



Permit to import conditionally non-prohibited goods

This permit is issued under *Biosecurity Act 2015* Section 179 (1)

Permit: 0004988654

**Valid for: multiple consignments
 between 21 January 2021 and 21 January 2023**

This permit is issued to: Orivet Genetic Pet Care
 Suite 102/163-169 Inkermann Street
 ST KILDA VIC 3182
 Australia

Attention: Mr George Sofronidis

This permit is issued for the import of Biological products (Standard goods).

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| Exporter details: | Various exporters |
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This permit includes the following good(s). Refer to the indicated page for details of the permit conditions:

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| 1. Animal fluids and tissues (excl. viable reproductive material) | |
| End use: | In vitro use or in vivo use in laboratory organisms |
| Country of export: | Various countries |
| Country of origin: | Various countries |
| Permit Conditions: | Animal fluids and tissues (excluding reproductive material) from species, other than those excluded |
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NOTE: Where a good has more than one set of permit conditions please read each set to determine which set of permit conditions applies to a specific consignment.

----- **End of commodity list** -----

This permit is granted subject to the requirement that fees determined under section 592(1) are paid.

Tim Carswell
 Delegate of the Director of Biosecurity

Date: 21 January 2021

Important information about this permit and the import of goods

Note: This permit covers Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment biosecurity requirements. It is your responsibility to ensure all legal requirements relating to the goods described in this import permit are met. While you should rely on your own inquiries, the following information is provided to assist you in meeting your legal obligations in relation to the importation of the goods described in this import permit.

Authority to import

You are authorised to import the goods described in this import permit under the listed conditions.

Compliance with permit conditions and freedom from contamination

All imports may be subject to biosecurity inspection on arrival to determine compliance with the listed permit conditions and freedom from contamination. Imports not in compliance or not appropriately identified or packaged and labelled in accordance with the import conditions they represent may be subject to treatment, export or destruction at the importer's expense, or forfeited to the Commonwealth.

Compliance with other regulatory provisions

Additionally, all foods imported into Australia must comply with the provisions of the *Imported Food Control Act 1992*, and may be inspected and/or analysed against the requirements of the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.

All imports containing or derived from genetically modified material must comply with the *Gene Technology Act 2000*.

It is the importer's responsibility to identify and ensure they have complied with all requirements of any other regulatory organisations and advisory bodies prior to and after importation. Organisations include the Department of Home Affairs, the Department of Health, Therapeutic Goods Administration, Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority, Food Standards Australia New Zealand and any state agencies such as Departments of Agriculture and Health and Environmental Protection authorities. Importers should note that this list is not exhaustive.

Change of import conditions

Import conditions are subject to change at the discretion of the Director of Biosecurity. This permit may be suspended or revoked without notice.

Notification of import

Notification of the import must be provided to the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment for all imported goods other than goods imported as accompanied baggage or goods imported via the mail and not prescribed under *the Customs Act 1901*. Notification must be consistent with the Biosecurity Regulation 2016.

Valid import permit

The importer must hold a valid import permit at the time when the goods are brought or imported into Australian Territory.

The importer must verify that they hold a valid import permit in relation to the consignment by providing positive identification to the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, by either:

- i. Submitting (or providing) the permit for biosecurity clearance.

OR

- ii. Providing any physical, digital or verbal information that allows the permit to be identified at the time of biosecurity clearance.

Provision of required documentation

All required documentation must accompany each consignment. Alternatively, necessary documentation will need to be presented to the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment at the time of clearance. In order to facilitate clearance, airfreight or mail shipments should have all documentation securely attached to the outside of the package, and clearly marked "Attention Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment". Documentation may include the import permit (or import permit number), government certification and invoice.

If the product description on the import permit varies from the identifying documentation provided for clearance, the importer is responsible for providing evidence to the biosecurity officer that the import permit covers the goods in the consignment.

Any documentation provided must comply with the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment's minimum documentation requirements policy.

Permit conditions

It is the importer's responsibility to ensure that the following permit conditions are met in relation to each consignment. Where more than one set of permit conditions is shown for a good please read each set of conditions to determine which applies to a specific consignment.

