



# **Guidelines for the Transport of GMOs**

**Version 2.1 – Effective 1 July 2007**

These guidelines contain the conditions for the transport of GMOs pursuant to paragraph 27(d) of the *Gene Technology Act 2000* (the Act).

A list of the Australian/New Zealand standards that are referenced in the conditions is also attached to this document.

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# Conditions for the Transport of GMOs

## Introductory Section

**These guidelines apply unless a written exemption (such as a specific licence condition) is given by the Regulator.**

'Transport' is not defined in the Act and takes its ordinary meaning. Within these guidelines, it is taken to mean 'to carry or convey from one place to another' and includes:

- all movements of a GMO from a certified facility to any location outside the certified facility. For example:
  - ◆ movement between one certified facility and another certified facility;
  - ◆ movement between the certified facility to another area of the building that has not been certified by the Regulator (e.g. to a storage unit); and
  - ◆ movement from a certified facility to a place where the GMO is to be destroyed or disposed of (e.g. to an incinerator).
- all movements between a location specified in a licence (e.g. field trial site) to another location (e.g. from a certified facility, processing plant or other site).

These guidelines do not apply to transport:

- from a place in a certified facility to another place entirely within a certified facility (for example, from one side of a PC2 laboratory to the other); or
- from a place in a location specified in a licence to another place within the same specific location (for example, from one part of a field trial site to another part of the same site).

NOTE: Other relevant packaging and transport regulations may need to be complied with for the transport of GMOs including, where relevant:

- the *International Air Transportation Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations*;
- the *Australia Post Dangerous Goods and Packaging Guide*;
- the *Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road or Rail*; and
- local public health regulations (for the transport of infectious wastes).

**Table 1 – Summary of the parts of the transport guidelines which apply to dealings conducted at the four PC levels, or for DIRs**

		Containment level			
		PC1	PC2 / DIR	PC3	PC4
<b>Type of GMO</b>	<b>Micro-organism</b>	1.1 (page 6) & 1.2 (page 7)	2.1 (page 9) & 2.2 (page 12)	3.1 (page 17)	4.1 (page 21)
	<b>Animal (including arthropod)</b>	1.1 (page 6) & 1.3 (page 8)	2.1 (page 9) & 2.3 (page 14)	3.2 (page 20)	4.1 (page 21)
	<b>Aquatic organism</b>	1.1 (page 6) & 1.3 (page 8)	2.1 (page 9) & 2.4 (page 15)	3.2 (page 20)	4.1 (page 21)
	<b>Plant</b>		2.1 (page 9) & 2.5 (page 16)	3.1 (page 17)	4.1 (page 21)

## Definitions and Acronyms

Unless defined otherwise in these guidelines, words and phrases used in these guidelines have the same meaning as in the Act and the *Gene Technology Regulations 2001* (the Regulations).

Words in the singular include the plural and words in the plural include the singular.

References to any statute or other legislation (whether primary or subordinate) are a reference to a statute or other legislation of the Commonwealth of Australia as amended or replaced from time to time and equivalent provisions, if any, in corresponding State law, unless the contrary intention appears.

Where any word or phrase is given a defined meaning, any other part of speech or other grammatical form in respect of that word has a corresponding meaning.

Where a word in the text is **bolded**, it indicates that the word has been defined (see below).

**aerosol** Particulate matter, solid or liquid, small enough to remain suspended in air.

**dealings or deal with** In relation to a **GMO**, means the following:

- (a) conduct experiments with the **GMO**;
- (b) make, develop, produce or manufacture the **GMO**;
- (c) breed the **GMO**;
- (d) propagate the **GMO**;
- (e) use the **GMO** in the course of manufacture of a thing that is not the **GMO**;
- (f) grow, raise or culture the **GMO**;
- (g) import the **GMO**;
- (h) transport the **GMO**;
- (i) dispose of the **GMO**;

and includes the possession, supply or use of the **GMO** for the purposes of, or in the course of, a **dealing** mentioned in any of the paragraphs (a) to (i).

