

SA Guideline for bee and bee commodities: Entry Application

1. Select the Bee and/or Bee commodity(s) you will be applying for permission to move.

Commodities include:
Bees - any life stage or caste, and queens, queen escorts, and queen cells: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • individual, escorted and/ or small queenless / queenright clusters / hives / banks of bees, acquired, produced and/ or sold by one person to another for any purpose, and includes bees commonly provided and/ or transported in cages, banks, incubators, nucleus hives, and/ or cluster.
Bee colonies – package bees, swarms, hives, nucs, and queen banks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any quantity of bees/ brood (eg. frames/ boxes of bees/ brood), • associated bases/ pallets and securing devices (eg. straps).
Hive components - all components associated with a hive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • frames/ boxes of apiary products (eg. frames/ boxes of comb/ honey/ stickies/ cull material), ○ excluding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new hive components (as defined in current Gazette Notice).
Apiary products - honey, honey comb, beeswax, pollen, propolis, royal jelly and venom: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • containers (eg. buckets/ drums/ IBCs) of product (eg. extracted honey to packer), • slum gum, ○ excluding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • processed apiary products produced by a packer (as defined in Gazette Notice).

Apiary appliances - any article, apparatus or implement used in connection with the keeping of bees or the handling or processing of apiary products: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • emptied (even if with residual product) containers (eg. buckets/ drums/ IBCs) from packer), ○ excluding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new apiary appliances(as defined in current Gazette Notice).
Beekeeping plant – any plant associated with beekeeping or the handling or processing of apiary products transporting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • associated apiary appliances (eg. bee water tanks, load securing equipment, PPE [eg. bee suits, veils, overalls, gloves], and hive inspection equipment [eg. hive tools, smoker, buckets]), • commercial freight vehicles and/ or private vehicles used to transport any commodity (trucks, cars, utes, trailers, forklifts/ loaders, extraction vans and other plant) ○ excluding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • commercial couriers where the only commodity being carried is bees in Australia Post Express Post packaging as per Honey Bee and Honey Bee Commodity Entry Application – Bees and Beekeeping plant

2. Select and complete the required documentation for the categories being moved

Category	Documentation
Bees	Health Certificate Bee and Bee Commodity Entry Application Bee and Bee Commodity Record - Bees Varroa Mite Training Course certificate of completion (TOCAL College) Varroa mite course
Bee Colonies	Health Certificate Bee and Bee Commodity Entry Application Bee and Bee Commodity Record – Bee colonies and beekeeping plant Varroa Mite Training Course certificate of completion (TOCAL College) Varroa mite course
Hive components	Health Certificate Bee and Bee Commodity Entry Application Bee and Bee Commodity Record – Hive components and beekeeping plant
Apiary Products	Health Certificate Bee and Bee Commodity Entry Application Bee and Bee Commodity Record – Apiary products and beekeeping plant
Apiary Appliance	Health Certificate Bee and Bee Commodity Entry Application Bee and Bee Commodity Record – Apiary appliances and beekeeping plant
Beekeeping Plant	Health Certificate Bee and Bee Commodity Entry Application Bee and Bee Commodity Record – Beekeeping plant

If you are moving multiple categories, you will need to provide one health certificate, one entry application form and appropriate records for each commodity.

3. Check and comply with the pre-entry requirements:

No permission will be provided to any applicant who has any bees or bee commodities that:

- do not comprise solely of or have not been associated solely with bees of the species *Apis mellifera* (commonly known as the European honey bee/ Western honey bee).
- have been located in or associated with bees or bee Commodities that have been at any time since 1 January 2021 in any areas declared under a current NSW Biosecurity (Varroa Mite) Emergency Order as a Varroa mite eradication emergency zone (EEZ) or a Varroa mite surveillance emergency zone (SEZ),
- Are affected with or are suspected affected with Varroa mites

To assist in ensuring compliance:

- review both previous commodity locations and proposed transit routes with current NSW Biosecurity (Varroa Mite) Emergency Orders and Emergency Zones using the NSW Department of Primary Industries website at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au
- complete a required Varroa Mite training course (eg. the TOCAL College Varroa mite course at <https://courses.tocal.nsw.edu.au/courses/varroa-mite-online-training>)

Queens: Pre-entry Conditions (Victoria and Queensland only)

