.

packing house prepared carrier means a fruit or vegetable, other than a plant of the Solanaceae family or Convolvulaceae family, that—

- (a) is prepared, stemmed, processed, graded, sorted or packed in a packing house; and
- (b) is free of other vegetative material, including, for example, a calyx.

permitted plant product means any of the following—

- (a) grain;
- (b) dried plant parts;
- (c) mulch;
- (d) timber;
- (e) chaff or hay.

tomato/potato psyllid means tomato/potato psyllid (*Bactericera cockerelli*).

tomato/potato psyllid carrier means—

- (a) a plant of the Solanaceae family; or

Examples—

- capsicum
- potato
- thornapple
- tobacco
- tomato

(b) a plant of the Convolvulaceae family; or

Examples—

- sweet potato
- field blindweed

(c) another plant that is not a permitted plant product; or

(d) soil that has come into contact with a tomato/potato psyllid carrier mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b); or

(e) an appliance that has come into contact with a tomato/potato psyllid carrier mentioned in paragraph (a), (b) or (d).

57B Citrus canker carrier

- (1) A person must not move a citrus canker carrier into the State from a State where citrus canker has been found.
- (2) However, a person may move the carrier under a biosecurity authorisation.
- (3) Also, a person may move the carrier if—
 - (a) the carrier has come from a certified interstate free area for citrus canker; or
 - (b) the person—
 - (i) gets an acceptable biosecurity certificate that states the carrier meets the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier, before moving the carrier; and
 - (ii) ensures, under section 46, that, until the move is completed, the carrier is dealt with in accordance

with the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier.

(4) In this section—

citrus canker means a disease of citrus plants caused by *Xanthomonas citri* pv. *citri*.

citrus canker carrier means—

- (a) a plant mentioned in schedule 7A; or
- (b) soil, or other growing mediums, that have come into contact with a plant mentioned in paragraph (a); or
- (c) an appliance that has come into contact with a carrier mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b).

Division 2 Statewide pest management requirements

Subdivision 1 Panama disease tropical race 4

58 Notice of presence of Panama disease tropical race 4

(1) This section applies if the chief executive or an inspector—

- (a) knows Panama disease tropical race 4 is present on land or in or on a plant; or
- (b) reasonably believes there is a significant risk that Panama disease tropical race 4 is present on land or in or on a plant.

(2) The chief executive or the inspector may give each of the following persons a notice stating the knowledge or reasonable belief—

- (a) in relation to land—
 - (i) the occupier of the land; or
 - (ii) the owner of the land;

-
- (b) in relation to a plant—the person with possession or control of the plant.
- (3) The notice may require the person to whom the notice is given to—
- (a) if the notice relates to a plant—
 - (i) destroy the plant; or
 - (ii) destroy surrounding plants that pose a biosecurity risk related to Panama disease tropical race 4; or
 - (b) if the notice relates to land—destroy any plants, on the land, that pose a biosecurity risk related to Panama disease tropical race 4; or
- Examples—*
- 1 Plants in or on which Panama disease tropical race 4 is known to be, or is reasonably suspected of being, present.
 - 2 Plants surrounding plants mentioned in paragraph 1.
- (c) adopt and comply with stated processes and procedures that minimise the biosecurity risk posed by the Panama disease tropical race 4.
- (4) If a person is required to carry out an action under subsection (3), the person must—
- (a) carry out the action; and
 - (b) if the biosecurity manual states a way for the carrying out of the action—comply with the stated way.
- (5) If the chief executive or an inspector decides to give a notice under this section, the notice must include or be accompanied by an information notice for the decision.

Subdivision 2 Cattle tick infested land

61 Eradicating cattle tick from infested land

- (1) This section applies to a person who is the owner or occupier of infested land for cattle tick.

- (2) The person must—
 - (a) take action to eradicate cattle tick from the land; and
 - (b) if the biosecurity manual states a way or procedure for the eradication of cattle tick from land—comply with the stated way or procedure.

Part 4 **Far northern pest biosecurity zone regulatory provisions**

62 Establishing biosecurity zones—Act, s 128(1)(a)

- (1) The part of the State north of latitude 11°49' south (the *far northern biosecurity zone 1*) is established as a biosecurity zone for each far northern pest.
- (2) The part of the State south of latitude 11°49' south and north of latitude 13°45' south (the *far northern biosecurity zone 2*) is established as a biosecurity zone for each far northern pest.

63 Moving particular far northern pests or carrier from a biosecurity zone

- (1) A person must not move a far northern pest mentioned in schedule 8 or a far northern pest carrier—
 - (a) from far northern biosecurity zone 1 to a place outside the biosecurity zone; or
 - (b) from far northern biosecurity zone 2 to a place outside the biosecurity zone, other than far northern biosecurity zone 1.
- (2) However, a person may move a carrier that is a banana plantlet if—
 - (a) the plantlet has been grown—
 - (i) under a scheme for the clean planting of banana plants that is stated in the biosecurity manual; and

-
- (ii) otherwise in the way stated in the biosecurity manual; and
 - (b) the person ensures, under section 46, that, until the move is completed, the carrier is dealt with in accordance with the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier.

Note—

A biosecurity instrument permit, under chapter 6, part 4 of the Act, may authorise non-compliance with a biosecurity zone regulatory provision.

(3) In this section—

far northern pest carrier means—

- (a) an appliance that has come into contact with—
 - (i) a hive; or
 - (ii) a mango plant; or
 - (iii) soil, or other growing mediums, in which a banana plant, a mango plant or a sugar cane plant has been grown; or
 - (iv) a vegetative part of a sugar cane plant; or
- (b) a banana appliance; or
- (c) a hive; or
- (d) material that is a product or by-product of the processing of—
 - (i) a plant; or

Examples—
mulch, sawdust

 - (ii) anything that comes from a plant; or

Examples—
green waste, compost
- (e) a plant; or

Note—

Under schedule 5 of the Act, a plant is defined to include, among other things, the whole or part of the fruit or nut of a shrub, tree or vine.

- (f) soil; or
- (g) other growing mediums.

64 Planting or cultivating a banana plant in a biosecurity zone

- (1) This section applies to an owner or occupier of land in far northern biosecurity zone 1 or 2.
- (2) The person must not plant or cultivate a banana plant on the land unless the banana plant is identified in the biosecurity manual as a cultivar that is resistant to black Sigatoka.
- (3) The person must only plant or cultivate—
 - (a) no more than 10 banana plants on the land; and
 - (b) no more than 30 pseudostems on the land.

Note for subsections (2) and (3)—

A biosecurity instrument permit, under chapter 6, part 4 of the Act, may authorise non-compliance with a biosecurity zone regulatory provision.

65 Treating an unmanaged banana plant

- (1) This section applies to an owner or occupier of land in far northern biosecurity zone 1 or 2.
- (2) The person must treat an unmanaged banana plant on the land in accordance with the method of treating unmanaged banana plants stated in the biosecurity manual.
- (3) In this section—

unmanaged banana plant means a banana plant that is not subject to all of the following commercial practices—

 - (a) deleafing;
 - (b) desuckering;

- (c) weed control;
- (d) bunch control.

Part 5 Fire ant biosecurity zone regulatory provisions

Division 1 Biosecurity zones

66 Establishing biosecurity zones—Act, s 128(1)(a)

- (1) The part of the State identified as fire ant biosecurity zone 1 (*fire ant biosecurity zone 1*) on the fire ant biosecurity zone map is established as a biosecurity zone for fire ants.
- (2) The part of the State identified as fire ant biosecurity zone 2 (*fire ant biosecurity zone 2*) on the fire ant biosecurity zone map is established as a biosecurity zone for fire ants.
- (3) In this section—

fire ant biosecurity zone map means the biosecurity zone map called ‘Fire ant biosecurity zone map’ as in force from time to time.

Note—

See also section 130C of the Act about requirements in relation to identification of particular biosecurity zones.

Division 2 Keeping and moving fire ants and fire ant carriers

67 Moving a fire ant from or within a fire ant biosecurity zone

A person must not move a live fire ant, from a place in a fire ant biosecurity zone to another place, within or outside the biosecurity zone, unless the person moves the fire ant under a biosecurity authorisation.

Note—

A biosecurity instrument permit, under chapter 6, part 4 of the Act, may authorise non-compliance with a biosecurity zone regulatory provision.

68 Moving soil from fire ant biosecurity zone

A person must not move soil from a place (the *original place*) in a fire ant biosecurity zone to another place outside the biosecurity zone, unless—

- (a) the original place is in fire ant biosecurity zone 1 and the other place is in fire ant biosecurity zone 2; or
- (b) the person moves the soil under a biosecurity authorisation.

Note—

A biosecurity instrument permit, under chapter 6, part 4 of the Act, may authorise non-compliance with a biosecurity zone regulatory provision.

69 Moving fire ant carrier other than soil from or within a fire ant biosecurity zone

- (1) A person must not move a fire ant carrier, other than soil, from a place (the *original place*) in a fire ant biosecurity zone to another place, within or outside the biosecurity zone, unless—
 - (a) the other place is a waste facility in the same fire ant biosecurity zone as the original place and the person moves the carrier directly to the waste facility; or
 - (b) if the original place is in fire ant biosecurity zone 1—the other place is a waste facility in fire ant biosecurity zone 2 and the person moves the carrier directly to the waste facility; or
 - (c) the person ensures the carrier has been at the original place for less than 24 hours, before moving the carrier; or
 - (d) the person moves the carrier under a biosecurity authorisation; or
 - (e) the person—

- (i) takes reasonable steps to ensure the carrier has been kept at the original place in a way that complies with section 71(2) and (3); and
- (ii) keeps a written record of the steps taken to ensure the carrier is dealt with as mentioned in subparagraph (i).

Examples of a record for subparagraph (ii)—

- taking a digital photograph showing the way a carrier was kept at a particular time
- keeping a record of a treatment mentioned in section 71(2)(c), (3)(a) or (4), definition *fire ant resistant surface*, paragraph (c)

Note—

A biosecurity instrument permit, under chapter 6, part 4 of the Act, may authorise non-compliance with a biosecurity zone regulatory provision.

71 Keeping a fire ant carrier other than soil in a fire ant biosecurity zone

- (1) This section applies to—
 - (a) a person who puts or otherwise deals with a fire ant carrier, other than soil, in a place within a fire ant biosecurity zone and allows it to remain at the place for at least 24 hours; or
 - (b) the owner of a place in a fire ant biosecurity zone who allows a fire ant carrier, other than soil, to remain at the place for at least 24 hours.

Note—

A biosecurity instrument permit, under chapter 6, part 4 of the Act, may authorise non-compliance with a biosecurity zone regulatory provision.

- (2) The person must ensure—
 - (a) the carrier is covered in a way that prevents fire ants from infesting the carrier; and

Example—

keeping the carrier in a shed or under a shade cloth or tarpaulin

- (b) the carrier is kept—

- (i) above ground level; or

Example—

keeping the carrier in a truck or trailer or on an elevated platform

- (ii) at ground level on a fire ant resistant surface; and
 - (c) if paragraph (b)(ii) applies—the area where the carrier is stored is treated with an appropriate barrier chemical to create a 30cm wide chemical perimeter around the area.
- (3) However, the person need not comply with subsection (2) for a carrier that is turf or a potted plant, if the person—
- (a) ensures the carrier is treated with an appropriate chemical product; and
 - (b) keeps a written record, stating the chemical product used and the way it was used for the treatment, is kept.
- (3A) Also, the person need not comply with subsection (2) if—
- (a) the carrier is a relevant fire ant carrier under section 71A; and
 - (b) the person complies with that section in relation to the carrier.
- (4) In this section—

appropriate barrier chemical means an appropriate chemical product used to create a chemical barrier.

appropriate chemical product means a chemical product for use on, or in relation to, fire ants.

fire ant resistant surface means—

- (a) concrete or bitumen that does not contain cracks through which fire ants could access a fire ant carrier on the concrete or bitumen; or
- (b) a barrier that cannot be penetrated by fire ants; or

Example—

plastic sheeting at least 200 microns thick

- (c) an area of compacted ground, other than sand, that has been treated with an appropriate chemical product before a fire ant carrier is put on the area.

treated, with an appropriate chemical product, means treated in a way—

- (a) stated in the instructions on the approved label for the chemical product; or
- (b) authorised by a permit issued by APVMA.

71A Keeping a relevant fire ant carrier in a fire ant biosecurity zone

- (1) This section applies to a person who puts or otherwise deals with a relevant fire ant carrier in a place within a fire ant biosecurity zone, unless the person complies with section 71(2) for the carrier.

- (2) The person must—

- (a) ensure the relevant fire ant carrier is disturbed—
 - (i) at least every 21 days while the carrier is kept at the place; and
 - (ii) at least 24 hours before the carrier is moved to another place; and
- (b) keep a written record stating how and when the relevant carrier was disturbed.

- (3) In this section—

disturb, in relation to a relevant fire ant carrier, means carrying out 1 or more of the following—

- (a) chipping the carrier;
- (b) crushing the carrier;
- (c) screening the carrier, including, for example, by passing the carrier through a screening bucket, grate or other sieve;
- (d) shredding the carrier;

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- (e) turning the carrier;
- (f) washing the carrier.

relevant fire ant carrier means—

- (a) animal manure; or
- (b) material that is a product or by-product of mining or quarrying; or

Examples—

chitters, coal fines, coal stone, decomposed granite, gravel, overburden

- (c) material that is a product or by-product of the processing of a plant, or something that comes from a plant.

Examples—

mulch, sawdust, green waste, compost

72 Producing hay in a fire ant biosecurity zone

- (1) This section applies to a person who produces hay in a fire ant biosecurity zone.
- (2) The person must ensure—
 - (a) cut hay is baled within 24 hours after the hay is finally raked; and
 - (b) the final raking of the hay, and the raking before the final raking, are done within 24 hours of each other; and
 - (c) baled hay is removed from the paddock it was baled in within 24 hours after being baled.

Note—

A biosecurity instrument permit, under chapter 6, part 4 of the Act, may authorise non-compliance with a biosecurity zone regulatory provision.

73 Keeping a fire ant outside fire ant biosecurity zones

A person must not keep, in the person's possession or under the person's control, a live fire ant outside the fire ant

biosecurity zones unless the fire ant is kept under a biosecurity authorisation.

Note—

A biosecurity instrument permit, under chapter 6, part 4 of the Act, may authorise non-compliance with a biosecurity zone regulatory provision.

Part 6 **Electric ant biosecurity zone regulatory provisions**

Division 1 **Biosecurity zone**

74 Establishing biosecurity zone—Act, s 128(1)(a)

- (1) The part of the State identified as the electric ant biosecurity zone (the *electric ant biosecurity zone*) on the electric ant biosecurity zone map is established as a biosecurity zone for electric ants.
- (2) In this section—

electric ant biosecurity zone map means the map called ‘Electric ant biosecurity zone map—EA02’ dated 15 June 2018.

74A Lesser restrictions areas—Act, s 129

- (1) The chief executive may, under section 129(1)(c)(i) of the Act, establish particular areas (each a *lesser restrictions area*) within the electric ant biosecurity zone.
- (2) The chief executive may, under section 129(1)(c)(ii) of the Act, provide for lesser restrictions, in relation to a lesser restrictions area, than would otherwise apply in relation to the area under this part.

75 Moving an electric ant carrier from electric ant biosecurity zone

- (1) A person must not move an electric ant carrier from a place in the electric ant biosecurity zone that is not a lesser restrictions area.
- (2) However, a person may move the carrier to a waste facility listed on the department's website as being a waste facility that accepts electric ant carriers.

Notes—

- 1 A biosecurity instrument permit, under chapter 6, part 4 of the Act, may authorise non-compliance with a biosecurity zone regulatory provision.
- 2 See section 74A for the establishment of lesser restrictions areas to which lesser restrictions may apply.

76 Moving an electric ant from or within electric ant biosecurity zone

A person must not move a live electric ant, from a place in the electric ant biosecurity zone to another place, within or outside the electric ant biosecurity zone, unless the person moves the electric ant under a biosecurity authorisation.

Note—

A biosecurity instrument permit, under chapter 6, part 4 of the Act, may authorise non-compliance with a biosecurity zone regulatory provision.

77 Keeping an electric ant outside electric ant biosecurity zone or in lesser restrictions area

A person must not keep, in the person's possession or under the person's control, a live electric ant outside the electric ant biosecurity zone or in a lesser restrictions area, unless the electric ant is kept under a biosecurity authorisation.

Notes—

- 1 A biosecurity instrument permit, under chapter 6, part 4 of the Act, may authorise non-compliance with a biosecurity zone regulatory provision.

- 2 See section 74A for the establishment of lesser restrictions areas to which lesser restrictions may apply.

Part 7 **Banana pest biosecurity zone regulatory provisions**

Division 1 **Biosecurity zones**

78 **Establishing biosecurity zones—Act, s 128(1)(a)**

- (1) The part of the State identified as the northern banana biosecurity zone (the *northern banana biosecurity zone*) on the banana biosecurity zone map is established as a biosecurity zone for banana pests.
- (2) The part of the State identified as the southern banana biosecurity zone (the *southern banana biosecurity zone*) on the banana biosecurity zone map is established as a biosecurity zone for bunchy top.
- (3) In this section—

banana biosecurity zone map means the map called ‘Banana biosecurity zone map’ dated 6 June 2016.

Division 2 **Movement restrictions**

79 **Moving a banana pest carrier other than banana fruit from a banana biosecurity zone**

- (1) A person must not move a banana pest carrier, other than banana fruit, from the northern banana biosecurity zone or the southern banana biosecurity zone to a place in the State outside the biosecurity zone.

Notes—

- 1 Under section 48, there are restrictions on moving a banana pest carrier into the State.

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- 2 Under section 63, there are restrictions on moving a far northern pest carrier, which includes banana pest carriers, from far northern biosecurity zone 1 or 2.
- (2) However, a person may move the carrier under a biosecurity authorisation.
- (3) Also, a person may move the carrier if—
- (a) either of the following apply—
- (i) for a banana pest carrier that is a banana plantlet—the plantlet has been grown under a scheme for the clean planting of banana plants that is stated in the biosecurity manual;
- (ii) the person gets an acceptable biosecurity certificate that states the carrier meets the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier, before moving the carrier; and
- (b) the person ensures, under section 46, that, until the move is completed, the carrier is dealt with in accordance with the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier.

Note—

A biosecurity instrument permit, under chapter 6, part 4 of the Act, may authorise non-compliance with a biosecurity zone regulatory provision.

80 Moving a banana pest carrier other than banana fruit into northern banana biosecurity zone

- (1) A person must not move a banana pest carrier, other than banana fruit, into the northern banana biosecurity zone.

Note—

Under section 48, there are restrictions on moving a banana pest carrier into the State.

- (2) However, a person may move the carrier only if—
- (a) for a banana pest carrier that is a banana plantlet—the plantlet has been grown under a scheme for the clean planting of banana plants that is stated in the biosecurity manual; or

- (b) the person—
- (i) gets an acceptable biosecurity certificate that states the carrier meets the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier, before moving the carrier; and
 - (ii) ensures, under section 46, that, until the move is completed, the carrier is dealt with in accordance with the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier.

Note—

A biosecurity instrument permit, under chapter 6, part 4 of the Act, may authorise non-compliance with a biosecurity zone regulatory provision.

Part 8 Cattle tick biosecurity zone regulatory provisions

Division 1 Biosecurity zones

81 Establishing biosecurity zones—Act, s 128(1)(a)

- (1) The part of the State identified as the cattle tick infested zone (the *cattle tick infested zone*) on the cattle tick biosecurity zone map is established as a biosecurity zone for cattle ticks.
- (2) The part of the State identified as the cattle tick free zone (the *cattle tick free zone*) on the cattle tick biosecurity zone map is established as a biosecurity zone for cattle ticks.
- (3) In this section—

cattle tick biosecurity zone map means the map called ‘Cattle tick biosecurity zone map’ dated 15 June 2018.

