

PIRSA

Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia

Version 17.5



PLANT QUARANTINE STANDARD

The purpose of the Standard is to clearly specify the conditions of entry which must be met for plant and plant products to enter South Australia which may host plant pests or diseases.

The information within this Standard was current as of the date of release © Government of South Australia 2020

New entry conditions or amendments may be declared from time to time and become legally effective prior to them being incorporated into an updated Plant Quarantine Standard (PQS).

Any such new conditions or amendments are widely distributed to our stakeholder list and loaded to our website legislation page adjacent to the most current [PQS](#).

You are strongly advised to regularly check the www.pir.sa.gov.au/planthealth website for the most up to date entry conditions that must be followed to avoid penalties and product being quarantined.

For Fact Sheets and information on pests go to following web page;
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests

Disclaimer

PIRSA and its employees do not warrant or make any representation regarding the use, or results of the use, of the information contained herein as regards to its correctness, accuracy, reliability and currency or otherwise. PIRSA and its employees expressly disclaim all liability or responsibility to any person using the information or advice.

All enquiries

Plant Health Operations Market Access

Biosecurity SA | Primary Industries and Regions - PIRSA

GPO Box 1671 Adelaide SA 5001

P: +61 8 8207 7814 | **F:** + 61 8 8349 8310 | **E:** PIRSA.PlantHealthMarketAccess@sa.gov.au



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 |
| 8 | Version 5.0 Various updates to some Sections of the Standard | March 2010 |
| 9 | Version 6.0 Updated Index of Conditions of Entry, and inclusion of Conditions of Entry - Condition 26 - Myrtle Rust | May 2010 |
| 10 | Version 8.0 Various updates to some Sections of the Standard | March 2011 |
| 11 | Version 8.1 Various updates to some Sections of the Standard | July 2011 |
| 12 | Version 9.0 Various updates to some Sections of the Standard | October 2011 |
| 13 | Version 9.1 Revised Condition 4 European House Borer | March 2012 |
| 14 | Version 9.2 Various updates to some Sections of the Standard | July 2012 |
| 15 | Version 10.0 Various updates to some Sections of Standard | November 2013 |
| 16 | Version 11.0 Multiple updates | Aug 2014 |
| 17 | Version 11.1 Multiple updates | June 2015 |
| 18 | Version 12 Multiple updates – see P4 | April 2017 |
| 19 | Version 13 | October 2017 |
| 20 | Version 14 – not released | January 2019 |
| 21 | Version 14.1 | March 2019 |
| 22 | Version 15 – not released | May 2019 |
| 23 | Version 16 | August 2019 |
| 24 | Version 16.1 – updates to conditions 8, 17 and 27 | Nov 2019 effective Jan 6 2020 |
| 25 | Version 16.1a – update to condition 27 | Dec 2019 effective Jan 6 2020 |
| 26 | Version 17.0 – Administrative changes, Condition 7 now consolidates Conditions 7, 7A, 8 & 8A, Addition of Appendix 15, Removal of Condition 12C and Modifications to Section 3 & 7 to reflect changes to Condition 7 and updates to interpretations of fruit fly management zones | May 2020 |
| 27 | Version 17.1 – minor formatting and administrative changes; re-establishing CGMMV conditions and appendices; inclusion of bananas certified as mature green ICA16; inclusion of new clause under condition 12J accepting trial system approaches; inclusion of new clause providing avenue for prepacked fruit fly host material to be certified under QA processes; Removal of condition 13 to treat pummelo (<i>Citrus grandis</i>) | July 2020 |
| 28 | Version 17.2, addition of measures to Condition 13, Fumigation, removal of CGMMV, Condition 24 and Citrus Canker, Condition 29 and any references throughout the PQS, modified Section 5 to reflect that the Chief Plant Health Inspector is the only one able to make an exception to the Standard, changes to section 7 concerning fruit grown and sold within a | April 2021 |



| Amendment No. | Description | Date |
|---------------|---|--------------|
| | fruit fly affected area and removed the requirements around eradication of onion smut. | |
| 29 | Version 17.3 – updated webpage hyperlinks, addition of National Area Freedom table; amended pest code list; amended Index of Conditions table; modified conditions 1, 9-14, 26 and 27; addition of condition 30; amended section 7. | |
| 30 | Version 17.4 – Added words “MFF only” in the product column in index of conditions of entry “. Removed the word “mango” and “passionfruit” against the definition of “Authorised Inspection Person” in section 3 to reflect mangoes are no longer accepted under condition 13 | January 2024 |
| 31 | Version 17.5 – Added words “MFF only” in index of conditions of entry fruit and vegetables column and condition 13. Added words (“other than plums, which can be treated for MFF only”) next the words “stone fruit” against the definition of “Authorised Inspection Person” in section 3 “Interpretations” to reflect plums are no longer accepted under condition 13. Added words (“other than plums”) in high risk section of condition 13. | March 2024 |



KEY CHANGES IN THE PLANT QUARANTINE STANDARD SA VERSION 17.5

| TITLE | CHANGE |
|--|--|
| Section 3 – Interpretations | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Added words (“other than plums”) next the words “stone fruit” against the definition of “Authorised Inspection Person” to reflect plums are no longer accepted under condition 13• Removed passionfruit from definition of Authorised inspection person as these were removed as high risk produce from Condition 13 in version 17.3 of the Standard.• Added the words “for QFF” to make it clear these inspections are for high risk produce being fumigated for QFF only |
| Section 4 – Index of Conditions | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Added the words “MFF only” in the product column against plums as they are no longer accepted under methyl bromide fumigation if being treated for QFF. |
| Condition 13: Disinfestation with Methyl Bromide | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Added a note in the “Note” section to remind importers plums are no longer acceptable under Condition 13.• Added words “other than plums” after the word “stonefruit” in the high risk section to again reflect plums are no longer accepted under fumigation. |



CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-----------|
| SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION | 8 |
| SECTION 2 - MINISTERIAL NOTICES PURSUANT TO THE <i>PLANT HEALTH ACT 2009</i> | 10 |
| DECLARATION OF PESTS | 10 |
| QUARANTINE AREAS | 10 |
| PROHIBITION ON INTRODUCING PEST AFFECTED PLANTS OR PLANT RELATED PRODUCTS | 10 |
| SECTION 3 - INTERPRETATIONS | 11 |
| SECTION 4 - INDEX OF CONDITIONS OF ENTRY / REGULATED MOVEMENT | 16 |
| SECTION 5 - CONDITIONS OF ENTRY / REGULATED MOVEMENT | 24 |
| 1. FOREWORD | 24 |
| 2. IMPORT / MOVEMENT REQUIREMENTS | 24 |
| 3. CERTIFICATES, BRANDING AND PACKAGING | 25 |
| Condition 1: Blueberry Rust (<i>Thekopsora minima</i>) | 29 |
| Condition 2: Red Imported Fire ANT (<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>) - RIFA | 32 |
| Condition 3: Citrus – Stem Pitting Strain of Tristeza Virus and Citrus Blight | 35 |
| Condition 4: European House Borer | 36 |
| Condition 5: Citrus Red Mite | 39 |
| Condition 6: Plant Diagnostic Samples (excluding grapevine samples) | 40 |
| Condition 7: Grape Phylloxera | 41 |
| Condition 7A: VACANT | 54 |
| Condition 8: VACANT | 54 |
| Condition 8A: VACANT | 54 |
| Table 2 – Host Fruits of Mediterranean and Queensland Fruit Flies | 55 |
| Condition 9: Area Freedom from Fruit Flies / Secure Transportation | 57 |
| Condition 10: Hard Green or Similar Condition for Fruit Fly | 58 |
| Condition 11: Disinfestation by Cold Storage | 60 |
| Condition 12: Disinfestation using Dimethoate - Queensland fruit fly | 61 |
| Condition 12A: Mangoes – Pre-harvest systems approach - mangoes | 63 |
| Condition 12B: Pre harvest Field Control and Inspection of Strawberries | 64 |
| Condition 12C: VACANT | 65 |
| Condition 12D: Pre-harvest treatment and Inspection of Pome Fruit, Persimmon and Blueberry Fruit – Systems Approach | 66 |
| Condition 12E: Wine Grapes Secure Transportation – Systems Approach | 67 |
| Condition 12F: Pre-harvest treatment and Post-harvest Inspection of Table Grapes – Systems Approach | 68 |
| Condition 12G: Pre-harvest treatment and Post-harvest inspection of Tomatoes (Mediterranean Fruit Fly and Queensland Fruit Fly), Capsicums, Chillies and Eggplant (Queensland Fruit Fly) –Systems Approach | 69 |
| Condition 12H: Pre-harvest treatment and Inspection of Citrus – Systems Approach | 70 |
| Condition 12I: Vacant | 71 |
| Condition 12J: System Approaches for Pest Free Place of Production - Queensland Fruit Fly | 72 |
| Condition 12K: System Approaches for Specified Regions of Production | 74 |
| Condition 12L: Specified production systems | 75 |



| | |
|---|------------|
| Condition 13: Disinfestation by Methyl Bromide Fumigation..... | 76 |
| Condition 14: Disinfestation by Irradiation..... | 78 |
| Condition 15: Maize Seed (includes popcorn and sweet corn varieties for sowing)..... | 79 |
| Condition 16: Melons and Other Hosts of Melon Thrips (<i>Thrips palmi</i>) | 80 |
| Condition 17: Tomato Potato Psyllid (TPP) (<i>Bactericera cockerelli</i>) and Zebra Chip (CLso) (<i>Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum</i>)..... | 84 |
| Condition 18: Potatoes and Solanaceous Hosts - Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) (<i>Globodera pallida</i> and <i>G. rostochiensis</i>)..... | 91 |
| Condition 18A: PSTVd – Potato Spindle Tuber Viroid | 95 |
| Condition 19: Vacant | 96 |
| Condition 20: Soil and Soil Products | 97 |
| Condition 21: Tomato Plants – <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> Race 3..... | 99 |
| Condition 22: Date Palms- Parlatoria date scale | 100 |
| Condition 23: Hosts of Green Snail | 101 |
| Condition 24: vacant..... | 109 |
| Condition 25: Pyriform Scale – (<i>Protopulvinaria pyriformis</i>)..... | 110 |
| Condition 26: Myrtle Rust (<i>Puccinia psidii</i> , previously named <i>Uredo rangelii</i>) – ICA42 | 112 |
| Condition 27: Machinery, Bins and Associated Farm / Horticultural Equipment..... | 114 |
| Condition 28: Fire Blight - Fruits, Plants and Plant Parts | 115 |
| Condition 29: VACANT | 116 |
| Condition 30: POLYPHAGOUS SHOT HOLE BORER – (<i>EUWALLACEA FORNICATUS</i>)..... | 117 |
| SECTION 6 - FRUIT AND PLANTS FOR OVERSEAS EXPORT OR IMPORTED FROM OVERSEAS . | 119 |
| SECTION 7 – GENERAL PROVISIONS | 121 |
| 1. Compliance Agreements | 121 |
| 2. Control & Eradication of Fruit Flies..... | 121 |
| SECTION 8 - APPENDICES..... | 130 |
| Appendix 1: PLANT INSPECTION SERVICE OFFICES | 130 |
| Appendix 2: PLANT TISSUE CULTURES | 131 |
| Appendix 3: Plant Health Certificate..... | 132 |
| Appendix 4: Plant Health Assurnace Certificate | 133 |
| Appendix 4A: Biosecure HACCP Biosecurity Certificate | 134 |
| Appendix 5: Plant Health Import Certificate | 135 |
| Appendix 6: Declaration of Source Pyriform Scale | 136 |
| Appendix 7: Declaration of Source Citrus Blight and Stem Pitting Strain of Tristeza Virus | 137 |
| Appendix 8: Declaration of Source Citrus Red Mite..... | 138 |
| Appendix 9: Machinery Declaration..... | 139 |
| Appendix 10: Declaration of Soil Source..... | 140 |
| Appendix 11: Declaration of Source TPP and ZC..... | 141 |
| Appendix 12: Declaration of Source Blueberry Rust..... | 142 |
| Appendix 13: General Biosecurity Declaration..... | 143 |
| Appendix 14: Declaration of Melon Thrips | 144 |
| Appendix 15: Declaration for Grape Machinery & Equipment Servicing only..... | 145 |
| Appendix 16: Declaration of Source Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer..... | 146 |



SECTION 1 - Introduction

Section 59 of the Plant Health Act 2009 (hereafter referred to as “the Act”) 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 or regulation as in force from time to time or as in force at a specified time.”

The Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia, hereafter referred to as “the Standard”, has been established by Ministerial notice under Section 59 of the Act.

The Act – Part 2 Division 2 - provides that the Minister 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.

In keeping with these provisions, PIRSA Biosecurity SA prepares and operates the Standard under Ministerial approval.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Standard is to clearly specify the conditions of entry which must be met for plant and plant products that may host plant pests or pathogens, to enter South Australia. The Standard also includes provisions specifically applying to the transit through South Australia of products covered by the Standard, and other general provisions, including those relating to quarantine areas declared by Ministerial notice in response to detections or outbreaks of specific pests such as fruit flies.

APPLICATION

The Ministerial notice which brings the Standard into force is reprinted in the South Australian Government Gazette (<https://governmentgazette.sa.gov.au/>).

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.

EXPLANATION

Prohibitions

Where a significant plant pest (or disease) exists interstate, but is either not present in South Australia or under official control in South Australia, its introduction is prohibited by Ministerial Notice pursuant to Section 7 of the Act (Annex 1). Since pests are most likely to be transported into the State by their host fruit, plants or soil, they too may be prohibited unless certain requirements are met.

Conditional Imports

Biosecurity SA has identified procedures by which plant material may move without unacceptable risk of spreading certain pests or diseases.

A number of these procedures are recognised and expressed in detail in the Standard.

Other

The Ministerial notice Annex 1 declares portions of the state to be quarantine areas and stipulates steps that must be undertaken to eradicate outbreaks of certain diseases and pests within South Australia. Such measures are detailed in this Standard – see Section 7.

For simplicity, both plant pests and diseases covered 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.

Registered importers and all interstate quarantine authorities will normally be advised by a courtesy email when updates are issued but PIRSA Biosecurity SA takes no responsibility if this process is not successful.

All stakeholders are therefore strongly advised to regularly check the above website to ensure they are operating with the latest version.

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;

https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



SECTION 2 - MINISTERIAL NOTICES PURSUANT TO THE *PLANT HEALTH ACT 2009*

Declaration of Pests

Pursuant to Section 4 of the Act

The Ministerial notice which lists pests as being declared for the purposes of the Act is reprinted as Annex 1, available on the PIRSA website at www.pir.sa.gov.au/planthealth adjacent to the PQS.

Quarantine Areas

Pursuant to Section 8 of the Act

The Ministerial notice which specifies portions of the State that are declared to be quarantine areas under the Act is reprinted as Annex 1, available on the PIRSA website at www.pir.sa.gov.au/planthealth adjacent to the PQS.

Prohibition on Introducing Pest Affected Plants or Plant Related Products

Pursuant to Section 7 of the Act

The Ministerial notice which lists plants or plant related products as being prohibited for importation or introduction into the State for the purposes of the Act is reprinted as Annex 2, available on the PIRSA website at www.pir.sa.gov.au/planthealth adjacent to the PQS.



SECTION 3 - 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 5 of the Standard relating to an Import Verification Compliance Agreement (IVCA) with Biosecurity SA or an Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) or Compliance Arrangement (CA) 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, is free from fruit flies in accordance with Australia's National Fruit Fly Management Protocols.

"Accredited Laboratory" means a laboratory accredited by Biosecurity SA under CA12 Laboratory Accreditation to receive, process and dispose of imported diagnostic quarantine material.

"Approved National Scheme" means a biosecurity accreditation scheme approved by Biosecurity SA that enables a business to operate a Biosecurity arrangement that allows it to certify quarantine material into SA in accordance with the requirements of the PQS.

"Approved Laboratory" means a laboratory approved under Biosecurity SA Chief Inspectors Import Certificate to receive, process and dispose of imported diagnostic quarantine material.

"Authorised Inspection Person" means a third party trained and authorised by the Department in their state or territory to conduct pre-fumigation inspections of citrus, stone fruit (other than plums, which can be treated for MFF only) and other high risk produce for businesses undertaking methyl bromide fumigation for QFF under Condition 13 of the Standard.

"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.

"Biosecurity SA" means a division of the Department of Primary Industries and Regions (PIRSA).

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

"compliance arrangement ("CA")" means an arrangement approved by the Chief Inspector.

"cutting" means a portion of a plant, often of a shoot or cane, taken for use as planting material, that has not been planted in soil or permitted to develop roots.

"Department" means the South Australian Department of Primary Industries and Regions (or interstate equivalent), or the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture Water and the Environment (or as subsequently termed).

"Direct Inspection" means, unless otherwise clearly stated, an inspection of arriving machinery/equipment or for produce 2% of or 600 items/pieces from a consignment, by inspector or business under accreditation procedures to verify the pest free status or condition of the consignment.

"Discovery Point (fruit fly)" means the physical location where:

- One or more suspect adult flies have been collected during a single inspection of a trap (regardless of whether or not the detection triggers a fruit fly outbreak); or
- Host material containing fruit fly larvae was grown.

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

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

"Documentary proof" means the certification, declaration or other documents stipulated in a condition as required for entry into South Australia.

"Dormant" means a state in which a plant is alive but not actively growing

"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.

"exempted" means the product does not have to meet the relevant prescribed condition or sub-condition to enter South Australia.

"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*).

"Fruit Fly Affected Area" ("FFAA", also known as the *Controlled Movement Zone*) means the entire area within a circle of predetermined radius surrounding a fruit fly *outbreak centre* in which area freedom status is suspended and movement controls are applied.

- The predetermined radius of the Fruit Fly Affected Area is 15 kilometres in the case of an outbreak of Queensland fruit fly.
- The predetermined radius of the Fruit Fly Affected Area is 7.5 kilometres in the case of an outbreak of Mediterranean fruit fly.

"fruit fly outbreak" means the criteria in Australia's national fruit fly management agreements have been met, requiring quarantine areas/zones to take immediate effect and remain in place until the approved re-instatement criteria have been met; either 12 weeks or one generation plus 28 days (whichever is the greater) after the last detection of a fruit fly adult, eggs or larvae in the quarantine area. (Refer Section 7). The locations of current fruit fly outbreaks in South Australia are specified on the PIRSA website at <http://pir.sa.gov.au/fruitfly>.

"fruit fly outbreak area" (also known as the *Corrective Action Zone*) means an area within 1.5 kilometres radius of a fruit fly outbreak centre. The locations of current fruit fly outbreaks in South Australia are specified on the PIRSA website at <http://pir.sa.gov.au/fruitfly>.

"fruit fly outbreak centre" (also known as the *Epicentre*) means the location related to each single detection or grouping of detections that triggers an outbreak. An outbreak centre may be:

- the Discovery Point where the first larvae or gravid female was detected; or
- a location between a grouping of male flies that precipitated the outbreak.

The locations of current fruit fly outbreaks in South Australia are specified on the PIRSA website at <http://pir.sa.gov.au/fruitfly>.

"fruit fly outbreak trigger" means the detection of fruit fly larvae in locally grown fruit, the detection of one gravid female fruit fly, or the detection of a pre-determined number of male fruit flies or non-gravid female fruit flies within a 1-kilometre radius within a consecutive fourteen-day period

- The predetermined number of male fruit flies or non-gravid female fruit flies is five for Queensland fruit fly
- The predetermined number of male fruit flies or non-gravid female fruit flies is three for Mediterranean fruit fly

"fruit fly outbreak zone" (also known as the *Delimitation Zone*) means all of the land within a 200-metre radius around each Discovery Point once the outbreak trigger has been met. The locations of current fruit fly outbreaks in South Australia are specified on the PIRSA website at <http://pir.sa.gov.au/fruitfly>.

"fruit fly suspension area" (also known as *Export Assurance Zone*) means the area starting at the outer boundary of the outbreak area to the predetermined radius surrounding a fruit fly outbreak centre in which area freedom status is suspended and movement controls are applied.

- The predetermined radius of the suspension area is 15 kilometres in the case of an outbreak of Queensland fruit fly.
- The predetermined radius of the suspension area is 7.5 kilometres in the case of an outbreak of Mediterranean fruit fly.

The locations of current fruit fly outbreaks in South Australia are specified on the PIRSA website at <http://pir.sa.gov.au/fruitfly>.



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

"grapevines" means plant material of any *Vitis* species (including *Vitis vinifera*, wine grape and table grape varieties, ornamental vines and American rootstock species), and is in the form of whole grapevines or part thereof, cuttings, rootlings (including grafted rootlings), potted vines or other propagules and excluding grapevine tissue cultures and grapes and grape-related material.

"grapevine tissue cultures" means plant material of the genus *Vitis*, produced solely in accordance with Section 8 - Appendix 2 of the Standard.

"import certificate" means a Plant Health Import Certificate from the Chief Inspector or delegate.

"imported" and "introduced" are synonymous.

"inspection" means, unless otherwise stated, an inspection of 2% of or 600 items/pieces from a consignment to verify the pest free status or condition of the consignment.

"inspector" means an inspector appointed under section 41 of the Act or an inspector appointed under equivalent legislation interstate.

"Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA)" means a system of certification assurance developed to meet the requirements of State and Territory Governments for the plant health certification of produce for interstate and intrastate quarantine purposes.

"linked" means a potential quarantine risk vector may exist to an infected product or property capable of transmitting a pest by way of product, plant material, boundary connection, water path or any equipment used in connection to the farming, production, harvesting or packing of a product.

"mining" means the extraction of valuable minerals or other geological materials from the earth from an ore-body, lode, vein, seam, or reef, which forms the mineralized package of economic interest to the miner.

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

"official control" means the active enforcement under the Plant Health Act, 2009, of mandatory phytosanitary regulations and the application of mandatory phytosanitary procedures with the objective of eradication or containment of quarantine pests or for the management of regulated non-quarantine pests.

"outbreak" means a recently detected pest population, including an incursion, or a sudden significant increase of an established pest population in an area.

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

"Pest" – see "plant pest"

"Phylloxera Exclusion Zone" (PEZ) means a whole state or part thereof, recognised to be free from Grape Phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*)

To acquire PEZ status, a region must have been established by historical information and/or a survey program as not being infested by grape phylloxera, AND be protected by appropriate legislation to control the movement of grape phylloxera host produce – including grapevine material, specified grape products and vineyard equipment – into the area. As a minimum, the requirements of the legislation must reflect the conditions for movement specified in this national protocol.

"Phylloxera Infested Zone" (PIZ) means an area in which at least one vineyard known to be infested with grape phylloxera or known to have been infested with grape phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*) exists.

"Phylloxera Interim Buffer Zone" means a zone of 5 km radius around a new detection of grape phylloxera in Australia, as officially notified by the Chief Plant Health Manager of the jurisdiction in which the detection has been made, as an interim measure pending declaration of a new or amended PIZ in that jurisdiction.

"Phylloxera Risk Zone" (PRZ) means an area of unknown grape phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*)



status

“phytosanitary certificate” means a certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organisation for the international export of produce and products.

“pine wood” means wood from trees of the genera *Abies*, *Araucaria*, *Picea*, *Pinus* and *Pseudotsuga*.

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

“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 Biosecurity SA.

“Plant Health Certificate” means a certificate that has been issued by an authorised officer for the Department of the exporting State / Territory or a certificate issued by Biosecurity SA.

“plant health certification” means a Plant Health Certificate, Plant Health Assurance Certificate, Plant Health Import Certificate, BioSecure HACCP Biosecurity Certificate (BHBC) or other certificate accepted by the Minister.

“Plant Health Import Certificate” means a certificate from the Biosecurity SA Chief Inspector or Delegate.

“Plant pest” (or “pest”) means any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products. Those declared to be pests for the purposes of the Act are listed in the Notice under Section 4 of the *Plant Health Act, 2009* (Annex 1).

“plug (or cell in horticulture)” means small-sized seedlings grown in trays made from expanded polystyrene or polythene filled usually with a peat or compost substrate.

“pome fruit” means certain members of the plant family Rosaceae, namely apple (*Malus pumila*), pear (*Pyrus* spp.), loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*), medlar (*Mespilus germanica*) and quince (*Cydonia oblonga*).

“processed fruit” means, for fruit fly purposes, host fruit/fruited vegetable which is dried, preserved, stewed, frozen or subjected to any other process approved by the Chief Inspector that effectively removes the quarantine risk.

“processor” means a business registered with Biosecurity SA to receive quarantine risk material for the purpose of converting to a final processed product.

“recognised authority” means an authorised officer of the Department, 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.

“regulated movement” means the movement of plant product within South Australia where restrictions or additional requirements apply.

“secure transportation” means, transported in a manner that prevents infestation of product with a quarantine pest and/or release of a quarantine pest. For fruit fly purposes see Condition 9.

“SDQMA” means, the Subcommittee for Domestic Quarantine and Market Access or any successor.

“soil” means topsoil and does not include clean sand, cave or marine sediment or geological materials from an ore-body, lode, vein, seam, or reef, which forms the mineralized package of economic interest to the miner.

“steam” means, unless stated otherwise, high pressure application at no less than 82°C.

“stone fruit” means certain members of the plant genus *Prunus*, namely peach, nectarine, plum, apricot, cherry, peacharine and plumcot

“topsoil” means the upper, outermost layer of soil, usually the top 20 cm having the highest concentration of organic matter and microorganisms and is where most of the Earth’s biological soil activity and plant growth occurs.

“transiting” means the movement of securely contained plant product, either directly through South



Australia or through another control area for a plant pest, that is accompanied by documentation that can demonstrate both the origin and destination of product, and, whilst in South Australia or another control area, is not subject to off-loading, reloading or storage.

“vineyard soil” means earth, not limited to topsoil, from within 100 metres of an existing live commercial vine or a location where a vine was previously planted within the past 2 years.



SECTION 4 - INDEX OF CONDITIONS OF ENTRY / REGULATED MOVEMENT

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 or move within South Australia under specified conditions.

The number(s) opposite each fruit or plant identify the relevant conditions, which are detailed in **Section 5 - 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 / Regulated Movement.

The range of fruit fly hosts (**Conditions of Entry – Condition 9 – 14 and Table 2**) is not necessarily complete and any unlisted fruit will be assessed for its status as a host when demand arises. Some pests are specific to particular states or areas, so whilst the following index may indicate a condition/pest it may be the case that it is not applicable to product from some States.