	Conditions (to be completed prior to Chief Inspector of Stock Permission being granted)																																							
Species	Queens kept by the applicant (including bees for which permission is sought) must only comprise of and/or be associated with bees of the species <i>Apis mellifera</i> (commonly known as the European honey bee).																																							
Pre-testing	<p>All persons undertaking Varroa mite testing must have completed training (either a Tocal College Varroa Mite Course, or a PIRSA Varroa Mite Course) within the 12 months preceding this application and prior to undertaking testing.</p> <p>Beekeeping plant, storage, processing and packing facilities, and apiary appliances associated with queen rearing, transport and packing, must be new, and / or regularly treated (as per conditions specified under hive components, apiary products, apiary appliances and/or beekeeping plant), so as to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ free from bees not originating from the same apiary(s) as the queen(s) and escorts in each consignment,○ free from pests likely to damage packaging (including wax moth, small hive beetles and rodents),○ externally clean so as to be free from residual bees and apiary products.																																							
Testing	<p>Bee colonies (from which queens will be sourced) must be tested using the alcohol wash method. View Varroa mite testing: bee colonies</p> <p>Testing of bee colonies be completed within the period 28 days - 6 days prior to entry,</p> <p>Testing of bee colonies must be completed according to the following testing rate:</p> <table><tr><td>No. of queens in a consignment per apiary</td><td colspan="3">No. of source nucs to sample where:</td><td>No. of source support hives to sample where:300 nurse bees are sampled per nuc producing queens for the consignment</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>300 nurse bees are sampled per nuc producing queens for the consignment, or</td><td>150 nurse bees are sampled per nuc producing queens for the consignment, or</td><td>50 nurse bees are sampled per nuc producing queens for the consignment, or</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>○ 1-20 queens</td><td>○ 1 nuc</td><td>○ 2 nucs</td><td>○ 6 nucs</td><td>○ 1 hive</td></tr><tr><td>○ 21-100 queens</td><td>○ 2 nucs</td><td>○ 4 nucs</td><td>○ 12 nucs</td><td>○ 2 hives</td></tr><tr><td>○ 101-200 queens</td><td>○ 3 nucs</td><td>○ 6 nucs</td><td>○ 18 nucs</td><td>○ 3 hives</td></tr><tr><td>○ 201-300 queens</td><td>○ 4 nucs</td><td>○ 8 nucs</td><td>○ 24 nucs</td><td>○ 4 hives</td></tr><tr><td>○ 301-400 queens</td><td>○ 5 nucs</td><td>○ 10 nucs</td><td>○ 30 nucs</td><td>○ 5 hives</td></tr></table> <p>Tested bee colonies must be uniquely identified at time of testing by applying permanent legible marking to the front brood box face for each bee colony tested, and identifying test date and unique apiary and bee colony identifiers,</p> <p>Tested bee colonies must be recorded at time of testing in required records.</p>					No. of queens in a consignment per apiary	No. of source nucs to sample where:			No. of source support hives to sample where:300 nurse bees are sampled per nuc producing queens for the consignment		300 nurse bees are sampled per nuc producing queens for the consignment, or	150 nurse bees are sampled per nuc producing queens for the consignment, or	50 nurse bees are sampled per nuc producing queens for the consignment, or		○ 1-20 queens	○ 1 nuc	○ 2 nucs	○ 6 nucs	○ 1 hive	○ 21-100 queens	○ 2 nucs	○ 4 nucs	○ 12 nucs	○ 2 hives	○ 101-200 queens	○ 3 nucs	○ 6 nucs	○ 18 nucs	○ 3 hives	○ 201-300 queens	○ 4 nucs	○ 8 nucs	○ 24 nucs	○ 4 hives	○ 301-400 queens	○ 5 nucs	○ 10 nucs	○ 30 nucs	○ 5 hives
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Post-testing	<p>The applicant must retain pre-testing integrity and Varroa-free status during subsequent management, transport, storage, processing, packing and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>The applicant must notify PIRSA of all pre-entry notifiable occurrences that occur in the period between the submission of the entry application and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>Tested bee colonies must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• traceable in all documentation and on cages/ banks to source apiary(s) of both queens and escorts,																																							

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> contained in bee-proof queen cages that are sufficiently secured to prevent bee escape during normal handling, and packaged in Australia Post Express Post packaging with all openings comprising of bee-proof hole/ mesh openings of less than 2.5 mm, delivered into South Australia via the Australia Post network.
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Bee colonies: Pre-entry Conditions

