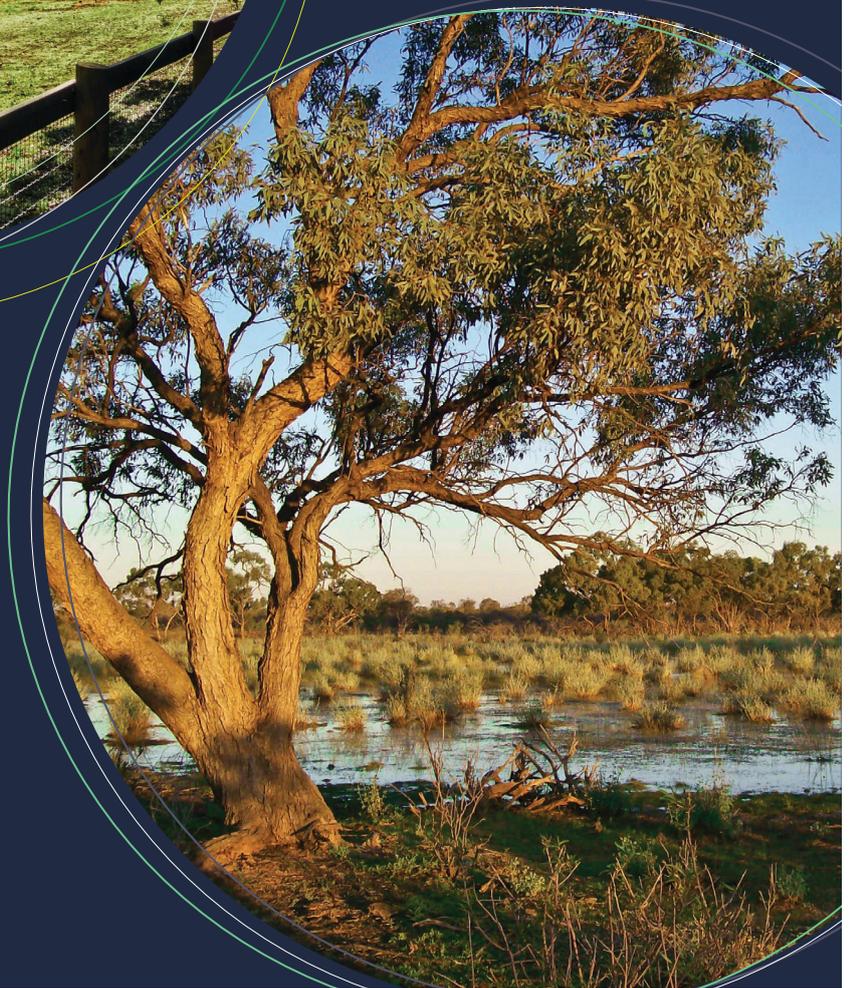
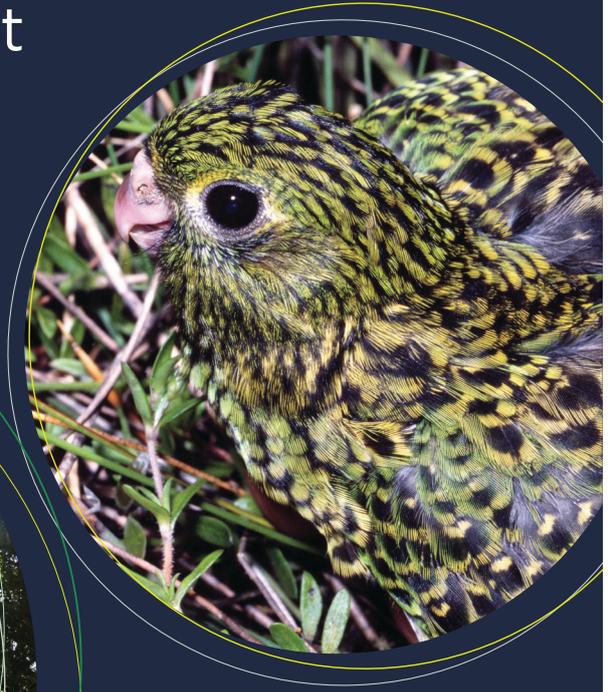




Department of  
Primary Industries

# Weeds and the Biosecurity Act

A handbook for local councils and councillors in NSW



Beautiful, right?  
Let's keep it that way.

No Space for  
**Weeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeds**

Published by the NSW Department of Primary Industries, an office within the Department of Regional New South Wales.

More information: Invasive Species Biosecurity [www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/weeds](http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/weeds)  
Email: [weed.resource@dpi.nsw.gov.au](mailto:weed.resource@dpi.nsw.gov.au)

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# Contents

1 - Local government and weeds management	4
2 - The Biosecurity Act and local government	6
3 - The role of authorised officers	11
4 - Training	13
5 - Other stakeholders in NSW weeds management	15
6 - Additional information	18



# 1 – Local government and weeds management

## 1.1 Why does local government have a responsibility for weeds?

Local government delivers services for communities across New South Wales (NSW). These are grouped broadly into five core functions and services: protecting the local environment, providing and maintaining infrastructure, safeguarding public health, supporting community development and planning for sustainable development (*Councillor Handbook*, Office of Local Government, 2021).

Managing weeds is part of providing these five core services. Different weeds create different problems in different parts of NSW, and councils are best placed to make or inform decisions about the weeds management priorities for their local communities. Responsive weeds management is a strategic, ongoing component of local government work.