PEST CODE LIST

| Abbreviation | Common Name | Scientific Name |
|--------------|--|---|
| BR | Blueberry Rust | <i>Thekopsora minima</i> |
| BS | Boil Smut of Maize | <i>Ustilago maydis</i> |
| BW | Bacterial Wilt of Potato | <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> Race 3 |
| CB | Citrus Blight | (unknown causal agent) |
| CRM | Citrus Red Mite | <i>Panonychus citri</i> |
| CTV | Citrus Tristeza Virus – sweet orange stem pitting strain | <i>Citrus tristeza closterovirus – sweet orange stem pitting strain</i> |
| EHB | European House Borer | <i>Hylotrupes bajulus</i> |
| FB | Fire Blight | <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> |
| FW | Fusarium Wilt | <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f.sp. <i>lycopersicon</i> Race 3 |
| GS | Green Snail | <i>Helix aperta</i> |
| | | |
| MFF | Mediterranean Fruit Fly | <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> |
| MT | Melon Thrip | <i>Thrips palmi</i> |
| MR | Myrtle Rust | <i>Puccinia psidii</i> , previously <i>Uredo rangelii</i> |
| PDS | Parlatoria Date Scale | <i>Parlatoria blanchardii</i> , |
| PCN | Potato Cyst Nematode | <i>Globodera pallida</i> |
| PFS | Pyriiform Scale | <i>Protopulvinaria pyriformis</i> |
| PHY | Grape Phylloxera | <i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i> |
| PSTVd | Potato Spindle Tuber Viroid | <i>Potato spindle tuber pospiviroid</i> |
| QFF | Queensland Fruit Fly | <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> |
| RIFA | Red Imported Fire Ant | <i>Solenopsis invicta</i> |
| TPP / ZC | Tomato Potato Psyllid | <i>Bactericera cockerelli</i> |
| ZC (CLso) | Zebra Chip | <i>Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum</i> |

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;

https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



Area Freedom claims

Pest status varies across the country. To assist businesses in identifying when the prescribed Conditions within the PQS must be met, the following pests are recognised as not being present in the following states and territories. This means that the Conditions relevant to those pests do not need to be applied if the material has moved from the areas in which the pests are not present:

| Pest | Applicable from the following states |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Blueberry Rust | NSW, Vic, and Tas |
| Red Imported Fire Ant | Qld |
| Stem Pitting Strain of Tristeza Virus | Qld |
| Citrus Blight | Qld |
| European House Borer | WA |
| Citrus Red Mite | NSW |
| Grape Phylloxera | PIZ or PRZ – Qld, NSW, and Vic |
| Queensland Fruit Fly | NT, Qld, NSW, Vic |
| Mediterranean Fruit Fly | WA |
| Melon Thrips | NT and Qld; WA and NSW (isolated) |
| Tomato Potato Psyllid | WA |
| Zebra Chip | Not known to exist in Australia |
| Potato Cyst Nematode | Vic |
| Potato Spindle Tuber Viroid | Qld and WA |
| <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> Race 3 | Qld |
| Parlatorial Date Scale | NT |
| Green Snail | WA and Vic (isolated) |
| Pyriform Scale | WA |
| Myrtle Rust | NT, Qld, NSW, Vic, and Tas |
| Fire Blight | Not known to exist in Australia |
| Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer | WA (isolated) |



| INDEX of CONDITIONS OF ENTRY / REGULATED MOVEMENT (one or more of these conditions may apply) | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|----------------|--|
| PRODUCT | FRUIT & VEGETABLES | PLANTS & FLOWERS | OTHER PRODUCTS | DISEASE (OR PEST) |
| Abiu (Caimito) | 9, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Acerola | 9, 12, 13, 14, | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Achachairu | 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| <i>Allium</i> spp (onion, leek, spring onion, garlic, shallots, etc (unless peeled and washed)) | 23, 20 | 2, 17, 20, 23 | | RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Almond (Green only) | 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Apple | 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 28 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25, 28 | 28 | MFF, QFF, FB, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Apricot | 9, 11, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Aquatic plants | Refer to www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecuritysa/nrm_biosecurity | | | |
| Asparagus | 17, 23 | 2, 17, 20, 23 | | RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Avocado | 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Babaco | 9, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Banana | 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Beans | 16, 17, 23 | 2, 16, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | RIFA, MT, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Breadfruit / Breadnut | 9, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Blackberry | 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 28 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 28 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, FB, TPP |
| Black Sapote (Chocolate Persimmon) | 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Blueberry | 1, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 1, 2, 17, 20, 23 | 1 | MFF, QFF, BR, RIFA GS, TPP |
| Caimito (Star Apple / Abiu) | 9, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Cape Gooseberry | 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Capsicum/Chillies | 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17 | 2, 16, 17, 20, 23 | | MFF, QFF, MT, RIFA, TPP, GS, TPP |
| Carambola, (Star fruit, Star apple) | 9, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Cashew Apple | 9, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Casimiroa (White Sapote) | 9, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Cherry / Cherry, Brazil | 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Chinese Gooseberry (Kiwifruit) | 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Chives | 17, 23 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 24 | | RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Choko | 14, 16, 17 | 2, 16, 17, 20, 23 | | MT, RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Citrus (see interpretations) | 9, 10 (Tahitian lime), 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 3, 5, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, CTV, CB, CRM, PFS, TPP |



| INDEX of CONDITIONS OF ENTRY / REGULATED MOVEMENT (one or more of these conditions may apply) | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| PRODUCT | FRUIT & VEGETABLES | PLANTS & FLOWERS | OTHER PRODUCTS | DISEASE (OR PEST) |
| Coffee Berry | 9, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Cranberry | 1, | 1, 2, 17 | | BR, RIFA, TPP |
| Cucumber | 14, 16, 17 | 2,16, 17, 20, 23, | | MT, RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Cucurbits | 14, 16, 17 | 2, 16, 17, 20, 23 | | MT, RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Custard Apple (<i>Annona</i> spp. and Rollinia) Cherimoya, Sugar Apple / Sweetsop / Soursop / Ramphala/, Atemoya | 9, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Cut flowers | | 1, 17, 23, 26 | | BR, TPP/CLso, GS, MR |
| Dates | 9, 11, 13,14 | 2, 22, 20, 23 | | MFF, QFF, PDS, RIFA, GS |
| Dragon fruit (Pitaya) | 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17 | 2, 16, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, MT, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Durian | 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Eggplant (Eggfruit, Aubergine) | 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17 | 2, 16, 20, 23, 17 | | MFF, QFF, MT, RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Equipment for grape production | | | 7 | PHY |
| Feijoa | 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 26 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25, 26 | | MFF, QFF, MR, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Fig | 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Fire Blight Hosts – see listing condition 28 | 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 28 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25, 28 | | FBB, MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Fodder / Hay | | 2, 23 | 2, 23 | GS, RIFA |
| Fruit Fly Hosts (not specifically listed) | 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Garlic | | 2, 17, 20, 23 | | RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Gourds, Bitter (<i>Momordica charantia</i>) Bottle (<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>) and Gourd, winter/white (hairy/winter melon) (<i>Benincasa hispida</i>) | 13, 14, 16, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23 | | RIFA, MT, GS, TPP |
| Grapes (Table) | 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 | 7, 17 | 2, 7 | MFF, QFF, PHY, RIFA, TPP |
| Grapes (Wine) | 7, 9, 11, 12, 13 | 7, 17 | 2, 7 | MFF, QFF, PHY, RIFA, TPP |
| Grape marc & Grape must | | | 7 | PHY |
| Grapevines | | 7, 17, 23 | | PHY, GS, TPP |
| Grapevine Diagnostics and Vineyard soils | | | 7 | Various |
| Grapevine tissue cultures | | 7 | | PHY |
| Grumichama / Brazil Cherry | 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Guava | 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 26 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25, 26 | | MFF, QFF, MR, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Hay / Fodder | | 2, 23 | 2, 23 | GS, RIFA |
| Herbs (fresh) | 17, 23 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | 2, 23 | RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |



| INDEX of CONDITIONS OF ENTRY / REGULATED MOVEMENT (one or more of these conditions may apply) | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| PRODUCT | FRUIT & VEGETABLES | PLANTS & FLOWERS | OTHER PRODUCTS | DISEASE (OR PEST) |
| Hog Plum | 9, 10 ,11, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Huckleberry | 1, | 1, 2, 17 | 1 | BR, RIFA, TPP |
| Jaboticaba | 9, 10 ,11, 12, 13, 14 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25, 26 | 26 | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, MR, PFS, TPP |
| Jackfruit | 9, 10, 12, 13, 14 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Jambu / Wax Jambu / Rose Apple / Water Apple | 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25, 26 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, MR, PFS, TPP |
| Jujube | 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25, 26 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, MR, PFS, TPP |
| Kiwifruit (Chinese gooseberry) | 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Leaf vegetables (cabbage, lettuce, cauliflower, broccoli etc) | 17, 23 | 2, 17, 20, 23 | | GS, RIFA, TPP |
| Leeks | 17, 23 | 2, 17, 20, 23 | | RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Lettuce | 17, 23 | 2, 17, 20, 23 | | RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Longan | 9, 10, 12, 13, 14 | 2, ,17, 20, 23 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Loganberry | 9, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Lime – including Finger Lime; West Indian Lime; Rangpur Lime | 9, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Loofah, smooth (<i>Luffa cylindrica</i>) and Loofah, angled/ridged.sinquar (<i>Luffa acutangula</i>) | 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23 | | MFF, RIFA, MT, GS, TPP |
| Loquat | 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 28 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25, 28 | 28 | MFF, QFF, FB, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Lychee (Litchi Litchi) | 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Machines and Equipment | | | 2, 7, 17, 18, 18A , 27 | RIFA, PHY, PCN, PSTVd, TPP |
| Maize (seed only) | | | 15 | BS |
| Mango | 9, 12, 13 (MFF only), 14 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Mangosteen | 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Medlar | 9, 11, 12, 14, 17, 28 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25, 28 | 28 | MFF, QFF, FB, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Melons (watermelon, rockmelon, long etc) | 14 ,16, 17 | 2, 16, 17, 20, 23 | | MT, RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Mulberry | 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Myrtaceae Family Includes seeds, bark chips and firewood | 26 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25, 26 | 26 | MR, RIFA, PFS GS, TPP |



| INDEX of CONDITIONS OF ENTRY / REGULATED MOVEMENT (one or more of these conditions may apply) | | | | |
|---|---|---|-----------------------|--|
| PRODUCT | FRUIT & VEGETABLES | PLANTS & FLOWERS | OTHER PRODUCTS | DISEASE (OR PEST) |
| Nectarine | 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Okra | 16, 17 | 2,16, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | RIFA, MT, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Olive | 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 20, 17, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Onions (seed & fresh unless peeled & washed) | | 2, 17, 20, 23 | | RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Passionfruit / Granadilla | 9, 10 (purple type only), 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Pawpaw (Papaw, Papaya) | 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Peach / Peacharine | 9, 11, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Pear / Nashi | 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 28 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25, 28 | 28 | MFF, QFF, FB, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Peas | 16, 17, 23 | 2,16, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | RIFA, MT, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Persimmon | 9, 11, 12 (inedible peel types only), 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Pepino, (Melon Pear) | 9, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, TPP, GS |
| Pineapples | Unrestricted | 2, 17, 20, 23 | | RIFA, GS |
| Plant Diagnostics | | | 6 | Various |
| Plants, general (including household and potted plants) Leafless bare-rooted trees are not deemed a GS host Pine trees and plant material are prohibited from entering KI unless otherwise permitted by the Chief Inspector | | 1, 2, 7, 17, 18, 20, 23, 25, 26, 28 | 28 | BR, MR, PHY, PCN, GS, FB, RIFA, PFS, TPP |
| Plum / Plumcot | 9, 11, 13 (MFF only), 14, 17 28 (for <i>Prunus salicina</i>) | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25, and 28 (for <i>Prunus salicina</i>) | 28 | MFF, QFF, FB, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Pome fruits (Apple, Pear, Loquat, Medlar and Quince) | 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 28 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25, 28 | 28 | MFF, QFF, FB, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Pomegranate | 9, 10, 12, 13, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Potatoes Includes Kangaroo Island | 17, 18 | 2, 17, 18, 18A, 23 | 18, 18A | TPP/CLso, PCN, PSTVd, RIFA, GS, BW (KI) |
| Prickly Pear (<i>Opuntia</i> spp only) | 9, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Pumpkins (various) | 16, 17 | 2,16, 17, 20, 23 | | MT, RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Pomelo (Shaddock) | 9, 12, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Quandong | 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25, 26 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, MR, PFS, TPP |
| Quince | 9, 11, 12, 14, 17, 28 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25, 28 | 28 | MFF, QFF, FB, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Rambutan | 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 28 | | MFF, QFF, FB, RIFA, GS, TPP |



| INDEX of CONDITIONS OF ENTRY / REGULATED MOVEMENT (one or more of these conditions may apply) | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| PRODUCT | FRUIT & VEGETABLES | PLANTS & FLOWERS | OTHER PRODUCTS | DISEASE (OR PEST) |
| Raspberry | 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 28 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 28 | | MFF, QFF, FB, RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Rooted plants / Root vegetables (including turf, household plants) | 1, 17, 18, 20, 23 | 2, 7, 17, 18, 20, 23, 25, 26 | | BR, PHY, PCN, GS, RIFA, TPP, MR, PFS, TPP |
| Rose Apple / Water Apple | 9, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Sapodilla | 9, 12, 13, 14 | 2, 17, 20, 23 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Santol (Lolly Fruit) | 9, 12, 13, 14 | 2, 20, 23 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS |
| Sapote | 9, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP |
| Shallots | | 2, 20, 23 | | RIFA, GS |
| Silverbeet | 16, 17, 23 | 2,16, 17, 20, 23 | | MT, RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Soil (scientific or commercial use) | | | 2, 6, 7, 18, 18A, 20, 23 | PHY, PCN, GS, RIFA, PSTVd |
| Soursop | 9, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Spinach | 16, 17, 23 | 2, 16, 17, 20, 23 | | MT, RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Spring onion | 17, 23 | 2, 17, 20, 23 | | RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Squash (includes zucchini) | 14, 16, 17 | 2,16, 17, 20, 23 | | RIFA, MT, GS, TPP |
| Star Apple, Carambola, Star Fruit | 9, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Stone fruits (Apricot, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Nectarine) | 9, 11, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Strawberry | 9, 12, 13, 14, 17, 23 | 2, 17, 20, 23 | | QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Sweet corn | 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23 | 15 | RIFA, GS, BS, TPP |
| Sweet potato | | 2, 17, 20, 23 | 15, 17 | RIFA, GS, BS, TPP/CLso |
| Tahitian Limes | 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 3, 5, 17, 20, 23, 25 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, CTV, CB, CRM, PFS, TPP |
| Tamarillo | 9, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, TPP, GS |
| Timber (Coniferous) Needle pine, fir, spruce and includes pallets, firewood, dunnage, furniture etc | | | 4 | EHB |
| Tangor | 9, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP |
| Tobacco | | 2, 16, 17, 20, 23 | | RIFA, MT, GS, TPP |
| Tomato | 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17 | 2, 16, 17, 21, 23 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, FW, MT, GS, TPP |
| Turf | | 2, 17, 20, 23 | 2, 20, 23 | RIFA, GS, PHY, PCN |
| Watermelon | 14, 16 | 2, 16, 20, 23 | | MT, RIFA, GS |
| Water Apple / Wax Jambu (Rose Apple / Jambu) | 9, 10 ,11, 12, 13, 14, 17 | 2, 17, 20, 23, 25, 26 | | MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, MR, PFS, TPP |



| INDEX of CONDITIONS OF ENTRY / REGULATED MOVEMENT (one or more of these conditions may apply) | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| PRODUCT | FRUIT & VEGETABLES | PLANTS & FLOWERS | OTHER PRODUCTS | DISEASE (OR PEST) |
| Zucchini | 14, 16, 17 | 2, 16, 17, 20, 23 | | RIFA, MT, GS, TPP |

SECTION 5 - CONDITIONS OF ENTRY / REGULATED MOVEMENT

1. FOREWORD

1.1 Fruit, vegetables, plants, plant products, machinery, equipment and certain related items may:

- (1) be prohibited from entry into South Australia or movement within South Australia; **or**
- (2) be subject to treatment or other requirements outlined within Conditions of this Section.

1.2 Where such requirements apply, the fruit, vegetables, plants, plant products, machinery, equipment, etc must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate, Plant Health Assurance Certificate, Plant Health Import Certificate, Declaration or other documentation approved by the Chief Inspector. Certificates must be completed in full by a “recognised authority” to certify that the appropriate entry requirements have been met. Copies of the Certificates and Declarations are in the appendices.

Applications for a Plant Health Certificate, Plant Health Import Certificate and other forms are available on www.pir.sa.gov.au/forms.

1.3 The Standard does not include aquatic plants prohibited from entry into South Australia. For aquatic plant information contact the Biosecurity SA Invasive Species Unit (telephone 8303 9620) or website www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecuritysa/nrm_biosecurity

1.4 Restrictions apply to the movement of potatoes, and machinery/ equipment used in the production of potatoes to Kangaroo Island. The Kangaroo Island Potato Production Area was proclaimed in August 2000 – (see condition 18.10). For further information see South Australian Gazettes or contact PIRSA Biosecurity SA Plant Health (telephone 08 8207 7820).

2. IMPORT / MOVEMENT REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Any fruit, vegetable or plant material that has been imported 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 Department’s Phytosanitary Certificate or a copy of the Quarantine Inspection Release form (or equivalent) and meet all other applicable requirements of this Standard.

2.2 Any fruit, vegetables, plant material, machinery or equipment that may be imported into South Australia from another Australian State or Territory or moved within South Australia subject to the Conditions of Entry / Regulated Movement of the Standard must comply with the specified conditions except as otherwise approved by the Chief Inspector and must be specified in conditions of registration or accreditation. Such consignments may be verified at the point of unloading, subsequently by a Biosecurity SA Plant Health Inspector or as specified in conditions of accreditation.

2.3 Pursuant to 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 and have imported regulated products cleared using one of the following arrangements with Biosecurity SA Plant Health:

(1) 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. The verification process must comply with strict procedures and Biosecurity SA Plant Health will verify compliance through auditing of accredited businesses. IVCA includes IR01.

(2) Registered Premises

The importer must be registered (IR01) and nominate a premises for the receipt of the imported product. Upon arrival the importer will ensure that the consignment remains



securely packaged and isolated by one metre from other produce and arrange for a Direct Inspection by a Biosecurity SA Plant Health Inspector or clearance by an IVCA accredited business prior to the release of the produce.

Direct Inspection may, on a case by case basis where circumstances warrant, be conducted by a Biosecurity SA inspector by way of photographic and/or video evidence provided the evidence can clearly satisfy compliance.

(3) Approved Facilities/Premises

Under conditions stipulated by the Chief Inspector a facility or premises may be accredited an Approved Facility to receive host product which shall include IR01,

- 2.4 Products not regulated or otherwise exempted within this standard from requiring plant health certification as proof to enter South Australia will not be subject to Direct Inspection on arrival however importers must be registered (IR01).
- 2.5 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 Biosecurity SA 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:

- Name of Consignor and state of origin;
- Name and Address of Consignee;
- Number of Packaging types (i.e. carton and/or Pallet);
- Clear description of Produce Type;
- Carrier details;
- Estimated date and time of arrival, and
- If available, the consignment note number

All manifests must be sent via e-mail to: pirsa.planthealthmanifest@sa.gov.au

3. CERTIFICATES, BRANDING AND PACKAGING

3.1 Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

- (1) Unless otherwise stipulated 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 goods for admission into South Australia. For these purposes “recognised authority” means:
 - (a) For all matters, the Department in the exporting State or Territory.
 - (b) Business operating under an Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) arrangement or other Compliance Arrangement (CA) that is approved by Biosecurity SA for the product.
 - (c) For *Pinus* material, the Government Forestry Authority in the relevant State or Territory.
- (2) Any certificate relating to regulated 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:
 - (a) In the appropriate box provided on a certificate; and
 - (b) In association with any alteration to the quantity of a ‘line’ listed on a certificate.



- (4) Only approved government officers or authorised persons from the accredited business that issued the certificate can amend or append certificates unless specified as a condition of accreditation.
- (5) The certificate must be obtained prior to entry of the goods into South Australia and must accompany goods 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.
- (6) Replacement certificates for those that have been lost during the transit of produce will only be accepted provided the following has been met:
 - (a) The copy is sent by a recognised authority.
 - (b) The copy is marked at the top of the certificate with the wording “This is a True Copy of the Original Certificate”; and
 - (c) The date and the printed name and signature of the person from the recognised authority accompany the statement.
- (7) A person importing or introducing such goods must do the following with the certificate.
 - (a) Retain it for at least 2 years after the date of issue.
 - (b) Produce it to an inspector if so requested.

Declarations cannot be used as a sole form of proof unless indicated as such in a Condition of this standard, permitted under an accreditation or otherwise approved by the Chief Inspector.

Persons having difficulties with the above arrangements should contact:

PIRSA Biosecurity SA - Plant Health
33 Flemington Street
GLENSIDE SA 5065
Telephone: (08) 8207 7820

OR

PIRSA Biosecurity SA - Plant Health
South Australian Produce Market
POORAKA SA 5095
Telephone: 0417 800 723

Email; PIRSA.PlantHealthMarketAccess@sa.gov.au

3.2 Interstate Certification Assurance and Compliance Arrangements

- (1) 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 Biosecurity SA.

Accreditation will be conditional based on:

- (a) The business entering into an agreement with the Department in the exporting State or Territory to operate under an Interstate Certification Assurance or Compliance Arrangement that is accepted by Biosecurity SA;
- (b) The Department in the exporting state undertaking the audits and compliance evaluation based on requirements of the “Rules for the operation of the ICA Scheme”.
- (c) 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/CA Operational Procedure. All records and the system must be accessible for audit by any such inspector and may be subject to audit by a Biosecurity SA inspector.

Note: The finding of a declared pest or disease e.g. fruit fly, in a package that can be associated with an Accredited Business’s Plant Health Assurance Certificate will give Biosecurity SA, as the receiving 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.**

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

3.3 State Freedom Certificates

- (1) A State or Territory may provide a State Freedom Certificate which indicates that the State or Territory is free of a particular declared disease. Such a State 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.
- (2) Unless otherwise indicated in a Condition, where a State or Territory provides a State 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 a State Freedom Certificate. (See also the Packaging and Branding requirements below.)

3.4 Packaging and Branding

- (1) A person must not pack for sale or sell any fruit, vegetables or nuts in packaging unless the packaging:
 - is in good repair; and
 - is clean and free of extraneous visible matter; and
 - is labelled in accordance with the regulations.
- (2) Fruit, vegetables and nuts for commercial sale or distribution 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 which also includes any smaller individual packaging able to be separately sold or distributed.
 - (b) If the person doing the packaging is doing so under an approved accreditation, 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 of indicating where the produce was grown;

Or

 - (B) the postcode of the town nearest to the place of production; and
 - (v) the applicable accreditation code e.g. "meets ICA-xx", "meets CAxx" or "meets xxxxx" where xx identifies the particular ICA/CA operational procedure or accreditations that have been followed and met in respect to 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 the packer of the produce;
- Or**
- (B) the codes approved for the purposes of the Chief Inspector identifying both the packer and the grower.

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

Processors who are registered with Biosecurity SA to receive bulk loads of produce (i.e. semi tippers, bulk bins or crates, etc.) for processing that removes the pest (and/or disease) risk of the final product are exempt from the above packaging and branding requirements but not the cleanliness requirement.

All used empty packaging that enters SA must be clean and free of extraneous visible soil and plant matter.

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, 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. 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: BLUEBERRY RUST (THEKOPSORA MINIMA)

Blueberry Rust (*Thekopsora minima*) poses a serious threat to the blueberry industry in South Australia and exists in some areas of Australia.

Hosts include any plant material of the species below (including fruit) as well as any agricultural equipment used in the cultivation, harvesting, handling, packing, processing of host fruit or plants and used packages which have contained fruit or plants of *Vaccinium* genus.

Frozen host fruits are not subject to meeting the conditions detailed below.

Hosts

Category 1: *Vaccinium* spp. (including blueberry, cranberry)

Category 2: *Gaylussacia* spp. (huckleberry); *Tsuga* spp. (hemlock); *Rhododendron* spp. (including azalea); *Lyonia* spp.; *Pernettya* spp.; *Hugeria* spp.; *Pieris* spp.; *Leucothoe* spp.; *Oxycoccus* spp.

The entry of Blueberry Rust (*Thekopsora minima*) host material into South Australia is prohibited unless it complies with one of the following requirements:

1. State/Area Freedom

1.1 Fruit, Cut Flowers or Nursery Stock

Grown and packed in a State or Territory or property which has a current Biosecurity SA recognised State/Area or Property Freedom Certificate for Blueberry Rust issued by an officer responsible for agriculture in the State or Territory where the Blueberry Rust host material was grown and packed;

Proof: For State Freedom Certification in place; Documentation that verifies origin may be required on entry.

Proof: Biosecurity SA recognised Area/Property Freedom Certification in place; Appendix 12: Declaration of Source Blueberry Rust that verifies property accreditation. The Biosecurity SA Declaration is shown in SECTION 8 – APPENDICES or available at www.pir.sa.gov.au/forms

2. Category 1 Hosts (*Vaccinium* spp.)

2.1 Fruit/Cut Flowers

Blueberry Rust host fruit (any fruit of *Vaccinium* genus, including blueberry, cranberry or huckleberry) that doesn't meet 1 above must comply with the following;

- (1) The crop has been;
 - a) sprayed within 14 days of harvest with a pre-harvest application of a fungicide registered for the treatment of blueberry rust as per label recommendations; or
 - b) inspected within 14 days prior to harvest and no blueberry rust detected;

And

- (2) The fruit inspected at dispatch at the international sampling rate (600 piece or 2%) and found free of the symptoms of blueberry rust;

And

- (3) Packaging must be clean and new and labelled in accordance with the Plant Health Regulations 2009 (SA).

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA31)

2.2 Nursery Stock and Plants



Category 1 host plant or plant product from a property not able to meet clause 1.1(1) above is prohibited unless accompanied by a Plant Health Import Certificate and treated and inspected as follows:

- (1) Grown in an inert media or a commercial potting mix, and
- (2) Sprayed within 14 days of dispatch from property with a pre-harvest application of a fungicide registered for the treatment of blueberry rust as per label recommendations prior to despatch, and
- (3) Within 24 hours prior to dispatch inspected by an officer of the state authority and found free of symptoms of blueberry rust, and
- (4) Moved to a Biosecurity SA approved quarantine facility located in the source state and held at that facility for a period of 30 days which may be extended if determined necessary by the pathologist in charge, and
- (5) Within 3 days prior to release inspected by a biosecurity officer for absence of blueberry rust, and
- (6) Prior to dispatch packaged in a secure manner to prevent infection by spores or contact with other plants during transit, and
- (7) Complying with any additional requirement stipulated in the Plant Health Import Certificate, and

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Import Certificate and any additional proof as detailed within said certificate.

3. Category 2 Hosts

3.1 Nursery Stock, Plants and Cut Flowers

Category 2 host plants and plant products from a property not able to meet clause 1.1(1) above is prohibited unless treated and consigned under the following conditions:

- (1) treated with an approved fungicide * within 7 days of despatch: and
- (2) inspected at the rate of 600 or two (2) percent of pieces within the consignment and found free from symptoms of Blueberry Rust.