**decontamination**

A physical or chemical process which removes, kills or renders non-viable the **GMOs** used, but does not necessarily result in sterility. **Decontamination** can be effected by:

- (a) pressure steam sterilisation (autoclaving) or other heat treatment; or
- (b) chemical treatment; or
- (c) incineration; or
- (d) by any other method approved in writing by **the Regulator**

NOTE: Any heat treatment must be performed using a combination of temperature and time that has been validated as effective against the organisms being rendered non-viable.

Chemical disinfectant treatment must be effective against the organisms being rendered non-viable.

Incineration must be performed in a high temperature, high efficiency incineration facility that has been approved by the relevant government authority in the jurisdiction where the incinerator is located.

If filtration is used it must be capable of retaining the smallest viable **GMOs** contained in the facility.

**DIR** Dealing involving Intentional Release.

**DNIR** Dealing Not involving Intentional Release.

**GMO** Genetically Modified Organism.

**GM** Genetically Modified.

**IBC** Institutional Biosafety Committee.

**NLRD** Notifiable Low Risk Dealing.

**micro-organism** An organism too small to be viewed by the unaided eye, including bacteria, fungi, viruses and some multicellular organisms. For the purposes of these guidelines, this definition includes replication defective viral vectors.

**OGTR** Office of the Gene Technology Regulator.

**PC1** Physical Containment Level 1.

**PC2** Physical Containment Level 2.

<b>PC3</b>	Physical Containment Level 3.
<b>PC4</b>	Physical Containment Level 4.
<b>primary container</b>	A container immediately surrounding the <b>GMO</b> .
<b>sealed</b>	Able to contain all viable <b>GMOs</b> or viable plant or aquatic <b>GM</b> reproductive material (including pollen or gametes) being transported, and able to remain closed during standard transport procedures.
<b>secondary container</b>	The container immediately surrounding the <b>primary container</b> .
<b>substantive amount of liquid</b>	That amount of liquid more than that which adheres to the inside of a container (such as a bottle) when its contents have been emptied out.
<b>the Regulations</b>	The Commonwealth <i>Gene Technology Regulations 2001</i> .
<b>the Regulator</b>	The Gene Technology Regulator.
<b>the Act</b>	The Commonwealth <i>Gene Technology Act 2000</i> .
<b>unbreakable</b>	Able to maintain integrity under all reasonably expected conditions of transport such as pressures, forces, impacts, temperatures and moisture.

## Part 1 – Conditions Relating to the Transport of GMOs Involved in Dealings Conducted in a Certified PC1 Facility

### 1.1. General conditions

The transport conditions applying to a dealing to be conducted in a PC1 facility comprise the following general conditions, as well as any specific conditions (Parts 1.2 and 1.3) that apply to the GMO. Where a specific condition conflicts with a general condition, the specific condition prevails.

#### Loss, spill or escape of GMOs during transport

- 1.1.1 In the event of loss or escape of **GMOs**, including failure of the **GMOs** to be delivered to the recipient, reasonable efforts must be implemented immediately to locate and/or contain and either recover the lost **GMOs** or to render the **GMOs** non-viable.
- 1.1.2 Any unintentional release of a **GMO** outside the outermost container during transport (including a spill or leak) must be **decontaminated**.
- 1.1.3 Any loss or unintentional release of a non-exempt **GMO** during transport (including a spill, leak or escape) must be reported to **the Regulator** as soon as reasonably possible.

#### Labelling

- 1.1.4 Except where transport takes place entirely within a building, the outermost container must be labelled to clearly show the name, address and contact details of the person responsible for the **dealings**, so that the person can be contacted should the package be lost, damaged or misdirected.

#### Accounting requirements

- 1.1.5 Except where transport takes place entirely within a building, documented procedures must be in place to ensure that all **GMOs** transported can be accounted for.