NSW local government has had a legal responsibility for managing weeds across their lands for more than 100 years. Weeds management has been legislated under a number of Acts in that time, including the *Local Government Extension Act 1906*, the *Local Government Act 1919* and the *Noxious Weeds Act 1993*. Weeds management is now legislated under the *Biosecurity Act 2015* (the Act) and *Biosecurity Regulation 2017* (the Regulation) – see *Section 2*.

The Act maintains local councils as the local control authority for weeds within their area of operation – see *Section 3*. This provides continuity in weeds management, while other key stakeholders support local government initiatives to manage weeds – see *Section 5*

As local control authorities for weeds, local governments:

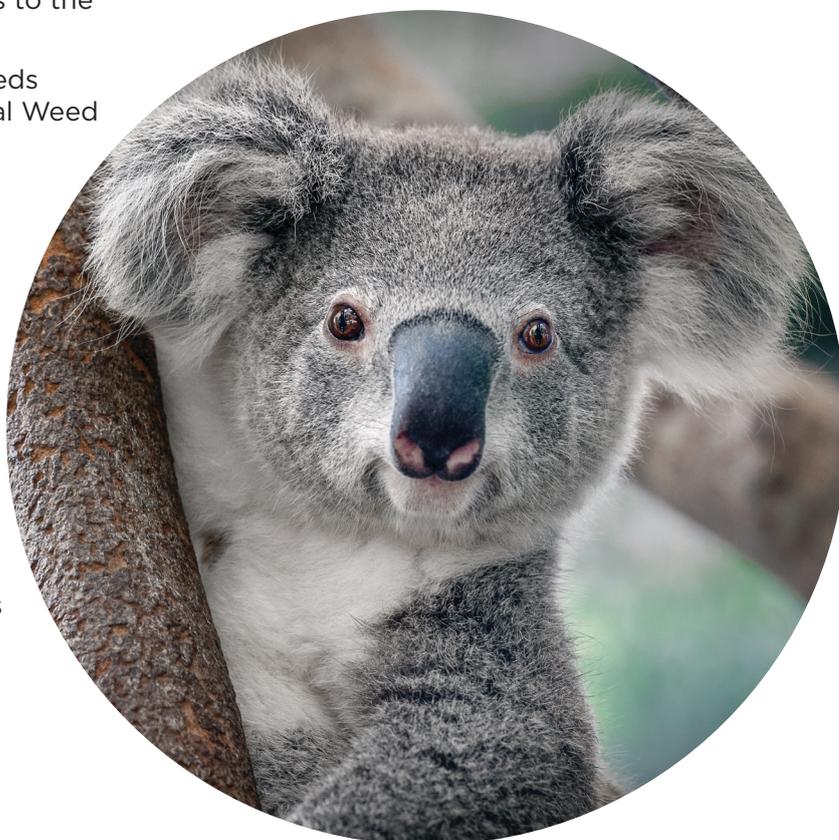
- appoint and support staff as authorised officers under the Act - see *Section 4*
- inspect lands for high-risk weeds and seek compliance with the Act from owners/occupiers
- educate their communities about weeds risk and best practice weeds management
- control high-risk weeds
- submit weeds management records to the NSW government
- participate in regional strategic weeds management through their Regional Weed Committee.

## 1.2 What is biosecurity?

“Biosecurity” means protecting the economy, environment, and community from the negative impacts of pests and diseases, weeds and contaminants.

Weeds biosecurity includes:

