



Quarantine Proclamation 1998

as amended

made under section 13 of the

Quarantine Act 1908

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Volume 1 contains the Reader's Guide, Parts 1 to 10 and Schedules 1 to 4, and

Volume 2 contains Schedules 5 and 6 and the Notes

Each volume has its own Table of Contents

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Contents

Reader's Guide		6
Part 1	Preliminary	
1	Name of this Proclamation [see Note 1]	24
2	Commencement [see Note 1]	24
3	Definitions	24
4	Meaning of <i>permit</i> to import or remove something	25
5	References to a thing being intended for a particular use	25
6	Tables	26
7	Material that is, and is not, part of this Proclamation	26
Part 2	First ports of entry, landing places and quarantine stations	
Division 1	Australia	
8	First ports of entry for overseas vessels other than aircraft (Quarantine Act, s 13 (1) (a))	27
9	First ports of entry and landing places for overseas aircraft (Quarantine Act, ss 13 (1) (a) and (aa))	28
10	Ports where imported animals generally may be landed (Quarantine Act, s 13 (1) (b))	29
11	Ports where imported animals of particular kinds, or having particular descriptions, may be landed (Quarantine Act, s 13 (1) (b))	29
12	Ports where imported plants generally may be landed (Quarantine Act, s 13 (1) (b))	31
13	Ports where imported plants of particular kinds, or having particular uses, may be landed (Quarantine Act, s 13 (1) (b))	31
13A	Ports where other goods may be landed (Quarantine Act, s 13 (1) (b))	32
13B	Ports where particular kinds of other goods may be landed (Quarantine Act, s 13 (1) (b))	33
14	Quarantine stations for animals or goods (Quarantine Act, s 13 (1) (c))	34
15	Quarantine stations for plants or goods (Quarantine Act, s 13 (1) (c))	35
Part 2A	Miscellaneous	
20A	Exemption from obligation to land goods at declared port (Quarantine Act, ss 14 and 20D)	36
Part 3	Human quarantine	
Division 1	General	
21	Quarantinable diseases (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) (definition of <i>quarantinable disease</i>) and 13 (1) (ca))	38

		Page
Division 2	Importation of corpses and human body parts into Australia	
23	Corpses and human body parts for burial or cremation (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d) and (e))	38
24	Importation of human body parts (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d) and (e))	39
Part 4	Biological materials	
Division 1	Preliminary	
27	Meaning of terms	40
Division 2	Importation of biological materials into Australia	
28	Importation of biological materials (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d) and (e))	42
29	Introduction or importation of disease or pest (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d) and (e))	43
Part 5	Articles and things likely to introduce a disease or pest	
Division 1	Introductory	
32	Meaning of <i>article</i> or <i>thing likely to introduce a disease or pest</i>	45
Division 2	Importation into Australia of articles and things likely to introduce diseases or pests	
33	Importation of articles likely to introduce diseases or pests — Australia (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d) and (e))	47
Part 6	Animal quarantine	
Division 1	General	
35	Definitions for Part	48
36	Quarantinable diseases (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) (definition of <i>quarantinable disease</i>) and 13 (1) (ca))	49
Division 2	Importation of animals, animal parts and animal products into Australia	
37	Importation of live animals (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d), (e) and (f))	49
38	Dead animals or animal parts the importation of which is prohibited other than subject to conditions (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d), (e) and (f))	50
38A	Competent Authorities	55
39	Importation of meat and meat products (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d), (e) and (f))	55
40	Importation of dairy products (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d), (e) and (f))	55
41	Importation of eggs and egg products (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d), (e) and (f))	56
42	Importation of honey and other bee products (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d), (e) and (f))	57

		Page
43	Importation of fish of family Salmonidae or Plecoglossidae (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d), (e) and (f))	57
44	Importation of fish meal and crustacean meal (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d), (e) and (f))	58
46	Importation of animal, animal parts and animal products from the Cocos Islands (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d), (e), (f) and (ga))	58
Division 4	Movement of animals, animal parts and animal products within Australia	
56	Removal of animals, animal parts and animal products from Protected Zone (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (g))	58
56A	Removal of animals, animal parts and animal products from Torres Strait Special Quarantine Zone (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (g))	59
Part 7	Plant quarantine	
Division 1	General	
57	Definitions for Part 7	61
57A	Plant products excluded from application of Part 7	61
58	Quarantinable diseases of plants, and quarantinable pests (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) (definitions of <i>quarantinable disease</i> and <i>quarantinable pest</i>) and 13 (1) (ca))	61
Division 3	Importation of plants and plant parts into Australia	
61	Importations of plants and plant parts affected by quarantinable pests	62
62	Importation of living plants (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d), (e) and (f))	62
63	Importation of seeds (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d), (e) and (f))	62
64	Importation of fresh fruit and vegetables (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d), (e) and (f))	63
65	Importation of other plant parts (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d), (e) and (f))	63
Division 5	Movement of soil and plants within Australia	
67	Removal of soil from Protected Zone (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (g))	64
68	Removal of soil from Torres Strait Special Quarantine Zone (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (g))	64
69	Removal of plants and plant parts from Protected Zone (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (g))	64
69A	Removal of plants and plant parts from Torres Strait Special Quarantine Zone (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (g))	65
Part 8	Administration	
70	Things a Director of Quarantine must take into account when deciding whether to grant a permit for importation into Australia	66

		Page
Part 10	Revocation and savings	
	75 Saving of permits already granted	67
Schedule 1	Quarantine stations	68
Part 1	Quarantine stations for animals or goods in Australia	68
Part 2	Quarantine stations for plants or goods in Australia	69
Schedule 3	Quarantinable animal diseases	70
Schedule 4	Quarantinable plant diseases and quarantinable pests	75
Part 1	Plant diseases that are quarantinable diseases	75
Part 2	Plants that are quarantinable pests	84

Reader's Guide

1 Warning!

1.1 This guide is intended only to help you to understand and use the *Quarantine Proclamation 1998*. It is not part of the law and is not intended to replace reading the proclamation itself. It is also not a complete summary of the law of quarantine in Australia.

2 What quarantine is all about

2.1 Quarantine is about controls to maintain Australia's privileged human, animal and plant health status. Australians generally benefit from a natural environment that, compared to other countries, is relatively free of many debilitating pests and diseases of humans, animals and plants. Effective and efficient quarantine controls enhance the quality of life of all Australians by protecting public health, contributing to Australia's comparative advantage in agricultural production, reducing the need to use chemicals to prevent and control pests and diseases, protecting native flora and fauna and promoting Australia as a tourist attraction.

2.2 There are Commonwealth, State and Territory laws regulating quarantine. Under the Constitution the Commonwealth does not have exclusive power to make laws in relation to quarantine. Accordingly, Commonwealth and State laws on quarantine co-exist. However, under s 109 of the Constitution, if a state law is inconsistent with a Commonwealth law the Commonwealth law prevails and the State law is invalid. State and Territory laws are not dealt with in this Guide. (For information on the law of a State and Territory, refer to the relevant State or Territory agency.)

3 The *Quarantine Act 1908*

3.1 The principal Commonwealth legislation regulating quarantine is the *Quarantine Act 1908* (the *Quarantine Act*). The Quarantine Act has broad coverage over matters of quarantine concern in Australia. In particular, s 4 of the Quarantine Act describes the scope of quarantine as follows:

4 Scope of quarantine

- (1) In this Act, *quarantine* includes, but is not limited to, measures:
 - (a) for, or in relation to:
 - (i) the examination, exclusion, detention, observation, segregation, isolation, protection, treatment and regulation of vessels, installations, human beings, animals, plants or other goods or things; or
 - (ii) the seizure and destruction of animals, plants, or other goods or things; or
 - (iii) the destruction of premises comprising buildings or other structures when treatment of these premises is not practicable; and

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- (b) having as their object the prevention or control of the introduction, establishment or spread of diseases or pests that will or could cause significant damage to human beings, animals, plants, other aspects of the environment or economic activities.
 - (2) Without otherwise limiting the nature of any quarantine measure, or measure incidental to quarantine:
 - (a) by way of a direction that a person may be authorised to give; or
 - (b) by way of an action that a person may be authorised to take;

either as a result of a Ministerial authorisation under subsection 3(1) or as a result of an authorisation by the executive head of a national response agency under subsection 3(2), that direction or action must be no more than is reasonably appropriate and adapted:

 - (c) to the control and eradication of the epidemic; or
 - (d) to the removal of the danger of the epidemic;

in respect of which the authorisation was given.

3.2 The Quarantine Act provides for certain matters to be dealt with by subordinate legislation (that is, Proclamations, Regulations and determinations). There is 1 set of Regulations made under the Quarantine Act: the *Quarantine Regulations 2000*. This Proclamation is 1 of 3 Quarantine Proclamations now in force. The 2 other Proclamations are the *Quarantine (Christmas Island) Proclamation 2004* and the *Quarantine (Cocos Islands) Proclamation 2004*. The Quarantine Act, Regulations and Proclamations can be accessed through the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service Internet site at www.aqis.gov.au/law/index.htm or from the SCALEplus website (maintained by the Attorney-General's Department) at <http://www.comlaw.gov.au/>.

4 Does the Act extend to the External Territories?

4.1 The Quarantine Act extends to some, but not all, of the external territories. (If an Act 'extends to' an external Territory, it applies in it.) The following table sets out whether the Quarantine Act extends to each external Territory:

Territory	Whether the Quarantine Act extends
Ashmore and Cartier Islands	Yes — see s 6AB
Australian Antarctic Territory	No — see s 17 (a) of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1901</i>
Christmas Island	Yes — see s 6
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	Yes — see s 6
Coral Sea Islands	No — see s 17 (a) of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1901</i>
Heard Island and McDonald Islands	No — see s 17 (a) of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1901</i>
Norfolk Island	No — see s 17 (a) of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1901</i>

5 Authority for this Proclamation

5.1 Sections 13, 13A and 14 of the Quarantine Act, so far as relevant, are as follows:

13 Proclamation of ports of entry etc.

- (1) The Governor-General may, by proclamation:
 - (a) declare any ports in Australia to be first ports of entry for overseas vessels; or
 - (aaa) declare any ports in the Cocos Islands to be first Cocos Islands ports of entry for overseas vessels; or
 - (aab) declare any ports in Christmas Island to be first Christmas Island ports of entry for overseas vessels; or
 - (aa) declare any place or area in Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island to be a landing place for aircraft; or
 - (b) declare any ports in Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island to be ports where imported animals, plants or other goods, or imported animals, plants or other goods of a particular kind or description or having a particular use, may be landed; or
 - (c) appoint places on land or sea to be quarantine stations for the performance of quarantine by vessels, persons, goods, animals, or plants; or
 - (ca) declare a disease or pest to be a quarantinable disease or quarantinable pest, as the case may be; or
 - (d) prohibit the introduction or importation into Australia, into the Cocos Islands, or into Christmas Island, of any disease or pest or any substance, article or thing containing, or likely to contain, any disease or pest; or
 - (e) prohibit the importation into Australia, into the Cocos Islands, or into Christmas Island, of any articles or things likely, in his or her opinion, to introduce, establish or spread any disease or pest; or
 - (f) prohibit the importation into Australia, into the Cocos Islands, or into Christmas Island, of any animals, plants or other goods, or any parts of animals or plants; or
 - (fa) prohibit the bringing into any port or other place in Australia, the Cocos Islands or into Christmas Island of any animals, plants or other goods, or any parts of animals or plants; or
 - (g) prohibit the removal of any animals, plants or other goods, or any parts of animals or plants:
 - (i) from any part of the Commonwealth to any other part of the Commonwealth; or
 - (ii) from any part of the Cocos Islands to any other part of the Cocos Islands; or
 - (iii) from any part of Christmas Island to any other part of Christmas Island; or
 - (ga) prohibit the removal of any animals, plants or other goods, or any parts of animals or plants:
 - (i) from Australia or a part of Australia to the Cocos Islands or a part of the Cocos Islands; or
 - (ii) from the Cocos Islands or a part of the Cocos Islands to Australia or a part of Australia; or

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- (gb) prohibit the removal of any animals, plants or other goods or any parts of animals or plants:
 - (i) from Australia or a part of Australia to Christmas Island or a part of Christmas Island; or
 - (ii) from Christmas Island or a part of Christmas Island to Australia or a part of Australia; or
 - (gc) prohibit the removal of any animals, plants or other goods, or parts of animals or plants:
 - (i) from the Cocos Islands or a part of the Cocos Islands to Christmas Island or a part of Christmas Island; or
 - (ii) from Christmas Island or a part of Christmas Island to the Cocos Islands or a part of the Cocos Islands; or
 - (h) declare any part of the Commonwealth, of the Cocos Islands, or of Christmas Island in which any disease or pest exists, or is suspected to exist, to be a quarantine area; or
 - (i) declare that any vessel, people, animals, plants or other goods in any quarantine area, or in any part of the Commonwealth, of the Cocos Islands or of Christmas Island in which a disease or pest exists, or is suspected to exist, are to be subject to quarantine.
- (1A) The power to declare first ports of entry shall extend to authorize the declaration of a port to be a first port of entry for all overseas vessels, or for overseas vessels from any particular place, or for any class of overseas vessels.
- (1B) The power to declare first Cocos Islands ports of entry shall extend to authorize the declaration of a port to be a first Cocos Islands port of entry for all overseas vessels, or for overseas vessels from any particular place, or for any class of overseas vessels.
- (1C) The power to declare first Christmas Island ports of entry extends to authorize the declaration of a port to be a first Christmas Island port of entry for all overseas vessels, or for overseas vessels from any particular place, or for any class of overseas vessels.
- (2) The power of prohibition under this section shall extend to authorize prohibition generally or as otherwise provided by the instrument authorising the prohibition, including prohibition either absolutely or subject to any specified conditions or restrictions.
- (2A) A Proclamation under subsection (1):
- (a) prohibiting the introduction into Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island of any thing; or
 - (b) prohibiting the importation into Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island of any thing; or
 - (c) prohibiting the bringing into a port or other place in Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island of any thing; or
 - (d) prohibiting the removal of any thing:
 - (i) from a part of Australia to another part of Australia; or
 - (ii) from a part of the Cocos Islands to another part of the Cocos Islands; or
 - (iii) from Australia or a part of Australia to the Cocos Islands or a part of the Cocos Islands or from the Cocos Islands or a part of the Cocos Islands to Australia or a part of Australia; or

- (iv) from a part of Christmas Island to another part of Christmas Island; or
- (v) from Australia or a part of Australia to Christmas Island or a part of Christmas Island or from Christmas Island or a part of Christmas Island to Australia or a part of Australia; or
- (vi) from Christmas Island or a part of Christmas Island to the Cocos Islands or a part of the Cocos Islands or from the Cocos Islands or a part of the Cocos Islands to Christmas Island or a part of Christmas Island;

may provide that the introduction, importation, bringing or removal of the thing is prohibited unless a permit to introduce, import, bring or remove the thing is granted by a Director of Quarantine.