**Approved fungicides are:*

- a. *fungicides which contain label instructions relating to treatment of "rust" diseases on ornamentals; and*
- b. *other chemicals for which the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) has issues a permit to treat Blueberry rust on plants.*

Use of any chemicals must be in accordance with the approved label instructions. Chemicals used under APVMA permit conditions must be used in conjunction with relevant approved permit conditions.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA29) or CA12 Laboratory documentation.

4. Agricultural Equipment and Packages

The entry of any agricultural equipment used in the cultivation, harvesting, handling, packing, processing of blueberry fruit or plants, or used package which have contained blueberry fruit or plants is prohibited unless certified it has been;

- 4.1 cleaned free of soil and organic matter; and
- 4.2 steam cleaned; or
- 4.3 disinfected with a solution containing not less than 100ppm available chlorine used as a spray or drench treatment.



Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or Plant Health Assurance Certificate or CA12 Laboratory documentation.

5. Pest Free Place of Production and Pest Free Production Sites

Grown in a Biosecurity SA approved place of production under conditions approved by the Chief Inspector that ensure its pest freedom for blueberry rust.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Import Certificate or Plant Health Assurance Certificate, and all other required proof as detailed by the Chief Inspector.

6. Chief Inspector Approval

Handled and consigned in a manner prescribed by the Chief Inspector under a Plant Health Import Certificate.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Import Certificate and all other required proof as detailed by the Chief Inspector.

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests

CONDITION 2: RED IMPORTED FIRE ANT (*SOLENOPSIS INVICTA*) - RIFA

Queensland currently has recorded infestations of Red Imported Fire Ant (RIFA).

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:

Note: Bare rooted plants washed free of soil and commercial seedling plugs/cells are exempt.

1. Properties within 5kms of a known outbreak of the pest *Solenopsis invicta***1.1 Property Freedom**

- (1) The property has been inspected and accredited by an officer of the State Department responsible for agriculture or officer of an approved national scheme as being inspected and found free of RIFA; and
- (2) The property has been inspected within the past four weeks by an officer of a State Department responsible for agriculture or by an approved inspection person trained and accredited by the State Department responsible for agriculture under an approved ICA arrangement or an approved national scheme and no RIFA detected; and
- (3) The property does not share host material with another property known to be infested with RIFA unless that host material has been given an approved treatment; and
- (4) The host material has been inspected by a trained authorised inspection person under an approved ICA/CA or approved national scheme and found free of RIFA; and
- (5) 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 (ICA40) or BioSecure HACCP Biosecurity Certificate.

1.2 Containerised, Potted and Root-balled Plants and Trees

Containerised plants must either be sourced from a property free of RIFA (see above requirement) or are subject to the following requirements:

- (1) The plants have been inspected and found free of RIFA; and
- (2) Isolated in a secure area, greater than 5 metres from plants that have not been treated in accordance with (3) or (4) and within 48 hours prior to dispatch, treated in accordance with either (3) or (4):
- (3) For food plants and fruit trees (with fruit removed);
 - a) treated in accordance with label instructions and AVPMA permit with 30 - 40 mls of a 500 g/L chlorpyrifos concentrate per 100 L of water as either
 - i. a drench treatment, or
 - ii. by full immersion in a prepared dip, or
 - b) treated in accordance with label instructions and AVPMA permit with 16 mls of a 12.5 g/L cyfluthrin concentrate per 10 L of water as a drench treatment.
- (4) For ornamental nursery plants (other than food plants or fruit trees);
 - a) treated in accordance with label instructions and AVPMA permit with 30



- 40 mls of a 500 g/L chlorpyrifos concentrate per 100 L of water as either

- i. a drench treatment, or
 - ii. by full immersion in a prepared dip, or
- b) treated in accordance with label instructions and APVMA permit with 16 mls of a 12.5 g/L cyfluthrin concentrate per 10 L of water as a drench treatment, or
 - c) treated in accordance with label instructions and APVMA permit with a 2 g/kg bifenthrin granular insecticide at 10-25 ppm per cubic metre of potting media; or
 - d) treated in accordance with label instructions and APVMA permit with a 100 g/kg chlorpyrifos granular insecticide (suSCon Green) at 1 kg per cubic metre of potting media.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA39).

1.3 Agricultural Machinery, Equipment and Used Containers

- (1) The machinery, equipment or container has been inspected and found free of RIFA; and
- (2) 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 or CA12 documentation.

1.4 Potting Media, Organic Mulch and Soil*

- (1) Treated with Methyl Bromide fumigation at a rate of 48 g/m³ at 21°C for 24 hours; or
- (2) Heat treated to bring the entire mass to a maximum of 65.5°C; and
- (3) Stored, handled and consigned after treatment so as to prevent infestation with RIFA; or
- (4) Produced, stored, handled and consigned in such a manner that would prevent infestation or destroy all life stages of RIFA.

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, Plant Health Assurance Certificate, BioSecure HACCP Biosecurity Certificate or CA12 Laboratory documentation.

1.5 Hay/Straw (and similar baled products)

- (1) Treated with Methyl Bromide fumigation at a rate of 48 g/m³ at 21°C for 24 hours; and
- (2) Stored in a manner that would prevent infestation of RIFA; and
- (3) Inspected by the owner and found free of RIFA; and
- (4) Consigned within 28 days.

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

1.6 Turf

Turf for domestic and commercial purposes requires **prior written approval** outlined in



a Plant Health Import Certificate before it can enter the State.

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

2. Properties outside 5kms 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, agricultural machinery or used containers is prohibited from Queensland unless certified that:

2.1 The property is located more than 5kms from a known or suspected outbreak of RIFA.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate, Plant Health Assurance Certificate, BioSecure HACCP Biosecurity Certificate or CA12 Laboratory documentation.

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



CONDITION 3: CITRUS – STEM PITTING STRAIN OF TRISTEZA VIRUS AND 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;

1. Be certified as having been grown in a State free of stem pitting strain of citrus tristeza virus and/or citrus blight,
- OR**
2. Provide a Declaration of Origin (Appendix 7.) that declares the plant material did not originate from Queensland, unless the State has been declared free of the pest by the relevant authority, whereby it can enter uncertified.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate, a Plant Health Assurance Certificate or a Citrus Blight Declaration of Origin (Appendix 7).

The Biosecurity SA Declaration is shown in Appendix 7 or is available at www.pir.sa.gov.au/forms.

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests

CONDITION 4: EUROPEAN HOUSE BORER

The entry of specified Host Material (see “Definitions” below) of European House Borer (*Hylotrupes bajulus*) from Western Australia is prohibited unless it complies with the following requirements:

1. Host Materials Requiring Treatment

1.1 Pine Wood Timber

Pine wood timber entering South Australia from Western Australia may only do so if certified as;

- (1) sourced and milled from within a pest free area in accordance with 2.1(1) & 2.1(2) below, or
- (2) heat treated in accordance with 2.2 below, or
- (3) fumigated with methyl bromide in accordance with 2.3 below, or
- (4) preservative treated in accordance with 2.4 below.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate a Plant Health Assurance Certificate or a Plant Health Import Certificate with prescribed verification documentation.

1.2 Pine pallets

Pine wood pallets entering South Australia from Western Australia are prohibited except for pallets sourced from a supplier accredited under a compliance arrangement approved by the Chief Inspector.

Pine wood pallets manufactured in Western Australia are prohibited from entering South Australia unless sourced from a supplier accredited under a pallet compliance arrangement approved by the Chief Inspector.

Proof: Pallet labelled with accredited suppliers details

OR

1.3 Alternatively sourced from a pest free area under 2.12.1(1).

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

1.4 Pine Firewood

Pine wood firewood entering South Australia from Western Australia is prohibited except for commercial lots of firewood that have been certified as being fumigation treated or alternatively certified as sourced from a pest free area under 2.12.1(1).

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

1.5 Pine dunnage, packaging material and untreated pinewood products.

Pine dunnage, pine timber packaging material and untreated pinewood products entering South Australia from Western Australia must be free of European House Borer upon arrival.

2. Treatment or Condition

2.1 Area Freedom Certification

A person proposing to consign pine timber into South Australia sourced from a pest free area in Western Australia must do so under the following requirements.

- (1) All timber must have been sourced from (and milled in) an area that has been certified by Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia (DAFWA) as



being free of European House Borer and have a Chief Inspectors Import Certificate outlining the import details.

- (2) Prior to transportation of timber to South Australia it must be legibly marked with the following information
- The grade of timber (ie MGP10);
 - The name of the company that prepared the timber;
 - The condition of timber (ie. Seasoned);
 - A description of the Australian/New Zealand standard which governs the preparation of the timber;
 - The production time; and
 - Each individual pack of timber must be enclosed within a plastic covering that must be legibly marked with the details of the company that prepared the timber.

Where a Plant Health Import Certificate (PHIC) is provided a copy of it must accompany each consignment along with a detailed cart note and a copy of any treatment record unless a Plant Health Certificate or Plant Health Assurance Certificate has been issued.

2.2 Heat Treatment

The core of the timber is heated to at least 56 degrees Celsius and held at that temperature for a minimum of 30 minutes. To enable verification of treatment each pinewood product must permanently bear a treatment symbol approved by the Chief Inspector, placed in a visible location and containing the treatment date. Treatment must have occurred within 21 days prior to the arrival in South Australia.

2.3 Fumigation with methyl bromide

The Host Material, which must have at least one physical dimension less than 200 mm thick, is treated with Methyl Bromide Fumigation for 24 hours at a concentration indicated below and monitored at 2, 4 12, and 24 hours to maintain those required concentrations;

Minimum Methyl Bromide Fumigation Standard

| Temperature | Dosage (g/m ³) | Minimum concentration (g/m ³) at: | | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|---|------|-------|-------|
| | | 2hrs | 4hrs | 12hrs | 24hrs |
| 21°C or above | 48 | 36 | 31 | 28 | 24 |
| 16°C or above | 56 | 42 | 36 | 32 | 28 |
| 10°C or above | 64 | 48 | 42 | 36 | 32 |

To enable verification of treatment each pinewood product must permanently bear a treatment symbol approved by the Chief Inspector, placed in a visible location and containing the treatment date. Treatment must have occurred within 21 days prior to the arrival in South Australia.

2.4 Preservative treatment (impregnation and envelope)

The Host Material has been treated with a specific insecticidal preservative treatment for European House Borer, either by vacuum pressure impregnation, dipping or spraying as specified within the Australian Standard for Preservative Treatments of Timber (AS1604) and approved by the Chief Inspector.

Definitions

“Free of European House Borer” means host material has been inspected and found free of any borer entry holes, or alternatively has been treated by either heat treatment, fumigation with methyl bromide or preservative treatment prior to leaving Western Australia.

“Host Material of European House Borer” means any raw, unprocessed and untreated coniferous



timbers including pine, fir and spruce for the purpose of this condition. It also includes untreated pinewood building timber, untreated pinewood pallets, dunnage and timber packing material, commercial lots of firewood, and furniture, ornaments, artefacts, craft materials, and household effects with pine wood components.

*“Pine wood” means wood from trees of the genera *Abies*, *Araucaria*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, and *Pseudotsuga*.*

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



CONDITION 5: CITRUS RED MITE

1. Citrus plants grown in the Counties of Cumberland and Northumberland New South Wales are prohibited into South Australia unless the citrus plants are certified as having been treated against Citrus Red Mite (*Panonychus citri*) under the conditions of an approved accreditation (CA16 NSW) with miticide approved by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) and acknowledged as being efficacious on all stages (eggs, nymphs, adults) and used in accordance with label instructions for Citrus Red Mite.
2. Citrus plants grown in NSW outside the Counties of Cumberland and Northumberland must be accompanied by certification indicating the plants were grown in an area free of Citrus Red Mite or a valid Biosecurity SA Citrus Red Mite Declaration (Appendix 8).
3. Citrus plants grown outside of NSW must be accompanied by a valid Biosecurity SA Declaration of Origin (Appendix 8.) that declares the plant material did not originate from NSW, unless the State has been declared free of Citrus Red Mite by the relevant authority, whereby it can enter uncertified.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate, Plant Health Assurance Certificate (CA16) or Citrus Red Mite Declaration of Origin (Appendix 8).

The Biosecurity SA Declaration is shown in Appendix 8 or is available at www.pir.sa.gov.au/forms

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page:
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



CONDITION 6: PLANT DIAGNOSTIC SAMPLES (EXCLUDING GRAPEVINE SAMPLES)

All diagnostic samples of regulated plant or plant material 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 regulated plant diagnostic samples from interstate sources must be handled in a laboratory accredited or approved by Biosecurity SA.

1. Accredited laboratories will operate under CA12 Laboratory Accreditation that will require them to maintain agreed procedures and documentation for the secure receipt, handling and disposal of plant diagnostic samples from interstate sources in accordance with an Operational Procedure.
2. Approved laboratories must receive and handle diagnostic samples from interstate sources in accordance with the conditions outlined in a Chief Inspectors Plant Health Import Certificate. The conditions, approved by the Chief Inspector, will ensure secure receipt, handling, disposal and documentation and manage the perceived risk associated with different classes of plant samples.

Note: For grapevine samples and vineyard soils refer to Condition 7 and for general soil samples refer to Condition 20 for specific requirements.

Proof: Documentation as prescribed under the Laboratory Accreditation (CA12) or for Approved Laboratories a Plant Health Import Certificate and Plant Health Certificate

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



CONDITION 7: GRAPE PHYLLOXERA

The pest grape phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*) is present in parts of Victoria and New South Wales. The concern is for the movement of grape phylloxera risk vectors:

- Grapevine material (including for planting and/or propagation) (refer Clause 1)
- Machinery previously used in grape production (refer Clause 2)
- Equipment previously used in grape production (refer Clause 3)
- Grapes and grape-related materials (refer Clause 4)
- Grapevine diagnostic samples and vineyard soils (refer Clause 5)

General notes

- a. Additional entry conditions or requirements may apply to importing or transiting grape-related material. Refer SECTION 4 of the Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia (PQS) for other relevant Conditions to be read, including Conditions 2, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23 and SECTION 3 Interpretations.
- b. Grape phylloxera is managed from a policy, regulatory and management perspective in three Phylloxera Management Zones, referenced throughout Condition 7:
 - Phylloxera Exclusion Zone (PEZ) including a state free of grape phylloxera
 - Phylloxera Risk Zone (PRZ)
 - Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ)South Australia has also introduced a 'Phylloxera Interim Buffer Zone (PIBZ)'. Refer to the latest Phylloxera Management Zones Map at <http://vinehealth.com.au/industry/resources/maps/phylloxera-management-zones/> to determine the zone from which the item is to be moved.
- c. Valid interstate compliance arrangements for winegrape and table grape materials with respect to grape phylloxera, include:
 - ICA-04 Fumigation with methyl bromide
 - ICA-22 Transfer of Grape Must and unfiltered juice from a PIZ or PRZ for Winemaking in a PEZ
 - ICA-23 Area or property freedom based on monitoring by the accrediting authority
 - ICA-33 Movement of wine grapes (grape phylloxera and fruit fly)
 - ICA-37 Hot water treatment of grapevines
- d. Any vehicles involved in the transport of grapes, grape-related material, machinery or equipment must be clean of all soil and non-consigned plant material upon arrival into South Australia.

Unless stated otherwise in Condition 7 and as per Table 1, all consignments are subject to:

1. **Importer registration (IR01)** – a person **must not** bring or introduce into the state, plants or plant-related products for sale or any other commercial purpose except as authorised by registration obtained through PIRSA (Biosecurity SA). IR01 is included with IVCA accreditation.
2. **Direct Inspection** – regulated items imported must be inspected and cleared on arrival into South Australia by a PIRSA Inspector or an IVCA Accredited Business. Penalties apply for failing to comply.



Table 1. Requirements for importer registration and direct inspection under Condition 7.

This table only reflects allowable imports into South Australia.

| | Allowable item | Method of 'Importer Registration' | Who does the 'Direct Inspection' |
|----------|--|---|---|
| Clause 1 | Lignified cuttings and dormant rootlings from a PEZ | Single import → PHIC for each import Multiple imports in a year → Importer Registration via IR01 OR IVCA | Biosecurity SA OR accredited receiving business |
| | Grapevine tissue culture | Single or multiple imports in a year → PHIC | Biosecurity SA OR accredited receiving business |
| | Grapevines entering SA after overseas import | Refer SECTION 6 – fruit and plant for overseas export or imported from overseas | |
| Clause 2 | Used machinery including grape harvester | Single or multiple imports in a year → PHIC | Biosecurity SA OR accredited receiving business |
| | Used machinery including grape harvester being sent to an interstate PEZ for servicing | Single import → PHIC for each import Multiple imports in a year → Importer Registration via IR01 | Nil Required |
| Clause 3 | Equipment from a PEZ excluding netting, trellis posts, vine guards, dripper tube, wire, clips | Single import → PHIC for each import Multiple imports in a year → Importer Registration via IR01 OR IVCA | Biosecurity SA OR accredited receiving business |
| | Any used vessel that has held grapes or used hand tools from a PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ | | |
| | Used equipment sent to an interstate PEZ for servicing | Single import → PHIC for each import Multiple imports in a year → Importer Registration via IR01 | Nil Required |
| Clause 4 | Table grapes & wine grapes from a PEZ | Single import → PHIC for each import Multiple imports in a year → Importer Registration via IR01 OR IVCA | Biosecurity SA OR accredited receiving business |
| | Crushed fresh grapes (must) and unfiltered (fresh) juice from a PEZ | | |
| | Crushed fresh grapes (must) and unfiltered (fresh) juice from a PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ | Single import → PHIC for each import Multiple imports in a year → Importer Registration via ICA22 | Biosecurity SA OR accredited receiving business |
| | Filtered juice | Nil Required | |
| | Wine | Nil Required | |
| | Grape marc and destemmer waste from fresh grapes in a PEZ | Single import → PHIC for each import Multiple imports in a year → Importer Registration via IR01 OR IVCA | Biosecurity SA OR accredited receiving business |
| Clause 5 | Diagnostic samples to an accredited laboratory | Covered by CA12 accreditation of the laboratory | |
| | Diagnostic samples to an approved laboratory | PHIC organised by the approved laboratory | Biosecurity SA |
| | Diagnostic samples from a PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ to a CA12 accredited or approved laboratory where disinfestation at the origin has been proven to compromise the test | Single or multiple imports in a year → PHIC | Biosecurity SA OR accredited receiving business |

Notes for Table 1:

- To obtain a Plant Health Import Certificate (PHIC), complete the application form at <https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/forms>
- To obtain an Importer Registration (IR01), complete the application form at <https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/forms>
- To obtain an Import Verification Compliance Arrangement (IVCA) CA-01 accreditation, complete the application form at <https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/forms>. This includes importer registration and allows businesses to self-inspect and verify consignments.
- Where direct inspection is to be undertaken by Biosecurity SA,
 - complete a "Direct Inspection Request" form (available at <https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/forms>) and return to PIRSA.PlantHealthMarketAccess@sa.gov.au indicating requested time and date for the inspection (meeting a request is subject to availability of a PIRSA Inspector) and -
 - send manifest details by email PIRSA.PlantHealthManifest@sa.gov.au or fax (08) 8124 1467, including: a clear description of the produce type, quantity, carrier details, name and address of the sender, name and address of the receiver, consignment note number and estimated date and time of arrival.

1. GRAPEVINE MATERIAL (INCLUDING FOR PLANTING AND/OR PROPAGATION)

Any grapevine material, including for planting and/or propagation, must not enter South Australia unless all steps have been undertaken as outlined below.

For entry conditions relating to grapes and grape-related material – refer Clause 4 and for grapevine diagnostic samples and vineyard soils – refer Clause 5.

1.1 Prohibited Entry

- (1) From a PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ
 - a) All grapevines in the form of whole grapevines or part thereof, cuttings, rootlings, potted vines and other propagules, but excluding grapevine tissue cultures (refer 1.2 (2)).
- (2) From a PEZ
 - a) All grapevines in the form of whole grapevines or part thereof, potted vines and other propagules, excluding dormant rootlings, lignified cuttings and grapevine tissue cultures (refer 1.2 (2)).

1.2 Conditional Entry

- (1) Lignified cuttings and dormant rootlings from a PEZ
 - a) Sterilise by hot water treatment within 24 hours prior to dispatch to South Australia:
 - i. Completely immerse and maintain bundles at a minimum of 50°C ± 1°C for 30 minutes OR 54°C ± 1°C for 5 minutes.
 - ii. A minimum of three sensors must be used for each hot water treatment vessel. One sensor should be located at a depth of 100mm from the base of the vessel, another at 100mm from the surface and the other inserted into the centre of the load mass.

Note: Lignified cuttings and dormant rootlings must be washed free of all soil and excess organic matter before sterilisation. If bundled, no more than approximately 100 lignified cuttings in a bundle or approximately 50 dormant rootlings in a bundle.

Note: Some plant material may be damaged by hot water treatment. A trial treatment is recommended unless the response of the plant material to this treatment is known.
 - b) Handle post-sterilisation so as to prevent contamination/infestation after treatment.

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate (PHC) or Plant Health Assurance Certificate (PHAC) under ICA-37.

- (2) Grapevine Tissue Culture
 - a) Must not enter South Australia without prior written approval from the Chief Inspector or delegate, providing:
 - i. Details of the place or places of origin of each culture.
 - ii. Details of the grape varieties of each culture.
 - b) Must be produced in accordance with SECTION 8 – Appendix 2 of South Australia's Plant Quarantine Standard as evidenced in PHIC.

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by a Plant Health Import Certificate (PHIC) and Plant Health Certificate (PHC).

- (3) Grapevines entering SA after overseas import
 - a) 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. Refer to Section 6 of this standard for further detail.



2. MACHINERY PREVIOUSLY USED IN GRAPE PRODUCTION

Applies to any machinery previously used in the production and manipulation of grapes, grapevines and/or used on vineyard soil. A machine is a device that uses energy to perform some activity and is defined as a collection of machines that operate together to perform a task. A machine is generally large, complex and can't be easily cleaned. Machinery includes but is not restricted to, tractors, spray equipment, pruning machines, mechanical grape harvesters, winery crushing and processing machinery, post knockers, post-hole diggers, mechanical augers, trenchers, slashers, forklifts, backhoes, excavators, tillers, seeders and vineyard vehicles used to drive down vine rows. For equipment requirements, refer Clause 3.

Any machinery previously used in grape production must not enter South Australia unless all steps have been undertaken as outlined in 2.1 and 2.2. Refer 2.3 for machinery that requires re-entry into SA after servicing only in an interstate PEZ.

2.1 Used grape harvesters

- (1) A used grape harvester must not enter South Australia without prior written approval from the Chief Inspector or delegate and unless:
 - a) Cleaned
 - i. Remove any parts of the harvester which may hold and hide vineyard soil and plant material. This includes all harvester belts (discharge, cross feed, transfer, pick up and elevator belts) and covers or guards that have been designed to open or completely detach from the harvester frame (termed "dismantled parts").
 - ii. Thoroughly clean the harvester and all dismantled parts with a steam cleaner, pressure washer or air hose to ensure all vineyard soil and plant material is completely removed. Clean the inside, outside, top of the harvester and cabin (where present). Start cleaning at the top of the harvester so that all vineyard soil and plant material does not wash back over areas that have already been cleaned. Pay particular attention to areas where material can get caught or carried inside the machine – including fans, conveyor belts, baskets (buckets), bow rods/beaters, fish plates, onboard deleafers, destemmers, hoppers and sorting tables.

AND EITHER

- b) Sterilised using Dry Heat
 - i. Place the harvester and dismantled parts (as specified in 2.1.(1)) a) in a suitable room, shed or container that can be heated up to the required temperature; and
 - ii. Apply temperature probes to the harvester and measure the surface temperature and preferably some internal parts of the harvester; and
 - iii. Heat up the room until the probes indicate the required temperature has been reached and hold the harvester at the required temperature for the required time: EITHER 45°C for 90 minutes (1½ hours) OR 40°C for 180 minutes (3 hours).

OR

- c) If currently located in a PEZ and has been in a PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ in the previous 6 months, evidenced as sterilised using Dry Heat as per 2.1(1)(b) prior to exiting the PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ.

Proof: Plant Health Import Certificate (PHIC) and Plant Health Certificate (PHC)

OR

- d) If currently located in a PEZ declared as not having been in a PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ in the previous 6-months.

Proof: Plant Health Import Certificate (PHIC) and Plant Health Certificate (PHC) and Declaration (Appendix 13)

2.2 Other used machinery excluding grape harvesters

- (1) Other machinery must not enter South Australia without prior written approval from the Chief Inspector or delegate and unless:
- a) Cleaned
- i. Remove any parts of the machinery which may hold and hide vineyard soil and plant material. This includes covers or guards that have been designed to come off or open.
 - ii. Thoroughly clean the machinery and all parts removed with a steam cleaner, pressure washer or air hose to ensure all vineyard soil and plant material is completely removed. Clean from the top down to avoid contaminating areas already cleaned.

AND EITHER

- b) Sterilised by one of the following methods:
- i. Dry Heat (as specified in 2.1 (1) b))
 - ii. Hot Water
 - Fully immerse the machinery in water.
 - Once the water temperature has stabilised at 60°C or higher, hold the machinery in the water for at least 90 seconds (1½ minutes).

OR

- c) If currently located in a PEZ and has been in a PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ in the previous 6 months, evidenced as sterilised using Dry Heat as per 2.1(1) b) or Hot Water as per 2.2 (1) b) ii. prior to exiting the PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ

Proof: Plant Health Import Certificate (PHIC) and Plant Health Certificate (PHC)

OR

- d) If currently located in a PEZ declared as not having been in a PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ in the previous 6-months.

Proof: Plant Health Import Certificate (PHIC) and Plant Health Certificate (PHC) and Declaration (Appendix 13)

2.3 Used machinery including grape harvesters sent from South Australia to a service provider located in an interstate PEZ, for servicing only

- (1) The following steps can be undertaken to negate the need for Dry Heat or Hot Water treatment or obtaining a Plant Health Certificate (PHC) prior to re-entry into South Australia:



- a) The South Australian consigning business must ensure that the machine has been cleaned thoroughly (including removing any belts, covers etc.) to remove all vineyard soil and plant material prior to leaving South Australia.
- b) When the machinery to be serviced is in transit outside of South Australia, it must not be backloaded with any other grape-related machinery or equipment.
- c) The route of travel must be the most direct to and from the service provider and not through a PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ.

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by a Plant Health Import Certificate (PHIC) and a Declaration (refer Appendix 15) issued by the service centre and sent to Biosecurity SA prior to departure from the service centre.