	Conditions (to be completed prior to Chief Inspector of Stock Permission being granted)
Species	Bee colonies kept by the applicant (including bee colonies for which permission is sought) must only comprise of and/or be associated with bees of the species <i>Apis mellifera</i> (commonly known as the European honey bee).
Pre-testing	All persons undertaking Varroa mite testing must have completed training (either a Tocal College Varroa Mite Course, or a PIRSA Varroa Mite Course) within the 12 months preceding this application and prior to undertaking testing.
Testing	<p>Bee colonies must be tested using the alcohol wash method. View Varroa mite testing: bee colonies</p> <p>Testing of bee colonies must be completed within the period 28 – 6 days prior to entry.</p> <p>Testing of bee colonies must be completed according to the following testing rate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> if the number of bee colonies proposed to enter South Australia on the Entry Application is 64 or less – the applicant must test all bee colonies if the number of bee colonies proposed to enter South Australia on the Entry Application is between 65 and 640 – the applicant must test a minimum of 65 bee colonies and testing must be conducted from each apiary that has supplied bee colonies into the movement as equally as possible if the number of bee colonies proposed to enter South Australia on the Entry Application is 641 or more – the applicant must test a minimum of 10% (rounded up to whole number) of bee colonies from each apiary that has supplied bee colonies into the movement. <p>Testing of bee colonies must be undertaken through selecting bee colonies to be tested from the following priority list (in order of priority) that in the proceeding 18 weeks were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> displaying unusual / suspect symptoms (as brood or adults) appearing inexplicably weak acquired (eg caught swarm / purchased bee colony) requeened (particularly if with an interstate queen) strong and had been used as a queen bank or had accumulated a lot of drift bees have not previously tested in all other cases by selecting a mixture of stronger and weaker bee colonies at random from throughout the apiary <p>Tested bee colonies must be uniquely identified at time of testing by applying permanent legible marking to the front brood box face for each bee colony tested, identifying test date and unique apiary and colony identifiers,</p> <p>Tested bee colonies must be recorded at time of testing in required records</p>
Post-testing	<p>The applicant must retain pre-testing integrity and Varroa-free status during subsequent management, transport and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>The applicant must notify PIRSA of all pre-entry notifiable occurrences that occur in the period between the submission of the entry application and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>Tested bee colonies must be traceable in all documentation and on hive components to source apiary.</p>

Hive Components: Pre-entry Conditions

	Conditions (to be completed prior to Chief Inspector of Stock Permission being granted)
Species	Hive components kept by the applicant (including hive components for which permission is sought) must only be associated with bees of the species <i>Apis mellifera</i> (commonly known as the European honey bee).
Pre-treatment	<p>Hive components must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> free from live bees (including brood) and live pests likely to damage packaging (including wax moth, small hive beetles and rodents) externally clean so as to be free from bees and apiary products securely packaged so as to bee-proof and leak-proof
Treatment	Hive components must be treated by one of the treatment options listed below:

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • heating (such that the honey is heated to a minimum core temperature of 50°C and held at that temperature for a minimum of 40 minutes) • freezing (frozen to a minimum core temperature of minus 12°C for a minimum of two consecutive days (48 hours) • gamma Irradiation (to a minimum of 15 kGy) • isolation (stored for a minimum of 21 consecutive days (504 hours) in area(s) free from and excluding bees, apiary products and used apiary appliances that have not had a treatment to ensure Varroa freedom. • testing (tested for Varroa mites and managed to minimise residual bee spread as per hive components (honey super for processing / extraction pre-entry conditions) below). <p>Treated hive components must be recorded at time of treatment in required records.</p>
Post-treatment	<p>The applicant must retain treatment integrity and Varroa-free status during subsequent management, transport and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>The applicant must notify PIRSA of all pre-entry notifiable occurrences that occur in the period between the submission of the entry application and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>Hive components must be traceable in all documentation and on hive components to source apiary.</p>

Hive Components (honey supers for processing / extraction): Pre-entry Conditions

	Conditions (to be completed prior to Chief Inspector of Stock Permission being granted)
Species	Hive components kept by the applicant (including hive components for which permission is sought) must only be associated with bees of the species <i>Apis mellifera</i> (commonly known as the European honey bee).
Pre-treatment	<p>Each apiary from which hive components are removed must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tested using the alcohol wash method published on the SA Department of Primary Industries and Regions website at www.pir.sa.gov.au with the following exceptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ each apiary must have been tested within the last 4 weeks, ○ each apiary must have been tested at the rate of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-20 bee colonies in an apiary = all bee colonies must be tested • 21 bee colonies or above in an apiary = 10% of bee colonies (rounded up) must be tested. <p>Hive components must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bee-proof, • identifiable to apiary, • when on a bee colony: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ kept brood free by keeping above functioning queen excluders, not rotating brood frames/ queen above the queen excluder, and inspecting/ managing to ensure absence of brood bees prior to removal, ○ cleared of bees prior to removal from hive by using clearer boards and/ or blowers, and inspecting/ managing to ensure absence of adult bees prior to removal, ○ removed from bee colonies and loaded onto beekeeping plant under conditions that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not conducive to robbing, • conducive to rapid bee clearance from hive components. • when loading, transporting, unloading and storing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ kept bee-proof and bee-free using appropriate loading/ unloading and load binding techniques, and tightly fitting bases and clearer boards/ covers, ○ externally enclosed during transport within an enclosed load area (to prevent access/ escape by bees) such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • under bee-proof netting/ tarpaulins, where overlaps and completely encloses the hive components on the load area so as to be bee-proof, including by ensuring netting/ tarpaulins interface with adjoining netting/ tarpaulins, load area and/ or tray are secure and bee-proof (eg. by using sufficient overlap and tie-off between netting/ tarpaulins, below coaming rail/ under pallets, and behind head/ tail boards), or • inside a pantec / curtainsider / van body, ○ kept identifiable to apiary of removal. <p>Storage, processing/ extraction, and packing facilities must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bee-proof, • equipped with internally located bee catch box(s) in proximity to lights/ windows that (i) will attract residual bees from supers, and (ii) enables alcohol wash testing of trapped bees;