1. Animal fluids and tissues (excluding reproductive material) from species, other than those excluded

This section contains permit conditions for the following commodity (or commodities):

- | |
|---|
| 1. Animal fluids and tissues (excl. viable reproductive material) |
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1.1. Biosecurity Pathway

a. **Sourcing**

The goods must be animal fluids and tissues only.

The goods must not be reproductive material.

- b. The goods must not be sourced from: avians, bovines, camelids, caprines, cervines, equines, giraffids, ovines, prawns, primates, suids (porcines) or Salmonidae fish.

c. **Animal Health**

The goods must not be sourced from animals with signs of infectious disease at the time of collection.

The goods must not have been deliberately infected with a disease agent other than those listed below.

Antisera may only be raised against:

1. synthetic material, or
2. antigens derived from multicellular organisms, or
3. starter cultures (Appendix 1), or
4. standard laboratory microorganisms (including viruses) list (Appendix 2).

- d. If the above conditions cannot be met, the goods must be treated with ionising radiation to a level that achieves a minimum absorbed dose of 50 kGy before being released to the importer. Irradiation on arrival is mandatory, even if the goods have been treated prior to import.

e. **Packaging**

The goods must be imported in quantities of no greater than:

1. 20mL or 20g for each individually packaged unit, or
2. for urine only, 500mL or 500g for each individually packaged unit.

f. **Post entry/end use conditions**

Approved end uses:

1. *in vitro* laboratory studies, and/or
2. *in vivo* in laboratory organisms. Laboratory organisms are guinea pigs, hamsters, mice, rats, rabbits or microorganisms contained under laboratory or animal house conditions.

These conditions do not permit:

1. culturing or isolating microorganisms and infectious agent.
2. the synthesis of replication-competent microorganisms, infectious agent or homologues.

It is the importers responsibility to ensure that the goods are labelled “*in-vitro or in-vivo use in laboratory organisms only*” on the smallest packaged unit, prior to distribution. The products may be labelled post entry.



Additional written approvals are required prior to direct or indirect use:

1. in non-laboratory organisms e.g. chickens, sheep, cattle.
2. in plants.

For information on how to obtain additional written approvals contact imports@agriculture.gov.au or call 1800 900 090



Where applicable, the importer or end user must comply with:

1. International (e.g. [International Air Transport Association](#)) and domestic requirements concerning the safe handling, transport and labelling of biological material
2. AS/NZS 2243 Safety in Laboratories standards
3. [Office of the Gene Technology Regulator \(OGTR\)](#) requirements
4. The [Security Sensitive Biological Agents \(SSBA\) regulatory scheme](#).

g. **Commercial administrative conditions**

Documents must be provided with each consignment which:

1. identify the consignment (if non-personal) e.g. entry number
2. identify all goods being imported as part of this consignment e.g. invoice or waybill or importer's manifest
3. describe the goods being imported (where not clear).
e.g. 1: Product XRab = Purified protein derived from rabbits
e.g. 2: Product AX = Synthetic antibiotic
e.g. 3: Comte = Cheese.

h. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [Charging guidelines](#).

i. In addition to the conditions for the goods being imported, non-commodity concerns must be assessed including container cleanliness, packaging and destination concerns, and may be subject to inspection and treatment on arrival. Please refer to the Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance BICON case for further information.