Division 2 Notifying the presence of cattle ticks

82 Notifying presence of cattle ticks

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a person—
 - (i) keeps a cattle tick carrier on land in the cattle tick free zone; or
 - (ii) is the owner of land in the cattle tick free zone on which a cattle tick carrier is kept; and
 - (b) the person becomes aware or believes, or ought reasonably to believe, that cattle ticks are present on the land; and
 - (c) the person has no grounds to believe that an inspector has already been made aware of the presence of cattle ticks on the land.
- (2) The person must notify an inspector of the presence of cattle ticks on the land.

Notes—

- 1 The presence of cattle ticks on land may also be a notifiable incident for which a person is required to advise an inspector under section 47 of the Act.
 - 2 A biosecurity instrument permit, under chapter 6, part 4 of the Act, may authorise non-compliance with a biosecurity zone regulatory provision.
- (3) In this section—

present, on land, means—

 - (a) on the land; or
 - (b) on a cattle tick carrier that is on the land.

Division 3 Moving cattle tick carriers

83 Moving a cattle tick carrier into or through the cattle tick free zone

- (1) This section applies in relation to the movement of a cattle tick carrier from a place in the cattle tick infested zone, other than a feedlot, into the cattle tick free zone.
- (2) This section also applies in relation to the movement of a high risk tick carrier in a vehicle in the cattle tick free zone if—
 - (a) the carrier is being transported between 2 places in the cattle tick infested zone through the cattle tick free zone; and
 - (b) either of the following apply—
 - (i) the vehicle has stopped in the cattle tick free zone for at least 2 hours at any one time, or for a total period of at least 4 hours;
 - (ii) while the vehicle is in the cattle tick free zone, the carrier is removed from the vehicle or another cattle tick carrier is loaded into the vehicle.
- (3) A person must not move the carrier unless—
 - (a) for high risk tick carriers—
 - (i) the person gets an acceptable biosecurity certificate that states the carrier meets the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier, before moving the carrier; and
 - (ii) the person ensures, under section 46, that, until the move is completed, the carrier is dealt with in accordance with the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier; or
 - (b) for low risk tick carriers—
 - (i) the person ensures the carrier meets the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier, before moving the carrier; and

- (ii) the person keeps a written record of the steps taken to ensure the matters mentioned in subparagraph (i).
- (4) However, subsection (3)(a) does not apply if—
 - (a) the high risk tick carrier is being moved directly to a clearing facility in the cattle tick free zone; and
 - (b) the person—
 - (i) ensures the carrier meets the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier, before moving the carrier; and
 - (ii) keeps a written record of the steps taken to ensure the matters mentioned in subparagraph (i).
- (5) Section 194 of the Act applies to a movement to which subsection (3)(b) applies.

Note—

A biosecurity instrument permit, under chapter 6, part 4 of the Act, may authorise non-compliance with a biosecurity zone regulatory provision.

84 Moving a cattle tick carrier from infested land to the free zone or a prescribed facility

- (1) This section applies in relation to the movement of a cattle tick carrier from infested land to—
 - (a) a part of the cattle tick free zone outside the boundary of the infested land; or
 - (b) a place in the cattle tick infested zone; or
 - (c) a prescribed facility, whether in the cattle tick free zone or the cattle tick infested zone.
- (2) The owner of the infested land must not allow a person to move the carrier unless—
 - (a) for high risk tick carriers—
 - (i) the owner gets an acceptable biosecurity certificate that states the carrier meets the risk minimisation

-
- requirements for the carrier, before moving the carrier; and
- (ii) the owner takes reasonable steps to ensure, under section 46, that, until the move is completed, the carrier is dealt with in accordance with the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier; or
- (b) for low risk tick carriers—
- (i) the owner ensures the carrier meets the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier, before moving the carrier; and
 - (ii) the owner takes reasonable steps to ensure a written record, of the steps taken to ensure the matters mentioned in subparagraph (i), is kept.
- (3) However, subsection (2)(a) does not apply if—
- (a) the high risk tick carrier is being moved directly to a clearing facility in the cattle tick free zone; and
 - (b) the owner—
 - (i) ensures the carrier meets the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier, before moving the carrier; and
 - (ii) takes reasonable steps to ensure a written record, of the steps taken to ensure the matters mentioned in subparagraph (i), is kept.
- (4) Section 194 of the Act applies to a movement to which subsection (2)(b) applies.

Note—

A biosecurity instrument permit, under chapter 6, part 4 of the Act, may authorise non-compliance with a biosecurity zone regulatory provision.

85 Moving a cattle tick carrier from feedlot in cattle tick infested zone

- (1) This section applies in relation to the movement of a cattle tick carrier from a feedlot in the cattle tick infested zone to a place outside the cattle tick infested zone.

- (2) A person must not move the carrier unless the person—
 - (a) ensures the carrier meets the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier, before moving the carrier; and
 - (b) keeps a written record of the steps taken to ensure the matters mentioned in paragraph (a).
- (3) Section 194 of the Act applies to the movement.

Note—

A biosecurity instrument permit, under chapter 6, part 4 of the Act, may authorise non-compliance with a biosecurity zone regulatory provision.

86 Moving a cattle tick carrier from clearing facility in cattle tick free zone

- (1) This section applies in relation to the movement of a cattle tick carrier from a clearing facility in the cattle tick free zone to another place in the cattle tick free zone or the cattle tick infested zone.
- (2) A person must not move the carrier unless—
 - (a) for high risk tick carriers—
 - (i) the person gets an acceptable biosecurity certificate that states the carrier meets the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier, before moving the carrier; and
 - (ii) the person ensures, under section 46, that, until the move is completed, the carrier is dealt with in accordance with the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier; or
 - (b) for low risk tick carriers—
 - (i) the person ensures the carrier meets the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier, before moving the carrier; and
 - (ii) the person keeps a written record of the steps taken to ensure the matters mentioned in subparagraph (i).

- (3) Section 194 of the Act applies to a movement to which subsection (2)(b) applies.

Note—

A biosecurity instrument permit, under chapter 6, part 4 of the Act, may authorise non-compliance with a biosecurity zone regulatory provision.

87 Information for movement record—Act, s 195

- (1) The following information is prescribed for section 195(1)(g) of the Act—
- (a) for each treatment for cattle tick performed in relation to the animal for the purposes of the movement that the record keeping provision applies to—
- (i) the date of the treatment; and
 - (ii) the type of treatment; and

Example—

a dip in a plunge dip

- (b) for each inspection for cattle tick performed in relation to the animal for the purposes of the movement that the record keeping provision applies to—
- (i) the date of the inspection; and
 - (ii) the name and contact details of the person who inspected the animal.

- (2) In this section—

record keeping provision means sections 83(3)(b)(ii) and (4)(b)(ii), 84(2)(b)(ii) and (3)(b)(ii), 85(2)(b) or 86(2)(b)(ii).

Note—

For additional requirements relating to keeping records of movements, see chapter 7, part 3, division 4 of the Act.

Part 9 Grape phylloxera biosecurity zone regulatory provisions

88 **Establishing biosecurity zones—Act, s 128(1)(a)**

- (1) The part of the State identified as the grape phylloxera exclusion zone (the *State grape phylloxera exclusion zone*) on the grape phylloxera biosecurity zone map is established as a biosecurity zone for grape phylloxera.
- (2) The part of the State identified as the grape phylloxera risk zone (the *State grape phylloxera risk zone*) on the grape phylloxera biosecurity zone map is established as a biosecurity zone for grape phylloxera.
- (3) In this section—
grape phylloxera biosecurity zone map means the map called ‘Grape phylloxera biosecurity zone map’ dated 6 June 2016.

89 **Moving a grape phylloxera carrier into a grape phylloxera biosecurity zone**

- (1) A person must not move a grape phylloxera carrier from outside a grape phylloxera biosecurity zone into the biosecurity zone unless the person—
 - (a) gets an acceptable biosecurity certificate that states the carrier meets the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier, before moving the carrier; and
 - (b) ensures, under section 46, that, until the move is completed, the carrier is dealt with in accordance with the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier.
- (2) However, a person may move the carrier under a biosecurity authorisation.
- (3) Also, a person may move a prescribed grape phylloxera carrier—
 - (a) from an interstate grape phylloxera exclusion zone into a grape phylloxera biosecurity zone; or

- (b) from the State grape phylloxera exclusion zone into the State grape phylloxera risk zone.

Note—

A biosecurity instrument permit, under chapter 6, part 4 of the Act, may authorise non-compliance with a biosecurity zone regulatory provision.

- (4) In this section—

grape phylloxera carrier means a carrier mentioned in schedule 9.

interstate grape phylloxera exclusion zone means an area outside the State identified as a phylloxera exclusion zone in the national phylloxera management protocol.

national phylloxera management protocol means the document of that name developed by the National Vine Health Steering Committee.

prescribed grape phylloxera carrier means—

- (a) table grapes that have been packed for human consumption; or
- (b) wine grapes; or
- (c) marc that has not been fermented; or
- (d) must; or
- (e) juice, other than filtered juice.

Part 10 Papaya ringspot biosecurity zone regulatory provisions

90 Establishing biosecurity zones—Act, s 128(1)(a)

- (1) The part of the State identified as the papaya ringspot biosecurity zone 1 (***papaya ringspot biosecurity zone 1***) on the papaya ringspot biosecurity zone map is established as a biosecurity zone for papaya ringspot and papaya ringspot carriers that are plants of the genus *Carica*.

[s 91]

(2) The part of the State identified as the papaya ringspot biosecurity zone 2 (*papaya ringspot biosecurity zone 2*) on the papaya ringspot biosecurity zone map is established as a biosecurity zone for papaya ringspot and papaya ringspot carriers that are plants of the family *Cucurbitaceae*.

(3) In this section—

papaya ringspot biosecurity zone map means the map called ‘Papaya ringspot biosecurity zone map’ dated 6 June 2016.

91 Moving a papaya ringspot carrier from papaya ringspot biosecurity zone 1

(1) A person must not move a papaya ringspot carrier that is a plant of the genus *Carica* from the papaya ringspot biosecurity zone 1 to a place in the State outside the biosecurity zone.

(2) However, the person may move the carrier if—

- (a) the person gets an acceptable biosecurity certificate that states the carrier meets the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier, before moving the carrier; and
- (b) the person ensures, under section 46, that, until the move is completed, the carrier is dealt with in accordance with the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier.

Note—

A biosecurity instrument permit, under chapter 6, part 4 of the Act, may authorise non-compliance with a biosecurity zone regulatory provision.

92 Moving a papaya ringspot carrier from papaya ringspot biosecurity zone 2

A person must not move a papaya ringspot carrier that is a plant of the family *Cucurbitaceae* from the papaya ringspot biosecurity zone 2 to a place in the State outside papaya ringspot biosecurity zone 1.

[s 94]

biosecurity zone map is established as a biosecurity zone for—

- (a) the *Fiji leaf gall virus* (syn. Fiji disease virus); and
- (b) the *Sugarcane striate mosaic-associated virus*; and
- (c) the *Sugarcane mosaic virus* (Strain A).

Note for subsections (1) to (5)—

The *Fiji leaf gall virus* (syn. Fiji disease virus) is mentioned as category 1 restricted matter in schedule 2 of the Act (subject to section 38 of the Act). See section 42 of the Act for particular reporting obligations relating to category 1 restricted matter.

(6) In this section—

sugar cane biosecurity zone map means the map called ‘Sugar cane biosecurity zone map’ dated 15 June 2018.

94 Moving a sugar cane pest carrier into or from a sugar cane biosecurity zone

- (1) A person must not move a sugar cane pest carrier—
 - (a) from a place within the State into sugar cane biosecurity zone 1 or 5; or
 - (b) from any of sugar cane biosecurity zones 1 to 6 to a place outside the biosecurity zone but within the State; or
 - (c) from a place outside of the State into any of sugar cane biosecurity zones 1 to 6.
- (2) However, a person may move the carrier under a biosecurity authorisation.
- (3) Also, a person may move the carrier if—
 - (a) for a sugar cane pest carrier that is a sugar cane plant—
the plant has been grown under a scheme for the clean planting of sugar cane that is stated in the biosecurity manual; or
 - (b) the person—

- (i) gets an acceptable biosecurity certificate that states the carrier meets the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier, before moving the carrier; and
 - (ii) ensures, under section 46, that, until the move is completed, the carrier is dealt with in accordance with the risk minimisation requirements for the carrier; or
- (c) the carrier is dried sugar cane trash.

Note—

A biosecurity instrument permit, under chapter 6, part 4 of the Act, may authorise non-compliance with a biosecurity zone regulatory provision.

- (4) In this section—

sugar cane pest carrier means—

- (a) a vegetative part of a sugar cane plant; or
- (b) soil, or other growing mediums, in which a sugar cane plant has been grown; or
- (c) an appliance that has come into contact with a part of a sugar cane plant mentioned in paragraph (a) or soil mentioned in paragraph (b).

Note—

Under section 63, there are also restrictions on moving a far northern pest carrier, including a sugar cane pest carriers, from far northern biosecurity zone 1 or 2.

Part 12 **White spot biosecurity zone regulatory provisions**

94A Establishing biosecurity zone—Act, s 128(1)(a)

The whole of the State is established as a biosecurity zone (the *white spot biosecurity zone*) for the *white spot syndrome virus*.

94B Biosecurity areas—Act, s 129(1)(c)

- (1) The chief executive may, under section 129(1)(c)(i) of the Act, establish particular areas (each a *biosecurity area*) within the white spot biosecurity zone.
- (2) The chief executive may, under section 129(1)(c)(ii) of the Act, provide for lesser restrictions, in relation to a biosecurity area, than would otherwise apply in relation to the area under this part.

94C Restriction on moving white spot syndrome virus carriers

- (1) A person must not move a white spot syndrome virus carrier from a place in the regulated movement area to a place outside the area.
- (2) However, a person may move the carrier if—
 - (a) the carrier is cooked; or
 - (b) the carrier is an excluded carrier; or
 - (c) all of the following apply—
 - (i) there is a compliance agreement for the carrier;
 - (ii) the other party to the agreement holds a compliance certificate under the agreement for the carrier;
 - (iii) if the carrier is removed from the business premises of the other party to the agreement—
 - (A) the carrier is in a sealed container; and
 - (B) the seal of the container is not broken when the container is in the regulated movement area; or

Note—

For compliance agreements and certificates see chapter 14, part 3 of the Act.

- (d) all of the following apply—

- (i) the carrier is being transported between 2 places outside the regulated movement area through the regulated movement area;
- (ii) the carrier is transported in a sealed container;
- (iii) the seal of the container is not broken when the container is in the regulated movement area.

Notes—

- 1 A biosecurity instrument permit, under chapter 6, part 4 of the Act, may authorise non-compliance with a biosecurity zone regulatory provision.
- 2 See section 94B for the establishment of biosecurity areas to which lesser restrictions may apply.

(3) In this section—

excluded carrier means a white spot syndrome virus carrier that is—

- (a) a blue swimmer crab (*Portunus armatus*); or
- (b) a bug (*Ibacus* spp. and *Thenus* spp.); or
- (c) a mud crab (*Scylla* spp.); or
- (d) a red champagne lobster (*Linuparus trigonus*); or
- (e) a redclaw (*Cherax quadricarinatus*); or
- (f) a slipper lobster (*Scyllarides* spp.); or
- (g) a spanner crab (*Ranina ranina*); or
- (h) a three-spotted crab (*Portunus sanguinolentus*); or
- (i) a tropical rocklobster (family *Palinuridae*).

regulated movement area means the white spot biosecurity zone other than a biosecurity area established for the purpose of permitting unrestricted movement of a white spot syndrome virus carrier.

[s 94D]

94D Restrictions on fishing with a fishing line in white spot biosecurity zone

- (1) A person must not engage in fishing with a fishing line in the white spot biosecurity zone—
 - (a) in a drainage channel, or an intake channel, used by a prawn facility; or
 - (b) within 100m of an intake or outlet of a channel mentioned in paragraph (a).
- (2) However, subsection (1) does not apply if the person did not know, and could not reasonably have known, the facility was a prawn facility.

Notes for subsections (1) and (2)—

- 1 A biosecurity instrument permit, under chapter 6, part 4 of the Act, may authorise non-compliance with a biosecurity zone regulatory provision.
 - 2 See section 94B for the establishment of biosecurity areas to which lesser restrictions may apply.
- (3) In this section—

fishing see the *Fisheries Act 1994*, schedule 1.

fishing line see the *Fisheries (General) Regulation 2019*, schedule 10, part 1, section 4.

94E Owner of prawn facility to identify drainage channels and intake channels

- (1) This section applies to an owner of a prawn facility located in the white spot biosecurity zone.
- (2) The owner must ensure that each drainage channel and intake channel used by the facility, and each intake and outlet of the channels, is identified by signage in a form approved by the chief executive.

Notes—

- 1 A biosecurity instrument permit, under chapter 6, part 4 of the Act, may authorise non-compliance with a biosecurity zone regulatory provision.

- 2 See section 94B for the establishment of biosecurity areas to which lesser restrictions may apply.

Part 13 **Biosecurity management plan regulatory provisions**

94F **Definitions for part**

In this part—

biosecurity management plan see section 94G(1) and (2).

management area, for a biosecurity management plan, means an area to which measures stated in the plan apply.

94G **Biosecurity management plan**

- (1) A registered biosecurity entity for a designated place may make a plan (a *biosecurity management plan*) stating reasonable measures to prevent, control or stop the spread of biosecurity matter into, at or from the place.
- (2) The holder of an exhibited animal authority may make a plan (also a *biosecurity management plan*) stating reasonable measures to prevent, control or stop the spread of biosecurity matter into, at or from a place where an exhibited animal is kept under the authority.
- (3) The measures stated in a biosecurity management plan for a place may apply to all or part of the place.
- (4) If an entity mentioned in subsection (1) or (2) makes a biosecurity management plan for a place, the entity must—
 - (a) keep the plan as a separate document at the place; and
 - (b) make the plan available for inspection at the place, on request, during ordinary business hours; and
 - (c) ensure a sign is conspicuously displayed at each management area for the plan stating that—

[s 94H]

- (i) a biosecurity management plan applies to the place; and
 - (ii) it is an offence for a person entering, present at, or leaving the management area to fail to comply with the measures stated in the plan unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
- (5) In this section—
- exhibited animal* see the *Exhibited Animals Act 2015*, section 14.
- exhibited animal authority* see the *Exhibited Animals Act 2015*, section 29.

94H Requirement to comply with biosecurity management plan

- (1) A person entering, present at or leaving a management area for a biosecurity management plan must comply with the measures stated in the plan.
- (2) However, subsection (1) does not apply if—
 - (a) the person does not know, and could not reasonably have known, a biosecurity management plan applied to the management area; or
 - (b) the entity that made the biosecurity management plan is not complying with section 94G(4); or
 - (c) the person is required or permitted, under an Act, to enter the management area.

Chapter 6 **Obligations for biosecurity entities and designated animal identification**

Part 1 **Marking and maintenance of marked or branded HIN**

95 Marking or branding of HIN—Act, s 158(5)

- (1) A registered biosecurity entity's HIN must be—
 - (a) marked, or branded, in a legible way—
 - (i) on the front of the hive; and
 - (ii) in block letters and figures at least 25mm high; and
 - (b) maintained so that it remains legible.
- (2) The first HIN on a hive must be placed in the centre of the front of the hive.
- (3) Any subsequent HIN must be placed in the corners of the front of the same hive in a clockwise sequence, starting from the top left hand corner of the hive.
- (4) Subsection (1)(b) does not apply to—
 - (a) a HIN marked or branded by another registered biosecurity entity; or
 - (b) a mark or brand issued under the repealed Apiaries Act 1982 and marked or branded by a former owner of the hive.

