

PLANT QUARANTINE STANDARD

SOUTH AUSTRALIA



Government of South Australia
Primary Industries and Resources SA

October 2009

PLANT QUARANTINE STANDARD SOUTH AUSTRALIA

AMENDMENT RECORD

Amendment No.	Description	Date
1	Version 1: Various updates to all Sections of the Standard	December 1997
2	Version 1.2 Various updates to all Sections of the Standard	June 1998
3	Version 1.3 Conditions of Entry – Condition 8	January 2000
4	Version 2.0 Various updates to all Sections of the Standard	February 2006
5	Version 2.1 Updates to Contents Page and to Condition 7A	March 2006
6	Version 3.0 Contents Page, Index of Conditions of Entry and Conditions of Entry have been updated to reflect the removal of Currant Lettuce Aphid	July 2006
7	Version 4.0 Various updates to all Sections of the Standard	October 2009
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INTRODUCTION

This document - the Plant Quarantine Standard, South Australia hereafter referred to as "the Standard" has been established under the *Plant Health Act 2009* hereafter referred to as "the Act".

Amongst other things the Act – Part 2 Division 2 - provides that the Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries may, by notice published in the Government Gazette:

- (1) prohibit the entry of certain plant material into South Australia
- (2) set conditions under which plant material may enter the State
- (3) prescribe measures for the eradication or control of declared pests within South Australia's boundaries.

The Act (Section 59) also provides that a notice given by the Minister may "*apply, adopt or incorporate, with or without modification, any code, standard or other document prepared or approved by a body or authority referred to in the notice..... as in force from time to time or as in force at a specified time.*"

In keeping with these provisions Primary Industries and Resources South Australia (PIRSA) prepares and operates the Standard under Ministerial approval.

AIM

The Standard aims to express the law as simply as possible, to meet change rapidly and set conditions of entry which encourage compliance with quarantine objectives. A formal expression of those objectives may be found in Section K - Appendix 1 - Principles of Interstate Plant Quarantine.

The Standard also forms part of a broader network of State and Commonwealth legislation to maintain the health and well-being of Australia's agriculture and the horticultural sector in particular.

APPLICATION

The current Ministerial notice is reprinted in Section B and brings into force the Standard.

Failure to observe the notice and provisions of the Standard represents an infringement of the Act and may attract significant court penalties or in some instances an expiation fee.

The Standard is designed for commercial trade in plant material and other people could find it difficult to obtain the services described. In particular, fruits and vegetables listed in this document must not be brought into South Australia without appropriate certification.

Travellers must surrender non-certified fruit and vegetables upon entry into South Australia - at any PIRSA Roadblock, at disposal bin / pit at entry points into the State such as Bordertown, and at honesty bins at points such as the domestic terminal at Adelaide Airport, the Keswick Rail Terminal or the Adelaide Central Bus Station.

EXPLANATION

Prohibitions

Where a significant plant pest (or disease) exists interstate, but not in South Australia, its introduction is prohibited by the Ministerial notice. Since these are most likely to be transported into the State by their host fruit or plants, they too may be prohibited unless certain conditions are met.

Conditional Imports

Over the years Primary Industries and Resources SA has identified procedures by which plant material may move from one State to another without spreading certain pests or diseases.

A number of these procedures are recognised and expressed in detail in the Standard. Readers will see that while the concern is for a range of unwanted organisms, the emphasis is on fruit flies and grape phylloxera. In economic terms these represent two of the greatest threats to the State's horticulture.

Other

The Ministerial notice stipulates that steps must be undertaken to eradicate outbreaks of certain diseases and pests within South Australia. Such measures are detailed in this Standard – See Section G.

For simplicity, and to comply with the current wording of the Act, both plant pests and diseases covered by this legislation are referred to as "pests".

DISTRIBUTION

A controlled copy of the Standard shall be available on PIRSA's web site located at: www.pir.sa.gov.au/planthealth/legislation

Registered importers and all interstate quarantine authorities will be advised when updates are issued.

PLANT HEALTH ACT 2009

PURSUANT to the *Plant Health Act 2009*, I, Paul Caica, Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, make the following notice:

1. Application

The notice of 14 August 1997 under the *Fruit and Plant Protection Act 1992* is hereby revoked.

2. Interpretation

In this notice:

“the Act” means the *Plant Health Act 2009*

“inspector” means an inspector appointed pursuant to section 41 of the Act

“soil” does not include clean sand

“the Standard” means the document published by Primary Industries and Resources South Australia entitled the “Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia”

3. Section 4 - Declaration of Pests

3.1 The following are declared to be pests for the purposes of the Act:

(1) The pests specified by common name and scientific name immediately below:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bacterial Wilt (of potato)	<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>
Black Spot (of citrus)	<i>Guignardia citricarpa</i>
Boil Smut (of maize)	<i>Ustilago maydis</i>
Branched Broomrape	<i>Orobanche ramosa</i>
Citrus Blight	
Citrus Canker	<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i>
Citrus Red Mite	<i>Panonychus citri</i>
European House Borer	<i>Hylotrupes bajulus</i>
Fire Blight	<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>
Fruit Flies	pest species of <i>Tephritidae</i> family
Garlic Rust	<i>Puccinia allii</i>
Grapevine Leaf Rust	<i>Phakopsora euvitis</i>
Green Snail	<i>Helix aperta</i>
Java Downy Mildew (of maize)	<i>Peronospora maydis</i>
Melon Thrips	<i>Thrips palmi</i>
Needle Blight	<i>Mycosphaerella pini</i> (syn <i>Dothistroma pini</i>)
Noxious Insects	<i>Chortoicetes terminifera</i> / <i>Austroicetes cruciata</i>
Onion Smut	<i>Urocystis cepulae</i>
Parlatoria Date Scale	<i>Parlatoria blanchardii</i>
Phylloxera	<i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i>
Potato Cyst Nematodes	<i>Globodera pallida</i> and <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>
Purple Round Scale	<i>Chrysomphalus ficus</i>
Red Imported Fire Ant	<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>
Scab (of citrus)	<i>Elsinoe fawcetti</i>
Sweet Orange Stem Pitting	Citrus Tristeza Virus
White Louse Scale	<i>Unaspis citri</i>
Wilt (of tomato plants)	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> Race 3

(2) Any emergent pest that warrants immediate application of the Act and subsequent declaration under sub-paragraph (1).

4. Section 5 - Quarantine Stations

The following places are declared to be quarantine stations:

- (1) Primary Industries and Resources SA
Ceduna Quarantine Inspection Station
Eyre Highway
Ceduna
- (2) Primary Industries and Resources SA
Oodla Quarantine Inspection Station
Barrier Highway
Oodla Wirra
- (3) Primary Industries and Resources SA
Pinnaroo Quarantine Inspection Station
Mallee Highway
Pinnaroo
- (4) Primary Industries and Resources SA
Yamba Quarantine Inspection Station
Sturt Highway
Yamba
- (5) Primary Industries and Resources SA
Prosser Street
Port Augusta
- (6) Primary Industries and Resources SA
Riddoch Highway
Struan
- (7) Primary Industries and Resources SA
Krummel St
Mount Gambier
- (8) Primary Industries and Resources SA
Loxton Research Centre
Bookpurnong Road
Loxton
- (9) Primary Industries and Resources SA
Plant Health Operations
46 Prospect Road
Prospect
- (10) Primary Industries and Resources SA
Research and Advisory Centre
Research Road
Nuriootpa
- (11) Primary Industries and Resources SA
Adelaide Produce Market
Diagonal Road
Pooraka

- (12) Primary Industries and Resources SA
Swamp Road
Lenswood
- (13) Primary Industries and Resources SA
Ral Ral Avenue
Renmark
- (14) Primary Industries and Resources SA
Verran Terrace
Port Lincoln
- (15) Plant Research Centre
SARDI
Hartley Grove
Urrbrae
- (16) SARDI Entomology
Waite Quarantine Insectary
Waite Road
Urrbrae
- (17) Compartments 2 and 3
Glasshouse 109
Division of Plant Industry
Commonwealth, Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
Hartley Grove
Urrbrae
- (18) Scotts Refrigerated Freight Way
Comley Street
Export Park
Adelaide Airport, West Beach
- (19) Squires Cold Stores Pty Ltd
Railway Yards off Lipson Street
Port Adelaide
- (20) Squires Cold Stores Pty Ltd
Railway Terrace
Mile End
- (21) Woolworths Pty Ltd
599 Main North Road
Gepps Cross
- (22) St George Produce
469 Waterloo Corner Road
Burton
- (23) Adelaide Produce Market Ltd
Diagonal Road
Pooraka

5. **Section 7 - Prohibition on introducing pest affected plants or plant related products**

5.1 A prohibition applies to the importation or introduction into the State of the following:

- (1) any pest declared under this Notice;
- (2) any fruit, plant or soil affected by such a pest and in particular those fruits and plants specified in Condition 1 of the Standard;
- (3) packaging in which any fruit or plant affected by such a pest has been packed;
- (4) goods with which any fruit or plant affected by such a pest has come into contact.

5.2 The items below must not be imported or introduced into the State unless the provisions of the Standard have been complied with:

- (1) the following fruit, vegetables, plants and plant products being, in my opinion, fruit, vegetables, plants and plant products of species that are likely to introduce a pest into the State:

Allium spp (onion, garlic, chives, leek, shallots, etc)
Apple (fruit and plants)
Avocado (fruit and plants)
Babaco
Banana
Beans
Capsicum
Chilli
Carambola
Casimiroa (white sapote)
Citrus (fruit and plants)
Cucumbers
Cucurbits
Custard apple
Cut Flowers
Date Palm (fruit and plants)
Durian
Eggplant
Feijoa
Fig
Fire Blight hosts
Fodder / Hay
Gourd, bitter
Grapes and grape products (marc, must and juice)
Grapevines (cuttings, rootlings, plants/plant parts and tissue cultures)
Guava
Jackfruit
Kiwi fruit (Chinese gooseberry)
Leaf vegetables
Lettuce
Loofa (smooth)
Longan
Loquat
Lychee (or Litchi, Lichi)
Maize seed

Mango
Mangosteen
Medlar
Melons (watermelon, rockmelon, honeydew, etc)
Miscellaneous host fruits of fruit flies (Tephritidae family)
Okra
Olive
Passionfruit
Papaw
Peas
Persimmon
Pinus plants
Plant nursery stock
Pome fruits
Potatoes (tubers and plants)
Prickly pear
Pumpkin
Quince
Rambutan
Raspberry
Rooted plants and cuttings
Root vegetables
Sapodilla
Sapote, black
Silverbeet
Soursop
Squash
Star apple
Stone fruits
Strawberry
Tamarillo
Tobacco
Tomatoes
Zucchini

(2) soil;

(3) any plant growing in soil or to which soil is adhering;

(4) any equipment including any harvester, machinery, tools, bulk bins, containers or posts that has been used in the production or manipulation of grapes or grapevines in the States of New South Wales, Queensland or Victoria;

(5) any used agricultural machinery;

(6) plant diagnostic samples.

5.3 Sub-paragraph 5.2 does not apply in relation to any item the importation or introduction of which is prohibited under sub-paragraph 5.1.

6. Section 14 - Quarantine Areas

6.1 The following areas are declared to be quarantine areas:

(1) for the purposes of the disease Onion Smut;

- (i) Hundred of Glen Roy – that part registered in Certificate of Title volume 4349 folio 338 and defined by the following coordinates:

Latitude	Longitude
S36 ⁰ 42' 45.1"	E140 ⁰ 35' 36.9"
S36 ⁰ 42' 55.3"	E140 ⁰ 35' 43.6"
S36 ⁰ 42' 59.3"	E140 ⁰ 35' 37.9"
S36 ⁰ 42' 46.9"	E140 ⁰ 35' 29.0"

- (ii) Hundred of Burdett – that part registered in Certificate of Title volume 5499, folio 861 and defined by the following coordinates:

Latitude	Longitude
S35 ⁰ 08' 25.1"	E139 ⁰ 19' 31.4"
S35 ⁰ 08' 33.1"	E139 ⁰ 19' 22.1"
S35 ⁰ 08' 29.9"	E139 ⁰ 19' 18.5"
S35 ⁰ 08' 21.8"	E139 ⁰ 19' 27.2"

- (iii) Hundred of Munno Para – that part registered in Certificate of Title volume 2488, folio 63 and defined by the following coordinates:

Latitude	Longitude
S34 ⁰ 41' 36.6"	E138 ⁰ 34' 19.9"
S34 ⁰ 41' 12.5"	E138 ⁰ 34' 35.9"
S34 ⁰ 41' 21.9"	E138 ⁰ 34' 57.2"
S34 ⁰ 41' 45.4"	E138 ⁰ 34' 40.9"

- (iv) Hundred of Finnis – that part registered in Certificate of Title volume 5490 folio 998 and defined by the following coordinates:

Latitude	Longitude
S34 ⁰ 52' 47.3"	E139 ⁰ 21' 32.2"
S34 ⁰ 52' 59.6"	E139 ⁰ 21' 32.5"
S34 ⁰ 52' 53.1"	E139 ⁰ 21' 32.9"
S34 ⁰ 52' 52.0"	E139 ⁰ 21' 34.0"
S34 ⁰ 52' 51.1"	E139 ⁰ 21' 34.0"
S34 ⁰ 52' 48.1"	E139 ⁰ 21' 32.3"

- (v) Hundred of Finnis – that part registered in Certificate of Title volume 5413 folio 969 and defined by the following coordinates:

Latitude	Longitude
S34 ⁰ 58' 27.5"	E139 ⁰ 17' 47.2"
S34 ⁰ 58' 30.2"	E139 ⁰ 17' 54.5"
S34 ⁰ 58' 35.7"	E139 ⁰ 17' 56.6"
S34 ⁰ 58' 29.2"	E139 ⁰ 17' 46.6"

- (vi) Hundred of Forster – that part registered in Certificate of Title volume 290 folio 4 and defined by the following coordinates:

Latitude	Longitude
S34 ⁰ 50' 48.6"	E139 ⁰ 36' 44.6"
S34 ⁰ 50' 52.5"	E139 ⁰ 36' 42.9"
S34 ⁰ 50' 49.4"	E139 ⁰ 36' 36.1"
S34 ⁰ 50' 45.6"	E139 ⁰ 36' 38.3"

- (2) for the purposes of fruit flies, any area within 1.5 kilometres radius of the centre of a fruit fly outbreak, the centre being the point where eggs, larvae or adults of fruit flies have been detected.

- (3) for the purpose of excluding fruit flies from the Riverland of South Australia

- (i) the County of Hamley, and

- (ii) the Hundreds of Bookpurnong, Cadell, Gordon, Holder, Katarapko, Loveday, Markaranka, Moorook, Murtho, Parcoola, Paringa, Pooginook, Pyap, Stuart, Waikerie, Eba, Fisher, Forster, Hay, Murkbo, Nildottie, Paisley, Ridley, and Skurray.

6.2 The quarantine areas established under sub-paragraph 6.1(1) and indexed by Roman numerals cease to exist on the following dates:

- Subparagraph (i) on 18 October 2010
- Subparagraph (ii) on 19 October 2010
- Subparagraph (iii) on 14 September 2014
- Subparagraph (iv) on 18 October 2014
- Subparagraph (v) on 7 December 2016
- Subparagraph (vi) on 3 October 2017

6.3 Measures to be taken in Quarantine Areas

- (1) The owner of any commercial premises within an area declared to be a quarantine area for the purposes of Onion Smut must take the measures prescribed in the Standard for eradication of that disease.
- (2) The owner of any commercial premises within a quarantine area established for the purposes of fruit flies must take the measures prescribed in the Standard for the eradication of such flies.

6.4 Measures for the exclusion of fruit flies from the Riverland of South Australia (“the Riverland”)

- (1) Host fruits of fruit flies (“fruit”) must not be imported or introduced into the Riverland unless -
 - (i) in the case of fruit produced in a State or Territory other than South Australia, the fruit complies with the provisions of the Standard.
 - (ii) in the case of fruit produced in any part of South Australia outside the Riverland such fruit has been certified by an inspector under the Act as having been either:
 - grown in an area free of fruit flies as defined by the Standard
 - or
 - treated against fruit flies by a method set out in the Standard.
- (2) Subparagraph (1) (ii) does not apply to commercially grown fruit unless that fruit has been produced in an area within a 15km radius of a fruit fly outbreak declared within South Australia.
- (3) Subparagraph (1) does not apply to host fruits that have been purchased within South Australia and are accompanied by the retail purchase docket applicable to that produce.

7. Section 59 – Incorporation of Codes and Standards

7.1 The Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia (the Standard) is hereby adopted under Section 59 of the Act and provides the basis on which items listed under 5.2 of this notice may be imported into the State.

Dated 21 October 2009

Paul Caica
MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FISHERIES

(Published in the South Australian Government Gazette 29 October 2009 – Pages 4958 – 4961)

INTERPRETATIONS

For the purpose of the Standard, the words and terms appearing below shall be interpreted as follows:

"accredited business" means a Business that complies with the conditions outlined in Section E of the Standard relating to an Import Verification Compliance Agreement (IVCA) with Primary Industries and Resources SA or an Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) with the Department in the exporting State or Territory.