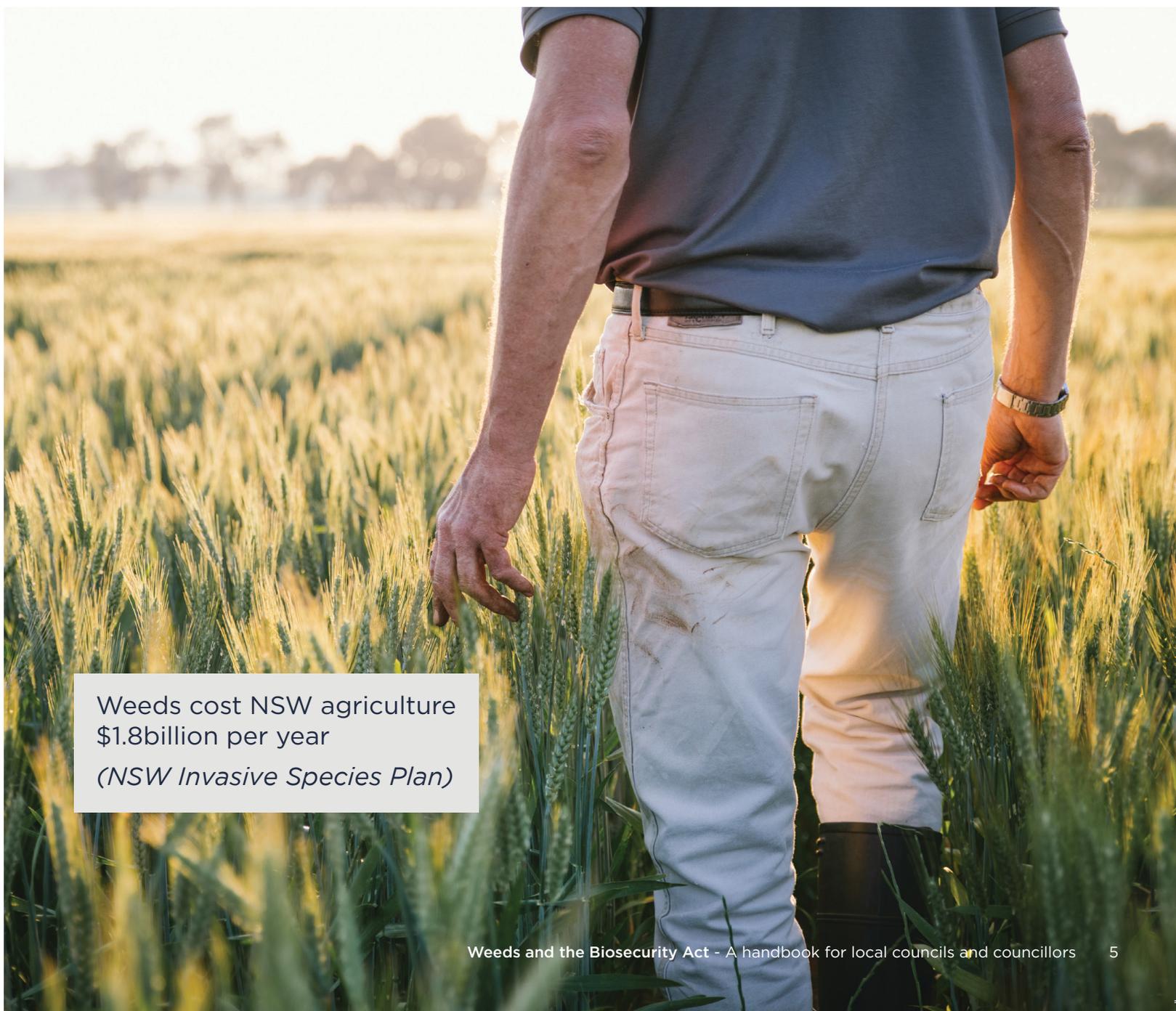
- preventing the entry of new weeds
- finding, containing and eradicating emerging weeds
- minimising the impacts from weeds that cannot be eradicated.



### 1.3 Why are weeds identified as biosecurity risks?

Weeds harm our economy, environment and community because they:

- reduce the quantity and quality of agricultural, horticultural and forestry products
- outcompete and displace native plants and animals
- clog waterways which prevents boating and water sports, increase the risk of drowning and ruin fishing spots
- harbour pests and diseases
- increase bushfire intensity
- restrict animal access to water sources and shade
- lower the natural beauty and monetary value of the land
- cause injury, allergies, poisoning, and respiratory problems for humans and animals
- impact the mental health of landholders who are affected by weeds
- threaten natural and cultural heritage sites.



Weeds cost NSW agriculture  
\$1.8billion per year  
(*NSW Invasive Species Plan*)

## 2 - The Biosecurity Act and local government

### 2.1 Key concepts

In NSW, all biosecurity risks including weeds are managed under the *Biosecurity Act 2015* (the Act). The Act came into effect on 1 July 2017 and is supported by the Biosecurity Regulation 2017.

The Act supports a national approach to biosecurity and gives effect to intergovernmental biosecurity agreements. It is underpinned by the concepts of shared responsibility and risk-based decision making.

#### 2.1.1 Shared responsibility

The vision of shared responsibility is: “Government, industry and the people of NSW working together to protect the economy, environment and community from the negative impacts of animal and plant pests, diseases and weeds for the benefit of the people of NSW” (NSW Biosecurity Strategy).

To ensure responsibility is shared across government, community and industry, the Act applies equally to all people and all land in NSW. The Act also applies to all plants in NSW, which are regulated through the general biosecurity duty. All people who deal with plants through their commercial, professional, volunteer, recreational or lifestyle activities have a duty to be aware of the impacts the plants they deal with might have. These people must take action to remove or reduce the likelihood of those impacts occurring.

#### 2.1.2 Risk-based decision making and priority weeds

Weeds are regulated under the Act according to the risk they pose to the environment, community and economy. Weeds that create the highest level of risk are called priority weeds. Management action, investment and compliance effort should be directed toward priority weeds.



The general biosecurity duty:

Any person who deals with biosecurity matter... who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed... has a biosecurity duty to ensure that...the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised.

**State priority weeds** pose a high risk to the entire state of NSW. Specific legal requirements apply to state priority weeds. They are regulated through:

- Prohibited Matter
- Control Orders
- Biosecurity Zones
- Mandatory Measures

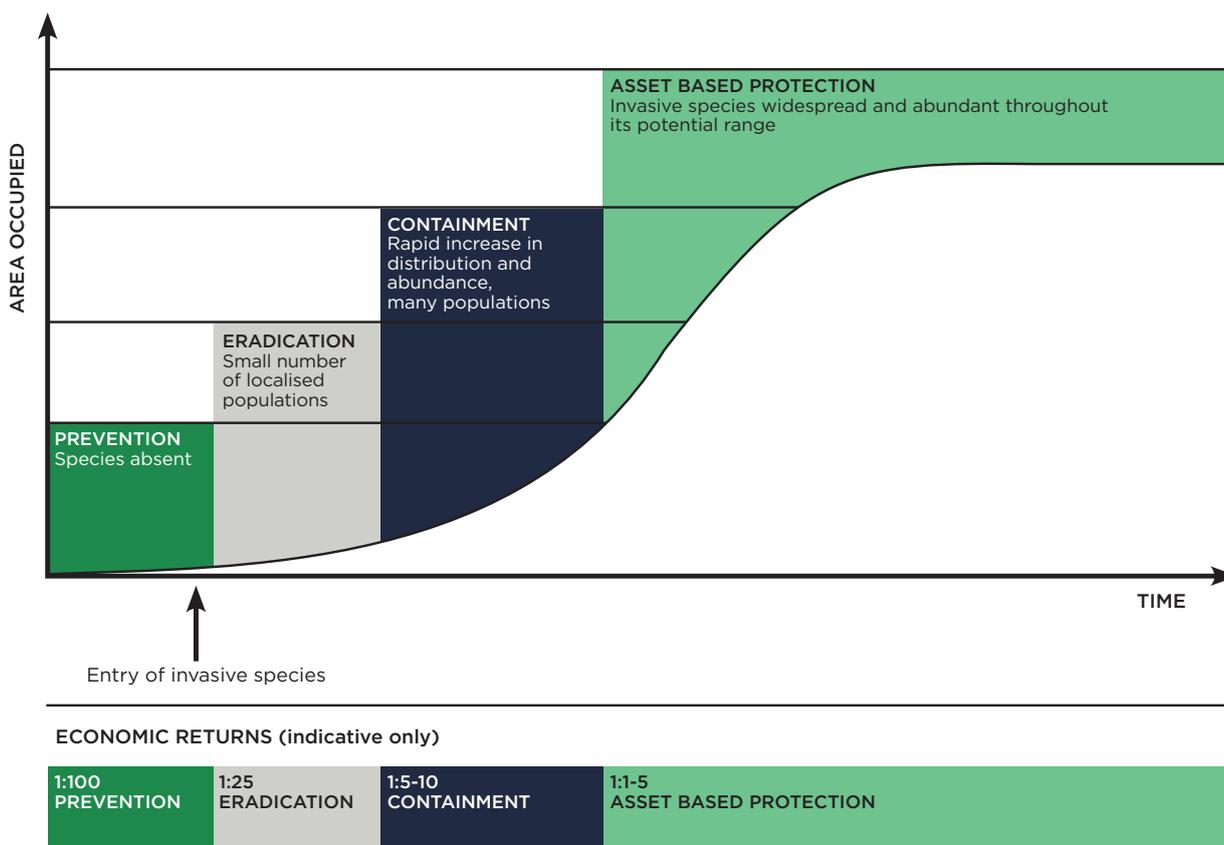
**Regional priority weeds** pose a high risk to particular regions of NSW. Regional priority weeds and the management outcomes that land managers must achieve for those weeds are determined by Regional Weed Committees. The Committees have local government representation - see *Section 5.5*.

State and regional priority weeds are listed in Regional Strategic Weed Management Plans and in NSW WeedWise. Local councils within a region may prioritise other weeds for management. The NSW Weed Risk Management system is a decision-support tool that can help to determine which weeds are the most important to their local communities.

Risk-based decision-making and weed prioritisation ensure that the weeds management response is:

- reasonably practicable
- matched to the degree of risk posed
- flexible and non-prescriptive

It is guided by the principle that managing new weeds earlier rather than later is the most efficient and cost-effective way to protect local communities, environments and industries from the impacts of weeds in the long-term - see Figure 1.



**Figure 1:** Generalised invasion curve showing actions appropriate to each stage and indicative economic return on investment.

## 2.2 Councils as the local control authorities for weeds

Councils are the local control authorities for weeds under the Act unless that function has been conferred upon a county council or other joint organisation (as defined by the Local Government Act 1993). Local control authorities are responsible for implementing and enforcing compliance with the Biosecurity Act on *all* lands within their areas of operation.

## 2.2.1 Local control authority functions

Local control authorities have the following weed control functions (*section 371*):

- prevent, eliminate, minimise and manage the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by weeds on their lands
- develop, implement, coordinate and review weed control programs
- inspect land in connection with their functions under the Act
- keep records about the exercise of their functions under the Act
- report to the Secretary about the exercise of their functions under the Act.

As the local control authority for weeds under the *Biosecurity Act 2015*, it is the elected council that is ultimately responsible for delivery of these weed control functions.

## 2.2.2 Appointment of authorised officers

For a local control authority to deliver its weed control functions effectively, they must appoint an authorised officer/s under section 372 of the Act.

Only authorised officers can lawfully exercise powers under Part 8 of the Act, including:

- enter all premises
- gather information and evidence
- examine and inspect items
- take, remove and destroy items
- carry out treatment measures
- isolate, confine or detain items.

The role of authorised officers is detailed in *Section 3*.

Under the Act, local control authorities may delegate their functions to their employees. Any employee (such as the General Manager) who appoints authorised officers on behalf of a local control authority must have delegation from the local control authority. There must be a record (captured in writing) of delegating to this person before they can appoint authorised officers. The record can take the form of council meeting minutes or an official document. Alternatively, NSW DPI have developed a delegation template for local control authorities to use.



The Instruments of Appointment and Delegation templates to be used by local control authorities to appoint authorised officers are available on the Weeds Extranet at:

<https://extranet.dpi.nsw.gov.au>

The Weeds Extranet facilitates information and resource sharing for weeds professionals. It is managed by the NSW Department of Primary Industries.