Note—

See the *Biosecurity (Transitional) Regulation 2016* for who is taken, for section 158(5) of the Act, to be a registered biosecurity entity that has been allocated a HIN.

Part 2 **Special designated animal identification and tracing system**

Division 1 **Approved devices and movement records**

96 **Movement requirements for goats—Act, s 180(c)(iii)**

The following movement requirements are prescribed for section 180(c)(iii) of the Act—

- (a) the goat must not have been bred in captivity;
- (b) if, before the first part of the movement takes place, the goat is held at the place where it is living in a wild state—the goat must be held at the place for no longer than 10 days;
- (c) the goat must be held at the sorting place for no longer than 10 days.

97 **Information for movement record—Act, s 195(1)(g)**

(1) The following information is prescribed for section 195(1)(g) of the Act—

- (a) for cattle—whether or not the animal has ever been treated with a hormonal growth promotant;
- (b) for all special designated animals other than pigs—whether or not the animal has ever been fed restricted animal material.

(2) In this section—

hormonal growth promotant means a product that—

- (a) contains 1 or more hormones, or anabolic substances, as an ingredient, including, for example—
 - (i) 17 beta oestradiol; and

- (ii) progesterone; and
 - (iii) oestradiol benzoate; and
 - (iv) testosterone propionate; and
 - (v) trenbolone acetate; and
 - (vi) zeronal; and
- (b) is used for the promotion of growth of bovines or bubalines.

Note—

Section 87 also prescribes information for section 195(1)(g) of the Act.

Division 2 National Livestock Identification System

98 Animal with microchip delivered to meat processing facility—Act, s 186(1)(a)

The following information is prescribed for section 186(1)(a) of the Act, if the approved device fitted to the animal includes a microchip—

- (a) the day the animal arrived at the meat processing facility;
- (b) the PIC of the place of origin for the animal;
- (c) the PIC of the meat processing facility;
- (d) any number shown by the animal's approved device or microchip;
- (e) the serial number on the copy of the movement record or, if the record is kept in electronic form, the serial number for the electronic record, given to the receiver when the receiver takes delivery of the animal.

99 Animal without microchip delivered to meat processing facility—Act, s 186(1)(a)

The following information is prescribed for section 186(1)(a) of the Act if the approved device fitted to the animal does not include a microchip—

- (a) the day the animal arrived at the meat processing facility;
- (b) the PIC of the place of origin for the animal;
- (c) the PIC of any place, other than the place of origin, shown by the animal's approved device;
- (d) the PIC of the meat processing facility;
- (e) the PIC of any place, other than the place of origin, and the serial number shown on the copy of the movement record or, if the record is kept in electronic form, the serial number for the electronic record, given to the receiver when the receiver takes delivery of the animal;
- (f) if the animal is 1 of a group of animals received at the meat processing facility—
 - (i) the number of goats received; and
 - (ii) the number of sheep received.

100 Animal with microchip slaughtered at meat processing facility—Act, s 186(1)(b)

The following information is prescribed for section 186(1)(b) of the Act if the approved device fitted to the animal includes a microchip—

- (a) the day the animal was slaughtered;
- (b) the PIC of the place of origin for the animal;
- (c) the establishment number of the meat processing facility;
- (d) any number shown by the animal's approved device or microchip;

- (e) the serial number on the copy of the movement record or, if the record is kept in electronic form, the serial number for the electronic record, given to the receiver when the receiver takes delivery of the animal.

101 Animal without microchip slaughtered at meat processing facility—Act, s 186(1)(b)

- (1) The following information is prescribed for section 186(1)(b) of the Act if the approved device fitted to the animal does not include a microchip—
 - (a) the day the animal was slaughtered;
 - (b) the PIC of the place of origin for the animal;
 - (c) the PIC of the meat processing facility;
 - (d) if the animal is 1 of a group of animals slaughtered at the meat processing facility—
 - (i) the number of goats slaughtered; and
 - (ii) the number of sheep slaughtered;
 - (e) if the place of origin for the animal is not a saleyard—
 - (i) whether or not the animal was bred by the vendor; and
 - (ii) the PIC of any place, other than the place of origin, shown by the animal’s approved device; and
 - (iii) the PIC of any place, other than the place of origin, and the serial number shown on the copy of the movement record or, if the record is kept in electronic form, the serial number for the electronic record, given to the receiver when the receiver takes delivery of the animal.
- (2) In this section—

vendor means the person who sells the animal to the meat processing facility.

102 Animal with microchip delivered to saleyard or live export holding—Act, s 187(a)

The following information is prescribed for section 187(a) of the Act if the approved device fitted to the animal includes a microchip—

- (a) the day the animal arrived at the saleyard or live export holding;
- (b) the PIC of the place of origin for the animal;
- (c) the PIC of the saleyard or live export holding;
- (d) the serial number on the copy of the movement record or, if the record is kept in electronic form, the serial number for the electronic record, given to the receiver when the receiver takes delivery of the animal;
- (e) any number shown by the animal's approved device or microchip.

103 Animal without microchip delivered to saleyard or live export holding—Act, s 187(a)

The following information is prescribed for section 187(a) of the Act if the approved device fitted to the animal does not include a microchip—

- (a) the day the animal arrived at the saleyard or live export holding;
- (b) the PIC of the place of origin for the animal;
- (c) the PIC of any place, other than the place of origin, shown by the animal's approved device;
- (d) the PIC of the saleyard or live export holding;
- (e) the PIC of any place, other than the place of origin, and the serial number shown on the copy of the movement record or, if the record is kept in electronic form, the serial number for the electronic record, given to the receiver when the receiver takes delivery of the animal;

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- (f) if the animal is 1 of a group of animals delivered to the saleyard or live export holding—
 - (i) the number of sheep delivered; and
 - (ii) the number of goats delivered.

104 Animal with microchip moved from live export holding to place outside Australia—Act, s 187(b)

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) an animal is moved from a live export holding to a place outside Australia; and
 - (b) the approved device fitted to the animal includes a microchip.
- (2) The following information is prescribed for section 187(b) of the Act—
 - (a) the day the animal was moved from the live export holding to the place outside Australia;
 - (b) the PIC of the live export holding;
 - (c) any number shown by the animal’s approved device or microchip;
 - (d) the serial number of the certificate under the *Export Control Act 1982* (Cwlth) for the export of the animal;
 - (e) a code for the destination for the animal.
- (3) For subsection (3)(e), the information to be given is ‘EEEEEEEE’.

105 Animal without microchip moved from live export holding to place outside Australia—Act, s 187(b)

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) an animal is moved from a live export holding to a place outside Australia; and

- (b) the approved device fitted to the animal does not include a microchip.
- (2) The following information is prescribed for section 187(b) of the Act—
 - (a) the day the animal was moved from the live export holding to the place outside Australia;
 - (b) the PIC of the live export holding;
 - (c) the PIC of any place, other than the place of origin, shown by the animal's approved device;
 - (d) the serial number of the certificate under the *Export Control Act 1982* (Cwlth) for the export of the animal;
 - (e) a code for the destination for the animal;
 - (f) if the animal is 1 of a group of animals moved from the live export holding—
 - (i) the number of goats moved;
 - (ii) the number of sheep moved.
- (3) For subsection (2)(e), the information to be given is 'EEEEEEEE'.

106 Animal with microchip moved from saleyard—Act, s 187(b)

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) an animal is moved from a saleyard to a place; and
 - (b) the approved device fitted to the animal includes a microchip.
- (2) The following information is prescribed for section 187(b) of the Act—
 - (a) the day the animal was moved from the saleyard to the place;
 - (b) the PIC of the saleyard;

- (c) any number shown by the animal's approved device or microchip;
- (d) the serial number on the copy of the movement record or, if the record is kept in electronic form, the serial number for the electronic record, given to the receiver when the receiver takes delivery of the animal;
- (e) the PIC of the destination for the animal.

107 Animal without microchip moved from saleyard—Act, s 187(b)

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) an animal is moved from a saleyard to a place; and
 - (b) the approved device fitted to the animal does not include a microchip.
- (2) The following information is prescribed for section 187(b) of the Act—
 - (a) the day the animal was moved from the saleyard to the place;
 - (b) the PIC of the saleyard;
 - (c) the PIC of any place, other than the place of origin, shown by the animal's approved device;
 - (d) the serial number on the copy of the movement record or, if the record is kept in electronic form, the serial number for the electronic record, given to the receiver when the receiver takes delivery of the animal;
 - (e) the PIC of the destination for the animal;
 - (f) if the animal is 1 of a group of animals moved from the saleyard—
 - (i) the number of goats moved; and
 - (ii) the number of sheep moved.

108 Animal delivered to restricted agricultural show—Act, s 188(2)

- (1) The following information is prescribed for section 188(2) of the Act—
 - (a) the day the animal arrived at the restricted agricultural show;
 - (b) the PIC of the show place;
 - (c) any number shown by the approved device or a microchip;
 - (d) the serial number on the copy of the movement record or, if the record is kept in electronic form, the serial number for the electronic record, given to the receiver when the receiver takes delivery of the animal.
- (2) In this section—

show place see section 189(4) of the Act.

109 Animal moved from show place—Act, s 189(2)

The following information is prescribed for section 189(2) of the Act—

- (a) the day the animal arrived at the place from the relevant show place;
- (b) the PIC of the place of origin for the animal from which the animal left to travel to the relevant show place;
- (c) the PIC of the place where the animal is received from the relevant show place;
- (d) any number shown by the approved device or a microchip;
- (e) the serial number on the copy of the movement record or, if the record is kept in electronic form, the serial number for the electronic record, given to the receiver when the receiver takes delivery of the animal.

110 Animal with microchip delivered to transit facility—Act, s 190(2)

The following information is prescribed for section 190(2) of the Act if the animal is delivered to a place that is a transit facility—

- (a) the day the animal arrived at the transit facility;
- (b) the day the animal departed from the transit facility;
- (c) the PIC of the place of origin for the animal;
- (d) the PIC of the destination for the animal;
- (e) if the animal is one of a group of animals, the number of animals in the group;
- (f) the serial number shown on the copy of the movement record or, if the record is kept in electronic form, the serial number for the electronic record, given to the receiver when the receiver takes delivery of the animal.

111 Animal with microchip delivered to another place—Act, s 190(2)

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) an animal is moved to a place other than a transit facility; and
 - (b) the approved device fitted to the animal includes a microchip.
- (2) The following information is prescribed for section 190(2) of the Act—
 - (a) the day the animal arrived at the place;
 - (b) the PIC of the place of origin for the animal;
 - (c) the PIC of the place that the animal has been delivered to;
 - (d) any number shown by the approved device or a microchip;

- (e) the serial number shown on the copy of the movement record or, if the record is kept in electronic form, the serial number for the electronic record, given to the receiver when the receiver takes delivery of the animal.

**112 Animal without microchip delivered to another place—
Act, s 190(2)**

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) an animal is moved to a place other than a transit facility; and
 - (b) the approved device fitted to the animal does not include a microchip.
- (2) The following information is prescribed for section 190(2) of the Act—
 - (a) the day the animal arrived at the place;
 - (b) the PIC of the place of origin for the animal;
 - (c) the PIC of any place, other than the place of origin, shown by the animal's approved device;
 - (d) the PIC of the place that the animal has been delivered to;
 - (e) the PIC of any place, other than the place of origin, and the serial number shown on the copy of the movement record or, if the record is kept in electronic form, the serial number for the electronic record, given to the receiver when the receiver takes delivery of the animal;
 - (f) if the animal is 1 of a group of animals received at the place—
 - (i) the number of goats received; and
 - (ii) the number of sheep received.

113 Animal with microchip delivered to another place—Act, s 190(4)

The following information is prescribed for section 190(4) of the Act if the approved device fitted to the animal includes a microchip—

- (a) the day the animal arrived at the place;
- (b) the PIC of the place of origin for the animal;
- (c) the PIC of the place that the animal has been delivered to;
- (d) any number shown by the approved device or a microchip;
- (e) the serial number shown on the copy of the movement record or, if the record is kept in electronic form, the serial number for the electronic record, given to the receiver when the receiver takes delivery of the animal.

114 Animal without microchip delivered to another place—Act, s 190(4)

The following information is prescribed for section 190(4) of the Act if the approved device fitted to the animal does not include a microchip—

- (a) the day the animal arrived at the place;
- (b) the PIC of the place of origin for the animal;
- (c) the PIC of any place, other than the place of origin, shown by the animal's approved device;
- (d) the PIC of the place that the animal has been delivered to;
- (e) the PIC of any place, other than the place of origin, and the serial number shown on the copy of the movement record or, if the record is kept in electronic form, the serial number for the electronic record, given to the receiver when the receiver takes delivery of the animal;

- (f) if the animal is 1 of a group of animals received at the place—
 - (i) the number of goats received; and
 - (ii) the number of sheep received.

Chapter 7 Prohibited and restricted matter permits

115 Prescribed restricted matter permits—Act, s 212

The following restricted matter permits are prescribed for section 212(d) of the Act—

- (a) an educational use permit;
- (b) a noxious fish recreational use permit.

Note—

A noxious fish recreational use permit authorises a person to possess a fish of a species of noxious fish and may be issued only if the person possessed the fish in Queensland under a general fisheries permit under the *Fisheries Act 1994* before the species was—

- (a) established as restricted matter under schedule 2, part 1 of the Act, under the heading ‘Noxious fish’; or
- (b) declared as restricted matter under a restricted matter regulation and taken to be included in schedule 2, part 1 of the Act, under the heading ‘Noxious fish’.

116 Information for permit plan—Act, s 213(2)(c)

The following information is prescribed for section 213(2)(c) of the Act—

- (a) how the prohibited matter or restricted matter will be contained so as to manage biosecurity risks;

- (b) whether the prohibited matter or restricted matter will be transported and, if it is to be transported, the form of transportation to be used;
- (c) the scope and nature of the proposed dealings with the prohibited matter or restricted matter;
- (d) how theft of the prohibited matter or restricted matter will be dealt with;
- (e) how any escape or accidental release of the prohibited matter or restricted matter will be dealt with;
- (f) the persons who will deal with the prohibited matter or restricted matter under the permit;
- (g) if the prohibited matter or restricted matter will be disposed of or destroyed before the term of the permit ends—how and when the prohibited matter or restricted matter will be disposed of or destroyed.

117 Authorities—Act, s 214(3)(a)

The following authorities are prescribed for section 214(3)(a) of the Act—

- (a) the Commonwealth department responsible for matters relating to agriculture;
- (b) the department.

118 Authorities—Act, s 220(2)(a)(ii)

The following authorities are prescribed for section 220(2)(a)(ii) of the Act—

- (a) a university;
- (b) the CSIRO;
- (c) a government entity under the *Public Service Act 2008*, section 24;
- (d) another entity that performs genuine medical research;

Example—

The Australian Defence Force

- (e) the holder of an exhibition licence, under the *Exhibited Animals Act 2015*, that allows the display of an animal in a zoo or wildlife park.

119 Standards, codes of practice, guidelines and other matters—Act, s 221(1)(a)

(1) The following are identified for section 221(1)(a) of the Act—

- (a) AS/NZS 2243.3—2010 (Safety in laboratories - Microbiological safety and containment);
- (b) AS/NZS 2982—2010 (Laboratory design and construction);
- (c) the guide to physical containment levels and facility types.

(2) In this section—

AS/NZS means an Australian/New Zealand Standard jointly published by Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand.

guide to physical containment levels and facility types means version 1.3 of the Guide to Physical Containment Levels and Facility Types published by the Commonwealth Office of the Gene Technology Regulator.

120 Conditions for prohibited matter or restricted matter permit—Act, s 224(2)

(1) The following conditions are prescribed for section 224(2) of the Act—

- (a) the holder of the permit must maintain adequate public liability insurance to cover damage resulting from the keeping, escape or release of the prohibited matter or restricted matter (the *permit matter*) that the permit applies to;

- (b) the holder of the permit must contain the permit matter in a way that allows an authorised officer to inspect the permit matter;
- (c) if the permit does not authorise the permit matter to be bred—the holder of the permit must not breed the permit matter;
- (d) if the permit does not authorise the permit matter to be propagated—the holder of the permit must not propagate the permit matter;
- (e) the holder of the permit must keep a written record of—
 - (i) the date on which the holder takes possession of the permit matter; and
 - (ii) the amount of permit matter received by the holder; and
 - (iii) details of any change to the amount of permit matter possessed by the holder; and
 - (iv) if the permit matter includes an animal—the sex of the animal, if applicable; and
 - (v) if the permit matter has an individual identifier—the number of the individual identifier; and
 - (vi) if the permit matter is moved from the premises where the dealings under the permit are being undertaken—details of the movement, including the place that the permit matter is moved to; and
 - (vii) details of any theft, escape or accidental release of the permit matter including the action taken as a result of the theft, escape or release; and
 - (viii) the date on which permit matter is destroyed or disposed of;
- (f) the holder of the permit must—
 - (i) have a plan stating the ways the holder will minimise the biosecurity risks likely to arise from the theft, escape or accidental release of the permit matter; and

- (ii) update the plan, as necessary, to best minimise the biosecurity risks likely to arise from the theft, escape or accidental release of the permit matter; and
 - (iii) implement the plan if the permit matter is stolen or escapes;
 - (g) the holder of the permit must prepare a written report that states the matters mentioned in subsection (1)(e);
 - (h) the holder of the permit must give the written report to the chief executive as required under subsection (2).
- (2) For subsection (1)(h), the written report must be given to the chief executive—
- (a) if a condition, stating when the report must be given to the chief executive, is imposed on the permit—in accordance with the condition; or
 - (b) otherwise—as soon as practicable after—
 - (i) the end of each financial year; and
 - (ii) the expiry, surrender or cancellation of the permit; and
 - (iii) the theft, escape or accidental release of the permit matter.

Chapter 8 Miscellaneous

Part 1 Prohibited feed for pigs and poultry

121 **Material that is not prohibited feed for pigs and poultry— Act, s 45A(2)(a)**

The following materials are prescribed for section 45A(2)(a) of the Act—

- (a) gelatine;
- (b) milk of Australian origin;
- (c) milk, a milk product or a milk by-product legally imported into Australia for the purpose of feeding a designated animal;
- (d) a milk product made in Australia and derived from—
 - (i) milk of Australian origin; or
 - (ii) milk, a milk product or a milk by-product legally imported into Australia for the purpose of feeding a designated animal;
- (e) used cooking oil that was—
 - (i) used for cooking in Australia; and
 - (ii) collected and processed in accordance with the National Standard for Recycling of Used Cooking Fats and Oils Intended for Animal Feeds.

Examples—

acid oil, yellow grease

Part 3 Appointment and powers of officers

123 Appointment of inspectors—Act, s 242(1)(f)

The following classes of persons are prescribed for section 242(1)(f) of the Act—

- (a) employees of Australian Banana Growers' Council Inc. QLD IA11797;
- (b) employees of Horticulture Innovation Australia Ltd. ACN 602 100 149;
- (c) employees of Burdekin Productivity Services Ltd. ACN 107 846 060;
- (d) employees of Herbert Cane Productivity Services Ltd. ACN 100 551 826;
- (e) employees of Mackay Area Productivity Services Ltd. ACN 108 512 812;
- (f) employees of MSF Sugar Ltd ACN 009 658 708;
- (g) employees of Plane Creek Productivity Services Ltd. ACN 109 199 831;
- (h) employees of Tully Cane Productivity Services Ltd. ACN 101 601 450.