- (2AA) A Director of Quarantine may, for the purposes of subsection (2A), grant a permit that relates to a specified act, or a specified class of acts, in relation to a specified thing or a specified class of things.
- (2B) A permit granted pursuant to a proclamation made in accordance with subsection (2A) may be granted subject to compliance with conditions or requirements, either before or after the introduction, importation, bringing or removal of the thing to which the permit relates, by the holder of the permit, being conditions or requirements set out in the permit.
- (2C) If, after the grant of a permit under a Proclamation made in accordance with subsection (2A), a Director of Quarantine is satisfied:
 - (a) that the level of quarantine risk in respect of the introduction, importation, bringing or removal of the thing or class of things to which the permit relates has altered; or
 - (b) that the person to whom the permit was granted has breached a condition of the permit;that Director of Quarantine may, by notice in writing given to the person to whom the permit was issued, revoke the permit.
- (3) The powers conferred on the Governor-General by this section, in relation to the matters specified in paragraphs (1)(g), (ga), (gb), (gc), (h) and (i), so far as they relate to vessels, people, animals, plants or other goods, or any disease or pest, are exercisable in relation to the Commonwealth, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island only if the Governor-General is satisfied that the exercise of the powers is necessary for the purpose of preventing the introduction, establishment or spread of a disease or pest.
- (4) Where there is in force a Proclamation (in this subsection referred to as the **relevant Proclamation**) under subsection (1) (whether made before or after the commencement of this subsection) prohibiting the importation into Australia of any animals, plants or other goods, the Governor-General may, by Proclamation (in this subsection referred to as the **exempting Proclamation**), either generally or subject to such conditions or restrictions as are specified in the exempting Proclamation, exempt from the operation of the relevant Proclamation animals, plants or other goods of a kind specified in the exempting Proclamation, being animals, plants or other goods that:
 - (a) are brought into a part of Australia that is in the Protected Zone or in an area in the vicinity of the Protected Zone on board a Protected Zone vessel; and

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- (b) are owned by, or are under the control of, a traditional inhabitant who is on board that vessel and have been used, are being used or are intended to be used by him or her in connection with the performance of traditional activities in the Protected Zone or in an area in the vicinity of the Protected Zone.
- (5) A Proclamation made under subsection (1) may, either generally or subject to such conditions or restrictions as are specified in the Proclamation, exempt from the operation of the Proclamation any animals, plants or other goods specified in the Proclamation, being animals, plants or other goods in respect of which an exemption may be granted under subsection (4).
- (6) If there is in force a Proclamation (the **relevant Proclamation**) under subsection (1) (whether made before or after the commencement of this subsection) prohibiting:
- (a) the bringing into a port or other place in Australia of any animals, plants or other goods; or
 - (b) the removal of any animals, plants or other goods:
 - (i) from a part of Australia to another part of Australia; or
 - (ii) from a part of the Cocos Islands to another part of the Cocos Islands; or
 - (iii) from Australia or a part of Australia to the Cocos Islands or a part of the Cocos Islands; or
 - (iv) from the Cocos Islands or a part of the Cocos Islands to Australia or a part of Australia; or
 - (v) from a part of Christmas Island to another part of Christmas Island; or
 - (vi) from Australia or a part of Australia to Christmas Island or a part of Christmas Island; or
 - (vii) from Christmas Island or a part of Christmas Island to Australia or a part of Australia; or
 - (viii) from Christmas Island or a part of Christmas Island to the Cocos Islands or a part of the Cocos Islands; or
 - (ix) from the Cocos Islands or a part of the Cocos Islands to Christmas Island or a part of Christmas Island;
- the Governor-General may, by Proclamation (the **exempting Proclamation**), either generally or subject to such conditions or restrictions as are specified in the exempting Proclamation, exempt from the operation of the relevant Proclamation animals, plants or other goods of a kind specified in the exempting Proclamation, being animals, plants or other goods that:
- (c) are brought or removed, on board a Protected Zone vessel, from a part of Australia that:
 - (i) is in the Protected Zone; or
 - (ii) is in an area in the vicinity of the Protected Zone; or
 - (iii) is in a Special Quarantine Zone; and
 - (d) are owned by, or are under the control of, a traditional inhabitant who is on board that vessel.
- (7) A Proclamation made under subsection (1) may, either generally or subject to such conditions or restrictions as are specified in the Proclamation, exempt from the operation of the Proclamation any animals, plants or other goods specified in the Proclamation, being animals, plants or other goods in respect of which an exemption may be granted under subsection (6).
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13A Emergency quarantine grounds

The Minister may appoint any place to be a temporary quarantine station for such period as he or she thinks necessary, for the performance of quarantine by any vessel, installation, persons, goods, animals, or plants, and the place so appointed shall be deemed to be a quarantine station accordingly.

14 Exemption of certain vessels and goods

The Governor-General may exempt, for such time and subject to such conditions as he or she thinks fit, from all or any of the provisions of this Act:

- (a) any ship of war; and
- (b) any vessels trading exclusively:
 - (i) between Australian ports; or
 - (ia) between Australian ports and Australian installations; or
 - (ii) between ports in the Cocos Islands; or
 - (iii) between Australia and New Zealand; or
 - (iv) between Australia and Fiji; or
 - (v) between Australia and the Cocos Islands; or
 - (va) between ports in Christmas Island; or
 - (vb) between Australia and Christmas Island; or
 - (vc) between the Cocos Islands and Christmas Island; or
 - (vi) between Australia and another place adjacent to Australia; and
- (c) any particular vessel or class of vessels; and
- (d) any persons, animals, plants or goods or any classes of persons, animals, plants or other goods.

6 How this Proclamation is arranged

6.1 Most of this Proclamation is about things that cannot be imported into Australia. There are also some restrictions on the movement of things within Australia. If a Part contains restrictions on moving things within Australia, those restrictions are in a separate Division. All of the Parts and Divisions have self-explanatory headings that are repeated as running headings at the top of each page within the Part or Division.

6.2 The Proclamation is organised into Parts as follows:

- Parts 1, 2 and 2A — preliminary and general matters
- Part 3 — human quarantine
- Parts 4 and 5 — some miscellaneous matters that do not fit easily into human, animal or plant quarantine
- Part 6 — animal quarantine
- Part 7 — plant quarantine
- Parts 8 and 10 — administrative matters.

6.3 Some of the Parts are divided into Divisions, as mentioned above.

6.4 Following Part 10 are the Schedules, which set out lengthy material that cannot be conveniently put into the main text of this Proclamation.

6.5 This proclamation is arranged so that you do not need to look for other documents to understand it. Where it refers to other Commonwealth or State legislation or *Gazette* notices, an extract from the relevant legislation or notice has been included (if possible) as a note in the text. There are many other notes giving, for example, references to relevant provisions of the Quarantine Act.

7 How do I find the meaning of words used in this Proclamation?

7.1 If a word or term used in this Proclamation has a special meaning, it will often be defined in s 3 of the Proclamation or in s 5 of the Quarantine Act. If a term is used only in one provision, you may find a definition of it in that provision.

7.2 Normally, a term used in the Quarantine Act (even if not defined there) has the same meaning in this Proclamation. An exception is *Torres Strait Special Quarantine Zone*. Since 23 June 2000, the Quarantine Act has used the term Special Quarantine Zone with a particular meaning (for which, see ss 5 and 5A of that Act), but the term has a long history of use, with a somewhat different meaning, for a particular part of Australia near Torres Strait. In this Proclamation, the term *Torres Strait Special Quarantine Zone* is used (defined in s 3) with the latter meaning.

8 What status has a particular port under this Proclamation?

8.1 Many ports in Australia are proclaimed as first ports of entry, and many airports are declared to be landing places for aircraft. The following tables list the ports that are first ports of entry (in alphabetical order), and the airports that are landing places for aircraft (also in alphabetical order). The tables also show whether imported animals, plants or goods may be landed at each port or airport, and indicate any limitations that apply. If there is no entry in the table for animals, plants or goods for a particular port or airport, imported animals, plants or goods (as the case may be) cannot be landed there.

8.2 For full information see the relevant sections and tables in the Proclamation, as follows:

- Ports that are first ports of entry for vessels other than aircraft — table 1 in s 8
- First ports of entry and landing places for aircraft — table 2 in s 9
- Ports where imported animals generally may be landed — table 3 in s 10
- ports at which imported animals of particular kinds, or having particular descriptions, may be landed — table 4 in s 11
- ports at which imported plants generally may be landed — table 5 in s 12
- ports at which imported plants of particular kinds, or having particular descriptions, may be landed — table 6 in s 13
- ports where imported goods (other than animals or plants) generally may be landed — table 6A in s 13A
- ports where imported goods other than waste may be landed — table 6B in s 13A
- Ports where particular kinds of imported goods, or goods having particular uses, may be landed — table 6C in s 13B
- Ports where personal effects that are accompanied passenger baggage may be landed — table 6D in s 13B.

Ports in Australia that are first ports of entry for vessels other than aircraft

Port	Can imported animals be landed there?	Can imported plants be landed there?	Can imported goods of other kinds be landed there?
<i>Ports in New South Wales</i>			
Coffs Harbour			
Lord Howe Island			
Newcastle		Yes	Yes
Port Botany, Sydney	Yes	Yes	Yes
Port Jackson, Sydney	Yes	Yes	Yes
Port Kembla		Grain only (see table 6 in s 13)	Yes
Twofold Bay			
Yamba		Sawn timber from Norfolk Island or New Zealand only Kentia palm seed from Norfolk Island (see table 6 in s 13)	Personal effects, as accompanied baggage, only (see table 6D in s 13B)
<i>Ports in Victoria</i>			
Geelong		Yes	Yes
Melbourne	Yes	Yes	Yes
Portland			Fertiliser only (see table 6C in s 13B)
Westernport			
<i>Ports in Queensland</i>			
Abbot Point			
Brisbane	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bundaberg	Cats and dogs from New Zealand only (see table 4 in s 11)		Yes
Cairns	Cats and dogs from New Zealand only Fish (see table 4 in s 11)	Yes	Yes
Dalrymple Bay	see Hay Point		

Port	Can imported animals be landed there?	Can imported plants be landed there?	Can imported goods of other kinds be landed there?
Gladstone	Cats and dogs from New Zealand only (see table 4 in s 11)	Yes	Yes
Hay Point (including Dalrymple Bay)			Personal effects, as accompanied baggage, only (see table 6D in s 13B)
Lucinda			
Mackay			Yes
Mourilyan Harbour			Personal effects, as accompanied baggage, only (see table 6D in s 13B)
Port Alma		Yes	Yes
Thursday Island	Dead fish only (see table 4 in s 11)	Certain kinds only (see table 6 in s 13)	Personal effects, as accompanied baggage, only (see table 6D in s 13B)
Townsville	Cats and dogs from New Zealand only Fish (see table 4 in s 11)	Yes	Yes
Weipa			Personal effects, as accompanied baggage, only (see table 6D in s 13B)
<i>Ports in South Australia</i>			
Ardrossan			
Cape Thevenard			Fertiliser and waste only (see table 6C in s 13B)
Port Adelaide	Yes	Yes	Yes
Port Bonython			Ballast water and waste only (see table 6C in s 13B)
Port Giles			
Port Lincoln	Dead fish only (see table 4 in s 11)		Fertiliser and waste only (see table 6C in s 13B)
Port Pirie			Yes

Port	Can imported animals be landed there?	Can imported plants be landed there?	Can imported goods of other kinds be landed there?
Port Stanvac			Bulk oil products and waste only (see table 6C in s 13B)
Wallaroo			Fertiliser and waste only (see table 6C in s 13B)
Whyalla			Yes
<i>Ports in Western Australia</i>			
Albany			Yes
Broome		Yes	
Bunbury		Yes	Yes
Carnarvon			
Dampier		Yes	Yes
Derby			
Esperance			Yes
Exmouth			
Fremantle	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geraldton		Yes	Yes
Port Hedland		Yes	Yes
Port Walcott			
Wyndham			
<i>Ports in Tasmania</i>			
Beauty Point	<i>see</i> Launceston		
Bell Bay	<i>see</i> Launceston		
Burnie		Yes	Yes
Devonport		Yes	
Hobart (including Risdon and Selfs Point)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Launceston (including Beauty Point and Bell Bay)	Cats and dogs from New Zealand only (see table 4 in s 11)	Yes	Yes
Port Huon			
Port Latta			
Spring Bay			
Stanley		Yes	

Port	Can imported animals be landed there?	Can imported plants be landed there?	Can imported goods of other kinds be landed there?
<i>Ports in the Northern Territory</i>			
Darwin	Cats and dogs from New Zealand only (see table 4 in s 11)	Yes	Yes
Gove (Nhulunbuy)	Yes		Yes, except waste (see table 6B in s 13A)
Groote Eylandt			Yes
Nhulunbuy	see Gove		

Airports in Australia that are landing places for aircraft

Airport	Can imported animals be landed there?	Can imported plants be landed there?	Can imported goods of other kinds be landed there?
<i>Airports in the Australian Capital Territory</i>			
Canberra International Airport	Cats and dogs from New Zealand only (see table 4 in s 11)	Yes	Personal effects, as accompanied baggage, only (see table 6D in s 13B)
RAAF Base, Fairbairn	Cats and dogs from New Zealand only (see table 4 in s 11)	Yes	Personal effects, as accompanied baggage, only (see table 6D in s 13B)
<i>Airports in New South Wales</i>			
HMAS Albatross			Personal effects, as accompanied baggage, only (see table 6D in s 13B)
Kingsford-Smith Airport, Sydney	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lord Howe Island Airport			Personal effects, as accompanied baggage, only (see table 6D in s 13B)
RAAF Base, Richmond			Yes
RAAF Base, Williamstown			Personal effects, as accompanied baggage, only (see table 6D in s 13B)

Airport	Can imported animals be landed there?	Can imported plants be landed there?	Can imported goods of other kinds be landed there?
<i>Airports in Victoria</i>			
Avalon Airport			Personal effects, as accompanied baggage, only (see table 6D in s 13B)
Essendon Airport			Personal effects, as accompanied baggage, only (see table 6D in s 13B)
RAAF Base, Laverton			
Tullamarine Airport	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Airports in Queensland</i>			
Brisbane Airport	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cairns	Animals from New Zealand only Fish (see table 4 in s 11)	Yes	Yes
Coolangatta Airport	Cats and dogs from New Zealand only (see table 4 in s 11)		Yes
Horn Island Airport	Dead fish (see table 4 in s 11)		Personal effects, as accompanied baggage, only (see table 6D in s 13B)
RAAF Base, Amberley			Yes
Townsville Airport	Cats and dogs from New Zealand only Fish (see table 4 in s 11)	Yes	Yes
<i>Airports in South Australia</i>			
Adelaide Airport	Yes	Yes	Yes
RAAF Base, Edinburgh			Yes
<i>Airports in Western Australia</i>			
Broome Airport		Yes	Yes
Learmonth Airport			
Perth Airport	Yes	Yes	Yes

Airport	Can imported animals be landed there?	Can imported plants be landed there?	Can imported goods of other kinds be landed there?
Port Hedland Airport		Yes	Yes, except waste (see table 6B in s 13A)
RAAF Base, Pearce			
<i>Airports in Tasmania</i>			
Hobart Airport	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Airports in the Northern Territory</i>			
Alice Springs			Yes
Darwin Airport	Cats and dogs from New Zealand only (see table 4 in s 11)	Yes	Yes
RAAF Base, Katherine			Yes, except waste (see table 6B in s 13A)
RAAF Base, Tindal			

9 What are the consequences of illegal importation?

9.1 The Quarantine Act creates offences for importing things in contravention of the Quarantine Act or this Proclamation, and for failing to comply with conditions attached to permits granted under this Proclamation. The Quarantine Act also provides for seizure of illegally imported things. The relevant provisions in the Quarantine Act are set out below:

67 Penalties for certain acts done in contravention of Act

Basic illegal importation offence

- (1) A person is guilty of an offence against this subsection if:
- (a) the person imports, introduces, or brings into any port or other place in Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island any thing; and
 - (b) the person knows that the thing is:
 - (i) a disease or pest; or
 - (ii) a substance or article containing a disease or pest; or
 - (iii) an animal, plant or other goods; and
 - (c) the importation, introduction or bringing in of the thing is in contravention of this Act.