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	<p>supplemented if necessary with bee trap colony(s) located in the immediate vicinity to further attract residual bees from supers and which can be alcohol wash testing of bees.</p> <p>Pre-treated hive components must be recorded at time of treatment in required records.</p>
Post-treatment	<p>The applicant must retain treatment integrity and Varroa-free status during subsequent management, transport and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>The applicant must notify PIRSA of all pre-entry notifiable occurrences that occur in the period between the submission of the entry application and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>Hive components must be traceable in all documentation and on hive components to source apiary.</p>

Apiary products: Pre-entry Conditions

	Conditions (to be completed prior to Chief Inspector of Stock Permission being granted)
Species	Apiary products kept by the applicant (including apiary products for which permission is sought) must only be associated with bees of the species <i>Apis mellifera</i> (commonly known as the European honey bee).
Pre-treatment	<p>Apiary products must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • free from live bees (including brood) and live pests likely to damage packaging (including wax moth, small hive beetles and rodents) • externally clean so as to be free from bees and apiary products • securely packaged so as to bee-proof and leak-proof
Treatment	<p>Apiary products must be treated by one of the treatment options listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • heated (such that the honey is heated to a minimum core temperature of 50°C and held at that temperature for a minimum of 40 minutes). • freezing (frozen to a minimum core temperature of minus 12°C for a minimum of two consecutive days (48 hours). • gamma Irradiation (to a minimum of 15 kGy). • re-filtering and re-packaging (filtered through a pore size of no greater than 0.42mm into new /cleaned used containers where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ all re-packed product has been filtered and is free from bees and beeswax ○ filter and container integrity are intact ○ if re-packed into used containers, the containers have been internally hot water pressure cleaned so as to be free from bees and apiary products (including wax), then flushed, drained and dried. All washings to remain bee-proof (such as by disposal to an enclosed waste-water treatment system and drying to be undertaken such that containers remain bee-proof. • isolation (stored for a minimum of 21 consecutive days (504 hours) in area(s) free from and excluding bees, apiary products and used apiary appliances that have not had a treatment to ensure Varroa freedom. <p>Treated apiary products must be recorded at time of treatment in required records.</p>
Post-treatment	<p>The applicant must retain treatment integrity and Varroa-free status during subsequent management, transport and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>The applicant must notify PIRSA of all pre-entry notifiable occurrences that occur in the period between the submission of the entry application and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>Apiary products must be traceable in all documentation and on bulk containers to source apiary.</p>

Apiary appliances: Pre-entry Conditions

	Conditions (to be completed prior to Chief Inspector of Stock Permission being granted)
Species	Apiary appliances kept by the applicant (including apiary appliances for which permission is sought) must only be associated with bees of the species <i>Apis mellifera</i> (commonly known as the European honey bee).
Pre-treatment	<p>Apiary appliances must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • free from live bees (including brood) and live pests likely to damage packaging (including wax moth, small hive beetles and rodents) • externally clean so as to be free from bees and apiary products • securely packaged so as to bee-proof and leak-proof
Treatment	<p>Apiary appliances must be treated by one of the treatment options listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • heating (heated to a minimum core temperature of 50° C and held at that temperature for a minimum of 40 minutes).

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • freezing (frozen to a minimum core temperature of minus 12°C for a minimum of two consecutive days (48 hours). • gamma Irradiation (to a minimum of 15 kGy). • isolation (stored for a minimum of 21 consecutive days (504 hours) in area(s) free from and excluding bees, apiary products and used apiary appliances that have not had a treatment to ensure Varroa freedom. <p>Treated hive components must be recorded at time of treatment in required records.</p>
Post-treatment	<p>The applicant must retain treatment integrity and Varroa-free status during subsequent management, transport and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>The applicant must notify PIRSA of all pre-entry notifiable occurrences that occur in the period between the submission of the entry application and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>Apiary appliances Must be traceable in all documentation and on applicable apiary appliances to source apiary.</p>