## 2.2.3 Local control authority weeds management programs

Local control authority weeds management programs should:

- have documented policies and procedures in place for inspections, surveillance and enforcement
- inspect and monitor public and private lands strategically and proactively to manage weed risk
- consult and develop partnerships with communities, industries and land managers so that all stakeholders engage in best practice weeds management

- support all staff that influence weed management to acquire and develop skills so that they are suitably trained and authorised to deliver their tasks and statutory functions effectively
- apply the Act systematically in an objective, repeatable manner using a risk-based methodology
- use enforcement fairly, equitably and in a manner appropriate to any identified risks
- collect, evaluate and record information about weeds management in a consistent and repeatable manner
- regularly report weeds management activity at organisational, regional and state scales to the required standard and format
- allocate resources according to risk.

These and other service delivery requirements are identified in the *Standard for Weed Management Capacity in NSW*. The Standard outlines the corporate, policy, procedural and managerial components that local control authorities should have in place to deliver their weed management functions.

The Standard for Weed Management Capacity in NSW is available online at:  
<https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds/local-government-responsibility-for-weeds>

The NSW Department of Primary Industries will audit local control authorities against the Standard. If the Department finds that there are gaps in a local control authority program, Department staff will provide support and guidance for the local control authority to reach the standard over a period of time. If this doesn't happen then the local control authority may be referred to the Secretary of the Department. The Secretary may direct the local control authority to exercise their statutory functions or the matter may be escalated further.

### 2.2.4 Funding for local control authorities

The NSW Weeds Action Program is a NSW Government initiative to purchase strategic and coordinated action for weeds biosecurity. The Government invests in activities such as regulatory inspections of high risk sites and pathways, compliance and enforcement action, and the delivery of training and extension to land managers. The procurement of these services from local control authorities enables the prevention, early detection, rapid eradication and containment of incursions of state and regional priority weeds.

Local control authorities are encouraged to participate in a regional Weeds Action Program because it strengthens weed biosecurity at the regional and cross-regional scale. Local control authorities must resource delivery of their statutory weed control functions regardless of whether they receive funding through their regional Weeds Action Program.

### 2.3 Councils as public land managers

Councils are responsible for knowing whether they have weeds on their lands that create a biosecurity risk. They must take action to prevent, eliminate or minimise those risks.

Councils may implement additional ratepayer-funded programs that target common and widespread weeds (e.g. in public reserves and waterways and on roadsides and playing fields). Management of these weeds may not be regulated under the Act if the weeds do not create a biosecurity risk but necessary to meet community needs and expectations or to meet the requirements of other legislation.

As both public land managers and as the local control authority for weeds in their areas of operation, councils have significant statutory responsibilities under the *NSW Biosecurity Act 2015*. "Failure to comply with State and Commonwealth Law and regulations" is capable of having a major impact on councils (NSW Audit Office Risk Management Framework).

Council responsibilities under the *NSW Biosecurity Act 2015* should be addressed in each council's risk register.



### 3 - The role of authorised officers

Staff appointed by their local control authority as authorised officers under the Act must be able to:

- interpret and administer legislation, standards, policies and procedures
- schedule and conduct routine property and site inspections strategically according to risk
- correctly identify weeds
- assess weed risk by applying the NSW Weed Risk Management system
- plan and undertake investigations
- gather, manage and give evidence
- apply statutory tools and take appropriate regulatory enforcement action for breaches of the Biosecurity Act and Regulation
- seek co-operation of landowners in the control of weeds
- manage conflict to achieve successful outcomes
- communicate effectively to ensure people understand their legal responsibilities, the risk posed by weeds and effective methods to mitigate the risk posed by weeds
- plan, implement and monitor weed control activities
- maintain accurate qualitative and quantitative records
- record and submit weeds management data to the NSW Biosecurity Information System each month as per the NSW Weeds Metadata Standard.

Authorised officers may also be responsible for:

- participating in rapid response cross-regional and cross-border exercises to effectively manage weed risk
- conducting weed control activities including chemical application
- participating and representing their organisation in regional weed committees
- contributing to the development of local and regional strategic weed management plans and strategies
- developing policies and procedures to manage weed risk
- developing weed education resources
- planning and delivering weeds awareness and community education events
- coordinating and delivering training
- organising and reviewing the performance of vegetation control contractors
- planning and monitoring the weeds management budget and external grant budgets
- preparing and submitting grant applications
- managing projects.

Due to the nature of the skills that authorised officers require, local control authorities typically appoint staff employed in the following roles as authorised officers:

- Biosecurity/pest officers.
- Natural resource/environmental officers.
- Compliance officers.

Other weeds professionals within council may perform some of the weeds management tasks listed above without being appointed as authorised officers appointed under the Act. They may not exercise the powers in Part 8 of the Act if they are not appointed as authorised officers under the Act.





## 4 – Training

Authorised officers are the face of the council in a range of public and professional forums. They have diverse and often difficult roles (see Section 3) and should be suitably trained to deliver their tasks effectively and meet any associated challenges. Training improves the capability of the local government workforce to meet the changing demands of the modern biosecurity environment.



Accredited and non-accredited training courses are available for weeds biosecurity officers. Accredited training is linked to nationally recognised qualifications under the Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF). These courses are associated with a competency unit and code. Non-accredited training can provide specialised content that does not lead to a formal qualification. Both modes of training are needed to develop skills and awareness that assist weeds biosecurity officers to implement effective weed management programs.