Note: *Any used machinery including grape harvesters sent from South Australia to a service provider located in an interstate PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ for servicing, must abide by all requirements in 2.1 and 2.2.*

3. EQUIPMENT PREVIOUSLY USED IN GRAPE PRODUCTION

Applies to any equipment previously used in the production and manipulation of grapes, grapevines and/or used on vineyard soil. Equipment is defined as items required to do a given task (excluding machinery) and includes but it is not limited to, any vessel that has held grapes (including grape picking bins, picking buckets, bulk tippers), hand tools (including pruning snips - pneumatic/hydraulic and electric shears, picking snips, shovels, soil corers, dig sticks, technical equipment), trellis posts used in vineyard soil, netting, wire, dripper tube, clips and vine guards. For machinery requirements, refer Clause 2.

Any equipment previously used in grape production must not enter South Australia unless all steps have been undertaken as outlined in 3.1 and 3.2. Refer 3.3 for equipment that requires re-entry into SA after servicing only in an interstate PEZ.

3.1 From a PEZ

- (1) Used netting, trellis posts, vine guards, dripper tube, wire, clips – **prohibited entry into South Australia**
- (2) All other used equipment must be clean thoroughly with a steam cleaner, pressure washer or air hose to ensure all vineyard soil and plant material is completely removed.

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate (PHC) or Plant Health Assurance Certificate (PHAC) under a Compliance Arrangement for used vessels that have held grapes only.

3.2 From a PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ

- (1) Used netting, trellis posts, vine guards, dripper tube, wire, clips – **prohibited entry into South Australia**
- (2) For any used vessel that held grapes (including grape picking bins, picking buckets, bulk tippers) and used hand tools (including technical equipment):
 - a) Clean thoroughly with a steam cleaner, pressure washer or air hose to ensure all vineyard soil and plant material is completely removed; **and**
 - b) Sterilise by one of the approved methods indicated in the table below:

| Sterilisation method | Used vessel that has held grapes | Used hand tools |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Dry Heat | Yes | Yes |
| i. As specified in 2.1 (1) b). | | |
| Hot Water | Yes | Yes |
| i. As specified in 2.2 (1) b) ii. | | |
| Sodium hypochlorite (bleach) | No | Yes |
| i. Mix a 2% sodium hypochlorite solution in a tub in sufficient volume to cover the top of the equipment (if using a 4% sodium hypochlorite product, mix 1-part water to 1-part product); and | | |
| ii. Completely immerse the equipment for a minimum of 60 seconds. Do not rinse with water after immersion. | | |

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate (PHC) on the provision of data logger evidence of the time/temperature sterilisation for Dry Heat and Hot Water only and where required by the source state jurisdiction, a Permit for movement out of the origin PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ.



3.3 Used equipment sent from South Australia to a service provider located in an interstate PEZ, for servicing only

- (1) The following steps can be undertaken to negate the need for obtaining a Plant Health Certificate (PHC) prior to re-entry into South Australia:
- a) The South Australian consigning business must ensure that the equipment has been cleaned thoroughly to remove all vineyard soil and plant material and is securely packaged prior to leaving South Australia; and
 - b) When the equipment to be serviced is in transit outside of South Australia, it must not be backloaded with any other grape-related equipment or machinery; and
 - c) The route of travel must be the most direct to and from the service provider and not through a PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ.

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by Declaration (refer Appendix 15) issued by the service centre and sent to Biosecurity SA prior to departure from the service centre.

Note: *Any previously used equipment sent from South Australia to a service provider located in an interstate PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ for servicing, must abide by all requirements in 3.2.*

4. GRAPES AND GRAPE-RELATED MATERIALS

Applies to table grapes, winegrapes, crushed fresh grapes (must) and unfiltered (fresh) juice, filtered juice, wine, grape marc and destemmer waste from fresh grapes.

Note: Refer also to Conditions 12E and 12F for fruit fly requirements.

Any grapes and grape-related materials must not enter South Australia unless all steps have been undertaken as outlined below for each grape or grape-related material type:

4.1 Table grapes

- (1) From a PEZ
Permitted entry, subject to proof of origin.

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (PHAC) or Plant Health Certificate (PHC).

- (2) From a PRZ
Permitted entry if free of all vineyard soil and leaf matter and after sterilisation by one of the following methods:

- a) Fumigation with methyl bromide by a licensed fumigator at either of the following rates based on flesh temperature -
- 17°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or
 - 21°C - 31.9°C @ 32 g/m³ for 2 hrs.

Note: Fumigant loading rates for table grapes must not be less than 30% or more than 50% of the volume of the chamber when empty. The fumigator must ensure that table grapes enclosed or covered with impervious materials (such as plastic bags, stacked plastic punnets or waxed paper), are opened, cut or removed to allow adequate penetration of the gas unless packaging has not less than four unobstructed perforations of 6mm diameter per 100cm², or five unobstructed perforations of 5mm diameter per 100cm², or numerous pinholes (at least six holes per cm²).

OR

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

Note: Packaging of grapes for fumigation must allow for penetration and subsequent aeration of the fumigants.

OR

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

Note: This method is only valid for packed table grapes.

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate (PHC) or Plant Health Assurance Certificate (PHAC) under ICA-04 for methyl bromide fumigation only.

- (3) From a PIZ/PIBZ
Permitted entry if free of all vineyard soil and leaf matter, and after sterilisation by either the method as specified in 4.1(2)a) or 4.1(2)b).

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate (PHC) or Plant Health Assurance Certificate (PHAC) under ICA-04 for methyl bromide fumigation only.



4.2 Winegrapes

- (1) From a PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ - **prohibited entry into South Australia**
- (2) From a PEZ
Permitted entry subject to proof of origin.

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate (PHC) or Plant Health Assurance Certificate (PHAC) under ICA-33.

4.3 Crushed Fresh Grapes (Must) and Unfiltered (Fresh) Juice

- (1) Produced from grapes grown in a PEZ
Permitted entry subject to proof of origin.

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate (PHC).

- (2) Produced from grapes grown in a PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ and moved under an approved Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) Arrangement (ICA22).

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by a Product Movement Declaration under ICA-22 or Plant Health Certificate (PHC).

4.4 Filtered Juice

That has been processed (filtered, centrifuged, cold settled or other) to a 50-micron filtration rating (or tighter), may enter unrestricted.

4.5 Wine

May enter unrestricted.

4.6 Grape marc and destemmer waste from fresh grapes

- (1) Produced from grapes grown in a PEZ
Permitted entry subject to proof of origin.

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by a Declaration indicating PEZ origin (refer Appendix 13).

- (2) Produced from grapes grown in a PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ - **prohibited entry into South Australia.**

5. GRAPEVINE DIAGNOSTIC SAMPLES AND VINEYARD SOILS

Grapevine diagnostic samples and vineyard soil samples imported into South Australia for analysis must only be handled in laboratories in South Australia that are accredited or approved by Biosecurity SA for this purpose, unless otherwise specified. The laboratory accreditation scheme is CA12 (Laboratory Accreditation for Importation of Grapevine, Soil and Plant Diagnostic Material) which covers the importation, security, receipt, storage, handling and disposal of received material.

Notes:

If you require information on which laboratories are accredited to receive grapevine, soil and plant diagnostic material within South Australia please contact PIRSA on 08 8207 7814.

Wherever possible, diagnostic analysis should be preferentially carried out within the originating Phylloxera Management Zone.

Diagnostic samples of any part of a grapevine and vineyard soils, must not enter South Australia unless all below steps have been undertaken as outlined:

5.1 Sourced from a grapevine or vineyard in a PEZ

- (1) Sending to a CA12 accredited laboratory
Securely package the sample in a double ziploc or sealed bag, inside a cooler box (or similar hard structure). Place the cooler box in an overnight courier bag, express post pack or similar for transport or personal carriage.

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by CA12 accredited laboratory documentation.

- (2) Sending to an approved laboratory
Diagnostic samples must not enter South Australia:
 - a) Without prior written approval from the Chief Inspector or delegate, and
 - b) Unless they have been securely package as specified in 5.1 (1).

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by a Plant Health Import Certificate (PHIC) to be organised by the approved laboratory through Biosecurity SA and a Plant Health Certificate (PHC).

5.2 Sourced from a grapevine or vineyard in a PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ

- (1) Sending to a CA12 accredited laboratory
 - a) Unless 3) below applies, samples to be disinfested by one of the following methods and securely packaged prior to moving out of the PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ:
 - i. Freezing and then being held at -18°C for 24 hours and packed with an ice pack for transport.
 - ii. Freezing and transfer under liquid nitrogen at -196°C.
 - iii. Freeze drying.
 - iv. Oven drying at 45°C for a minimum of 120 minutes.
Note: Probes must be used with large samples to ensure middle of sample has reached the required temperature for the required time. Bulky samples must be spread out on trays prior to placing in oven to increase surface area exposed to the heat.
 - v. Hot water treatment at 54°C ± 1°C for 5 minutes, or 50°C ± 1°C for 30 minutes.
 - vi. Fixative – devitalisation using formalin/acetic acid, glutaraldehyde, or 70% ethanol.
 - vii. Gamma irradiation at 50 grays in an approved facility.
 - viii. For juice samples, either:



- Filter, centrifuge or cold-settle to ensure remaining particles are less than 50 microns in size; or
 - Freezing and then being held at -18°C for 24 hours and packed with an ice pack for transport; and
 - Seal in an unbreakable vessel prior to sending.
- b) Securely package as specified in 5.1 (1).

Proof: CA12 accredited laboratory documentation and where required by the source state jurisdiction, a Permit for movement out of the origin PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ.

- (2) Sending to an approved laboratory
Diagnostic samples must not enter South Australia without prior written approval from the Chief Inspector or delegate and unless they have been:
- a) Unless 3) below applies, disinfested prior to moving out of the PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ as specified in 5.2 (1) a).
 - b) Securely package as specified in 5.1 (1).

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by a Plant Health Import Certificate (PHIC) to be organised by the approved laboratory through Biosecurity SA and a Plant Health Certificate (PHC)

- (3) Where disinfestation prior to moving out of the PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ has been proven to compromise a specific diagnostic test, diagnostic samples must not enter South Australia:
- a) Without prior written approval from the Chief Inspector or delegate, and
 - b) Unless they have been securely packaged as specified in 5.1 (1).

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by a Plant Health Import Certificate (PHIC) and Plant Health Certificate (PHC).

6. INTERPRETATIONS:

For interpretations that apply to all Conditions, refer to Section 3.

Additional interpretations for words/terms used only in Condition 7 are as listed below:

| WORD/TERM | DEFINITION |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Crushed fresh grapes (must) | Crushed fresh grapes (must) is the total product of crushing grape berries and includes unclarified juice, skins, seeds, pulp and possibly some stems and leaves. |
| Destemmer waste from fresh grapes | Also known as 'stalks and stems', this is a winery waste of grape bunch stalks (rachis). Commonly a separate waste stream from grape marc where it has arisen from handpicked grapes that are destemmed prior to crushing and/or pressing. |
| Diagnostic samples | Non-commercial volume of grapes, grapevine material or vineyard soil collected for specific analyses undertaken in a Biosecurity SA approved or accredited laboratory. |
| Dismantled parts | A term used in association with used grape harvesters to describe all belts (discharge, cross feed, transfer, pick up and elevator belts) and covers or guards that have been designed to completely detach from the frame of the harvester. |
| Equipment | Equipment is defined as items required to do a given task (excluding machinery) and includes but it is not limited to, any vessel that has held grapes (including grape picking bins, picking buckets, bulk tippers), hand tools (including pruning snips - pneumatic/hydraulic and electric shears, picking snips, shovels, soil corers, dig sticks, technical equipment), trellis posts used in |



| | |
|--|---|
| | vineyard soil, netting, wire, dripper tube, clips and vine guards. |
| Filtered (processed) juice | Juice that has been processed (filtered, centrifuged, cold settled or other) to a 50-micron filtration rating (or tighter). |
| Grape marc | Grape material discarded after juice is extracted through pressing of white, rose and sparkling wine styles, and after wine is extracted through pressing of must fermented for at least four days on skins. Consists of grape skins/pulp, seeds, stems (bunch and berry stalks) and unfermented grape juice or wine. |
| Grape-related materials | Grape-derived materials other than table or wine grapes, including crushed fresh grapes (must) and unfiltered (fresh) juice, filtered juice, wine, grape marc and destemmer waste from fresh grapes. |
| Lignified | Woody as a result of the deposition of lignin in the cell walls. |
| Machinery | Machinery is a device that uses energy to perform some activity and is defined as a collection of machines that operate together to perform a task. A machine is generally large, complex and can't be easily cleaned. Machinery includes but is not restricted to, tractors, spray equipment, pruning machines, mechanical grape harvesters, winery crushing and processing machinery, post knockers, post-hole diggers, mechanical augers, trenchers, slashers, forklifts, backhoes, excavators, tillers, seeders and vineyard vehicles used to drive down vine rows. |
| Phylloxera Management Zone (PMZ) | According to the National Phylloxera Management Protocol, Australian wine regions are classified into three zones for policy, regulatory and management purposes, according to evidence of grape phylloxera presence, absence or unknown (untested) status. These three zones are PEZ or state free of grape phylloxera, PRZ or PIZ. The new PIBZ is now included as a PMZ by South Australia. |
| Potted vine | Often termed 'green potted vine' or 'spring banded vine' it is a vine that is grown in soil-less media inside a biodegradable paper plant band, peat pot or plastic pot. Typically grown in a greenhouse and supplied as an actively growing plant it can be own-rooted or grafted. |
| Product (produce) Movement Declaration | Means a declaration form used to verify the details of origin of the consignment of product from a PIZ or PRZ to a PEZ under ICA22 which must accompany the consignment and be provided to the Transport Controller on arrival at the destination winery. |
| Rootlings | Grapevine plants that have been grown in a nursery so as to develop roots (including callus) and includes grafted rootlings. |
| Unfiltered (fresh) juice | The liquid fraction from must, excluding skins, seeds and other large solids, but may contain some suspended solids (particle size is greater than 50 microns). Also includes clarified juice not filtered to 50 microns. |

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



CONDITION 7A: VACANT

CONDITION 8: VACANT

CONDITION 8A: VACANT



TABLE 2 – HOST FRUITS OF MEDITERRANEAN AND QUEENSLAND FRUIT FLIES¹

A variety of entry criteria apply to such fruits. Those criteria appear after Table 2, which lists the fruits currently, rated as hosts of Mediterranean and Queensland fruit flies:

| Plant Common Name | Plant Scientific Name | Mediterranean Fruit Fly | Queensland Fruit Fly |
|------------------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Abiu | <i>Pouteria caimito</i> | yes | yes |
| Acerola | <i>Malpighia glabra</i> | yes | yes |
| Achachairu | <i>Garcinia humilis</i> | yes | yes |
| Apple | <i>Malus domestica</i> | yes | yes |
| Apricot | <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> | yes | yes |
| Avocado | <i>Persea americana</i> | yes | yes |
| Babaco | <i>Carica pentagona</i> | yes | yes |
| Banana | <i>Musa acuminata</i> | yes | yes |
| Blackberry | <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> | yes | yes |
| Black Sapote | <i>Diospyros ebenum</i> | yes | yes |
| Blueberry | <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> | yes | yes |
| Brazil Cherry | <i>Eugenia uniflora</i> | yes | yes |
| Breadfruit | <i>Artocarpus altilis</i> | yes | no |
| Caimito / Star Apple | <i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i> | yes | yes |
| Cape Gooseberry | <i>Physalis peruviana</i> | yes | yes |
| Capsicum | <i>Capsicum annuum var. grossum</i> | yes | yes |
| Carambola / Star Fruit | <i>Averrhoa carambola</i> | yes | yes |
| Cashew Apple | <i>Anacardium occidentale</i> | yes | yes |
| Casimiroa | <i>Casimiroa edulis</i> | yes | yes |
| Cherimoya | <i>Annona cherimolia</i> | yes | yes |
| Cherry | <i>Prunus avium</i> | yes | yes |
| Chilli | <i>Capsicum annuum var. acuminatum</i> | yes | yes |
| Citron | <i>Citrus medica</i> | yes | yes |
| Coffee berry | <i>Coffea species</i> | yes | yes |
| Custard Apple | <i>Annona squamosa</i> | yes | yes |
| Date (fresh) | <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> | yes | yes |
| Dragon Fruit | <i>Hylocereus undatus</i> | yes | yes |
| Durian | <i>Durio zibethinus</i> | yes | yes |
| Eggplant | <i>Solanum melongena</i> | yes | yes |
| Feijoa | <i>Feijoa sellowiana</i> | yes | yes |
| Fig | <i>Ficus carica</i> | yes | yes |
| Gourd, Bitter / Bitter Melon | <i>Momordica charantia</i> | yes | yes |
| Gourd, Bottle / Long Melon | <i>Langenaria siceraria</i> | yes | yes |
| Granadilla | <i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i> | yes | yes |
| Grapefruit | <i>Citrus paradisi</i> | yes | yes |
| Grapes | <i>Vitis species</i> | yes | yes |
| Grumichama / Brazil Cherry | <i>Eugenia braziliensis</i> | yes | yes |
| Guava | <i>Psidium species</i> | yes | yes |
| Hog Plum | <i>Spondias mombin</i> | yes | yes |
| Jaboticaba | <i>Myrciaria cauliflora</i> | yes | yes |
| Jackfruit | <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> | yes | yes |
| Jambu | <i>Syzygium cumini</i> | yes | no |
| JuJube | <i>Ziziphus spp</i> | yes | yes |
| Kiwifruit | <i>Actinidia deliciosa</i> | yes | yes |
| Kumquat | <i>Fortunella japonica</i> | yes | yes |

¹ Host fruits of fruit flies are specified in the Ministerial Notice pursuant to Section 7 of the *Plant Health Act, 2009* reproduced here for ease of access.



| Plant Common Name | Plant Scientific Name | Mediterranean Fruit Fly | Queensland Fruit Fly |
|--|--|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Lemon | <i>Citrus meyeri</i> (Also <i>Citrus limon</i> x <i>citrus chinese</i>) | yes | yes |
| Lime - West Indian Lime | <i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i> | yes | yes |
| Lime - Tahitian Lime | <i>Citrus latifolia</i> | yes | yes |
| Lime - Rangpur Lime | <i>Citrus reticulata</i> var. <i>austera</i> | yes | yes |
| Lime – Finger Lime | <i>Citrus australasica</i> | yes | yes |
| Loganberry | <i>Rubus loganobaccus</i> | yes | yes |
| Loofa, Smooth | <i>Luffa cylindrica</i> | yes | no |
| Loofa, Angled / Ridged / Singuar | <i>Luffa acutangula</i> | yes | no |
| Loquat | <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> | yes | yes |
| Longan | <i>Euphoria longan</i> | yes | yes |
| Lychee | <i>Litchii chinensis</i> | yes | yes |
| Mandarin | <i>Citrus reticulata</i> | yes | yes |
| Mango | <i>Mangifera indica</i> | yes | yes |
| Mangosteen | <i>Garcinia mangostana</i> | yes | yes |
| Medlar | <i>Mespilus germanica</i> | | |
| Mulberry | <i>Morus nigra</i> | yes | yes |
| Nashi | <i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> var. <i>culta</i> | yes | yes |
| Nectarine | <i>Prunus persicae</i> var. <i>nectarina</i> | yes | yes |
| Olive | <i>Olea europaea</i> | yes | yes |
| Orange | <i>Citrus aurantium</i> , <i>Citrus sinensis</i> | yes | yes |
| Passionfruit | <i>Passiflora</i> spp. | yes | yes |
| Papaw | <i>Carica papaya</i> | yes | yes |
| Peach | <i>Prunus persica</i> | yes | yes |
| Peacharine | <i>Prunus nucipersica</i> | yes | yes |
| Pear | <i>Pyrus communis</i> | yes | yes |
| Pepino / Melon Pear | <i>Solanum muricatum</i> | yes | yes |
| Persimmon | <i>Diospyros kaki</i> | yes | yes |
| Plum | <i>Prunus domestica</i> | yes | yes |
| Plumcot | <i>Prunus domestica</i> x <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> | yes | yes |
| Pomegranate | <i>Punica granatum</i> | yes | yes |
| Prickly Pear | <i>Opuntia stricta</i> or <i>O. ficus indica</i> | yes | yes |
| Pummelo | <i>Citrus grandis</i> | yes | yes |
| Quandong | <i>Santalum acuminatum</i> | yes | yes |
| Quince | <i>Cydonia oblonga</i> | yes | yes |
| Rambutan | <i>Nephelium lappaceum</i> | yes | yes |
| Raspberry | <i>Rubus idaeus</i> | yes | yes |
| Rollinia | <i>Rollinia deliciosa</i> | yes | yes |
| Rose Apple / Wax Jambu | <i>Syzygium jambos</i> | yes | yes |
| Santol | <i>Sandoricum indicum</i> | yes | yes |
| Sapodilla | <i>Manilkara zapota</i> | yes | yes |
| Sapote | <i>Sapote</i> | yes | yes |
| Soursop | <i>Annona muricata</i> | yes | yes |
| Star Fruit | <i>Averrhoa carambola</i> | yes | yes |
| Strawberry | <i>Fragaria ananassa</i> | no | yes |
| Sweetsop | <i>Annona squamosa</i> | yes | yes |
| Tamarillo | <i>Cyphomandra betacea</i> | yes | yes |
| Tangelo | <i>Citrus reticulata</i> x <i>C. paradisi</i> | yes | yes |
| Tangor | <i>Citrus reticulata</i> x <i>C. sinensis</i> | yes | yes |
| Tomato | <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> | yes | yes |
| Wax jambu / Water Apple | <i>Syzygium samarangense</i> | yes | yes |
| Winter Melon / Hairy Melon, Winter Gourd, White Gourd, | <i>Benincasa hispida</i> | yes | yes |

Yes = is a host of either Mediterranean or Queensland fruit fly and requires certification
No = not a host of either Mediterranean or Queensland fruit fly fruit fly.



CONDITION 9: AREA FREEDOM FROM FRUIT FLIES / SECURE TRANSPORTATION

Note: Produce certified under the below condition is accepted for movement into the Riverland Pest Free Area.

1. Fruit fly host fruit listed in the Ministerial Notice (Annex 2) from a State declared free from fruit flies and having a current valid State Freedom certificate for fruit fly may enter South Australia uncertified for fruit fly provided it also meets the following;
 - 1.1 Fruit fly host produce (other than wine grapes) that passes through areas not declared free from fruit fly must transit in secure conditions as follows;
 - (1) Enclosed within a vehicle, container etc., or
 - (2) If not enclosed, in fly-proof packaging, shrink-wrapped or covered (lids or tarpaulins) that will prevent entry of fruit fly.
 - (3) Fruit fly host produce from a fruit fly free area must be kept separated from any produce from an area not declared fruit fly free.

Proof: Current State Freedom Certificate (available on DCWG share-point) or accompanied by a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA23) or a Plant Health Certificate.

2. Fruit fly host fruit grown and packed in States without State Freedom but in an area declared free from fruit flies must comply with 1.1 above and provide certification verifying property or area freedom.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA23).

3. Fruit fly hosts not able to meet 1 or 2 above must be certified to meet other fruit fly entry requirements of this standard.
4. Fruit fly hosts certified under an approved condition for entry into South Australia and either repacked after treatment or re-consigned into the State must be managed under secure conditions.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA17 or ICA57).

Note:

Area free status is determined in accordance with Australia's national fruit fly management agreements.

In accordance with the same agreements area freedom will be lost following the declaration or commencement of a fruit fly outbreak.

If area freedom cannot be verified, the host produce must comply with the procedures outlined in Conditions 10 to 14 below before it can be brought into the State.

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



CONDITION 10: HARD GREEN OR SIMILAR CONDITION FOR FRUIT FLY

Note: For the purpose of excluding fruit flies from the Riverland Pest Free Area, only produce listed in clause 1 below are accepted for the entry into the Riverland Pest Free Area.

Produce defined under clause 2 of this condition are **strictly prohibited** from entering the Riverland Pest Free Area under this 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. Secure transportation requirements apply – see **Condition 9** (1.1)

1. The following fruits are acceptable for the movement into South Australia including the Riverland Pest Free Area:
 - 1.1 Avocados –
For **Queensland fruit fly**; the varieties **Hass and Lamb Hass and**
For **Mediterranean fruit fly**; the varieties **Fuerte, Hass, Lamb Hass, Reed and Sharwil**; must have been harvested in a hard condition and have been stored in secured conditions within 48 hours of harvest (ICA30).
 - 1.2 **Babaco** must be hard **and** may show no more than 25% of colour over their surface at the time of inspection and packaging (ICA08).
 - 1.3 **Bananas** - must be mature green with unbroken skin at the time of inspection and packaging (ICA06/ICA16).
 - 1.4 **Black Sapote** (Queensland fruit fly only) must be green (skin free of any black colouring) with unbroken skin at the time of inspection and packaging (ICA15).
 - 1.5 **Durians, Jaboticaba, Jackfruit, Longans, Lychees, Mangosteens, Pomegranates and Rambutans** (Queensland fruit fly only) must be firm with unbroken skin at the time of inspection and packaging (ICA13).
 - 1.6 **Tahitian limes** (Queensland fruit fly only) must be in a mature green condition (free of any yellow colouring) with unbroken skin at the time of inspection and packaging (ICA15).

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

2. The following fruit are accepted for entry into South Australia, however not accepted for entry into the Riverland Pest Free Area:
 - 2.1 **Achachairu** (Queensland fruit fly only) must be firm with unbroken skin at the time of inspection and packaging (ICA13).
 - 2.2 **Papaws (non-defective flowering type)** must be hard **and** may show no more than 25% of colour over their surface at the time of inspection and packaging (ICA08). Where the papaw is non-defective flowering type, the words “Non-defective Flower Type” must appear clearly on the certification.
 - 2.3 **Papaws (defective flowering type)** must be hard, may show no more than 25% of colour over their surface at the time of inspection and packaging **and be fumigated** (ICA08). Where the papaw is defective flowering type, the words, “Defective Flower Type” must appear clearly on the certification.



- 2.4 Passionfruit (purple types only / (Queensland fruit fly only)** must be unwrinkled with unbroken skin at the time inspection and packaging (ICA15).
- 2.5 Tomatoes** (Mediterranean fruit fly only) must be in a mature green condition with no more than a 2 cm diameter of pink colouring at the stylar end (“breaker” stage) and no unbroken skin at the time of inspection and packaging (ICA15).

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

Secure transportation requirements apply – see **Condition 9** (1.1).

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests

CONDITION 11: DISINFESTATION BY COLD STORAGE

Note: Produce treated under the below treatment method is accepted for movement into the Riverland Pest Free Area.

1. Queensland Fruit Fly

Applicable fruits are:

Kiwifruit, citrus fruit, 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:

- 1.1 0.0°C ± 0.5°C for at least 14 days or
- 1.2 1.0°C to 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 (ICA07).

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:

- 2.1 0.0°C ± 0.5°C for at least 14 days or
- 2.2 1.0°C ± 0.5°C for at least 16 days (lemons at least 14 days) or
- 2.3 2.0°C ± 0.5°C for at least 18 days (lemons at least 16 days) or
- 2.4 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 (ICA07).

Notes:

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

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.