"Act" means South Australia's *Plant Health Act 2009*.

"area free from fruit flies" means that the property on which the host fruit was grown and packed and all land within a 15 kilometre radius (or less as determined by the Chief Inspector, South Australia) of that property, has been free from fruit flies initially for at least twelve months as demonstrated by a system of fruit fly traps deployed in accordance with the National Codes of Practice for fruit flies. The continued area freedom status is to be demonstrated by trapping as prescribed at Section E - Condition 9.

"Authorised Signatory" means an officer of an Accredited Business whose name and specimen signature is provided as an authorised signatory with the Business's Application for Accreditation.

"citrus" means the tribe Citrinae comprising the genera *Citropsis*, *Citrus*, *Eremocitrus*, *Fortunella*, *Microcitrus*, *Monanthocitrus*, *Pleurocitrus* and *Poncirus* or the hybrids thereof.

"Department" means the Department of Primary Industries and Resources SA, Department of Agriculture, or interstate equivalent.

"Departmental" means of, or relating to such Departments.

"disease" means any plant pest / disease defined in the Notice.

"enter South Australia" means to be imported or introduced into South Australia from other States or Territories of the Commonwealth. Except where a specific State or Territory is mentioned the term shall have general application.

"equivalent law" means the law of another State or Territory equivalent to the Act.

"fruit" or "host fruit" means fresh, and not processed, fruit.

"fruit flies" means economically important pest species of the family Tephritidae and includes those species commonly known as Mediterranean fruit fly, Queensland fruit fly (including var. *Bactrocera aquilonis*) together with *Bactrocera cucumis*, *B jarvisi*, *B musae*, *B neohumeralis*, Papaya fruit fly and Exotic fruit fly (*B philippinensis*).

"grapes" means whole grape berries and stalks but not leaves or other parts of grapevines.

"grapevines" means rooted vines, cuttings, or other propagules, excluding grapevine tissue cultures.

"grapevine tissue cultures" means plant material of the genus *Vitis*, produced solely in accordance with Section K–Appendix 3 of the Standard.

"imported" and "introduced" are synonymous.

"inspector" means an inspector appointed under the Act by the Minister or an inspector appointed under equivalent legislation interstate.

"Notice" means the Ministerial notice, as published in the SA Government Gazette, under which the Standard operates.

"packaging" means the whole or any part of a package, container, covering, packing or material of any description that is being or has been used to cover or contain a fruit or plant.

"plant health assurance certificate" means a certificate issued by the authorised signatory for a Business that has been accredited by a Department for an Interstate Certification Assurance Arrangement accepted by PIRSA.

"plant health certificate" means a certificate that has been issued by an authorised officer for the Department of the exporting State / Territory.

"phylloxera exclusion zone" (PEZ) means any area defined as an area free of grape phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*) under the provisions of a corresponding law of another State or Territory – Refer to Section E – Condition 7 of this Standard.

"phylloxera infested zone" (PIZ) means any area defined as an area infested or affected by grape phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*) under the provisions of a corresponding law of another State or Territory - Refer to Section E - Condition 7 of this Standard.

"phylloxera risk zone" (PRZ) means any area of Victoria or Queensland, which does not fall within the definition of a PEZ or a PIZ – Refer to Section E – Condition 7 of this Standard

"phytosanitary certificate" means a certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organisation (eg. AQIS) for the international export of produce and products.

"plant" or "host plant" means rooted plants (for example, nursery stock) and includes budwood and graftwood unless otherwise indicated.

"processed fruit" means fruit which is dried, preserved, stewed, frozen or any other approved process that effectively removes the particular quarantine risk.

"processor" means a business registered with PIRSA to receive quarantine risk material for the purpose of converting to a final processed product.

"recognised authority" means an authorised officer of the Department of Primary Industries, Department of Agriculture, or equivalent, or the authorised signatory for an Accredited Business whose name and specimen signature is provided as an authorised signatory with the Business's Application for Accreditation.

"soil" does not include clean sand.

INDEX OF CONDITIONS OF ENTRY

This is an alpha/numerical index of plant material, equipment and soil which, although potential carriers of declared diseases and pests, may enter South Australia under specified conditions.

The number(s) opposite each fruit or plant identify the relevant conditions, which are detailed in **Section E - Conditions of Entry** of this Standard.

Particular attention is drawn to the requirements for certificates, declarations, and branding/packaging as set out in the Conditions of Entry.

The range of fruit fly hosts (**Conditions of Entry - Condition 9 - 14 - Table 1**) is not necessarily complete and any unlisted fruit will be assessed for its status as a host when demand arises. **Note** that pineapples may enter South Australia without restriction.

Index - Product and Condition of Entry Numbers

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY				
PRODUCT	FRUIT & VEGETABLES	PLANTS & FLOWERS	OTHER PRODUCTS	DISEASE (OR PEST)
<i>Allium</i> spp (onion, spring onion, leek, garlic, chives, etc)	23, 24	2, 23, 24		RIFA, Green Snail, Garlic Rust
Apple	9 or 11, 12, 13, 14, 28	2, 23, 25, 28	28	Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, White Root Rot, Fire Blight, RIFA, Green Snail
Apricot	9 or 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Avocado	9 or (10 WA only) 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Babaco	9 or 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Banana	9 or 10, 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Beans	16, 23	2, 16, 23		RIFA, Melon thrips, Green Snail
Blackberry	9 or 11, 12, 13, 14, 28	2, 23, 28		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail, Fire Blight
Black Sapote (Chocolate Persimmon)	9 or 10, 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Blueberry	9 or 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA Green Snail
Cape Gooseberry	9 or 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Capsicum/Chillies	9 or 12, 12A, 13, 14 and 16,	2, 16, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, Melon thrips, RIFA, Green Snail

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY

PRODUCT	FRUIT & VEGETABLES	PLANTS & FLOWERS	OTHER PRODUCTS	DISEASES (OR PESTS)
Carambola, Star fruit, Star apple	9 or 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Casimiroa (White Sapote)	9 or 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Cherry	9 or 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Chinese Gooseberry (Kiwifruit)	9 or 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Chives	23, 24	2, 23, 24		RIFA, Green Snail, Garlic Rust
Citrus (see interpretations)	9 or 10 (Tahitian lime), 11, 12, 13, 14, 25 & 29	1, 2, 3, 5, 23 and 25		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail, Stem Pitting, Citrus Blight, Citrus Red Mite, Black Spot, Purple Round Scale, Scab, White Louse Scale
Cucumber	14 and 16	2, 16, 23		PFF/EFF, Melon thrips, RIFA, Green Snail
Cucurbits	14 and 16	2, 16, 23		PFF/EFF, Melon Thrips, RIFA, Green Snail
Custard Apple (<i>Annona</i> spp. Also Rollinia) Collective name for atemoya, cherimoya, sugar apple or sweetsop, ramphala and soursop	9 or 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Cut flowers		23		Green Snail
Dates	9 or 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 22, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, <i>Parlatoria blanchardii</i> , RIFA, Green Snail

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY				
PRODUCT	FRUIT & VEGETABLES	PLANTS & FLOWERS	OTHER PRODUCTS	DISEASE (OR PEST)
Durian	9 or 10, 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Eggplant (Eggfruit, Aubergine)	9 or 12, 13, 14 and 16	2, 16, 23		Med fly, Q fly PFF/EFF, Melon Thrips, RIFA, Green Snail
Equipment for grape production			7A	Phylloxera
Feijoa	9 or 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Fig	9 or 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Fire Blight Hosts – see listing condition 28	28 and for fruit fly hosts 9 or 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 23, 28		Fire Blight, fruit flies, RIFA, Green Snail
Fodder / Hay		2, 23	2, 23	Green Snail, RIFA
Fruit Fly Hosts (not specifically listed)	9 or 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Garlic	24	2, 23, 24		RIFA, Garlic Rust, Green Snail
Gourd, bitter (<i>Momordica charantia</i>)	9 or 12, 13, 14, and 16	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Melon Thrips, Green Snail
Grapes (Table)	8 <u>and</u> 9 or 11, 12F, 13, 14	1 (if from certain areas)		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, Phylloxera
Grapes (Wine)	8 <u>and</u> 9 or 12E	1 (if from certain areas)		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, Phylloxera
Grape marc & Grape must			8	Phylloxera
Grapevines		1 (specified areas), 7 and 23		Phylloxera, Green Snail
Grapevine Diagnostics and Vineyard soils			8A	Various

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY				
PRODUCT	FRUIT & VEGETABLES	PLANTS & FLOWERS	OTHER PRODUCTS	DISEASE (OR PEST)
Grapevine tissue cultures		7		Phylloxera
Guava	9 or 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Jackfruit	9 or 10, 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Hay / Fodder		2, 23	2, 23	Green snail, RIFA
Herbs (fresh)	23	2, 23	2, 23	RIFA, Green Snail
Kiwifruit (Chinese gooseberry)	9 or 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Leaf vegetables (cabbage, lettuce, cauliflower, broccoli Silver Beet etc.)	23	2, 23		Green Snail, RIFA
Leeks	23, 24	2, 23, 24		RIFA, Green Snail, Garlic rust
Lettuce	23	2, 23		RIFA, Green Snail
Longan	9 or 10, 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Loofah, smooth (<i>Luffa cylindrica</i>)	9 or 12, 13, 14, and 16	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA Melon Thrips, Green Snail
Loquat	9 or 11, 12, 13, 14, 28	2, 23, 28	28	Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, Fire Blight, RIFA, Green Snail
Lychee (Litchi, lichi)	9 or 10, 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Machines and Equipment			7A, 27	Phylloxera, Potato Cyst Nematode
Maize (seed only)			15 and 25	Boil Smut, Java Downy Mildew

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY				
PRODUCT	FRUIT & VEGETABLES	PLANTS & FLOWERS	OTHER PRODUCTS	DISEASE (OR PEST)
Mango	9 or 12, 12A (WA Kensington Pride Only) , 12C, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Mangosteen	9 or 10, 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Medlar	9 or 11, 12, 14, 28	2, 23, 28	28	Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, Fire Blight, RIFA, Green Snail
Melons (watermelon, rockmelon, etc)	14 and 16	2, 16, 23		PFF/EFF, Melon Thrips, RIFA, Green Snail
Mulberry	9 or 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, GreenSnail
Nectarine	9 or 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Okra	16	2,16, 23		RIFA, Melon Thrips, Green Snail
Olive	9 or 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF, EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Onions (seed and fresh)	24	2, 23		Garlic Rust, RIFA, Green Snail
Passionfruit	9 or 10 (purple type only), 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Pawpaw (Papaw, Papaya)	9 or 10 (non-defective flowering types only), 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Peach	9 or 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Pear	9 or 11, 12, 13, 14, 28	2, 23, 28	28	Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, Fire Blight, RIFA, Green Snail
Peas	16, 23	2,16, 23		RIFA, Melon Thrips, Green Snail

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY				
PRODUCT	FRUIT & VEGETABLES	PLANTS & FLOWERS	OTHER PRODUCTS	DISEASE (OR PEST)
Persimmon	9 or 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Pineapples	Unrestricted	2, 23		RIFA, Green Snail
<i>Pinus</i> Plants		2, 17, 23		<i>Dothistroma</i> Needle Blight, RIFA, Green Snail
Plant Diagnostics			6	Various
Plants, general (including household and potted plants)		2, 7, 19, 23, 28	28	Phylloxera, Potato Cyst Nematode, Green Snail, Fire Blight, RIFA
Plum	9 or 11, 12, 13, 14 and 28 (for <i>Prunus salicina</i>)	2, 23, and 28 (for <i>Prunus salicina</i>)	28	Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, Fire Blight, RIFA, Green Snail
Pome fruits (Apple, Pear, Loquat, Medlar and Quince)	9 or 11, 12, 13, 14, 28	2, 23, 25 (for apple trees), 28	28	Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, White Root Rot, Fire Blight, RIFA, Green Snail
Potatoes	1 (if from certain areas of (Vic & WA) & 18	2, 23		Potato Cyst Nematode, RIFA, Green snail
Prickly Pear (<i>Opuntia</i> spp only)	9, 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Pumpkins (various)	9 or 14 and 16	2, 16, 23		PFF/EFF, Melon thrips, RIFA, Green Snail
Quince	9 or 11, 12, 14, 28	2, 23, 28	28	Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, Fire Blight, RIFA, Green Snail
Rambutan	9 or 10, 12, 13A, 14	2, 23, 28		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF
Raspberry	9 or 11, 12, 13, 14, 28	2, 23, 28		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, Fire Blight, RIFA, Green Snail

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY				
PRODUCT	FRUIT & VEGETABLES	PLANTS & FLOWERS	OTHER PRODUCTS	DISEASE (OR PEST)
Rooted plants (including turf, household plants)		2, 7, 19, 23		Phylloxera, Potato Cyst Nematode, Green Snail, RIFA
Sapodilla	9 or 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Sapote	9 or 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Shallots	24	2, 23, 24		RIFA, Green Snail, Garlic Rust
Silverbeet	16 and 23	2,16, 23		Melon thrips, RIFA, Green Snail
Soil (scientific or commercial use)			2, 6, 8A, 20, 23	Phylloxera, Potato Cyst Nematode, Green Snail, RIFA
Soursop	9 or 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Spinach	16 and 23	2, 16, 23		Melon thrips, RIFA, Green Snail
Squash (includes zucchini)	14 and 16	2,16, 23		RIFA, PFF/EFF, Melon thrips, Green Snail
Star Apple, Carambola, Star Fruit	9 or 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Stone fruits (Apricot, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Nectarine)	9 or 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Strawberry	9 or 12B, 13, 14	2, 23		Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail
Sweet corn	23 (with husk)	2, 23, 25	15	RIFA, Green Snail, Java Downy Mildew, Boil Smut
Tahitian Limes	9 or 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 29	1, 2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, Citrus Canker, Green Snail
Tamarillo	9 or 12, 12A, 13, 14	2, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, RIFA, Green Snail

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY				
PRODUCT	FRUIT & VEGETABLES	PLANTS & FLOWERS	OTHER PRODUCTS	DISEASE (OR PEST)
Timber			4	European House Borer
Tobacco		2, 16, 23		RIFA, Melon Thrips, Green Snail
Tomato	9 or 12, 12A, 13, 14 and 16	1 (if from certain areas of Qld), 16, 21, 23		Med fly, Q fly, PFF/EFF, <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> Race3, Melon Thrips, Green Snail
Turf		2, 23	2, 23	RIFA, Green Snail
Watermelon	14 and 16	2,16, 23		PFF/EFF, Melon Thrips, RIFA, Green Snail
Zucchini	14 and 16	2, 16, 23		PFF/EFF, RIFA, Melon Thrips, Green Snail

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY

FOREWORD

- (1) Fruit, vegetables, plants, plant products, machinery, equipment and certain related items may:
 - (i) be prohibited from entry into South Australia (see Condition 1 of this Standard for a summary of prohibited items); **or**
 - (ii) be subject to treatment or other requirement (see Condition 2 onwards).
- (2) Where such requirements apply, the fruit, vegetables, plants, plant products, machinery, equipment, etc must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate, a Plant Health Assurance Certificate or other documentation approved by the Chief Inspector. Such certification must be completed in full by a “recognised authority” to certify that the appropriate entry requirements have been met.

IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

- (1) Any fruit, vegetable or plant material that has been imported (introduced) into Australia from an Overseas country and is being introduced into South Australia or transhipped through South Australia must be accompanied by a copy of the AQIS Phytosanitary Certificate or a copy of the Quarantine Inspection Release form.
- (2) In accordance with Section 33 of the *Plant Health Act 2009*, a person must not bring or introduce plants or plant related products into the State for sale or any other commercial purpose unless they are registered under Division 3 of Part 4 of the Act.
- (3) Any fruit, vegetables or plant material that may be imported (introduced) into South Australia from another Australian State or Territory subject to the Conditions of Entry of the **Standard** must comply with the specified conditions. Such consignments may be verified at the point of unloading or subsequently by a PIRSA Plant Health Inspector.

An importer may enter into one of the following arrangements with PIRSA Plant Health:

- (i) **Import Verification Compliance Agreement (IVCA)**

The importing business applies for accreditation (“approval”) to verify that the produce has the correct certification and is appropriately packaged and labelled upon arrival. The verification process must comply with strict procedures and PIRSA Plant Health Inspectors will verify compliance by auditing accredited businesses. Initially there will be up to six audits in the first year, but this will reduce subject to ongoing compliance.
- (ii) **Registered Premises**

The importer nominates a premise for the receipt of the imported produce. Upon arrival the importer will ensure that the consignment remains securely packaged and isolated by one metre from other produce and arrange for an inspection by a PIRSA Plant Health Inspector prior to the release of the produce.