NSW Department of Primary Industries staff facilitate the development and delivery of this training through the Weeds Training Program. The NSW DPI Weeds Training Program has dedicated staff available to assist local control authorities achieve their staff training needs.

### 4.1 The NSW DPI Weeds Training Program

The Program provides three areas of training:

#### 4.1a Weeds Biosecurity Officer Induction

To help recently employed weeds biosecurity officers settle into their new role, a one day face-to-face workshop introduces key documents, systems and processes to assist officers to undertake their functions and to develop relevant training pathways. In addition to this, support networks are developed among peers, DPI and LLS to strengthen understanding of how their work at the local council level contributes to the wider management of weeds in NSW.

#### 4.1b NSW Biosecurity Legislation training for authorised officers

Before weeds biosecurity officers in local control authorities can be appointed as authorised officers under the Act, they must complete the 11 introductory biosecurity legislation modules available through the online Emergency Management learning and development program known as EMtrain.

All local council staff are welcome to complete introductory biosecurity legislation modules available online through EMtrain at:

[www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/emergencies/emergency/management/training](http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/emergencies/emergency/management/training)

Modules 1-10 summarise the key elements of the Act and Module 11 is specific about application of the Act to weed management scenarios.

After the 11 modules are completed, authorised officers can participate in whole day workshops that take a more in depth look at some of the module content. The Phase 1 Introduction Workshop consolidates the learning of the on-line course and provides an opportunity to work through practical applications of the Act. The Phase 2 Management Tools Workshop teaches participants when and how to apply biosecurity undertakings, biosecurity directions and biosecurity permits in compliance, investigation, and enforcement scenarios. Information and registration details for these courses can also be accessed through EMtrain.

#### 4.1c Skills Training for Weeds Biosecurity Officers

The NSW DPI Weeds Training Program and Tocal College provide additional short courses, often tailored for weeds professionals to support, develop and reinforce skills such as weed identification, weed control, machinery hygiene and working with people. The range of short courses delivered regionally throughout NSW can be found on the NSW Department of Primary Industries Weeds Extranet.

## 4.2 Further training to assist application of regulatory powers

It is recommended that authorised officers also complete:

- Compliance and Regulatory training for Biosecurity Officers authorised under the Biosecurity Act 2015 including units that form part of the Certificate IV in Government Investigations. (3 and 5-day courses are available. Contact [invasives.training@dpi.nsw.gov.au](mailto:invasives.training@dpi.nsw.gov.au)).
- Training on how to correctly issue Penalty Infringement Notices under the Self Enforcement Infringement Notice Scheme. No fee applies. Contact: [BusinessPartners@revenue.nsw.gov.au](mailto:BusinessPartners@revenue.nsw.gov.au)

## 4.3 Qualifications for Weeds Biosecurity Officers

### 4.3a Weed Biosecurity Essentials Industry Certificate

Officers that complete the eleven EMtrain modules along with several short courses can earn the Weed Biosecurity Essentials Industry Certificate. This is a part qualification that connects accredited and non-accredited training to promote an industry benchmark of core skills for Weeds Biosecurity Officers in NSW. From here, a pathway to formal qualification may be the next step.

### 4.3b Nationally recognised qualifications

Experienced officers can pursue formal accreditation by consolidating their training and existing skills through Recognition of Prior learning (RPL).

National qualifications that can be achieved through RPL pathways relevant to the weed management industry include:

- Certificate III in Conservation and Ecosystem Management (weed management specialisation).
- Certificate IV in Conservation and Ecosystem Management.
- Diploma of Conservation and Ecosystem Management.



## 5 - Other stakeholders in NSW weeds management

A number of key stakeholders support local government efforts to manage weeds. The relationship between them is shown in Figure 2.