Secure transportation requirements apply – see **Condition 9** (1.1)

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests

CONDITION 12: DISINFESTATION USING DIMETHOATE - QUEENSLAND FRUIT FLY

Note: Produce treated under the below treatment method is accepted for movement into the Riverland Pest Free Area.

Fruit fly host produce may be treated in accordance with one or more of the following;

1. Application by Dipping

- 1.1 **Dimethoate:** All host fruits specified by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) for post-harvest dip treatment and used in accordance with label instructions or APVMA permits for minor use for Queensland fruit fly.

Note; Mangoes treated under this condition must also meet the treatment and inspection requirements stipulated under clause 3 below.

Note; Custard Apples treated under this condition must also meet the treatment and inspection requirements stipulated under clause 4 below).

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA01)

2. Application by Flood Spraying

- 2.1 **Dimethoate:** All host fruits specified by the APVMA for post-harvest flood spray treatment and used in accordance with label instructions or APVMA permits for minor use for Queensland fruit fly.

Note; Mangoes treated under this condition must also meet the treatment and inspection requirements stipulated under clause 3 below.

Note; Custard Apples treated under this condition must also meet the treatment and inspection requirements stipulated under clause 4 below).

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA02)

Note: 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. Mangoes – Systems Approach – CTM01

All cultivars of mangoes are required to be class one quality fruit subject to the below conditions of an approved ICA/CA arrangement (CTM01), which utilises a systems approach to provide an adequate level of security against Queensland fruit fly:

- 3.1 Harvested in a hard mature condition (unripe / ripeness stage 0 – Hard with ‘no give’ when held in hand and firm pressure is applied with the ball of thumb - see picture below) consistent with the mango industry standard,

AND

- 3.2 an approved post-harvest treatment,

AND

- 3.3 inspection to verify hard mature condition, class one quality and freedom from fruit fly.

These requirements can also be met through a systems approach ICA/CA arrangement approved by Biosecurity SA. See condition 12A.



How to Test Ripeness of Mango

0 Ripeness = “No Give” / Flesh doesn’t give at all to firm pressure applied by thumb.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or Plant Health Assurance Certificate (CTM01)

4. **Custard apples and Other Annona SPP – Systems Approach – ICA18**

- 4.1 **Custard apples and other *Annona* spp** are required to be subject to the conditions of 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 Certificate Assurance Certificate (ICA18)

Secure transportation requirements apply – see **Condition 9** (1.1)

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;

https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests

CONDITION 12A: MANGOES – PRE-HARVEST SYSTEMS APPROACH - MANGOES

Note: For the purposes of excluding fruit flies from the Riverland Pest Free Area, produce treated and certified under the below condition is **strictly prohibited** from entry into the Riverland Pest Free Area.

1. **Mangoes – Systems Approach – CTM01**

All cultivars of mangoes are required to be class one quality fruit subject to the below conditions of an approved ICA/CA arrangement (CTM01), which utilises a systems approach to provide an adequate level of security against Queensland fruit fly:

- 1.1 Harvested in a hard mature condition (unripe / ripeness stage 0 – Hard with ‘no give’ when held in hand and firm pressure is applied with the ball of thumb - see picture below) consistent with the mango industry standard,

AND

- 1.2 an approved pre-harvest treatment
All other Cultivars – approved pre-harvest treatment.

AND

- 1.3 inspection to verify hard mature condition, class one quality and freedom from fruit fly.

These requirements can also be met through a systems approach ICA/CA arrangement approved by Biosecurity SA.



How to Test Ripeness of Mango

0 Ripeness = “No Give” / Flesh doesn’t give at all to firm pressure applied by thumb.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or Plant Health Assurance Certificate (CTM01)

Secure transportation requirements apply – see **Condition 9** (1.1).

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;

https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



CONDITION 12B: PRE HARVEST FIELD CONTROL AND INSPECTION OF STRAWBERRIES

Note: For the purposes of excluding fruit flies from the Riverland Pest Free Area, produce treated and certified under the below condition is **strictly prohibited** from entry into the Riverland Pest Free Area.

1. Strawberry fruit are required to be subjected to the conditions of an approved ICA Arrangement (ICA34), which utilises a systems approach of a specified combination of pre-harvest field treatment and post-harvest inspection to provide an adequate level of security against Queensland fruit fly.
2. The provisions of ICA34 apply only to the South East Queensland* region for in-ground strawberry production. It provides for a pre-harvest bait spraying treatment for fruit harvested up to 10 August and a pre-harvest cover spray treatment after 10 August each year, and
3. South East Queensland are those parts of Queensland South of Pomona to the state border with NSW i.e. south of latitude 26.349° and east of longitude -152.283°.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA34).

Secure transportation requirements apply – see **Condition 9** (1.1)

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



CONDITION 12C: VACANT

Vacant



**CONDITION 12D: PRE-HARVEST TREATMENT AND INSPECTION OF POME FRUIT,
PERSIMMON AND BLUEBERRY FRUIT – SYSTEMS APPROACH**

Notes:

- For the purposes of excluding fruit flies from the Riverland Pest Free Area, produce treated and certified under this Condition is **strictly prohibited** from entry into the Riverland Pest Free Area.
 - This Condition and associated assurance scheme, ICA21, is not accepted for the treatment and certification of **stone fruit**
1. To provide an adequate level of security against Queensland fruit fly pome fruit, persimmon and blueberry fruit must receive a specific combination of pre-harvest treatment and post-harvest inspection utilising a systems approach.
 2. The required treatments and inspections will be the conditions of an approved ICA Arrangement (ICA21).

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA21).

Secure transportation requirements apply- see **Condition 9** (1.1)

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



CONDITION 12E: WINE GRAPES SECURE TRANSPORTATION – SYSTEMS APPROACH

Note: The below condition is recognised as an approved processing system for movement into the Riverland Pest Free Area.

Wine grapes – all varieties are required to be subjected to the conditions of an approved ICA Arrangement (ICA33) which utilises a systems approach to provide an adequate level of security against Queensland fruit fly and Mediterranean fruit fly. This involves a combination of spillage prevention whilst in transport and processing within 24 hours 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 conditions that prevent spillage during transportation (see note below).

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA33).

Note: *The wine grapes have been contained with covers applied or loaded to a level that must prevent any spillage during transport to the designated winery.*

For grapes that originate from a fruit fly endemic area, within a fruit fly outbreak area or fruit fly 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.

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



**CONDITION 12F: PRE-HARVEST TREATMENT AND POST-HARVEST INSPECTION OF
TABLE GRAPES – SYSTEMS APPROACH**

Note: For the purposes of excluding fruit flies from the Riverland Pest Free Area, produce treated and certified under the below condition is **strictly prohibited** from entry into the Riverland Pest Free Area.

1. Table grapes are required to be subjected to the conditions of an approved ICA Arrangement (ICA20), 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 Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA20).

Secure transportation requirements apply – see **Condition 9** (1.1)

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



CONDITION 12G: PRE-HARVEST TREATMENT AND POST-HARVEST INSPECTION OF TOMATOES (MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY AND QUEENSLAND FRUIT FLY), CAPSICUMS, CHILLIES AND EGGPLANT (QUEENSLAND FRUIT FLY) –SYSTEMS APPROACH

Note: For the purposes of excluding fruit flies from the Riverland Pest Free Area, produce treated and certified under the below condition is **strictly prohibited** from entry into the Riverland Pest Free Area.

1. To provide an adequate level of security against Queensland fruit fly Tomatoes, Capsicums, Chillies and Eggplant are required to be subjected to the conditions of an approved ICA Arrangement (ICA26), which utilises a systems approach involving a specified combination of pre-harvest treatment and post harvest inspection.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA26).

2. To provide an adequate level of security against Mediterranean fruit fly Tomatoes are required to be subjected to the conditions of an approved ICA Arrangement (ICA26), which utilises a systems approach involving a specified combination of pre-harvest treatment and post harvest inspection.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA26).

Secure transportation requirements apply – see **Condition 9** (1.1)

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



CONDITION 12H: PRE-HARVEST TREATMENT AND INSPECTION OF CITRUS – SYSTEMS APPROACH

Note: For the purposes of excluding fruit flies from the Riverland Pest Free Area, produce treated and certified under the below condition is **strictly prohibited** from entry into the Riverland Pest Free Area.

1. To provide an adequate level of security against Queensland fruit fly Citrus fruit (Eureka and other true lemon varieties except Meyer all cultivars of mandarins, tangors, oranges, limes and grapefruit) are required to be subjected to;
 - 1.1 a specified combination of pre-harvest bait spraying treatment and post harvest inspection provided by the conditions of an approved ICA Arrangement (ICA28) utilising a systems approach, and
 - 1.2 This provision applies only to the Central Burnett area of Queensland for citrus fruit harvested from 1 March to 25 August.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA28).

Secure transportation requirements apply – see **Condition 9** (1.1)

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



CONDITION 12I: VACANT

Vacant



CONDITION 12J: SYSTEM APPROACHES FOR PEST FREE PLACE OF PRODUCTION - QUEENSLAND FRUIT FLY (CA14 / CA01 - NSW), (PS37 / PS38 - VIC)

Note: For the purposes of excluding fruit flies from the Riverland Pest Free Area, produce treated and certified under the below condition is **strictly prohibited** from entry into the Riverland Pest Free Area.

Host produce grown within a Pest Free Place of Production (PFPP) are required to be subjected to the conditions of an approved ICA Arrangement (ICA) or Compliance Arrangement (CA), whereby an accredited business utilises a systems approach to provide an adequate level of security against Queensland fruit fly and must be approved by the Chief Inspector. The following are approved arrangements;

1. CA01 is such an approved scheme involving a specified combination of monitoring and inspection and the procedure only applies for the following Biosecurity SA approved NSW properties:

- Tomatoes only from the business named within CA01 - Guyra Procedure

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (CA01).

2. CA14 is such an approved scheme involving a specified combination of monitoring and inspection and the procedure only applies for the following Biosecurity SA approved NSW properties:

- Blueberries only from the business named within CA14 - Tumbarumba Procedure

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (CA14).

3. PS37 is such an approved scheme involving a specified combination of monitoring and inspection and the procedure only applies for the following Biosecurity SA approved Victorian properties:

- Host produce from a PS37 accredited business within the Yarra Valley

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (PS37).

4. PS38 is such an approved scheme involving a specified combination of monitoring and inspection and the procedure only applies for the following Biosecurity SA approved Victorian properties:

- Tomatoes only from a PS38 accredited business – Flavorite
- Strawberries only from a PS38 accredited Portland business – Portland Strawberries
- Blueberries only from a PS38 accredited Gellibrand business – Otway Blueberries

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (PS38).

5. A systems approach approved by the Chief Inspector for the purpose of contributing to the development of phytosanitary market access systems for the interstate trade of plants and plant products.

Proof: Written approval from the Chief Inspector or delegate and accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

Secure transportation requirements apply – see **Condition 9** (1.1)



For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



CONDITION 12K: SYSTEM APPROACHES FOR SPECIFIED REGIONS OF PRODUCTION

Note: For the purposes of excluding fruit flies from the Riverland Pest Free Area, produce treated and certified under the below condition is **strictly prohibited** from entry into the Riverland Pest Free Area.

1. To provide an adequate level of security against Queensland fruit fly Tomatoes and capsicums grown within a Specified Region of Production are required to be subjected to the conditions of an approved ICA Arrangement (ICA) or Compliance Arrangement (CA), whereby an accredited business utilises a systems approach and must be approved by the Chief Inspector.
2. ICA48 is such an approved scheme involving a specified combination of pre-harvest treatment and inspection and the procedure only applies for properties approved for the following:
 - 2.1 Tomatoes and capsicums only from an ICA48 accredited business within the approved Bowen Gumlu region of Queensland.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA48).

Secure transportation requirements apply – see **Condition 9** (1.1)

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



CONDITION 12L: SPECIFIED PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

Note: For the purposes of excluding fruit flies from the Riverland Pest Free Area, produce handled and certified under the below condition is **strictly prohibited** from entry into the Riverland Pest Free Area without written approval from the Chief Inspector.

Diced or prepacked host fruits prepared in a manner where the process follows specified production systems or approved quality assurance programs providing an adequate level of security against Queensland or Mediterranean fruit fly.

1. Hosts may be subject to the conditions of Specified Production Systems under Compliance Arrangement (CA) or ICA Arrangement; or
2. Specified production systems approved by the Chief Inspector.

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

Secure transportation requirements apply – see **Condition 9** (1.1)

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



CONDITION 13: DISINFESTATION BY METHYL BROMIDE FUMIGATION

Note: Produce treated under the below treatment method is accepted for movement into the Riverland Pest Free Area.

Mangoes and plums are no longer allowed entry into South Australia under this condition if being treated for Queensland fruit fly (QFF).

This Condition applies to all Queensland fruit fly (QFF) host material and all Mediterranean fruit fly (MFF) host material for which Methyl Bromide is an accepted treatment, as specified in the Index of Conditions of Entry / Regulated Movement in Section 4 of this Standard.

1. Fruit fly host material may be fumigated by a licensed fumigator at the following pulp temperatures and rates:
 - 1.1 To treat for Queensland fruit fly:
 - (1) 17°C – 20.9°C @ 40 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or
 - (2) 21°C - 31.9°C @ 32 g/m³ for 2 hrs;
 - 1.2 To treat for Mediterranean fruit fly:
 - (1) 10°C - 10.9°C @ 56 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or
 - (2) 11°C - 15.9°C @ 48 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or
 - (3) 16°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or
 - (4) 21°C - 31.9°C @ 32 g/m³ for 2 hrs.

And

2. Fruit core temperature must be verified in accordance with the following:
 - 2.1 The temperature must be measured by placing the tip of the temperature probe into the centre of a piece of fruit located in the middle of a carton;
 - 2.2 At least three temperature readings must be taken from each bin or pallet or lot on each pallet.
 - (1) Where the lot is on a pallet, at least three different cartons in a lot must be inspected, including samples taken from:
 - a) One from the top of the pallet;
 - b) One from the centre/inside/middle of the pallet; **and**
 - (2) Where the lot is in a bin, at least three different samples readings must be taken from each bin, including samples taken from:
 - a) One from the top of the bin;
 - b) One from the centre/inside/middle of the bin; **and**
 - 2.3 In addition to three readings specified in 2.2 above, a further three readings must be taken for each commodity in the pallet, lot on a pallet or bin that is either a different fruit variety or supplied by a different grower and/or packer.

And

3. Fumigant loading rates for fruits and vegetables are not less than 30%, nor more than 50%, of the volume of the chamber when empty and the total load of produce being treated in the chamber (including anything else in the chamber contributing to the total load) must be specified in cubic metres on the plant health certification,

And

4. The fumigator ensures produce packaged or covered with impervious materials (such as plastic bags, stacked plastic punnets or waxed paper), are opened, cut or removed to allow adequate penetration of the gas unless impervious materials contain:
 - 4.1 not less than four unobstructed perforations of 6mm diameter per 100cm²; or
 - 4.2 five unobstructed perforations of 5mm diameter per 100cm²; or
 - 4.3 numerous pinholes (at least 6 holes per square centimetre).

And

5. If treating for Queensland fruit fly, a pre-treatment fruit fly inspection must occur per chamber load for high-risk commodities as identified below:
 - 5.1 The inspection must be undertaken by an Authorised Inspection Person trained and with proven competence in the identification of fruit fly damage, eggs and larvae; **and**
 - 5.2 Where citrus fruits are present in the chamber load, a 600 piece inspection must be completed ensuring an even distribution of fruit is inspected proportionate across all varieties and growers and/or packers represented in the chamber load; **and**
 - 5.3 Where stone fruits (other than plums) are present in the chamber load, a 600 piece inspection must be completed ensuring an even distribution of fruit is inspected proportionate across all varieties and growers and/or packers represented in the chamber load; **and**
 - 5.4 Where chillies are present in the chamber load, a 600 piece inspection must be completed ensuring an even distribution of fruit is inspected proportionate across all varieties and growers and/or packers represented in the chamber load; **and**
 - 5.5 Any fruit showing signs of fruit fly infestation must be cut and examined for presence of fruit fly; **and**
 - 5.6 The Authorised Inspection Person endorses that the fruit is free of live fruit fly; **and**
 - 5.7 All fruit of the same variety, sourced from the same grower and/or packer as one confirmed to have fruit fly damage does not qualify for treatment and those packages must be rejected; **and**
 - 5.8 All other produce from the same grower and/or packer of the non-conforming lot must be rejected for treatment for that day, regardless of variety, but excluding already treated produce.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA04).

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

Secure transportation requirements apply – see **Condition 9** (1.1)

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



CONDITION 14: DISINFESTATION BY IRRADIATION

Note: Produce treated under the below treatment method is accepted for movement into the Riverland Pest Free Area.

Applies to fruit and vegetables for which Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) has approved the use of irradiation. For further information consult the FSANZ website <http://www.foodstandards.gov.au>

1. For fruit fly host material applicable fruits to be treated to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 150 gray.
2. For all plant pests of the class *Insecta* except pupae and adults of the order Lepidoptera to be treated to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 400 gray.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA55).

Secure transportation requirements apply – see **Condition 9** (1.1)

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



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 or equivalent in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

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

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



CONDITION 16: MELONS AND OTHER HOSTS OF MELON THRIPS (*THRIPS PALMI*)

1. Melon thrips host produce grown or packed in Northern Territory, Queensland, Western Australia and certain parts of north eastern New South Wales that are within 100km radius of a known infestation of melon thrips must not enter South Australia unless:
 - 1.1 from a property granted freedom from Thrips palmi status through an approved monitoring system as set out below in part 6.1 or 6.2 of the Protocol for Melon thrips; or
 - 1.2 Inspected at the approved sampling rate as set out in part 6.4 of the Protocol for Melon thrips (**ICA38**); or
 - 1.3 The produce has been fumigated with methyl bromide at rates given in part 6.5 of the Protocol for Melon thrips (**ICA04**); or
 - 1.4 The produce has been post-harvest washed as required in part 6.6 of the Protocol for Melon thrips.
2. Produce grown or packed in New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland and Western Australia greater than 100 km radius of known infested areas can enter South Australia subject to proof of origin certification indicating where the produce was grown.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA 38)

3. Produce grown greater than 100 km radius of known infested area and the area has a valid Area Freedom Certificate issued by an officer of the relevant jurisdiction as result of ongoing surveillance, can enter South Australia accompanied by a Melon Thrips Declaration of Source (see Appendix 14).

Proof: Accompanied by a Melon Thrips Declaration of Source (Appendix 14).

Note: *Melon thrips is known to occur in parts of Northern Territory, Queensland, and Western Australia. Some production areas in north eastern New South Wales are within 100 km radius of areas in Queensland where melon thrips is known to occur.*

Melon thrips host produce subject to entry restrictions are melons, beans, capsicum, chilli, cucurbits, choko, cucumber, dragon fruit, eggplant, okra, peas, pumpkin, silver beet, squash, tobacco, tomato and zucchini.

PROTOCOL FOR MELON THRIPS

4. Locations Subject to Restrictions

- 4.1 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.
- 4.2 Checks for new infestations must be continued by:
 - (1) Examining badly blemished and distorted produce at markets.
 - (2) Investigating suspect infestations reported by growers.
 - (3) Monitoring the margins of infested areas to detect spread.
 - (4) Checking major production areas of cucurbits, eggplant and capsicums for symptoms of melon thrips.
- 4.3 A property that has been infested is considered to be no longer infested if it has been found free of melon thrips for 6 months prior to export to South Australia using the

monitoring procedure in 7.2 for “50km property freedom”. The crop previously planted will determine the number and location of traps, and the traps read one week in each month.

5. Produce Subject to Entry Restrictions

Beans, capsicums, chilli, cucurbits, choko, cucumber, dragon fruit, eggplant, melons, okra, peas, pumpkin, silver beet, squash, tobacco, tomato and zucchini.

6. Entry Restrictions

6.1 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:

- (1) 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.
- (2) 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.
- (3) 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 and 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.
- (4) 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.
- (5) All exporting properties in the area are within 50km of a monitored property.
- (6) No properties in the area are within 50km of a known infestation.

6.2 50km Property Freedom

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

- (1) The property is more than 50km from a known infestation.
- (2) 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.
- (3) The property is then monitored by the Department in the exporting state with one trap per 200m 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 50km freedom. NT will provide data when available).



- (4) 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 and 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.

Note: *This condition is needed to allow produce to be moved interstate from isolated properties where monitoring of five properties within a 100km 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 50km away as permitted under Area Freedom.*

6.3 5km Property Freedom

Not accepted.

6.4 Inspected and found Free

- (1) Hosts that that have been inspected at the international sampling rate (**600 piece or 2%**) under ICA38 or by a Departmental inspector and found free of melon thrips. Inspections can be made during sizing and packing or on packed lots; **or**
- (2) 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.

6.5 Methyl Bromide Fumigation

- (1) 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 methyl bromide 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 |

6.6 Post-harvest Washed

- (1) 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.
 - b) Tomatoes, beans, chillies, cucumbers, zucchini, squashes, pumpkins, smooth skinned or champagne melons and rockmelons that have been



washed by hand in water plus detergent* or if calyx removed wash-treated by rolling brushes[^] in water applied by flood spraying so that the entire surface of each fruit is thoroughly wetted, brushed and rinsed in clear water.

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

Note * A detergent or wetting agent suitable for use on food produce.

[^] Rolling brushes shall equate to either flood spraying at 16L/min, heavily agitated water or commercial produce scrubbers

Note: – *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:

- 1. Has property or area freedom from melon thrips*
- 2. Maintains an 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.*
- 3. Is acceptable to the Chief Inspector, South Australia*

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;

https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests

CONDITION 17: TOMATO POTATO PSYLLID (TPP) (*BACTERICERA COCKERELLI*) AND ZEBRA CHIP (CLSO) (*CANDIDATUS LIBERIBACTER SOLANACEARUM*)

With the exception of dried plants, seed (other than potato), mulch, timber, chaff and hay the entry into South Australia of the following:

- Category 1
all *Solanaceous* and *Convolvulaceae* plants, plant material (including fruit and vegetables for consumption), cut flowers and potatoes (seed and ware),
- Category 2
All other plants and plant material (including fruit and vegetables for consumption) and cut flowers but excludes dormant trees without foliage/fruit and excludes fresh fruit/vegetables without leaves, green calyx or other attached green material,
- Machinery and equipment used in association with the production or manipulation of category 1 or category 2 plants and plant material,

is prohibited unless in compliance with one of the following requirements:

1. The plants or plant material were grown on or sourced from a property (or for machinery or equipment continuously located on the property for the past 12 months) located in a State or Territory for which an area freedom certificate, approved by the Chief Inspector and issued by an officer responsible for agriculture for the State or Territory where the plants or plant material were grown or sourced, is currently in force certifying that all of the State or Territory is known to be free from
 - 1.1 Tomato potato psyllid and *Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum* OR
 - 1.2 *Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum* only, in the case of potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) tubers free of shoots, stems, leaves, stalks or any other green plant material and TPP (refer 3.3 below)

Proof: No certification; however documentation that verifies origin may be requested on entry.

2. The plants or plant material were grown on or sourced from a property (or for machinery or equipment continuously located on the property for the past 12 months) located in a part of a State or Territory for which an area freedom certificate, approved by the Chief Inspector and issued by an officer responsible for agriculture for the State or Territory where the plants or plant material were grown or sourced, is currently in force certifying that part of the State or Territory is known to be free from Tomato potato psyllid and *Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum*,

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate, Plant Health Assurance Certificate or the Biosecurity SA Tomato potato psyllid Declaration of Source (Appendix 11). The Biosecurity SA Tomato potato psyllid Declaration is shown in Appendix 11 or available at www.pir.sa.gov.au/forms

3. Treatment and Inspection

3.1 Nursery Stock / Plants / Cut Flowers (also see 3.4)

(1) Category 1

Cannot be treated or inspected and can only enter under 1 or 2 above, or 3.5 or 5 below

(2) Category 2

- a) Apply one of following pesticide treatments effective against adult tomato-potato psyllid only in accordance to the label or APVMA permit, ensuring;

- They make contact with the underside of the leaf, and,



- Are not rinsed off, and
- Are followed prior to dispatch by a 2% / 600-piece inspection and found to be free of tomato-potato psyllid, and
- Are packed in an approved manner to prevent infestation with tomato-potato psyllid;
- i. **Abamectin** within 3 days prior to dispatch;
 - (A) with active ingredient of 18g/L at rate of 90mL/100L or 450ml/ha, plus 500mls of Summer Spray Oil, or
 - (B) with active ingredient of 36g/L at rate of 45mL/100L or 225ml/ha, plus 500mls of Summer Spray Oil, or
- ii. **Bifenthrin** within 3 days prior to dispatch;
 - (A) with active ingredient of 100g/L at rate of 80mL/100L, or
 - (B) with active ingredient of 250g/L at rate of 32mL/100L, or
- iii. **Methomyl** within 3 days prior to dispatch;
 - (A) with active ingredient of 225g/L at rate of 200ml/100L,

OR

- (3) Fumigated with methyl bromide
- a) By a licensed fumigator prior to dispatch at one of the following temperatures and rates for 2 hours
 - i. 10°C - 10.9°C @ 56 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or
 - ii. 11°C - 15.9°C @ 48 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or
 - iii. 16°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or
 - iv. 21°C - 31.9°C @ 32 g/m³ for 2 hrs, and
 - b) Packed in an approved manner to prevent infestation with tomato-potato psyllid.

Proof: Accompanied by Plant Health Certificate or Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA04).

3.2 Fruit and Vegetables for Consumption (excluding tubers – see 3.3)

- (1) Category 1 - Fresh fruit and vegetables with calyx but no leaves or other attached green material
- a) Treated with an insecticide effective against **all** life stages of the psyllid and registered for the control of tomato-potato psyllid at rates specified on the label (or in accordance with an approved APVMA minor use permit), and
 - b) Packed in an approved manner to prevent infestation with tomato-potato psyllid, and
 - c) 2% / 600-piece inspected prior to dispatch and found to be free of tomato-potato psyllid,

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

OR

- d) Fumigated by a licensed fumigator with methyl bromide prior to dispatch at the following pulp temperatures and rates for 2 hours
 - i. 10°C - 10.9°C @ 56 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or



- ii. 11°C - 15.9°C @ 48 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or
 - iii. 16°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or
 - iv. 21°C - 31.9°C @ 32 g/m³ for 2 hrs, and
- e) Packed in an approved manner to prevent infestation with tomato-potato psyllid.

Proof: Accompanied by Plant Health Certificate or Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA04).