Appendix 1: List: Approved starter cultures

List of approved starter cultures

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| <i>Acetobacter</i> spp. | <i>Aspergillus brasiliensis</i> | <i>Aspergillus oryzae</i> |
| <i>Aspergillus niger</i> | <i>Bacillus acidopullulyticus</i> | <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> |
| <i>Bacillus coagulans</i> | <i>Bacillus halodurans</i> | <i>Bacillus licheniformis</i> |
| <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> | Baker's yeast | <i>Bifidobacterium</i> spp. |
| <i>Brevibacterium linens</i> | Brewer's yeast | <i>Candida</i> spp. |
| <i>Chaetomium gracile</i> | <i>Citeromyces</i> spp. | <i>Clavispora</i> spp. |
| <i>Debaryomyces</i> spp. | <i>Dekkera</i> spp. | <i>Enterococcus durans</i> |
| <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> | <i>Enterococcus faecium</i> | <i>Geotrichum candidum</i> |
| <i>Hansenula</i> spp. | <i>Hasegawaea</i> spp. | <i>Humicola insolens</i> |
| <i>Hyphopichia</i> spp. | <i>Issatchenkia</i> spp. | <i>Kluyveromyces</i> spp. |
| Lactic acid bacteria | <i>Lactobacillus</i> spp. | <i>Lactococcus</i> spp. |
| <i>Leuconostoc</i> spp. (<i>Oenococcus</i> spp.) | <i>Monascus</i> spp. | <i>Pediococcus pentosaceus</i> |
| <i>Penicillium camemberti</i> (also known as <i>Penicillium camembertii</i> and <i>Penicillium candidum</i>) | <i>Penicillium funiculosum</i> | <i>Penicillium roqueforti</i> (also known as <i>Penicillium roquefortii</i>) |
| <i>Phaffia</i> spp. | <i>Pichia</i> spp. | <i>Propionibacterium</i> spp. |
| <i>Rhizopus</i> spp. | <i>Saccharomyces</i> spp. | <i>Schizosaccharomyces</i> spp. |
| <i>Schwanniomyces</i> spp. | <i>Staphylococcus carnosus</i> | <i>Staphylococcus xylosus</i> |
| <i>Streptococcus cremoris</i> | <i>Streptococcus diacetilactis</i> | <i>Streptococcus durans</i> |
| <i>Streptococcus faecalis</i> | <i>Streptococcus lactis</i> | <i>Streptococcus salivarius</i> |
| <i>Streptococcus thermophilus</i> | <i>Streptomyces olivaceus</i> | <i>Streptomyces olivochromogenes</i> |
| <i>Streptomyces murinus</i> | <i>Streptomyces mobaraensis</i> (former name <i>Streptoverticillium mobaraensis</i>) | <i>Streptomyces rubiginosus</i> |
| <i>Streptomyces violaceoruber</i> | <i>Talaromyces emersonii</i> (former name <i>Penicillium emersonii</i>) | <i>Torulasporea</i> spp. |
| <i>Torulopsis</i> spp. | <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> | <i>Trichoderma reesei</i> (former name <i>Trichoderma longibrachiatum</i>) |
| <i>Trichoderma viride</i> | Wine culture | Yoghurt/Kefir culture |
| <i>Zygoascus</i> spp. | <i>Zygosaccharomyces</i> spp. | |

Appendix 2: List: Standard laboratory microorganisms and infectious agents

The following list contains microorganism and infectious agent that do not require biosecurity containment. These microorganisms are endemic (occur in Australia) and are commonly imported by laboratories in Australia.

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| <i>Achromobacter</i> spp. | <i>Acidianus</i> spp. | <i>Acidiphilium</i> spp. | <i>Acidithiobacillus</i> spp. |
| <i>Acremonium cellulolyticus</i> | <i>Actinomadura malachitica</i> | <i>Actinomadura viridis</i> | <i>Actinomyces rectiverticillatus</i> |
| <i>Adeno-associated virus</i> | <i>Aeromonas hydrophila</i> | <i>Alcaligenes denitrificans</i> | <i>Alicyclobacillus</i> spp. |
| <i>Ampelomyces quisqualis</i> | <i>Anabaena cylindrica</i> | <i>Anaerobacter polyendosporus</i> | <i>Aneurinibacillus migulanus</i> (formerly <i>Bacillus migulanus</i>) |
| <i>Aquifex</i> spp. | <i>Arthrobacter picolinophilus</i> | <i>Arthrobacter</i> spp. | <i>Aspergillus</i> spp. |
| <i>Azorhizobium caulinodans</i> | <i>Azotobacter</i> spp. | <i>Bacillus aminoglucosidicus</i> | <i>Bacillus atrophaeus</i> (formerly <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> var. <i>niger</i>) |
| <i>Bacillus brevis</i> syn. <i>Brevibacillus brevis</i> | <i>Bacillus cereus</i> excluding Biovar <i>anthracis</i> | <i>Bacillus fluorescens putidus</i> | <i>Bacillus geniculatus</i> |
| <i>Bacillus ginsengihumi</i> | <i>Bacillus licheniformis</i> | <i>Bacillus megaterium</i> (excluding pv. <i>cerealis</i>) | <i>Bacillus mesentericus</i> |
| <i>Bacillus methylotrophicus</i> | <i>Bacillus mojavenensis</i> | <i>Bacillus pasteurii</i> | <i>Bacillus pumilus</i> syn. <i>Bacillus mesentericus</i> , <i>Bacillus aminoglucosidicus</i> |
| <i>Bacillus putidus</i> | <i>Bacillus simplex</i> | <i>Bacillus sphaericus</i> | <i>Bacillus stearothermophilus</i> |
| <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> | <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> | <i>Bacteroides</i> spp. | <i>Bartonella</i> spp. |
| <i>Beauveria bassiana</i> | <i>Bordetella</i> spp. | <i>Botryococcus</i> spp. | <i>Brachyspira</i> spp. |
| <i>Brevibacillus</i> spp. (excluding <i>B. laterosporus</i>) | <i>Burkholderia pseudomallei</i> | <i>Campylobacter</i> spp. | <i>Caulobacter</i> spp. |
| <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> | <i>Chlamydophila pneumonia</i> | <i>Chlorella</i> spp. | <i>Chryseobacterium</i> spp. (excluding <i>C. scophthalmum</i>) |
| <i>Cicinnobolus cesatti</i> | <i>Citrobacter</i> spp. | <i>Clostridium</i> spp. | <i>Comamonas acidovorans</i> |
| <i>Corynebacterium</i> spp. (excluding <i>C. pseudotuberculosis</i>) | <i>Cronobacter</i> spp. | <i>Cryptococcus</i> spp. | <i>Cryptomonas</i> spp. |
| <i>Cryptosporidium</i> spp. | <i>Dehalobacter</i> spp. | <i>Dehalococcoides</i> spp. | <i>Dehalogenimonas</i> spp. |