NOTE: This condition is intended to ensure that a loss of **GMOs** during transport will be identified, at the latest, upon receipt of the **GMOs**.

#### Decontamination requirements

- 1.1.6 Containers must be **decontaminated** after transport, unless kept in a certified facility.

NOTE: Where **decontamination** is required, all containers that form either the primary or secondary level of containment must be **decontaminated**, including, for example, trolleys or wheeled bins.

## 1.2. GM micro-organisms (including plants or animals containing GM micro-organisms)

Further conditions, in addition to the general conditions (Part 1.1), relating to the transport of GM micro-organisms (including plants or animals containing GM micro-organisms) involved in dealings conducted in a PC1 facility.

### Containment

- 1.2.1 **GM micro-organisms** to be transported, including plants or animals containing **GM micro-organisms**, must be wholly contained inside a **sealed, unbreakable primary container**.

NOTE: The type of containment necessary to prevent the **GM micro-organisms** from escaping will vary depending on the type of organism being transported.

- 1.2.2 Any materials transported with the **GM micro-organisms** (such as soil, anti-desiccation agents or soil substitute in the case of plants, or bedding, materials or feed in the case of animals) must be either retained with the organisms under containment or **decontaminated** after transport has occurred.

### Labelling

- 1.2.3 Animals containing **GM micro-organisms** must be readily identifiable. Large animals must be individually tagged (e.g. by microchip, tattoos, ear tags, ear notches). Small animals must be identified by labelling the cage or container, or individually as above.
- 1.2.4 Plants containing **GM micro-organisms** must be readily identifiable. This may be achieved by labelling plants or containers as appropriate.

## 1.3. GM animals

**Further conditions, in addition to the general conditions (Part 1.1), relating to the transport of GM animals involved in dealings conducted in a PC1 facility.**

NOTE: Animals containing **GMOs** are dealt with under Part 1.2.

### Containment

1.3.1. **GM** animals to be transported must be wholly contained inside a **sealed, unbreakable primary container**.

NOTE: The type of containment necessary to prevent the **GM** animals from escaping will vary depending on the type of animal being transported. For example, in the case of transgenic mice, the **primary container** may be a cage that is closed or taped to enable it to maintain its integrity under all reasonably expected conditions of transport. A horse float may be used as the **primary container** for horses.

### Labelling

1.3.2. **GM** animals must be readily identifiable. Large animals must be individually tagged (e.g. by microchip, tattoos, ear tags, ear notches). Small animals must be identified by labelling the cage or container, or individually as above.

### Segregation and Security

1.3.3. **GM** and non-**GM** animals capable of interbreeding must be kept physically separated from each other unless they form part of the same **dealing**.

1.3.4. Large **GM** animals may be herded or led between two **PC1** Large Grazing Animal Containment Facilities, as long as the animals are supervised and adequately controlled to prevent their escape (e.g. by temporary fencing), and as long as the two facilities are only a short distance apart (e.g. transfer across a road between two certified facilities).

## Part 2 – Conditions Relating to the Transport of GMOs Involved in Dealings Conducted in a Certified PC2 Facility, or Under the Conditions of a DIR Licence

**PC1 dealings** conducted in a **PC2** facility certified by **the Regulator** may be transported according to the conditions relating to the transport of **dealings** conducted in a certified **PC1** facility under Part 1 of these guidelines, as long as:

- procedures are implemented to ensure that **PC1 dealings** are not cross-contaminated or mixed with **GMOs** that are required to be contained in a certified **PC2** facility;
- the above procedures are documented; and
- prior to removal from the facility, the outermost container is free from contamination.

If the above documented procedures to prevent cross-contamination are not in place, then **PC1 dealings** conducted in a **PC2** facility certified by **the Regulator** must be transported according to the following general conditions, as well as any specific conditions (Parts 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5) that apply to the **GMO**, as appropriate.