- (2) Category 2 – Fresh fruit and vegetables with leaves, green calyx or other attached green material
- a) Apply one of following pesticide treatments effective against adult tomato-potato psyllid, ensuring;
 - They make contact with the underside of the leaf, and,
 - Are not rinsed off, and
 - Followed prior to dispatch by a 2% / 600-piece inspection and found to be free of tomato-potato psyllid, and
 - Packed in an approved manner to prevent infestation with tomato-potato psyllid;
 - i. **Abamectin** within 4 days of harvest and packed in an approved manner pending dispatch;
 - (A) with active ingredient of 18g/L at rate of 90mL/100L or 450ml/ha, or
 - (B) with active ingredient of 36g/L at rate of 45mL/100L or 225ml/ha, or
 - ii. **Bifenthrin** within 4 days of harvest and packed in an approved manner pending dispatch;
 - (A) with active ingredient of 100g/L at rate of 80mL/100L, or
 - (B) with active ingredient of 250g/L at rate of 32mL/100L, or
 - iii. **Methomyl** within 4 days of harvest and packed in an approved manner pending dispatch;
 - (A) with active ingredient of 225g/L at rate of 200ml/100L,

OR

- b) Treated with an insecticide known to be effective against the adult life stage of the psyllid and registered for the control of tomato-potato psyllid at rates specified on the label (or in accordance with an approved APVMA minor use permit), and
 - i. Packed in an approved manner to prevent infestation with tomato-potato psyllid, and
 - ii. 2% / 600-piece inspected prior to dispatch and found to be free of tomato-potato psyllid,

Proof: Accompanied by Plant Health Certificate or Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA64).

OR

- c) Fumigated by a licensed fumigator with methyl bromide prior to dispatch at the following pulp temperatures and rates for 2 hours
 - i. 10°C - 10.9°C @ 56 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or



- ii. 11°C - 15.9°C @ 48 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or
- iii. 16°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or
- iv. 21°C - 31.9°C @ 32 g/m³ for 2 hrs, and
- v. Packed in an approved manner to prevent infestation with tomato-potato psyllid.

Proof: Accompanied by Plant Health Certificate or Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA04).

- (3) Category 1 – Pack-house prepared fruit and vegetables with NO leaves, calyx or other attached green material, or

Category 2 – Pack-house prepared fruit and vegetables with leaves, green calyx or other attached green material

- a) Washed/drenched/sprayed in accordance with one of the following Biosecurity SA approved methods and following equipment manufacturer's instructions to effectively remove adult tomato-potato psyllid,
 - i. Hydro-cooled with continuously circulated water for a period of not less than 20 minutes a minimum flow rate of 200 litres per minute per square metre, or
 - ii. Immersed in water and produce remaining submerged and continuously agitated for a period of not less than 3 minutes with adequate circulation of the water over and around the produce, or
 - iii. High pressure spray washed by water in a single layer to ensure complete coverage of the produce passing through the spray at pressure of 200kpa for not less than 20 seconds, or
 - iv. Moved in a single layer along on roller brushes for at least thirty (30) seconds receiving sprayed water to all surfaces at a minimum of 16L/min.

And

- b) Packed in an approved manner to prevent infestation with tomato-potato psyllid, and
- c) 2% / 600-piece inspected prior to dispatch and found to be free of tomato-potato psyllid.

Proof – Category 1: Accompanied by Plant Health Assurance Certificate (CA15) or Plant Health Certificate

Proof – Category 2: Accompanied by Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA61) or Plant Health Certificate.

OR

- d) Treated with an insecticide known to be effective against the adult life stage of the psyllid and registered for the control of tomato-potato psyllid at rates specified on the label (or in accordance with an approved APVMA minor use permit), and
- e) Packed in an approved manner to prevent infestation with tomato-potato psyllid, and
- f) 2% / 600-piece inspected prior to dispatch and found to be free of tomato-potato psyllid,

Proof: Accompanied by Plant Health Certificate or Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA).

OR

- g) Fumigated by a licensed fumigator with methyl bromide prior to dispatch at the following pulp temperatures and rates for 2 hours
 - i. 10°C - 10.9°C @ 56 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or
 - ii. 11°C - 15.9°C @ 48 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or
 - iii. 16°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or
 - iv. 21°C - 31.9°C @ 32 g/m³ for 2 hrs, and
- h) Packed in an approved manner to prevent infestation with tomato-potato psyllid.

Proof: Accompanied by Plant Health Certificate or Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA04).

- (4) Strawberry fruit.
 - a) 2% / 600-piece inspected prior to dispatch and found to be free of tomato-potato psyllid, and
 - b) Packed in an approved manner to prevent infestation with tomato-potato psyllid

Proof: Accompanied by Plant Health Assurance Certificate or Plant Health Certificate (ICA60).

3.3 Tubers

- (1) Category 1
 - a) Unwashed or unbrushed ware potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) tubers and potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum*) for propagation that meet 1.2 above
 - i. Must be subjected to a 2% or 600 unit inspection prior to dispatch and found free of shoots, stems, leaves, stalks or any other green plant material and TPP.
 - b) Unwashed or unbrushed sweet potato (*Ipomea batatas*) or other tubers in the Families Convolvulaceae or Lamiaceae
 - i. No restrictions for CLso
 - ii. Must be subjected to a 2% or 600 unit inspection prior to dispatch and found to be free of shoots, stems, leaves, stalks or any other green plant material and TPP
 - c) Brushed or washed ware potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) tubers and sweet potato (*Ipomea batatas*) or other tubers in the Families Convolvulaceae and Lamiaceae
 - i. Must be free of shoots, stems, leave stalks or any other green plant material and TPP

Proof: a Declaration (Appendix 13)

- (2) Category 2
 - a) No restrictions for CLso.
 - b) Restrictions for TPP
 - i. Must have been subject to a 2% or 600 unit inspection prior to dispatch and found to be free of shoots, stems, leaves, stalks or any other green plant material and TPP



Proof: No certification required.

3.4 Cut Flowers

(1) Category 1, Category 2 (also see 3.1)

- a) Fumigated in a manner that doesn't restrict gas permeation with ethyl formate gas (166.7g/kg – ie. Vapormate) at 25g/m³ plus 833.3gm/Kg CO₂ for minimum of 1 hour at a minimum of 15°C in accordance with label or APVMA permit, then packed in an approved manner to prevent infestation with tomato-potato psyllid

Proof: Accompanied by Plant Health Certificate or Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA65).

OR

- b) Submerged, in a manner that doesn't restrict solution permeating foliage, in a solution of Deltamethrin (active ingredient 25g/L) at rate of 100m/100L for in accordance with label or APVMA permit for a minimum of 3 minutes then left to dry naturally for 2 hours, then packed in an approved manner to prevent infestation with tomato potato psyllid

Proof: Accompanied by Plant Health Certificate or Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA64)

OR

- c) Fumigated in a manner that doesn't restrict gas permeation by a licensed fumigator with methyl bromide prior to dispatch at the following temperatures and rates for 2 hours
- i. 10°C - 10.9°C @ 56 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or
 - ii. 11°C - 15.9°C @ 48 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or
 - iii. 16°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or
 - iv. 21°C - 31.9°C @ 32 g/m³ for 2 hrs,
- then packed in an approved manner to prevent infestation with tomato-potato psyllid.

Proof: Accompanied by Plant Health Certificate or Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA04)

3.5 Alternative Treatment / Handling

(1) Category 1

- a) Host seedlings (other than potato) grown and prepared in a Pest Free Place of Production may enter to an Approved TPP Facility in South Australia, provided;
- i. They were grown and prepared in a PFPP facility approved by the Chief Inspector, and
 - ii. They travel under secure conditions directly to an Approved TPP Facility accredited by Biosecurity SA for planting and management under accreditation conditions.

Proof: Accompanied by Plant Health Certificate (CA14)

(2) Category 1, Category 2

- a) Treated under conditions effective against all life stages of the psyllid otherwise permitted by the Chief Inspector
- And 2% / 600-piece inspected prior to dispatch by a Biosecurity officer and found to be free of tomato-potato psyllid.



Proof: Accompanied by Plant Health Certificate, Plant Health Assurance Certificate. or Plant Health Import Certificate

4. All machinery and equipment used in the production or manipulation of all categories of plants or plant material must be
- 4.1 Washed free of plant material and soil with high pressure hot water, and
 - 4.2 Inspected prior to dispatch by a Biosecurity officer and found to be free of tomato-potato psyllid, plant material and soil.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate and Plant Health Import Certificate or Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA66)

5. The material has been consigned under other conditions permitted by the Chief Inspector that ensures it is incapable of introducing TPP or CLso into the State.

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

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests

CONDITION 18: POTATOES AND SOLANACEOUS HOSTS - POTATO CYST NEMATODE (PCN) (*GLOBODERA PALLIDA* AND *G. ROSTOCHIENSIS*)

The plant is a host of the serious pests *Globodera pallida* and *G. rostochiensis* Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN).

Tissue culture grown in an approved facility does not require certification but must be accompanied by documentary proof it came from an approved facility.

Potatoes and PCN host plants entering South Australia (other than Kangaroo Island – see condition 18.10.) must meet the following requirements;

1. The following are prohibited entry into South Australia:
 - 1.1 Potatoes grown on a property known to be infested with PCN,
 - 1.2 Nursery produce grown ‘in-ground’ on infested properties.
 - 1.3 The whole of Kangaroo Island was declared the ‘Kangaroo Island Protected Production Area’ in August 2000 and special provisions apply - see condition 18.10.
2. Potatoes for propagation/planting may enter provided they have been washed or brushed² (see definition) free of soil and unless from a state with a recognised Area Freedom Certificate, have been PCN tested², and
 - 2.1 In the case of generation zero (G0) seed covered under the specifications of a national certified seed scheme in which case will not require PCN testing when produced in an approved facility and consignments are accompanied with an approved black label certified seed tag, or
 - 2.2 Produced under the requirements of a national certified seed scheme that includes mandatory PCN testing conducted by or under on-site supervision of a certification officer or quarantine inspector and accompanied with an attached approved nationally recognised certified seed tag, or

Proof: The appropriate National Certified Seed Label/Tag (as approved by the Australian Potato Industry Council) attached to individual containers or a Plant Health Certificate.

- 2.3 Produced under the following requirements;
 - (1) Under an approved certified seed scheme that meets the Australian National Standard, and
 - (2) During the current growing season the crop was PCN soil tested by or under on-site supervision of a certification officer or quarantine inspector and found negative, and
 - (3) Accompanied with an attached approved nationally recognised certified seed tag endorsed with “Crop soil tested and found free of PCN” and the signature of an authorised Senior Seed Certification Officer or a Plant Health Certificate, or

Proof: The appropriate nationally recognised Certified Seed Label/Tag endorsed with “Crop soil tested and found free of PCN” and signature and stamp of a senior seed certification officer attached to individual containers or a Plant Health Certificate.

- 2.4 In the case of one-off seed (small) or potatoes for propagation/planting that do not meet 2.2, 2.3 or 2.5, the crop tested and found free of potato cyst nematode during the current growing season by or under on-site supervision of a certification officer or quarantine inspector and accompanied with a plant health certificate and test results.

Proof: Plant Health Certificate and copy of the PCN test results.

² ‘Australian National Standard - Certification of Seed Potatoes’, published and released in August 2007.



- 2.5** Potatoes for propagation/planting including one-off seed (small) from a crop grown in a state with a current and recognised freedom certificate for potato cyst nematode must be accompanied by documentation that verifies the origin of the crop e.g. Certified or Registered Seed Label/Tag attached to individual containers or documentation that verifies origin of the potatoes.

Proof: Documentary proof of origin e.g. Certified/Registered Seed Label/Tag attached to individual containers or documentation that verifies origin.

- 3.** Ware potatoes and potatoes for processing may enter unrestricted provided they are brushed² (see definition) and were grown on or sourced from a property not infested with potato cyst nematode or linked to a property that has had a detection of potato cyst nematode.

Proof: No certification; however, documentation that verifies origin may be requested on entry.

- 4.** Potatoes (ware and processing), root vegetables and bulbs grown on linked land may only enter if certified as meeting the requirements of an approved accreditation program

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or Plant Health Assurance Certificate. (ICA44)

- 5.** Agricultural equipment used in the production of potatoes may only enter provided;

5.1 It is cleaned free of soil and plant material (see condition 27); and

5.2 If used on linked land or land infested with PCN has also been sprayed with steam or high-pressure hot water in all accessible areas to further ensure cleanliness from soil and organic matter and decontamination from PCN, or

5.3 It meets any other treatment approved by the Chief Inspector, Biosecurity SA - Plant Health.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Import Certificate from the Chief Inspector, Biosecurity SA - Plant Health or CA12 Laboratory documentation.

- 6.** Nursery Stock may enter unrestricted provided it was not grown on or sourced from a property infested with potato cyst nematode or linked to a property that has had a detection of potato cyst nematode and is not restricted by any other condition in this standard.

Proof: No certification; however documentation that verifies origin may be requested on entry.

- 7.** Nursery stock grown on PCN infested land may only enter provided it was;

7.1 produced in strict accordance with an approved accreditation program (PS27) and

7.2 grown in soil-free media, with the plants, pots and potting mix not having been in any contact with soil, and

7.3 **not** grown in-ground. (Produce grown in-ground on infested land is prohibited entry to South Australia).

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or Plant Health Assurance Certificate (PS27)

- 8.** Nursery stock grown on linked land may enter provided it;

8.1 was produced in strict accordance with an approved accreditation program (PS27), or

8.2 is bare rooted, washed visually free of soil; or

8.3 was grown in soil-free media, with the plants, pots and potting mix not having been in contact with soil.

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



9. PCN diagnostic / agronomic sample (plant material / soil) for chemical / biological analysis may enter if sent directly to an approved diagnostic laboratory and meets the following provisions;
- 9.1 packaged in a quarantine secure manner; and
 - 9.2 the package is clearly and legibly marked on the outside with the name of the collector, the place of collection, the name and address of the recipient; and
 - 9.3 the receiving laboratory is notified of the impending arrival of the sample prior to it being dispatched and that the sample must be denatured by autoclaving at the completion of testing and before disposal into the municipal waste stream.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Import Certificate

OR

- 9.4 to a CA12 Accredited Laboratory in accordance with their prescribed dispatch and receipt procedures and accompanied by a CA12 Diagnostic Sample Declaration Form.

Proof: Accompanied by a CA12 Diagnostic Sample Declaration Form to the CA12 Accredited Laboratory.

10. Movements of potatoes, related equipment, harvesters, plastic/wooden bins and used packaging (plant material / soil) are restricted entry to Kangaroo Island Protected Production Area and must meet the following special provisions;
- 10.1 Potatoes for propagation/planting may enter only minitubers/plantlets from accredited laboratories, as generation zero (G0) seed as outlined in 2.1 (and thereafter can only be re-sown from G1, G2, G3 and G4 stock grown within the Kangaroo Island Protected Protection Area);
 - 10.2 Ware potatoes may only enter washed or brushed and in new packaging;
 - 10.3 Machinery and equipment used in production of any potatoes must be witnessed and certified as having been treated in accordance with 5.2 and disinfested with a 2% ($\pm 1\%$) sodium hypochlorite solution and not rinsed for 10 minutes after completion;
 - 10.4 Containers used to transport potatoes must be plastic and if used must be treated as outlined in 10.3
Note: Other containers used in the manipulation or storage of potatoes (e.g. wooden bins, bulker bags, jute bags etc) are prohibited from entry to Kangaroo Island.

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

Definitions

“approved accreditation program” means the Victorian DEPI Nursery Accreditation Scheme (PS27)

“approved facility” means a facility approved under a National Certified Seed Scheme

“Brushed²” means soil removed to the point a small transparent film of soil may be present without any visible clumps capable of harbouring cysts. See colour plate below as example.

“generation zero (G0)” means mini tubers produced in a soil-less media and from an approved facility

“infested land” means any defined paddock or area which has had a positive PCN detection or untested linked land

“linked land” means land that –

- has been farmed with equipment used on known PCN infested land; or
- borders PCN infested areas; or
- receives direct drainage from PCN infested areas; or
- is currently or has previously been planted with seed sourced from PCN infested land or land exposed to PCN as a result of a regulatory violation,

- to qualify for ICA44 accreditation and send potatoes to South Australia linked land must be tested and found negative for potato cyst nematode during the current growing season in accordance with the National Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) Testing Standard.
- To qualify to send nursery stock to South Australia linked land must become accredited and meet the conditions for PS27 with DEPI Victoria.

"National Certified Seed Scheme" means

- a scheme which requires an approved method of soil-testing during the current growing season and found free from potato cyst nematode
- seed potatoes certified under this scheme must have approved national certified seed tags attached to the consignment which eliminate the requirement for plant health certification

"nursery stock" means all commercially produced plant life excluding potatoes

"quarantine secure manner" means sealed inside a strong plastic bag that is then double packed with the words 'quarantine material do not open' and the third layer being a courier satchel or cardboard box

"root vegetables/bulbs" means all root vegetables including bulbs and corms

"tested" means for one-off seed or potatoes for propagation/planting and linked land the soil has been PCN soil tested in accordance with the requirements of a nationally approved certified seed scheme.

"tissue culture" means tissue cultural produced in a soil-less media and from an approved facility

"un-infested land" means any clearly defined paddock or area which is not infested or linked land.

2Example of Maximum Permissible Soil Adhesion for Brushed Potatoes



For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



CONDITION 18A: PSTVD – POTATO SPINDLE TUBER VIROID

PSTVd is a highly contagious disease, transmitted between plants by contact, use of cutting or pruning tools, contaminated machinery or any form of physical contact and can retain its infectious activity in seed for long periods. Detections of Potato Spindle Tuber Viroid (PSTVd) are known to have occurred in Queensland and Western Australia:

1. The entry of potatoes for propagation into South Australia will be prohibited unless (in association with Condition 18) the potatoes also meet the following requirements:
 - 1.1 The potatoes were grown on, or sourced from, a property located in a State or Territory for which an area freedom certificate issued by an officer responsible for agriculture for the State or Territory is currently in force certifying that all or part of the State or Territory or the part the property is located in is known to be free of PSTVd,

Proof: No certification; however documentation that verifies origin may be requested on entry

OR

- 1.2 Were grown and certified under an approved Certified Seed Potato Scheme that includes mandatory PSTVd testing, or
- 1.3 Have been treated, tested and certified in accordance with conditions prescribed by the Chief Inspector Plant Health, Biosecurity SA or under an approved accreditation program, administered by the department responsible for agriculture in the affected State or Territory and accompanied by a Plant Health Assurance Certificate,

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate, Plant Health Assurance Certificate or Approved Certified Seed Tag.

OR

- 1.4 Have been consigned under other conditions approved by the Chief Inspector and outlined in a Plant Health Import Certificate.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Import Certificate along with a Plant Health Certificate or Plant Health Assurance Certificate,

2. Agricultural machinery, equipment and packaging that has been used in the production of potatoes must comply with Condition 27 and when used on land infected or associated with PSTVd may only enter provided;

- 2.1 It is cleaned free of soil and plant material using steam or high-pressure hot water in all accessible areas and decontamination from PSTVd, and
- 2.2 then all accessible areas disinfested by total saturation with potassium peroxymonosulphate in accordance with the label or a freshly prepared solution of 0.5% sodium hypochlorite and not rinsed for 10 minutes after completion,

OR

- 2.3 It meets any other treatment approved by the Chief Inspector, Biosecurity SA - Plant Health.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate a Plant Health Import Certificate or CA12 Laboratory documentation

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



CONDITION 19: VACANT

VACANT

CONDITION 20: SOIL AND SOIL PRODUCTS

Soil and Soil Products include soil, soil samples, turf with adherent soil, plants in soil, media containing soil, rooted plants and root vegetables.

Soil and Soil Products containing soil from high-risk areas may contain pests and diseases of concern and pose a serious biosecurity risk to our horticultural industry.

Rooted plant or root vegetable generally means and includes any bulb, corm, fruit tree, tree, shrub or vine or other plant material capable of transmitting adherent soil.

Soil, and Soil Products are prohibited into South Australia unless they meet the following requirements;

1. Soil, Media Containing Soil, Soil Samples or Turf

1.1 Soil, media containing soil, soil samples not being sent to a CA12 Accredited Laboratory and turf with adherent soil sourced from one of the following **high-risk areas** requires a Plant Health Import Certificate from the Chief Inspector, South Australia that will specify the required treatment and/or additional certification it must be subjected to before it can enter the State.

- (1) Vineyards (vineyard soil being soil within 100 metres of an existing live commercial vine or soil where a vine had been previously planted in the past 2 years), Phylloxera Infested Zones (PIZ's), Phylloxera Interim Buffer Zones (PIBZ's) and/or Phylloxera Risk Zones (PRZ's) as described in Condition 7;
- (2) The areas described in Condition 2 - Red Imported Fire Ant;
- (3) Land infested with or linked to a Potato Cyst Nematode infestation (see Condition 18);
- (4) Areas or properties infected with *Fusarium oxysporum* Race 3 of tomato plants (see Condition 21);
- (5) Areas or properties infested with Green Snail (see Condition 23);
- (6) A PSTVd infested or linked property used for growing potatoes (see Condition 18A);
- (7) Any property not covered by a freedom certificate for Tomato Potato Psyllid and CLso (see Condition 17)

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate and Plant Health Import Certificate

1.2 Soil samples or media samples containing soil including those for scientific and commercial purposes can be dispatched to a CA12 Accredited Laboratory using the laboratory documentation and CA12 Declaration.

Proof: Accompanied by CA12 Accredited Laboratory documentation and Declaration.

1.3 Soil, media containing soil, soil samples and turf with adherent soil sourced from outside of the high-risk areas in 1.1 above must have a Biosecurity SA Soil Declaration of Source completed prior to it entering the State, which must accompany the consignment and specify the details of the consignment and origin of the material.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Biosecurity SA Soil Declaration of Source (Appendix 10).
The Biosecurity SA Declaration is shown in Appendix 10 or is available at www.pir.sa.gov.au/forms.**

2. Rooted Plants¹ in Soil Media or Root Vegetables

2.1 Rooted plants¹ or root vegetables with adherent soil or in a media containing soil, grown in one of the high risk areas listed in 1.1 above must not enter South Australia without meeting the applicable conditions approved by the Chief Inspector in a Plant



Health Import Certificate:

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate and Plant Health Import Certificate

- 2.2 Root vegetables (other than potatoes) washed free of soil and 'topped and tailed' are exempt from this Condition.

3. Plants in Soil or Potting Mix / Growing Medium containing Soil

- 3.1 Plants¹ (other than potatoes and grapevines which are restricted elsewhere) in soil or any medium containing soil from one of the high risk areas listed in 1.1 above (which includes grown within 100 metres of a grapevine) may only enter the State provided they meet the following;

- (1) Accompanied by a Plant Health Import Certificate from the Chief Inspector, South Australia that will specify the required treatment and/or additional certification it must meet, or

Proof: Accompanied by an Import Certificate from Chief Inspector.

- (2) Were grown at least 100 metres from any grapevine on a property with no known history of growing *Vitus* spp, under an approved Nursery Accreditation Scheme recognised by Biosecurity SA.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Assurance Certificate or Plant Health Certificate. (PS27)

- 3.2 Plants¹ grown in soil or any medium containing soil more than 100 metres from any grapevine on a property outside the high risk areas listed in 1.1 above with no known history of growing *Vitus* spp and not subject to any other condition in this standard may enter under a Biosecurity SA Soil Declaration of Source completed prior to it entering the State, that must accompany the consignment and specify the details and origin of the consignment.

Proof: Accompanied by a Biosecurity SA Soil Declaration of Source (Appendix 10). The Biosecurity SA Declaration is shown in Appendix 10 or is available at www.pir.sa.gov.au/forms.

Seedling plugs/cells complying with the grape phylloxera, tomato-potato psyllid and pyriform scale condition requirements are exempt from the requirements of 3.

4. Plants¹ – Bare Rooted or in Commercial Grade Potting Mix / Growing Medium

- 4.1 Bare Rooted Plants¹ from a potato cyst nematode infested or linked property must have been grown in an accredited nursery (see Condition 18 - PCN infested or linked properties).

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Assurance Certificate or Plant Health Certificate. (PS27)

- 4.2 Any household plant¹ or nursery stock¹ (not a grapevine) that is bare-rooted and washed free of soil or in soil-free commercial grade potting medium that it is not restricted by conditions of 1.1 above or any other conditions of this Standard may enter South Australia without certification.

Note: Plants and nursery stock may subject to examination for pests and diseases on arrival in South Australia to determine general hygiene and the presence of a pest or disease may require disinfestation of the plant(s) at the owner's cost or ordered for re-export or destruction.

¹Fruit fly host plants must be free of fruit unless fruit fly certified.

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/exotic_plant_pest_emergency_response



CONDITION 21: TOMATO PLANTS – *FUSARIUM OXYSPORUM* RACE 3

The soil borne fungus *Fusarium oxysporum* Race 3 causes a wilt affecting tomatoes. It is found in the Shire Council of Bowen and the localities Bluewater (Townsville City Council), Brandon (Burdekin Shire Council), Gumlu and Guthalungra (Whitsunday Region) and Farnsfield (Isis Shire Council) in Queensland.

1. Entry into South Australia, of tomato plants grown in the above places is prohibited.
2. Machinery and equipment used in association with the cultivation and harvest of tomato plants grown in the above places must not enter South Australia unless disinfested as follows;
 - 2.1 Soil and plant material must be removed by:
 - (1) Blowing out debris using a high pressure air hose, and
 - (2) Thorough power-washing all reachable surfaces, and
 - (3) Where there are locations within the machinery that soil or debris cannot be removed by the above methods, disassembly is required to remove the debris,

And then,

- 2.2 Machinery must be sanitised with one of the following:

- (1) High-pressure steam to all surfaces (>82°C),

OR

- (2) Hot water power-washing at 30 psi (414 kPa), >82°C

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 a Plant Health Assurance Certificate or CA12 Laboratory documentation.

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;

https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



CONDITION 22: DATE PALMS- PARLATORIA DATE SCALE

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 be certified as either:

1. having 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 a Plant Health Assurance Certificate

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



CONDITION 23: HOSTS OF GREEN SNAIL

Green snail (*Cornu apertus*, *Cantareus apertus*, *Helix aperta*) is currently restricted from all of Western Australia and Cobram in Victoria. The concern is for movement of Green snail via its more likely carriers or hosts.

In this context “host produce” includes soil, plants and plant material (excluding defoliated cuttings of all plants and bare rooted plants and bare-rooted trees provided they have no leaves and/or fruit), leafy vegetables, peas, beans, asparagus, strawberries and strawberry plants, cut flowers, turf, hay, straw and other fodder.

“Topped” root vegetables free of soil are exempt from this condition.

Machinery may also be a vector especially within adherent soil or plant material. Machinery must therefore arrive clean and certified free of soil and plant material as meeting Condition 27 and applicable requirements below, either 2.1(1) for Victoria or 5.1 for Western Australia.

1. Restrictions for Western Australia

Host produce from Western Australia may only enter South Australia if it complies with the provisions of the Green Snail Protocol for Plant and Nursery Exports to South Australia (see 3. below).

2. Restrictions for Victoria (Property Management).

Restrictions apply to Victoria following detection of Green snail in the Cobram area. These restrictions detailed below only apply to host product from properties infested with Green snail or properties linked to a property infested with Green snail.