Maximum penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years.

Strict liability applies to paragraph (1)(c)

- (2) For the purposes of an offence against subsection (1), strict liability applies to paragraph (1)(c).

Aggravated illegal importation offence

- (3) A person is guilty of aggravated illegal importation if:
- (a) the person imports, introduces, or brings into any port or other place in Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island any thing; and
 - (b) the person knows that the thing is:
 - (i) a disease or pest; or
 - (ii) a substance or article containing a disease or pest; or
 - (iii) an animal, plant or other goods; and
 - (c) the importation, introduction or bringing in of the thing is in contravention of this Act; and
 - (d) the person obtains, or is likely to obtain, a commercial advantage over the person's competitors or potential competitors.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) if the offender is an individual—imprisonment for 10 years or a fine of 2,000 penalty units, or both; and
- (b) if the offender is a body corporate—a fine of 10,000 penalty units.

Examples of commercial advantage

- (4) The following are examples of a commercial advantage as referred to in subsection (3):
- (a) the avoidance of business costs associated with obtaining an import permit or meeting quarantine requirements; or
 - (b) the avoidance of delays necessarily involved in compliance with applicable quarantine measures.

Strict liability applies to paragraph (3)(c)

- (4A) For the purposes of an offence against subsection (3), strict liability applies to paragraph (3)(c).

Illegal removal offence

- (4B) A person is guilty of an offence against this subsection if:
- (a) the person removes any thing:
 - (i) from a part of Australia to another part of Australia; or
 - (ii) from a part of the Cocos Islands to another part of the Cocos Islands; or
 - (iii) from Australia to the Cocos Islands; or
 - (iv) from the Cocos Islands to Australia; or
 - (v) from a part of Christmas Island to another part of Christmas Island; or
 - (vi) from Australia to Christmas Island; or
 - (vii) from Christmas Island to Australia; or
 - (viii) from Christmas Island to the Cocos Islands; and
 - (b) the person knows that the thing is an animal, plant or other goods; and
 - (c) the removal of the thing is in contravention of this Act.

Maximum penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years.

Strict liability applies to paragraph (4B)(c)

- (4C) For the purposes of an offence against subsection (4B), strict liability applies to paragraph (4B)(c).

Non-compliance with condition of permit granted under Proclamation

- (5) A person is guilty of an offence if:
- (a) the person fails to comply with a condition or restriction set out in a permit granted under a Proclamation made in accordance with subsection 13(2A); and
 - (b) the person is reckless as to whether or not the condition or restriction is complied with.

Maximum penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years.

Hindering compliance with Act

- (6) A person is guilty of an offence if the person:
- (a) does any act that hinders or prevents another person from complying with this Act; and
 - (b) is reckless as to whether or not the doing of that act hinders or prevents the other person from complying with this Act.

Maximum penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years.

68 Effect of unlawful importation etc.

Circumstances in which section applies

- (1) This section applies if:
- (a) any animals, plants or other goods are imported or introduced into, or brought into any port or other place in, Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island; or
 - (b) any animals, plants or other goods are removed:
 - (i) from a part of Australia to another part of Australia; or
 - (ii) from a part of the Cocos Islands to another part of the Cocos Islands; or
 - (iii) from Australia to the Cocos Islands; or
 - (iv) from the Cocos Islands to Australia; or
 - (v) from a part of Christmas Island to another part of Christmas Island; or
 - (vi) from Australia to Christmas Island; or
 - (vii) from Christmas Island to Australia; or
 - (viii) from Christmas Island to the Cocos Islands; or
 - (ix) from the Cocos Islands to Christmas Island; or
 - (c) any animals, plants or other goods are moved, interfered with or dealt with; in contravention of this Act.

Seizure of goods

- (2) A quarantine officer may seize the animals, plants or goods and, if they are seized:
 - (a) they are forfeited to the Commonwealth; and
 - (b) the quarantine officer must give a notice to a person referred to in subsection (4) stating that they have been seized and forfeited to the Commonwealth and that they will be sold, destroyed, exported from Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island or otherwise disposed of in any way that a Director of Quarantine thinks appropriate; and
 - (c) a Director of Quarantine may cause the animals, plants or goods to be sold, destroyed, exported from Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island or otherwise disposed of.

Notice by Director of Quarantine where goods not seized

- (3) If the animals, plants or goods have not been seized under subsection (2), a Director of Quarantine may give a notice to a person referred to in subsection (4) stating that they will be seized, sold, destroyed, exported from Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island or otherwise disposed of in any way that the Director thinks appropriate unless, within a period set out in the notice:
 - (a) they are destroyed, exported from Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island, as the case may be, or otherwise dealt with in a way set out in the notice; and
 - (b) any other requirements set out in the notice relating to the animals, plants or goods are complied with.

Person to whom notice may be given

- (4) A notice under subsection (2) or (3) may be given:
 - (a) in respect of animals, plants or other goods imported or introduced into, or brought into any port or other place in, Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island—to the importer or consignee of the goods; or
 - (b) otherwise—to the owner, or the person in possession or control, of the animals, plants or goods.

Notice must not require action involving unacceptably high level of risk

- (5) A Director of Quarantine must not give a notice under subsection (3) if the Director is not satisfied that:
 - (a) if the animals, plants or goods are dealt with in the way set out in the notice, there will be no unacceptably high level of quarantine risk; or
 - (b) the person will either comply with the notice or tell the Director within the period set out in the notice that the person does not wish to deal with the goods as required by the notice.

Authorised action will not contravene Act

- (6) If, the animals, plants or goods have not been released from quarantine, any movement of, interference with, or dealing with, them that is necessary to comply with the notice is not a contravention of this Act.

Liability for things done before notice not affected

- (7) Any civil or criminal liability of the person to whom a notice is given because of a contravention of this Act that occurred in relation to the animals, plants or goods before the notice is given is not affected by the giving of the notice.

Further notice may be given

- (8) At any time before the person to whom a notice under subsection (3) is given complies with the notice, a Director of Quarantine may give a further notice to the person amending or revoking the notice. If the notice is amended, this section applies to the notice as amended in the same way as it applied to the original notice.

If notice is not complied with

- (9) If a notice is given to a person under subsection (3) within the period prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this subsection, but the person:
- (a) does not comply with the notice within the period specified in it; or
 - (b) tells a Director of Quarantine within that period that the person does not wish to deal with the goods as required by the notice;
- the following provisions have effect:
- (c) the animals, plants or goods are forfeited to the Commonwealth; and
 - (d) an officer or an officer of Customs may seize them; and
 - (e) a Director of Quarantine may cause them to be sold, destroyed, exported from Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island or otherwise disposed of.

68A Destruction of certain animals

If:

- (a) an animal has been brought into a port or other place in Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island but the animal was not intended, or is not permitted, to be imported into Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island, as the case may be; and
- (b) the master of a vessel or installation fails to comply with:
 - (i) a direction given by a Director of Quarantine with respect to the animal; or
 - (ii) any of the prescribed conditions relating to the giving of reports about the animal, or relating to the control or confinement of, or the giving of access to, the animal;

a quarantine officer may destroy the animal.

10 What happened to earlier proclamations?

10.1 Many proclamations have been made under the Quarantine Act since 1908 — some 150 in all. All the proclamations made before 1998 under ss 5 (definitions of: *disease in relation to animals*; *disease in relation to plants*; and *quarantinable disease*), 12 13 and 14 of that Act were revoked by the *Quarantine Proclamation 1998*. However, permits granted under a revoked proclamation are taken to continue in force according to their terms (see s 75 of this Proclamation).

Section 1

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of this Proclamation [see Note 1]

This Proclamation is the *Quarantine Proclamation 1998*.

2 Commencement [see Note 1]

This Proclamation commences on the day it is gazetted.

3 Definitions

In this Proclamation:

Australia, when used in a geographical sense:

- (a) includes the Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands; but
- (b) does not include Christmas Island or the Cocos Islands.

Christmas Island — see section 5 of the Quarantine Act.

Note The definition is:

‘***Christmas Island*** means the Territory of Christmas Island.’.

Cocos Islands see section 5 of the Quarantine Act.

Note The definition is:

‘***Cocos Islands*** means the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands.’.

consumer ready product means a processed product for which the risk that importation would lead to the introduction, establishment or spread of a disease or pest is acceptably low.

Director of Quarantine see section 5 of the Quarantine Act.

Note The definition is:

‘***Director of Quarantine*** means:

- (a) where the expression is used in a context that relates only to human quarantine — the Director of Human Quarantine;
- (b) where the expression is used in a context that relates only to animals or plants or both — the Director of Animal and Plant Quarantine; or
- (c) in any other case — the Director of Human Quarantine or the Director of Animal and Plant Quarantine.’.

electronically means:

- (a) by facsimile; or
- (b) by electronic mail.

fish means an elasmobranch or a teleost.

Gene Technology Act means the *Gene Technology Act 2000*.

hermetically-sealed container means a container that, when closed, does not allow micro-organisms or any other material to enter it.

Section 5

officer see section 5 of the Quarantine Act.

Note The definition is:

‘Officer means a quarantine officer or other officer appointed under this Act.’.

Quarantine Act means the *Quarantine Act 1908*.

retorted means in an unopened hermetically-sealed container that has been heated for a time, and to a temperature, sufficient to make the contents commercially sterile.

Torres Strait Special Quarantine Zone means the area bounded by an imaginary line:

- (a) beginning at the intersection of the parallel 10° 28′ south latitude with the meridian 142° east longitude; and
- (b) then bearing due east to the intersection of the parallel 10° 28′ south latitude with the meridian 143° east longitude; and
- (c) then bearing due south to the intersection of the parallel 10° 47′ south latitude with the meridian 143° east longitude; and
- (d) then bearing due west to the intersection of the parallel 10° 47′ south latitude with the meridian 142° 46′ east longitude; and
- (e) then bearing generally north-westerly to the intersection of the parallel 10° 36′ south latitude with the meridian 142° 27′ east longitude; and
- (f) then bearing generally south-westerly to the intersection of the parallel 10° 52′ south latitude with the meridian 142° 10′ east longitude; and
- (g) then bearing due west to the intersection of the parallel 10° 52′ south latitude with the meridian 142° east longitude; and
- (h) then bearing due north to the point of commencement.

Note 1 The Torres Strait Special Quarantine Zone is not a ‘Special Quarantine Zone’ within the meaning of section 5A of the Quarantine Act.

Note 2 Terms defined in the Act have the same meaning in this Proclamation, see the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*, paragraph 46 (1) (a).

4 Meaning of *permit* to import or remove something

A reference in this Proclamation to a permit to import or remove something includes:

- (a) a permit to import the thing, or remove the thing to another part of Australia, granted under a Proclamation revoked by this Proclamation; and
- (b) a permit that relates to an act or a class of acts specified in the permit in relation to a thing or a class of things specified in the permit.

5 References to a thing being intended for a particular use

For this Proclamation, a thing is taken to be intended for a particular use if:

- (a) a person states in an application for a permit, or otherwise tells an officer, that the thing is intended for that use; and
- (b) there is no evidence known to an officer that the thing is intended for some other use.

Section 6

6 Tables

- (1) A table in this Proclamation that immediately follows the end of a section is part of the section.
- (2) A table in this Proclamation that is within a section is part of the section.

7 Material that is, and is not, part of this Proclamation

- (1) The Reader's Guide is not part of this Proclamation.
- (2) A note in this Proclamation is explanatory and is not part of this Proclamation.
- (3) A heading to a Part, Division, section, table, Schedule or Part of a Schedule is part of this Proclamation.

Part 2 First ports of entry, landing places and quarantine stations

Division 1 Australia

8 First ports of entry for overseas vessels other than aircraft (Quarantine Act, s 13 (1) (a))

Each port mentioned in table 1 is a first port of entry for overseas vessels other than aircraft.

Table 1 First ports of entry for overseas vessels other than aircraft

New South Wales	Queensland
Botany Bay, Sydney	Abbot Point
Coffs Harbour	Brisbane
Lord Howe Island	Bundaberg
Newcastle	Cairns
Port Jackson, Sydney	Gladstone
Port Kembla	Hay Point (including Dalrymple Bay)
Twofold Bay	Lucinda
Yamba	Mackay
Victoria	Mourilyan Harbour
Geelong	Port Alma
Melbourne	Thursday Island
Portland	Townsville
Westernport	Weipa
South Australia	Northern Territory
Ardrossan	Darwin
Cape Thevenard	Gove (Nhulunbuy)
Port Adelaide	Groote Eylandt
Port Bonython	
Port Giles	Western Australia
Port Lincoln	Albany
Port Pirie	Broome
Port Stanvac	Bunbury
Wallaroo	Carnarvon
Whyalla	Dampier

Section 9

Derby	Devonport
Esperance	Hobart Including Risdon and Selfs Point)
Exmouth	Launceston, including Beauty Point, Bell Bay and Long Reach
Fremantle	Port Latta
Geraldton	Port Huon
Port Hedland	Spring Bay
Port Walcott	Stanley
Wyndham	
Tasmania	
Burnie	

9 First ports of entry and landing places for overseas aircraft (Quarantine Act, ss 13 (1) (a) and (aa))

- (1) Each place or area mentioned in table 2 is a first port of entry for overseas aircraft.
- (2) Each place or area mentioned in that table is a landing place for overseas aircraft.

Table 2 First ports of entry and landing places for overseas aircraft

Australian Capital Territory	Tullamarine Airport, Melbourne
Canberra International Airport	Royal Australian Air Force Base, Laverton
Royal Australian Air Force Base, Fairbairn	
New South Wales	Queensland
HMAS Albatross	Brisbane Airport
Kingsford-Smith Airport, Sydney	Cairns Airport
Lord Howe Island Airport	Coolangatta Airport
Royal Australian Air Force Base, Richmond	Horn Island Airport
Royal Australian Air Force Base, Williamtown	Royal Australian Air Force Base, Amberley
	Townsville Airport
Victoria	South Australia
Avalon Airport	Adelaide Airport
Essendon Airport, Melbourne	Royal Australian Air Force Base, Edinburgh
	Western Australia
	Broome Airport

Section 11

Learmonth Airport	Northern Territory
Perth Airport	Alice Springs Airport
Port Hedland Airport	Darwin Airport
Royal Australian Air Force Base, Pearce	Royal Australian Air Force Base, Katherine
Tasmania	Royal Australian Air Force Base, Tindal
Hobart Airport	

**10 Ports where imported animals generally may be landed
(Quarantine Act, s 13 (1) (b))**

Each port mentioned in table 3 is a port where imported animals may be landed.

Table 3 Ports where imported animals generally may be landed

New South Wales	South Australia
Kingsford Smith Airport, Sydney	Adelaide Airport
Port Botany, Sydney	Port Adelaide
Port Jackson, Sydney	Western Australia
Victoria	Fremantle
Melbourne	Perth Airport
Tullamarine Airport, Melbourne	Tasmania
Queensland	Hobart, including Risdon and Selfs Point
Brisbane	Hobart Airport
Brisbane Airport	Northern Territory
	Gove (Nhulunbuy)

**11 Ports where imported animals of particular kinds, or having
particular descriptions, may be landed (Quarantine Act,
s 13 (1) (b))**

Each port mentioned in column 2 of an item in table 4 is a port where imported animals of a kind or description mentioned in column 3 of the item may be landed.