### 2.1. General conditions

The transport conditions applying to a **GMO** that is required to be contained in a **PC2** facility, or is conducted under the conditions of a **DIR** licence, comprise the following general conditions, as well as any specific conditions (Parts 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5) that apply to the **GMO**, as appropriate. Where a specific condition conflicts with a general condition, the specific condition prevails.

#### Informing individuals of conditions of transport

2.1.1. Persons or organisations intending to transport **GMOs** must ensure that anyone transporting the **GMOs** is aware of any conditions of transport that must be complied with.

#### Loss, spill or escape of GMOs during transport

2.1.2. In the event of loss or escape of **GMOs**, including failure of the **GMOs** to be delivered to the recipient, reasonable efforts must be immediately implemented to locate and/or contain and either recover the lost **GMOs** or render the **GMOs** non-viable.

2.1.3. Any unintentional release of a **GMO** outside the outermost container during transport (including a spill or leak) must be **decontaminated**.

2.1.4. Any loss or unintentional release of a non-exempt **GMO** during transport (including a spill, leak or escape) must be reported to **the Regulator** as soon as reasonably possible.

NOTE: Organisations should take into account the risk associated with the **GMOs** being transported when considering whether the transported material should be accompanied by: instructions on how to **decontaminate** any material in the event of a spill or leak; a sufficient volume of effective disinfectant to **decontaminate** any spill; appropriate protective clothing for persons undertaking the **decontamination** and any other equipment necessary to undertake **decontamination**.

## Labelling

- 2.1.5. Except where transport takes place entirely within a building, the outermost container must be labelled to clearly show the name, address and contact details of the person responsible for the **dealings**, so that the person can be contacted should the package be lost, damaged or misdirected.
- 2.1.6. Except where transport takes place entirely within a building, a biohazard label must be attached to at least the outermost container holding any **GMOs** which fit into the classification of Risk Group 2 or higher, as described in AS/NZS 2243.3:2002 Section 3.2.

## Accounting requirements

- 2.1.7. Except where transport takes place entirely within a building, documented procedures must be in place to ensure that all **GMOs** transported can be accounted for.

NOTE: This condition is intended to ensure that a loss of **GMOs** during transport will be identified, at the latest, upon receipt of the **GMOs**.

## Security arrangements

- 2.1.8. Access to the **GMOs** must be restricted to persons authorised by the licence holder or organisation responsible for the **NLRD**.

NOTE: Access can be restricted by any means that is effective, for example locking the **GMO** container, or by an authorised person(s) accompanying the **GMOs** at all times.

## Decontamination requirements

- 2.1.9. The outermost container must be free of contamination with **GMOs** prior to transport.

NOTE: Where appropriate, visual inspection of the container(s) may be used to confirm whether **decontamination** is necessary (e.g. in the case of **GM** seeds which are easy to see).

- 2.1.10. Containers must be **decontaminated** after transport, unless kept in a certified facility or within a location specified in a DIR licence.

NOTE: Where **decontamination** is required, all containers that form either the primary or secondary level of containment must be **decontaminated**, including, for example, trolleys or wheeled bins.

**Note: Packaging with coolants**

If the material being transported is to be cooled using dry ice, liquid nitrogen or any other coolant that will release a gas, then a mechanism to allow the escape of the gas should be included. Except where transport takes place entirely within a building, any coolant material should be packed outside the **secondary container**. If water ice is used as a coolant then the outer packaging should be constructed so as to prevent any leakage of melted ice. All containers should be able to withstand the temperatures to which they will be subjected.

## **2.2. GM micro-organisms (including plants or animals containing GM micro-organisms)**

Further conditions, in addition to the general conditions (Part 2.1), relating to the transport of GM micro-organisms (including animals, aquatic organisms or plants containing GM micro-organisms) involved in dealings required to be conducted in a PC2 facility, or conducted under the conditions of a DIR licence.