124 Appointment of authorised persons—Act, s 246(1)(b)

The following classes of persons are prescribed for section 242(1)(b) of the Act—

- (a) holders who are individuals, and employees of holders, of a licence to sell S7 poisons, other than for human therapeutic use, granted under the *Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996*, section 233;

[s 125]

- (b) employees of Australian Banana Growers' Council Inc. QLD IA11797;
- (c) employees or contractors of Horticulture Innovation Australia Ltd. ACN 602 100 149;
- (d) employees of Burdekin Productivity Services Ltd. ACN 107 846 060;
- (e) employees of Herbert Cane Productivity Services Ltd. ACN 100 551 826;
- (f) employees of Mackay Area Productivity Services Ltd. ACN 108 512 812;
- (g) employees of MSF Sugar Ltd ACN 009 658 708;
- (h) employees of Plane Creek Productivity Services Ltd. ACN 109 199 831;
- (i) employees of Tully Cane Productivity Services Ltd. ACN 101 601 450.

125 Inspectors—Act, s 251

For section 251(1) of the Act, each police officer who is a member of the unit of the police service known as the Major and Organised Crime Squad (Rural) is an inspector.

Part 4 Compliance agreements

126 Details for application—Act, s 396(2)(a)

The following details are prescribed for section 396(2)(a) of the Act—

- (a) the applicant's name;
- (b) the applicant's address;
- (c) the applicant's email address;
- (d) the applicant's telephone number or facsimile number.

Chapter 9 Fees

127 Fees

- (1) The fees payable under the Act are stated in schedule 10.
- (2) However, a registered biosecurity entity is exempt from paying a fee under section 156(2)(a) of the Act for renewal of the entity's registration as a registered biosecurity entity if—
 - (a) the renewal happens on a day (the *renewal day*) during the period starting on 1 July 2019 and ending on 30 June 2020; and
 - (b) on 1 March 2019 and the renewal day, a designated place for the entity is situated wholly or partly in 1 of the following local government areas—
 - (i) Burke;
 - (ii) Carpentaria;
 - (iii) Cloncurry;
 - (iv) Flinders;
 - (v) McKinlay;
 - (vi) Richmond;
 - (vii) Winton.
- (3) This subsection and subsection (2) expire on 1 July 2020.

128 Waiver of particular fees

- (1) The chief executive may waive a fee under section 148(1)(e) of the Act if the chief executive is satisfied the application is not being made for the purpose of carrying on a business of primary production.
- (2) Also, the chief executive may waive a fee under section 156(2)(a) of the Act if the chief executive is satisfied the renewal of the registration is not required for the purpose of carrying on a business of primary production.

- (3) An authorised officer may waive a fee under section 419 of the Act if the authorised officer is satisfied the recipient of the biosecurity certificate will gain no commercial benefit as a result of being given the certificate.

Chapter 10 Consequential amendments and repeals

Part 1 Consequential amendments

129 Regulations amended

Schedule 12 amends the regulations it mentions.

Part 2 Repeals

130 Repeal of regulations

The following regulations are repealed—

- (a) the regulation that, under the Act, schedule 3, section 104(2), is taken to be a prohibited matter regulation;
- (b) the regulations that, under the Act schedule 3, sections 105(2)(a) and 115(2)(a), are taken to be regulations made under section 128 of the Act.

Schedule 2 Code of Practice for the Labelling of Fertilisers and for Contaminants in Fertilisers

section 6

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This code of practice may be cited as the *Code of Practice for the Naming and Describing of Fertilisers and for the Levels of Contaminants in Fertilisers*.

2 Dictionary

The dictionary in schedule 4 defines particular words used in this code of practice.

3 Meaning of *fertiliser*

- (1) *Fertiliser* is a substance that is manufactured, represented, supplied or used for the purpose of directly or indirectly—
- (a) fertilising soil; or
 - (b) supplying nutrients to plants; or
 - (c) conditioning the soil by altering the chemical, physical or biological condition of the soil.
- (2) However, fertiliser does not include a substance declared, under a Commonwealth Act or regulation, to be an agricultural chemical product or a veterinary chemical product.

4 Substances exempted from code

(1) This code does not apply to any of the following substances unless the substance's seller claims it is fertiliser—

- (a) composted or unprocessed animal manure;
- (b) material attached to and supplying nutrients to seed;
- (c) peat or peat moss;
- (d) pelletised or mixed animal manure, whether or not mixed with vegetable matter;
- (e) planting unit mixture;

Example—

material in a seedling tube giving nutrients to the seedling

- (f) potting mixture;
- (g) unprocessed manufacturer's waste.

(2) In this section—

claim, a substance is a fertiliser, includes state the name of a nutrient, and its percentage content, on a label fixed to the substance.

5 Fertilisers exempted from code

- (1) This code applies only to fertiliser manufactured for sale.
- (2) However, this code does not apply to fertiliser sold to a person to manufacture other fertiliser for trade or commerce.

6 Meaning of *nutrient*

Any of the following elements is a *nutrient* if it is included in a fertiliser for the purpose of supporting plant growth—

- (a) boron;
- (b) calcium;
- (c) chlorine;
- (d) cobalt;

- (e) copper;
- (f) iron;
- (g) magnesium;
- (h) manganese;
- (i) molybdenum;
- (j) nitrogen;
- (k) phosphorus;
- (l) potassium;
- (m) selenium;
- (n) silicon;
- (o) sulfur;
- (p) zinc.

7 Meaning of *impurity*

An *impurity* in a fertiliser is—

- (a) a substance that is in the fertiliser—
 - (i) as a result of being in a component used to make the fertiliser; or
 - (ii) as a by-product of manufacturing processes for the fertiliser; but
- (b) a substance in the fertiliser that is not for the purpose of supporting plant growth.

8 Meaning of *minimum claim concentration*

- (1) The *minimum claim concentration*, for a nutrient mentioned in schedule 1, column 1, is the concentration mentioned opposite the nutrient in schedule 1, columns 2 or 3.
- (2) If a nutrient is not present in a fertiliser at, or above, the minimum claim concentration for the nutrient, the manufacturer of a fertiliser must not claim, on the label for the fertiliser, that the nutrient is present in the fertiliser.

Part 2 Labelling of fertilisers

Division 1 General requirements

9 Fertiliser must be labelled

- (1) Fertiliser must be labelled.
- (2) The label must contain—
 - (a) the name of the fertiliser; and
 - (b) the name and principal place of business of the fertiliser's manufacturer; and
 - (c) if the fertiliser is manufactured outside of Australia—the name and business address of the Australian distributor of the fertiliser; and
 - (d) the claimed percentage content of designated nutrients in the fertiliser (the *statement of designated nutrients*) set out in accordance with division 2; and
 - (e) a summary of the claimed concentration of particular nutrients in the fertiliser (the *nutrient analysis*) set out in accordance with division 3; and
 - (f) a statement of the concentration of impurities (the *statement of impurities*) in the fertiliser set out in accordance with division 4; and
 - (g) a warning statement (the *warning statement*) for the fertiliser set out in accordance with division 5.

10 Meaning of *percentage content*

- (1) The *percentage content*, for a nutrient, is—
 - (a) for a nutrient contained in a solid fertiliser—
 - (i) the content of the nutrient in the fertiliser as a percentage on a weight-for-weight basis; or

Example—

P 4.1% w/w

-
- (ii) the content of the nutrient in the fertiliser as grams for each kilogram on a weight-for-weight basis; or
Example—
P 41g/kg w/w
- (b) for a nutrient contained in a liquid fertiliser—
- (i) the content of the nutrient in the fertiliser as a percentage on a weight-for-volume basis; or
Example—
P 4.1% w/v
- (ii) the content of the nutrient in the fertiliser as grams for each litre on a weight-for-volume basis; or
Example—
P 41g/L w/v
- (iii) the content of the nutrient in the fertiliser as milligrams for each litre on a weight-for-volume basis; or
Example—
P 41mg/L w/v
- (c) for a nutrient contained in a fertiliser that is anhydrous ammonia—the content of the nutrient in the fertiliser as a percentage on a weight-for-weight basis.
Example—
N as ammonium 82% w/w
- (2) If a provision of this code requires the percentage content of a nutrient to be stated, the methods for stating percentage content mentioned in subsection (1)(b)(ii) or (iii) must only be used in addition to the method of stating percentage content mentioned in subsection (1)(b)(i).

Division 2 Statement of designated nutrients

11 Application of div 2

This division applies to the following nutrients (each a *designated nutrient*)—

- (a) nitrogen;
- (b) phosphorous;
- (c) potassium;
- (d) sulfur.

12 Position and content of statement

(1) The statement of designated nutrients must—

- (a) be positioned directly below the fertiliser's name on the label; and
- (b) be enclosed in parenthesis; and
- (c) state the percentage content of each designated nutrient, separated by hyphens, in the order the designated nutrients are listed under section 11(a) to (d).

Example of format of statement of designated nutrients—

(N-P-K-S)

where—

'N' represents the percentage content of nitrogen; and

'P' represents the percentage content of phosphorous; and

'K' represents the percentage content of potassium; and

'S' represents the percentage content of sulfur.

(2) The percentage content of a designated nutrient must be—

- (a) if the manufacturer or seller claims the designated nutrient is present in the fertiliser at or above the minimum claim concentration for the designated nutrient—

- (i) rounded to the nearest whole number, with a percentage content ending with '.5' to be rounded downwards; and
 - (ii) stated without a percentage symbol; or
- (b) otherwise—stated as '0'.

Division 3 Nutrient analysis

13 Position and content

- (1) The nutrient analysis must contain an entry for a nutrient mentioned in schedule 2, part 2, column 1 if the manufacturer or seller of the fertiliser claims the nutrient is present in the fertiliser at or above the minimum claim concentration for the nutrient.
- (2) If the manufacturer or seller claims the nutrient is present only in one relevant form, the entry for the nutrient must state—
- (a) the description of the relevant form in accordance with schedule 2; and
 - (b) opposite the description, the percentage content of the nutrient in the fertiliser.
- (3) If the manufacturer or seller claims the nutrient is present in the fertiliser in more than one relevant form, the entry must state—
- (a) the name of the nutrient; and
 - (b) for each relevant form—
 - (i) the description of the relevant form in accordance with schedule 2; and
 - (ii) opposite the description, the percentage content of the relevant form claimed to be in the fertiliser; and
 - (c) below the final relevant form listed for the nutrient under paragraph (b)—
 - (i) the word 'Total' followed by the nutrient's name or symbol (the *total indicator*); and

- (ii) opposite the total indicator, the total percentage content of the nutrient claimed to be in the fertiliser.

Example of content of nutrient analysis under subsections (1) to (3)—

Nitrogen

Nitrate	7.8%
Ammonium	7.8%
Total Nitrogen	15.6%

Phosphorus

Water Soluble	4.0%
Citrate Soluble	1.0%
Citrate Insoluble	0.1%
Total P	5.1%

Potassium as sulfate 11.9%

Sulfur as sulfate 6.5%

Calcium as phosphate 3.7%

Zinc as oxide 2.1%

- (4) Without limiting subsections (1) to (3), subsection (5) applies if—
- (a) the manufacturer or seller claims a micro-nutrient is present in the fertiliser at or above the minimum claimed concentration for the micro-nutrient; and
 - (b) the presence of the nutrient does not cause a chemical interaction.
- (5) The nutrient analysis must contain an entry for the micro-nutrient that—
- (a) lists each chemical form of the micro-nutrient under the name of the nutrient; and

-
- (b) states the percentage content of each chemical form of the nutrient opposite the form; and
 - (c) if the micro-nutrient is a chelate—states the type of chelate.
- (6) If a micro-nutrient is added to the fertiliser, during the manufacturing process, in a particular chemical form (the *initial chemical form*) but the final chemical form of the micro-nutrient in the fertiliser is not known, the nutrient analysis must state—
- (a) the name of the micro-nutrient; and
 - (b) that the micro-nutrient was added during the manufacturing process in the initial chemical form but chemical interactions may have changed the chemical form of the nutrient.
- (7) In this section—

relevant form, for a nutrient, means a form mentioned opposite the nutrient in schedule 2, part 2, column 2.

Division 4 Statement of impurities

14 Application of division

This division applies if any of the following impurities (each a *present impurity*) are in a fertiliser—

- (a) for all fertilisers—cadmium, molybdenum, selenium, lead or mercury at concentrations greater than the minimum amount;
- (b) for phosphatic fertilisers—fluorine, if present in the fertiliser at a concentration greater than 40g for each kilogram of phosphorous in the fertiliser;
- (c) for a fertiliser containing urea—biuret, if present in the fertiliser at any concentration.

15 Position and content

- (1) The statement of impurities must—
 - (a) appear on the label—
 - (i) separate from the nutrient analysis; and
 - (ii) under the heading ‘Impurities’; and
 - (b) state the name and concentration of all present impurities.
- (2) For subsection (1)(b), the concentration of a present impurity, required under that subsection to be stated in the statement of impurities, must be stated as—
 - (a) for biuret—grams of biuret for each kilogram of nitrogen in the fertiliser on a weight-for-weight basis; and
 - (b) for cadmium, if the fertiliser is a phosphatic fertiliser—milligrams of cadmium for each kilogram of phosphorous in the fertiliser on a weight-for-weight basis; and
 - (c) for cadmium, if the fertiliser is not a phosphatic fertiliser—milligrams of cadmium for each kilogram of fertiliser on a weight-for-weight basis; and
 - (d) for lead—milligrams of lead for each kilogram of fertiliser on a weight-for-weight basis; and
 - (e) for fluorine—
 - (i) the percentage of fluorine in the fertiliser on a weight-for-weight basis; and
 - (ii) grams of fluorine for each kilogram of phosphorus in the fertiliser on a weight-for-weight basis; and
 - (f) for mercury—milligrams of mercury for each kilogram of fertiliser on a weight-for-weight basis; and
 - (g) for molybdenum—the percentage of molybdenum in the fertiliser on a weight-for-weight basis; and
 - (h) for selenium—the percentage of selenium in the fertiliser on a weight-for-weight basis.

- (2) The maximum amount of fluorine that a phosphate fertiliser may contain is—
 - (a) for superphosphate fertiliser—fluorine at a concentration of 2.5% of the total product; or
 - (b) for rock phosphate fertiliser—fluorine at a concentration of 4% of the total product.
- (3) The maximum amount of lead that a fertiliser may contain is—
 - (a) for fertiliser containing more than 25% organic matter—300mg of lead for each kilogram of fertiliser; or
 - (b) for fertiliser wholly consisting of trace elements—2,000mg of lead for each kilogram of fertiliser; or
 - (c) for fertiliser partly consisting of trace elements—500mg of lead for each kilogram of fertiliser; or
 - (d) for fertiliser not mentioned in paragraphs (a), (b) or (c)—100mg of lead for each kilogram of fertiliser.
- (4) The maximum amount of mercury fertiliser may contain is 5mg of mercury for each kilogram of fertiliser.

Schedule 1 Minimum claim concentration

section 8(1)

Column 1 Nutrient	Solid fertiliser	Liquid fertiliser
	Column 2 Minimum claim concentration % w/w	Column 3 Minimum claim concentration % w/v
boron	0.02	0.005
calcium	0.5	0.1
cobalt	0.001	0.001
copper	0.05	0.005
iron	0.1	0.005
magnesium	0.5	0.1
manganese	0.05	0.005
molybdenum	0.001	0.001
nitrogen	0.5	0.1
phosphorus	0.5	0.1
potassium	0.5	0.1
selenium	0.001	0.001
silicon	0.5	0.1
sulfur	0.5	0.1
zinc	0.05	0.005

Schedule 2 **Description of forms for nutrient analysis**

section 13

Part 1 **Describing nutrient forms**

1 **Format**

- (1) If the manufacturer or seller of a fertiliser claims a nutrient is present in the fertiliser only in one relevant form, the description of the form is the combination of—
 - (a) the name of the nutrient mentioned in part 2, column 1; and
 - (b) the words appearing opposite the nutrient name in part 2, column 2.

Example—

Calcium as carbonate

- (2) If the manufacturer or seller of a fertiliser claims a nutrient is present in the fertiliser in more than one relevant form, the description of the form is the scientific description of the form in part 2, column 2, that appears opposite the nutrient name in part 2, column 1, but with—
 - (a) the word ‘as’ not appearing; and
 - (b) the first letter capitalised.

Example—

Carbonate

- (3) However, if the words ‘in any form’, ‘in any other form’ or ‘in elemental form’ appear in part 2, column 2 opposite a nutrient mentioned in part 2, column 1, the description of a form of the nutrient, not mentioned in part 2, column 2 opposite the nutrient, must use the scientific name of the form.

Example—

Potassium oxide

Part 2 Nutrients and forms

Column 1 Nutrient	Column 2 Form
Calcium	as carbonate
	as chloride
	as hydroxide
	as nitrate
	as oxide
	as silicate
	as sulfate
	as superphosphate
	in any other form
Magnesium	as carbonate
	as chloride
	as hydroxide
	as nitrate
	as oxide
	as silicate
	as sulfate
	in any other form
	Nitrogen
as nitrate	
as urea	
in any other form	

Column 1 Nutrient	Column 2 Form
Potassium	as carbonate as chloride as nitrate as phosphate as sulfate as thiosulfate in any other form
Phosphorous	as citrate insoluble as citrate soluble as water soluble
Silicon	in any form
Sulfur	in elemental form as sulfate in any other form

Schedule 3 Warnings

sections 16 and 17(b)

Column 1 Trigger	Column 2 Warning statement
<p>1. The fertiliser—</p> <p>(a) contains urea; and</p> <p>(b) may be applied to foliage; and</p> <p>(c) contains biuret at a concentration of between 10g and 20g of biuret for each kilogram of nitrogen in the fertiliser.</p>	<p>This fertiliser contains biuret. Repeated foliar sprays may cause damage to citrus.</p>
<p>2. The fertiliser—</p> <p>(a) contains urea; and</p> <p>(b) may be applied to foliage; and</p> <p>(c) contains biuret at a concentration of between 20g and 30g of biuret for each kilogram of nitrogen in the fertiliser.</p>	<p>This fertiliser contains biuret. It is not recommended for repeated foliar applications on horticultural crops.</p>
<p>3. The fertiliser—</p> <p>(a) contains urea; and</p> <p>(b) may be applied to foliage; and</p> <p>(c) contains biuret at a concentration of more than 30g of biuret for each kilogram of nitrogen in the fertiliser.</p>	<p>This fertiliser contains biuret. It is not recommended for foliar application other than on turf.</p>

Column 1 Trigger	Column 2 Warning statement
4. The fertiliser contains urea but is not intended to be applied to foliage.	This fertiliser is for soil application only. Do not use in foliar sprays.
5. The fertiliser— (a) is a phosphatic fertiliser; and (b) contains fluorine at a concentration greater than the minimum amount.	This product contains fluorine as an impurity. Do not feed this product to livestock or use in stock feed mixtures. If top dressing pastures do not graze for 3 weeks or until rain or irrigation is received.
6. The fertiliser contains— (a) phosphorus acid; or (b) salts of phosphorus acid containing the phosphite ion.	Use of this product in crops for which a Phosphorous Acid Maximum Residue limit has not been established may cause detectable levels in farm produce and adversely affect saleability. It must not be used in foliar sprays.
7. The fertiliser is— (a) for use on pastures; and (b) contains molybdenum at a concentration greater than the minimum amount.	Excessive use of molybdenum (Mo) can be harmful to stock. Plant levels of Mo can be high for 4 weeks after application. It is advisable to keep stock off treated areas for this period. Molybdenum application may induce copper deficiency in grazing animals. This is most likely to occur on sandy soils low in copper. Check rate and frequency of molybdenum use with appropriate authorities.