- (4) **Persons who bring or introduce into South Australia plants and plant related products for sale or any other commercial purposes must provide a copy of all relevant manifests to PIRSA Plant Health Operations prior to the produce arriving into SA. These requirements also apply to transporters who transport such products through SA for sale in another State/Territory. (Section 14 of the Act)**

The manifests must contain the following information:

- (i) **Name of Consignor and state of origin;**
- (ii) **Name and Address of Consignee;**
- (iii) **Number of Packages and/or Pallets; and**
- (iv) **Description of Produce Type.**

All manifests must either be faxed to PIRSA Plant Health Operations on (08) 81241467 or sent via e-mail to: pirsa.planthealthmanifest@sa.gov.au

CERTIFICATES, BRANDING AND PACKAGING

Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

- (1) Only a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate bearing a unique number and issued by and in the name of a recognised authority and in accordance with nationally agreed work instructions shall qualify the goods for admission into South Australia.

For these purposes "recognised authority" means:

- (i) For all matters, the Department in the exporting State or Territory.
 - (ii) Businesses operating under an Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) arrangement or other Compliance Arrangement (CA) that is approved by PIRSA for the product.
 - (iii) For *Pinus* material, the Government Forestry Authority in the relevant State or Territory.
- (2) Any certificate relating to machinery and / or equipment must accurately describe that machinery and / or equipment.
- (3) Certificates issued by a Department must bear the official Departmental stamp at these places:
- (i) In the appropriate box provided on a certificate; and
 - (ii) In association with any alteration to the quantity of a 'line' listed on a certificate.
- (4) The certificate must be obtained prior to entry of the goods into South Australia and

must accompany these whilst in transit. The certificate must only be issued after the recognised authority has sighted and verified the consignment. Certificates will only remain valid for twenty one days from date of issue.

- (5) Replacement certificates for those that have been lost during the transit of produce will only be accepted provided the following has been met:
- (i) The faxed copy is sent by a recognised authority;
 - (ii) The faxed copy is marked with the wording "This is a True Copy of the Original Certificate"; and
 - (iii) The date and the printed name and signature of the person from the recognised authority accompany the statement.
- (6) A person importing or introducing such goods must do the following with the certificate:
- (i) Retain it for at least 2 years after the date of issue.
 - (ii) Produce it to an inspector if so requested.
- (7) Persons having difficulties with the above arrangements should contact:

Plant Health Operations
Primary Industries & Resources SA
46 Prospect Road
PROSPECT 5082
Telephone: 1300 666 010
Facsimile: (08) 8344 6033

OR

Plant Inspection Office
Primary Industries & Resources SA
Adelaide Produce Market
POORAKA 5095
Telephone: (08) 8349 8322
Facsimile: (08) 8349 8310

Interstate Certification Assurance

A Business may be accredited by the State or Territory Department in which their Business is located, to issue Plant Health Assurance Certificates that are accepted by Primary Industries and Resources SA.

Accreditation will be conditional based on:

- (i) The Business entering into an agreement with the Department in the exporting State or Territory to operate under an Interstate Certification Assurance Arrangement that is accepted by Primary Industries and Resources South Australia.
- (ii) The Department in the exporting state undertaking the desk and on-site audits and compliance evaluation based on the "Procedures for the operation of the ICA Scheme".
- (iii) A Departmental inspector in the exporting State or Territory, or an approved third party provider auditing an accredited Business system and procedures at least annually or as specified in each individual ICA Operational Procedure. All records and the system must be accessible for audit by any such inspector and may be subject to audit by a PIRSA inspector.

Please note: The finding of a declared disease eg fruit fly (any stage), in a package that can be associated with an Accredited Business's Plant Health Assurance Certificate will give PIRSA, as the receiving ICA Authority, cause to refuse the acceptance of any further Plant Health Assurance Certificates from the accredited business until the outcome of an investigative audit is known. This action is in line with the "Rules for the operation of the ICA Scheme". **A business that is no longer accredited can only send fruit, vegetables or plant material into South Australia if accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate.**

PIRSA's web page - www.pir.sa.gov.au/ica provides a list of accepted operational procedures under the Interstate Certification Assurance Scheme for the entry of fruit, vegetables, plants and equipment into South Australia.

Area Freedom Certificates

A State or Territory may provide the Chief Inspector with an Area Freedom Certificate that indicates that the State or Territory is free of a particular declared disease. Such an Area Freedom Certificate must be based upon agreed demonstration that the particular declared disease does not occur in that State or Territory and must be renewed annually. Where the declared disease status of an exporting State or Territory changes, the Chief Inspector must be notified immediately and the status revoked.

Where a State or Territory provides an Area Freedom Certificate for a declared disease, the requirement for the provision of a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate to accompany each consignment no longer applies provided the packaging of each container in the consignment clearly identifies that the product was grown and packed in the State or Territory covered by such an Area Freedom Certificate. (See also the Packaging and Branding requirements below.)

Packaging and Branding

In accordance with Section 12 of the *Plant Health Act 2009*, a person must not pack for sale or sell any fruit, vegetables or nuts in packaging unless the packaging:

- (a) is in good repair, and
- (b) is clean and free of extraneous visible matter; and
- (c) is free of objectionable odour; and
- (d) is labelled in accordance with the regulations.

In accordance with Section 5 of the *Plant Health Regulations 2009*, fruit, vegetables and nuts must be **labelled** as follows:

(a) the label must:

- (i) be legibly written in English in permanent ink in letters at least 5 millimetres in height; and
- (ii) be clearly visible on the outside of the packaging.

(b) if the person doing the packing is an accredited person, the label must include:

- (i) the date (or date code) on which the produce was packed; and
- (ii) a brief description of the contents of the package; and
- (iii) the IP number of the accredited person; and
- (iv) **either**

(A) a code approved by the Chief Inspector for the purposes indicating where

the produce was grown;

or

(B) the postcode of the town nearest to the place of production; and

(v) the words “meets ICA” followed by the number that identifies the particular ICA operational procedures that have been followed and met in respect of the produce.

(c) in any other case:

(i) the date (or date code) on which the produce was packed; and

(ii) a brief description of the contents of the package; and

(iii) the district of production; and

(iv) **either**

(A) the name, address and postcode of both the grower and packer of the produce;

or

(B) the codes approved for the purposes by the Chief Inspector identifying both the packer and the grower.

Please note: Any individual package should contain only one kind or variety of fruit, vegetable, plant material or product.

Processors who are registered with PIRSA to receive bulk loads of produce (ie semi tippers or bulk bins, etc) for processing that removes the pest (and/or disease) risk of the final product are exempt from the above packaging and branding requirements.

Important Note:

Section 43 of the *Plant Health Act 2009* stipulates that fruit, plants or other items may be ordered into a quarantine station, disinfected or otherwise treated, destroyed or redirected.

In consequence:

- (i) **Packaging which is unclean or marked in an inadequate or misleading fashion may give an inspector cause to invoke such provisions in relation to that packaging and its contents.**
- (ii) **Such provisions can be applied to items which are not accompanied by appropriate certification or which do not comply with the import conditions specified within this Standard.**

Condition 1 - Prohibited Items

Of the various prohibitions, the following are defined as being significant:

- (1) Citrus plants and citrus propagation material (cuttings and budwood) from Queensland due to the presence in that State of Sweet Orange Stem Pitting Strain of Citrus Tristeza virus and Citrus Blight.
- (2) Grapevine material (cuttings and rootlings) from Phylloxera Infested Zones (PIZ's) and Phylloxera Risk Zones (PRZ's) of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland (except diagnostic material under permit from the Chief Inspector).
- (3) Potatoes grown within 20 km of any known potato cyst nematode outbreak (currently Munster - Western Australia; and Wandin, Gembrook, Rosebud, Emerald, Keysborough, Koo Wee Rup and Thorpdale - Victoria) except under conditions specified under Condition 18.
- (4) Soil or plants in soil or with attached soil from high-risk areas (except under conditions specified under Conditions 19 and 20).
- (5) Tomato plants from certain parts of Queensland - see Condition 21 for details.
- (6) Leaf vegetables, pasture fodder/hay or plant nursery stock from any property in Western Australia where green snail exists.

Condition 2 – Red Imported Fire Ant (*Solenopsis invicta*)

(1) Properties within 5 kms of a known outbreak of the pest *Solenopsis invicta*

The movement into South Australia of any host material including containerised plants, potting media, soil, organic mulch, turf, hay, straw, agriculture machinery or used containers is prohibited from Queensland **unless certified** as having met the following requirements:

- (i) **Property Freedom.**
 - a) The property has been inspected and accredited by an inspector of the State Department responsible for agriculture as being inspected and found free of fire ants; and
 - b) The property has been inspected within the past four weeks by an inspector of a State Department responsible for agriculture or a person accredited by the State Department responsible for agriculture under an approved ICA arrangement and no fire ants detected; and
 - c) The property does not share host material with another property known to be infested with fire ant unless that host material has been given approved treatment; and
 - d) The host material has been inspected by an authorised inspection person under an

- approved ICA or the owner and found free of fire ants; and
- e) The host material has been stored in a manner to prevent infestation.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

(ii) Containerised Plants

- a) The plants have been inspected and found free of fire ants; and
- b) The plants have been treated by one of the following:
- grown in potting medium treated with 2 g/kg Bifenthrin in accordance with the APVMA permit conditions (PER10562); or
 - drenched or complete immersion with a solution containing 500 g/L chlorpyrifos in accordance with APVMA permit conditions (PER11046); or
 - grown in potting medium containing 100 g/kg chlorpyrifos in accordance with APVMA permit conditions (PER10167); or
 - for householders only, drenched with a pesticide containing 12.5 g/L Cyfluthrin chlorpyrifos in accordance with APVMA permit conditions (PER9947)

and

- c) In the case of the application of drenches, the plants are isolated in a secure area and consigned within 48 hours of treatment.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

(iii) Agricultural Machinery and Used Containers.

- a) The machinery or container has been inspected and found free of fire ants; and
- b) Cleaned free of organic matter and soil by brushing, using high pressure water or steam.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

(iv) Potting Media, Organic Mulch and Soil*

- a) Treated with Methyl Bromide fumigation at a rate of 48 g/m³ at 21°C for 24 hours; **or**
- b) Heat treated to bring the entire mass to a minimum of 65.5°C; **and**
- c) Stored, handled and consigned after treatment so as to prevent infestation with fire ant; **or**
- d) Produced, stored, handled and consigned in such a manner that would prevent infestation or destroy all life stages of fire ants.

The potting media, organic mulch and/or soil must be packed in the original sealed bag or other container in which they were commercially packed.

**NOTE: Also refer to Condition 20*

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

(v) **Hay / Straw**

- a) Treated with Methyl Bromide fumigation at a rate of 48 g/m³ at 21°C for 24 hours; and
- b) Stored in a manner that would prevent infestation of fire ants; and
- c) Inspected by the owner and found free of fire ants; and
- d) Consigned within 28 days.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

(vi) **Turf**

Turf for domestic and commercial purposes requires prior written approval from the Chief Inspector, South Australia before it can enter the State.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

(2) Properties outside 5 kms of a known outbreak of the pest *Solenopsis invicta*

The movement into South Australia of any host material including containerised plants, potting media, organic mulch, turf, hay, straw, agriculture machinery or used containers is prohibited from Queensland unless certified that:

- (i) The property is located more the 5 kms from a known or suspected outbreak of fire ant.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

<u>Condition 3</u> - Citrus – Stem Pitting Strain of Tristeza Virus/ Citrus Blight

Citrus plants and citrus propagation material (excluding seeds) from Queensland are prohibited because of the existence in that State of suspected sweet orange stem pitting strain of citrus tristeza virus and citrus blight. Citrus plants and citrus propagation material (excluding seeds) grown in other States must be certified as to the origin of the plant material.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

Condition 4 – European House Borer

The entry of host material (see “definitions” below) of European House Borer (*Hylotrupes bajulus*) is prohibited into South Australia from Western Australia unless it complies with one of the following conditions:

Pest Free Areas

- (1) The host material originates from and was grown in a specific part of the state wherein European House Borer is not known to occur.

Affected Areas

- (2) The host material originates from within 2 kilometres of a European House Borer infested site and must be subjected to an approved disinfestation procedure. Where non-permanent treatment has been applied, the host material must be subjected to storage and handling that minimises the potential for re-infestation.

All consignments are to be accompanied by a Plant Health certificate or a Plant Health Assurance certificate (issued by an accredited business under an Interstate Certification Assurance arrangement accepted by PIRSA), indicating that the conditions of entry have been satisfied. The certification is to include the name and address of the grower, the property on which the host material was grown and the name and address of the facility at which the host material was packed.

Definitions

“Approved disinfestation procedure” means a treatment approved by the Chief Inspector.
“Host material” means “pinewood” including “seasoned Pinewood” and “pinewood articles”.
“Pinewood” means wood from trees of the genera *Pinus*, *Abies*, *Picea* and *Pseudotsuga*.
“Pinewood article” means an article (including an item of furniture, decoration, utensil or other personal effect) made of seasoned pinewood.
“Seasoned pinewood” means pinewood that has a moisture content of 20% or less when tested in accordance Australian Standard AS 1081.1 – 1997 Timber: Method of test – moisture content.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

Condition 5 - Citrus Red Mite

Citrus plants grown in the Shires of Gosford and Wyong, New South Wales are prohibited into South Australia unless the citrus plants have been treated against citrus red mite with:

- (1) Dicofol at the rate of 0.04 per cent **and** Tetradifon at the rate of 0.02 per cent;
or
- (2) Grown in an area free of Citrus Red Mite.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

Condition 6 – Plant Diagnostic Samples (excluding grapevine samples)

All plant diagnostic samples pose a potential risk of introducing either a declared pest or disease or an as yet unrecognised emergency plant pest or disease. As such, all plant diagnostic samples from interstate sources must be handled in a laboratory accredited by Primary Industries and Resources SA for the purpose.

Accredited laboratories must document and maintain agreed procedures for the secure receipt, handling and disposal of plant diagnostic samples from interstate sources. Specific conditions, approved by the Chief Inspector, will apply depending upon the perceived risk associated with different classes of plant samples.

Important notes:

For grapevine samples and vineyard soils refer to Condition 8A and for general soil samples refer to Condition 20 for specific requirements.

Proof: Plant Health Certificate or permit from the Chief Inspector

Condition 7 – Grapevine Material (For planting and / or propagation) – Grape phylloxera

(See also *Explanations* below and Conditions 7A, 8 and 8A)

PROHIBITION

- (1) Grapevines (rooted vines, cuttings, or other propagules, excluding grapevine tissue cultures) grown in **Phylloxera Infested Zones (PIZ's)** of New South Wales and Victoria **MUST NOT** be imported into the State.
- (2) Grapevines grown in **Phylloxera Risk Zones (PRZs)** of Victoria or Queensland, are also prohibited.

CONDITIONAL ENTRY

Dormant cuttings or rootlings from the areas specified below will be allowed entry under the following conditions:

- (1) From **Western Australia, Tasmania and Northern Territory (“State Freedom” status)**:
 - (i) **Cuttings** require no pre-shipment treatment.
 - (ii) **Rootlings** must have been subjected to a hot water dip treatment[°] (**54°C ± 1°C for 5 minutes**) immediately prior to dispatch to South Australia; [Hot water treatment at **50°C for 30 minutes**[#] is an acceptable alternative];

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

- (2) From **Phylloxera Exclusion Zones (PEZs) in Victoria and New South Wales**:
 - (i) **Cuttings/rootlings** must have been subjected to a hot water dip treatment[°] (**54°C**

± 1°C for 5 minutes) immediately prior to dispatch to South Australia; [Hot water treatment at **50 °C for 30 minutes**[#] is an acceptable alternative to the specified treatment.]

Caution: Some plant material may be damaged by this treatment. A trial treatment is recommended unless the response of the plant material to this treatment is known.

% Important note 1: A minimum of three (3) sensors shall be used for each hot water dip tank. One sensor should be located at a depth of 100mm from the base of the tank, another at 100mm from the surface and the other inserted into the centre of the load mass. Treatment time commences when temperature returns to 54°C ± 1°C or 50°C ± 1°C for the alternative treatment.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

- (3) Grapevines that have been quarantined at a Commonwealth post-entry quarantine facility will be allowed entry as cuttings, rootlings or potted plants without additional treatment provided they are sent directly from that quarantine facility to South Australia with certification.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate

Grapevine Tissue Cultures must enter South Australia under the following conditions:

- (1) A person proposing to import grapevine tissue cultures into South Australia must give prior notice to the Chief Inspector who may require that person to furnish in writing:
- (i) details of the place or places of origin of each culture, **and**
 - (ii) the variety or varieties concerned, **and**
 - (iii) evidence to verify that the grape vine tissue cultures had been produced in accordance with Section K – Appendix 3.
- (2) On entry to South Australia each consignment must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate and is subject to inspection by an approved inspector.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate and permit from Chief Inspector.