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| <i>Delftia acidovorans</i> | <i>Desulfobacter</i> spp. | <i>Desulfovibrio</i> spp. | <i>Ensifer adhaerens</i> |
| <i>Ensifer meliloti</i> | <i>Entamoeba</i> spp. | <i>Enterobacter asburiae</i> | <i>Enterobacter</i> spp. |
| <i>Enterococcus</i> spp. | <i>Enterovirus</i> (human origin only, and excluding swine vesicular disease virus and human enterovirus C) | <i>Entomophthora anisopliae</i> | <i>Erwinia tasmaniensis</i> |
| <i>Escherichia</i> spp. | <i>Ferroplasma</i> spp. | <i>Fusarium venenatum</i> | <i>Geobacillus</i> spp. |
| <i>Geobacter</i> spp. | <i>Giardia</i> spp. | <i>Gigaspora margarita</i> | <i>Gliocadium catenatum</i> |
| <i>Haemophilus</i> spp. | Human Adenovirus Types 1-51 | Human coxsackieviruses 1-24 | Human echovirus 1-33 |
| Human hepatitis virus A, B, C, D, E, G & TTV | Human Herpes virus 1-8 (includes Herpes simplex virus 1 and 2, Varicella zoster, Epstein-Barr virus and Cytomegalovirus) | Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) | Human noroviruses |
| Human papilloma virus | Human respiratory syncytial virus | Human rhinovirus | <i>Isochrysis galbana</i> |
| <i>Klebsiella</i> spp. | <i>Legionella</i> spp. | <i>Leptospira copenhageni</i> (<i>Leptospira interrogans</i> serovar Copenhageni) | <i>Leptospira grippotyphosa</i> (<i>Leptospira interrogans</i> serovar Grippotyphosa) |
| <i>Leptospira hardjobovis</i> (<i>Leptospira borgpetersenii</i> serovar hardjo-bovis) | <i>Leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae</i> (<i>Leptospira interrogans</i> serovar Icterohaemorrhagiae) | <i>Leptospira pomona</i> (<i>Leptospira interrogans</i> serovar Pomona) | <i>Leptospirillum</i> spp. |
| <i>Listeria</i> spp. | <i>Magnetospirillum</i> spp. (formerly <i>Aquaspirillum</i> spp.) | <i>Metapneumovirus</i> (human) | <i>Metarhizium acridum</i> |
| <i>Metarhizium anisopliae</i> var. <i>anisopliae</i> | <i>Methanococcus</i> spp. | <i>Microtetraspora viridis</i> | <i>Moraxella</i> spp. (includes subgen. <i>Branhamella</i> and subgen. <i>Moraxella</i>) (excluding <i>M. anatipestifer</i>) |
| <i>Morganella</i> spp. | Murine cytomegalovirus (MCMV) | Murine leukaemia virus | <i>Mycobacterium</i> spp. (excluding <i>M. bovis</i> and <i>M. caprae</i>) |
| <i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i> | <i>Nannochloropsis</i> spp. | <i>Neisseria</i> spp. | <i>Nippostrongylus brasiliensis</i> |
| <i>Nocardia calcaria</i> | <i>Ochrobactrum anthropi</i> | <i>Paenarthrobacter</i> spp. | <i>Paenibacillus alvei</i> |
| <i>Paenibacillus brasiliensis</i> | Parainfluenza virus (human) | <i>Pediococcus</i> spp. | <i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i> |