Host product originating from other properties in Victoria can enter South Australia without Green snail certification. The product may still however be required to comply with other unrelated conditions within this standard.

- 2.1** Host produce is prohibited from entry into South Australia from properties classified as infested with Green snail or linked to a Green snail infested property unless they meet the following requirements;
- (1) Used agricultural equipment and packages used in or from risk areas must be cleaned free of organic matter and soil using high pressure water, hot water or steam and visually inspected by a Biosecurity inspector and certified found free of green snail and consigned within 3 days of inspection.
 - (2) Host produce, hay, pasture, fodder or grain;
 - a) The consignment must have been baled or containerised and securely transported to an accredited facility for processing; or
 - b) Within the previous 12 months prior to consignment the property baited annually during the months of April to November inclusive, using a chemical registered for control of green snail in accordance with label specifications, to be laid on the property in 1M wide vegetation free strip around the perimeter of the property and as transects through the property on a grid pattern as indicated below;
 - i. 50 metres for properties up to 5 hectares,
 - ii. 100 metres for properties between 5 and 10 hectares,
 - iii. 200 metres for properties greater than 10 hectares, or
 - iv. In the case of small properties, at least two transects running through the centre of the property at right angles, or
 - v. As otherwise approved in writing by the Chief Inspector, and



- c) Transects are visually inspected by an authorised inspector within 4 months prior to consignment, along the bait trails 3 to 10 days after baits were laid and found free of green snail; and
 - d) The consignment has been visually inspected and found free of green snail and consigned within 7 days of inspection.
- (3) Nursery stock (potted and bare-rooted nursery stock with leaves and bulbs), cut flowers, all plant cuttings, leafy vegetables and other host produce must be:
- a) Within the previous twelve (12) months prior to consignment, the property has been visually inspected during the months of April to November inclusive and found free of green snail and the property has been baited in accordance with an approved accreditation procedure, namely;
 - i. baited annually during the months of April to November inclusive; and
 - ii. baited with a registered chemical in accordance with label specifications; and
 - iii. bait laid on the property in 3m wide vegetation free strip around the perimeter of the property and as transects through the property as per 2.1 2)(c); and
 - b) the property is inspected by an authorised inspector within 3 months prior to export, along bait trails 3 to 10 days after baits were laid and found free of green snail; and
 - c) visually inspected and found free of green snail and consigned within 3 days of inspection.
- (4) Household plants must be:
- a) bare-rooted; and
 - b) inspected and found free from green snails; and
 - c) consigned within 7 days of inspection, or

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate, a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (PS27) or CA12 Laboratory documentation.

- (5) Consigned under other conditions permitted by the Chief Inspector and specified in Plant Health Import Certificate.

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

Definitions for 2. Restriction for Victoria

“**accredited facility**” means a business operating under an approved operation program which processes the chaff by steam-cut treatment or hammer milling.

“**agricultural equipment**” means any machinery and equipment used on infected or linked land.

“**containerised**” means a secure method that avoids spillage.

“**green snail**” means all stages of the species *Helix aperta*, *Cornu aspertus* and *Cantareus aspertus*.

“**hammer milling**” means a process which involves a continues mechanism crushing and tumbling material.

“**host material**” means, any leafy vegetables peas, beans, asparagus, all plant cuttings, potted plants, bulbs, turf, bare rooted plants, field grown trees, cut flowers, foliage, hay and straw, diagnostic samples, used agricultural equipment and used packages, but excluded plants in tissue culture and bare-rooted trees without foliage.

“**infested land**” means any defined paddock or area which has had a positive detection or unsurveyed linked land.

“**linked land**” means land that -

- i. is all of the allotment that has any part of it located within 200m of green snail infested land boundary; or
- ii. receives host material and/or shares agricultural machinery and equipment with green snail infested land.

“**securely transported**” means the vehicle used to transport the host material is covered or secured in a manner to ensure no spillage occurs during transport.

“**steam-cut treatment**” means a method of cutting hay into chaff through pressurised steam.

GREEN SNAIL PROTOCOL FOR PLANT AND NURSERY EXPORTS TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA

3. HOSTS (other than Flowers – see 4.)

3.1 Grown within 2 km of a green snail infestation - 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 (i.e. April to November inclusive). The property of origin must be accredited by the Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia (DAFWA), otherwise referred herein as ‘the Department’ and certified as follows:

- (1) The property on which the host material has been grown and packed has taken the following steps to prevent the entry of green snail:
 - a) Baited every month between April and November inclusive with chemical registered for control of green snail in accordance with label specifications, to be laid on the property in a continuous unbroken bait trail in the middle of a three (3) metre wide vegetation free strip around the perimeter of the property and on transects through the property on a grid pattern as indicated below:
 - i. 50 metres for properties up to 5 hectares,
 - ii. 100 metres for properties between 5 and 10 hectares,
 - iii. 200 metres for properties greater than 10 hectares, or
 - iv. In the case of small properties, at least two transects running through the centre of the property at right angles, or
 - v. As otherwise approved in writing by the Chief Inspector,

AND

- b) Has been inspected by an authorised inspector monthly along bait trails 3 to 10 days after baits were laid and found free of green snail.

AND

- c) plants and other materials to be purchased from known green snail free areas (accessed as per 3.1(1) of this protocol); and

AND

- d) employee/customer/nursery vehicle parking areas or be vegetation free and bait surveyed as per 3.1(1) above.

AND

- e) Driveways to be protected by solid trenches (eg. concrete) 100 mm deep and 100 mm across.

AND

- (2) The green snail free status of the property to be verified by an ongoing hygiene and bait survey which includes;



- a) An additional continuous trench or additional 2m wide vegetation free strip (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),

AND

- b) an optional continuous unbroken line of bait applied fortnightly between April and November inclusive;

AND

- c) Green snail control measures that include;
- i. An additional continuous unbroken line of bait (on the inside edge of the 2 metre strip) applied fortnightly between April and November inclusive,

OR

- ii. A continuous physical barrier using either
(A) Copper or galvanised sheet bent at a 20° angle, or
(B) An electric fence designed specifically for snails;

AND

- d) Has been inspected by an authorised inspector monthly along bait trails 3 to 10 days after baits were laid and found free of green snail.

AND

- e) plants and other materials to be purchased from known green snail free areas (accessed as per 3.1(1) of this protocol);

AND

- f) Stock for export to be situated more than 30m from the baited trench specified in 3.1(1)(b) above.

AND

- g) For plants grown in potting media;
- i. All media storage areas are baited and found free of green snail, and
- ii. Media has been treated by either;
- (A) Fumigation with Methyl Bromide at .6kg/m² for 72 hours, or
- (B) Fumigation with a chemical containing 940g/kg dazomet in accordance with label, or
- (C) Heating with a steam/air mix at 60°C for at least 30 mins;

AND

- h) Within two days of export, plants must be sprayed with a molluscicide, approved by Biosecurity SA.

- (3) 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 (i.e. April to November inclusive).
- (4) Highly secured facilities may be granted exemption from clauses 2(h) and (3) above by the Chief Inspector provided all the following criteria can be met:



- a) The building(s) housing the plant product has impervious walls and flooring and is highly secured and sealed to a level deemed practically snail-proof by an officer of the Department,
- b) In addition to 3.1(2) above a second bait trail shall surround secure building(s)
- c) All entrances shall have water traps/baths designed to minimise possible incursion
- d) Any Green snail detections shall be reported to the Department for prompt evaluation regarding ongoing exemption
- e) The business operating the facility has accreditation with the Department for a monthly surveying and baiting program
- f) The facility is assessed by an officer from the Department and a supporting report provided to Biosecurity SA - Plant Health in writing attesting it is a highly secure facility meeting all the criteria of 3.1(4).

3.2 Grown or packed 2km or more from a known green snail infestation: Property of origin must be accredited by the Department and certified as follows:

- (1) The property 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) Baited every 3 months between April and November inclusive with a chemical registered for control of green snail in accordance with label specifications, to be laid on the property in a continuous unbroken bait trail in the middle of a three (3) metre wide vegetation free strip around the perimeter of the property and on transects through the property on a grid pattern as indicated below.
 - a) 100 metres for properties up to 5 hectares,
 - b) 200 metres for properties between 5 and 10 hectares,
 - c) 300 metres for properties greater than 10 hectares, or
 - d) In the case of small properties, at least two transects running through the centre of the property at right angles, or
 - e) As otherwise approved in writing by the Chief Inspector,
- (3) An optional additional continuous unbroken bait trail may be laid a minimum of 1 metre from the inside perimeter bait trail for added protection, and
- (4) The Department within 3 months prior to export 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.

- (5) All propagation/potting media with soil component to:
 - a) originate and be stored on properties which have been baited and found free from green snail (as for 3.2(1) above); or
 - b) be treated with:
 - i. 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
 - ii. a steam/air mix at 60°C core temperature for 30 minutes; or



- iii. fumigation with chemical containing 940g/kg dazomet as per label directions.

Note: 3.2 (2) does not apply to bare rooted plants.

- 3.3** Small lots of household plants from 2km or more of a known infestation: must be certified by the Department as inspected and found free from soil and green snails.

The Chief Inspector may provide a written exemption from the above provision for facilities certified as having been inspected and designated snail-proof by the Department.

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

4. FLOWERS (includes cut flowers, all plant cuttings and bare rooted stock)

- 4.1** Grown in Western Australia.

- (1) The property of origin must be accredited and certified by the Department as bait surveyed and found free from green snails as for 3.2(1) and 3.2(1) above.

OR

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

OR

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

OR

- (4) Certified by an inspector of the Department or by an Accredited Business operating under an Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) Arrangement as being cover sprayed to the point of run-off with a mixture containing one of the following;
 - a) 200 mls of a concentrate containing 225 g/Litre Methomyl per 100 litres, or
 - b) 100 mls of a concentrate containing 375 g/Litre Thiodicarb per 100 litres, or
 - c) 100 g of a concentrate containing 750 g/kg Methiocarb per 100 litres of water.

- 4.2** Bush picked flowers and plants must be inspected and found free from green snail by an inspector of the Department.

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

5. Strawberry fruit

As an alternative to clause 3 above, strawberry fruit may enter South Australia under one of the below conditions:

- 5.1** Strawberry fruit grown in Western Australia and either:

- (1) harvested and packed between the months of **December to March** (inclusive); or
- (2) grown in hydroponic production systems.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate, a Plant Health Assurance Certificate or a General Biosecurity Declaration (Appendix 13).

5.2 Strawberry fruit harvested or packed between **April to November** (inclusive) may be consigned into South Australia under the following:

(1) **Pest Free Place of Production or Pest Free Production Site**

Field grown strawberries harvested or packed between April and November are recognised as a Pest Free Site provided all the conditions listed under 5.2(1)a) below are met:

- a) Bait survey and inspection
 - i. Minimum of three (3) years of data based on a baiting and inspection program equivalent or exceeding condition 5.2(2) below; and
 - ii. Bait the property in July with a registered chemical in accordance with label or APVMA permit instructions; and
 - iii. Bait to be laid on the property in a continuous unbroken bait trail in the middle of a two (2) metre wide vegetation free strip located within 5 metres of the perimeter of the property; and
 - iv. An optional additional 1m wide vegetation free strip within 1m of the outside edge of the perimeter bait trail, laid with an unbroken line of bait on the outside edge of the strip; and
 - v. Bait to be laid on the property in transects, by a continuous unbroken bait trail in the middle of a two (2) metre wide vegetation free strip, or in a 300mm wide and deep fresh furrow on a grid pattern as indicated below:
 - (A) 100 metres for properties between 5 and 10 hectares, or
 - (B) 200 metres for properties greater than 10 hectares, or
 - (C) In the case of properties less than 5 hectares, at least two transects running through the centre of the property at right angles, or
 - (D) As otherwise approved in writing by the Chief Inspector; and
 - vi. The property must be inspected by an authorised inspector along bait trails at between 3 and 10 days after placement of bait and found free of *C. apertus*; and
 - vii. The consignment must be packed in a secure manner to prevent infestation with *C. apertus*.

Proof: Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate or CA12 Laboratory documentation.

(2) **Bait survey and inspection of property**

Properties unable to meet the requirements of 5.2(1) above may consign strawberry fruit into South Australia under the following conditions:

- a) Bait the property in April and July with a registered chemical in accordance with label or APVMA permit instructions; and
- b) Bait to be laid on the property in a continuous unbroken bait trail in the middle of a two (2) metre wide vegetation free strip located within 5 metres of the perimeter of the property; and
- c) An optional additional 1m wide vegetation free strip within 1m of the outside edge of the perimeter bait trail, laid with an unbroken line of bait on the outside edge of the strip; and



- d) Bait to be laid on the property in transects by a continuous unbroken bait trail in the middle of a two (2) metre wide vegetation free strip, or at the base of 300mm wide and deep fresh furrow on a grid pattern as indicated below:
 - i. 100 metres for properties between 5 and 10 hectares, or
 - ii. 200 metres for properties greater than 10 hectares, or
 - iii. In the case of properties less than 5 hectares, at least two transects running through the centre of the property at right angles, or
 - iv. As otherwise approved in writing by the Chief Inspector; and
- e) The property must be inspected by an authorised inspector along mandatory bait trails at between 3 and 10 days after each placement of bait and found free of *C. apertus*; and
- f) The consignment must be inspected at 600-unit rate prior to dispatch and found free of *C. apertus*; and
- g) The consignment must be packed in a secure manner to prevent infestation with *C. apertus*.

Proof: Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate or CA12 Laboratory documentation.

6. MACHINERY / EQUIPMENT

6.1 Used in Western Australia.

Machinery and equipment that has manipulated topsoil or plant material must be cleaned free of organic matter and soil using high pressure water, hot water or steam and visually inspected by a Biosecurity inspector and certified found free of green snail and consigned within 3 days of inspection.

Proof: Plant Health Import Certificate and Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA66) or CA12 Laboratory documentation.

7. PROCESSED CHAFF or HAY

7.1 Steam Treatment of Chaff or Hay.

Chaff must be steam treated/steam-cut using steam in excess of 165 degrees for a minimum of 55 seconds then sealed/packaged and stored to prevent infestation by snails.

Proof: Plant Health Import Certificate and Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

8. OTHERWISE CONSIGNED

8.1 Product otherwise consigned under conditions permitted by the Chief Inspector as specified in Plant Health Import Certificate.

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

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



CONDITION 24: VACANT

VACANT



CONDITION 25: PYRIFORM SCALE – (*PROTOPULVINARIA PYRIFORMIS*)

The entry into South Australia of plants and plant material (excluding cut flowers and bare-rooted trees without leaves) that are considered hosts for Pyriform Scale (*Protopulvinaria pyriformis* - see note below) is prohibited unless having met one of the following requirements:

1. Host plants or plant material must not enter South Australia unless they meet the following requirements:

- 1.1 The Pyriform Scale host material was grown or sourced on a property located in a State or Territory for which an area freedom certificate, issued by an officer responsible for agriculture for the State or Territory where the Pyriform Scale host material was grown or sourced, is currently in force certifying that all of the State or Territory is known to be free from Pyriform Scale, or

Proof: No certification; however documentation that verifies origin may be requested on entry.

- 1.2 The Pyriform Scale host material was grown or sourced on a property located in a part of a State or Territory, for which an area freedom certificate, issued by an officer responsible for agriculture for the State or Territory where the Pyriform Scale host material was grown or sourced, is currently in force certifying that part of the State or Territory, is known to be free from Pyriform Scale (not the entire State or Territory), or

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate, Plant Health Assurance Certificate or the Biosecurity SA Pyriform Scale Declaration of Source (Appendix 6).
The Biosecurity SA Pyriform Scale Declaration is shown in Appendix 6 or available at www.pirsa.gov.au/forms**

- 1.3 Was grown, sourced, treated, inspected, labelled and certified in accordance with any conditions prescribed by an approved accreditation program, administered by the department responsible for agriculture in the affected State or Territory and accompanied by a Plant Health Assurance Certificate, or

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

- 1.4 Has been treated in the following manner and accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate detailing the treatment and application:

- (1) All plants in the consignment have been treated with an insecticide registered for the control of scale, at rates specified on the label (or used under an approved minor use permit); and
- (2) All plants to be inspected at the rate of 600 or 2% of the plants in the consignment (whichever is greater), and no Pyriform Scale detected.

Proof: Accompanied by Plant Health Certificate.

- 1.5 Has been consigned under other conditions permitted by the Chief Inspector and outlined in a Plant Health Import Certificate.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Import Certificate and a Plant Health Certificate.



The following plant families are deemed to be hosts of Pyriform Scale:

| | |
|----------------|------------------|
| Acanthaceae | Lythraceae |
| Agavaceae | Malpighiaceae |
| Anacardiaceae | Malvaceae |
| Apocynaceae | Moraceae |
| Aquifoliaceae | Musaceae |
| Araceae | Myricaceae |
| Araliaceae | Myrtaceae |
| Asclepiadaceae | Oleaceae |
| Cannaceae | Orchidaceae |
| Caprifoliaceae | Passifloraceae |
| Caricaceae | Phyllanthaceae |
| Convolvulaceae | Pittosporaceae |
| Ebenaceae | Punicaceae |
| Elaeocarpaceae | Rubiaceae |
| Euphorbiaceae | Rutaceae |
| Fabaceae | Saxifragaceae |
| Lauraceae | Scrophulariaceae |
| | Verbenaceae |

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;

https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



CONDITION 26: MYRTLE RUST (*PUCCINIA PSIDII*, PREVIOUSLY NAMED *UREDORANGELII*) – ICA42

The entry into South Australia of plants and plant material of the family Myrtaceae including nursery stock, cut flowers, fruit, germplasm, seed, tissue culture, bark-chips/mulch and firewood from any Australian State and Territory that has had a detection of Myrtle Rust (*Puccinia psidii*, previously *Uredo rangelii*) is prohibited unless certified as having met the following requirements:

1. Property Freedom

- 1.1 The nursery of origin has been inspected by an accredited person within 14 days of dispatch and found free from symptoms of Myrtle Rust; and
- 1.2 All plants:
 - (1) in the consignment have been treated with an approved fungicide * within 7 days of despatch; or
 - (2) in the nursery of the Myrtaceae family have been treated with an approved fungicide* twice within 28 days of despatch at 14 day intervals; and
- 1.3 The consignment has been inspected at the rate of 600 plants or 2 percent of plants in the consignment and found free from symptoms of Myrtle Rust.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA 42).

2. Fruit and Other Host Products

- 2.1 For fruit, other host products not covered elsewhere in this condition and non-commercial plants the consignment must be;
 - (1) treated with an approved fungicide * within 7 days of despatch; and
 - (2) inspected at the rate of 600 or 2 percent of pieces within the consignment and found free from symptoms of Myrtle Rust.

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

**Approved fungicides are:*

- (a) *fungicides which contain label instructions relating to treatment of "rust" diseases on ornamentals; and*
- (b) *other chemicals for which the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) has issues a permit to treat Myrtle rust on plants.*

Use of any chemicals must be in accordance with the approved label instructions. Chemicals used under APVMA permit conditions must be used in conjunction with relevant approved permit conditions.

3. Firewood

Firewood may be introduced into the state under this Condition, provided that the following requirements are met:

- 3.1 if it is seasoned to appropriate dryness for firewood use; and
- 3.2 if it is free from bark.

4. Diagnostic material

For the conditions of entry into South Australia for plant diagnostic samples of the Family Myrtaceae refer to Condition 6 – Plant Diagnostic Samples.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate and a Plant Health Import Certificate or CA12 stipulated documentation/Declaration.



5. Tissue Culture of the Family Myrtaceae must enter South Australia under the following requirements:

5.1 A person proposing to import Family Myrtaceae tissue cultures into South Australia must give prior notice to the Chief Inspector who may require that person to furnish in writing:

- (1) details of the place or places of origin of each culture; and
- (2) the species concerned; and
- (3) evidence to verify that the tissue cultures has been produced in accordance with Section 8 – Appendix 2.

5.2 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 a Plant Health Certificate

6. Equipment and Machinery

For the conditions of entry into South Australia for equipment and machinery used in the manipulation and production of host plant material of the Family Myrtaceae must be cleaned free of organic matter and soil using high pressure water, hot water or steam.

Proof: Accompanied by either a Declaration (Statutory or Biosecurity SA – Appendix 9), Plant Health Certificate, Plant Health Assurance Certificate or CA12 Laboratory documentation.

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



CONDITION 27: MACHINERY, BINS AND ASSOCIATED FARM / HORTICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

Machinery, empty bins previously used for transportation of fruit fly host produce and any other equipment associated with fruit, vegetable, plant, plant product or soil must not enter South Australia unless it meets the following requirements;

1. All machinery and any other equipment associated with fruit, vegetables, plants, plant products and soil, excluding empty bins previously used for transportation of fruit fly host produce must be clean of fruit, vegetables, plants, plant products and soil and declared or certified as not having been recently used in association with a high-risk pest listed in 3 below.

Proof: Accompanied by either a Declaration (Statutory or Biosecurity SA – Appendix 9), Plant Health Certificate, or Plant Health Assurance Certificate or under CA12 Laboratory documentation.

2. Empty bins that have previously been used for transportation of fruit fly host produce must be thoroughly cleaned to be free of soil and any residual fruit fly host produce, then certified as cleaned.

Proof: Accompanied by either a Plant Health Certificate, a Plant Health Assurance Certificate or CA12 Laboratory documentation.

3. If used in association with any of the following high-risk pests the relevant conditions requirements must be met:

- 3.1 Grape Phylloxera - as required in Conditions 7;
- 3.2 Red Imported Fire Ant - as required in Condition 2;
- 3.3 Potato Cyst Nematode - as required in Condition 18;
- 3.4 Fusarium oxysporum Race 3 - as required in Condition 21;
- 3.5 Green Snail - as required in Condition 23;
- 3.6 PSTVd – as required in Condition 18;
- 3.7 Tomato Potato Psyllid and CLso - as required in Condition 17.
- 3.8 Blueberry Rust – Condition 1
- 3.9 Myrtle Rust – Condition 26

Notes:

Mining equipment that has not manipulated top soil and has not recently been used in one of the high risk areas listed in 3. above will be exempt from this condition.

New unused machinery/and equipment that is clean will be exempt from this condition

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;

https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



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 requirements will apply:

1. Fruits

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

2. 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:

2.1 They have been grown in a nursery that has been certified by a Departmental inspector:

- (1) Located more than 10kms from the outbreak site; and
- (2) Inspected for visual symptoms of Fire Blight in the previous spring and autumn, and no evidence of *Erwinia amylovora* found; and

2.2 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> |
| Cotoneaster | <i>Cotoneaster 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.

Note:

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 20 of the Standard.

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.

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



CONDITION 29: VACANT

VACANT

CONDITION 30: POLYPHAGOUS SHOT HOLE BORER – (*EUWALLACEA FORNICATUS*)

The polyphagous shot hole borer (“PSHB”) is known to exist in the state of Western Australia. Plant material and wood timbers (round or sawn logs with or without bark, including firewood and wood chips) excluding structural timber products are prohibited from entry into South Australia without first meeting the relevant conditions detailed below.

For the purposes of this condition, plant material means all of the plant excluding fruits, leaves, or flowers.

1. Area or Property Freedom

Grown, processed and/or dispatched in an area declared to be free of *Euwallacea fornicatus* in a State or Territory where the pest is known to exist and where a current PIRSA recognised Area Freedom Certificate for *Euwallacea fornicatus* is issued by an officer responsible for agriculture in the State or Territory where the *Euwallacea fornicatus* host material was grown and dispatched.

Proof: Current Area Freedom Certificate available on DCSG SharePoint

2. Treatment of Wood timber and products, and Nursery Stock

Plant material, nursery stock, wood timber and products (round or sawn logs with or without bark, including firewood, wood chips and mulch that includes wood timber and/or bark) excluding structural timber products, must meet one of the following clauses prior to entry into South Australia.

- 2.1** Consignments of nursery stock containing plants that at the largest part of the plant prior to any processing measure a diameter of less than 20 mm must be inspected at a rate of 2% or 600-unit prior to dispatch and found to be free of any plant material with a diameter of 20 mm or greater.

Proof: Each consignment accompanied with a Declaration (Appendix 16)

2.2 Heat treatment

- (1) The temperature of the core of the timber and/or product is measured at a minimum of 56°C for at least 30 minutes; **and**
- (2) The temperature of the core of the timber and/or product is regularly measured at maximum of five (5) minute intervals verifying the temperature has not fallen below 56°C throughout the treatment; **and**
- (3) The treated consignment must permanently bear a treatment symbol approved by the Chief Inspector, or delegate, placed in a visible location and containing the treatment date; **and**
- (4) The treated consignment must be received in South Australia within 21 days of the treatment date.

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

2.3 Methyl Bromide fumigation

- (1) Fumigated for a minimum of 24 hrs at one of the following rates:
 - a) 10°C – 15.9°C @ 64g/m³; **or**
 - b) 16°C – 20.9°C @ 56g/m³; **or**



c) 21°C or above @ 48g/m³; **and**

(2) Monitoring at regular intervals throughout the fumigation treatment to ensure minimum concentration is maintained at the following rates:

| Starting temperature and dosage | | Minimum concentration (g/m ³) at: | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---|------|-------|-------|
| Temperature | Dosage (g/m ³) | 2hrs | 4hrs | 12hrs | 24hrs |
| 10°C – 15.9°C | 64 | 48 | 42 | 36 | 32 |
| 16°C – 20.9°C | 56 | 42 | 36 | 32 | 28 |
| 21°C or above | 48 | 36 | 31 | 28 | 24 |

And

- (3) The treated consignment must permanently bear a treatment symbol approved by the Chief Inspector, or delegate, placed in a visible location and containing the treatment date; **and**
- (4) The treated consignment must be received in South Australia within 21 days of the treatment date.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA04).

3. Machinery and Equipment

Used machinery and equipment must meet the requirements of Condition 27 of this Standard.

Proof: Accompanied by the Machinery and Equipment declaration (Appendix 9)

4. Chief Inspector Approval

Consigned in a manner approved by the Chief Inspector.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Import Certificate (“PHIC”) and any other relevant proof specified within the PHIC.

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/emergency_and_significant_plant_pests



SECTION 6 - FRUIT AND PLANTS FOR OVERSEAS EXPORT OR IMPORTED FROM OVERSEAS

This section relates to the movement through South Australia of products covered in this Plant Quarantine Standard that have been imported from overseas or 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 "Note" below.)