Column 1 Trigger	Column 2 Warning statement
<p>8. The fertiliser—</p> <p>(a) is for use on pastures; and</p> <p>(b) contains selenium at a concentration greater than the minimum amount.</p>	<p>Excessive use of selenium (Se) can be toxic to livestock. This product should not be used if selenium deficiency does not exist in stock grazing on the area where it is to be applied. Do not allow stock access to spilt or unused fertiliser. This product must not be applied at a rate greater than that stated on the label or advice note.</p>
<p>9. The fertiliser—</p> <p>(a) is soluble, a suspension, or a liquid; and</p> <p>(b) contains lead at a concentration greater than 500mg of lead for each kilogram of fertiliser.</p>	<p>For soil application only. This product is unsuitable for use as a foliar spray.</p>
<p>10. The fertiliser—</p> <p>(a) contains more than the minimum amount for cadmium; and</p> <p>(b) does not contain more than the minimum amounts for lead or mercury.</p>	<p>This product contains heavy metal impurities. Its use may result in accumulation of cadmium in the soil. Depending on soil characteristics, irrigation water quality, plant species and variety, crop uptake of cadmium may lead to residue levels in plant and animal products in excess of the maximum level specified by the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code. In pasture, the offal from grazing animals may also exceed these limits.</p>

Column 1 Trigger	Column 2 Warning statement
<p>11. The fertiliser—</p> <p>(a) contains more than the minimum amount for lead; and</p> <p>(b) does not contain more than the minimum amounts for cadmium or mercury.</p>	<p>This product contains heavy metal impurities. Its use may result in accumulation of lead in the soil and may lead to residue levels in plant and animal products in excess of the maximum level specified by the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.</p>
<p>12. The fertiliser—</p> <p>(a) contains more than the minimum amount for mercury; and</p> <p>(b) does not contain more than the minimum amounts for cadmium or lead.</p>	<p>This product contains heavy metal impurities. Its use may result in accumulation of mercury in the soil and may lead to residue levels in plant and animal products in excess of the maximum level specified by the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.</p>
<p>13. The fertiliser—</p> <p>(a) contains more than the minimum amounts of cadmium and lead; and</p> <p>(b) does not contain more than the minimum amount for mercury.</p>	<p>This product contains heavy metal impurities. Its use may result in accumulation of cadmium and lead in the soil. Depending on soil characteristics, irrigation water quality, plant species and variety, crop uptake of cadmium may lead to residue levels in plant and animal products in excess of the maximum level specified by the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code. In pasture, the offal from grazing animals may also exceed these limits.</p>

Column 1 Trigger	Column 2 Warning statement
<p>14. The fertiliser—</p> <p>(a) contains more than the minimum amounts of cadmium and mercury; and</p> <p>(b) does not contain more than the minimum amount for lead.</p>	<p>This product contains heavy metal impurities. Its use may result in accumulation of cadmium and mercury in the soil. Depending on soil characteristics, irrigation water quality, plant species and variety, crop uptake of cadmium may lead to residue levels in plant and animal products in excess of the maximum level specified by the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code. In pasture, the offal from grazing animals may also exceed these limits.</p>
<p>15. The fertiliser—</p> <p>(a) contains more than the minimum amounts for lead and mercury; and</p> <p>(b) does not contain more than the minimum amount for cadmium.</p>	<p>This product contains heavy metal impurities. Its use may result in accumulation of lead and mercury in the soil and may lead to residue levels in plant and animal products in excess of the maximum level specified by the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.</p>

Column 1 Trigger	Column 2 Warning statement
16. The fertiliser contains more than the minimum amounts for cadmium, lead and mercury.	This product contains heavy metal impurities. Its use may result in accumulation of cadmium, lead and mercury in the soil. Depending on soil characteristics, irrigation water quality, plant species and variety, crop uptake of cadmium may lead to residue levels in plant and animal products in excess of the maximum level specified by the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code. In pasture, the offal from grazing animals may also exceed these limits.
17. The fertiliser— (a) is a phosphatic fertiliser; and (b) may be used as stock feed supplements; and (c) contains cadmium at a concentration greater than 100mg of cadmium for each kilogram of phosphorous in the fertiliser.	This product should not be fed to livestock or used in stock feed mixtures.

Schedule 4 Dictionary

section 2

designated nutrient see section 11.

fertiliser see section 3.

impurity see section 7.

micro-nutrient means—

- (a) boron; or
- (b) chlorine; or
- (c) cobalt; or
- (d) copper; or
- (e) iron; or
- (f) manganese; or
- (g) molybdenum; or
- (h) silicon; or
- (i) zinc.

minimum amount means—

- (a) for cadmium—1mg for cadmium for each kilogram of fertiliser; and
- (b) for fluorine in a phosphatic fertiliser—40g of fluorine for each kilogram of phosphorous in the fertiliser; and
- (c) for lead—20mg of lead for each kilogram of fertiliser; and
- (d) for mercury—0.2mg of mercury for each kilogram of fertiliser; and
- (e) for molybdenum—molybdenum present in the fertiliser at a concentration greater than 0.001% of fertiliser; and
- (f) for selenium—selenium present in the fertiliser at a concentration greater than 0.001% of fertiliser.

minimum claim concentration see section 8(1).

nutrient see section 6.

nutrient analysis see section 9(e).

percentage content, for a nutrient, see section 10.

phosphate fertiliser means fertiliser containing phosphorous at a concentration greater than 2% of the total product.

statement of designated nutrients see section 9(d).

statement of impurities see section 9(f).

warning statement see section 9(g).

Schedule 3 Code of Practice for Feed for Food Producing Animals

section 8

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This code of practice may be cited as the *Code of Practice for Feed for Food Producing Animals*.

2 Dictionary

The dictionary in schedule 3 defines particular words used in this code of practice.

Part 2 Definitions

3 Meaning of *food producing animal*

Food producing animal—

- (a) is an animal that—
 - (i) produces food for human consumption; or
 - (ii) is used as food for humans; and
- (b) includes the following animals, whether or not the animal does, or will, meet the requirements mentioned in paragraph (a)—
 - (i) bees;
 - (ii) crocodiles;
 - (iii) crustaceans and molluscs;
 - (iv) fin fish other than ornamental fish;

- (v) horses;
- (vi) kangaroos;
- (vii) pigs;
- (viii) poultry;
- (ix) rabbits;
- (x) ruminants.

4 Meaning of *feed*

- (1) *Feed* is a single material, or more than 1 material, intended to be fed to an animal for the purposes of maintaining the animal's life, normal growth, productivity, work capacity and reproductive capacity.
- (2) *Feed* includes—
 - (a) a lick; and
 - (b) a premix; and
 - (c) a medicated premix.
- (3) Feed may be made up of—
 - (a) 1 or more feed ingredients; or
 - (b) 1 or more feed additives; or
 - (c) a combination of the things mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b).

5 Meaning of *manufactured feed*

Manufactured feed is any feed that has undergone manufacturing, treatment or mixing.

6 Meaning of *feed ingredient*

- (1) *Feed ingredient* is a substance that is nutritive for food producing animals.
- (2) A feed ingredient may be organic or inorganic.

7 Meaning of *feed additive*

Feed additive is a substance—

- (a) purposefully added to feed; and
- (b) that is not normally consumed as a feed ingredient; and
- (c) which affects the characteristics of the feed or the animal that the substance is fed to.

8 Meaning of *medicated feed*

Medicated feed is any feed containing a veterinary chemical product.

Part 3 Feed labelling**9 Contents of label**

- (1) Feed intended to be fed to food producing animals must be labelled unless the feed—
 - (a) is made or mixed by a person for the person's own use; or
 - (b) is chaff, hay or silage; or
 - (c) consists of a whole, cracked or rolled single or mixed grain product; or
 - (d) is a vegetable or animal protein meal; or
 - (e) is molasses, fat or oil; or
 - (f) is created as a by-product or another process.

Example—

feed created as a by-product of cereal milling or food processing

- (2) The label must contain the following information about the feed—
 - (a) information about the class of animal by which the feed is intended to be consumed;

Examples—

lactating cows, weaner pigs, laying hens, all ruminants

- (b) whether the feed—
 - (i) is a complete food; or
 - (ii) provides supplements only;
 - (c) if the feed is manufactured in Australia—the name, business address and business telephone number of the manufacturer;
 - (d) if the feed is manufactured outside of Australia—the name, business address and business telephone number of the Australian distributor of the feed;
 - (e) either—
 - (i) the batch or lot identification number; or
 - (ii) the date of manufacture;
 - (f) if the feed is a premix or medicated feed—
 - (i) a best before date; or
 - (ii) an expiry date.
- (3) For subsection (2)(f), the best before date or expiry date must not be later than—
- (a) for non-medicated licks or milk replacers—24 months after the date of manufacture; or
 - (b) for non-medicated premixes—
 - (i) if the premix is liquid—18 months after the date of manufacture; or
 - (ii) if the premix is solid—24 months after the date of manufacture;
 - (c) for medicated feed—6 months after the date of manufacture.
- (4) In this section—
- batch or lot identification number***, for feed, means a unique number or marking identifying the batch in which the feed was manufactured.

10 Feed labelling method

- (1) The label must be—
 - (a) either—
 - (i) written or stamped on, or fixed to, the outside of any container of feed in a position where the label can be clearly seen on the container; or
 - (ii) if the feed is sold in bulk and a label cannot be stamped on or fixed to a container of feed—a written notice given to a person to whom the feed is supplied before or when the feed is delivered to the person; and
 - (b) written in English; and
 - (c) written in characters that are proportional to the size of the label, but at least 1.5mm high; and
 - (d) written in characters that are either—
 - (i) dark print on a light background; or
 - (ii) light print on dark background.
- (2) A notice under subsection (1)(a)(ii) may be fixed to, or form part of, a delivery docket or invoice given to the person to whom the feed is supplied.

Part 4 Medicated feed statements

11 Application of part

This part applies in addition to the requirements under part 3.

Note—

For additional requirements relating to feed, see chapter 2, part 9 of the regulation.

12 Medicated feed statements

- (1) This section applies to medicated feed prepared—
 - (a) by or under the instruction of a veterinary surgeon; and

- (b) for a food producing animal under the care of the veterinary surgeon.
- (2) The medicated feed must have the following statement (a ***medicated feed statement***) applied to it—
‘MEDICATED FEED PREPARED UNDER VETERINARY SURGEON’S INSTRUCTIONS.’

13 Appearance of statement

- (1) This section applies if a medicated feed statement must be applied to feed under this part.
- (2) The statement must be written or stamped, in a position where it can be clearly seen, on—
 - (a) if the feed is sold in bulk and is labelled in accordance with section 10(1)(a)(ii)—the label; or
 - (b) otherwise—
 - (i) a label for the feed; or
 - (ii) a separate label that is fixed to the outside of all containers of the feed; or
 - (iii) the outside of all containers of the feed.
- (3) The statement must be written, in English, in characters—
 - (a) that are—
 - (i) not less than 1.5mm high; and
 - (ii) if the statement is written or stamped on a label or a separate label—proportional to the size of the label or separate label; and
 - (b) that are—
 - (i) dark print on a light background; or
 - (ii) light print on dark background.
- (4) In this section—
separate label means a label other than a label mentioned in section 10(1)(a).

Part 5 Prohibited and restricted materials in feed

14 Waste products in feed

A person must not place any of the following substances in feed intended to be fed to food producing animals—

- (a) manure;
- (b) poultry litter;
- (c) animal bedding material;
- (d) industrial waste that—
 - (i) is not feed; and
 - (ii) is not a feed ingredient.

15 Cannabis in feed

- (1) A person must not place cannabis in feed intended to be fed to food producing animals.
- (2) A person must not feed cannabis to food producing animals or allow food producing animals to feed on cannabis.
- (3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to cannabis that is—
 - (a) processed cannabis; or
 - (b) oil extracted from processed cannabis; or
 - (c) meal ground from processed cannabis.
- (4) In this section—

cannabis means—

- (a) the plant *Cannabis sativa*, whether living or dead; or
- (b) any part of the plant *Cannabis sativa*, whether living or dead.

denatured, for seed harvested from industrial cannabis plants, means that the seed will not grow because it has been cracked,

de-hulled, heated, or treated in another way that prevents growth.

industrial cannabis plant means a cannabis plant with a THC concentration in its leaves and flowering heads of no more than 1%.

processed cannabis means—

- (a) industrial cannabis plants that have been harvested or chemically or mechanically treated or artificially treated in another way and have no leaf, flowers or seed; or
- (b) denatured seeds from industrial cannabis plants.

16 Other prohibited materials in feed

A person must not place a substance mentioned in schedule 1 in feed intended to be fed to food producing animals.

17 Contaminants in feed

- (1) This section applies to feed, intended to be fed to food producing animals, stated in schedule 2, column 2.
- (2) The maximum permitted level of a contaminant mentioned in schedule 2, column 1 for feed stated opposite the contaminant is the level stated opposite the feed in schedule 2, column 3.
- (3) For subsection (2), the level is calculated on—
 - (a) for a contaminant mentioned in schedule 2, part 5, column 1—the basis stated opposite the contaminant in schedule 2, part 5, column 4, and in accordance with subsection (5); or
 - (b) otherwise—a dry weight basis with 12% moisture.
- (4) However, if the feed is a whole fish, the level is calculated on a fresh weight basis.
- (5) The maximum permitted level of a contaminant mentioned in schedule 2, part 5 must be calculated based on the World Health Organization toxic equivalents, using the World Health Organization toxic equivalency factors for dioxin-like compounds, 2005.

18 Agricultural and veterinary chemicals in feed

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a substance mentioned in column 2, table 1 of the MRL standard is being used in or as feed intended to be fed to food producing animals; and
 - (b) the substance contains a compound mentioned opposite the substance in column 1, table 1 of the MRL standard, other than—
 - (i) aldrin; or
 - (ii) BHC; or
 - (iii) chlordane; or
 - (iv) DDT; or
 - (v) dieldrin; or
 - (vi) HCB; or
 - (vii) heptachlor; or
 - (viii) lindane.
- (2) The maximum amount of the compound that may be present in the substance is the maximum residue limit stated opposite the compound and substance in column 3, table 1 of the MRL standard.

19 Pesticide residues in feed

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a substance mentioned in column 2, table 4 of the MRL standard is being used in or as feed intended to be fed to food producing animals; and
 - (b) the substance contains a compound mentioned opposite the substance in column 1, table 4 of the MRL standard, other than—
 - (i) aldrin; or
 - (ii) BHC; or
 - (iii) chlordane; or

- (iv) DDT; or
 - (v) dieldrin; or
 - (vi) endrin; or
 - (vii) HCB; or
 - (viii) heptachlor; or
 - (ix) lindane.
- (2) The maximum amount of the compound that may be present in the substance is the maximum residue limit stated opposite the compound and substance in column 3, table 4 of the MRL standard.

Schedule 1 Prohibited substances

section 16

boldenone
carbadox
chloramphenicol
clenbuterol
dienoestrol diacetate
diethylstilboestrol
ethyloestrenol
hexoestrol
hydroxyquinone
medroxyprogesterone acetate
megestrol
methandriol
nandrolone
nitrofurans, including—

- furazolidone
- nitrofurazone

nitroimidazoles
phenothiazine
piperazine and related compounds
promazine and related compounds
reserpine
salbutamol
stanozolol
sulfonamides, including—

Schedule 3

- phthalysulfacetamide
 - sulfacetamide
 - sulfacetamide sodium
 - sulfachloropyridazine
 - sulfafurazole
 - sulfaguanidine
 - sulfamethoxydiazine
 - sulfamomomethoxine
 - sulfanilimide
 - sulfanitran
 - sulfapyridine
 - sulfathiazole
- thyrostats, including thiouracil

Schedule 2 Maximum permitted levels of contaminants

section 17(2)

Part 1 Contaminants—veterinary chemical products

Column 1 Contaminant	Column 2 Feed	Column 3 Maximum permitted level
1. A veterinary chemical product that is included in feed if the inclusion is not permitted under— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any instructions on the approved label for the product; or (b) a condition of a permit for the compound; or (c) the <i>Chemical Usage (Agricultural and Veterinary) Control Act 1988</i>, section 12D. 	all feed	dry weight basis with 12% moisture nil
2. A residue of a veterinary chemical product mentioned in item 1.	all feed	nil

Part 2 Contaminants—plant toxins

Column 1 Contaminant	Column 2 Feed	Column 3 Maximum permitted level
1. pyrrolizidine alkaloids other than all feed ontonecine based pyrrolizidine alkaloids (sum of substances containing the 6,7-dihydro-5H= pyrrolizidine moiety, calculated as monocrotaline)	all feed	dry weight basis with 12% moisture 1mg/kg
2. tetrahydrocannabinol (sum of delta 9 all feed tetrahydrocannabinol (CAS No. 1972-08-3) and delta 9= tetrahydrocannabinolic acids A and B calculated as delta 9= tetrahydrocannabinol)	all feed	10mg/kg

Part 3 Contaminants—mycotoxins

Column 1 Contaminant	Column 2 Feed	Column 3 Maximum permitted level
1. aflatoxin B1	peanut shells or screenings and peanut meal in feed for dairy animals	0.02mg/kg
	oilseed meal, other than peanut meal, in feed for dairy animals	0.1mg/kg

Column 1 Contaminant	Column 2 Feed	Column 3 Maximum permitted level
		dry weight basis with 12% moisture
9. polychlorinated biphenyls (sum of all feed polychlorinated biphenyls other than those otherwise listed in this schedule)		0.05mg/kg

Part 5 Dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs

Column 1 Contaminant	Column 2 Feed	Column 3 Maximum permitted level	Column 4 Analytical basis
1. Dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs (sum of polychlorinated= dibenzo-para-dioxins (PCDDs), polychlorinated= dibenzofurans (PCDFs) and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	feed other than for fish	1.5 ng/kg	dry weight basis with 12% moisture
	feed for fish	7 ng/kg	dry weight basis with 12% moisture
	vegetable oils, mineral pre-mixes, anti-caking agents and binders for use as feed ingredients or feed additives	1.5ng/kg	dry weight basis with 12% moisture

Column 1 Contaminant	Column 2 Feed	Column 3 Maximum permitted level	Column 4 Analytical basis
	animal fat, including milk and egg fats for use as feed ingredients	3ng/kg	lipid basis
	fish oil for use as a feed ingredient	24ng/kg	lipid basis
	fish protein hydrolysates that— (a) contain more than 20% fat; and (b) are used as a feed ingredient	11ng/kg	dry weight basis with 12% moisture
	fish, other aquatic animals and their products for use as feed ingredients (other than fish oil and relevant protein hydrolysates containing more than 20% fat)	4.5ng/kg	dry weight basis with 12% moisture

Part 6 Contaminants—metals

Column 1 Contaminant	Column 2 Feed	Column 3 Maximum permitted level
1. cadmium	feed for cattle, sheep, goats and fish	1mg/kg
	feed ingredients of vegetable origin	1mg/kg
	feed ingredients of animal origin	2mg/kg
	feed additives of mineral origin based on phosphates	10mg/kg
	feed additives of mineral origin not based on phosphates	2mg/kg
	trace element feed additives based on copper, zinc oxide or manganous sulfate monhydrate	30mg/kg
	trace element feed additives not based on copper, zinc oxide or manganous sulfate monhydrate	10mg/kg
	feed additives that are binders and anti-caking agents	2mg/kg
	premixes	15mg/kg

Column 1 Contaminant	Column 2 Feed	Column 3 Maximum permitted level
		dry weight basis with 12% moisture
2. lead	all feed, other than as otherwise listed for the contaminant cadmium	0.5mg/kg
	green fodder	30mg/kg
	feed additives based on phosphates	15mg/kg
	feed additives based on calcium carbonate	20mg/kg
	trace element feed additives based on zinc oxide	400mg/kg
	trace element feed additives based on manganous oxide, iron carbonate or copper carbonate	200mg/kg
	trace element feed additives not based on zinc oxide, manganous oxide, iron carbonate or copper carbonate	100mg/kg
	feed additives based on zeolites of volcanic origin	60mg/kg
	feed additives (binders and anti-caking agents) not based on zeolites of volcanic origin	30mg/kg
	premixes	200mg/kg

Schedule 3

Column 1 Contaminant	Column 2 Feed	Column 3 Maximum permitted level
		dry weight basis with 12% moisture
	all feed, other than as otherwise listed for the contaminant lead	5mg/kg
	all feed ingredients, other than as otherwise listed for the contaminant lead	10mg/kg
3. mercury	feed ingredients of fish or other marine animal origin	0.4mg/kg
	feed for fish	0.2mg/kg
	all feed, other than as otherwise listed for the contaminant mercury	0.1mg/kg

Part 7 Contaminants—radionuclides

Column 1 Contaminant	Column 2 Feed	Column 3 Maximum permitted level
		dry weight basis with 12% moisture
1. caesium-134 or caesium-137	feed for pigs	250Bq/kg
	feed for poultry, emus, ostriches, lambs, calves	500Bq/kg

Column 1 Contaminant	Column 2 Feed	Column 3 Maximum permitted level
		dry weight basis with 12% moisture
	feed other than for pigs, poultry, lambs, calves	1,000Bq/kg
2. strontium-90	all feed	25Bq/kg
3. iodine-131	all feed	100Bq/kg
4. plutonium-239 or americium-241	all feed	4Bq/kg
5. other radionuclides not otherwise listed in this part	all feed	250Bq/kg

Schedule 3 Dictionary

section 2

approved label, for a veterinary chemical product, see the Commonwealth Act, schedule, section 3.