Explanations:

- (i) **Cuttings** have the meaning defined by the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995*, namely, a portion of a grapevine cane, which has not been planted in soil or permitted to develop roots.
- (ii) **Rootlings** have the meaning defined as any vine material, which has developed roots (including callus), and includes original and grafted plants.
- (iii) **Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ)** means any area defined as an area infested or

affected by grape phylloxera (Daktulosphaira vitifolii) under the provisions of a corresponding law of another State or Territory.

- (iv) **Phylloxera Risk Zone (PRZ)** means any area of Victoria or Queensland, which does not fall within the definition of a PIZ or PEZ.
- (v) **Phylloxera Exclusion Zone (PEZ)** means any area defined as an area free of grape phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifolii*) under the provisions of a corresponding law of another State or Territory.

“Corresponding Law of another State or Territory” for the purpose of this Condition, means any Act, regulation, proclamation, notice, bylaw or other law of another State or Territory which has as one of its purposes the control of grape phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifolii*).

The Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board of South Australia’s web page – www.phylloxera.com.au provides a series of descriptive maps displaying Phylloxera Management Zones.

Condition 7A – Machinery and Equipment (Used in Grape Production)
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This provision applies to any machinery (including grape harvesters) or equipment including tools, grape bins and containers, and posts, previously used in the production and manipulation of grapes and grapevines. The concern is for grape phylloxera.

Machinery (including grape harvesters)

Any used grapevine machinery (including grape harvesters) **must not** enter South Australia without **prior written approval** from the Chief Inspector and unless it has been:

- (1) **Cleaned thoroughly as follows:**
 - a) Remove any parts of the machine or harvester which may hold and hide dirt and plant fragments; and
 - b) Thoroughly clean the machine or harvester with a steam cleaner or pressure washer to ensure all soil and plant fragments are completely removed;

And Either

- (2) **Sterilised using one of the following methods*:**
(*For mechanical harvesters, the dry heat treatment is compulsory.)
 - a) **Steam**
 - i. Steam applied must be above 100°C.
 - ii. Steam must contact all surfaces until the surface is left dry, not wet with condensate.
 - or**
 - b) **Hot water**
 - i. Immerse totally in water at 70°C minimum.
 - ii. Hold in water for at least 2 minutes after the machinery has reached 70°C.
 - or**

c) **Dry heat ***

- i Place the harvester / other machinery in a suitable room, shed or container that can be heated up to the required temperature;
- ii Apply temperature probes to the machine, and measure the surface temperature and preferably some deeper parts of the machinery;
- iii Heat up the room until the probes indicate the required temperature has been reached **EITHER** 1.5 hours at 45⁰C **OR** 2 hours at 40⁰C.

Or

- (3) Certified that the harvester / other machinery has been located continuously for at least the preceding two weeks in either a state free of phylloxera or a Phylloxera Exclusion Zone (PEZ) - (see *Explanations – Condition 7*).

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate and permit from Chief Inspector.

Equipment

- A) Grape bins from a Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ) must be cleaned prior to (i) immersion totally in water at 70⁰C and (ii) held for at least 2 minutes after the temperature of the bins has reached 70⁰C.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

- B) Used grape equipment including grape bins and containers from PRZ/PEZ areas, together with hand tools used in vineyards, must be clean and free of plant residues and soil on arrival in South Australia.
- C) Used vineyard posts must be cleaned and sterilised by one of the methods specified for Machinery (including grape harvesters) in (2) above.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

<u>Condition 8 – Grapes⁺ and Related Materials</u>
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(* see also 12E and 12F – fruit fly requirements)

Wine grapes from a **Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ)** are prohibited entry into South Australia.

Table grapes from a **phylloxera infested zone (PIZ)** are permitted entry following either:

- (i) fumigation with methyl bromide by a licensed fumigator at one of the following rates:
 - (i) **10°C - 14.9°C @ 48 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or**
 - (ii) **15°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or**
 - (iii) **21°C - 25.9°C @ 32 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or**
 - (iv) **26°C - 31.9°C @ 24 g/m³ for 2 hrs.**

or

- (ii) fumigation treatment with a mixture of **1% sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and 6% carbon dioxide (CO₂) for 30 minutes.**

(Please note: Packaging of fruit for fumigation must allow for penetration and subsequent aeration of the above fumigants.)

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

Wine **grapes** from a **Phylloxera Risk Zone (PRZ)**, are prohibited except under permit* from the Chief Inspector.

**A permit for the movement of grapes from a PRZ will only be issued for growers who have entered into an approved Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) arrangement with their relevant interstate department. Such an arrangement will involve phylloxera risk minimisation processes for the vineyard including the history of the sourcing of the grapevine planting material on the property, machinery movements and disinfestation, etc.*

Table grapes from a phylloxera risk zone (PRZ) are prohibited except as packed table grapes with one of the following treatments:

- (i) fumigation with methyl bromide by a licensed fumigator at one of the following rates:
 - (i) **10°C - 14.9°C @ 48 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or**
 - (ii) **15°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or**
 - (iii) **21°C - 25.9°C @ 32 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or**
 - (iv) **26°C - 31.9°C @ 24 g/m³ for 2 hrs.**

or

- (ii) fumigation treatment with a mixture of 1% sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and 6% carbon dioxide (CO₂) for 30 minutes.

(Please note: Packaging of fruit for fumigation must allow for penetration and subsequent aeration of the above fumigants.)

or

- (iii) the inclusion of sulphur pads (a registered product containing a minimum of 970g/kg anhydrous sodium metabisulphite at the rate specified on the label).

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

Grapes (both wine grapes and table grapes) from a **phylloxera exclusion zone (PEZ)** are permitted entry with certification.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

Grape Must and Unfiltered Juice (see Explanations) may enter South Australia from either:

- (i) a proclaimed phylloxera free area / phylloxera exclusion zone (PEZ) or from a State free from Phylloxera with proof of origin;

or

- (ii) from a Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ) or from a Phylloxera Risk Zone (PRZ) under an approved Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) Arrangement.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

Filtered Juice (see Explanations) and **Wine** may enter unrestricted under the agreed National Phylloxera Management Protocols.

Grape Marc (see Explanations) only post fermentation marc may enter.

Explanations:

- (i) **Grape Must** means the total product of crushing grape berries, includes juice, skins, seeds, pulp and possibly some stems and leaves
- (ii) **Unfiltered Juice** means the liquid fraction from must, excluding skins, seeds and other large solids, but which contain some suspended solids.
- (iii) **Filtered Juice** means juice processed through a filter that removes all particles larger than 50 microns. Centrifugation and cold settling are accepted alternatives to filtration for the purposes of this definition provided that the same outcomes are achieved.
- (iv) **Post-fermentation Marc** means the solids residue from pressing of wine fermented on skins containing skins, seeds, and possibly stems and that has completed at least four days in the fermentation process.

Condition 8A – Grapevine Diagnostic Samples and Vineyard Soils

All grapevine diagnostic samples and vineyard soil samples for analysis in South Australia may only be handled in a laboratory that is accredited by Primary Industries and Resources SA for this purpose. Any grapevine diagnostic samples and vineyard soils require **prior written approval** from the Chief Inspector, South Australia before they can enter the State.

Accredited laboratories must document and maintain agreed procedures for the secure handling and disposal of grapevine diagnostic samples and vineyard soils from interstate sources. Specific conditions, approved by the Chief Inspector, will apply depending upon the perceived risk associated with samples from the three key phylloxera zones (see below).

The following conditions apply to samples from specified areas:

- (1) Grapevine material and vineyard soil as diagnostic samples from a **Phylloxera Exclusion Zone (PEZ)** region can enter South Australia provided they are:
 - (i) Securely packaged for transport - ie double ziploc/sealed bag for each sample and in a cooler box (or similar hard structure), which is then placed into an overnight courier bag, express post pack or similar for transport or personal carriage; **and**

- (ii) Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate indicating the origin of the sample(s).

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate and permit from Chief Inspector

- (2) Grapevine material and vineyard soil as diagnostic samples from a **Phylloxera Risk Zone (PRZ)** region can enter South Australia provided they are:
- (i) Treated using one of the approved disinfestation procedures (see below); **and**
 - (ii) Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate indicating both the treatment process and the origin of the sample(s).

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate and permit from Chief Inspector

- (3) Grapevine material and vineyard soil as diagnostic samples from a **Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ)** region can **only** enter South Australia provided they are:
- (i) Issued with a permit for the movement out of the PIZ by the Manager, Plant Standards, Primary Industries Victoria (Victorian PIZ regions only);
 - (ii) Handled in accordance with the procedure described below; **and**
 - (iii) Brought in under permit from the Chief Inspector, Primary Industries and Resources SA.

Note: Wherever possible, diagnostic procedures should be carried out within the PIZ.

Diagnostic samples to be removed from a PIZ for analysis **must** undergo one of the disinfestation procedures listed below before they can enter South Australia. Treatment should be carried out within the PIZ, before the sample is moved to another region for testing.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate and permit from Chief Inspector

Approved disinfestation procedures:

- Freezing to -18°C for 24 hours and packed in dry ice for transport
- Freezing and transfer under liquid nitrogen at -196°C
- Freeze Drying
- Oven drying at 45°C for a minimum of 2 hours
- Hot water treatment @ 54°C ± 1°C for 5 minutes
- Fixative - devitalisation using formalin/acetic acid, gluteraldehyde, or 70% ethanol
- Gamma irradiation at 50 grays in an approved facility
- (For juice): placed in a sealed, unbreakable vessel.

Important note:

For non-grapevine plant samples refer to Condition 6 and for non-vineyard soil samples refer to Condition 20 for specific requirements.

Table 1 – Miscellaneous Host Fruits of Fruit Flies

A variety of entry criteria apply to such fruits. Those criteria appear after Table 1, which lists the fruits currently, rated as hosts of fruit flies of concern to South Australia:

Abiu (<i>Pouteria caimito</i>)	Lime (<i>Citrus latifolia</i>) - Tahitian Lime
Acerola (<i>Malpighia glabra</i>)	Lime (<i>Citrus reticulata</i> var. <i>austera</i>) -
Apple (<i>Malus domestica</i>)	Rangpur lime
Apricot (<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>)	Loganberry (<i>Rubus loganobaccus</i>)
Avocado (<i>Persea americana</i>)	Longan (<i>Euphoria longan</i>)
Babaco (<i>Carica pentagona</i>)	Loofah, Smooth (<i>Luffa cylindrica</i>)
Banana (<i>Musa acuminata</i>)	Loquat (<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>)
Blackberry (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>)	Lychee (<i>Litchii chinensis</i>)
Black Sapote (<i>Diospyros Ebenum</i>)	Mandarin (<i>Citrus reticulata</i>)
Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>)	Mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>)
Brazil Cherry - see Grumichama	Mangosteen (<i>Garcinia mangostana</i>)
Breadfruit (<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>)	Mulberry (<i>Morus nigra</i>)
Caimito (<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i>)	Nashi (<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> var. <i>culta</i>)
Cape Gooseberry (<i>Physalis peruviana</i>)	Nectarine (<i>Prunus persicae</i> var. <i>nectarina</i>)
Capsicum (<i>Capsicum annuum</i> var. <i>grossum</i>)	Olives (<i>Olea europaea</i>)
Carambola (<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>)	Orange (<i>Citrus aurantium</i>) (<i>Citrus sinensis</i>)
Cashew Apple (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>)	Passionfruit (<i>Passiflora</i> spp.)
Casimiroa (<i>Casimiroa edulis</i>)	Papaw (<i>Carica papaya</i>)
Cherimoya (<i>Annona cherimolia</i>)	Peach (<i>Prunus persica</i>)
Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	Peacharine (<i>Prunus nucipersica</i>)
Chilli (<i>Capsicum annuum</i> var. <i>acuminatum</i>)	Pear (<i>Pyrus communis</i>)
Choko (<i>Sechium edule</i> Jacq. Sw.)	Pepino (<i>Solanum muricatum</i>)
Citron (<i>Citrus medica</i>)	Persimmon (<i>Diospyros kaki</i>)
Coffee berry (<i>Coffea</i> species)	Plum (<i>Prunus domestica</i>)
Custard Apple (<i>Annona squamosa</i>)	Plumcot (<i>Prunus domestica</i> x <i>Prunus armeniaca</i>)
Date (fresh) (<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>)	Pomegranate (<i>Punica granatum</i>)
Dragon Fruit (<i>Hylocereus undatus</i>)	Prickly Pear (<i>Opuntia stricta</i> or <i>O. ficus indica</i>)
Durian (<i>Durio zibethinus</i>)	Pummelo (<i>Citrus grandis</i>)
Eggplant (<i>Solanum melongena</i>)	Quince (<i>Cydonia oblonga</i>)
Feijoa (<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>)	Rambutan (<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i>)
Fig (<i>Ficus carica</i>)	Raspberry (<i>Rubus idaeus</i>)
Granadilla (<i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i>)	Rollinia (<i>Rollinia deliciosa</i>)
Grapefruit (<i>Citrus paradisi</i>)	Rose Apple (<i>Syzygium jambos</i>)
Grapes (<i>Vitis</i> species)	Santol (<i>Sandoricum indicum</i>)
Grumichama (<i>Eugenia braziliensis</i>)	Sapodilla (<i>Manilkara zapota</i>)
Guava (<i>Psidium</i> species)	Sapote
Jaboticaba (<i>Myrciaria cauliflora</i>)	Soursop (<i>Annona muricata</i>)
Jackfruit (<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>)	Strawberry (<i>Fragaria ananassa</i>)
Jambu (<i>Syzygium cumini</i>)	Sweetsop (<i>Annona squamosa</i>)
Kiwifruit (<i>Actinidia deliciosa</i>)	Tamarillo (<i>Cyphomandra betacea</i>)
Kumquat (<i>Fortunella japonica</i>)	Tangelo (<i>Citrus reticulata</i> x <i>C. paradisi</i>)
Lemon <i>Citrus meyeri</i> (Also <i>Citrus limon</i> x <i>citrus chinese</i>)	Tomato (<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>)
Lime (<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i>) - West Indian Lime	Wax jambu (<i>Eugenia jambos</i>)

Condition 9 - Area Free from Fruit Flies

Any host fruit appearing in Table 1 may enter South Australia if grown and packed in an area free from fruit flies.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

Explanation:

Area free status is determined by a system of male fruit fly lure traps deployed on a 400 metre grid in urban areas and townships and a 1 kilometre grid throughout the horticultural production areas (acknowledging that extensive areas free from vegetation do not need to be trapped).

Traps are to be inspected weekly during the warmer months in southern Australia (November to May when outbreaks are most likely to occur) and fortnightly during winter (June to October) in southern Australia.

Area freedom will be lost following the detection of flies or maggots as specified in the Codes of Practice for the Management of Queensland fruit fly and Mediterranean fruit fly.

If area freedom cannot be verified, the host fruit must enter under the procedures outlined in Conditions 10 to 14 below or must not be brought into the State.

Condition 10 - Hard Green or Similar Condition

This provision recognises that certain fruits are susceptible to fruit fly attack when past a certain stage of maturity and/or their surface has been damaged. Fruits entering under this requirement must have been certified by a departmental inspector or by an authorised signatory operating under an approved Interstate Certification Assurance Arrangement at the time of packing.

This procedure is necessary to ensure that fruit is at a stage of maturity and / or free from damage to ensure that the risk of fruit fly attack is unlikely.

Details are:

- (1) **Avocados - Hass, Sharwill and Fuerte varieties (WA only - Mediterranean fruit fly)** must have been harvested in a hard condition and have been stored in secured conditions within 48 hours of harvest.
- (2) **Bananas** - Cavendish variety must be hard-green with unbroken skin at the time of arrival in South Australia; other varieties must be mature green with unbroken skin at the time of inspection and packaging.
- (3) **Black Sapote** must be green (skin free of any black colouring) with unbroken skin at the time of inspection and packaging.
- (4) **Durians** must be firm with unbroken skin at the time of inspection and packaging.

- (5) **Jackfruit** must be firm with unbroken skin at the time of inspection and packaging.
- (6) **Longans** must be firm with unbroken skin at the time of inspection and packaging.
- (7) **Lychees** must be firm with unbroken skin at the time of inspection and packaging.
- (8) **Mangosteens** must be firm with unbroken skin at the time of inspection and packaging.
- (9) **Passionfruit (purple types only)** must be unwrinkled with unbroken skin at the time inspection and packaging.
- (10) **Papaws (non-defective flowering type only)** must be hard **and** may show no more than 25% of colour over their surface at the time of inspection and packaging.
- (11) **Rambutans** must be firm with unbroken skin at the time of inspection and packaging.
- (12) **Tahitian limes** must be in a mature green condition (free of any yellow colouring) with unbroken skin at the time of inspection and packaging.

Note:

Unbroken Skin means the skin has no pre-harvest crack, puncture, pulled stem or other break that penetrates through to the flesh and has not healed with callus tissue.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

Condition 11 – Disinfestation by Cold Storage
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See *Explanations* below for details of measurement requirements.