Beekeeping plant: Pre-entry Conditions

	Conditions (to be completed prior to Chief Inspector of Stock Permission being granted)
Species	Beekeeping plant kept by the applicant (including beekeeping plant for which permission is sought) must only be associated with honey bees of the species <i>Apis mellifera</i> (commonly known as the European honey bee).
New and in-packaging	New items that have not been in contact with bees or apiary products, are still in original intact packaging and for which there is a dated, itemised receipt do not require treatment.
Lockers, storage bins and storage areas or associated containers and crates	<p>Must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • opened up and all loose items removed, then <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ spaces/ containers and all loose items are treated (as per treatment options below), ○ spaces/ containers are managed (as per post management), ○ restocked with items that have been treated (as per treatment options below).
Pre-clean and Treatment	<p>Must be pre-cleaned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • free from live bees (including brood) and live pests likely to damage packaging (including wax moth, small hive beetles and rodents, • externally clean so as to be free from bees and apiary products, <p>Must be treated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • within the period immediately prior to departure from a base / facility where treatment is undertaken: • prior to loading with commodities permitted to enter SA (if entering SA with commodities), • by one of the treatment options listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ vehicle external surfaces (including tray/ well, and all external and internal surfaces of externally located lockers/ storage bins/ storage areas) and apiary appliances can be pressure cleaned by (i) pre-cleaning, then (ii) pressure cleaning with hot water (minimum temperature of 65°C) and detergent or sanitiser (at label rates) until cleaned. ○ all areas not able to be pressure cleaned (primarily vehicle interiors and internally located lockers/ storage bins/ storage areas) can be vacuumed and sprayed by (i) pre-cleaning, then (ii) vacuuming until cleaned, and (iii) spraying with insecticide (eg. domestic aerosol-type insecticide spray) to cover all surfaces. ○ associated apiary appliances can be immersed by (i) opening up (to expose all surfaces) and pre-cleaning, then (ii) fully immersing in container(s) of hot water (minimum initial temperature of 65°C) and detergent or sanitiser (at label rates) for a minimum of 30 minutes until cleaned ○ associated apiary appliances can be immersed and sprayed by: (i) pre-cleaned, then (ii) partly/ fully immersing in container of water (eg. footbath) and detergent or sanitiser (at label rates) for a minimum of 30 seconds, and (iii) spraying with 70% ethanol (eg. methylated spirits), and then (iv) managed(8). ○ associated apiary appliances can be scraped or burnt and sprayed / immersed by: (i) scraping or burning until cleaned, then (ii) spraying with 70% ethanol (eg. methylated spirits) and/ or completely immersing in container(s) of water (preferably hot) and detergent or sanitiser (at label rates) and soaked for a minimum of 30 minutes until cleaned. ○ associated apiary appliances can be washed by: (i) pre-cleaning, then (ii) washing in washing machine with hot water and detergent or sanitiser (at label rates) for a minimum cycle time of 30 minutes until cleaned. ○ associated appliances can be heated or frozen by: (i) pre-cleaning, then either (ii) heating to a minimum core temperature of 50 °C for a minimum of 60 minutes or freezing to a minimum core temperature of minus 12 °C for a minimum of two consecutive days (48 hours), and then (iii) managed. <p>Treated hive components must be recorded at time of treatment in required records</p>

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Post-treatment	<p>The applicant must retain treatment integrity and Varroa-free status during subsequent management, transport and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>The applicant must notify PIRSA of all pre-entry notifiable occurrences that occur in the period between the submission of the entry application and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>Beekeeping plant must be traceable in all documentation.</p>
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4. Submit Entry Application and Documentation

Submit the required entry application form(s) and documentation (from Section 2) **at least 5 working days prior to and proposed movement to :**

PIRSA.beebiosecurity@sa.gov.au or the Apiary Unit, 33 Flemington Street, GLENSIDE, SA 5065

5. PIRSA processing of entry application(s)

PIRSA aims to assess applications within 5 working days.

PIRSA will either:

- (a) provide Chief Inspector of Stock permission (inclusive of transit/transport conditions and post-entry management conditions).
- (b) contact applicant to clarify aspects of the application(s) as required.
- (c) refuse the application via a Chief Inspector of Stock refusal notice

6. Transit/Transport into South Australia

Applicants must comply with transit/transport conditions that will be specified in the Chief Inspector of Stock Permission, and as required under the *Livestock Act (1997)*.

Each entry into South Australia requires a completed/approved copy of the required:

- the Chief Inspector of Stock Permission
- the Health Certificate
- the relevant bee and bee commodity record(s)

Indicative conditions:

Category	Indicative Transit/Transport conditions
Queens (Victoria and Queensland only)	<p>The applicant must take active steps to retain pre-testing integrity during subsequent management, transport, storage, processing, packing and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>The applicant must notify PIRSA of all pre-entry notifiable occurrences that occur in the period between the submission of the entry application and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>Tested queens must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• traceable in all documentation and on cages/ banks to source apiary(s) of both queens and escorts,• contained in bee-proof queen cages that are sufficiently secured to prevent bee escape during normal handling, and packaged in