### **Containment**

- 2.2.1. **GM micro-organisms** to be transported, including plants or animals containing **GM micro-organisms**, must be wholly contained inside a **sealed, unbreakable primary container**.
- 2.2.2. The **primary container** must be packed inside a **sealed, unbreakable secondary container**.

NOTE: The type of containment necessary to prevent the **GM micro-organisms** from escaping will vary depending on the type of organism being transported. For example, dry waste that does not contain sharps may be contained in two **sealed** plastic bags that are supported to ensure that the bags will not be pierced by the contents.

**GM micro-organisms** requiring **PC2** containment (including animals or plants containing or hosting **GM micro-organisms** requiring **PC2** containment) may not be transported in single containment without permission from **the Regulator**.

**Exceptions:** mice and other small animals containing **GM micro-organisms** may be single-contained in a sealed cage with HEPA filtered vents.

### **Removal of waste for destruction inside the same building**

- 2.2.3. Liquid waste containing **GMOs**, or waste containing **GMOs** that may give rise to **aerosols** during transport, must be contained in a **sealed, unbreakable primary container** and a **sealed, unbreakable secondary container**.

NOTE: For example, liquid waste or **aerosol**-forming waste may be contained in two plastic bags (where the plastic bags will not be pierced by the contents and where the plastic bags are closed in a way that will prevent leaks and are placed inside, or supported by, an **unbreakable** container), or in a plastic bag and then a leak-proof container.

- 2.2.4. Waste with no **substantive amount of liquid**, and/or waste that will not give rise to **aerosols** containing **GMOs** during transport, must be contained in two **unbreakable** containers, at least one of which must be **sealed**.

NOTE: For example, a **sealed** plastic bag may be used as a **primary container** (where the plastic bag will not be pierced by the contents) in conjunction with a container that is not sealed but is **unbreakable**, e.g. a stainless steel bin.

In the case of waste with no **substantive amount of liquid**, 'sealed' means able to contain the contaminated material e.g. a wheeled bin with a secured lid would be acceptable, where the waste is too large to escape containment while the lid remains closed.

An unsealed, **unbreakable** container may be used as the **primary container** as long as waste does not escape containment while being transported.

- 2.2.5. For transport of non-liquid, non-**aerosol** forming waste to an autoclave which is in the same building as the facility, autoclave bags may be left partially open and placed in a **sealed secondary container** (e.g. a **sealed** wheeled bin).

### Labelling

- 2.2.6. Animals containing **GM micro-organisms** must be readily identifiable. Large animals must be individually tagged (e.g. by microchip, tattoos, ear tags, ear notches). Small animals must be identified by labelling the cage or container, or individually as above.
- 2.2.7. Plants containing **GM micro-organisms** must be readily identifiable. This may be achieved by labelling plants or containers as appropriate.

### Security arrangements

- 2.2.8. In the case of containers that are left for collection in a loading area, or containers left unattended prior to **decontamination**, access to the containers must be restricted to personnel authorised by the licence holder or organisation responsible for the **NLRD**, or the containers must be kept locked until collection for **decontamination**.

### Treatment of material transported with GM micro-organisms

- 2.2.9. Any materials transported with the **GM micro-organisms** (such as soil, anti-desiccation agents or soil substitute in the case of plants, or bedding, materials or feed in the case of animals) must be either retained with the organisms under containment or **decontaminated** after transport has occurred.

## 2.3. GM animals

**Further conditions, in addition to the general conditions (Part 2.1), relating to the transport of GM animals involved in dealings conducted in a PC2 facility, or conducted under the conditions of a DIR licence.**

NOTE: Animals containing **GM micro-organisms** are dealt with under Part 2.2 and **GM aquatic organisms** are dealt with under Part 2.4.