Caution: Some fruits may be damaged by this treatment. A trial treatment is recommended unless the response of the fruit to this treatment is known.

(1) **QUEENSLAND FRUIT FLY**

Applicable fruits are:

Kiwifruit, citrus fruits, pome fruits, stone fruits, blueberries and any other fruits that are unaffected by the treatment.

These must have been held under one of the following ranges and duration in terms of centre core flesh temperature:

- (i) **0.0°C ± 0.5°C for at least 14 days or**
- (ii) **1.0°C to 3.0°C ± 0.5°C or at least 16 days (lemons 14 days)**

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

(2) MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY

Applicable fruits are:

Kiwifruit, pome fruits and stone fruits, and other fruits including all citrus, which are not affected by these temperature/time regimes.

These must have been held under one of the following ranges and duration in terms of centre core flesh temperature:

- (i) **0.0°C ± 0.5°C for at least 14 days or**
- (ii) **1.0°C ± 0.5°C for at least 16 days (lemons at least 14 days) or**
- (iii) **2.0°C ± 0.5°C for at least 18 days (lemons at least 16 days) or**
- (iv) **3.0°C ± 0.5°C for at least 20 days (lemons at least 18 days)**

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

Explanations:

A minimum of three sensors/probes, two for centre core flesh and one for air temperature are to be used for the first 250 cubic metres of fruit or less. For each additional 250 cubic metres or part thereof, one additional centre core flesh sensor is to be used.

In all instances the cold storage chamber must be capable of sustaining the stated temperatures throughout the prescribed periods and records must be available to the supervising Department to ensure that the temperatures and times requirements have been met.

<p>Condition 12 - Disinfestation using Dimethoate or Fenthion for various fruits - Queensland fruit fly</p>
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The disinfestation treatment may be applied as a post-harvest dip or post-harvest flood spray. (See also *Explanations* below for additional details.)

(1) APPLICATION BY DIPPING

- (a) **Dimethoate: All applicable host fruits except for strawberries, defective flower type papaws, mangoes, custard apple and other *Annona* spp, and capsicums.**
- (b) **Fenthion: All applicable host fruits with inedible peel and fruiting vegetables (except for all citrus varieties, defective flower type papaws, mangoes, custard apple, other *Annona* spp and capsicums).**

The fruits must have been fully immersed for at least one minute in a solution containing dimethoate or fenthion at the rates specified below.

The level of dimethoate in the dip solution must have been maintained at 400 parts per million (ppm) active ingredient (400 mg/L) except for **stonefruits** (peaches, nectarines, plums, apricots and cherries), which are to be dipped in a solution containing 200 ppm

dimethoate.

The level of fenthion in the dip solution must have been maintained at 412.5 ppm (412.5 mg/L).

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

(2) APPLICATION BY FLOOD SPRAYING

- (a) Dimethoate: All applicable host fruits except for strawberries, defective flower type papaws, mangoes, custard apple and other *Annona* spp.**
- (b) Fenthion: All applicable host fruits with inedible peel and fruiting vegetables including undamaged capsicums (except for all citrus varieties, defective flower type papaws, mangoes, custard apple and other *Annona* spp)**

A dimethoate solution maintained at 400 ppm (400mg/L) **or** a fenthion solution maintained at 412.5 ppm (412.5 mg/L) and delivered by nozzle(s) at the rate of 16 litres per each square metre per minute and must have been sprayed onto each fruit, which provides complete coverage of the fruit for a minimum of 10 seconds, after which the fruit must remain wet for at least 60 seconds.

Stonefruits (peaches, nectarines, plums, apricots and cherries) are to be flood sprayed in a solution containing 200 ppm (200 mg/L) dimethoate in a high volume application of at least 32 litres per square metre per minute and must have been sprayed onto each fruit, which provides complete coverage of the fruit for a minimum of 12 seconds, after which the fruit must remain wet for at least 60 seconds.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

Explanations:

Dipping or spraying should be the last treatment before packing except where a non-recovery gloss coating (wax) is applied to citrus. This treatment must be applied not less than 60 seconds after treatment.

(3) ALTERNATIVE – CAPSICUMS ONLY

May be flood sprayed in a single layer with a dimethoate solution maintained at 400 ppm (400mg/L) in a high volume application of at least 9.2 litres per each square metre per minute and must have been sprayed onto each fruit, which provides complete coverage of the fruit for a minimum of 60 seconds.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

(4) MANGOES – SYSTEMS APPROACH – ICA 19

Mangoes are required to be subject to an approved ICA arrangement, which utilises a systems approach to provide an adequate level of security against Queensland fruit fly:

- (a) **Cultivar “Kensington Pride”** – approved post-harvest inspection and post-harvest treatment.
- (b) **All other Cultivars** – approved pre-harvest treatment, post-harvest inspection and post-harvest treatment.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

(5) AVOCADOS and MANGOES - ALTERNATIVE - LOW VOLUME NON RECIRCULATED FLOOD SPRAYING - FENTHION – ICA 03

AVOCADOS

The level of fenthion must be maintained at 412.5 ppm (412.5 mg/L) and applied in a **low volume non- recirculating system** at a rate of **0.6 litres / minute per square metre** of area being sprayed, which provides complete coverage of the fruit for a minimum of ten seconds, after which the fruit must remain wet for 60 seconds.

Non-recirculating spraying must be the last treatment before packing.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

MANGOES

The level of fenthion must be maintained at 412.5 ppm (412.5 mg/L) and applied in a **low volume non- recirculating system** at a rate of **1.2 litres / minute per square metre** of area being sprayed, which provides complete coverage of the fruit for a minimum of ten seconds, after which the fruit must remain wet for 60 seconds.

Non-recirculating spraying must be the last treatment before packing.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

(6) CUSTARD APPLES & OTHER ANNONA SPP – SYSTEMS APPROACH – ICA 18 PROCEDURE

Custard apples and other *Annona spp* are required to be subject to an approved ICA arrangement, which utilises a systems approach to provide an adequate level of security against Queensland fruit fly. This involves a combination of pre-harvest treatment, post-harvest inspection and post-harvest treatment.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

Condition 12A – Disinfestation using fenthion – Mediterranean fruit fly

Applicable fruits are **Tomatoes, Tamarillo, Capsicums, Kensington Pride Mangoes** and other produce approved by the Minister from time to time.

(1) APPLICATION BY DIPPING – Tomatoes, Tamarillo, Kensington Pride Mangoes

The fruits must have been fully immersed for at least one minute in a solution of fenthion.

- (a) Tomatoes **must have been dipped in a solution of fenthion maintained at 412.5 ppm (412.5 mg/L).**
- (b) Tamarillo **must have been dipped in a solution containing 500ppm (500 mg/L) fenthion** followed by washing 24 hours after the dip treatment.
- (c) Kensington Pride Mangoes only **must be dipped in a solution containing 412.5 ppm (412.5 mg/L) fenthion.**

Dipping should be the last treatment before packing.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

(2) APPLICATION BY FLOOD SPRAYING – Tomatoes, Capsicums (undamaged) and Kensington Pride mangoes

A fenthion solution maintained at 412.5 ppm (412.5 mg/L) and delivered by nozzle(s) at the rate of 16 litres per each square metre per minute and must have been sprayed onto each fruit, which provides complete coverage of the fruit for a minimum of 10 seconds.

At the cessation of spraying, fruit must have remained wet for at least 60 seconds.

Flood Spraying should be the last treatment before packing.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

<p><u>Condition 12B</u> - Pre harvest treatment and Inspection of Strawberry - Queensland Fruit Fly</p>
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For **strawberry** fruits, application of dimethoate to the plants at a concentration and frequency registered for field control of Queensland fruit fly as stated on the label or approved by Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA).

Strawberries must be inspected during harvest to determine that any suspect fruit is free from live fruit fly infestation.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

Condition 12C - Heat Treatments – Hot Water / Vapour Heat – Queensland Fruit Fly

Caution: Some fruits may be damaged by this treatment. A trial treatment is recommended unless the response of fruits to this treatment is known.

- (a) **Mango fruits** can be **hot water treated** in a facility approved by the Department in the exporting State so that the **temperature of the flesh adjacent to the seed is held at a minimum of 46 °C for a period of 10 minutes.**
- (b) **Mango fruits** can be subjected to **vapour heat treatment** in a facility approved by the Department in the exporting State so that the **temperature of the flesh adjacent to the seed is at 46.5 °C for a minimum of 20 minutes or 47 °C for a minimum of 15 minutes.**
- (c) **Pawpaw fruits** may be treated in an approved **high temperature forced air** facility for a period of **not less than 3.5 hours and until the seed cavity temperature of the heaviest fruit reaches 47.2 °C.** Fruit must not be soft, overripe or be exhibiting damage or decay.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

Condition 12D – Pre-harvest treatment and Inspection of Stone Fruit – Queensland Fruit Fly –Systems Approach – ICA 21

Stone fruit (peach, nectarine, plum, apricot and cherry) are required to be subjected to an approved ICA Arrangement (ICA 21), which utilises a systems approach to provide an adequate level of security against Queensland fruit fly. This involves a specified combination of pre-harvest treatment and post harvest inspection.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

Condition 12E – Wine Grape – All Varieties – (Queensland Fruit Fly / Mediterranean Fruit Fly – Systems Approach)

Wine grapes – all varieties shall be subjected to a systems approach to provide an adequate level of security against Queensland fruit fly and Mediterranean fruit fly. This involves a combination of secure containerisation whilst in transport and immediate processing upon arrival at the designated winery.

- (1) All wine grape varieties which have originated from a fruit fly endemic area or from within a fruit fly suspension area must be certified stating their origin; **and**
- (2) The wine grapes must be dispatched to South Australia under secure containerisation.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

Explanation:

Secure containerisation means that the wine grapes have been containerised with covers applied or sealed in such a manner to prevent any spillage during transport to the designated winery.

For grapes that originate from a fruit fly endemic area or from within a fruit fly outbreak suspension area, the receiving winery must be both accredited as an importer and under the Import Verification Compliance Arrangements (IVCA), and have in place a system for the management of any spillage and waste generated during the crushing processes.

Condition 12F – Table Grapes - (Queensland Fruit Fly / Mediterranean Fruit Fly)

Table grapes from a fruit fly free area must be accompanied by appropriate certification.

Table grapes from fruit fly endemic areas or from within a current fruit fly suspension area (in accord with the national Codes of Practice for the Management of both Queensland fruit fly and Mediterranean fruit fly) must be disinfested by an approved method – see Conditions 11 – 13 of this Standard (cold treatment, post harvest treatment, approved systems approach, methyl bromide fumigation or irradiation).

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

Condition 13 - Disinfestation by Methyl Bromide Fumigation

Caution: Some fruits may be damaged by this treatment. A trial treatment is recommended unless the response of fruits to this treatment is known.

Fruit fly host material may be fumigated by a licensed fumigator at the following rates:

- (i) 10°C - 14.9°C @ 48 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or
- (ii) 15°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or
- (iii) 21°C - 25.9°C @ 32 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or
- (iv) 26°C - 31.9°C @ 24 g/m³ for 2 hrs.

Packaging of fumigated fruit must allow for penetration and subsequent aeration of the methyl bromide.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

Condition 13A - Disinfestation by Irradiation

Applicable fruits – host fruits approved by Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ).

Applicable fruits to be treated by ionising radiation to achieve a minimum dose of 150 gray.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

Condition 14 - Papaya Fruit Fly / Exotic Fruit Fly

In the event of declared outbreaks of Papaya and / or Exotic fruit fly, the following treatments are approved for PFF and EFF host produce:

(1) DIMETHOATE DIPPING

All applicable host fruits except for strawberries, defective flower type papaws, mangoes, custard apple and other *Annona* spp, and capsicums.

The fruit must be fully immersed for 60 seconds in a solution of dimethoate; **and** the level of dimethoate in the dip solution must have been maintained at 400 ppm (400 mg/L) **except for peaches, nectarines and plums, which are to be dipped in a solution containing 200ppm (200 mg/L) dimethoate.**

Pawpaws must be hard and have a yellow colour on less than 25% of their surface area at the time of treatment. **(Defective flower type pawpaws cannot be dipped and require fumigation treatment.)**

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

(2) FENTHION DIPPING

All applicable host fruits with inedible peel and fruiting vegetables (except for all citrus varieties, strawberries, defective flower type papaws, mangoes, custard apple and other *Annona* spp, and capsicums).

The fruits must have been fully immersed for at least 60 seconds in a solution containing fenthion; **and**

The level of fenthion in the dip solution must have been maintained at 412.5 ppm.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

(3) DIMETHOATE FLOOD SPRAYING

All applicable host fruits and fruiting vegetables except for peaches, strawberries, defective flower type papaws, mangoes, custard apple and other *Annona* spp.

A dimethoate solution maintained at 400 ppm (400mg/L) and delivered by nozzle(s) at the rate of 16 litres per square metre per minute and must have been sprayed onto each fruit, which provides complete coverage of the fruit for a minimum of 10 seconds, after which the fruit must remain wet for at least 60 seconds.

Peaches, nectarines and plums only are to be flood sprayed in a solution containing 200 ppm dimethoate in a high volume application of at least 32 litres per square metre per minute and must have been sprayed onto each fruit, which provides complete coverage of the fruit for a minimum of 12 seconds, after which the fruit must remain wet for at least 60 seconds.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

(4) FENTHION FLOOD SPRAYING

All applicable host fruits with inedible peel and fruiting vegetables (except for all citrus varieties, defective flower type papaws, mangoes, custard apple and other *Annona* spp)

A fenthion solution maintained at 412.5 ppm (412.5 mg/L) and delivered by nozzle(s) at the rate of 16 litres per square metre per minute and must have been sprayed onto each fruit, which provides complete coverage of the fruit for a minimum of 10 seconds, after which the fruit must remain wet for at least 60 seconds.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

(5) MANGOES – SYSTEMS APPROACH – ICA PROGRAM

Mangoes are required to be subject to an approved ICA arrangement, which utilises a systems approach. This involves pre-harvest treatment, post-harvest inspection and post-harvest treatment.

- (a) **Cultivar “Kensington Pride”** – approved post-harvest inspection and post-harvest treatment.
- (b) **All other Cultivars** – pre-harvest treatment, post-harvest inspection and post-harvest treatment.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

(6) CUSTARD APPLES & OTHER ANNONA SPP – SYSTEMS APPROACH – ICA PROGRAM

Custard apples and other *Annona spp* are required to be subject to an approved ICA arrangement, which utilises a systems approach. This involves a combination of pre-harvest treatment, post-harvest inspection and post-harvest treatment.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

(7) FUMIGATION - METHYL BROMIDE - (All fruits)

Fruit fly host material may be fumigated by a licensed fumigator at the following rates:

- (i) **10°C - 14.9°C @ 48 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or**
- (ii) **15°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or**
- (iii) **21°C - 25.9°C @ 32 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or**
- (iv) **26°C - 31.9°C @ 24 g/m³ for 2 hrs.**

Packaging of fumigated fruit must allow for penetration and subsequent aeration of the methyl bromide.

Caution: Some fruits may be damaged by this treatment. A trial treatment is recommended unless the response of fruits to this treatment is known.

Papaws must be also hard and have a yellow colour on less than 25% of their surface at the time of treatment.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

(8) VAPOUR HEAT TREATMENT (Mangoes)

Mango fruits must be heated to a core flesh temperature of **46.5°C for 20 minutes** or **47°C for 15 minutes** in a facility approved by the Department in the exporting State.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

(9) FORCED AIR HEAT TREATMENT (Papaws)

Pawpaw fruits may be treated in an approved **high temperature forced air** facility for a period of **not less than 3.5 hours and until the seed cavity temperature of the heaviest fruit reaches 47.2°C**. Fruit must not be soft, overripe or be exhibiting damage or decay.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

(10) COLD TREATMENT (All fruits)

Caution: Many fruits may be damaged by this treatment.

Cold Storage all fruits.

- (i) 0.0°C ± 0.5°C for at least 14 days or
- (ii) 1.0°C ± 0.5°C for at least 16 days (lemons 14 days) or
- (iii) 2.0°C ± 0.5°C for at least 16 days (lemons 14 days) or
- (iv) 3.0°C ± 0.5°C for at least 16 days (lemons 14 days).

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

(11) IRRADIATION

Applicable fruits – host fruits approved by Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ).

Applicable fruits are treated by ionising radiation to achieve a minimum dose of 150 gray.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

(12) HARD GREEN CONDITION

This applies only to the **Cavendish variety of Bananas**. Such bananas must be:

- (a) Hard, green and pre-climacteric as determined by size criteria; **and**
- (b) Free from unbroken skin

Explanation:

Pre-climacteric means:

*The flesh is hard and not flexible, the skin is green and shows no yellow colouration except for areas towards the flower end of a fruit in which the sun has bleached the skin to a yellow to white colour but the flesh beneath is still hard; **and***

No single banana, or banana on the outside whorl of a hand or cluster, (except a wing banana or distorted banana) has a diameter that exceeds 42 mm when measured at right angles to the curvature of the fruit at a point one third from its flower end.