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	<p>Australia Post Express Post packaging with all openings comprising of bee-proof hole/ mesh openings of less than 2.5 mm,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> delivered into South Australia via the Australia Post network.
Bee colonies	<p>The applicant must take active steps to retain pre-testing integrity during subsequent management, transport and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>The applicant must notify PIRSA of all pre-entry notifiable occurrences that occur in the period between the submission of the entry application and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>Tested bee colonies must be traceable in all documentation and on hive components to source apiary.</p> <p>Colonies must be transported separately from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Honey bees and Honey bee commodities belonging to other parties, unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> with prior written Chief Inspector of Stock Permission, and permitted Honey bees and Honey bee commodities are transported as specified, including being clearly identified to the individual parties, and <p>Colonies must be transported directly to their permitted destination in South Australia.</p> <p>Colonies transiting through an affected jurisdiction must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> be secured and within an enclosed load area (to prevent access/ escape by bees) such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> under bee-proof netting, where the netting overlaps and completely encloses the bees and bee colonies on the load area so as to be bee-proof, including by ensuring netting interface with adjoining netting, load area and/ or tray are secure and bee-proof (eg. by using sufficient netting overlap and tie-off between netting, below coaming rail/ under hive pallets, and behind head/ tail boards), or inside a pantec/ curtainsider/ van body, and not transit through any affected jurisdictions specified zone(s) where entry and/ or movement are controlled and/ or prohibited (eg. Varroa mite Emergency Eradication Zones and Varroa mite Emergency Surveillance Zones), and only remain within any affected jurisdiction for as long as necessary to transit through, and in any event for no longer than 24 hours without prior written Chief Inspector of Stock Permission.
Hive components	<p>The applicant must take active steps to retain pre-testing integrity during subsequent management, transport and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>The applicant must notify PIRSA of all pre-entry notifiable occurrences that occur in the period between the submission of the entry application and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>Hive components must be traceable in all documentation and on hive components to source apiary.</p>
Apiary products	<p>The applicant must take active steps to retain pre-testing integrity during subsequent management, transport and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>The applicant must notify PIRSA of all pre-entry notifiable occurrences that occur in the period between the submission of the entry application and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>Apiary products must be traceable in all documentation and on bulk containers to source apiary.</p>
Apiary appliance	<p>The applicant must take active steps to retain pre-testing integrity during subsequent management, transport and entry into South Australia.</p>

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	<p>The applicant must notify PIRSA of all pre-entry notifiable occurrences that occur in the period between the submission of the entry application and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>Apiary appliances must be traceable in all documentation and on applicable apiary appliances to source apiary</p>
Beekeeping plant	<p>The applicant must take active steps to retain pre-testing integrity during subsequent management, transport and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>The applicant must notify PIRSA of all pre-entry notifiable occurrences that occur in the period between the submission of the entry application and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>Beekeeping plant must be traceable in all documentation.</p> <p>Beekeeping plant (including associated apiary appliances) must transit under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ beekeeping plant and associated apiary appliances must be treated prior to loading (eg. at base/ commercial facility immediately prior to departure for loading) as specified to ensure Varroa mite freedom ○ Beekeeping plant must transit directly to the Honey bee and Honey bee commodities permitted destination(s) in South Australia, and ○ Beekeeping plant (eg associated apiary appliances) transiting through an affected jurisdiction must be secured and within an enclosed load area (to prevent access/ escape by bees). ○ Beekeeping plant transiting through an affected jurisdiction must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not transit through any affected jurisdictions specified zone(s) where entry and/ or movement are controlled and/ or prohibited (eg. Varroa mite Emergency Eradication Zones and Varroa mite Emergency Surveillance Zones) and • only remain within any affected jurisdiction for as long as necessary to transit through, and for no longer than 24 hours without prior written CIS Permission. <p><i>Note: If transporting colonies on commercial freight, the applicant must ensure that colonies and any associated apiary appliances are transported under a contract with the company that specifies the following conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>commercial freight (and any associated apiary appliances) must be treated prior to loading (eg. At base/ commercial facility immediately prior to departure for loading) as per Treatment options specified</i> ○ <i>all the conditions specified above for beekeeping plant</i>

Following the issuing of Chief Inspector of Stock Permission, applicants must apply for a new Chief Inspector of Stock Permission if any of the following notifiable occurrences apply:

- changes to colonies to be introduced (eg. changes to nominated apiary, entry date(s), number of colonies, and changes to notifiable disease status, including detection/ suspected detection of AFB and/ or Varroa mite), and
- changes to route (eg. changes to nominated route, delays within affected jurisdiction longer than 24 hours),
- changes to location (eg. changes to nominated SA location), and

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- changes to beekeeping plant used (eg. changes to nominated vehicles), and
- changes to ownership status (including sale/ disposal of any colonies),

7. Post-Entry Movement requirements when in South Australia

Applicants must comply with the requirements of the *Livestock Act, 1997* (SA) and Chief Inspector of Stock Permission.