Section 11

Table 4 Ports where particular kinds or descriptions of imported animals may be landed

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Port	Column 3 Kind or description of imported animal
Australian Capital Territory		
1	Canberra International Airport	Domestic cats and domestic dogs from New Zealand
2	RAAF Base, Fairbairn	Domestic cats and domestic dogs from New Zealand
Queensland		
3	Bundaberg	Domestic cats and domestic dogs from New Zealand
4	Cairns	Domestic cats and domestic dogs from New Zealand Fish (whether alive or dead)
5	Cairns Airport	Animals from New Zealand Fish (whether alive or dead)
5A	Coolangatta Airport	Domestic cats and domestic dogs from New Zealand
6	Gladstone	Domestic cats and domestic dogs from New Zealand
6A	Horn Island Airport	Dead fish
7	Thursday Island	Dead fish
8	Townsville	Domestic cats and domestic dogs from New Zealand Fish (whether alive or dead)
9	Townsville Airport	Domestic cats and domestic dogs from New Zealand Fish (whether alive or dead)
South Australia		
10	Port Lincoln	Dead fish
Tasmania		
11	Launceston, including Beauty Point and Bell Bay	Domestic cats and domestic dogs from New Zealand
Northern Territory		
12	Darwin	Domestic cats and domestic dogs from New Zealand
13	Darwin Airport	Domestic cats and domestic dogs from New Zealand

**12 Ports where imported plants generally may be landed
(Quarantine Act, s 13 (1) (b))**

Each port in Australia mentioned in table 5 is a port where imported plants may be landed.

Table 5 Ports where imported plants generally may be landed

Australian Capital Territory	South Australia
Canberra International Airport	Adelaide Airport
Royal Australian Air Force Base, Fairbairn	Port Adelaide
New South Wales	Western Australia
Kingsford Smith Airport, Sydney	Broome
Newcastle	Broome Airport
Port Botany, Sydney	Bunbury
Port Jackson, Sydney	Dampier
	Fremantle
	Geraldton
	Perth Airport
	Port Hedland
	Port Hedland Airport
Victoria	Tasmania
Geelong	Burnie
Melbourne	Devonport
Tullamarine Airport, Melbourne	Hobart, including Risdon and Selfs Point
Queensland	Hobart Airport
Brisbane	Launceston, including Beauty Point, Bell Bay and Long Reach
Brisbane Airport	Stanley
Cairns	
Cairns Airport	
Gladstone	
Port Alma	Northern Territory
Townsville	Darwin
Townsville Airport	Darwin Airport

13 Ports where imported plants of particular kinds, or having particular uses, may be landed (Quarantine Act, s 13 (1) (b))

A port mentioned in column 2 of an item in table 6 is a port where imported plants of a kind, or having a particular use, mentioned in column 3 of the item may be landed.

Section 13A

Table 6 Ports where imported plants of particular kinds, or having particular uses, may be landed

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Port	Column 3 Kind or use of imported plants
New South Wales		
1	Port Kembla	Grain
2	Yamba	Sawn timber (other than logs) from Norfolk Island or New Zealand only Kentia palm seed from Norfolk Island
Queensland		
3	Thursday Island	Fruit and vegetables solely for food for human consumption

13A Ports where other goods may be landed (Quarantine Act, s 13 (1) (b))

- (1) A port mentioned in table 6A is a port where imported goods (other than animals or plants) may be landed.

Table 6A Ports where imported goods (other than animals or plants) generally may be landed

New South Wales	Cairns
Kingsford Smith Airport, Sydney	Cairns Airport
Newcastle	Coolangatta Airport
Port Botany, Sydney	Gladstone
Port Jackson, Sydney	Mackay
Port Kembla	Port Alma
Royal Australian Air Force Base, Richmond	Royal Australian Air Force Base, Amberley
	Townsville
	Townsville Airport
Victoria	
Geelong	
Melbourne	
Tullamarine Airport, Melbourne	
Queensland	
Brisbane	
Brisbane Airport	
Bundaberg	
	South Australia
	Adelaide Airport
	Port Adelaide
	Port Pirie
	Royal Australian Air Force Base, Edinburgh
	Whyalla

Section 13B

Western Australia

Albany
Broome Airport
Bunbury
Dampier
Esperance
Fremantle
Geraldton
Perth Airport
Port Hedland

Tasmania

Burnie

Hobart, including Risdon
and Selfs Point

Hobart Airport
Launceston (including
Beauty Point and Bell
Bay)

Northern Territory

Alice Springs
Darwin
Darwin Airport
Groote Eylandt

- (2) A port mentioned in table 6B is a port where imported goods (other than animals or plants, and other than waste) may be landed.

Table 6B Ports where imported goods other than waste may be landed

Western Australia

Port Hedland Airport

Northern Territory

Gove (Nhulunbuy)
Royal Australian Air Force
Base, Katherine

**13B Ports where particular kinds of other goods may be landed
(Quarantine Act, s 13 (1) (b))**

- (1) A port mentioned in column 2 of an item in table 6C is a port where imported goods (other than animals or plants) of a kind, or having a use, mentioned in column 3 of the item may be landed.

Table 6C Ports where particular kinds of imported goods, or goods having particular uses, may be landed

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Port	Column 3 Kind of imported goods, or use of goods
Victoria		
1	Portland	Fertiliser only
South Australia		
2	Cape Thevenard	Fertiliser and waste only
3	Port Bonython	Ballast water and waste only
4	Port Lincoln	Fertiliser and waste only

Section 14

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Port	Column 3 Kind of imported goods, or use of goods
5	Port Stanvac	Bulk oil products and waste only
6	Wallaroo	Fertiliser and waste only

- (2) A port mentioned in table 6D is a port where imported goods (other than animals or plants) that are personal effects, as accompanied passenger baggage, may be landed.

Table 6D Ports where personal effects that are accompanied passenger baggage may be landed

Australian Capital Territory

Canberra International Airport

Royal Australian Air Force Base, Fairbairn

New South Wales

HMAS Albatross

Lord Howe Island Airport

Royal Australian Air Force Base, Williamtown

Yamba

Victoria

Avalon Airport

Essendon Airport

Queensland

Coolangatta Airport

Hay Point (including Dalrymple Bay)

Horn Island Airport

Mourilyan Harbour

Thursday Island

Weipa

14 Quarantine stations for animals or goods (Quarantine Act, s 13 (1) (c))

- (1) The following places are quarantine stations for the performance of quarantine by animals or goods:
- (a) the place known as the Billabong avian quarantine facility, Marulan in New South Wales described in clause 1 of Part 1 of Schedule 1;
 - (b) the place at Eastern Creek in New South Wales described in clause 2 of Part 1 of Schedule 1;

Section 15

- (e) the place known as Sandown Racecourse in Victoria described in clause 5 of Part 1 of Schedule 1;
 - (f) the place at Spotswood in Victoria described in clause 6 of Schedule 1;
 - (g) the place on Torrens Island in South Australia described in clause 7 of Part 1 of Schedule 1;
 - (i) the place at Byford in Western Australia described in clause 9 of Part 1 of Schedule 1.
- (2) However, in spite of paragraph (1) (e), on a day when a race meeting is being conducted at Sandown Racecourse, only the area from the racecourse proper in the west to Corrigan Road in the east, and from the pondage in the south to Dandenong Road in the north, is taken to be a quarantine station.

15 Quarantine stations for plants or goods (Quarantine Act, s 13 (1) (c))

The following places are quarantine stations for the performance of quarantine by plants or goods:

- (a) the place at Eastern Creek in New South Wales described in clause 11 of Part 2 of Schedule 1;
- (b) the place at Knoxfield in Victoria described in clause 12 of Part 2 of Schedule 1.

Section 20A

Part 2A Miscellaneous**20A Exemption from obligation to land goods at declared port
(Quarantine Act, ss 14 and 20D)**

- (1) An animal, a plant or goods may be landed at a port that is not a port declared by Proclamation to be a port at which it or they may be landed if it or they:
 - (a) satisfies or satisfy the criteria in subsection (2); and
 - (b) is not or are not of a kind to which subsection (3) applies.
- (2) The criteria are that the animal, plant or goods:
 - (a) is or are brought into a part of Australia that is in the Protected Zone, or is in the vicinity of the Protected Zone, on board a Protected Zone vessel; and
 - (b) is or are under the control of a traditional inhabitant of the Protected Zone who is on board the vessel; and
 - (c) has or have been used, is or are being used, or will be used, by him or her in performing traditional activities in the Protected Zone or an area in the vicinity of the Protected Zone.
- (3) This subsection applies to the following:
 - (a) a living plant;
 - (b) a fresh fruit or vegetable;
 - (c) a part of a plant of any of the following genera or species (whether or not capable of being used for propagation):
 - (i) *Musa* (bananas);
 - (ii) *Saccharum* (sugar cane);
 - (iii) *Zea* (maize);
 - (iv) *Manihot esculenta* Crantz (cassava);
 - (v) *Citrus*;
 - (vi) *Gossypium* (cotton);
 - (d) a part of a plant of any other species or genus that is capable of being used for propagation;
 - (e) a live animal (except an animal to which subsection (4) applies);
 - (f) a dead animal (except an animal to which subsection (4) applies) or part of an animal (except an animal to which that subsection applies);
 - (g) goods wholly or partly of animal origin (except goods to which subsection (5) applies);
 - (h) soil.
- (4) This subsection applies to an animal that is a cnidarian, echinoderm, tunicate, fish, crustacean, marine mollusc, turtle or dugong.

Section 20A

- (5) This subsection applies to:
- (a) goods wholly or partly made from an animal to which subsection (4) applies; and
 - (b) goods made of the skin of a goanna or other lizard, or a snake.

Part 3 Human quarantine

Division 1 General

21 Quarantinable diseases (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) (definition of *quarantinable disease*) and 13 (1) (ca))

Each disease mentioned in table 9 is a quarantinable disease for Australia.

Table 9 Quarantinable diseases of humans

Item	Disease
1	Cholera
1A	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in Humans (HPAIH)
1B	Human swine influenza with pandemic potential
82	Plague
3	Rabies
3AA	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)
3A	Smallpox
4	Viral haemorrhagic fevers of humans
5	Yellow fever

Division 2 Importation of corpses and human body parts into Australia

23 Corpses and human body parts for burial or cremation (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d) and (e))

The importation into Australia of a corpse or part of a corpse for burial or cremation is prohibited:

- (a) unless:
- (i) the corpse or part is accompanied by an official copy of an official certificate or official extract from an entry in an official register, in which the date, place and cause of death of the deceased person are set out; and
 - (ii) when the corpse or part is landed in Australia, the certificate or copy is produced to an officer at the port where the corpse or part is landed; or

Section 24

- (b) unless a Director of Quarantine has granted a permit to import the corpse or part into Australia.

Note For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 8.

24 Importation of human body parts (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d) and (e))

The importation into Australia of a human body part mentioned in column 2 of an item in table 10 is prohibited unless:

- (a) it complies with the condition in column 3 of the item; or
(b) a Director of Quarantine has granted a permit to import the body part into Australia.

Note For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 8.

Table 10 Human body parts

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Part	Column 3 Condition
Bones, teeth etc		
1	Human bones and teeth for use as curios or jewellery	If clean and without adhering tissue, blood or faeces
Hair		
2	Hair	If cleaned by an approved method, free of adhering material and not for use in animal foods or fertilisers, nor for growing purposes

Section 27

Part 4 Biological materials

Division 1 Preliminary

27 Meaning of terms

In this Part:

animal does not include a micro-organism or an infectious agent.

animal secretion, excretion or exudate does not include silk or wax.

animal tissue does not include:

- (a) a living animal; or
- (b) any of the following things, if without adhering tissue — skin, hide, wool, hair, bristles, feathers, tusks, teeth, antlers, horn, glue pieces, bones.

human therapeutic use means therapeutic use (within the meaning given by section 3 of the *Therapeutic Goods Act 1989*) in relation to humans.

human tissue does not include:

- (a) a corpse, or part of a corpse, that is being imported for burial or cremation; or
- (b) any of the following things, if without adhering tissue — hair, teeth, bones.

infectious agent includes:

- (a) a virus; or
- (b) a prion; or
- (c) a plasmid; or
- (d) a viroid; or
- (e) genetic material coding for an infectious agent.

micro-organism includes:

- (a) a single-celled organism (whether an animal or a plant); or
- (b) a bacterium (including chlamydia, coxiella, ehrlichia, mycoplasma, phytoplasma and rickettsia); or
- (c) a protozoan; or
- (d) a fungus.

prohibited biological material means a substance mentioned in table 11.

Table 11 Prohibited biological materials

Item	Material
1	Animal blood or blood components
2	Animal enzymes

Section 27

Item	Material
3	Animal secretions, excretions or exudates
4	Animal semen, embryos or ova
5	Animal tissue extracts
6	Animal tissues
7	Glue made from animal material
8	Antisera
9	Cell components (including microbial components)
10	Cell lines
11	Cell or microbial culture media
12	Human blood or blood components (other than blood or blood components intended only for human therapeutic use)
13	Human enzymes (other than enzymes intended only for human therapeutic use)
14	Human secretions, excretions or exudates (other than secretions, excretions or exudates intended only for human therapeutic use)
15	Human semen, embryos or ova (other than semen, embryos or ova intended only for human therapeutic use, or use for artificial insemination or in an in-vitro fertilisation program)
16	Human tissue extracts (other than tissue extracts intended only for human therapeutic use)
17	Human tissues
18	Hybridomas
19	Infectious agents
20	Infectious agent extracts (for example, DNA or cell wall protein)
21	Microbial enzymes
22	Microbial extracts
23	Microbial fermentation products (other than alcohols, vitamins and amino acids)
24	Micro-organisms (other than semen, embryos or ova)
25	Sera of animal origin
26	Toxins of animal or microbial origin
27	Toxoids
28	Vaccines

Section 28

Division 2 Importation of biological materials into Australia

28 Importation of biological materials (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d) and (e))

- (1) The introduction or importation into Australia of the following things is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted a permit to import the article into Australia:
- (a) an article (other than an article to which subsection (2) applies) that is prohibited biological material;
 - (b) an article (other than an article to which subsection (2) applies) that contains prohibited biological material;
 - (c) an article (other than an article to which subsection (2) applies) of which prohibited biological material is an ingredient.

Note For the meaning of **prohibited biological material**, see the definition of that term in section 27.

- (2) This subsection applies to the following articles:
- (a) an article the introduction or importation of which is permitted under section 29, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 or 46, and is not otherwise prohibited by this Proclamation;
 - (b) an article that contains a dye or colouring agent of animal origin (for example, cochineal), and the importation of which is not otherwise prohibited by this Proclamation;
 - (c) an article that:
 - (i) in its normal use, is generally meant for human therapeutic use; and
 - (ii) is imported into Australia (whether personally or by post) by someone who intends to use it for his or her own personal therapeutic use; and
 - (iii) if imported, would not result in him or her having imported (whether personally or by post) more than 3 months' supply in normal use during any 3 month period; and
 - (iv) is not prohibited from being imported under Part 7 (other than an article that contains bee pollen, *Ganoderma* spp. or slippery elm bark); and
 - (v) is commercially prepared and packaged and in a form that indicates it has been processed to prevent it being infected or contaminated by a quarantinable disease;
 - (d) an article that is or contains a cosmetic substance or perfume for human bodily use and contains, in total less than 20% by mass of material of animal origin (for example, musk, civet or ambergris), and the importation of which is not otherwise prohibited by this Proclamation.