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| <i>Penicillium oxalicum</i> | <i>Penicillium velutinum</i> | <i>Pleomorphomonas oryzae</i> | <i>Porphyromonas</i> spp. |
| <i>Pristionchus americanus</i> | <i>Pristionchus maupasi</i> | <i>Pristionchus pacificus</i> | <i>Proteus</i> spp. |
| <i>Providencia</i> spp. | <i>Pseudomonas acidovorans</i> | <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> | <i>Pseudomonas antarctica</i> |
| <i>Pseudomonas citronellolis</i> | <i>Pseudomonas convexa</i> | <i>Pseudomonas eisenbergii</i> | <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> (excluding biovar II) |
| <i>Pseudomonas geniculata</i> | <i>Pseudomonas incognita</i> | <i>Pseudomonas montellii</i> | <i>Pseudomonas ovalis</i> |
| <i>Pseudomonas putida</i> | <i>Pseudomonas rugosa</i> | <i>Pseudomonas striata</i> | <i>Rhabditis myriophila</i> |
| <i>Rhizobium meliloti</i> | <i>Rhodobacter</i> spp. | <i>Rhodococcus</i> spp. | <i>Roseomonas</i> spp. |
| <i>Rubella virus</i> | <i>Rubrivivax</i> spp. | <i>Saccharopolyspora spinosa</i> | <i>Saccharopolyspora</i> spp. |
| <i>Salmonella Adelaide</i> (<i>Salmonella enterica</i> subsp. <i>enterica</i> serovar <i>Adelaide</i>) | <i>Salmonella Agona</i> (<i>Salmonella enterica</i> subsp. <i>enterica</i> serovar <i>Agona</i>) | <i>Salmonella Derby</i> (<i>Salmonella enterica</i> subsp. <i>enterica</i> serovar <i>Derby</i>) | <i>Salmonella Salford</i> (<i>Salmonella enterica</i> subsp. <i>enterica</i> serovar <i>Salford</i>) |
| <i>Salmonella Senftenburg</i> (<i>Salmonella enterica</i> subsp. <i>enterica</i> serovar <i>Senftenberg</i>) | <i>Scutellospora dipurpurescens</i> | <i>Serratia</i> spp. | <i>Shewanella</i> spp. (excluding <i>Shewanella marisflavi</i>) |
| <i>Shigella</i> spp. | <i>Sindbis virus</i> | <i>Sinorhizobium adhaerens</i> | <i>Sinorhizobium meliloti</i> |
| <i>Sporosarcina pasteurii</i> | <i>Staphylococcus</i> spp. | <i>Stenotrophomonas</i> spp. | <i>Streptococcus</i> spp. |
| <i>Streptomyces rectiverticillatus</i> | <i>Streptoverticillium rectiverticillatum</i> | <i>Suillus granulatus</i> | <i>Sulfobacillus</i> spp. |
| <i>Sulfolobus</i> spp. | <i>Sulfurisphaera</i> spp. | <i>Tetrahymena</i> spp. | <i>Thermus</i> spp. |
| <i>Thiobacillus</i> spp. | <i>Toxoplasma</i> spp. | <i>Tritirachium shiotae</i> | <i>Tritirachium shiotae</i> |
| <i>Vaccinia virus</i> (cow pox) | <i>Vibrio alginolyticus</i> | <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> (excluding serotype 01 and serotype 0139) | <i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i> (excluding VPAHPND strains with plasmid coding for Pir toxin homologues) |
| <i>Vibrio vulnificus</i> (excluding biovar II) | <i>Wolinella succinogens</i> | <i>Xanthobacter</i> spp. | <i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i> |

----- End of permit conditions -----