BHC/HCH means the chemical 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachlorocyclohexane.

Bq/kg means becquerel for each kilogram.

chlordan means the chemical 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-4,7-methanoindene.

Commonwealth Act means the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994* (Cwlth).

Commonwealth Regulation means the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Regulations 1995* (Cwlth).

delta-keto endrin means the chemical (2R,3aR,3bS,4R,5R)-2,5,7-Metheno-3H-cyclopenta(a)pentalen-3-one, 3b,4,5,6,6a-hexachlorodecahydro-

endrin means the chemical (1R,4S,4aS,5S,6S,7R,8R,8aR)-1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-6,7-epoxy-1,4:5,8-dimethanonaphthalene.

feed additive see section 7.

feed ingredient see section 6.

fin fish see the *Fisheries (General) Regulation 2019*, schedule 11.

food producing animal see section 3.

HCB means the chemical hexachlorobenzene.

HEOD means the chemical (1R,4S,4aS,5R,6R,7S,8S,8aR)-1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4-

,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-6,7-epoxy-1,4:5,8=
dimethanonaphthalene.

heptachlor means the chemical
1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7=
methanoindene.

heptachlor epoxide means the chemical
2,3,4,5,6,7,7-heptachloro-1a,1b,5,5a,6,6a-hexahydro-2,5=
methano-2H-indene(1,2b)oxirene.

HHDN means the chemical
(1R,4S,4aS,5S,8R,8aR)-1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro=
1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-1,4:5,8-dimethanonaphthalene.

lick see the Commonwealth Regulation, section 3, definition
block or *lick*.

lindane means the chemical
1 α ,2 α ,3 β ,4 α ,5 α ,6 β -hexachlorocyclohexane.

maximum residue limit see the MRL standard.

medicated feed see section 8.

medicated feed statement see section 12(2).

medicated premix see the Commonwealth Regulation,
section 3, definition *medicated premix*.

milk replacer means food for feeding to stock from birth as a
replacement for whole milk.

MRL standard means the MRL Standard under the
Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code (MRL Standard)
Instrument 2019 (Cwlth).

non-medicated lick means a lick other than a medicated block
or lick under the Commonwealth Regulation, schedule 3AA,
section 1.

***o,p'*-DDT** means the chemical 1,1,1-trichloro=
-2-(*o*-chlorophenyl)-2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-ethane.

organic means derived from plants or animals.

permit, for a veterinary chemical product, see the
Commonwealth Act, schedule, section 3.

p,p'-DDE means the chemical
1,1-dichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl) ethylene.

p,p'-DDT means the chemical
1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)ethane.

p,p'-TDE/(p,p'-DDD) means the chemical
1,1-dichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)ethane.

premix see the Commonwealth Regulation, section 3,
definition *premix*.

residue, of a veterinary chemical product that is a compound
mentioned in column 1, table 3 of the MRL standard, means a
compound mentioned opposite in column 2, table 3 of the
MRL standard.

veterinary chemical product see the Commonwealth Act,
schedule, section 5.

Schedule 4 Category 3 restricted matter

section 13

Part 1 Invasive plants

Invasive plant	Recognised biological control agent
alligator weed (<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • alligator weed flea beetle (<i>Agasicles hygrophila</i>, <i>Disonycha argentinensis</i>) • alligator weed stem-borer moth (<i>Arcola malloi</i>)
annual ragweed (<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • parthenium sap-feeding planthopper (<i>Stobaera concinna</i>) • parthenium stem-galling Tortricid moth (<i>Epiblema strenuana</i>) • ragweed leaf-feeding beetle (<i>Zygogramma suturalis</i>) • variegated ragweed beetle (<i>Zygogramma bicolorata</i>)
belly-ache bush (<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> and hybrids)	bellyache bush jewel bug (<i>Agonosoma trilineatum</i>)
bitou bush (<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> ssp. <i>rotundifolia</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • black boneseed beetle (<i>Chrysolina scotti</i>) • bitou bush seed fly (<i>Mesoclanis polana</i>) • bitou bush tip moth (<i>Comostolopsis germana</i>) • bitou leaf rolling moth (<i>Tortrix</i> sp.) • lacy-winged seed fly (<i>Mesoclanis magnipalpis</i>)

Invasive plant	Recognised biological control agent
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • painted boneseed beetle (<i>Chrysolina</i> sp. B) • tortoise beetle (<i>Cassida</i> sp. 3)
blackberry (<i>Rubus anglocandicans</i> , <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.)	blackberry rust (<i>Phragmidium violaceum</i>)
boneseed (<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> ssp. <i>monilifera</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bitou bush seed fly (<i>Mesoclanis polana</i>) • bitou bush tip moth (<i>Comostolopsis germana</i>) • bitou leaf rolling moth (<i>Tortrix</i> sp.) • black boneseed beetle (<i>Chrysolina scotti</i>) • boneseed beetle (<i>Chrysolina fasciata</i>) • boneseed leaf buckle mite (<i>Aceria</i> sp.) • lacy-winged seed fly (<i>Mesoclanis magnipalpis</i>) • painted boneseed beetle (<i>Chrysolina</i> sp. B)
bridal creeper (<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bridal creeper leafhopper (<i>Zygina</i> sp.) • bridal creeper leaf beetle (<i>Crioceris</i> sp.) • bridal creeper rust fungus (<i>Puccinia myrsiphylli</i>)
cat's claw creeper (<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cat's claw leaf-sucking lace bug (<i>Carvalhotingis visenda</i>) • cat's claw leaf-mining jewel beetle (<i>Hedwigiella jureceki</i> syn. <i>Hylaeogena jureceki</i>) • cat's claw leaf-tying Pyralid moth (<i>Hypocosmia pyrochroma</i>)

Invasive plant	Recognised biological control agent
devil's rope pear (<i>Cylindropuntia imbricata</i>)	devil's rope pear cochineal (<i>Dactylopius tomentosus</i>)
giant sensitive plant (<i>Mimosa diplotricha</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • giant sensitive plant psyllid (<i>Heteropsylla spinulosa</i>) • mimosa shoot-feeding coreid bug (<i>Scamurius</i> sp.) • stem-spot fungus (<i>Corynespora cassicola</i>)
gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gorse seed weevil (<i>Exapion ulicis</i> syn. <i>Apion ulicis</i>) • gorse soft shoot moth (<i>Agonopterix umbellana</i>) • gorse spider mite (<i>Tetranychus lintearius</i>) • gorse thrips (<i>Sericothrips staphylinus</i>)
groundsel bush (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • broom twig-miner moth (<i>Lioplacis elliptica</i>) • foliage-feeding beetle (<i>Anacassis fuscata</i> = <i>Stolas fuscata</i>, <i>Anacassis phaeopoda</i>) • groundsel bush gall-fly (<i>Rhopalomyia californica</i>) • groundsel bush leaf skeletoniser (<i>Aristotelia ivae</i>) • groundsel bush rust fungus (<i>Puccinia evadens</i>) • groundsel foliage-feeding beetle (<i>Metallactus nigrofasciatus</i>) • groundsel foliage-feeding chrysomelid beetle (<i>Metallactus patagonicus</i>) • groundsel leaf-feeding beetle (<i>Trirhabda bacharidis</i>)

Invasive plant	Recognised biological control agent
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • groundsel leaf-mining moth (<i>Bucculatrix ivella</i>) • groundsel leafroller (<i>Lorita baccharivora</i>) • groundsel plume moth (<i>Hellinsia balanotes</i>) • groundsel root-boring weevil (<i>Heilipodus intricatus</i>) • groundsel stem-borer beetle (<i>Megacyllene mellyi</i>)
<p>harrisia cactus (<i>Harrisia martini</i>, <i>Harrisia pomanensis</i>, <i>Harrisia tortuosa</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cactoblastis</i> sp. nr doddi • harrisia cactus long-horn beetle (<i>Alcidion cereicola</i> syn. <i>Nealcidion cereicola</i>) • harrisia cactus weevil (<i>Eriocereophaga humeridens</i>) • harrisia mealybug (<i>Hypogeococcus festerianus</i>)
<p>lantana (<i>lantana camara</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harley's lantana bug (<i>Teleonemia harleyi</i>) • hypena moth (<i>Hypena laceratalis</i>) • Jamaican moth, lantana leaf-skeletonising caterpillar (<i>Autoplusia illustrata</i>) • lace wing bug (<i>Teleonemia prolixa</i>) • lantana bud mite (<i>Aceria lantanae</i>) • lantana flower-feeding moth (<i>Lantanophaga pusillidactyla</i>) • lantana flower and bud-feeding moth (<i>Crociosema lantana</i> syn. <i>Epinotia lantana</i>) • lantana gall-forming tephritid fly (<i>Eutreta xanthochaeta</i>)

Invasive plant**Recognised biological control agent**

- lantana herringbone leaf-mining fly (*Ophiomyia camarae*)
- lantana leaf-feeding beetle (*Alagoasa parana*, *Charidotis pygmaea*)
- lantana leaf-feeding moth (*Salbia haemorrhoidalis*, *Neogalea sunia*)
- lantana leaf-feeding tingid bug, lantana flower-feeding bug (*Teleonemia elata*)
- lantana leaf-mining beetle (*Uroplata girardi*, *Uroplata fulvopustulata*, *Octotoma scabripennis*, *Octotoma championi*)
- lantana leaf-mining fly (*Calycomyza lantanae*)
- lantana leaf-sucking lace bug (*Teleonemia scrupulosa*)
- lantana leaf-rolling moth (*Ectaga garcia*)
- lantana leaf rust (*Prospodium tuberculatum*)
- lantana mealy bug (*Phenacoccus parvus*)
- lantana moth (*Diastema tigris*)
- lantana sap-sucking lace bug (*Leptobyrsa decora*)
- lantana sap-sucker mirid beetle (*Falconia intermedia*)
- lantana scrub-hairstreak butterfly (*Strymon bazochii* syn. *Thecla bazochii*, *Thecla agra*, *Strymon bazochii gundlachianus*)
- lantana seed-feeding fly (*Ophiomyia lantanae*)

Invasive plant	Recognised biological control agent
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lantana stem-borer Cerambycid beetle (<i>Plagiohammus spinipennis</i>) • lantana stem-sucking treehopper (<i>Aconophora compressa</i>) • leaf-mining beetle (<i>Uroplata lantanae</i>) • stem-boring cerambycid, long-horned wood-boring beetle (<i>Aerenicopsis championi</i>)
creeping lantana (<i>lantana montevidensis</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hypena moth (<i>Hypena laceratalis</i>) • lantana flower-feeding moth (<i>Lantanophaga pusillidactyla</i>) • lantana leaf-feeding beetle (<i>Charidotis pygmaea</i>) • lantana leaf-mining fly (<i>Calycomyza lantanae</i>) • lantana leaf-rolling moth (<i>Ectaga garcia</i>)
madeira vine (<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>)	leaf-feeding beetle (<i>Plectonycha correntina</i>)
mesquites (<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i> , <i>Prosopis pallida</i> , <i>Prosopis velutina</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • leaf-tying gelechiid moths (<i>Evippe</i> sp.) • mesquite sap-sucking psyllid (<i>Prosopidopsylla flava</i>) • mesquite seed-feeding bruchid beetle (<i>Algarobius bottimeri</i>, <i>Algarobius prosopis</i>)
mimosa pigra (<i>Mimosa pigra</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • leaf beetles (<i>Chlamisus mimosae</i>) • green-seed weevil (<i>Sibinia fastigiata</i>) • mexican seed-feeding bruchid (<i>Acanthoscelides quadridentatus</i>) • mimosa dry-season rust (<i>Diabole cubensis</i>)

Invasive plant	Recognised biological control agent
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mimosa flower-feeding weevil (<i>Coelocephalopion pigrae</i>)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mimosa flower bud weevil (<i>Coelocephalopion aculeatum</i>)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mimosa foliage-feeding Geometrid moth (<i>Leuciris fimbriaria</i>)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mimosa green seed weevil (<i>Chalcodermus serripes</i>)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mimosa leaf-feeding beetle (<i>Malacorhinus irregularis</i>)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mimosa leaf-feeding looper moth (<i>Macaria pallidata</i>)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mimosa seed weevil (<i>Acanthoscelides puniceus</i>)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mimosa shoot-feeding Coreid bug (<i>Scamurius</i> sp.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mimosa stem-boring moth (<i>Carmenta mimosa</i>)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mimosa stem-mining moth (<i>Neurostrota gunniella</i>)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mimosa wet-season fungus (<i>Phloeospora mimosa-pigre</i> = <i>Sphaerulina mimosa-pigre</i>)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Rhytiphora piperitia</i>
prickly pear—tiger pear (<i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cactoblastis moth (<i>Cactoblastis cactorum</i>)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> eastern cactus-boring moth (<i>Melitara prodenialis</i> syn. <i>Zophodia prodenialis</i>, <i>Melitara bollii</i>)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> monacantha cochineal (<i>Dactylopius ceylonicus</i>)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prickly pear moth-borer (<i>Tucumania tapiacola</i>)

Invasive plant	Recognised biological control agent
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tiger pear cochineal (<i>Dactylopius austrinus</i>)
prickly pear—drooping tree pear (<i>Opuntia monacantha</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cactoblastis moth (<i>Cactoblastis cactorum</i>) • monacantha cochineal (<i>Dactylopius ceylonicus</i>)
prickly pear—westwood pear (<i>Opuntia streptacantha</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tree pear beetle (<i>Lagocheirus funestus</i> syn. <i>Archlagocheirus funestus</i>) • cactoblastis moth (<i>Cactoblastis cactorum</i>) • prickly pear cochineal (<i>Dactylopius opuntiae</i>) • spotted cactus longhorn beetle (<i>Moneilema blapsides</i> syn. <i>Moneilema ulkei</i>) • prickly pear bug (<i>Chelinidea tabulata</i>)
prickly pear—common (<i>Opuntia stricta</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • blue cactus borer (<i>Melitara dentata</i>) • cactoblastis moth (<i>Cactoblastis cactorum</i>) • cactus borer (<i>Melitara</i> sp.) • cactus borer beetle (<i>Moneilema variolare</i>) • cactus bug (<i>Chelinidea vittiger</i>) • cactus moth (<i>Loxomorpha flavidissimalis</i>) • eastern cactus-boring moth (<i>Melitara prodenialis</i>) • prickly pear bug (<i>Chelinidea tabulata</i>) • prickly pear cochineal (<i>Dactylopius confusus</i>, <i>Dactylopius opuntiae</i>)

Invasive plant	Recognised biological control agent
prickly pear—velvety tree pear (<i>Opuntia tomentosa</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="563 311 1135 438">• prickly pear snout moth (<i>Olycella junctolineella</i> syn. <i>Melitara junctolineella</i>, <i>Zophodia junctolineella</i>) <li data-bbox="563 456 1135 524">• prickly pear moth-borer (<i>Tucumania tapiacola</i>) <li data-bbox="563 542 1135 609">• prickly pear spider mite (<i>Tetranychus opuntiae</i>) <li data-bbox="563 627 1135 711">• spotted cactus longhorn beetle (<i>Moneilema blapsides</i> syn. <i>Moneilema ulkei</i>) <li data-bbox="563 735 1135 802">• cactoblastis moth (<i>Cactoblastis cactorum</i>) <li data-bbox="563 820 1135 851">• cochineal (<i>Dactylopius coccus</i>) <li data-bbox="563 869 1135 937">• Dodd's cactoblastis (<i>Cactoblastis doddi</i>) <li data-bbox="563 955 1135 986">• prickly pear bug (<i>Chelinidea tabulata</i>) <li data-bbox="563 1004 1135 1071">• prickly pear cochineal (<i>Dactylopius opuntiae</i>) <li data-bbox="563 1090 1135 1157">• spotted cactus longhorn beetle (<i>Moneilema blapsides</i>) <li data-bbox="563 1175 1135 1243">• tree pear beetle (<i>Lagocheirus funestus</i> syn. <i>Archlagocheirus funestus</i>)
parkinsonia (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="563 1243 1135 1310">• parkinsonia defoliating caterpillar (<i>Eueupithecia cisplatensis</i>) <li data-bbox="563 1328 1135 1395">• parkinsonia geometrid moth (<i>Eueupithecia</i> sp. 3445QA) <li data-bbox="563 1414 1135 1481">• parkinsonia leaf bug (<i>Rhinacloa callicrates</i>) <li data-bbox="563 1499 1135 1567">• parkinsonia seed beetle (<i>Penthobruchus germaini</i>) <li data-bbox="563 1585 1135 1652">• seed-feeding bruchid beetle (<i>Mimosetes ulkei</i>)

Invasive plant

Recognised biological control agent

parthenium (*Parthenium hysterophorus*)

- leaf feeding moth (*Bucculatrix parthenica*)
- leaf rust (*Puccinia xanthii* var. *parthenii-hysterophorae*, *Puccinia abrupta* var. *partheniicola*)
- parthenium sap-feeding planthopper (*Stobaera concinna*)
- parthenium seed-feeding weevil (*Smicronyx lutulentus*)
- parthenium stem-boring moth (*Platphalonidia mystica*)
- parthenium stem-galling tortricid moth (*Epiblema strenuana*)
- parthenium stem-boring weevil (*Listronotus setosipennis*)
- mexican clearwing stem-boring moth (*Carmenta* sp. nr *ithacae*)
- stem-galling weevil (*Conotrachelus albocinereus*)
- variegated ragweed beetle (*Zygogramma bicolorata*)

prickly acacia (*Vachellia nilotica*)

- kenyan geometrid moth, leaf-feeding looper caterpillar (*Chiasmia inconspicua*)
- prickly acacia geometrid moth (*Chiasmia assimilis*)
- prickly acacia leaf-feeding beetle (*Homichloda barkeri*)
- prickly acacia leaf-feeding caterpillar (*Cometaster pyrula*)
- prickly acacia seed-feeding beetle (*Bruchidius sahlbergi*)
- prickly acacia tip-boring moth (*Cuphodes profluens*)