29 Introduction or importation of disease or pest (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d) and (e))

- (1) The introduction or importation into Australia of a substance or article (other than a substance or article to which subsection (2) applies) containing, or likely to contain, a disease or pest is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted a permit to introduce or import the substance or article into Australia.

Note For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 8.

- (2) This subsection applies to a substance or article that is a starter culture, or a derivative of a starter culture (including an enzyme) listed in table 11A, if the substance or article is not contained in a milk-based carrier, and is intended for:
- (a) human food, beverage, or cosmetic manufacture; or
 - (b) in-vitro laboratory work; or
 - (c) in-vivo work in laboratory animals.

Table 11A Starter cultures

Item	Starter culture
1	<i>Acetobacter</i> spp.
2	<i>Aspergillus oryzae</i>
3	Baker's yeast
4	<i>Bifidobacterium</i> spp.
5	<i>Brevibacterium linens</i>
6	Brewer's yeast
7	<i>Candida</i> spp.
8	<i>Citeromyces</i> spp.
9	<i>Clavispora</i> spp.
10	<i>Debaromyces</i> spp.
11	<i>Dekkera</i> spp.
12	<i>Enterococcus durans</i>
13	<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>
14	<i>Enterococcus faecium</i>
15	<i>Geotrichum candidum</i>
16	<i>Hansenula</i> spp.
17	<i>Hasagawaea</i> spp.
18	<i>Hypopichia</i> spp.
19	<i>Issatchenkia</i> spp.
20	<i>Kluyveromyces</i> spp.

Section 29

Item	Starter culture
21	Lactic acid bacteria
22	<i>Lactobacillus</i> spp.
23	<i>Lactococcus</i> spp.
24	<i>Leuconostoc</i> spp.
25	<i>Monascus</i> spp.
26	<i>Pediococcus pentasaceus</i>
27	<i>Penicillium camemberti</i>
28	<i>Penicillium roqueforti</i>
29	<i>Phaffia</i> spp.
30	<i>Pichia</i> spp.
31	<i>Propionibacterium</i> spp.
31A	<i>Rhizopus</i> spp.
32	<i>Saccharomyces</i> spp.
33	<i>Schizosaccharomyces</i> spp.
34	<i>Schwanniomyces</i> spp.
35	<i>Staphylococcus carnosus</i>
36	<i>Staphylococcus xylosus</i>
37	<i>Streptococcus cremoris</i>
38	<i>Streptococcus diacetylactis</i>
39	<i>Streptococcus durans</i>
40	<i>Streptococcus faecalis</i>
41	<i>Streptococcus lactis</i>
42	<i>Streptococcus paracitrovirum</i>
43	<i>Streptococcus salivarius</i>
44	<i>Streptococcus thermophilus</i>
45	<i>Torulaspora</i> spp.
46	<i>Torulopsis</i> spp.
47	Wine culture
48	Yoghurt/Kefir culture
49	<i>Zygoascus</i> spp.
50	<i>Zygosaccharomyces</i> spp.

Part 5 Articles and things likely to introduce a disease or pest

Division 1 Introductory

32 Meaning of *article or thing likely to introduce a disease or pest*

In this Part:

article or thing likely to introduce a disease or pest means an article or thing mentioned in table 12.

Table 12 Articles likely to introduce a pest or disease

Item	Article
Soil etc	
1	Soil, articles with soil adhering and articles containing soil
Water etc	
2	Water, other than: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) commercially bottled water; or(b) rose water; or(c) orange flower water; or(d) holy water for personal use
3	Sea or ocean water, unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) free from suspended and solid material and marine pathogens; and(b) in a consignment of less than 5 litres; and(c) intended for use in a testing laboratory
Fertilisers and soil conditioners	
4	Fertiliser of any type, including synthetic fertiliser, mined fertiliser, chemical fertiliser, and guano, but not including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) chemical liquid fertiliser; and(b) chemical fertiliser packed at the place of production, in new packaging, in units of 100kg or less
5	Growth supplements
6	Soil conditioners of animal, plant or microbial origin
Animal food	
7	Food for animals, of plant, animal (including fish) or microbial origin
Beehives and beekeeping equipment	
8	Beehives, used

Section 32

Item	Article
9	Beekeeping equipment, used
Birds' nests etc	
10	Birds' nests (including nests intended for use in making soup)
11	Birds' nest products, other than commercially manufactured and retorted birds' nest products for consumption by the person wishing to import the product
Coir peat etc	
12	Coir peat and coir peat products
Peat etc	
13	Peat and peat products, including peat moss
Straw	
14	Cereal straw articles, other than small quantities that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) are for the personal use of the person wishing to import the article and are not intended for marketing or commercial use; and (b) are treated by an approved treatment on arrival
15	Cereal straw packing
16	Cereal straw bedding
Used Packaging	
17	Bags, boxes, cartons and packaging that has been in contact with articles the importation of which without a permit is prohibited
18	Used egg crates, containers and packaging that have been in contact with eggs
Used Machinery	
19	Used food-processing equipment, other than equipment for domestic use, that has been in contact with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) cooked or uncooked animal products; or (b) cooked or uncooked plant products
20	Used earth-moving, agricultural, construction or timber felling machinery, including assembled parts, that have come into contact with soil or material of plant origin
21	Used tyres, with or without rims, other than those imported as part of a vehicle or as a spare tyre for an imported vehicle
22	Used mining machinery, including oil-field drilling machinery that has come into contact with soil
23	Used grain-milling machinery
24	Field-tested agricultural machinery that has come into contact with soil or material of plant origin
Bioremedial products	
25	Bioremedial products

Division 2 Importation into Australia of articles and things likely to introduce diseases or pests

33 Importation of articles likely to introduce diseases or pests — Australia (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d) and (e))

- (1) The importation into Australia of an article or thing likely to introduce a disease or pest (other than an article or thing to which subsection (2) applies) is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted a permit to import the article or thing into Australia.

Note 1 For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 8.

Note 2 For the meaning of *article likely to introduce a disease or pest*, see table 12 in section 32.

- (2) This subsection applies to a teleost fish product, importation of which is permitted under section 38 and item 25C of table 13.

Note Table 13 is in section 38.

Part 6 Animal quarantine

Division 1 General

35 Definitions for Part

In this Part:

animal part means a part of an animal and (unless the contrary is stated) includes:

- (a) blood; and
- (b) tissue; and
- (c) animal reproductive material; and
- (d) skin (whether or not tanned); and
- (e) bone; and
- (f) hair and feathers; and
- (g) scales; and
- (h) chitin.

animal reproductive material means a part of an animal from which another animal can be reproduced, and includes semen, ova, or an embryo.

animal tissue product means a product that contains animal tissue, or of which animal tissue is an ingredient.

bee product means a product produced by bees.

dairy product means:

- (a) milk (including condensed, concentrated, dried and powdered milk); or
- (b) goods produced from milk (including butter, cheese, casein, cream, ghee, whey, ice cream, milk albumin and yoghurt).

egg means an egg of a bird.

egg product includes:

- (a) whole egg in any form (pasteurised or unpasteurised); and
- (b) egg albumen in any form (pasteurised or unpasteurised); and
- (c) egg yolk in any form (pasteurised or unpasteurised); and
- (d) goods produced from egg (including egg noodles and mooncakes).

meat means a part of an animal (other than a fish, a mollusc, a crustacean, a cnidarian, an echinoderm or a tunicate) that is intended or able to be used as food by a human being or an animal (whether or not cooked, dried or otherwise processed), and includes blood, bone-meal, meat meal, tallow and fat.

meat product means a product that contains meat, or of which meat is an ingredient.

official veterinarian for a country has the same meaning as in the International Animal Health Code promulgated by the Office International des Epizooties.

Note Under that Code, **official veterinarian** means ‘a veterinarian authorised by the *Veterinary Administration* of the country to perform animal health and/or public health inspections of *commodities* and, when appropriate, perform certification in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 1.3.2. of this *Code*’.

36 Quarantinable diseases (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) (definition of *quarantinable disease*) and 13 (1) (ca))

Each disease mentioned in Schedule 3 is a quarantinable disease for Australia.

Note The Schedule includes many parasites of animals. **Disease** includes a parasite, see the definition of **disease** in the Quarantine Act, subsection 5 (1).

Division 2 Importation of animals, animal parts and animal products into Australia

37 Importation of live animals (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d), (e) and (f))

- (1) The importation into Australia of a live animal by a person is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted the person a permit to import it into Australia.

Note For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 8.

- (2) However, subsection (1) is not taken to prohibit the importation into Australia from New Zealand of a live domestic cat if:

- (a) an official veterinarian has certified that:
- (i) he or she is an official veterinarian; and
 - (ii) New Zealand is free from rabies; and
 - (iii) he or she has examined the cat (on a day, and at a time, stated in the certificate) and found it fit to travel; and
- (b) the examination mentioned in subparagraph (a) (iii) took place within 72 hours before the cat was exported from New Zealand; and
- (c) the cat is accompanied by the certificate; and
- (d) when the vessel on which the cat is imported arrives at its first port of entry in Australia, the certificate or a copy is produced to an officer.

- (3) Also, subsection (1) is not taken to prohibit the importation into Australia from New Zealand of a live domestic dog if:

- (a) an official veterinarian has certified that:
- (i) he or she is an official veterinarian; and
 - (ii) New Zealand is free from rabies; and
 - (iii) none of canine brucellosis, canine ehrlichiosis and leptospirosis due to *Leptospira interrogans* var. *canicola* have been confirmed in New Zealand within 12 months before the dog is exported from New Zealand; and
 - (iv) he or she has examined the dog (on a day, and at a time, stated in the certificate) and found it fit to travel; and

Section 38

- (v) if the dog has ever lived in Africa, it has been treated twice for *Babesia canis* with imidocarb dipropionate at a dose rate of 7.5 mg/kg of its live weight; and
- (b) the examination mentioned in subparagraph (a) (iv) took place within 72 hours before the dog was exported from New Zealand; and
- (c) the dog is accompanied by the certificate; and
- (d) when the vessel on which the dog is imported arrives at its first port of entry in Australia, the certificate or a copy is produced to an officer.

38 Dead animals or animal parts the importation of which is prohibited other than subject to conditions (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d), (e) and (f))

- (1) The importation into Australia of a dead animal or animal part (except an animal or part to which subsection (2) applies) is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted a permit to import the animal or part into Australia.

Note For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 8.

- (2) This subsection applies to the following animals or animal parts:
- (a) an animal or part that:
 - (i) is mentioned in an item in table 13; and
 - (ii) complies with any restriction or condition set out in the item;
 - (b) oysters in half shells from New Zealand, if the shells are clean and free of viable animals and plants;
 - (c) a fish product (other than a product of fish of the family Salmonidae or Plecoglossidae) that:
 - (i) is wholly or partly of teleost origin; and
 - (ii) is accompanied into Australia by the person importing it; and
 - (iii) is imported in an amount up to 5 kilograms; and
 - (iv) is eviscerated or is processed further than evisceration.

- (2A) In this section and the table, **animal part** includes a product derived from or containing an animal or an animal part.

- (4) For the table, an animal or part is **non-viable** if a living animal of the same species cannot be produced from it.

- (5) For the table:

Competent Authority means a body recognised as the Competent Authority for a country by a Director of Quarantine under section 38A; and

exclusive economic zone has the meaning given in subsection 3 (1) of the *Seas and Submerged Lands Act 1973*.

Table 13 Dead animals and animal parts

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Animal, article or part
Animals and animal parts	
1	Animals and animal tissues (including fish), if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) preserved in 70% alcohol or 10% formalin or a minimum of 2% glutaraldehyde; and (b) the preservative fills at least 80% of the container; and (c) the container is reliably sealed; and (d) no animal, plant or human is exposed directly or indirectly to the material or any of its derivatives
2	Animals (including fish), if preserved by taxidermy for display, or cremated
3	Bees of the genus <i>Apis</i> , if preserved in 70% alcohol or 10% formalin or a minimum of 2% glutaraldehyde
4	Insects (other than bees of the genus <i>Apis</i>), spiders and scorpions, if preserved for collections or display
Skins and hides	
5	Animal (including fish) skins, if preserved or tanned
6	Rawhide dog chews, if accompanied by a manufacturer's declaration stating that the product has been soaked in a lime solution of pH 14 for not less than 8 hours
6A	An article containing rawhide, if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) it is intended for the personal use of the person seeking to import the article; and (b) it is to be imported by itself or with no more than 4 other articles of the same kind; and (c) it is treated on arrival, before release from quarantine, to limit the level of quarantine risk to one that is acceptably low
Bones, teeth, horn etc	
7	Animal bones, tusks or teeth, for use as curios or jewellery
8	Animal horn without velvet
Hair, bristles, feathers, wool etc	
9	Bristles and hair (other than hair covered by item 11 or 12), if clean, not for use in animal foods or fertilisers, and, if for animal husbandry or animal or human grooming purposes, accompanied by a certificate confirming that the bristles or hair have been scoured or sterilised in a way approved by a Director of Quarantine
10	Feathers, if not intended for stockfeed
11	Wool, goat fibre or other animal fibre in commercial consignments, if scoured and with certification confirming the scouring process, and free from contamination by extraneous material (for example faeces, plant material or insects)

Section 38

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Animal, article or part
12	Wool, goat fibre or other animal fibre for the personal use of the person wishing to import the item, and if scoured and free from contamination by extraneous material (for example faeces, plant material or insects)
Egg shells	
13	Egg shells and egg shell ornaments, if clean and free of adhering material (such as faeces, feathers and egg)
Aquatic animals and their products	
14	Crustaceans (other than prawns or freshwater crayfish, or crustacean meal), if non-viable and clean <i>Note</i> For the importation of fish and crustacean meal, see sections 44 and 54.
15	Elasmobranch fish, dried (other than fish meal), if free from insects, soil and other debris <i>Note</i> For the importation of fish and crustacean meal, see s 44 and 54.
16	Elasmobranch fish, processed, (including fish fingers, fish cakes and fish balls, but excluding fish meal), if containing less than 10% egg content and fit for human consumption <i>Note</i> For the importation of fish and crustacean meal, see s 44 and 54.
17	Cooked freshwater crayfish
18	Molluscs (other than oysters in full or half shell and snails), if non-viable and clean
19	Prawns or prawn products, other than dried prawns or prawn meal, if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the prawns have been cooked in premises in the exporting country that are approved by and under the control of the Competent Authority of the exporting country; and (b) as a result of the cooking process, all of the protein in the prawn meat has coagulated and no raw prawn meat remains; and (c) the prawns or prawn products are accompanied by a certificate from the Competent Authority; and (d) the certificate certifies that the requirements set out in paragraphs (a) and (b) have been satisfied <i>Note</i> For the importation of fish meal and crustacean meal, see section 44.
20	Prawns or prawn products (other than prawn meal) if free from insects, soil and other debris <i>Note</i> For the importation of fish meal and crustacean meal, see section 44.
21	Cnidarians (Coelenterates) other than coral sand, if non-viable and clean
22	Echinoderms, if non-viable and clean

Section 38

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Animal, article or part
23	Tunicates, if non-viable and clean
24	Shells, sea (other than oyster shell), if free of insects, soil and other debris
25	Dead elasmobranch fish or fish parts, other than dried fish, fish meal, and processed fish, if non-viable and clean
	<i>Note</i> For the importation of fish and crustacean meal, see s 44 and 54.
25A	Teleost fish, other than fish of the family Salmonidae or Plecoglossidae, if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the fish was caught in the New Zealand exclusive economic zone or in adjacent international waters by fishers approved or registered under controls administered by an authority of the government of New Zealand; and (b) the fish is accompanied by a certificate from the Competent Authority for New Zealand certifying that the fish was caught in the New Zealand exclusive economic zone or adjacent international waters
	<i>Note</i> For the importation of fish and particular products of fish of the family Salmonidae or Plecoglossidae, see s 43 and 53.
25B	Teleost fish, other than fish of the family Salmonidae or Plecoglossidae or teleost fish mentioned in item 25A, if the consignment is accompanied by a health certificate from the Competent Authority of the exporting country stating that the fish: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) was processed in premises approved by and under the control of the Competent Authority; and (b) is eviscerated; and (c) was inspected under the supervision of the Competent Authority; and (d) is free from visible lesions associated with infectious diseases; and (e) has had its head and gills removed and its internal and external surfaces thoroughly washed
	<i>Note</i> For the importation of fish and particular products of fish of the family Salmonidae or Plecoglossidae, see s 43 and 53.
25C	Teleost fish product, other than a product of fish of the family Salmonidae or Plecoglossidae, if the product is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) wholly or partly of teleost origin; and (b) a consumer ready product
	<i>Note 1</i> For the importation of fish and particular products of fish of the family Salmonidae or Plecoglossidae, see s 43 and 53.
	<i>Note 2</i> Consumer ready product is defined in s 3.