Proof: Accompanied by a plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

(13) PROPERTY FREEDOM, PRE-HARVEST TREATMENT AND UNBROKEN SKIN – LYCHEE, GRAPE

Monitoring of the orchards, vineyards and surrounding areas, a pre-harvest spray program and unbroken/undamaged skin on arrival has been approved against PFF/EFF.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

(14) **PROPERTY FREEDOM, PRE-HARVEST TREATMENT AND POST-HARVEST INSPECTION – STRAWBERRY**

Property freedom, pre-harvest spray program and post-harvest inspection as part of an approved ICA program.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

(15) **CONDITIONAL NON-HOST**

The following are considered to be **conditional non-hosts of PFF/EFF**

Durian - fruit must be free of pre-harvest cracks that penetrate through to the flesh.

Pumpkins - Bugle, Jap, Queensland Blue, Sweet Grey and WA Grey - unbroken skin, no soft rots and stem is dry, intact and short.

Rambutan - Red-type only - unbroken skin and not overripe.

Watermelon - unbroken skin and no soft rots.

Explanation:

Unbroken skin means no pre-harvest cracks, splits, punctures or other breaks that penetrate through to the flesh, and have not healed with callus tissue.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

(16) **NON HOSTS OF PAPAYA FRUIT FLY/ EXOTIC FRUIT FLY**

The following are **not** considered to be hosts of PFF/EFF- **pineapple, macadamia nut, french bean, pea, choko, sweetcorn, angled loofah (*Luffa acutangula*) and the following pumpkin varieties - Butternut, Jarrahdale and Ken's Special.**

Condition 15 - Maize Seed (includes popcorn and sweet corn varieties for sowing)

Viable seed of *Zea spp.* produced in States where Boil Smut of maize has been detected must not enter South Australia unless it has been:

Either

- (1) Grown in an area where *Ustilago maydis* (boil smut of maize) is not known to occur and the crop was inspected prior to harvest and found to be free of the disease; **and**
- (2) Cleaned, graded and packed in premises that have not been used for processing seed affected with the disease;

Or

- (3) Treated with Vitavax 200FF fungicide at a rate of 500ml/100kgs of seed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

Condition 16 - Melons and Other Hosts of Melon Thrips (*Thrips palmi*)

These thrips are capable of significant damage. In addition to melons it shows a preference for beans, capsicum, chilli, cucumber, dragon fruit, eggplant, okra, peas, pumpkin, silver beet, squash, tobacco, tomato and zucchini.

Any such plant produce grown on properties located greater than 100km radius of known infested areas (Melon thrips is known to occur in parts of Northern Territory, Queensland, and Western Australia) can enter South Australia provided it is:

- (1) grown and packed on properties located greater than 100kms from known infested areas;
- or**
- (2) grown and packed on properties from a State or Territory where Melon thrips is not known to occur.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

If such plant produce is grown on properties located within 100km radius of the known infested areas eg. within Northern Territory, Queensland, Western Australia and certain parts of North Eastern New South Wales, the produce must not enter South Australia unless:

- (3) From a property granted freedom from *Thrips palmi* status through an approved monitoring system as set out in part 3.1 or 3.2 of **Section J - Protocol re: Melon thrips; or**
- (4) Inspected at the approved sampling rate as set out in part 3.4 of **Section J - Protocol re: Melon thrips; or**
- (5) The produce has been fumigated with methyl bromide at rates given in part 3.5 of **Section J – Protocol re: Melon thrips; or**
- (6) The produce has been post harvest washed as required in part 3.7 of **Section J - Protocol re: Melon thrips.**

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

Condition 17 - Pinus Plants

Pinus plants entering South Australia must bear proof of freedom from Dothistroma Needle Blight.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Certificate from the Forest Commission or equivalent agency

Condition 18 – Potatoes

The plant is a host of the serious pests *Globodera pallida* and *G. rostochiensis* (potato cyst nematode). Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) has been detected at Munster in Western Australia and Wandin, Emerald, Gembrook, Rosebud, Keysborough, Koo Wee Rup and Thorpdale regions in Victoria. In consequence potatoes grown in **Western Australia** and **Victoria** are subject to the following provisions:

PROHIBITION

Any potatoes from the above States, which have been grown within a 20 km radius of a property known to be infested with PCN, must **not** enter South Australia except in the case of potatoes for secure processing under a compliance arrangement approved by the Chief Inspector **or**, in the case of seed, ware or processing potatoes from the Thorpdale region only, in accord with the agreed interim arrangements – **see Attachment 18.1** below.

CONDITIONAL ENTRY

- (1) Certified seed potatoes from Western Australia and Victoria will only be allowed entry into South Australia if the potatoes are:
 - (i) 'brushed' free of soil, or washed; **and**
 - (ii) in new/clean containers; **and**
 - (iii) the growing crops have been 'fork' or 'soil' tested to the agreed level of testing and found to be negative for PCN; **and**
 - (iv) each container must have the National Certified Seed Label (as approved by the National Seed Certification Committee) attached.

Proof: A Plant Health Certificate is not required provided the National Certified Seed Label (as approved by the Australian Potato Industry Council) is attached to the individual containers.

- (2) Unwashed Western Australian and Victorian potatoes for processing in South Australia must be processed in premises registered by Primary Industries and Resources, South Australia if grown from untested crops. In this regard 'untested crops' means potato crops, grown in areas that are more than 20km from a known PCN infestation and which have not been 'fork' or 'soil' tested and found to be negative for PCN.

- (3) Ware potatoes (including “one-off” seed potatoes) from WA and Victoria that have been grown in areas that are more than 20km from a known PCN infestation may enter South Australia as:
- (i) washed potatoes - commercially packed – A Plant Health Certificate must be issued certifying where the potatoes were grown and packed and that the potatoes have been washed and are visibly free of soil; **or**
 - (ii) ‘brushed’ potatoes from a crop that has been ‘fork’ or ‘soil’ tested during its current growing season and found negative to PCN;

Note: In all instances ‘fork’ testing or ‘soil’ testing must have been on a grid system approved by the Chief Inspector, South Australia.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

- (4) Potatoes grown and packed in other States and Territories where PCN has not been detected must be certified indicating where the potatoes were grown and packed.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate or National Certified Seed Label (as approved by the Australian Potato Industry Council).

Attachment 18.1

INTERIM ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MOVEMENT OF POTATOES FROM WITHIN 20KM OF THE THORPDALE DETECTION OF POTATO CYST NEMATODE TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA (effective for a period approved by the Chief Inspector)

	Seed			Ware			Processing		
	Infested Defined Area ¹	Linked ²	Non-linked	Infested ¹	Linked ²	Non-linked	Infested ¹	Linked ²	Non-linked
Interstate Entry Conditions	Prohibited	Prohibited	Negative PCN test ³ Certified Seed Washed ⁴ or brushed ⁵ free of soil Certified ⁶	Prohibited	Negative PCN test ⁷ Washed ⁴ and packed in bags no more than 50kg; or Brushed ⁵ and packed in bags no more than 20kg. Labelled "not for planting" Certified ⁶	Negative PCN test ³ Washed ⁴ or brushed ⁵ free of soil Certified ⁶	Prohibited	Negative PCN test ³ Washed free of soil ⁴ Certified ⁶	Negative PCN test ³ Washed free of soil ⁴ Certified ⁶
PHC Certification Requirements SA	-	-	Certified Seed label No PHC required	-	Meets Condition 18 or certified as above. Fax copy of PHC to SA prior to export.	Meets Condition 18 or certified as above. Fax copy of PHC to SA prior to export.	-	Meets Condition 18 or certified as above. Fax copy of PHC to SA prior to export.	Meets Condition 18 or certified as above. Fax copy of PHC to SA prior to export.

¹ Defined as: "area verified by DPI following a positive detection."

² Defined as: "includes land linked to infested areas, including land linked by an operator who has farmed other infested land, land farmed with equipment used in other infested areas, land bordering a field with other infested areas, land that received direct drainage from other infested areas, land under seed sourced from infested land or land exposed as a result of a regulatory violation."

³ Test conducted according to the National Agreed PCN Surveillance procedure based on a 10m x 10m sampling grid (PSS-07)..

⁴ Washed – visually free of soil.

⁵ Defined as: "adhering soil must not exceed the amount illustrated by the DPI Vic potato brushing Thorpdale standard as shown below".

⁶ Certified using a Plant Health Certificate issued by an Authorised Inspector of the exporting state, or certified by a business accredited to issue Plant Health Assurance Certificates under the nationally approved Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) protocol (to be developed).

⁷ Test conducted according to the PCN Scientific Advisory Panel's approved linked delimited survey protocol of 5m x 5m grid, collection of all soil and analysis of the 8kg soil collected.

“Thorpdale standard” for brushed potatoes



Condition 19 - Rooted Plants (excluding grapevines)

This term has general meaning and includes any bulb, corm, fruit tree, ornamental tree, shrub or ornamental vine or other plant material capable of transmitting adherent soil.

Such plants present a risk in terms of Phylloxera, Potato Cyst Nematode, Red Imported Fire Ant and other soil borne organisms appearing in this Standard. **Consignments of fruit trees must also be free of fruit. (fruit flies, etc)**

Condition 2 covers the requirements for Red Imported Fire Ant for plants grown in Queensland.

Condition 23 covers the requirements for Green Snail for plants grown in Western Australia.

A. Plants – Commercial Grade Potting Mix / Growing Medium

Any household plant or nursery stock may enter South Australia provided it is not restricted by any other provision of the Standard **and** complies with the following:

- (1) is bare rooted and washed free of soil; **or**
- (2) is transported in a soil free Commercial Grade Potting Mix or other soil free Growing Medium.

Explanation:

Household plants and commercial nursery stock may be examined for pests and diseases on arrival in South Australia to determine the general hygiene of the shipment.

In the case of an inspection which reveals the presence of a pest or disease of concern, disinfestation of the plant(s) may be required at the owner's cost. Alternately the plant(s) may be ordered for either re-export or destruction.

Exemption: *Root vegetables, which have been washed free of soil and are topped and tailed are exempt from this Condition.*

See also Condition 2 (RIFA), Condition 18 (potatoes) and Condition 24 (onions).

B. Plants – In Soil

Plants (other than potatoes and grapevines) **in soil or any medium containing soil** may enter the State subject to the following:

- (1) Plants from New South Wales must have grown in **either**:
 - (i) an area free of phylloxera (PEZ), **or**
 - (ii) at least 50 metres from any grapevine

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate for both.

- (2) Plants from Queensland must meet the following:

- (i) must have been grown at least 50 metres from any grapevine; **and**
- (ii) if a tomato plant from that State, must have been grown outside the Shire of Bowen and the localities Bluewater, Brandon, Gumlu, Guthalungra and Farnsfield. **(See Condition 21); and**
- (iii) must meet the requirements as outline in Condition 2 for Red Imported Fire Ant.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate for all requirements

(3) Plants from Western Australia must have been grown **either**:

- (i) outside of a 25 km radius of any detection of Green Snail, **or**
- (ii) in an accredited nursery, ie. if within 25 km radius of a detection of Green Snail. **(Section H - Green Snail Restrictions - Protocol for plant and nursery exports to South Australia.)**

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

and

- (iii) if from within a 20 km radius of a potato cyst nematode infestation, the plants must have been grown in an accredited nursery **(Section I - Protocol for movement of nursery stock and bulbs grown within 20 km of an outbreak of PCN).**

Proof: Accompanied by Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

(4) Plants from Victoria must meet the following:

- (i) an area free of phylloxera (PEZ), **or**
- (ii) if from a phylloxera infested or risk zone, at least 50 metres from any grapevine, **and**
- (iii) if from within a 20 km radius of a potato cyst nematode infestation in Victoria, the plants must have been grown in an accredited nursery **(Section I - Protocol for movement of nursery stock and bulbs grown within 20 km of an outbreak of PCN).**

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

Condition 20 - Soil

Soil samples including those for scientific and commercial purposes require **prior written approval** from the Chief Inspector, South Australia before these can enter the State.

Soil required for scientific and commercial purposes **must not** enter South Australia without treatment approved by the Chief Inspector if collected from the following **high-risk areas**:

- (1) Phylloxera Infested Zones (PIZ's) of New South Wales and Victoria as described in Condition 7 (see also Condition 8A);
- (2) the City of Brisbane local government area (see also Condition 8A);
- (3) the areas described in Condition 2 – Red Imported Fire Ant;
- (4) within 20 kilometre radius of a Potato Cyst Nematode infested area;
- (5) the areas described in Condition 21;
- (6) within 25km of a Green Snail infestation.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate and approval from Chief Inspector

Condition 21 - Tomato Plants

The soil borne fungus *Fusarium oxysporum* Race 3 causes a wilt affecting tomatoes. It is found in the Shire of Bowen and the localities Bluewater, Brandon, Gumlu, Guthalungra and Farnsfield in Queensland.

Entry into South Australia, of tomato plants grown in the above places is prohibited.

Tomato plants from other parts of Queensland must bear proof that they originated outside the listed areas.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or an approved Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

Condition 22 - Date Palms

The pest *Parlatoria blanchardi* (Parlatoria date scale) exists in the Alice Springs area.

Date palm offshoots (propagative material) entering South Australia from the Northern Territory must have either:

- (1) originated outside the area of infestation in and near Alice Springs; **or**
- (2) if from the affected area, inspected and found to be free of the pest, **and** treated with the chemical dimethoate in accordance with the label requirements.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or an approved Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

Condition 23 - Hosts of Green Snail

Green snail (*Helix aperta*) is currently limited in distribution to areas within Western Australia and the concern is for its more likely carriers or hosts.

In this context "host produce" includes plants (including cuttings and bare rooted plants), vegetables, cut flowers and pasture fodder.

- (1) Host produce from within a 25km radius of an Green snail infestation may only enter South Australia if it complies with the provisions of **Section H - Green Snail Restrictions - Protocol for Plant and Nursery Exports to South Australia**.
- (2) Host produce grown in other parts of Western Australia must bear proof that it was grown greater than a 25km radius of a known Green snail infestation.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

Condition 24 - Garlic Rust - *Allium* spp (onions, garlic, shallots, chives, leek, etc)

This disease garlic rust (*Puccinia allii*) has been discovered in some parts of Queensland and the Sydney area of New South Wales.

Category A: Cured bulb onions and garlic

- (1) Cured bulb onions and garlic may enter South Australia only from the properties of accredited growers.

An **accredited grower** with respect to garlic rust, is a person whose property has been inspected by an authorised inspector in the affected state each year at the time when the main crop is between the bulbing stage and harvest and has been found free of garlic rust. At least 10% of the crop is to be inspected over the total field.

- (2) All cured onion bulbs and garlic to be "topped" and "tailed".
- (3) Cured onion bulbs grown and packed in other States and Territories must be certified indicating that Garlic Rust is not known to occur.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

Category B: Fresh *Alliums*

These products pose the greatest risk of introducing *Puccinia allii* as viable spores and since pustules can develop within 7-10 days of initial infection, the following conditions are to apply:

- (1) Crops of *Allium spp* from Queensland or New South Wales sold with green leaves (bunch onion, shallot, leek, etc) may enter South Australia for **two** weeks after the property on which they are grown has been inspected by an authorised inspector and found free of garlic rust.
- (2) Crops of *Allium spp* sold with green leaves (bunch onion, shallot, leek etc), which have been grown and packed in other States and Territories must be certified indicating that Garlic Rust is not known to occur.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

Condition 25 - Miscellaneous Diseases and Pests

Table 4 (below) lists diseases and pests, which are of relatively limited occurrence interstate and which have not become established in South Australia. This condition requires that where the hosts of these diseases and pests (fruit and plant material except where specified) enter South Australia, those hosts are to be inspected and found to be free of the organisms.

**TABLE 4
MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES AND PESTS AND THEIR HOSTS**

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Host</u>
Black Spot	Citrus
Java Downy Mildew	Maize and related species
Purple Round Scale (or Circular Black Scale)	Citrus
Scab	Citrus
White Louse Scale	Citrus

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

Condition 26 – Vacant

This condition is currently vacant.

Condition 27 – Farm / Horticultural Machinery and Associated Equipment

Farm or horticultural machinery and any other associated equipment require **prior written approval** from the Chief Inspector, South Australia before these can enter the State.

On arrival in South Australia, the onus will be on the exporter to present the piece of machinery or equipment to a departmental officer in a clean condition free from any soil or plant residues.

Any farm or horticultural machinery and any other associated equipment **must not** enter South Australia without treatment approved by the Chief Inspector if previously used in one of the following **high-risk areas**:

- (1) Phylloxera Infested Zones (PIZ's) of New South Wales and Victoria as described in Condition 7 (see also Condition 8A);
- (2) the City of Brisbane local government area (see also Condition 8A);
- (3) the areas described in Condition 2 – Red Imported Fire Ant;
- (4) within 20-kilometre radius of a Potato Cyst Nematode infested areas;
- (5) the areas described in Condition 21;
- (6) within 25km of a Green Snail infestation.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate and permit from Chief Inspector

All farm machinery and other associated equipment from any State or Territory must be thoroughly cleaned and inspected and found free of soil and plant residues. (For this purpose farm machinery means any harvester, tillage equipment, tractors, seeders, bins or other things used in the production and storage of field and horticulture crops.)