Indicative post-entry movement conditions include:

Commodity	Indicative post-entry conditions
Queens (from Victoria and Queensland only)	To be finalised and published after consultation with the Chief Inspector. Persons wishing to enquire about the conditions which are likely to be imposed in association with any application relating to Beekeeping plant should contact the PIRSA apiaries team.
Bee colonies	<p>Colonies must be transported directly to their permitted location(s) in South Australia as specified in the applicant's application and the CIS' approval.</p> <p>Colonies must be managed to prevent potential Varroa mite spread, including by preventing dead-outs, exposure, robbing, swarming and open feeding of carbohydrates and/ or proteins.</p> <p>Notifiable occurrences that must be recorded in Records and submitted to PIRSA (to be received within 3 days of the occurrence), include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • completion of beekeeping plant Varroa mite treatments for apiary shifts 1., 2., 3. etc, and • changes to nominated locations for apiary shifts 2., 3. etc, and • completion of post-entry Varroa mite test, and • follow-up notification of detected/ suspected notifiable conditions, and • changes to association status post-entry, including shared management, facilities and/ or apiary sites, and • return interstate (noting that each jurisdiction has entry requirements that must be complied with), and <p><i>Note: Honey bees and honey bee commodities not previously included in an entry application (including commodities used to support the management of colonies previously introduced into South Australia [eg. queens, change-over material, supers of stickies, etc], and new introductions [eg. nucs, replacement hives], require completion of additional Honey Bee and Honey Bee Commodity Entry Application, and can only enter South Australia under additional Chief Inspector of Stock Permission</i></p> <p>Varroa mite testing by alcohol wash. View Varroa mite testing: bee colonies.</p> <p>must be conducted for bee colonies for which Chief Inspector of Stock permission to enter South Australia is granted according to the following criteria:</p> <p><u>Testing timing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-entry bee colony testing in South Australia is not required if all bees, bee colonies, hive components, apiary products, apiary appliances and beekeeping plant interstate exit South Australia

	<p>within 14 weeks of first entry into South Australia (applicable to interstate beekeepers).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If staying longer than 14 weeks and/or you are a returning South Australian beekeeper, post-entry bee colony testing must be undertaken with records submitted to PIRSA within a maximum interval of 14 weeks of entry into South Australia at the testing rate prescribed below. <p><u>Testing Rate</u> Post-entry Varroa mite alcohol wash testing must be conducted by a trained tester (as per the pre-entry requirements) at the required testing rate per apiary of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-20 colonies in an apiary = All colonies must be tested 21 colonies or above in an apiary = 10% of colonies (rounded up) must be tested <p><u>Selection of Colonies for testing</u> Testing of bee colonies must be undertaken by selecting bee colonies to be tested from the following priority list (in order of priority) that in the proceeding 18 weeks were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> displaying unusual / suspect symptoms (as brood or adults) appearing inexplicably weak acquired (eg caught swarm / purchased bee colony) requeened (particularly if with an interstate queen) that are strong, had been used as a queen bank or had accumulated a lot of drift bees not previously tested in all other cases by selecting a mixture of stronger and weaker bee colonies at random from throughout the apiary <p>Tested bee colonies must be uniquely identified at time of testing by applying permanent legible marking to the front brood box face for each bee colony tested, identifying test date and unique apiary and colony identifiers, Tested bee colonies must be recorded at time of testing in required records.</p>
Hive components	To be finalised and published after consultation with the Chief Inspector. Persons wishing to enquire about the conditions which are likely to be imposed in association with any application relating to Hive Components should contact the PIRSA apiaries team.
Apiary products	To be finalised and published after consultation with the Chief Inspector. Persons wishing to enquire about the conditions which are likely to be imposed in association with any application relating to Apiary products should contact the PIRSA apiaries team.
Apiary appliances	To be finalised and published after consultation with the Chief Inspector. Persons wishing to enquire about the conditions which are likely to be imposed in association with any application relating to Apiary appliances should contact the PIRSA apiaries team.
Beekeeping plant	To be finalised and published after consultation with the Chief Inspector. Persons wishing to enquire about the conditions which are likely to be imposed in association with any application relating to Beekeeping plant should contact the PIRSA apiaries team.

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If Varroa mites are detected/ suspected detected in South Australia, persons must:

- report the detection/ suspected detection to an inspector under the Livestock Act 1997 by the quickest practicable means, including to discuss symptoms, actions and sample submission, and
- follow the directions of an inspector, including wherever possible, remaining at the apiary whilst awaiting an inspector to attend.

If departing apiary, (noting that return entry into your home state may require interstate permission):

- prevent exposure, robbing and swarming,
- do not move hives/ hive components from the apiary (this may mean vehicles require unloading,
- move far enough from apiary to enable bees to return to hives, and decontaminate beekeeping plant as much as possible (including bagging PPE/ hive equipment, and killing/ removing bees on clothes, in cab, on tray, etc. Visit [Varroa mite treatments – beekeeping plant](#)
- proceed directly to home (without visiting other apiaries/ apiarists) and decontaminate on arrival at home/ base (including washing clothes, and showering).