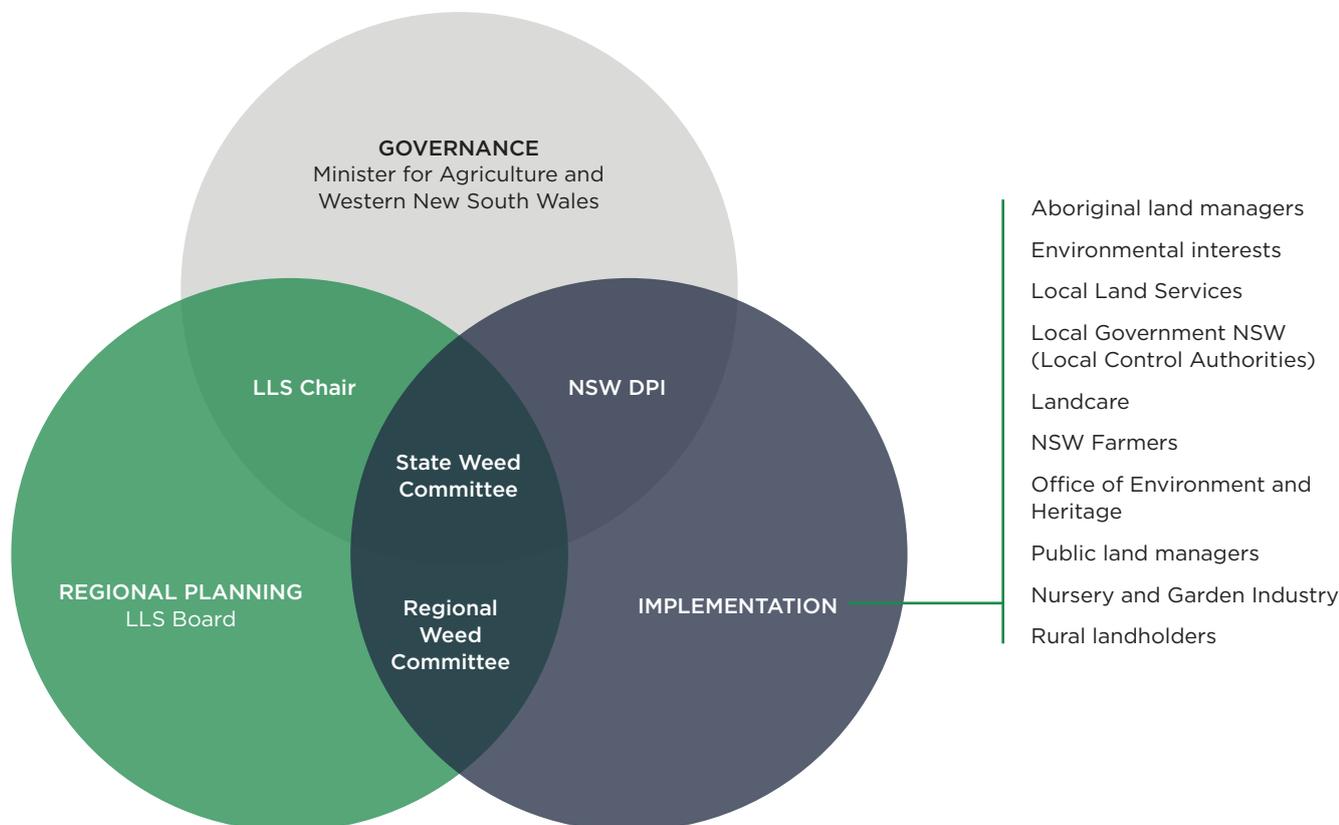


Figure 2: The relationship between weed management stakeholders in NSW

### 5.1 The Minister

The Minister for Agriculture and Western NSW is responsible for:

- administration of the *Biosecurity Act 2015*
- determinations of state priority weeds
- annual allocation of NSW Weeds Action Program funding.

### 5.2 State Weed Committee

The State Weed Committee is accountable for:

- advising on regional and state weed management policy and strategy
- overseeing the implementation of the weeds component of the NSW Invasive Species Plan
- overseeing the implementation of, and reporting on, the NSW Government endorsed recommendations from the NSW Weed Review
- undertaking transparent, evidence-based evaluations of weed declarations
- developing and communicating service delivery standards for NSW weeds management
- establishing priorities and evaluating performance of the Weed Action Program
- commissioning audits of DPI, LLS and local control authorities weed functions where appropriate
- commissioning audits of Weed Action Program lead organisations where appropriate
- providing a forum for information from Regional Weeds Committees
- evaluating the performance of Regional Weeds Committees

- promoting best practice in strategy development and planning for weed control
- undertaking timely communication with member organisations, and
- developing a 3 year action plan to guide the Committee.

The organisations that are invited to nominate representatives on the Committee include:

- NSW Department of Primary Industries
- National Parks and Wildlife Service
- Nursery and Garden Industry NSW & ACT
- Local Government NSW
- NSW Weeds Officers Association
- NSW Farmers Association
- Local Land Services
- Nature Conservation Council of NSW
- NSW Crown Lands

The Minister may appoint representatives from other organisations from time to time. Committee members are expected to inform their organisations about developments and issues concerning weeds and to publicise weed issues.

### 5.3 NSW Department of Primary Industries

NSW Department of Primary Industries supports weeds management in NSW by:

- managing updates and amendments to the *Biosecurity Act 2015*
- leading the response to new incursions of state priority weeds and nationally significant weeds
- leading and administering the NSW Weeds Action Program
- managing the NSW Weeds Information Database, which provides information about over 300 weeds for the NSW WeedWise website and app
- managing the Weeds Extranet, which facilitates information and resource sharing for weeds professionals in NSW and interstate
- providing extension, education and training services
- developing non-regulatory approaches and incentives
- conducting weeds research and collaborating with other researchers
- providing biological control services
- capturing state-wide weeds data through the Biosecurity Information System - Weeds
- resourcing the NSW DPI Biosecurity Helpline
- developing policies and guidelines to support the work of the State Weed Committee.

### 5.4 Local Land Services

Each of the 11 Local Land Services:

- has established and administers a Regional Weed Committee
- employ or contract a Regional Weeds Coordinator to assist with regional planning, facilitation and coordinating obligations - see *Section 6* for contact details
- facilitates the management of NSW Weeds Action Program regional sub-programs
- monitors responses to new incursions of regional priority weeds
- coordinates local council input into Regional Strategic Weed Management Plans to ensure they are engaged and represented in weeds management planning.



## 5.5 Regional Weed Committees

Each of the 11 Local Land Services regions has a Regional Weed Committee. The Regional Weed Committees are local community advisory groups under *Section 33* of the *Local Land Services Act 2013*. They are made up of community, industry and government stakeholders that contribute to regional weeds management decision making. There are local government representatives on each committee – typically local control authority authorised officers.

