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## Schedule 1A—Techniques that are not gene technology

(regulation 4)

| Item | Description of technique   |
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| 1    | Somatic cell nuclear transfer, if the transfer does not involve genetically modified material.   |
| 2    | Electromagnetic radiation-induced mutagenesis.   |
| 3    | Particle radiation-induced mutagenesis.  |
| 4    | Chemical-induced mutagenesis.  |
| 5    | Fusion of animal cells, or human cells, if the fused cells are unable to form a viable whole animal or human.  |
| 6    | Protoplast fusion, including fusion of plant protoplasts.  |
| 7    | Embryo rescue.   |
| 8    | <i>In vitro</i> fertilisation.   |
| 9    | Zygote implantation.   |
| 10   | A natural process, if the process does not involve genetically modified material.<br>Examples:           Examples of natural processes include conjugation, transduction, transformation and transposon mutagenesis.   |
| 11   | Introduction of RNA into an organism, if:<br>(a) the RNA cannot be translated into a polypeptide; and<br>(b) the introduction of the RNA cannot result in an alteration of the organism's genome sequence; and<br>(c) the introduction of the RNA cannot give rise to an infectious agent. |

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## Schedule 1—Organisms that are not genetically modified organisms

(regulation 5)

| Item | Description of organism  |
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| 2    | A whole animal, or a human being, modified by the introduction of naked recombinant nucleic acid (such as a DNA vaccine) into its somatic cells, if the introduced nucleic acid is incapable of giving rise to infectious agents.  |
| 3    | Naked plasmid DNA that is incapable of giving rise to infectious agents when introduced into a host cell.  |
| 4    | An organism modified by repair of single-strand or double-strand breaks of genomic DNA induced by a site-directed nuclease, if a nucleic acid template was not added to guide homology-directed repair.  |
| 6    | An organism that results from an exchange of DNA if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the donor species is also the host species; and</li> <li>(b) the vector DNA does not contain any heterologous DNA.</li> </ul>  |
| 7    | An organism that results from an exchange of DNA between the donor species and the host species if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) such exchange can occur by naturally occurring processes; and</li> <li>(b) the donor species and the host species are micro-organisms that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) satisfy the criteria in AS/NZS 2243.3:2010 for classification as Risk Group 1; and</li> <li>(ii) are known to exchange nucleic acid by a natural physiological process; and</li> </ul> </li> <li>(c) the vector used in the exchange does not contain heterologous DNA from any organism other than an organism that is involved in the exchange.</li> </ul> |
| 8    | An organism that is descended from a genetically modified organism (the <b>initial organism</b> ), if none of the traits it has inherited from the initial organism are traits that occurred in the initial organism because of gene technology.   |
| 9    | An organism that has inherited particular traits from an organism (the <b>initial organism</b> ), being traits that occurred in the initial organism because of gene technology, if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the initial organism was not a genetically modified organism (because of the application of regulation 5); or</li> <li>(b) all such inherited traits are traits that occurred in the initial organism as a result of a modification described in an item in this Schedule.</li> </ul>  |
| 10   | An organism that was modified by gene technology but in which the modification, and any traits that occurred because of gene technology, are no longer present.  |
| 11   | <i>Agrobacterium radiobacter</i> strain K1026.   |
| 12   | <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> strain PMP1.  |