Section 38

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Animal, article or part
	<p><i>Note 3</i> The following are examples of consumer ready products of teleost fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) cutlets, including the central bone and external skin but excluding fins, each cutlet weighing no more than 450 grams; (b) skinless fillets, excluding the belly flap and all bones except the pin bones; (c) skin-on fillets, excluding the belly flap and all bones except the pin bones, each fillet weighing no more than 450 grams; (d) eviscerated, headless, 'pan-size' fish, each fish weighing no more than 450 grams; (e) a product that is processed further than a stage described in para (a) to (d).
	Miscellaneous products of animal origin
26	Fishing flies, if clean and no animal tissue is present
27	Cosmetics of, or partly of, animal origin, if commercially manufactured and packaged and for the personal use of the person wishing to import the item
28	Gelatine, if commercially prepared
29	Retorted snails
	Meat and meat products
30	Meat products, if retorted, containing less than 5% by weight of meat, and not requiring refrigeration to maintain quality
31	Meat products, if commercially manufactured, retorted and shelf-stable without refrigeration, for the personal consumption of the person wishing to import the product
31A	Meat or meat products, other than pork or avian meat, if clearly labelled as a product of New Zealand, and if for the personal consumption of the person wishing to import the article
32	<p>Meat or meat products, other than pork or avian meat, if declared to be of New Zealand origin and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) clearly labelled with the date of processing; and (b) clearly labelled with the name and address of the processing premises; and (c) the outermost wrapping of the largest packaged unit is labelled 'Product of New Zealand' <p><i>Note</i> If the container is a full sealed shipping container, it is not necessary for each individual package to carry the 'Product of New Zealand' label.</p>
33	Meat-based flavoured products, from any kind of meat (including pork and avian meat) and from any country (including New Zealand) if commercially manufactured and packaged and not containing discernible pieces of meat, for the personal consumption of the person wishing to import the product

Section 40

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Animal, article or part
34	Commercially prepared meat floss, if without discernible meat portions, and if for the personal consumption of the person wishing to import the article

38A Competent Authorities

- (1) A Director of Quarantine may declare, in writing, that a body of a country is recognised as the Competent Authority for a country if the body is responsible for export certification for goods exported from that country.
- (2) A Director of Quarantine may revoke, in writing, a declaration made under subsection (1) for a body of a country if the body ceases to be responsible for export certification for goods exported from that country.

39 Importation of meat and meat products (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d), (e) and (f))

- (1) The importation into Australia of meat or a meat product (except meat or a meat product to which subsection (2) applies) is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted a permit to import the meat or meat product into Australia.

Note For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 8.

- (2) This subsection applies to meat or a meat product that:
 - (a) is mentioned in an item in table 13; and
 - (b) complies with any restriction or condition set out in the item.

Note Table 13 is in section 38.

40 Importation of dairy products (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d), (e) and (f))

- (1) The importation into Australia of a dairy product (except a dairy product to which subsection (2) applies), whether for human consumption or not, is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted a permit to import the dairy product into Australia.

Note For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 8.

- (2) This subsection applies to the following dairy products (if not intended to be used for stockfood):
 - (a) a dairy product imported directly from New Zealand that is, or whose dairy product ingredients consist only of:
 - (i) milk produced in New Zealand; or
 - (ii) dairy products made in New Zealand from milk that did not originate in, or pass through, a country other than New Zealand or Australia;

Section 41

- (b) a commercially prepared dairy product that is an infant food, if the person who seeks to import the product is entering Australia, and has the care of, and is accompanied by, 1 or more infants;
- (c) goods of which each individually packaged unit contains less than 10% by weight (other than any added water) of a dairy product;
- (d) commercially prepared and packaged chocolate;
- (e) lactose, and its derivatives;
- (f) commercially prepared and packaged clarified butter oil;
- (g) personal consignments of commercially prepared and packaged dairy products that are manufactured in a country recognised by the Office International des Epizooties as free from foot-and-mouth disease, and approved by a Director of Quarantine, that are intended for human consumption;
- (h) biscuits, bread and cooked cakes (other than cheese cakes and cakes containing dairy fillings or toppings that have not been cooked with the cake);
- (i) personal consignments of cheese cakes and cooked cakes containing dairy fillings or toppings manufactured in a country recognised by the Office International des Epizooties as free from foot and mouth disease, and approved by a Director of Quarantine, that are intended for human consumption;

41 Importation of eggs and egg products (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d), (e) and (f))

- (1) The importation into Australia of the following goods or things, whether for human consumption or not (except goods or things to which subsection (2) applies) is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted a permit to import the goods or thing into Australia:
 - (a) eggs;
 - (b) egg products;
 - (c) goods, including mooncakes, that include egg or an egg product among their ingredients.

Note For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 8.

- (1A) The importation into Australia of goods or things, whether for human consumption or not, containing discernible pieces of egg (including goods or things to which subsection (2) would otherwise apply) is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted a permit to import the goods or thing into Australia.
- (2) This subsection applies to the following goods (if not intended to be used for stockfood):
 - (a) goods of which each individually packaged unit contains less than 10% by weight (other than added water) of egg or an egg product;
 - (c) cake mixes containing less than 10% egg by mass.

42 Importation of honey and other bee products (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d), (e) and (f))

- (1) The importation into Australia of a bee product, whether for human consumption or not (other than a bee product to which subsection (2) applies) is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted a permit to import the bee product into Australia.

Note For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 8.

- (2) This subsection applies to the following bee products, if pure and free from extraneous matter:
- (a) honey (whether or not containing honeycomb);
 - (b) bee venom;
 - (c) honeycomb;
 - (d) propolis;
 - (e) royal jelly.

43 Importation of fish of family Salmonidae or Plecoglossidae (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d), (e) and (f))

- (1) The importation into Australia of fish of the family Salmonidae or Plecoglossidae, or any part of such a fish, in any form, including retorted fish, dried fish, processed fish and fish meal (except fish or a fish product to which subsection (3) applies) is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted a permit to import the fish or fish parts into Australia.

Note For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 8.

- (2) The importation into Australia of the roe or caviar of fish of the family Salmonidae or Plecoglossidae (except roe or caviar to which paragraph (3) (a) applies) is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted a permit to import the fish, fish parts, roe or caviar into Australia.
- (3) This subsection applies to the following:
- (a) retorted fish, roe or caviar of fish of those families;
 - (b) a consumer ready product (except roe or caviar) of fish of those families:
 - (i) commercially prepared and packaged; and
 - (ii) if it is accompanied into Australia by the person importing it — in an amount up to 5 kilograms; and
 - (iii) if it is not accompanied into Australia by the person importing it — in an amount up to 450 grams;
 - (c) salmon oil, for the personal consumption or use of the person wishing to import it, in a quantity of no more than 3 months' supply for that use;
 - (d) products of fish of those families otherwise permitted under item 1, 2 or 5 of table 13.

Section 44

Note 1 **Consumer ready product** is defined in section 3.

Note 2 The following are examples of consumer ready products of fish of the family Salmonidae and Plecoglossidae:

- (a) cutlets, including the central bone and external skin but excluding fins, each cutlet weighing no more than 450 grams;
- (b) skinless fillets, excluding the belly flap and all bones except the pin bones;
- (c) skin-on fillets, excluding the belly flap and all bones except the pin bones, each fillet weighing no more than 450 grams;
- (d) eviscerated, headless, 'pan-size' fish, each fish weighing at least 200 grams but not more than 450 grams;
- (e) a product that is processed further than a stage described in paragraphs (a) to (d).

44 Importation of fish meal and crustacean meal (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d), (e) and (f))

The importation into Australia of fish meal or crustacean meal by a person is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted the person a permit to import the fish meal or crustacean meal into Australia.

Note 1 For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Pt 8.

Note 2 Section number 45 intentionally not used.

46 Importation of animal, animal parts and animal products from the Cocos Islands (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d), (e), (f) and (ga))

The importation into Australia from the Cocos Islands of an animal, animal part or animal product is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted the person seeking to import it into Australia a permit to do so.

Note For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 8.

Division 4 Movement of animals, animal parts and animal products within Australia

56 Removal of animals, animal parts and animal products from Protected Zone (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (g))

- (1) The removal of any thing to which subsection (2) applies from a part of Australia in the Protected Zone or an area in the vicinity of the Protected Zone, to any other part of the Commonwealth, is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted a permit for the removal.

Note 1 **Area in the vicinity of the Protected Zone** means an area about which a notice is in force under subsection 5 (8) of the Quarantine Act, see the definition in subsection 5 (1). A notice under that subsection was published in the *Gazette* of 14 February 1985. The area described in that notice is the area:

... bounded by a line:

- (a) commencing at the point of Latitude 10° 30' 00" South, Longitude 144° 10' 00" East;

Section 56A

- (b) running thence west along the parallel of Latitude 10° 30' 00" South to its intersection by the meridian of Longitude 141° 20' 00" East;
- (c) thence north along that meridian to its intersection by parallel of latitude 10° 28' 00" South;
- (d) thence east along the parallel of Latitude 10° 28' 00" South to its intersection by the Longitude 144° 10' 00" East;
- (e) thence south along the meridian of Longitude 144° 10' 00" East to its intersection by the parallel of Latitude 10° 30' 00" South.

Note 2 For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 8.

(2) This subsection applies to:

- (a) a live animal; or
- (b) an animal part; or
- (c) goods wholly or partly of animal origin —
but does not apply to:
 - (d) stores for consumption on board a vessel (other than an aircraft) if they are not removed from the vessel; or
 - (e) an animal that is a cnidarian, echinoderm, tunicate, fish, crustacean or marine mollusc; or
 - (f) a part of an animal of any of those kinds; or
 - (g) goods wholly or partly made from an animal of any of those kinds.

56A Removal of animals, animal parts and animal products from Torres Strait Special Quarantine Zone (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (g))

- (1) The removal of an animal product mentioned in table 15 (other than an animal product to which subsection (2) applies) from the Torres Strait Special Quarantine Zone to any other part of Australia south of the parallel 10° 28' south latitude is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted a permit for the removal.

Note 1 For the definition of *Torres Strait Special Quarantine Zone*, see section 3.

Note 2 For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 8.

Table 15 Animal products not to be removed from the Torres Strait Special Quarantine Zone into other parts of Australia

Item	Animal product
1	Meat (including carcasses) and meat products (other than retorted meat and meat products)
2	Milk and dairy products (other than retorted milk and retorted dairy products)
3	Eggs and egg products
4	Untreated hides and skins

Section 56A

Item	Animal product
5	Feathers
6	Animal and animal tissue products

- (2) This subsection applies to the following:
- (a) stores for consumption on board a vessel (other than an aircraft) if they are not removed from the vessel;
 - (b) an animal that is a cnidarian, echinoderm, tunicate, fish, crustacean or marine mollusc;
 - (c) a part of an animal of any of those kinds;
 - (d) goods wholly or partly made from such an animal.

Part 7 Plant quarantine

Division 1 General

57 Definitions for Part 7

In this Part:

fruit and *vegetable* do not include a seed.

genetic manipulation does not include artificial selection, but includes:

- (a) the insertion of genetic material produced outside a cell into a vector so as to allow the genetic material to be incorporated into a host organism to produce new combinations of genetic material; and
- (b) directly introducing, into an organism, genetic material prepared outside it; and
- (c) fusing 2 or more cells to form live cells with new combinations of genetic material.

plant product means a product, wholly or partly of plant origin, that has been processed to prevent:

- (a) the plant material from being infected or contaminated with a quarantinable disease; and
- (b) the plant material being capable of propagation.

seed includes a nut.

57A Plant products excluded from application of Part 7

Part 7 does not apply to plant products.

58 Quarantinable diseases of plants, and quarantinable pests (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) (definitions of *quarantinable disease* and *quarantinable pest*) and 13 (1) (ca))

- (1) Each disease mentioned in Part 1 of Schedule 4 is a quarantinable disease for Australia.

Note Part 1 of Schedule 4 lists plant diseases, including plant parasites. *Disease* includes a parasite, see the definition of *disease* in the Quarantine Act, subsection 5 (1).

- (2) Each pest mentioned in Part 2 of Schedule 4 is a quarantinable pest for Australia.

Note Part 2 of Schedule 4 lists pest plants.

Section 61

Division 3 Importation of plants and plant parts into Australia

61 Importations of plants and plant parts affected by quarantinable pests

The importation into Australia of a plant, or part of a plant, that is infected, infested or contaminated with a quarantinable pest is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted the person wishing to import it into Australia a permit to do so.

Note For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 8.

62 Importation of living plants (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d), (e) and (f))

- (1) The importation into Australia of a living plant (other than *Orchidaceae* tissue culture to which subsection (2) applies) is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted a permit to import the plant.

Note For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 8.

- (2) This subsection applies to *Orchidaceae* tissue culture that:
- (a) is accompanied into Australia by the person importing it; and
 - (b) is growing in an aseptic non-animal based medium in a closed rigid container that is transparent enough for its contents to be clearly seen; and
 - (c) is well-established in that medium and container.

63 Importation of seeds (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d), (e) and (f))

- (1) The importation into Australia of a seed (other than a seed of a kind of plant mentioned in Schedule 5) is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted a permit for the importation.

Note For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 8.

- (2) The importation into Australia of a seed of a kind of plant mentioned in Schedule 5 is prohibited (unless a Director of Quarantine has granted a permit for the importation) if the plant is of a kind:
- (a) that was produced by genetic manipulation; or
 - (b) that:
 - (i) was produced by artificial selection; and
 - (ii) has 1 or more of the characteristics mentioned in table 16.