Potato Machinery and associated equipment.

Any machinery and associated equipment that has originated from within 20 kms of a known outbreak of the disease Potato Cyst Nematode is prohibited into South Australia unless treated by an approved method and with prior written approval by the Chief Inspector.

Machinery and Equipment used in the production and manipulation of grapes and grapevines. (refer to the entry requirements detailed in Condition 7A)

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

Condition 28 - Fire Blight - Fruits, Plants and Plant Parts

Erwinia amylovora was confirmed in plantings at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne during 1997, and was subjected to an extensive and apparently successful eradication program. The following restrictions applied to fruits, plants and parts of plants of specified Fire Blight hosts (see listing below) from Victoria during the eradication program.

In the event of another confirmed outbreak of Fire Blight in Australia the following conditions will apply:

FRUITS

Fruits of the specified Fire Blight host are prohibited from within a 5 km radius of the outbreak site.

PLANTS AND PARTS OF PLANTS (excluding fruit)

Plants and parts of plants (excluding fruit) of the specified Fire Blight hosts are prohibited from within a 20 km radius of the outbreak site unless:

- (1) They have been grown in a nursery that has been certified by a Departmental inspector :
 - (i) Located more than 10 kms from the outbreak site; **and**
 - (ii) Inspected for visual symptoms of fire blight in the previous spring and autumn, and no evidence of *Erwinia amylovora* found; **and**
- (2) They are accompanied by a certificate from the exporting nursery stating that the plants were grown on that nursery for the previous 12 months.

Common Name	Genus	Common Name	Genus
Service Berry, June Berry	<i>Amelanchier spp</i>	Plum	<i>Prunus salicina</i>
Contoneaster	<i>Contoneaster spp</i>	Fire Thorn	<i>Pyracantha spp</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus spp</i>	Pear	<i>Pyrus spp</i>
Quince	<i>Cydonia spp</i>	Red Raspberry	<i>Rubus ideus</i>
Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya spp</i>	Thornless Blackberry	<i>Rubus spp*</i>
Apple	<i>Malus spp</i>	Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus spp</i>
Medlar	<i>Mespilus spp</i>	-	<i>Stransvaesia spp</i>

* Thornless Blackberry is derived from crosses between a range of *Rubus* cultivars.

Please note:

- i. Nurseries consigning specified Fire Blight hosts from others parts of the State or Territory where the outbreak has been detected must clearly label the consignments to indicate the origin of the plant material and must comply with Condition 19 of the Standard.
- ii. Fruit from outside of the 5 km radius must comply with the other requirements of the Standard.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

Condition 29 – Vacant

This condition is currently vacant.

Condition 30 – Vacant

This condition is currently vacant.

FRUIT AND PLANTS FOR OVERSEAS EXPORT

This section relates to the movement through South Australia of products covered in this Plant Quarantine Standard that have been grown in other States or Territories and which are intended for export to overseas destinations. The provisions below apply to host fruits and plants, which are not able to satisfy the conditions of entry specified in the Standard prior to arrival in South Australia. It is designed to maintain South Australian plant protection needs during such operations. (See also “*Explanations*” below.)

- (1) Such fruits and plants must be trans-shipped through a premise, which has been declared as a quarantine station pursuant to Section 5 of the Act.
- (2) Where a Section 5 declaration applies only to a portion of a premise, that part must be separated from the remaining area by barriers of adequate strength and height. Those barriers may be portable in nature or consist of fixed and semi-fixed features of the building proper. A declared area in turn may be formed into compartments by partitions of adequate strength and height.
- (3) Locks of sturdy design must be fitted to each point of access to the declared area.
- (4) When host fruits or plants are held in a declared area, Quarantine signs must be displayed at all access points and the area locked.
- (5) Any host fruits or plants must be accompanied by either:
 - EX 28 (Permit under the Export Control Act 1982) - signed by an authorised AQIS inspector.
 - or
 - EX 186 (Transfer Certificate and Assessment Notice under the Export Control Act 1982) - signed by an authorised AQIS inspector.
 - or
 - EX 222 (Notice of Intention to Export Prescribed Goods) - this notice is signed and issued by an authorised person from a packing shed that operates under a CA arrangement approved by AQIS.
 - or
 - Interstate Plant Health Certificate (see Section K - Appendix 4) detailing:
 - the Electronic Clearance Number
 - Name of Vessel on which goods will be exported or name of Airline and Flight Number on which goods will be exported
 - Container Number in which the goods are packed
 - or
 - E 16 (Phytosanitary Certificate). - Signed by an authorised AQIS inspector
 - or
 - Co-Regulation Transfer Certificate (equivalent to EX186) issued by an accredited packing shed stating that the produce, packing shed and growing area have area freedom for fruit fly. Each packing shed must have its own certificate.

All goods must be under quarantine **security containerisation** during transit through the state to the port of export.

- (6) During transport between the South Australian border and the quarantine station, no person other than an inspector must remove or authorise removal of the fruit or plants from the transport vehicle.
- (7) Where any host fruit is rejected for overseas export, it must not be presented for sale, or otherwise released in South Australia unless it is certified and meets the requirements specified in the Conditions under this Standard.
- (8) The owner or operator of a quarantine station must:
 - (i) observe any directive by an inspector for the sale or disposal of host fruit or plants rejected from overseas export.
 - (ii) maintain records of all host fruits or plants giving the nature and volume of these, their dates of entry and exit from quarantine and their source and destination.

Explanations:

Gazettal of the South Australia Riverland area as a quarantine area prohibits the introduction of uncertified fruit fly host material into the Riverland from interstate. As such uncertified fruit fly host material cannot be transhipped through the Riverland area unless in a sealed shipping container.

Certification options for fruit fly host produce are either area freedom from fruit flies or treated by an approved disinfestation method.

*Except for uncertified fruit fly host through Riverland, **security containerisation** refers to Tautliner, Sealed Shipping Container, Pantehnicon or fully tarped load.*

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Compliance Agreements:

- (1) A person may agree in writing to comply with detailed arrangements concerning:
 - (i) the operation of a quarantine station
 - (ii) any other procedure or requirement under this Standard
- (2) Such an agreement may be cancelled if the person who is party thereto fails to comply with its conditions. Prosecution may be launched against this person.

Eradication of Fruit Flies:

When a fruit fly outbreak occurs, a quarantine area is declared, which consists of all land and properties within 1.5 kilometres radius from the centre of the fruit fly outbreak (ie where eggs, larvae or adults of fruit flies have been detected).

Measures for the eradication of fruit flies, as specified by PIRSA, must be undertaken by landowners in quarantine areas. Those measures appear below:

Application:

The following conditions and requirements apply to properties used for **commercial fruit production** and may include any such enterprise located in metropolitan Adelaide or other urban centre.

Definitions:

"capable facility" means a facility capable of processing fruit to the specifications defined in Condition 11, 12, or 13 (Section E - Conditions of Entry).

"fruit" means any host fruit of fruit flies listed in Table 1 (Section E) of this Standard;

"inner area" means all lands within a 400 metre radius from the centre of an outbreak of fruit flies;

"outer area" means all lands from 400 metre radius to 1.5 kilometre radius from the centre of an outbreak;

"owner" includes the occupant.

Procedures

- (1) The owners of lands in a quarantine area must:

- (i) retain any fruit on their land until that fruit is treated, processed, destroyed or collected in accordance with (2) below.
- (ii) attract fruit flies by the application of baits consisting of a solution of 1 part Naturalure® and 6.5 parts water.
- (iii) apply Naturalure® and water solution baits by spot spraying 50 mls of the solution into the central foliage of trees or plants at regular intervals so that at least 150 baits of solution are applied per hectare.
- (iv) repeat that application as follows:
 - once weekly in the outer area for 12 weeks after the last fruit fly or larvae is detected by an Inspector
 - twice weekly in the inner area for six weeks after the last fruit fly or larva is detected. Thereafter repeat application once per week for the remaining 6 weeks.
- (v) maintain an accurate record of each application daily, the quantity of bait received or prepared, the area and number of plants baited and the quantity of bait remaining.
- (vi) discard unused bait after each application day.
- (vii) supply equipment for the purposes of (iii) and (iv) above.
- (viii) before commencing bait applications thoroughly rinse the tank and allow a solution of ammonia (1L/100L of hot water) or washing soda (1kg/100L of hot water) to stand in the tank and lines overnight; or apply a proprietary cleaner in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- (ix) calibrate the equipment to deliver 50 ml of bait through a large nozzle in one pressure of the trigger.
- (x) rinse the equipment thoroughly after every baiting operation.

Note: The SA Government may carry out the above eradication procedures and recover costs from landholders.

(2) The owners of lands in a quarantine area must also undertake the following:

With regard to fruit fly hosts (fruits or fruiting vegetables – see Table 1 Section E - Conditions of Entry) either treat, process or destroy that fruit as follows:

Treatment

- (i) Treatment in accordance with conditions 11, 12, or 13 (Section E - Conditions of Entry) of this Standard.
- (ii) Such treatment must take place on the land where the fruit was grown, or at a capable facility in which case transport of the produce must be by direct route in fruit fly proof containers;

OR

Processing

- (i) Process host fruits by canning, juicing or drying.
- (ii) Such processing must be undertaken on the land where the fruit was grown or at a cannery, juicing or drying works approved by the Chief Inspector:

OR

Destruction

- (i) Host fruits must be deep buried at least two metres below the surface of the land where the produce was grown. An approved insecticide must be applied prior to covering the produce.
- (ii) Alternatively, the produce may be placed in heavy duty plastic bags, treated with an approved insecticide, sealed and, with the approval of an Inspector, removed for deep burial at a site approved by the Chief Inspector.

With regard to fallen host fruits, owners must:

- (i) Collect such fruit at least once weekly during the period of the outbreak;
- (ii) Place the fruit in heavy duty plastic bags, apply an approved insecticide and seal each bag;
- (iii) Leave the bags in the sun at an agreed place eg adjacent to a roadway, for collection by an Inspector.

- (3) The preceding conditions come into effect on the day an outbreak is declared and remain in force for either 12 weeks or one generation plus 28 days (which ever is the longer) after the last detection of a fruit fly or its eggs or larvae in the quarantine area.

Eradication of Onion Smut

The Ministerial Notice (Section B) declares a number of areas to be quarantine areas for the purposes of this disease. Annual crop surveys may reveal further infestations of onion smut in which case additional quarantine areas will be declared by separate notices in the Government Gazette.

Immediately such a declaration is made the owner(s) of land must undertake the following:

- (i) Destroy any plants of the genus *Allium* growing on such land by applying to those plants Tryquat® (being a registered brand name) at the rate of 4 litres of the said chemical in 300 litres of water per hectare and followed by cultivation no less than 72 hours after the Tryquat treatment; and
- (ii) Disinfect the soil in which those plants had been growing by the application of Formalin at the rate of 50 litres of Formalin to 1,500 litres of water per hectare. Within 24 hours ensure the applied formalin is watered in to ensure good penetration into the soil; and
- (iii) Grow no more plants of the genus *Allium* including onion, garlic leek and shallot on the land whilst it remains a quarantine area; and
- (iv) Using Formalin at the rate of 1 litre in 15 litres of water, or methyl bromide at the rate of 64 gms per cubic metre for 24 hours, disinfect any other thing in the quarantine area

which in the opinion of an Inspector is likely to cause the spread of onion smut eg machinery, vehicles, bins, packing shed and equipment, roadways, etc.

Note: Current knowledge of onion smut indicates that it is necessary to prohibit the growth of onions and related species for 15 years to rid a quarantine area of the disease.

Note: Methyl Bromide fumigation is restricted to only licensed contractors approved by Primary Industries and Resources South Australia.

GREEN SNAIL RESTRICTIONS - PROTOCOL FOR PLANT AND NURSERY EXPORTS TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA

1. PLANTS (including nursery stock and vegetables)

1.1 Grown within 25 km from a known green snail infestation but more than 2 km from an infested property: Property of origin must be accredited by the Department of Agriculture, Western Australia and certified as follows:

- (1) The property of origin has been bait surveyed within three months (excluding the months December to March which are not suitable for snail activity) prior to export and found free from green snail.
- (2) Baits (Mesurool or similar sized molluscicide pellets) were laid in three metre wide strips (at 15 km per baited ha) around the perimeter of the property and as transects through the property on a 100 m grid pattern.
- (3) The Department of Agriculture has inspected the baited trails for green snails 3-10 days after the baits were laid (provided conditions had been suitable for snail activity).

NOTE: Between December and March, snails are not active and baiting is therefore not effective. Exporters wishing to export for the first time or who have missed their September/October/November baiting cannot export until their property has been bait surveyed and found free from green snail after the following March.

(4) All propagation/potting media with soil component to:

(i) originate and be stored on properties which have been baited and found free from green snail (as for PLANTS 1.1 (1) above); or

(ii) be treated with:

- methyl bromide fumigation at 0.6kg/m³ for 72 hours on an impervious floor with the material to be fumigated no more than 660 mm deep; or
- a steam/air mix at 60°C core temperature for 30 minutes; or
- fumigation with Basamid as per label directions.

NOTE: 1.1 (2) does not apply to bare rooted plants.

(5) Imported plant material to be sourced from known green snail free areas (assessed as per 1.1 (1) or 1.4 of this protocol).

1.2 Grown within 2 km of a known green snail infestation - the property of origin must be accredited by the Department of Agriculture, Western Australia and certified as follows:

(1) The property has taken the following steps to prevent the entry of green snail:

- (i) A three (3) metre wide vegetation free strip around the perimeter of the property baited at 15 kg per baited ha every four weeks between April and November inclusive, or a continuous physical barrier using either copper or galvanised sheet bent at a 20° angle or an electric fence designed specifically for snails; **and**
- (ii) a continuous trench (on the inside edge of the 3 m baited boundary strip and preferably adjacent to the outside perimeter fence or on the outside edge of the physical barrier) with an unbroken line of bait at the bottom between April and November inclusive. Driveways to be protected by solid trenches (eg. concrete) 100 mm deep and 100 mm across; **and**
- (iii) plants and other materials to be purchased from known green snail free areas (accessed as per 1.1(1) or 1.4 of this protocol); **and**
- (iv) employee/customer/nursery vehicle parking areas or be vegetation free and bait surveyed as per 1.1(1) above.

AND

(2) The green snail free status of the property to be verified by a bait survey as per 1.1(1) above except that the transects within the property are to be on a 50 m grid pattern. For small properties there is to be at least two transects running through the centre of the property at right angles.

AND

(3) Stock for export to be situated more than 30 m from the baited trench specified in 1.2(1)(ii) above.

AND

(4) Within two days of export, plants must be sprayed with a molluscicide, approved by the Department in Western Australia.

AND

(5) Properties where green snails have been detected will not be permitted to export plants until three months freedom from green snail is verified by monthly bait surveys and three Departmental inspections during the green snail activity period (ie. April to November inclusive).

1.3 Small lots of household plants from within a 25 km radius of a known infestation: must be certified by the Department of Agriculture, Western Australia as inspected and found free from soil and green snails.

Proof: (for 1.1 to 1.3) Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

- 1.4 Plants (including vegetables) grown more than 25 km from a known infestation must be certified by the Department of Agriculture, Western Australia or the Accredited Business that they were grown and packed more than 25 km from an infested property.

Note: If packed within 25 km but more than 2 km of an infestation the premises must be bait surveyed as per 1.1(1) and found free of green snails.

Proof: Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

2. FLOWERS (includes cut flowers, cuttings and bare rooted stock)

2.1 Grown within 25 km of a known infestation of Green Snail.

- (1) The property of origin must be accredited and certified by the Department of Agriculture, Western Australia, as bait surveyed and found free from green snails as for PLANTS 1.1(1) above.

OR

- (2) For the period December to March flowers, cuttings and bare rooted stock can be exported without restriction. (Snails are aestivating and do not pose a risk.)

OR

- (3) The flowers, cuttings and bare rooted stock must be inspected and found free from green snail and certified by the Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.

OR

- (4) Certified by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, Western Australia or by an Accredited Business operating under an Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) Arrangement as being covered sprayed to the point of run-off with a mixture containing 1.0 g of a concentrate containing 750 g/kg Methiocarb per 1 litre of water.

2.2 Bush picked flowers and plants

Must be inspected and found free from green snail by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.

Proof: Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

2.3 Grown more than 25 km from a known infestation

The Department of Agriculture, Western Australia or an Accredited Business under an approved ICA must certify flowers as grown more than 25 km from a known green snail infestation.

