



AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC PROGRAM PRE DELIVERY BIOSECURITY REQUIREMENTS

Australia has an obligation under the Antarctic Treaty System, several international agreements and national legislation to protect the Antarctic environment. The Australian Antarctic Division and its partners on behalf of the Australian Antarctic Program are responsible for fulfilling priorities and commitments on behalf of the Australian Government.

An important part of environmental management of the Antarctic environment is biosecurity. Biosecurity refers to the measures designed to reduce the introduction of Biosecurity Risk Material that can pose a biosecurity risk to Australia, the Antarctic and sub-Antarctic environments.

If you are involved in supplying, procuring, consigning, consolidating or packing items and cargo for the Australian Antarctic Program, you must ensure these items are clean and free of Biosecurity Risk Material before delivery to the Australian Antarctic Division.

It is the responsibility of a cargo consignor (owner or sender of cargo) to ensure cargo is clean and free of any Biosecurity Risk Material.

What to look for (Biosecurity Risk Material includes but is not limited to):

- Animal Material (e.g. hair, fur, skin, faeces, shell, blood and fluids, feathers, honey, flesh, bone, horn)
- Live Animals (e.g. rodents, reptiles, geckos, frogs and birds)
- Food scraps (e.g. peel, shells, skins and wrappers)
- Plant material (e.g. reproductive material (e.g. pollen, spores, seeds, flowers, fruits, and vegetables), fresh material (e.g. leaves, gum and stems) and dry material (e.g. pods, bark, branches, roots, straw, wood)
- Live plants (e.g. plants, weeds, sprouted seeds and propagatable material)
- Live insects (e.g. timber pests (e.g. termites, ants and larvae), stored product pests (e.g. beetles and larvae), insects seeking refuge (e.g. ants, bees, wasps, moths and spiders), hitchhikers (e.g. grasshoppers and butterflies) and plant pests (e.g., fruit flies, mites, thrips, etc.)
- Evidence of live insects (e.g. wasps nests, mud nests, wings, shells and casings)
- Snails and slugs
- Evidence of snails and slugs (e.g. shells, eggs and trail marks)
- Plant pathogens (e.g. fungi, nematodes, bacteria, viruses and mould)
- Soil (e.g. dirt, mud, gravel, clay and sand)
- Water (e.g. pools of water, water in receptacles, articles used with water)

Where to look

- Inside and on the outside surface of shipping containers
- Attached to machinery, vehicles and internal components
- In timber (e.g. pallets and dunnage)
- Gas cylinders, cage pallets and crates
- In packaging including plastic wrapping and cardboard boxes
- Worn or used clothing, equipment, gear, boots, personal effects, food and timber products

If Biosecurity Risk Material is identified, remove contaminants before on forwarding to the Australian Antarctic Program.

I declare I have read and understood the above policy and removed all identified Biosecurity Risk Material for my project items/cargo.

Print name: Role Title:

Signature: Date

Project number:

NEXT STEP: Forward a copy of completed document to AADEnvironment@aad.gov.au.

For further information, refer to the [Antarctica website \(http://www.antarctica.gov.au/living-and-working/predeparture/biosecurity\)](http://www.antarctica.gov.au/living-and-working/predeparture/biosecurity)