Table 16 Characteristics of plants

Item	Characteristic
1	Tolerance of, or resistance to, herbicides
2	Enhanced tolerance of, or resistance to, environmental stress
3	Enhanced tolerance of, or resistance to, plant pathogens
4	Expression of toxic substances (including pesticides and poisons)
5	Enhanced growth characteristics (including growth rate, seasonality and fruiting or seeding density)

64 Importation of fresh fruit and vegetables (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d), (e) and (f))

- (1) For this section, a fruit or vegetable is fresh if it is not deep-frozen, dried, retorted or otherwise conserved or preserved.
- (2) The importation into Australia of a fresh fruit or vegetable is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted the person a permit to import it into Australia.

Note For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 8.

65 Importation of other plant parts (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d), (e) and (f))

- (1) In this section:
plant part does not include a fresh fruit or vegetable (within the meaning given by section 64) or a seed.
- (2) The importation into Australia of a plant or plant part of a kind mentioned in Schedule 6 (whether or not capable of being used for propagation) is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted a permit for the importation.

Note For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 8.

- (3) The importation into Australia of any other plant part that is capable of being used for propagation is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted a permit for the importation.

Division 5 Movement of soil and plants within Australia

67 Removal of soil from Protected Zone (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (g))

The removal of soil from the Protected Zone, or an area in the vicinity of the Protected Zone, to a part of Australia south of the parallel 10° 28' south latitude is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted a permit for the removal.

Note 1 **Area in the vicinity of the Protected Zone** means an area about which a notice is in force under subsection 5 (8) of the Quarantine Act, see the definition in subsection 5 (1). A notice under that subsection was published in the *Gazette* of 14 February 1985. The area described in that notice is the area:

... bounded by a line:

- (a) commencing at the point of Latitude 10° 30' 00" South, Longitude 144° 10' 00" East;
- (b) running thence west along the parallel of Latitude 10° 30' 00" South to its intersection by the meridian of Longitude 141° 20' 00" East;
- (c) thence north along that meridian to its intersection by parallel of latitude 10° 28' 00" South;
- (d) thence east along the parallel of Latitude 10° 28' 00" South to its intersection by the Longitude 144° 10' 00" East;
- (e) thence south along the meridian of Longitude 144° 10' 00" East to its intersection by the parallel of Latitude 10° 30' 00" South.

Note 2 For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 8.

68 Removal of soil from Torres Strait Special Quarantine Zone (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (g))

The removal of soil from the Torres Strait Special Quarantine Zone to a part of Australia south of the parallel 10° 28' south latitude is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted a permit for the removal.

Note 1 For the definition of **Torres Strait Special Quarantine Zone**, see section 3.

Note 2 For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 8.

69 Removal of plants and plant parts from Protected Zone (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (g))

- (1) The removal of a thing mentioned in table 17 (other than a thing to which subsection (2) applies) from a part of Australia that is in the Protected Zone, or an area in the vicinity of the Protected Zone, to any other part of Australia south of the parallel 10° 28' south latitude is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted a permit for the removal.

Note 1 For the meaning of **area in the vicinity of the Protected Zone**, see the note following section 67.

Note 2 For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 8.

Table 17 Things that must not be moved from the Protected Zone or Torres Strait Special Quarantine Zone

Item	Thing
1	A living plant
2	A fresh fruit or vegetable
3	A plant, or a part of a plant, of any of the following genera or species (whether or not capable of being used for propagation): <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) <i>Musa</i> (bananas)(b) <i>Saccharum</i> (sugar cane)(c) <i>Zea</i> (maize)(d) <i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz (cassava)(e) <i>Citrus</i>(e) <i>Gossypium</i> (cotton)
4	A plant of any other species, or part of a such plant, that is capable of being used for propagation

- (2) This subsection applies to stores for consumption on board a vessel (other than an aircraft) or installation if the stores are not removed from the vessel or installation.

69A Removal of plants and plant parts from Torres Strait Special Quarantine Zone (Quarantine Act, ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (g))

The removal of anything mentioned in table 17 (other than a thing to which subsection 69 (2) applies) from the Torres Strait Special Quarantine Zone to a part of Australia south of the parallel 10° 28' south latitude is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted a permit for the removal.

Note 1 For the definition of *Torres Strait Special Quarantine Zone*, see section 3.

Note 2 For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 8.

Section 70

Part 8 Administration

Note A reference to a Director of Quarantine includes a delegate — see the Quarantine Act, s 10B.

70 Things a Director of Quarantine must take into account when deciding whether to grant a permit for importation into Australia

In deciding whether to grant a permit to import a thing into Australia or for the removal of a thing from the Protected Zone or the Torres Strait Special Quarantine Zone to the rest of Australia, a Director of Quarantine:

- (a) must consider the level of quarantine risk if the permit were granted; and
- (b) must consider whether, if the permit were granted, the imposition of conditions on it would be necessary to limit the level of quarantine risk to one that is acceptably low; and
- (ba) for a permit to import a seed of a kind of plant that was produced by genetic manipulation — must take into account any risk assessment prepared, and any decision made, in relation to the seed under the Gene Technology Act; and
- (c) may take into account anything else that he or she knows that is relevant.

Note **Level of quarantine risk** is defined in section 5D of the Quarantine Act. The definition is as follows:

5D Level of quarantine risk

A reference in this Act to a **level of quarantine risk** is a reference to:

- (a) the probability of:
 - (i) a disease or pest being introduced, established or spread in Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island; and
 - (ii) the disease or pest causing harm to human beings, animals, plants, other aspects of the environment, or economic activities; and
- (b) the probable extent of the harm.

Part 10 Revocation and savings

75 Saving of permits already granted

A permit to import a thing continues to have effect according to its terms if the permit:

- (a) was granted in accordance with subsection 13 (2A) of the Quarantine Act on or after 7 July 1998; and
- (b) was in force immediately before 1 January 2005.

Schedule 1 Quarantine stations

Part 1 Quarantine stations for animals or goods in Australia

(section 14)

1 Billabong, Marulan (New South Wales)

The land in New South Wales in the local government area of Mulwaree, Parish of Jerrara, County of Argyle that is Lot 59 in deposited plan 750022

2 Eastern Creek (New South Wales)

The land in New South Wales in folio identifier 3/262259 at Wallgrove, City of Blacktown, Parish of Melville, County of Cumberland that is Lot 3 in deposited plan 262259

5 Sandown Racecourse, Dandenong (Victoria)

All those pieces of land in Victoria described in the Register Book as Volume 8258, Folio 963 — part of Crown Allotment B Section 12 and the whole of Crown Allotment 11 in the Parish of Dandenong, known as Sandown Racecourse

6 Spotswood (Victoria)

The land in Victoria in allotments 64 and 66 of Section 7 in the Parish of Cut-Paw-Paw and County of Bourke, described in Register Book Volume 7720, Folio 033 and Volume 9971, Folio 289

7 Torrens Island (South Australia)

The avian quarantine facility in South Australia on sections 1030 and 1031 in the hundred of Port Adelaide, described in Register Book Volume 3327, Folio 182

9 Byford (Western Australia)

The land at Byford in Western Australia, shown in diagram 16893 and Plan 6036 of that State's Land Titles Office, that is bounded by an imaginary line:

- (a) commencing at the intersection of the southern boundary of Nettleton Road and the north-eastern corner of Cockburn Sound Location 498; and
- (b) then running generally south-easterly 234.64 metres along the southern boundary of Nettleton Road to its intersection with the north-western corner of the land shown on Land Titles Office Diagram 17851; and

- (c) then generally south-easterly 8.53 metres and southerly 26.2 metres along the western boundaries of the land shown in that diagram to their intersection with the eastern prolongation of the southern boundary of Cockburn Sound Location 498; and
- (d) then westerly 519.41 metres along that prolongation and that boundary to the intersection of that boundary with a line parallel to, and 3.84 metres west of, the eastern boundary of the land shown on Land Titles Office Plan 6036; and
- (e) then generally north-easterly 341.14 metres along that line to its intersection with the southern boundary of Nettleton Road; and
- (f) then generally south-easterly 307.62 metres along the southern boundary of Nettleton Road to the point of commencement

Part 2 Quarantine stations for plants or goods in Australia

(section 15)

11 Eastern Creek (New South Wales)

The land in New South Wales in folio identifier 3/262259 at Wallgrove, City of Blacktown, Parish of Melville, County of Cumberland that is Lot 3 in deposited plan 262259

12 Knoxfield (Victoria)

The land in Victoria on parts of Crown allotments 40 and 41 within the Institute for Horticultural Development within the Victorian Department of Natural Resources and Environment on the northwest corner of Burwood Highway and Scoresby Road, Knoxfield (known as 621 Burwood Highway, Knoxfield)

Schedule 3 Quarantinable animal diseases

(section 36)

Absidia infection	border (hairy shaker) disease
acariasis of bees	Borna disease
actinobacillosis	bovine ephemeral fever
actinomycosis	bovine genital campylobacteriosis
acute viral paralysis of bees	bovine immunodeficiency-like virus infection
<i>Aeromonas hydrophila</i> infection	bovine malignant catarrh
African horse sickness	bovine papular stomatitis
African swine fever	bovine pestivirus infection (bovine viral diarrhoea and mucosal disease)
<i>Agmasoma</i> sp. infection of crustaceans	bovine pseudocowpox
aino disease	bovine spongiform encephalopathy
akabane disease	branchiomycosis of fish
Aleutian disease	brucellosis
Amazon tracheitis virus disease	budgerigar fledgling disease
American foulbrood	bunyamwera infection
<i>Ameson</i> sp. infection of crustaceans	caiman pox
amphibian chromomycosis	<i>Camallanus</i> spp. infestation of fish
anaplasmosis	camelpox
anthrax	candidiasis
apimyiasis	canine distemper
Aquabirnavirus infection	canine ehrlichiosis (tropical canine pancytopenia)
Arizona disease	canine heartworm disease (<i>Dirofilaria immitis</i>)
<i>Aspergillus flavus</i> infection	canine parvovirus infection
<i>Astacus astacus</i> bacilliform virus infection	canine transmissible venereal tumour
atrophic rhinitis	<i>Capillaria</i> spp. infestation of fish
Aujeszky's disease	caprine arthritis-encephalitis syndrome
avian encephalomyelitis	cardiomyopathy of rabbits
avian haemagglutinating adenovirus disease	carp pox
avian infectious bronchitis	caseous lymphadenitis
avian infectious laryngotracheitis	cavian leukaemia
avian influenza	cephalosporiosis
avian malaria	ceratomyxosis
avian papovavirus infection	cervical lymphadenitis
avian paramyxovirus type 3 infection	Chaco virus infection
avian poxvirus infection	chalkbrood
avian reovirus infection	Channel catfish virus disease
babesiosis	chicken anaemia
bacterial kidney disease of fish	chlamydiosis
baculoviral midgut gland necrosis	chronic respiratory disease of rats
<i>Bartonella muris</i> (haemobartonellosis)	chronic viral paralysis of bees
<i>Basidiobolus</i> infection	chronic wasting disease of deer
bat lyssavirus infection	chum salmon virus infection
<i>Beauveria</i> infection	<i>Chrysosporium</i> infection
besnoitiosis	cichlid rhabdovirus infection
Bittner virus infection of mice	circovirus infection
Black Queen cell virus infection	
bluetongue	
bonamiasis of molluscs	

clostridial disease	epizootic haematopoietic necrosis
coccidiomycosis	epizootic haemorrhagic disease of deer
coccidiosis	epizootic lymphangitis
coenurosis	epizootic ulcerative syndrome of fish
coital exanthema (equine herpes virus type 3)	equine encephalosis
columnaris disease	equine encephalomyelitis
contagious agalactia of sheep	equine ehrlichiosis
contagious bovine pleuropneumonia	equine infectious anaemia
contagious caprine pleuropneumonia	equine influenza (type A virus)
contagious ecthyma	equine morbillivirus infection
contagious equine metritis	equine piroplasmosis
coronavirus enteritis of turkeys	equine rhinopneumonitis
<i>Corynebacterium kutscheri</i> infection	equine viral abortion (equine herpes virus type 1)
costiasis	equine viral arteritis
<i>Coxiella burnetii</i> infection	equine viral encephalomyelitis
crayfish plague (<i>Aphanomyces astaci</i>)	erysipelas
Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever	erythrocytic inclusion body syndrome of salmonids
cryptococcosis	European brown hare syndrome
cryptosporidiosis	European eel virus infection
cutaneous papillomatosis	European foulbrood
cysticercosis	fascioliasis
cytomegalovirus infection of mice	feline calicivirus disease
dermatophilosis (<i>Dermatophilus</i> spp. infection)	feline immunodeficiency virus infection
dourine	feline infectious enteritis
duck virus enteritis	feline infectious peritonitis
duck virus hepatitis	feline spongiform encephalopathy
dwarf cichlid iridovirus infection	feline viral rhinotracheitis
Ebola virus disease	foot abscess
echinococcosis-hydatidosis	foot and mouth disease
ectromelia (mouse pox)	foot rot
<i>Edwardsiella tarda</i> infection	fowl cholera
eel papillomatosis	fowl plague (avian influenza type A)
<i>Elaphostrongylus cervi</i> infestation	fowl pox
encephalitozoonosis (nosematosis)	fowl typhoid (<i>Salmonella gallinarum</i>)
encephalomyocarditis virus disease of pigs	furunculosis
entamoebiasis	<i>Fusarium</i> infection
<i>Enterocytozoon salmonis</i> infection	gaffkaemia
enteric redmouth disease	geotrichosis
enteric septicaemia of catfish (edwardsiellosis)	Getah virus infection
enterocolitis of rabbits	giardiasis
enterotoxaemia	gill disease virus infection
enterovirus encephalomyelitis	glanders
<i>Entomophthora</i> infection	golden shiner virus infection
enzootic abortion of ewes	Goldfish haematopoietic necrosis
enzootic bovine leukosis	goldfish ulcer disease
enzootic pneumonia of pigs	goose virus hepatitis
enzootic pneumonia of sheep	grey patch disease of turtles
eperythrozoosis	<i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i> infection
epidemic diarrhoea of infant mice	<i>Hantavirus</i> infection
Epizootic enterocolitis of rabbits	haemagglutinating encephalomyelitis virus disease

haemorrhagic enteritis virus disease of turkeys	Kyashanur Forest disease
haemorrhagic septicaemia	Korean haemorrhagic fever
haplosporidiosis (of molluscs and crustacea)	lactic dehydrogenase virus infection
heartwater	larval mycosis of crustaceans
helminthosis	leishmaniasis
Hendra virus	leptospirosis
<i>Henneguya</i> spp. infestation	leucocytozoonosis
hepatitis A	leucosis
hepatitis B	lice infestation
Hepatitis E of pigs	listeriosis
hepatopancreatic parvovirus infection of crustaceans	<i>Loma salmonae</i> infection
hepatozoonosis	Lucké tumor of frogs
herpes virus infection	lumpy skin disease
hexamitiasis	Lyme disease
histomoniasis	lymphocystis
histoplasmosis	lymphocytic choriomeningitis
hitra disease	maedi-visna
hog cholera (classical swine fever)	malignant catarrhal fever
horse mange (<i>Sarcoptes</i> spp. infestation)	mange
horse pox	Marburg virus infection
<i>Hyphomyces</i> infection	Marco virus infection
<i>Hypoderma bovis</i>	Marek's disease
<i>Hypoderma lineatum</i>	martellosis (of molluscs)
Ibaraki disease	melanosis of bees
<i>Ichthyophonous hoferi</i> infection	melioidosis
<i>Ichthyophonous multifiliis</i> infection	mikrocytosis (of molluscs)
inclusion body conjunctivitis	minute virus infection of mice
inclusion body disease of birds	Moloney virus infection
inclusion body rhinitis	monkey pox
infantile diarrhoea of mice	<i>Mortierella</i> infection
infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (infectious pustular vulvovaginitis)	mouse adenovirus infection
infectious bronchitis	mucoid enteropathy of rabbits
infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)	<i>Mucor</i> infection
infectious canine hepatitis	mud blisters of molluscs
infectious coryza	murine colonic hyperplasia
infectious haematopoietic necrosis	murine hepatitis
infectious hypodermal and haematopoeitic necrosis (of crustaceans)	mycobacteriosis
infectious pancreatic necrosis	mycoplasmosis
infectious salmon anaemia	mycotic dermatitis
infectious stomatitis (mouthrot)	mytilicoliasis
internal papillomatous disease (cloacal papillomatosis)	myxobolosis (whirling disease)
iridovirosis of fish	myxomatosis
Japanese encephalitis	Nagana
Jembrana disease	Nairobi sheep disease
K virus infection of rodents	Newcastle disease
Kashmir bee virus infection	New Japan virus infection of salmonids
	nocardiosis of fish
	nocardiosis of oysters
	North American blastomycosis
	nosematosis of bees
	nuclear polyhedrosis baculoviroses of crustaceans (<i>Penaeus monodon</i> -type baculovirus and <i>Baculovirus penaei</i>)