8. Re-entry requirements for South Australian applicants.

The above conditions apply equally to South Australian applicants re-entering South Australia from interstate, with the following exceptions:

Commodity	Indicative post-entry conditions exemptions
Queens (from Victoria and Queensland only)	For information - email: PIRSA.beebiosecurity@sa.gov.au or ring: 0408 812 698
Bee colonies	<p>Comply with the <i>Livestock Act 1997</i> (SA) and the Chief Inspector of Stock Permission indicative conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Colonies that have been interstate in Victoria or Queensland for less than 12 weeks do not have to undertake a Pre-entry Varroa Mite Test where:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Varroa mite is detected or reported by the jurisdictional authority responsible for any Act or regulation equivalent to the <i>Livestock Act 1997</i>,• Varroa mite has not been detected/ suspected by the applicant,• the colonies have not been associated with Honey Bees or Honey Bee Commodities belonging to other parties (including shared management, facilities and/ or apiary sites),• the colonies were alcohol wash tested (in South Australia, Victoria, or Queensland) as specified in Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 of the current Gazette Notice within the 14 weeks preceding the proposed re-entry date,• Chief Inspector of Stock Permission has been provided,• Post-entry Varroa mite testing continues to be undertaken within the periods allocated for Varroa mite testing in South Australia.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Notifiable occurrences requiring notification of planned shifts after 14 weeks post-entry is not required where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • both the movement of colonies and beekeeping plant occurs entirely within South Australia, • colonies kept by the South Australia applicant comply with the <i>Livestock Act 1997</i> (SA), including with respect to the keeping specified biosecurity records, • Post-entry Varroa mite testing continues to be undertaken within the periods allocated for Varroa mite testing in South Australia.
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Definitions section

Note: all definitions from the Gazette Notice dated 19 July 2023 apply equally to these conditions unless specifically stated. Additional definitions relevant to this documents include:

Affected jurisdiction means any State or Territory within which Varroa mite has been detected and reported by any relevant State or Territory authority responsible for any Act or Regulation equivalent to the *Livestock Act, 1997*

Affected jurisdiction means any State or Territory within which Varroa mite has been detected and reported by any relevant State or Territory authority responsible for any Act or Regulation equivalent to the *Livestock Act, 1997*.

Notifiable Occurrences means situations, actions, or outcomes that must be notified to the Chief Inspector of Stock, either because they are a change to an existing Chief Inspector of Stock Permission Condition (requiring a new Chief Inspector of Stock permission, or because they occurred post-Chief Inspector of Stock Permission but still require notification of completion/ change. This includes notifiable occurrences requiring:

further Chief Inspector of Stock Permission (via a new entry application) prior to undertaking any movement (pre-entry), including:

- pre-entry association status, including shared management, facilities, and/ or apiary sites, and
- changes to colonies to be introduced (eg. changes to nominated apiary, entry date(s), number of colonies, and changes to notifiable disease status, including detection/ suspected detection of AFB and/ or Varroa mite), and
- changes to route (eg. changes to nominated route, delays within affected jurisdiction longer than 24 hours),
- changes to location (eg. changes to nominated SA location), and
- changes to beekeeping plant used (eg. changes to nominated vehicles), and

- changes to ownership status (including sale/ disposal of any colonies),
Chief Inspector of Stock notification (via Records 1a-1b) within 3 days of the occurrence (post-entry), including:
- completion of beekeeping plant Varroa mite treatments for apiary shifts 1., 2., 3. etc, and
- changes to nominated locations for apiary shifts 2., 3. etc, and
- completion of Post-entry Varroa mite tests 1., 2., 3. etc, and
- changes to association status post-entry, including shared management, facilities and/ or apiary sites, and
- return interstate.

Pre-testing integrity means maintaining the integrity of Varroa mite freedom for the bees or bee commodities being moved by managing them to prevent potential introduction and/ or spread, including by ensuring post-testing and/ or post-treatment through to entry into South Australia that the commodities are managed to:

- remain free from bees and pests,
- remain externally clean, and securely packaged,
- prevent uncontrolled spread, including by preventing dead-outs, exposure, robbing, swarming, drifting, and open feeding of carbohydrates and/ or proteins,
- prevent uncontrolled spread, including by not introducing commodities into bee colonies/ apiaries that have not been tested and found Varroa mite free and/ or had a treatment to ensure Varroa mite freedom,
- maintain traceability.

Specified zone(s) means any areas declared under a current NSW Biosecurity (Varroa Mite) Emergency Order as a Varroa mite eradication emergency zone (EEZ) or a Varroa mite surveillance emergency zone (SEZ), or in any other State or Territory within which Varroa mite has been detected and reported by any relevant State or Territory authority responsible for any Act or Regulation equivalent to the *Livestock Act 1997*.

Required links:

Health Certificate

Bee and Bee Commodity Entry Application

Bee and Bee Commodity Record - Bees

Bee and Bee Commodity Record – Bee colonies and beekeeping plant

Bee and Bee Commodity Record – Hive components and beekeeping plant

Bee and Bee Commodity Record – Apiary products and beekeeping plant

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Bee and Bee Commodity Record – Apiary Appliances and beekeeping plant

Bee and Bee Commodity Record – Beekeeping plant

TOTAL Varroa Mite Training Course

SA Gazette Notice

Varroa mite testing: Bee colonies

Varroa mite treatments: Beekeeping Plant

Varroa mite testing: Queens

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