Invasive plant	Recognised biological control agent
rubber vine (<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rubber vine moth (<i>Euclasta gigantalis</i> ssp. <i>whalleyi</i>) • rubber vine pyralid moth (<i>Euclasta whalleyi</i>) • rubber vine rust (<i>Maravalia cryptostegiae</i>)
salvinia (<i>Salvinia molesta</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • salvinia stem-borer moth (<i>Samea multiplicalis</i>) • south american salvinia weevil (<i>Cyrtobagous salviniae</i>)
siam weed (<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>)	chromolaena gall fly (<i>Cecidochares connexa</i>)
water hyacinth (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • chevroned water hyacinth weevil (<i>Neochetina bruchi</i>) • mottled water hyacinth weevil (<i>Neochetina eichhorniae</i>) • water hyacinth stem-borer moth (<i>Niphograptia albiguttalis</i>, <i>Xubida infusella</i>)
water lettuce (<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>)	water lettuce weevil (<i>Neohydronomus affinis</i> syn. <i>Neohydronomus pulchellus</i>)

Part 2 Invasive animals

Invasive animal	Recognised biological control agent
european rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • myxoma virus (the agent causing myxomatosis) • rabbit haemorrhagic disease virus (the agent causing rabbit haemorrhagic disease)

Schedule 5 Non-native invasive ornamental fish

schedule 11, definition *non-native invasive ornamental fish*

Column 1 Species	Column 2 Common name
<i>Ameiurus brunneus</i>	snail bullhead
<i>Ameiurus catus</i>	white catfish
<i>Ameiurus melas</i>	black bullhead
<i>Ameiurus natalis</i>	yellow bullhead
<i>Ameiurus nebulosus</i>	brown bullhead
<i>Ameiurus platycephalus</i>	flat bullhead
<i>Ameiurus serracanthus</i>	spotted bullhead
<i>Anabas cobojius</i>	gangetic climbing perch
<i>Astyanax aeneus</i>	banded tetra
<i>Astyanax fasciatus</i>	banded astyanax
<i>Ctenopoma argentoventer</i>	silverbelly ctenopoma
<i>Ctenopoma kingsleyae</i>	tailspot ctenopoma
<i>Ctenopoma multispine</i>	manyspined ctenopoma
<i>Ctenopoma muriei</i>	ocellated labyrinth fish
<i>Ctenopoma nigropannosum</i>	twospot climbing perch
<i>Ctenopoma ocellatum</i>	eyespot ctenopoma
<i>Ctenopoma weeksii</i>	mottled ctenopoma
<i>Dormitator lebretonis</i>	
<i>Eleotris amblyopsis</i>	large scaled spiny cheek sleeper

Column 1 Species	Column 2 Common name
<i>Eleotris sandwicensis</i>	sandwich island sleeper
<i>Helicophagus leptorhynchus</i>	
<i>Helicophagus waandersii</i>	
<i>Himantura kittipongi</i>	
<i>Himantura krempfi</i>	marbled freshwater whip ray
<i>Himantura oxyrhyncha</i>	marbled whip ray
<i>Ictalurus balsanus</i>	balsas catfish
<i>Ictalurus dugesii</i>	lerma catfish
<i>Ictalurus furcatus</i>	blue catfish
<i>Ictalurus lupus</i>	headwater catfish
<i>Ictalurus mexicanus</i>	rio verde catfish
<i>Ictalurus ochoterenai</i>	chapala catfish
<i>Ictalurus pricei</i>	yaqui catfish
<i>Noturus albater</i>	ozark madtom
<i>Noturus baileyi</i>	smoky madtom
<i>Noturus crypticus</i>	chucky madtom
<i>Noturus elegans</i>	elegant madtom
<i>Noturus eleutherus</i>	mountain madtom
<i>Noturus exilis</i>	slender madtom
<i>Noturus fasciatus</i>	saddled madtom
<i>Noturus flavater</i>	checkered madtom
<i>Noturus flavipinnis</i>	yellowfin madtom
<i>Noturus flavus</i>	stonecat
<i>Noturus funebris</i>	black madtom

Column 1 Species	Column 2 Common name
<i>Noturus furiosus</i>	carolina madtom
<i>Noturus gilberti</i>	orange-fin madtom
<i>Noturus gladiator</i>	
<i>Noturus gyrinus</i>	tadpole madtom
<i>Noturus hildebrandi hildebrandi</i>	least madtom
<i>Noturus hildebrandi lautus</i>	
<i>Noturus insignis</i>	margined madtom
<i>Noturus lachneri</i>	ouachita madtom
<i>Noturus leptacanthus</i>	speckled madtom
<i>Noturus maydeni</i>	black river madtom
<i>Noturus miurus</i>	brindled madtom
<i>Noturus munitus</i>	frecklebelly madtom
<i>Noturus nocturnus</i>	freckled madtom
<i>Noturus phaeus</i>	brown madtom
<i>Noturus placidus</i>	neosho madtom
<i>Noturus stanauli</i>	pygmy madtom
<i>Noturus stigmosus</i>	northern madtom
<i>Noturus taylori</i>	caddo madtom
<i>Noturus trautmani</i>	scioto madtom
<i>Pylodictis olivaris</i>	flathead catfish
<i>Rutilus rutilus</i>	roach
<i>Tinca tinca</i>	tench

Schedule 6 Mediterranean fruit fly carriers

section 55(4), definition *Mediterranean fruit fly carrier*

Common name	Scientific name
abiu	<i>Pouteria caimito</i>
acerola	<i>Malpighia glabra</i> L. <i>M.glabra</i> x <i>M.punicifolia</i> L. (Barbados cherry)
achchairu	<i>Garcinia humilis</i>
akee	<i>Blighia sapida</i>
akia	<i>Wikstroemia phillyreifolia</i>
almond (with husk)	<i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch => <i>Prunus dulcis</i>
apple	<i>Malus domestica</i> <i>Malus sylvestris</i> (crab apple)
apricot	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L.
avocado	<i>Persea americana</i>
barbados cherry	<i>Malpighia punicifolia</i> L.
babaco (ripe)	<i>Carica pentagona</i>
banana	<i>Musa</i> spp.
berries, other than strawberries, not mentioned elsewhere in this schedule	
blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> L.
black plum	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>
black sapote	<i>Diospyros digyna</i>

Common name	Scientific name
black walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i> L.
blueberry	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> L.
blue-crown passion flower	<i>Passiflora coerulea</i>
bourbon orange	<i>Ochrosia elliptica</i>
boxthorn	<i>Lycium europaeum</i> L.
boysenberry	<i>Rubus ursinus</i> x <i>idaeus</i>
brazil cherry	see grumichama
breadfruit	<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>
calamondin orange	<i>Citrofortunella mitis</i>
camito (star cherry)	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i> L.
cape gooseberry	<i>Physalis peruviana</i> L.
capsicum	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L. var. <i>grossum</i> L. sendt
carambola (star fruit)	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i> L.
carissa, not mentioned elsewhere in this schedule	<i>Carissa</i> spp.
cashew apple	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.
casimiroa (white sapote)	<i>Casimiroa edulis</i>
chapote	<i>Diospyros texana</i>
cherimoya	<i>Annona cherimolia</i>
cherry	<i>P. cerasus</i> L. (sour cherry) <i>Prunus avium</i> L. (sweet cherry)

Common name	Scientific name
chilli	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> v <i>acuminatum</i> Fingerh. (chillies) <i>C. annuum</i> v <i>cerasiforme</i> Irish (cherry peppers) <i>C. annuum</i> v <i>conoides</i> Irish (tabasco)
choko	<i>Sechium edule</i>
citron	<i>Citrus medica</i> L.
citrus, not mentioned elsewhere in this schedule	
cocoa	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>
coffee berry	<i>Coffea arabica</i> (arabian coffee) <i>C. canephora</i> <i>C. excelsa</i> Chiov. (excelsa coffee) <i>C. liberica</i> Hiern. (liberian coffee) <i>C. robusta</i> Linden (robusta coffee)
cola	<i>Cola natalensis</i>
common jujube	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i>
custard apple	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L. x <i>A. cherimolia</i>
date (fresh)	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> L.
diospyros, not mentioned elsewhere in this schedule	<i>Diospyros</i> spp.
durian	<i>Durio zibethinus</i>
eggplant	<i>Solanum melongena</i> L.
eugenia, not mentioned elsewhere in this schedule	<i>Eugenia</i> spp.

Common name	Scientific name
feijoa	<i>Acca sellowiana</i>
fig	<i>Ficus carica</i> L.
goji berry	<i>Lycium barbarum</i>
gooseberry	<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>
granadilla	<i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i> L.
grape	<i>Vitis labrusca</i> L. (isabella grape) <i>Vitis vinifera</i> L. (wine grape)
grapefruit	<i>Citrus paradisi</i>
green sapote	<i>Pouteria viridis</i>
grumichama (brazil cherry)	<i>Eugenia braziliensis</i>
guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L. <i>P. littorale</i> Raddi syn <i>P. cattleianum</i> Sabine (strawberry guava) <i>P. cattleianum</i> Sabine var. <i>guineense</i> Sw. (brazilian guava) <i>P. cattleianum</i> var. <i>lucidum</i> (yellow cattley guava) <i>P. friedrichsthalianum</i> (costa rican guava)
hawthorn	<i>Crataegis</i> spp.
indian caper (fresh)	<i>Capparis sepiaria</i>
ironwood	<i>Sideroxylon inerme</i>
jaboticaba	<i>Myrciaria cauliflora</i>
jackfruit	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>
jambu	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> L. Skeels
jerusalem cherry	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i> L.

Common name	Scientific name
jujube	<i>Ziziphus mauritania</i>
kei apple	<i>Dovyalis caffra</i> Warb.
kiwifruit	<i>Actinidia deliciosa</i>
kumquat	<i>Fortunella japonica</i> *F.margarita
lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i> x <i>C. chinense</i>
lemon (meyer)	<i>Citrus meyeri</i>
lime	<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i> (West Indian lime) <i>C. latifolia</i> (Tahitian lime) <i>C. reticulata</i> var. <i>Austera</i> (Rangpur lime)
loganberry	<i>Rubus loganobaccus</i>
longan	<i>Euphoria longan</i>
loofah, smooth	<i>Luffa cylindrical</i>
loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>
lychee	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>
lycium, not mentioned elsewhere in this schedule	<i>Lycium</i> spp.
madagascar olive	<i>Noronihia emarginata</i>
mamey sapote	<i>Pouteria spanota</i>
mandarin	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>
mangosteen	<i>Garcinia mangostana</i> L.
mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.
medlar	<i>Mespilus germanica</i>
mimusops, not mentioned elsewhere in this schedule	<i>Mimusops</i> spp.

Common name	Scientific name
mock orange	<i>Murraya paniculata</i> M exotica
mombin (vai apple, hog plum)	<i>Spondias aurantiaca</i> syn. <i>Spondias mambin</i> L.
monstera	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>
mountain apple (malay apple)	<i>Syzygium malaccensis</i> Eugenia
mulberry	<i>Morus nigra</i> L.
nashi	<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> var. <i>culta</i> <i>betulaefolia</i>
natal plum	<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i> <i>Terminalia chebula</i>
nectarine	<i>Prunus persicae</i> var. <i>nectarina</i>
olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>
orange	<i>Citrus aurantium</i> L.
oriental pear tree	<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i>
otaheite apple	<i>Spondias dulcis</i>
papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.
passionfruit	<i>Passiflora edulis</i> f. <i>edulis</i> (purple passionfruit) <i>P. edulis</i> f. <i>flavicarpa</i> (yellow passionfruit)
peach	<i>Prunus persicae</i>
peacharine	<i>Prunus nucipersica</i>
peachcot	<i>Prunus persica</i> x <i>P. armeniaca</i>
pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i> L.
pepino	<i>Solanum muricatum</i> Aiton

Common name	Scientific name
persimmon	<i>Diospyros kaki</i> L.f. (japanese persimmon) <i>D.decandra</i> Lour. (persimmon)
plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i> (prune) <i>Prunus insitita</i> L. (damson plum) <i>Prunus salicina</i> (japanese plum)
plumcot	<i>Prunus domestica</i> x <i>P. armeniaca</i>
pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.
pond apple	<i>Annona glabra</i> L.
prickly pear	<i>Opuntia ficus indica</i> or <i>Opuntia stricta</i>
pummelo	<i>Citrus grandis</i> L. osbeck
pyrus	<i>Pyrus syriaca</i>
quince	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i>
rambutan	<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i> L.
raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i> L.
rollinia	<i>Rollinia deliciosa</i>
rose apple	<i>Syzygium jambos</i> L.
santol	<i>Sandoricum indicum</i>
sapodilla	<i>Manilkara zapota</i> L.
sapote, not mentioned elsewhere in this schedule	Family <i>Sapotaceae</i> Family <i>Ebenaceae</i> <i>sapotes</i>
shaddock	<i>Citrus maxima</i>
soursop	<i>Annona muricata</i> L.
south american sapote	<i>Quararibea cordata</i>

Common name	Scientific name
spanish cherry	<i>Mimusops elengi</i> L.
spondias, not mentioned elsewhere in this schedule	
stonefruit, not mentioned elsewhere in this schedule	
surinam cherry	<i>Eugenia uniflora</i> L.
sweetsop (sugar apple)	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.
tamarillo	<i>Cyphomandra betacea</i>
tangelo	<i>Citrus reticulata</i> x <i>C. paradisi</i>
tomato	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> L.
tree tomato	<i>Cyphomandra betacea</i>
tropical almond	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.
walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i> L.
wax apple (rose apple)	<i>Syzygium jambos</i> L. Syn. <i>Eugenia jambos</i> L.
wax jambu	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>
ziziphus	<i>Ziziphus joazeiro</i>

Schedule 7 Pyriform scale carriers

section 56(3), definition *pyriform scale carrier*, paragraph (b)

Acanthaceae

Agavaceae

Anacardiaceae

Apocynaceae

Aquifoliaceae

Araceae

Araliaceae

Asclepiadaceae

Cannaceae

Caprifoliaceae

Caricaceae

Convolvulaceae

Ebenaceae

Elaeocarpaceae

Euphorbiaceae

Fabaceae

Lauraceae

Lythraceae

Malpighiaceae

Malvaceae

Moraceae

Musaceae

Myricaceae

Myrtaceae

Oleaceae

Orchidaceae

Passifloraceae

Phyllanthaceae

Pittosporaceae

Punicaceae

Rubiaceae

Rutaceae

Saxifragaceae

Scrophulariaceae

Verbenaceae

Schedule 7A Citrus canker carriers

section 57B(4), definition *citrus canker carrier*, paragraph (a)

Common name	Scientific name
	<i>Acronychia wilcoxiana</i>
African cherry orange	<i>Citropsis schweinfurthii</i> (syn. <i>Limonia schweinfurthii</i>)
Alemow	<i>Citrus macrophylla</i>
Alianthus-like prickly ash	<i>Zanthoxylum ailanthoides</i> <i>Atalantia</i> spp.
Australian round lime	<i>Citrus australis</i> (syn. <i>Microcitrus australis</i>)
Bigaraldin	<i>Citrus madurensis</i> x <i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i>
Calamondin	<i>Citrus madurensis</i>
Calarin	<i>Citrus deliciosa</i> x <i>Citrus madurensis</i>
Calashu	<i>Citrus unshiu</i> x <i>Citrus madurensis</i>
Cicitrange (cicitrange)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> x <i>Poncirus trifoliata</i> (citrange) x <i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>
Citradia	<i>Citrus aurantifolium</i> x <i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>
Citrandin (citradarin)	<i>Citrus nobilis</i> x <i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>
Citrangarin	<i>Citrus deliciosa</i> x <i>Citrus sinensis</i> x <i>Poncirus trifoliata</i> (citrange) x <i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>
Citrange	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> x <i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Citrangedin	<i>Citrus adurensis</i> x <i>Citrus sinensis</i> x <i>Poncirus trifoliata</i> (citrange) x <i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>
Citrangequat	<i>Citrus margarita</i> (syn. <i>Fortunella margarita</i>) x <i>Citrus sinensis</i> x <i>Poncirus trifoliata</i> (citrange)
Citranguma	<i>Citrus unshiu</i> x <i>Citrus sinensis</i> x <i>Poncirus trifoliata</i> (citrange) x <i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>
Citrofortunella	<i>Citrus</i> spp. (syn. <i>Citrofortunella</i> spp.)
Citron	<i>Citrus medica</i> <i>Citroncirus</i> spp. <i>Citropsis daweana</i> (syn. <i>Hesperethusa villosa</i>)
Citrumelo	<i>Citrus reticulata</i> x <i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>
Citrunshu	<i>Citrus unshiu</i> x <i>Poncirus trifoliata</i> <i>Citrus amblycarpa</i> <i>Citrus benikoji</i> <i>Citrus davaoensis</i> <i>Citrus depressa</i> <i>Citrus excelsa</i> <i>Clausena harmandiana</i> <i>Citrus intermedia</i> <i>Citrus leiocarpa</i> <i>Citrus longispina</i> <i>Citrus lycopersiciformis</i>