onchroconis infestation	<i>Psoroptes ovis</i> infestation
<i>Oncorhynchus masou</i> virus disease	<i>Psoroptes aucheniae</i> infestation
oral papillomatosis	pullorum disease (<i>Salmonella pullorum</i>)
Ornithobacterium rhinotracheal	pulmonary adenomatosis (Jaagsiekte)
ovine campylobacteriosis	rabbit syphilis
ovine encephalomyelitis (louping ill)	rabbit calicivirus infection
oyster velar disease	rabies
<i>Paecilomyces</i> infection	redleg
pancreas disease of reptiles	reovirus type 3 infection
paracoccidioidomycosis	reticuloendotheliosis
<i>Paraelaphostrongylus cervi</i> infestation	rhabdovirus infection of fish
paramoebiasis	<i>Rhizopus</i> infection
paramyxovirus infection	Rift Valley fever
paratuberculosis (Johne's disease)	rinderpest
parvicapsula disease	ringworm
parvovirus infection	rosette agent infection
Pacheco's disease	rosy barb birnavirus infection
pasteurellosis	runting/stunting syndrome of chickens
penicilliosis	sacbrood virus infection
pentastomiasis	salivary gland virus of guinea pigs
perkinsosis (of molluscs)	salmon blood spot
Peste des petits ruminants	Salmon lice infestation (<i>Lepeophtheirus salmonis</i>)
pike fry rhabdovirus	salmon pancreas disease
Pigeon herpesvirus encephalomyelitis	salmon pox
piroplasmosis	salmonellosis
piscirickettsiosis	San Miguel sea lion virus infection
plasmacytoid leukaemia (of salmonids)	scrapie
<i>Platynosomum fastosum</i> infection	screw worm infestation (<i>Cochliomya hominivorax/Chrysomya bezziana</i>)
<i>Pleistophora hyphessobryconis</i> infection	Sendai virus infection
pneumocystosis	septicaemic cutaneous ulcerative disease of turtles
pneumonia virus infection of mice	<i>Serratia marcescens</i> infection
polyhedral cytoplasmic amphibian virus infection	sheep pox and goat pox
polyoma virus infection	shell disease
porcine epidemic coronavirus diarrhoea	shigellosis
porcine paramyxovirus disease	shope fibromatosis
porcine parvovirus infection	sialodacryoadenitis
porcine pleuropneumonia	simian B virus infection
porcine post weaning multi-systemic wasting syndrome	simian haemorrhagic fever
porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome	slow paralysis of bees
porcine respiratory coronavirus	spirochaetosis
Potomac horse fever	spongiform encephalopathy
Powassan virus infection	sporadic bovine encephalomyelitis
proliferative ileitis of hamsters	spring viraemia of carp
proliferative ileitis of rabbits (wet tail)	<i>Staphylococcus epidermis</i> infection
proliferative kidney disease of fish	stephanofilariasis
proventricular dilatation (macaw wasting disease)	stonebrood
pseudomoniasis	strangles
pseudotuberculosis	streptococcosis
psittacosis-ornithosis (<i>Chlamydia psittaci</i>)	surra
	swine dysentery

swine erysipelas	turkey meningoencephalitis
swine influenza	turkey viral rhinotracheitis
swine vesicular disease	turkey virus hepatitis
sylvatic plague	Tyzzler's disease
<i>Syngamus trachea</i> infestation	ulcer disease of fish
tadpole oedema virus infection	ulcerative dermal necrosis
Taura syndrome (of crustaceans)	ulcerative lymphangitis
Teschen/Talfan disease	ulcerative pododermatitis
Theiler's encephalomyelitis	ulcerative shell disease
theileriosis	ulcerative stomatitis
<i>Thelohonia</i> infection	vaccinia infection
tick infestation	varroa mite infestation
tiger prawn reovirus infection	venereal spirochaetosis of rabbits
Timbo virus infection	(<i>Treponema cuniculi</i>)
toxoplasmosis	vesicular exanthema
tracheal mite infestation of bees	vesicular stomatitis
transmissible spongiform encephalopathy	vibriosis
of mink	viral arthritis of chickens
transmissible gastroenteritis	viral encephalopathy and retinopathy (of
transmissible ileal hyperplasia	fish)
transmissible murine colonic hyperplasia	viral erythrocytic necrosis
transmissible spongiform encephalopathy	viral haemorrhagic fever
trepanematoses	viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (of fish)
trichinellosis (<i>Trichinella spiralis</i>)	warble fly infestation
trichomoniasis	Wesselsbron disease
<i>Trichosporon</i> infection	white spot disease (of crustaceans)
tropilaelaps mite infestation	Withering syndrome of abalone
trypanosomiasis	(<i>Candidatus Xenohalotis</i>
tularaemia	californiensis)
tuberculosis	yellow fever
turkey coryza (<i>Bordetella avium</i>)	yellowhead disease (of crustaceans)
turkey lymphoproliferative disease	yersiniosis

Schedule 4 Quarantinable plant diseases and quarantinable pests

(section 58)

Part 1 Plant diseases that are quarantinable diseases

VIRUSES

<i>Virus name</i>	<i>Virus group</i>
Alfamoviruses	Bromoviridae
Bromoviruses	Bromoviridae
Cucumoviruses	Bromoviridae
Ilarviruses	Bromoviridae
Tospoviruses	Bunyaviridae
Comoviruses	Comoviridae
Fabaviruses	Comoviridae
Nepoviruses	Comoviridae
Bigeminiviruses	Geminiviridae
Hybrigeminiviruses	Geminiviridae
Monogeminiviruses	Geminiviridae
Alphacryptoviruses	Partitiviridae
Betacryptoviruses	Partitiviridae
Bymoviruses	Potyviridae
Ipomoviruses	Potyviridae
Potyviruses	Potyviridae
Rymoviruses	Potyviridae
Unassigned Potyviruses	Potyviridae
Fijiviruses	Reoviridae
Oryzaviruses	Reoviridae
Phytoreoviruses	Reoviridae
Cytorhabdoviruses	Rhabdoviridae
Nucleorhabdoviruses	Rhabdoviridae
Unassigned Rhabdoviruses	Rhabdoviridae
Sequiviruses	Sequiviridae
Waikaviruses	Sequiviridae
Carmoviruses	Tombusviridae
Tombusviruses	Tombusviridae

Unclassified viruses

Badnaviruses
Capilloviruses
Carlaviruses
Caulimoviruses
Closteroviruses
Dianthoviruses
Enamoviruses
Furoviruses
Hordeiviruses
Idaeoviruses
Luteoviruses
Machlomoviruses
Macluraviruses
Marafiviruses
Nanaviruses
Necroviruses
Ourmaiviruses
Potexviruses
Satellite RNAs
Satelliviruses
Sobemoviruses
Tenuiviruses
Tobamoviruses
Tobraviruses
Trichoviruses
Tymoviruses
Umbraviruses
Varicosaviruses

VIROIDS

All viroids

PHYTOPLASMAS

All phytoplasmas

BACTERIA

Division Firmicutes

Arthrobacter
Bacillus
Clavibacter
Curtobacterium
Nocardia
Rathayibacter
Rhodococcus

Division Gracilicutes

Class Proteobacteria

Alpha Subclass

Family Acetobacteriaceae

Acetobacter

Family Rhizobiaceae

Agrobacterium

[Family not classified]

Rhizobacter

Rhizomonas

Beta Subclass

Family Comamonadaceae

Acidovorax (formerly

Pseudomonas)

Burkholderia

Ralstonia

Xylophilus

[Family not named]

formerly *Pseudomonas*

BACTERIA (continued)

Division Gracilicutes (continued)

Class Proteobacteria (continued)

Gamma Subclass

Family Enterobacteriaceae

Enterobacter

Erwinia

Pantoea

Family Pseudomonadaceae

Pseudomonas

[Family not named]

Xanthomonas

[Family not classified]

Xylella

Division Tenericutes

Class Mollicutes

Family Spiroplasmataceae

Spiroplasma

[unclassified]

Family Rhizobacter

Streptomyces

FUNGI

Division Myxomycota

Class Labyrinthulomycetes
Order Labyrinthulales

Class Myxomycetes
Order Physarales

Class Plasmodiophoromycetes
Order Plasmodiophorales

Division Eumycota

Subdivision Mastigomycotina

Class Chytridiomycetes
Orders: Blastocladales
Chytridiales

Class Hyphochytridiomycetes

Class Oomycetes
Orders: Lagenidiales
Peronosporales
Saprolegniales

Subdivision Zygomycotina

Order Mucorales

FUNGI (continued)

Division Eumycota (continued)

Subdivision Ascomycotina

Orders: Arthoniales
Clavicipitales
Coryneliales
Diaporthales
Diatrypales
Dothideales
Endomycetales
Erysiphales
Eurotiales
Helotiales
Hypocreales
Lecanidiales
Lecanorales
Ophlostomatales
Ostropales
Pezizales
Phyllachorales
Pleosporales
Polystigmatales
Pyrenulales
Rhytismatales
Sphaeriales
Sordariales

Subdivision Basidiomycotina

Orders: Agaricales
Aphyllorphorales
Auriculariales
Dacrymycetales
Exobasidiales
Filobasidiales
Nidulariales
Septobasidiales
Tremellales
Tulasnellales

Classes: Uredinales
Ustilaginales

Subdivision Deuteromycotina

Classes: Hyphomycetes
Coelomycetes
Agonomycetes

INSECTS, MITES AND MOLLUSCS

PHYLUM MOLLUSCA

Classes: Gastropoda
Bivalvia

PHYLUM ARTHROPODA

Class Arachnida

Subclass Acari

Order Acariformes

Superfamily Tetranychoidae

Families: Tetranychidae
Tenuipalpidae

Superfamily Eriophyoidea

Family Tarsonemidae

Phytonemus
Polyphagotarsonemus
Stenotarsonemus

Family Penthaleidae

Superfamily Acaroidea

Class Insecta

Orders: Isoptera
Orthoptera
Dermaptera
Phasmatodea

Order Diptera

Families: Cecidomyiidae
Sciaridae
Stratiomyidae
Phoridae
Syrphidae
Anthomyzidae
Anthomyiidae
Chloropidae
Muscidae

Superfamilies: Tephritoidea
Opomyzoidea

PHYLUM ARTHROPODA (continued)

Class Insecta (continued)

Order Trichoptera

Families: Hydropsychidae
Leptoceridae

Order Lepidoptera

Order Hymenoptera

Suborder Symphyta

Suborder Apocrita

Families: Cynipidae
Eurytomidae
Torymidae
Pteromalidae
Formicidae
Vespidae

Order Coleoptera

Series: Elateriformia
Bostrichiformia
Cucujiformia

Series Scarabaeiformia

Superfamily Scarabaeoidea

Orders: Hemiptera

Thysanoptera

NEMATODES

Order Tylenchida

Suborder Tylenchina

Superfamily Tylenchoidea

Family Anguinidae

Anguina
Ditylenchus
Subanguina

Family Dolichodoridae

Dolichodorus

Family Belonolaimidae

Belonolaimus
Merlinius
Tylenchorhynchus

Family Pratylenchidae

Nacobus
Pratylenchus
Radopholus

Family Hoplolaimidae

Helicotylenchus
Hoplolaimus
Rotylenchulus
Rotylenchus

Family Heteroderidae

Cactodera
Globodera
Heterodera
Meloidogyne
Thecavermiculatus

Superfamily Criconematoidea

Family Criconematidae

Criconema
Criconemella
Hemicriconemoides
Hemicycliophora

Family Tylenchulidae

Cacopaurus
Gracilacus
Paratylenchus
Tylenchulus

NEMATODES (continued)

Order Tylenchida (continued)

Suborder Aphelenchina

Superfamily Aphelenchoidea

Family Aphelenchidae

Aphelenchus

Family Aphelenchoididae

Aphelenchoides

Bursaphelenchus

Suborder Sphaeruliina

Superfamily Sphaerularioidea

Family Allantonematidae

Allantonema

Order Dorylaimida

Suborder Dorylaimina

Superfamily Dorylaimoidea

Family Longidoridae

Longidorus

Paralongidorus

Xiphinema

Suborder Diptherophorina

Superfamily Trichodoroidea

Family Trichodoridae

Paratrichodorus

Trichodorus

Part 2 Plants that are quarantinable pests

Aegilops spp.
Alhagi maurorum
Alternanthera philoxeroides
Ambrosia spp.
Amsinckia spp.
Asclepias syriaca
Asphodelus tenuifolius
Cabomba caroliniana
Calotropis procera
Carduus nutans
Carthamus glaucus
Carthamus leucocaulos
Cenchrus spp. — all that have burrs
Cenchrus gracillimus
Chondrilla juncea
Chromolaena odorata

Conium chaerophylloides
Cuscuta spp. (other than *C. australis*)
Cyperus aromaticus
Datura spp.
Eichhornia crassipes
(*Eichhornia speciosa*)
Eleocharis palustris
Elodea spp.
Galeopsis tetrahit
(*Galeopsis bifida*)
Halogeton glomeratus
Harrisia spp.
Helenium spp.

Homeria spp. (other than *H. miniata*,
 H. flaccida and
 H. ochroleuca)
Ibicella lutea
Iva axillaris
Kochia scoparia
 (*Bassia scoparia*)
Lactuca pulchella
Lagarosiphon major
Lantana camara
Linaria dalmatica
Malachra fasciata
Mimosa invisa
Mimosa pigra
Myriophyllum aquaticum
Myriophyllum spicatum
Nassella trichotoma
 (*Stipa trichotoma*)

Opuntia spp. (other than *O. aurantiaca*,
 O. elatior, *O. ficus-indica*,
 O. imbricata, *O. stricta*, *O. tomentosa*
 and *O. vulgaris*)
Orobanche spp.
Parthenium hysterophorus
Picnomon acarna
Prosopis spp.
Rorippa austriaca
Saccharum spontaneum
Sagittaria montevidensis
Salvinia spp.
Senecio pterophorus
Setaria faberi
Solanum dimidiatum
Sonchus arvensis
Stipa brachychaeta
Stratiotes aloides
Striga spp.
Taeniatherum caput-medusae
Toxicodendron radicans
Trapa spp.