### Containment

2.3.1. **GM animals to be transported must be wholly contained inside a sealed, unbreakable primary container.**

NOTE: The type of containment necessary to prevent the **GM** animals from escaping will vary depending on the type of animal being transported. For example, in the case of transgenic mice, the **primary container** may be a cage that is closed or taped to enable it to maintain its integrity under all reasonably expected conditions of transport.

2.3.2. Excepting **GM *Drosophila***, where transport involves **GM arthropods**, the **primary container** must be packed inside a **sealed, unbreakable secondary container**.

### Labelling

2.3.3. **GM animals must be readily identifiable. Large animals must be individually tagged (e.g. by microchip, tattoos, ear tags, ear notches). Small animals must be identified by labelling the cage or container, or individually as above.**

## 2.4. GM aquatic organisms

Further conditions, in addition to the general conditions (Part 2.1), relating to the transport of GM aquatic organisms involved in dealings conducted in a PC2 facility, or conducted under the conditions of a DIR licence.

NOTE: Aquatic organisms containing GM micro-organisms are dealt with under Part 2.2.

### Containment

2.4.1. GM aquatic organisms to be transported must be wholly contained inside a **sealed, unbreakable primary container**.

NOTE: The type of containment necessary to prevent the GM aquatic organisms from escaping will vary depending on the type of aquatic organism being transported. For example, in the case of GM fish, an appropriate **primary container** may be an **unbreakable** tank with a secure lid or a **sealed** bag inside an **unbreakable** container. In the case of certain crustaceans, such as lobsters, it may be more appropriate to transport the organism in a **sealed** bucket.

2.4.2. The **primary container** must be packed inside a **sealed, unbreakable secondary container**.

### Treatment of containers, water and other materials

2.4.3. Any materials transported with the GM aquatic organisms (such as tank water) must be either retained with the GM aquatic organisms under containment or **decontaminated** after transport has occurred.

## 2.5. GM plants

**Further conditions, in addition to the general conditions (Part 2.1), relating to the transport of GM plants involved in dealings conducted in a PC2 facility, or conducted under the conditions of a DIR licence.**

NOTE: Plants containing or hosting **GM micro-organisms** are dealt with under Part 2.2.

### **Containment - material that is viable or propagative**

2.5.1. **GM plant material** that is viable or propagative (e.g. seed, pollen, vegetative propagules or whole plants) must be wholly contained inside a **sealed, unbreakable primary container**.

NOTE: selfing bags are considered to be an appropriate **primary container** for propagative plant material.

2.5.2. The **primary container** must be packed inside a **sealed, unbreakable secondary container**.

### **Containment - material that is non-propagative**

2.5.3. **GM plant material** that is non-propagative must be transported in a **sealed, unbreakable primary container**.

### **Labelling**

2.5.4. **GM plants** must be readily identifiable. This may be achieved by labelling plants or containers as appropriate.

### **Treatment of material and equipment transported with the GMOs**

2.5.5. Any materials transported with the **GM plant material** (such as soil, anti-desiccation agents or soil substitute) must be either retained with the **GM plant materials** under containment or **decontaminated** after transport has occurred.

2.5.6. Any equipment, including containers used in the transport of **GM plants**, must be **decontaminated** after transport has occurred.

## Part 3 – Conditions Relating to the Transport of GMOs Involved in Dealings Conducted in a Certified PC3 Facility

NOTE: All **dealings** conducted in a **PC3** facility must be transported according to the following conditions.

### 3.1. GM micro-organisms and GM plants (including plants and animals containing GM micro-organisms)

#### Informing individuals of conditions of transport

3.1.1. Transport must be undertaken by persons authorised by the licence holder or organisation responsible for the **NLRD**, who have been trained in the conditions of transport which apply to the **GM** material being transported.

#### Containment

3.1.2. All **GM micro-organisms** to be transported, including plants and animals containing **GM micro-organisms**, must be wholly contained inside a **sealed, unbreakable primary container**.