Common name	Scientific name
	<i>Citrus maderaspatana</i>
Clemelo	<i>Citrus nobilis</i> (clementine) x <i>Citrus maxima</i>
Cleopatra mandarin	<i>Citrus reshni</i>
Cochin China atalantia	<i>Atalantia citroides</i>
Desert lime (Australian desert lime)	<i>Citrus glauca</i> (syn. <i>Eremocitrus glauca</i>)
Evodia	<i>Melicope denhamii</i> (syn. <i>Euodia ridleyi</i>)
False foot of the turtle	<i>Melicope triphylla</i>
Faustrime	<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i> x <i>Citrus australasica</i> (syn. <i>Microcitrus australasica</i>)
Faustrimedlin	<i>Citrus madurensis</i> x <i>Citrus australasica</i> (syn. <i>Microcitrus australasica</i>)
Faustrimon	<i>Citrus limon</i> x <i>Citrus australasica</i> (syn. <i>Microcitrus australasica</i>)
	<i>Feroniella crassifolia</i>
Finger lime	<i>Citrus australasica</i> (syn. <i>Microcitrus australasica</i>)
Grapefruit	<i>Citrus paradisi</i>
Hassaku orange	<i>Citrus hassaku</i>
Hong Kong kumquat	<i>Citrus hindsii</i> (syn. <i>Fortunella hindsii</i>)
Humpty doo lime	<i>Citrus gracilis</i>
Kaffir lime (Mauritius bitter orange)	<i>Citrus hystrix</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Kalpi	<i>Citrus webberi</i>
Khasi papeda	<i>Citrus latipes</i>
Kumquat	<i>Citrus japonica</i> (syn. <i>Fortunella japonica</i>)
Kuranga (Indian)	<i>Atalantia racemosa</i> (syn. <i>Atalantia disticha</i>)
Langsat	<i>Lansium domesticum</i>
Lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i>
Lemon aspen	<i>Acronychia acidula</i>
Lime berry	<i>Micromelum minutum</i>
Limelo	<i>Citrus maxima</i> x <i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i>
Limequat	<i>Citrus japonica</i> (syn. <i>Fortunella japonica</i>) x <i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i>
	<i>Lunasia amara</i>
Mandarin and Tangerine	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>
Meiwa sweet kumquat	<i>Citrus japonica</i> subfo. <i>crassifolia</i> (syn. <i>Fortunella crassifolia</i>)
Meiwa sweet kumquat	<i>Citrus crassifolia</i> (syn. <i>Fortunella crassifolia</i>)
	<i>Melicope latifolia</i> (syn. <i>Euodia latifolia</i>)
Mexican lime (West Indian lime)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>
Meyer lemon	<i>Citrus meyeri</i>
	<i>Microcitronella</i> spp.
Mountain citron	<i>Citrus halimii</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Mount White lime	<i>Citrus garrawayi</i> (syn. <i>Microcitrus garrawayi</i>)
Murcott tangor	<i>Citrus reticulata</i> x <i>Citrus sinensis</i>
Native mock orange	<i>Murraya ovatifoliolata</i> (syn. <i>Murraya paniculata</i> var. <i>ovatifoliolata</i>)
Natsudaidai	<i>Citrus natsudaidai</i>
North Queensland lime (Russell River lime)	<i>Citrus inodora</i> (syn. <i>Microcitrus inodora</i>)
Orangelo	<i>Citrus maxima</i> x <i>Citrus sinensis</i>
Orangequat	<i>Citrus margarita</i> (syn. <i>Fortunella margarita</i>) x <i>Citrus sinensis</i>
Oval kumquat	<i>Citrus margarita</i> (syn. <i>Fortunella margarita</i>)
Palestine sweet lime	<i>Citrus limettioides</i> <i>Paramignya longipedunculata</i> <i>Paramignya monophylla</i>
Pummelo	<i>Citrus maxima</i> (syn. <i>Citrus grandis</i>)
Rangpur	<i>Citrus limonia</i>
Rough lemon	<i>Citrus jambhiri</i>
Satsumelo	<i>Citrus unshiu</i> x <i>Citrus maxima</i>
Siameo	<i>Citrus nobilis</i> (King of Siam) x <i>Citrus maxima</i>
Siamor	<i>Citrus nobilis</i> (King of Siam) x <i>Citrus sinensis</i>
Sour mandarin	<i>Citrus sunki</i>
Sour orange	<i>Citrus taiwanica</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Sour oranges	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>
sweet lemon tree	<i>Citrus limetta</i>
Sweet orange (Navel orange)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>
	<i>Swinglea glutinosa</i> (syn. <i>Chaetospermum glutinosa</i> , <i>Aegle glutinosa</i>)
Swingle citrumelo	<i>Citrus paradisi</i> x <i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>
Tachibana	<i>Citrus tachibana</i>
Tahiti lime	<i>Citrus latifolia</i>
Tangelo	<i>Citrus deliciosa</i> x <i>Citrus maxima</i>
Tangelo	<i>Citrus</i> x <i>tangelo</i>
Tangor	<i>Citrus nobilis</i>
Tankan mandarin	<i>Citrus tankan</i>
	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i>
Tooth-ache tree	<i>Zanthoxylum clava-herculis</i> (syn. <i>Xanthoxylum clava-herculis</i>)
Tosu sour orange	<i>Citrus neo-aurantium</i>
Trifoliolate orange	<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>
Unshu mandarin (Satsuma)	<i>Citrus unshiu</i>
Wampee (wampi)	<i>Clausena lansium</i>
White sapote	<i>Casimiroa sapota</i> (syn. <i>Casimiroa edulis</i>)
Wild lime	<i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i> (syn. <i>Xanthoxylum fagara</i>)
Yuzu	<i>Citrus junos</i>

Schedule 8 Far northern pests

schedule 11, definition *far northern pest*

Common name	Scientific name and author
asian honey bee	<i>Apis cerana javana</i>
black Sigatoka of banana	<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i>
breadfruit fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera umbrosa</i> (Fabricus)
citrus black fly	<i>Aleurocanthus woglumi</i> (Ashby)
coffee mealybug	<i>Planococcus lilacinus</i> (Cockrell)
jack beardsley mealybug	<i>Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi</i> (Gimpel and Miller)
mango fruit borer	<i>Citripestis eutraperha</i> (Meyrick)
mango leaf gall midge	<i>Procontarinia</i> spp.
melon fly	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> (Coquillett)
New Guinea fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera trivialis</i>
island sugar cane planthopper	<i>Eumetopina flavipes</i>
oriental fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>
peach fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera zonata</i> (Saunders)
red banded mango caterpillar	<i>Deanolis sublimbalis</i> (Snellen)
spider mite	<i>Tetranychus piercei</i>
sugar cane stem borer	<i>Chilo</i> spp.
varroa mite	<i>Varroa destructor</i>
varroa mite	<i>Varroa jacobsoni</i>
vegetable leafminer	<i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard)

Schedule 9 Grape phylloxera carriers

section 89(4), definition *grape phylloxera carrier*

a grape plant *Vitis* spp., including—

- grapevine cuttings, buds and vegetative tissue, or plant parts, for propagation
- germplasm establishment cuttings
- grape rootlings
- any vegetative part of a grape plant

a product derived from a grape plant, including—

- table grapes
- wine grapes
- marc that has not been fermented
- must
- juice other than filtered juice

an appliance that has been used in connection with a viticulture activity

soil, or other growing mediums, that have been within 100m of a living grapevine

Schedule 10 Fees

section 127(1)

	\$
1 For an application for the registration of a registrable biosecurity entity (Act, s 148(1)(e))—	
(a) in relation to the keeping of designated animals other than bees, for each year applied for	46.65
(b) in relation to the keeping of bees, for each year applied for	31.50
2 For renewal of a registration of a registered biosecurity entity (Act, s 156(2)(a))—	
(a) in relation to the keeping of designated animals other than bees, for each year of registration	46.65
(b) in relation to the keeping of bees, for each year of registration	31.50
3 For an application to end any of the following declarations (Act, s 164C(b))—	
(a) the declaration of a place as a restricted place;	
(b) the declaration of a designated animal as a restricted animal;	
(c) the declaration of designated biosecurity matter as restricted biosecurity matter	77.20
4 For a copy of all or part of the information held in the biosecurity register (Act, s 173(1))	49.65
5 For an application for a prohibited matter permit or restricted matter permit (Act, s 214(2)(b)(ii))	428.55
6 For an application for renewal of a prohibited matter permit or restricted matter permit (Act, s 225(2)(c))	428.55

	\$
7 For an application for the transfer of a prohibited matter permit or restricted matter permit (Act, s 230(1))	77.20
8 For a copy of all or part of the information held in the register of prohibited matter and restricted matter permits (Act, s 231(4))	49.65
9 For inspection of a register of biosecurity orders kept by a chief executive officer of a local government, for each hour (Act, s 379(5))	16.50
10 For a copy of all or part of the information held in a register of biosecurity orders (Act, s 379(6))	49.65
11 For an application to enter into a compliance agreement with the State, for each year applied for (Act, s 396(3))	141.75
12 For the giving of a biosecurity certificate by an authorised officer who is also an accredited certifier (Act, s 419) if—	
(a) the authorised officer does not visit a place for the purpose of giving the certificate; and	
(b) preparing the certificate takes no more than 15 minutes	52.85
13 For an application for the grant of an accreditation, for each year applied for (Act, s 420(2)(b))	323.85
14 For an application for the renewal of an accreditation, for each year applied for (Act, s 432(2)(c))	323.85
15 For an application for an approval as an auditor (Act, s 460(2)(b)), the total of the following fees—	
(a) the application fee	160.30
(b) the additional fee, for each year applied for	413.75
16 For an application for the renewal of an approval as an auditor (Act, s 460(2)(b)), the total of the following fees—	
(a) the application fee	160.30

	\$
(b) the additional fee, for each year applied for	413.75
17 For an application for the amendment of the conditions of a relevant authority (Act, s 479(2)(b))	79.45

Schedule 11 Dictionary

section 3

Agvet Code means the Agvet Code of Queensland.

animal health committee means the sub-committee of the National Biosecurity Committee established under the Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity.

apiary means—

- (a) a hive standing alone; or
- (b) 2 or more hives standing in a group.

apiary site means a site where an apiary is situated in or on any place or premises.

appliance includes an apparatus, equipment, machinery, or a vehicle.

approved label see the Agvet Code, section 3.

APVMA see the Agvet Code, section 3.

banana appliance means an appliance that has been in contact with—

- (a) a banana plant; or
- (b) soil, or other growing mediums, in which a banana plant has been grown.

banana pest means—

- (a) black Sigatoka; or
- (b) bunchy top; or
- (c) Cavendish-competent Panama disease tropical race 1; or
- (d) freckle disease; or
- (e) Panama disease tropical race 4.

banana pest carrier means—

- (a) a banana plant; or

- (b) soil, or other growing mediums, in which a banana plant has been grown; or
- (c) a banana appliance.

banana plant—

- (a) means a plant of the genera *Musa* or *Ensete*; and
- (b) includes the bells, fruit, pseudostems, roots, seeds and suckers of the plant.

banana plantlet means a young or small banana plant.

biosecurity area see section 94B(1).

biosecurity authorisation, for moving or otherwise dealing with biosecurity matter or a carrier, means—

- (a) for moving or otherwise dealing with a carrier containing, or capable of moving, prohibited matter—an authorisation of a type mentioned in section 37(3)(a) of the Act; or
- (b) for moving or otherwise dealing with restricted matter, or a carrier containing, or capable of moving, restricted matter—a restricted matter permit.

biosecurity management plan, for chapter 5, part 13, see section 94G(1) and (2).

biosecurity manual means the document titled ‘Biosecurity Manual’, kept by the chief executive in electronic form and available for inspection on the department’s website.

black Sigatoka means the black Sigatoka of banana (*Mycosphaerella fijiensis*).

Note—

Black Sigatoka is mentioned as category 1 restricted matter in schedule 2 of the Act (subject to section 38 of the Act). See section 42 of the Act for particular reporting obligations relating to category 1 restricted matter.

bunchy top means the banana bunchy top virus (*Babuvirus*).

Note—

Bunchy top is mentioned as category 1 restricted matter in schedule 2 of the Act (subject to section 38 of the Act). See section 42 of the Act

for particular reporting obligations relating to category 1 restricted matter.

cattle tick means—

- (a) *Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) australis*; or
- (b) *Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) microplus*.

cattle tick carrier means a designated animal that is a member of any of the following groups of animals—

- (a) bison;
- (b) buffalo;
- (c) the family *Camelidae*;

Examples—

alpacas, Arabian camels, llamas

- (d) cattle;
- (e) deer;
- (f) the family *Equidae*;

Examples—

horses, ponies, donkeys, mules

- (g) goats;
- (h) sheep.

cattle tick free zone see section 81(2).

cattle tick infested zone see section 81(1).

Cavendish-competent Panama disease tropical race 1 means the fusarium wilt of banana (*Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* tropical race 1 (strain VCG 01220)).

certified interstate free area, for biosecurity matter, means an area that is certified, in an interstate area freedom certificate, as being free of the biosecurity matter.

clearing facility means a place where cattle tick carriers are inspected or treated for cattle tick.

copy of the movement record means a copy of the movement record mentioned in section 198(2) of the Act.

drainage channel, in relation to a prawn facility, means a channel or structure in which water flows from the facility to a body of water not forming part of the facility.

electric ant means *Wasmannia auropunctata*.

Note—

The electric ant or little fire ant (*Wasmannia auropunctata*) is mentioned as category 1 restricted matter in schedule 2 of the Act (subject to section 38 of the Act). See section 42 of the Act for particular reporting obligations relating to category 1 restricted matter.

electric ant biosecurity zone see section 74.

electric ant carrier means—

- (a) a fire ant carrier; or
- (b) cuttings from plants growing in the electric ant biosecurity zone; or
- (c) fruit from plants growing in the electric ant biosecurity zone; or
- (d) a thing that has come into contact with the ground or soil in the electric ant biosecurity zone.

Examples—

bee hives, pot plants, garden furniture

exotic disease diagnostic test kit or method means a kit or device or test method that contains or involves biological preparations or synthetic material used in a laboratory or elsewhere to—

- (a) diagnose, identify, or detect the presence or absence of an exotic animal disease, its causative agent or an exotic strain of a causative agent of an endemic disease; or
- (b) determine whether antibodies, proteins, hormones, enzymes or genetic material associated with the disease causative agent are present or absent.

far northern biosecurity zone 1 see section 62(1).

far northern biosecurity zone 2 see section 62(2).

far northern pest means a biosecurity matter mentioned in schedule 8.

feed see schedule 3, section 4.

fermented, in relation to a substance, means the substance has undergone a fermentation process for at least 4 days.

filtered, in relation to a substance, means the substance has undergone one of the following processes to remove all particles larger than 50 microns in diameter from the substance—

- (a) passing through a filter;
- (b) centrifugation;
- (c) cold settling.

filtered juice, for grapes, means grape juice that has been filtered.

fire ant means the red imported fire ant (*Solenopsis invicta*).

Note—

The red imported fire ant (*Solenopsis invicta*) is mentioned as category 1 restricted matter in schedule 2 of the Act (subject to section 38 of the Act). See section 42 of the Act for particular reporting obligations relating to category 1 restricted matter.

fire ant biosecurity zone means the fire ant biosecurity zone 1 or fire ant biosecurity zone 2.

fire ant biosecurity zone 1 see section 66(1).

fire ant biosecurity zone 2 see section 66(2).

fire ant carrier means—

- (a) baled hay or straw; or
- (b) material that is a product or by-product of mining or quarrying; or

Examples—

chitters, coal fines, coal stone, decomposed granite, gravel, overburden

- (c) material that is a product or by-product of the processing of an animal, or something that comes from an animal; or

Examples—

solid waste produced by processing an animal at an abattoir,
animal manure

- (d) material that is a product or by-product of the processing of a plant, or something that comes from a plant; or

Examples—

mulch, sawdust, green waste, compost

- (e) a potted plant; or
(f) soil; or
(g) a thing that has soil, or an organic soil substitute, attached to it.

Examples—

- turf
- an advanced plant with soil on its roots that has been removed from the ground for re-planting
- an appliance that soil or another growing medium is attached to

food producing animal see schedule 3, section 3.

food standards code means the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code within the meaning of the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991* (Cwlth).

Note—

The food standards code is available online at Food Standards Australia New Zealand's website.

freckle disease means freckle disease of banana (*Phyllosticta* and *Guignardia* species pathogenic on banana, other than *P. maculata*).

Note—

Freckle disease is mentioned as prohibited matter in schedule 1 of the Act (subject to section 29 of the Act). See chapter 2, part 2, division 2, of the Act for particular obligations relating to prohibited matter.

grape phylloxera means grape phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifolii*) (Fitch).

Note—

Grape phylloxera is mentioned as prohibited matter in schedule 1 of the Act (subject to section 29 of the Act). See chapter 2, part 2, division 2, of the Act for particular obligations relating to prohibited matter.

grape phylloxera biosecurity zone means the State grape phylloxera exclusion zone or the State grape phylloxera risk zone.

growing medium means a substance capable of supporting growth of plants.

Examples—

peat, pine bark, sand, soil

high risk tick carrier means a cattle tick carrier other than a low risk tick carrier.

infested land, for cattle tick, means land—

- (a) that is declared to be a restricted place, under section 161 of the Act, because cattle tick is, or could be, present on the land; and
- (b) for which the chief executive has given an information notice under section 161(6) of the Act.

intake channel, in relation to a prawn facility, means a channel or structure in which water flows from a body of water not forming part of the facility into the facility.

intensive animal feedlotting means the prescribed environmentally relevant activity of that name under the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2019*, schedule 2, section 2.

interstate area freedom certificate means a certificate, issued by another State, certifying that the other State or a stated area or property in the other State is free of stated biosecurity matter.

juice means a liquid that—

- (a) is the liquid fraction of must; and
- (b) may contain small suspended solids, other than grape skin or seeds.

label, for feed, means a label mentioned in schedule 3, section 10(1)(a).

lesser restrictions area see section 74A(1).

low risk tick carrier means a cattle tick carrier that is a member of any of the following groups of animals—

(a) the family *Camelidae*;

Examples—

alpacas, Arabian camels, llamas

(b) the family *Equidae*;

Examples—

horses, ponies, donkeys, mules

(c) goats;

(d) sheep.

management area, for chapter 5, part 13, see section 94F.

mango plant means *Mangifera indica* L.

manufactured feed see schedule 3, section 5.

marc means the fraction of must that is not juice.

must, for grapes, means the total product of crushing grape berries including juice, skins, seeds, pulp, and possibly some stems and leaves.

national standard for certification of seed potatoes means the document of that name approved by AUSVEG.

Editor's note—

The national standard for certification of seed potatoes is available on the department's website.

negative RAM statement see section 37(2).

negative result, in relation to the use of an exotic disease diagnostic test kit or method, means the use of the test kit or method—

(a) fails to diagnose, identify, or detect the presence of an exotic animal disease, its causative agent or an exotic strain of a causative agent of an endemic disease; or

- (b) determines that antibodies, proteins, hormones, enzymes or genetic material associated with the disease causing agent are absent.

non-native invasive ornamental fish means a fish mentioned in schedule 5.

northern banana biosecurity zone see section 78(1).

Panama disease tropical race 4 means the fusarium wilt of banana (*Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* tropical race 4).

Note—

Panama disease tropical race 4 is mentioned as category 1 restricted matter in schedule 2 of the Act (subject to section 38 of the Act). See section 42 of the Act for particular reporting obligations relating to category 1 restricted matter.

papaya ringspot means *papaya ringspot virus* type P.

papaya ringspot biosecurity zone 1 see section 90(1).

papaya ringspot biosecurity zone 2 see section 90(2).

papaya ringspot carrier means—

- (a) a plant of the genus *Carica*; or

Example—

a papaya plant

- (b) a plant of the family *Cucurbitaceae*.

Examples—

cucumber, melon, pumpkin, squash

positive RAM statement see section 36(2).

positive result, in relation to the use of an exotic disease diagnostic test kit or method, means the use of the test kit or method—

- (a) diagnoses, identifies, or detects the presence of an exotic animal disease, its causative agent or an exotic strain of a causative agent of an endemic disease; or
- (b) determines that antibodies, proteins, hormones, enzymes or genetic material associated with the disease causing agent are present.

potted plant means a plant grown in a growing medium in a container.

prawn facility means a land-based premises at which aquaculture activities are carried out under an authority under the *Fisheries Act 1994* if—

- (a) prawns (family *Penaeidae*) are grown at the facility; or
- (b) less than 1 year has elapsed since prawns (family *Penaeidae*) were grown at the facility.

prescribed facility means—

- (a) a meat processing facility that is permanently fixed and operated by an entity holding an accreditation under the *Food Production (Safety) Act 2000* authorising the holder to process meat at the facility; or
- (b) a feedlot where intensive animal feedlotting is periodically carried on; or
- (c) a clearing facility.

pyriform scale means pyriform scale (*Protopulvinaria pyriformis*).

risk minimisation requirement, for dealing with biosecurity matter or a carrier, means a requirement stated in the biosecurity manual for preventing or minimising a biosecurity risk posed, or likely to be posed, by dealing with the biosecurity matter or carrier.

seed potato means a potato that is intended for replanting for the purpose of producing a new potato plant.

soil includes—

- (a) clay; and
- (b) fill; and
- (c) material removed from the ground at a site where earthworks are being carried out; and

Examples of material for paragraph (c)—

building rubble, rocks

- (d) scrapings.

southern banana biosecurity zone see section 78(2).

State grape phylloxera exclusion zone see section 88(1).

State grape phylloxera risk zone see section 88(2).

sugar cane biosecurity zone 1 see section 93(1).

sugar cane biosecurity zone 2 see section 93(2).

sugar cane biosecurity zone 3 see section 93(3).

sugar cane biosecurity zones 4 and 5 see section 93(4).

sugar cane biosecurity zone 6 see section 93(5).

sugar cane plant means a plant of the genus *Saccharum*.

test kit or method approval see section 26(1).

THC means tetrahydrocannabinol.

transit facility means—

- (a) a spelling facility for stock; or
- (b) a yard used as a dip for travelling stock; or
- (c) another facility for drafting, weighing, reconsigning or transshipping stock.

waste facility see the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*, schedule.

white spot biosecurity zone see section 94A.

white spot syndrome virus carrier means—

- (a) a decapod crustacean; or
- (b) a polychaete worm.