The purpose of each Regional Weed Committee is to:

- develop, review and update Regional Strategic Weed Management Plans
- monitor and evaluate implementation of Regional Strategic Weed Management Plans
- make recommendations to Local Land Service boards on weeds management
- support local land services with the allocation of regional Weeds Action Program funds
- provide regional oversight and peer review of regional Weeds Action Program progress
- seek and support partnerships and investments to enhance regional weeds management
- provide tenure-neutral strategic planning and coordination of weeds management activities at the regional level
- refer weeds policy issues to the State Weed Committee
- support the State Weed Committee in the implementation of performance standards.



Regional Strategic Weed Management Plans provide the basis for a cooperative and coordinated approach to weed management in the regions. Regional Weed Committees undertake a collaborative assessment process before including a weed as a ‘regional priority weed’.

Each Regional Weed Committee has produced a regional:

- Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Improvement Plan
- Weed Communications Strategy
- Regional Inspection Plan (identifying high-risk pathways and sites, and rapid response procedures)

Local councils can use these documents to guide local weeds programs. They are available from each region’s Regional Weed Coordinator - see *Section 6*

## 5.6 Land managers

The Biosecurity Act applies equally to all land whether publicly or privately owned. All occupiers of land are required to manage weeds according to their General Biosecurity Duty and any legislated requirements identified in the Act or the Regulation - see *Section 2.1*.

DPI has developed a policy that clarifies the roles and responsibilities of agencies that enforce, administer or execute the *Biosecurity Act 2015*  
[https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0005/722840/Weed-Management-in-NSW.pdf](https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/722840/Weed-Management-in-NSW.pdf)

## 6 - Additional information

The following is a list of contacts for further information on weed management.

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### Plant identification

Botanical Information Service  
National Herbarium of NSW

T: (02) 9231 8111  
E: botanical.is@rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au  
A: Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust,  
Mrs Macquaries Road Sydney NSW 2000

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### Weed enquiries and reporting prohibited matter

Weed enquiries

T: 1800 680 244  
E: weeds@dpi.nsw.gov.au

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### Weeds training

Weeds Training Coordinator

E: invasives.training@dpi.nsw.gov.au

Total Skills Training

T: 1800 025 520  
E: total.college@dpi.nsw.gov.au  
W: www.tocalskillstraining.com.au

TAFE NSW

T: 131 601 (within NSW)  
W: www.tafensw.edu.au/

Local Government NSW  
Learning Solutions

T: (02) 9242 4081  
E: learning@lgnsw.org.au  
W: www.lgnsw.org.au

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### Weeds information

Weeds extranet

W: <https://extranet.dpi.nsw.gov.au/weeds>

NSW WeedWise

T: 02 6626 1268  
E: weed.resource@dpi.nsw.gov.au  
W: [weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/](https://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/) or download the NSW WeedWise app

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### Industry associations

NSW Weeds Officers  
Association Inc.

President - Doug Campbell  
T: 0408 683 490  
E: admin@uhwa.org.au

The Weed Society of NSW

E: secretary@nswweedsoc.org.au  
W: <http://www.nswweedsoc.org.au>

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### NSW Weeds Action Program and Biosecurity Information System

Weeds Biosecurity Programs

T: 02 6391 3100  
E: weeds@dpi.nsw.gov.au  
A: NSW DPI Head Office 105 Prince St ORANGE NSW 2800

### Regional Weed Coordinators

Region	Regional Weed Coordinator	
Central Tablelands	T: 1300 795 299	E: admin.ct@lls.nsw.gov.au
Central West	T: 1300 795 299	E: admin.centralwest@lls.nsw.gov.au
Greater Sydney	T: 1300 795 299	E: gs.service@lls.nsw.gov.au
Hunter	T: 1300 795 299	E: admin.hunter@lls.nsw.gov.au
Murray	T: 1300 795 299	E: land.murray@lls.nsw.gov.au
North Coast	T: 1300 795 299	E: land.northcoast@lls.nsw.gov.au
North West	T: 1300 795 299	E: admin.northwest@lls.nsw.gov.au
Northern Tablelands	T: 1300 795 299	E: enquiry.northerntablelands@lls.nsw.gov.au
Riverina	T: 1300 795 299	E: admin.riverina@lls.nsw.gov.au
South East	T: 1300 795 299	E: enquiry.southeast@lls.nsw.gov.au
Western	T: 1300 795 299	E: admin.western@lls.nsw.gov.au

Or visit <https://www.lls.nsw.gov.au/i-want-to/contact-my-local-office> to find out how to contact your local office.

## Useful websites

Biosecurity - Department of Agriculture (Commonwealth)	<a href="http://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity">www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity</a>
Biosecurity - NSW Department of Primary Industries	<a href="http://dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity">dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity</a>
Council of Australasian Weed Science Societies	<a href="http://caws.org.nz">caws.org.nz</a>
Weeds Australia	<a href="http://www.weeds.ala.org.au">www.weeds.ala.org.au</a>
Australasian Legal Information Institute	<a href="http://www.austlii.edu.au">www.austlii.edu.au</a>
Australian Centre for Environmental and Financial Compliance	<a href="http://www.acfec.edu.au">www.acfec.edu.au</a>
Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority	<a href="http://www.apvma.gov.au">www.apvma.gov.au</a>
Community Justice Centres	<a href="http://www.cjc.justice.nsw.gov.au">www.cjc.justice.nsw.gov.au</a>