Proof: Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

POTATO CYST NEMATODE - PROTOCOL FOR ENTRY OF NURSERY STOCK AND BULBS GROWN WITHIN 20 KM OF A PCN OUTBREAK INTO SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

All nurseries within 20 km of an outbreak of potato cyst nematode (PCN) selling nursery stock or bulbs to South Australia must be accredited with the Department of Primary Industries, Victoria or with the Western Australia Quarantine Inspection Service for this purpose.

Accreditation may be given following an annual inspection of each property to assess the relevant criteria set out below. The Department of Primary Industries, Victoria or the Western Australia Quarantine inspection Service as required will provide an up-to-date listing of accredited nurseries to Primary Industries and Resources South Australia.

Accreditation will not be given for Solanaceous plants (ie plants from the family Solanaceae) or for nurseries, which have grown Solanaceous plants during the last five years. Nurseries, which have grown ornamental Solanaceous hosts, such as petunias, in containers using a soil-less mix, are not subject to this disqualification.

For the purposes of this protocol, "machinery" means any implements or equipment (including tillage equipment, harvesting equipment and washing and grading facilities) which are likely to come into contact with soil from within 20 km of any site known to be infested with PCN.

1. NURSERIES SUPPLYING POTTED PLANTS

Accreditation will be given if:

1.1 Plants are grown in containers using a soil-less mix

OR

1.2 Plants are grown in a soil mix using soil, which has been obtained from an area more than 20 km from an outbreak of PCN and the soil mix has either been:

- (i) fumigated with methyl bromide at the rate of 600 g per cubic metre for 24 hours where the mix is up to 300 mm deep and 72 hours where the mix is up to 600 mm deep; or
- (ii) steam-air pasteurised at 60° C for 30 minutes (time to be taken from when all the mix has reached 60°C)

AND

1.3 Containers are not in contact with the soil.

AND

1.4 Property is not exposed to the same irrigation source as the infested property or water run-off from PCN infested properties.

2. TREE NURSERIES

Accreditation will be given if:

2.1 Departmental inspection of cropping records demonstrates that *Solanaceous* crops have not been grown on the property for a period of 5 years immediately prior to the commencement of accreditation

OR

2.2 Where a Solanaceous crop has been grown between 5 and 10 years ago, the soil has been fumigated with a registered soil fumigant such as methyl bromide at the recommended rate since the last Solanaceous crop.

AND

2.3 Trees are bare rooted and practically free of soil.

AND

2.4 Property does not share machinery with a potato grower, or with other nurseries within 20 km of an infestation, which are not accredited under this protocol.

AND

2.5 Property is neither exposed to the same irrigation source as the infested property nor water run-off from PCN infested properties.

3. ADVANCED, CONTAINERISED, FIELD GROWN TREES

Accreditation for entry into South Australia of advanced, containerised, field grown trees must be obtained from the Chief Inspector. The end-size of the trees will be an important consideration in granting approval.

Accreditation will be given if:

3.1 Departmental inspection of cropping records demonstrates that Solanaceous crops have not been grown on the property for a period of 5 years immediately prior to the commencement of accreditation.

OR

3.2 Where potatoes have been grown between 5 and 10 years ago, the soil has been fumigated with a registered soil fumigant such as methyl bromide at the recommended rate since the last Solanaceous crop and:

(i) Soil samples, at a rate of one 500 gram sample per consignment (comprising of 50 sub-samples of 10 gram) have been found negative for PCN; and

(ii) Containerised trees to be treated with a nematicide at the following rates:

Aldicarb (Temik) 4 grams active ingredient /m²
Fenamiphos (Nemacur) 4 grams active ingredient /m²

AND

3.3 Property does not share machinery with a potato grower, or with other nurseries within 20 km of an infestation, which are not accredited under this protocol.

AND

3.4 Property is not exposed to the same irrigation source as the infested property or not run-off from PCN infested properties.

4. BULBS

Accreditation will be given if:

4.1 Departmental inspection of cropping records demonstrates that Solanaceous crops have not been grown on the property for a period of 5 years immediately prior to the commencement of accreditation.

OR

4.2 Where a Solanaceous crop has been grown between 5 and 10 years ago the soil has been fumigated with a suitably registered chemical such as methyl bromide at the recommended rate since the last Solanaceous crop.

AND

4.3 Property does not share machinery with a potato grower, or with other nurseries within 20 km of an infestation, which are not accredited under this protocol.

AND

4.4 Bulbs are cleaned and graded prior to sale.

AND

4.5 Property is neither exposed to the same irrigation source as the infested property nor water run-off from PCN infested properties.

PROTOCOL FOR MELON THRIPS

1. LOCATIONS SUBJECT TO RESTRICTIONS

- 1.1 Produce grown or packed in **Northern Territory, Queensland, Western Australia and certain parts of North Eastern New South Wales** and are **within 100 km of a known infestation of melon thrips** are subject to the restrictions in this protocol.
- 1.2 Checks for new infestations must be continued by:
 - (i) Examining badly blemished and distorted produce at markets.
 - (ii) Investigating suspect infestations reported by growers.
 - (iii) Monitoring the margins of infested areas to detect spread.
 - (iv) Checking major production areas of cucurbits, eggplant and capsicums for symptoms of melon thrips.
- 1.3 A property that has been infested is considered to be no longer infested if it has been found free of melon thrips for the 6 months prior to export to South Australia using the monitoring procedure in 3.2 for "50 km property freedom". The crop previously planted will determine the number and location of traps, and the traps read one week in each month.

2. PRODUCE SUBJECT TO ENTRY RESTRICTIONS

beans, capsicum, chilli, cucumber, dragon fruit*, eggplant, melons, okra, peas, pumpkin, silver beet, squash, tobacco, tomato and zucchini.

*Note: * South Australia considers dragon fruit as a Melon thrips host until proven otherwise.*

3. CONDITIONS OF ENTRY FOR RESTRICTED PRODUCE

3.1 Area Freedom

Produce grown and packed in an area free of melon thrips as demonstrated by monitoring performed by the Department of the exporting state:

- (i) The area is to be monitored with a minimum of 20 traps spread over a minimum of 5 properties for an area of 100 km radius. Smaller areas can be monitored with a proportional number of traps down to a minimum of 10 traps spread over a minimum of 2 properties for a 50 km radius area.
- (ii) Each monitored property is initially inspected at 10 or more sites examining crop or weed hosts with a hand lens or by beating leaf samples to separate out thrips.

(iii) Initial monitoring is for one week to confirm freedom. Monitoring is continued at the following frequencies during the harvest period to maintain melon thrips free status -

a) Field Production

Tropical areas: fortnightly, for all months of the year

Temperate areas: monthly, from 1 March to 31 August fortnightly, from 1 September to 28 February

b) Glasshouse or greenhouse with temperature above ambient in winter

All areas: fortnightly, for all months of the year

(iv) Trapping involves the use of flat, sticky traps, with an area of 250-300 square centimetres, coloured royal blue, and located within, or at the margins of a host crop or weed area, facing into the prevailing wind.

(v) All exporting properties in the area are within 50 km of a monitored property.

(vi) No properties in the area are within 50 km of a known infestation.

3.2 50 km Property Freedom

Produce grown on a property free of melon thrips as demonstrated by:

(i) The property is more than 50 km from a known infestation.

(ii) The property is initially inspected by the Department in the exporting state at 10 or more sites by examining crop or weed hosts with a hand lens or by beating leaf samples to separate out thrips.

(iii) The property is then monitored by the Department in the exporting state with one trap per 200 m length of exposure of susceptible crop to the prevailing wind to a maximum of 4 traps.

(NT and Queensland consider that one trap per property is sufficient for 50 km freedom. NT will provide data when available).

(iv) Initial monitoring is for two weeks to confirm freedom. Monitoring is continued during the harvest period at the following frequencies.

a) Field Production

Tropical areas: weekly, for all months of the year.

Temperate areas: fortnightly, from 1 March to 31 August weekly, from 1 September to 28 February.

- b) Glasshouse or greenhouse with temperature above ambient in winter.

All areas: weekly, for all months of the year.

Explanation:

This condition is needed to allow produce to be moved interstate from isolated properties where monitoring of five properties within a 100 km radius area is not practicable. Also, under the fees system operating in Queensland, individual properties need to be able to pay for monitoring on their own properties without being dependent on the same thing being in place for other properties within in the same district. Monitoring on the actual property on which produce is grown is a much more precise indicator of freedom than monitoring on properties up to 50 km away as permitted under Area Freedom.

3.3 5 km Property Freedom

Not accepted.

3.4 Inspected and found Free

- (i) Hosts that have been inspected at the international sampling rate (**600 piece or 2%**) by a Departmental inspector and found free of melon thrips. Inspections can be made during sizing and packing or on packed lots; **or**
- (ii) Melons and pumpkins from blocks that have been inspected by the Department prior to harvest. Inspections are made at a minimum of 50 sites at random per 5 ha. At each site a young leaf that has just recently reached full size is inspected. Certificates issued are valid for produce loaded that day or the following day.

3.5 Methyl Bromide Fumigation

Produce or plants that have been fumigated with methyl bromide for two hours at a fumigation rate and temperature specified below. There should be an 80% retention of the MeBr concentration at the end of the fumigation period.

Fumigation temperature (°C)	Methyl bromide concentration (grams per cubic metre)
11-15	48
16-20	40
21-25	32
26-30	24
31 or over	16

3.6 Post-harvest Washed

- (i) Produce that has been dipped or flood sprayed in an approved manner to remove and/or kill thrips. Approvals to date are:
- a) Tomatoes with the calyx removed that have been:

flood sprayed on rotating brushes during an approved fruit fly treatment.

- (ii) Tomatoes, beans, cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins and smooth skinned or champagne melons (but not rockmelons or zucchini) that have been washed by hand in water plus detergent so that the entire surface of each fruit is thoroughly wetted, brushed and rinsed in clear water.

Proof: Plant Health Certificate or an approved Plant Health Assurance Certificate

Explanation – Interstate Certification Assurance

The manager or an authorised person of a business approved by the Department in the exporting state on the basis that the business:

- (i) has property or area freedom from melon thrips*
- (ii) maintains a Interstate Certification Assurance System covering the entry conditions and crops affected by this melon thrips protocol, that is regularly audited by the Department and found acceptable*
- (iii) is acceptable to the Chief Inspector, South Australia*

PRINCIPLES OF INTERSTATE PLANT QUARANTINE

1. Each State should permit unrestricted importation of plant material except where specific pests, diseases or weeds are involved.
2. There should be a demonstrable and legitimate technical basis for any quarantine requirement.
3. Imposition of controls and treatment against any pest, disease or weed should be in keeping with the quarantine risk, and the level of demanded protection based on a benefit cost assessment.

**PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND RESOURCES SA
PLANT INSPECTION SERVICE OFFICES**

Adelaide Area

Adelaide Produce Market, Pooraka
Facsimile

(08) 8349 8322
(08) 8349 8310

Plant Health Operations, Prospect
Facsimile
Email

1300 666 010
(08) 8344 6033
PIRSAPlantHealth@sa.gov.au

Loxton

Loxton Research Centre
Facsimile

(08) 8595 9100
(08) 8595 9199

Mount Gambier

Mount Gambier District Office
Facsimile

(08) 8735 1305
(08) 8723 1941

Nuriootpa

Nuriootpa District Office
Facsimile

(08) 8568 6400
(08) 8568 6449

PLANT TISSUE CULTURES

EXTRACT

Item 4 of "Plant Tissue Culture and Quarantine"
(Australian Quarantine Service 1983)

Growth Conditions for Plant Tissue Cultures

1. Only an agar based medium shall be acceptable. This must have been poured into the container while liquid. The medium should be clear as opaque substances preclude inspection.
2. The plants must have been grown in the vessel in which they are imported.
3. The cultures must be axenic (free from other living organisms) and no prior measures must have been taken to suppress microbial growth.
4. The container must be rigid, clear plastic or glass. Its closure or stopper must prevent the entry of contaminating organisms.

Meristem Culture - Propagation using the smallest part of the meristem tip. As this propagation is a part of the vine that does not have connective tissue, the method is useful for disease elimination.

Fragmented Shoot Apex Culture - Similar to meristem culture but goes one step further by reducing the meristem tip to a number of smaller pieces which increases its usefulness in disease elimination.



Government of South Australia
Primary Industries and Resources SA

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**PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND RESOURCES SA
PLANT HEALTH CERTIFICATE
FOR INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF PLANT MATERIAL**

(Please Print Legibly)


THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT the plant material described below is considered to conform with the requirements of the Plant Health legislation of (State/ Territory)

.....

DESCRIPTION OF CONSIGNMENT

Name and Address of Exporter		
Name and Address of Consignee		
Means of Conveyance		
Material / Produce & Quantity	Grower / Packer Name & Address	Regulation / Treatment
Name of Authorised Person (PRINT)	Designation	Official Stamp
Signature	Place Certified Date issued	

This certificate remains valid for 14 days only from date issued unless specifically stated otherwise on the certificate

 <p>Government of South Australia Primary Industries and Resources SA</p>	<p>Original (yellow) – Consignment Copy Duplicate (white) – Business Copy</p>	<p>PLANT HEALTH ASSURANCE CERTIFICATE</p>
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Accreditation Details (all accreditation details must be completed) **Certificate Number** 12345

IP Number	Facility No.	Arrangement Code	Expiry Date
S			/ /

Consignment Details (Please print clearly and initial any alterations)

<p>Consignor</p> <p>Name <input style="width:90%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Address <input style="width:90%;" type="text"/></p> <hr/> <p>Reconsigned To <i>(Splitting consignments or reconsigning whole consignments)</i></p> <p>Name <input style="width:90%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Address <input style="width:90%;" type="text"/></p>	<p>Consignee</p> <p>Name <input style="width:90%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Address <input style="width:90%;" type="text"/></p> <hr/> <p>Method of Transport <i>(Provide details where known)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Road <small>Vehicle Details Reg. No.</small></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Rail <small>Consignment no.</small></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Air <small>Airline/Flight no.</small></p>
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Certification Details

<p>Accredited Business that Prepared Produce (as IP# above)</p> <p>Name <input style="width:90%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Address <input style="width:90%;" type="text"/></p>	<p>Grower(s) (if more than one grower – attach list)</p> <p>Name <input style="width:90%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Address <input style="width:90%;" type="text"/></p> <p><small>(for ICA23 each source property must have <u>current</u> Property Approval)</small></p>
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<p>Brand Name or Identifying Marks (as marked on packages)</p> <input style="width:90%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<p>Date Code(s) (as marked on packages)</p> <input style="width:90%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
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No. of Packages	Type of Packages (eg. Trays, cartons)	Type of Produce	Authorisation for Re-consignment

Date	Treatment	Chemical (Act/Ingredient)	Concentration	Duration and Temperature
	<input type="checkbox"/> Dipping	Dimethoate	400 ppm	<input type="checkbox"/> One Min <input type="checkbox"/> 10 sec then wet for 60 sec.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Dipping	Fenthion	412.5 ppm	<input type="checkbox"/> One Min <input type="checkbox"/> 10 sec then wet for 60 sec.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Flood spraying	Dimethoate	400 ppm	10 seconds then wet for 60 seconds
	<input type="checkbox"/> Flood spraying	Fenthion	412.5 ppm	10 seconds then wet for 60 seconds
	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-recirculated spray	Fenthion	412.5 ppm	10 seconds then wet for 60 seconds
	<input type="checkbox"/> Fumigation	Methyl Bromide	g/m ³	Two Hours @ °C

Additional Certification

(Apply ICA Stamp here)

Declaration
I, an Authorised Signatory of the accredited business that prepared the plants or plant produce described above, hereby declare that the plants or plant produce have been prepared in the business's approved facilities in accordance with the business's Interstate Certification Assurance arrangement and that the details shown above are true and correct in every particular.

<p>Authorised Signatory's Name (Please Print)</p> <input style="width:90%; height: 30px;" type="text"/>	<p>Signature</p> <input style="width:90%; height: 30px;" type="text"/>	<p>Date</p> <input style="width:90%; height: 30px;" type="text"/>
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The current list of approved ICA Operational Procedures for Entry of Product into South Australia as at October 2005 is available on PIRSA's web site located at www.pir.sa.gov.au/ica

Entry Requirements for Diagnostic Material (Soil & Plant) and Farm / Horticulture Machinery

Primary Industries and Resources South Australia (PIRSA) have strict regulations and requirements regarding the entry of Diagnostic Material (Soil and Plant) and Farm / Horticulture Machinery into the State of South Australia.

These items are not permitted to enter South Australia unless prior written approval by the Chief Inspector has been provided. Specific conditions, approved by the Chief Inspector, will apply depending upon the perceived risk associated with the diagnostic material or machinery.

Persons wanting to apply for a permit can do so by completing the Application for Permit to Import Quarantine Material / Machinery and emailing the completed application to pirsa.planthealth@saugov.sa.gov.au

All Applications must be submitted a minimum of 2 business days prior to the intended export date.

A copy of the Application for Permit can be found on PIRSA's web page – www.pir.sa.gov.au/permit