3.1.3. The **primary container** must be packed inside a **sealed, unbreakable secondary container**.

3.1.4. Either the **primary container** or the **secondary container** must be rigid.

#### Treatment of containers before transport

3.1.5. The outer surface of the **secondary container** must be **decontaminated** immediately prior to exiting the facility.

#### Labelling

3.1.6. Except where transport takes place entirely within a building, the outermost container must be labelled to clearly show the name, address and contact details of the person responsible for the **dealings**, so that the person can be contacted should the package be lost, damaged or misdirected.

3.1.7. Except where transport takes place entirely within a building, a biohazard label must be attached to the outermost container.

3.1.8. If the **secondary container** is to be packed in further outer packaging, then the outer packaging must also be labelled in the same manner as the outermost container.

### **Loss, spill or escape of GMOs during transport**

- 3.1.9. In the event of loss or escape of **GMOs**, including failure of the **GMOs** to be delivered to the recipient, reasonable efforts must be immediately implemented to locate and/or contain and either recover the lost **GMOs** or render the **GMOs** non-viable.
- 3.1.10. Any unintentional release of a **GMO** outside the outermost container during transport (including a spill or leak) must be **decontaminated**.
- 3.1.11. Any loss or unintentional release of a non-exempt **GMO** during transport (including a spill, leak or escape) must be reported to **the Regulator** as soon as reasonably possible.

NOTE: Organisations should take into account the risk associated with the **GMOs** being transported when considering whether the transported material should be accompanied by: instructions on how to **decontaminate** any material in the event of a spill or leak; a sufficient volume of effective disinfectant to **decontaminate** any spill; appropriate protective clothing for persons undertaking the **decontamination** and any other equipment necessary to undertake **decontamination**.

### **Security arrangements**

- 3.1.12. Access to the **GMOs** must be restricted to persons authorised by the licence holder or organisation responsible for the **NLRD**.

NOTE: Access can be restricted by means such as: locking the **GMO** container or by an authorised person(s) accompanying the **GMOs** at all times.

### **Treatment of containers after transport**

- 3.1.13. Following transport of the **GMO**, the **secondary container** and any internal packaging material and the coolant, if applicable, must be **decontaminated**.

### **Accounting requirements**

- 3.1.14. Except where transport takes place entirely within a building, documented procedures must be in place to ensure that all **GMOs** transported can be accounted for.

NOTE: This condition is intended to ensure that a loss of **GMOs** during transport will be identified, at the latest, upon receipt of the **GMOs**.

- 3.1.15. Except for transport entirely within a building or campus, a copy of at least the last three years' records of transport of **GMOs** must be kept. These records must be made available to **the Regulator**, if requested.

**Note: Packaging with coolants**

If the material being transported is to be cooled using dry ice, liquid nitrogen or any other coolant that will release a gas, then a mechanism to allow the escape of the gas should be included. Except where transport takes place entirely within a building, any coolant material should be packed outside the **secondary container**. If water ice is used as a coolant then the outer packaging should be constructed so as to prevent any leakage of melted ice. All containers should be able to withstand the temperatures to which they will be subjected.

### **3.2. GM animals (including arthropods) and GM aquatic organisms**

The transport of **GM** animals and **GM** aquatic organisms that are required to be contained in a **PC3** facility must not take place without prior written approval from **the Regulator**.

## **Part 4 – Conditions Relating to the Transport of GMOs Involved in Dealings Conducted in a Certified PC4 Facility**

### **4.1. All GMOs**

The transport of viable organisms from a **PC4** facility must not take place without prior written approval from **the Regulator**.

## Standards referenced in this document

‘AS’ followed by a number or other identification is a reference to the Australian Standard so numbered or identified.

‘AS/NZS’ followed by a number or other identification is a reference to the Australian/New Zealand Standard so numbered or identified.

AS/NZS 2243.3:2002    Safety in laboratories  
                                    Part 3: Microbiological aspects and containment facilities