ENTERING FOR OVERSEAS EXPORT

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:
 - 5.1 EX 28 (Permit under the Export Control Act 1982), signed by an authorised Biosecurity inspector, **or**
 - 5.2 EX 186 (Transfer Certificate and Assessment Notice under the Export Control Act 1982), signed by an authorised Department inspector, **or**
 - 5.3 EX 222 (Notice of Intention to Export Prescribed Goods), issued and signed by an authorised person from a packing shed that operates under a CA arrangement approved by the Department, **or**
 - 5.4 Interstate Plant Health Certificate (see Section 8 – Appendix 3) 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**
 - 5.5 E 16 (Phytosanitary Certificate), signed by an authorised Departmental inspector, **or**
 - 5.6 Co-Regulation Transfer Certificate (equivalent to EX 186) 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, **or**
 - 5.7 Details of Request for Permit (Edisoft) (equivalent to EX 28) issued by an accredited packing shed providing the produce details for export. Each packing shed will have their own certificate. Unless these stipulate area freedom for fruit fly transportation must meet full Security Containerisation requirements (see below).

All goods must be under quarantine **security containerisation** during transit through the State to the port of export. **Security containerisation** refers to *Sealed Shipping Container, Pantechnicon, Tautliner or fully tarped load however in the case of fruit fly host produce travelling through the Riverland without the above fruit fly certification**, **security containerisation** options will only be *Sealed Shipping Container or Pantechnicon*.

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:
 - 8.1 observe any directive by an inspector for the sale or disposal of host fruit or plants rejected from overseas export.
 - 8.2 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.

ENTERING SA AFTER OVERSEAS IMPORT

9. The products must have met Department requirements for entry to Australia and cleared for release.
10. Host fruits or plants must be accompanied by either:
 - 10.1 Plant Health Certificate (see Section 8 – Appendix 3) detailing
 - (1) The number of the Phytosanitary Certificate if the goods were imported using one, or
 - (2) The Electronic Clearance Number, and
 - (3) Name of Vessel or name of Airline and Flight Number goods arrived on, and
 - (4) Certification that any applicable post-entry treatments or requirements, including those necessary to meet this Standard have been met,

OR

10.2

- (1) A copy of the authorised Phytosanitary Certificate, or
- (2) In cases where a Phytosanitary Certificate isn't required for entry to Australia the applicable commercial invoice(s) or Department clearance documentation, and
- (3) Where other post-entry treatments or requirements are necessary to meet this Standard certified proof is required attesting they have been met,

And

11. The packaging shall;
 - 11.1 Be the original in which goods were imported and shall clearly display the type of goods, country of origin and details of the distributor,

OR

- 11.2 If the goods are to be repacked post-arrival, they must be certified as being packed in a facility and a manner that prevents pest infestation (see 10.1 or 10.2), clearly display the type of goods, country of origin and details of the re-packer or if re-packed under an approved accreditation the details stipulated by the accreditation.

And

12. The products must meet all other entry requirements specified within this Standard

Note:

Certification options for fruit fly host produce are either area freedom from fruit flies, treated by an approved disinfestation method or documentation indicated in 5. above.*

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 or a pantehnicon.

SECTION 7 – GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Compliance Agreements

1.1 A person may agree in writing to comply with detailed arrangements concerning:

- (1) the operation of a quarantine station
- (2) any other procedure or requirement under this Standard

Such an agreement may be cancelled if the person who is party thereto fails to comply with its conditions or is considered not a fit and proper person to operate such an arrangement.

2. Control & Eradication of Fruit Flies

When criteria set in Australia’s national fruit fly management agreements are met, as gazetted by the Minister under Section 8 of the Act (Annex 1), the following control and eradication procedures shall immediately commence, and corresponding quarantine area(s) shall be imposed. The quarantine area(s) consist of the “fruit fly outbreak area” and the “fruit fly suspension area”, both as defined in Section 3 – Interpretations.

The locations of fruit fly outbreaks will be specified on the PIRSA website

<https://fruitfly.sa.gov.au/>

It is an offence to breach these conditions and penalties apply up to \$20,000 for an individual and \$100,000 for a body corporate.

2.1 Definitions:

"Authorised Inspector" means an inspector appointed under Part 5 Division 2 of the Act

"capable facility" means a facility capable of processing fruit to the specifications defined in Condition 10, 11, 12, 13 or 14 (Section 5 - Conditions of Entry).

"Chief Inspectors" means the Chief Inspector appointed under Part 5 Division 2 of the Act.

"Chief Inspectors Movement Certificate" means a certificate issued under the authority of the Chief Inspector that stipulates the movement controls or conditions that must be adhered to in regard to specified host product during an outbreak

"consumption on the premises" refers to commercial dining properties where the host fruit is consumed onsite such as cafes, restaurants and other dining facilities within a fruit fly affected area.

"deep burial" means the disposal of host fruit by covering all host fruit in one (1) meter or greater of soil or other material approved by the Chief Inspector.

"Discovery Point" means the physical location where:

- One or more suspect adult flies have been collected during a single inspection of a trap (regardless of whether or not the detection triggers a fruit fly outbreak); or
- host material containing fruit fly larvae was grown or collected.

"Fruit Fly Affected Area" ("FFAA", also known as the *Controlled Movement Zone*) means the entire area within a circle of predetermined radius surrounding a fruit fly *outbreak centre* in which area freedom status is suspended and movement controls are applied.

- The predetermined radius of the Fruit Fly Affected Area is 15 kilometres in the case of an outbreak of Queensland fruit fly.
- The predetermined radius of the Fruit Fly Affected Area is 7.5 kilometres in the case of an outbreak of Mediterranean fruit fly.



"**host fruit**" (also known as *host produce*) means any host fruit or fruiting vegetable of fruit flies listed in the Ministerial Notice pursuant to Section 7 of the *Plant Health Act, 2009* (Annex 2), which list is reproduced Table 2 (Section 5) of this Standard;

"**Inspector Direction Certificate**" means a certificate issued by an authorised inspector providing either:

- approval to meet a condition within this section of the Standard; or
- to provide a direction to any person under powers granted under the Act.

"(fruit fly) **outbreak area**" (also known as the *Corrective Action Zone*) means an area within 1.5 kilometres radius of a fruit fly outbreak centre.

"(fruit fly) **outbreak centre**" (also known as the *Epicentre*) means the location related to each single detection or grouping of detections that triggers an outbreak. An outbreak centre may be:

- the Discovery Point where the first larvae or gravid female was detected; or
- a location between a grouping of male flies that precipitated the outbreak.

"(fruit fly) **outbreak trigger**" means the detection of fruit fly larvae in locally grown fruit, the detection of one gravid female fruit fly, or the detection of a pre-determined number of male fruit flies or non-gravid female fruit flies within a 1-kilometre radius within a consecutive fourteen-day period.

- The predetermined number of male fruit flies or non-gravid female fruit flies is five for Queensland fruit fly
- The predetermined number of male fruit flies or non-gravid female fruit flies is three for Mediterranean fruit fly

"(fruit fly) **outbreak zone**" (also known as the *Delimitation Zone*) means all of the land within a 200-metre radius around each Discovery Point once the outbreak trigger has been met.

"**owner**" includes the occupant or manager of land.

"**Quarantine area**" means an area declared under section 8 of the Act as a quarantine area, namely a *fruit fly outbreak zone*, *fruit fly outbreak area* and *fruit fly suspension area*.

"**Sold for the first time**" means the initial sale or exchange of ownership of the host fruit and excludes the resale or reconsignment of the host fruit.

"(fruit fly) **suspension area**" (also known as *Export Assurance Zone*) means the area starting at the outer boundary of the outbreak area to the predetermined radius surrounding a fruit fly outbreak centre in which area freedom status is suspended and movement controls are applied.

- The predetermined radius of the suspension area is 15 kilometres in the case of an outbreak of Queensland fruit fly.

2.2 The predetermined radius of the suspension area is 7.5 kilometres in the case of an outbreak of Mediterranean fruit fly. **Management of Host fruit**

- a) Host fruit grown within the outbreak zone must be managed in accordance with the requirements of clause 2.2(1) below; and
- b) Host fruit grown within or introduced into the outbreak area (excluding the outbreak zone) must be managed in accordance with the requirements of clause 2.2(2) below; and
- c) Host fruit grown within or introduced into the suspension area must be managed in accordance with the requirements of clause 2.2(3) below.

(1) Outbreak zone (Delimitation Zone)

Movement of host fruit from or within the outbreak zone is prohibited unless managed under the following conditions **and** accompanied with the appropriate



approvals or certificates prior to the host fruit being removed from or moved within the outbreak zone:

- a) with regards to host fruit grown within the outbreak zone, the host fruit must not be removed from the property on which the host fruit was grown without approval under a Chief Inspectors Movement Certificate; *or*
- b) with regards to host fruit which has been moved into the outbreak zone without prior approval under a Chief Inspectors Movement Certificate, the host fruit must not be moved from any property the host fruit has been stored or handled without approval from the Chief Inspector; *and*
- c) approval from the Chief Inspector must not be granted unless host fruit is managed in accordance with one of the sub-clauses *i - iii* below:
 - i. the host fruit is treated with an approved disinfestation treatment as detailed under 2.3 below and managed under the following conditions:
 - (A) Treatment initiated and completed within the outbreak zone in which the host fruit was grown; *or*
 - (B) Consigned under approval from the Chief Inspector, or delegate, under secure conditions as detailed under 2.5 below to a treatment facility located within the surrounding outbreak area for an approved disinfestation treatment; *and*
 - (C) Prior to treatment, host fruits sourced from the outbreak zone must be segregated and secured from host fruits sourced from the outbreak area; *and*
 - (D) The approved disinfestation treatment application must be initiated and completed within the outbreak area surrounding the outbreak zone in which the host fruit was grown; *and*
 - (E) The treatment application, post treatment security and host fruit segregation must be completed and maintained as detailed under **Treatments** 2.3 below; *or*
 - ii. the host fruit is processed in a manner to remove the quarantine risk as detailed under clause 2.4 Processing below and managed under the following conditions:
 - (A) the host fruit has been processed to the point the risk of fruit fly has been removed within the outbreak zone in which the host fruit was grown; *or*
 - (B) the host fruit is consigned under approval from the Chief Inspector, or delegate, under secure conditions as detailed under 2.5 below to a processing facility located within the surrounding outbreak area for processing; *and*
 - (C) the host fruit must remain under secure conditions at all times while the host fruit is being processed until the point in the process the risk of fruit fly has been removed; *and*
 - (D) prior to processing, host fruits sourced from the outbreak zone must be segregated and secured from host fruits sourced from the outbreak area; *and*
 - (E) the host fruit must not be removed from the outbreak area

- property until the point in the process at which the risk of fruit fly has been removed is reached; *or*
- iii. the host fruit is handled and consigned in a manner as otherwise approved by the Chief Inspector; *and*
- d) Green waste containing host fruits, or host fruits consigned for destruction, must be managed and disposed of by one of the following requirements:
- i. deep buried within the outbreak zone; *or*
 - ii. prior to removing the host fruit from the outbreak zone for deep burial within the fruit fly affected area, the movement of the host fruit is approved under a Chief Inspectors Movement Certificate and the host fruit is disinfested by one of the following methods:
 - (A) mulched followed by a chemical treatment applied as approved by the Chief Inspector; *or*
 - (B) frozen until processed as detailed under clause 2.4 Processing below; *or*
 - (C) solarisation by placing all fruit within a completely enclosed plastic covering and leaving in full exposure of the sun until fruit has begun to break down and liquify; *or*
 - iii. *or* disposed of as prescribed under a Chief Inspector Movement Certificate; *or*
 - iv. with regards to fallen fruit, owners within the Outbreak zone must:
 - (A) collect such host fruit at least once weekly during the period of the outbreak; *and*
 - (B) disposed of host fruit through council managed green waste collection services.

(2) Outbreak Area (Corrective Action Zone)

Movement of host fruit from or within the outbreak area is prohibited unless managed under the following conditions **and** accompanied with the appropriate approvals or certificates prior to the host fruit being removed from or moved within the outbreak area:

- a) host fruit must be grown outside of the outbreak zone (see clause (1) above); *and*
- b) with regards to host fruit grown within the outbreak area, the host fruit must not be removed from the property on which the host fruit was grown without approval under a Chief Inspectors Movement Certificate; *or*
- c) with regards to host fruit which has been moved into the outbreak area without prior approval under a Chief Inspectors Movement Certificate, the host fruit must not be moved from any property on which the host fruit has been stored or handled without approval from the Chief Inspector; *and*
- d) the sale of host fruit within the outbreak area is prohibited without the approval from the Chief Inspector, or delegate, including host fruit which has been introduced into the outbreak area from the surrounding fruit fly suspension area, outside the fruit fly affected area, or any other area or interstate market; *and*



- e) Approval from the Chief Inspector must not be granted unless host fruit is managed in accordance with one of the sub-clauses i - iii below:
- i. Treated with an approved disinfestation treatment as detailed under 2.3 below and managed under the following conditions:
 - (A) treatment of the host fruit must be initiated within the outbreak area; *and*
 - (I) the treatment is completed within the outbreak area the treatment was initiated in; *or*
 - (II) the host fruit must remain under secure conditions until the treatment is complete; *and*
 - (B) if the treatment facility has been provided Chief Inspector approval to treat host fruits sourced from the outbreak zone, host fruits from the outbreak zone and outbreak area must remain segregated until treatments are complete; *and*
 - (C) the treatment application, post treatment security and host fruit segregation must be completed and maintained as detailed under **Treatments 2.3** below; *or*
 - ii. the host fruit is processed in a manner to remove the quarantine risk as detailed under clause 2.4 Processing below and managed under the following conditions:
 - (A) the host fruit must be processed within the outbreak area the host fruit was grown; *and*
 - (B) prior to processing, if the processing facility is managing host fruits sourced from both the outbreak zone and outbreak area, host fruits must be segregated at all times; *and*
 - (C) the host fruit must not be removed from property the processing facility is located until the point in the process where the risk of fruit fly has been removed is reached; *or*
 - iii. host fruit is handled and consigned in a manner as otherwise approved by the Chief Inspector; *and*
- f) Green waste containing host fruits, or host fruits destined for destruction, must be managed and disposed of by one of the following requirements:
- i. Deep buried within the outbreak area; *or*
 - ii. Or disposed of as prescribed under a Chief Inspector Movement Certificate; *or*
 - iii. With regards to fallen fruit, owners within the outbreak area must:
 - (A) collect such host fruit at least once weekly during the period of the outbreak; *and*
 - (B) disposed of host fruit through council managed green waste collection services.

(3) **Suspension Area (Export Assurance Zone)**

Host fruits within the suspension area may move freely **within** the suspension area, however, must be managed under the following conditions **and** be accompanied with the appropriate approvals or certificates:

- a) with regards to host fruits grown within the suspension area, unless



- otherwise approved by the Chief Inspector under 2.2(3)c)iii below, host fruits must not be removed from the suspension area or sold for the first time within the fruit fly affected area without meeting the requirements of clause 2.2(3)c) below; *or*
- b) with regards to host fruit that has been moved into the suspension area from outside of the fruit fly affected area without prior approval under a Chief Inspectors Movement Certificate or Inspectors Direction Certificate, unless otherwise approved by the Chief Inspector under 2.2(3)c)iii below, the host fruit must not be removed from suspension area without meeting the requirements of clause 2.2(3)c) below; *and*
 - c) Host fruit must meet all the requirements listed in one of clause *i – iii* below:
 - i. Treated with an approved disinfestation as detailed 2.3 below; *and*
 - (A) treatment of the host fruit must be initiated within the outbreak area; *and*
 - (I) the treatment is completed within the fruit fly affected area the treatment was initiated in; *or*
 - (II) the host fruit must remain under secure conditions until the treatment is complete; *and*
 - (B) the treatment application, post treatment security and host fruit segregation must be completed and maintained as detailed under Approved Disinfestation Treatments 2.3 below; *or*
 - ii. the host fruit is processed in a manner to remove the quarantine risk as detailed under clause 2.4 Processing below and managed under the following conditions:
 - (A) the host fruit must be processed within the fruit fly affected area the host fruit was grown; *and*
 - (B) the host fruit must not be removed from the fruit fly affected area or sold until the point in the process where the risk of fruit fly has been removed is reached; *or*
 - iii. host fruit is handled and consigned in a manner as otherwise approved by the Chief Inspector; *and*
 - d) The management of green waste containing host fruits, or host fruits destined for destruction, must be managed and disposed of by one of the following requirements:
 - i. Deep buried within the fruit fly affected area; *or*
 - ii. Or disposed of as prescribed under a Chief Inspector Movement Certificate.

2.3 Approved Disinfestation Treatments

Available approved disinfestation treatments include condition 9 – 14 (section 5) of this Standard, however availability of each condition is limited by specified commodities as detailed within section 4 of this standard.

Treated host fruit must be accompanied with plant health certification as evidence an approved disinfestation treatment has been applied.

Businesses and individuals may become accredited to apply an approved disinfestation treatment. Operational Procedures and application forms are available at



www.pir.sa.gov.au/forms.

- (1) Approved disinfestation treatments applied during a fruit fly outbreak must:
 - a) be an accepted treatment for the host fruit as listed within section 4 of this Standard; *or*
 - b) treated as otherwise prescribed under a Chief Inspectors Movement Certificate; *and*
 - c) be applied and completed as prescribed within the relevant condition of the Standard, or for accredited businesses as prescribed within the relevant Operational Procedure; *and*
 - d) be initiated and completed in a facility approved as a capable facility by the Chief Inspector (or delegate) or at a facility accredited to apply such a treatment; *and*
 - e) be accompanied with the issued treatment certification and approval from the Chief Inspector, or delegate, detailing the owner of the fruit, secure conditions which must be maintained, travel routes (when applicable), and the markets the host fruit may be consigned to; *and*
 - f) be labelled in accordance with regulation 5 of the *Plant Health Regulations 2009 (SA)*; *and*
- (2) The facility the treatment is initiated and completed within must:
 - a) be approved by the Chief Inspector, or delegate, as a facility suitable to complete such a treatment by either:
 - i. An accreditation granted under Part 4 Division 2 of the Act and regulation 7 of the *Plant Health Regulations 2009*; *or*
 - ii. A Chief Inspector Movement Certificate; *or*
 - iii. An Inspectors Movement Certificate; *and*
 - b) establish maintain systems and to segregate treated and untreated host fruit; *and*
 - c) if, treatment facilities managing host fruit from multiple quarantine areas, establish and maintain systems to segregate and hold securely host fruit from each quarantine area; *and*
 - d) be capable of securing the treated host fruit detailed under 2.5 below and as soon as practical after the treatment has been complete the host fruit is secure.

2.4 Processing

Host fruit processed and managed as prescribed below does not require additional approvals or secure conditions to be met.

- (1) the processing of host fruit must be initiated and completed at a facility approved by the Chief Inspector (or delegate) or at a facility accredited to complete such processing; *and*
- (2) processing facilities managing host fruit from multiple quarantine areas must establish and maintain systems to segregate and hold securely host fruit from each quarantine area; *and*
- (3) Processing means:
 - a) **freezing** the host fruit until the flesh and pulp of the host fruit is frozen solid and maintained in this frozen state for a period of no less than 24 hours; *or*



- b) **dried** to commercial standards; *or*
- c) liquidising or crushing host fruit until no lumps of pulp or flesh remain to make either a **juice** or **puree**; *or*
- d) **cooking** the host fruit; *or*
- e) **preserving** or **canning** the host fruit; *or*
- f) Any other method approved by the Chief Inspector in which the final product removes the risk of fruit fly.

2.5 Secure Conditions

Host fruit must be maintained in a state which prevents treated host fruit from becoming infested while in an area where fruit fly is known to exist or preventing untreated fruit fly from becoming exposed in an area where fruit fly is not known to exist.

- (1) Secure conditions mean the host fruit is maintained in a completely enclosed in fly proof state to prevent the infestation or spread of fruit flies. This includes:
 - a) Completely enclosed in an outer covering with no holes or gaps larger than 1.6 mm, measured at the maximum width:
 - i. Transported in an enclosed vehicle; *or*
 - ii. Contained, wrapped or packed in any other manner with no gaps or holes greater than 1.6 mm; *or*
 - b) Maintained under low air temperatures:
 - i. As approved by the Chief Inspector, or delegate, under:
 - (A) An accreditation granted under Part 4 Division 2 of the Act and regulation 7 of the *Plant Health Regulations 2009*; *or*
 - (B) A Chief Inspector Movement Certificate; *or*
 - (C) An Inspectors Movement Certificate; *and*
 - ii. systems established and maintained to verify that maximum temperature and exposure requirements have been met and records of this; *and*
 - iii. maintained an environment that ensures the host fruit is not exposed to air temperatures reaching or exceeding:
 - (A) when securing against or for Mediterranean fruit fly, 13°C for longer than 60 minutes; *or*
 - (B) when securing against or for Queensland fruit fly, 16°C at all times.

2.6 Eradication and property management requirements

- (1) During the course of an eradication program, the owners of lands within the outbreak area (including the outbreak zone) must:
 - a) Attract fruit flies by the application of a bait mixture made up of one (1) part of a bait containing 0.24 g/L Spinosad as its only active constituent to four (4) parts water; *and*
 - b) 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; *and*



- c) apply the bait by spot spraying the solution into the central foliage of trees or plants at regular intervals so that one (1) litre of concentrate is applied per hectare and repeat this application as below:
 - i. the owners of lands in an outbreak zone must:
 - (A) apply the bait as prescribed under clause 2.6(1)a) and 2.6(1)b) above twice weekly commencing within seven (7) days from the date the outbreak is declared and continue this application for six (6) weeks after the last fruit fly or larva(e) is detected; *and*
 - (B) once the initial period of six (6) week after the last detection has lapsed, repeat application once per week for an addition six (6) weeks; *or*
 - ii. the owners of lands in an outbreak area must:
 - (A) apply the bait as prescribed under clause 2.6(1)a) and 2.6(1)b) above once weekly commencing within seven (7) days from the date the outbreak is declared and continue this application for twelve (12) weeks **after** the last fruit fly or larva(e) is detected; *and*
 - d) 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; *and*
 - e) discard unused bait after each application day in accordance with label requirements; *and*
 - f) rinse the equipment thoroughly after every baiting operation; *and*
 - g) supply and calibrate the equipment to deliver the amount of bait per spot (determined by 2.6(1)c) above) in each application; *or*
- (2) apply an alternative bait or spray as approved by the Chief Inspector for the purposes of controlling and eradicating fruit flies.

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



SECTION 8 - APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: PLANT INSPECTION SERVICE OFFICES

PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND REGIONS (PIRSA) PLANT INSPECTION SERVICE OFFICES

Adelaide Area

South Australian Produce Market, Pooraka
Facsimile

0417 800 723
(08) 8349 8310

Biosecurity SA - Plant Health, Glenside
Facsimile
Email

(08) 8207 7820
(08) 8207 7844
PIRSA.PlantHealth@sa.gov.au

Loxton

Loxton Research Centre

(08) 8595 9100

Mount Gambier

Mount Gambier District Office

(08) 8735 1300

Nuriootpa

Nuriootpa District Office

(08) 8568 6400

Yamba

Yamba Office

(08) 8586 6761



APPENDIX 2: 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.

APPENDIX 3: PLANT HEALTH CERTIFICATE

PLANT HEALTH CERTIFICATE

Certificate Number

[Empty box for Certificate Number]

Name and Physical Address of Exporter:

[Empty box for Exporter Name and Address]

State:

[State selection boxes]

Poste Code:

[Post Code selection boxes]

Declared Name and Physical Address of Consignee:

[Empty box for Consignee Name and Address]

State:

[State selection boxes]

Post Code:

[Post Code selection boxes]

| IP No. (if known) | Date Code (as marked on packaging) | Number of Packages | Package Type (e.g. carton, bin, tray) | Item | Name and Physical Address of Grower and / or Packer | Distinguishing Marks | Regulation / Treatment Details | Accreditation Code(s) |
|----------------------|--|-----------------------|--|------|--|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

This PHC has an Attachment

Additional Declaration:
or
(Re-consignment /
Split Consignment Details)

[Empty box for Additional Declaration]

Affix Authorisation Stamp to
Split / Re-consignee Here

Inspector Declaration: I have read and understood the import conditions of entry of the receiving state for the product(s) listed above

Name of Authorised Officer:

[Empty box for Name of Authorised Officer]

Place Certified:

[Empty box for Place Certified]

Signature:

[Signature line]

Ph

[Phone number boxes]

Date Certified:

[Date boxes: DD - MM - YYYY]





APPENDIX 4: PLANT HEALTH ASSURANCE CERTIFICATE

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Government of South Australia BiosecuritySA</p> | <p>PLANT HEALTH ASSURANCE CERTIFICATE</p> <p>Original (yellow) - Consignment Copy / Duplicate (white) - Business Copy</p> |
|---|--|

Accreditation Details *(all accreditation details must be completed)*

| IP Number | Facility No. | Arrangement Code |
|-----------|--------------|------------------|
| S | - | |

Certificate Number

Consignment Details *(Please print clearly and initial any alterations)*

Consignor

Name

Address

Consignee

Name

Address

Reconsigned To
(For reconsigning the produce using ICA-17 or Government Inspector)

Name

Address

Method of Transport
(Provide details where known)

Road Vehicle Details Reg. No.

Rail Consignment no.

Air Airline/Flight no.

Certification Details

Accredited Business that Prepared Produce *(as IP# above)*

Name

Address

Grower(s) *(if more than one grower - attach list)*

Name

Address

(for ICA23 each source property must have current Property Approval)

Brand Name or Identifying Marks *(as marked on packages)*

Date Code(s) *(as marked on packages)*

| No. of Packages | Type of Packages (eg. trays, cartons) | Type of Produce | Authorisation for Re-consignment |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | <i>(Apply ICA-17 or DPI Stamp here)</i> |

Treatment Details

| Date | Treatment | Chemical (Act/Ingredient) | Concentration | Duration and Temperature |
|------|-----------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Additional Certification

(Apply ICA Stamp here)

Declaration

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

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Authorised Signatory's Name <small>(Please Print)</small> | Signature | Date |
| <input style="width: 280px; height: 30px;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 280px; height: 30px;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 380px; height: 30px;" type="text"/> |



APPENDIX 4A: BIOSECURE HACCP BIOSECURITY CERTIFICATE



BioSecure HACCP Biosecurity Certificate #

BioSecure HACCP Biosecurity Certificate

Consignment Details**Consignor (BioSecure HACCP Certified business)**

| |
|------------|
| Name: |
| Address: |
| Telephone: |

Consignee

| |
|------------|
| Name: |
| Address: |
| Telephone: |

Reconsigned To (Splitting consignments or reconsigning whole consignments)

| |
|------------|
| Name: |
| Address: |
| Telephone: |

Method of Transport (Provide details where known)

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Road | Truck / Trailer Registration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rail | Consignment Number |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air | Airline / Flight Number |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sea | Vessel Name & Voyage Number |

Certification Details**Certified Business that Prepared the Product**

| |
|------------|
| Name: |
| Address: |
| Telephone: |

Grower or Packer (if different from Certified business)

| |
|------------|
| Name: |
| Address: |
| Telephone: |

BH No. of Certifying Business**Brand Name** or Identifying Marks (as marked on Packages)**Date Code** (as marked on Packages)

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
|--|--|--|

| Number & Type of Packages (e.g. Trays, cartons, etc) | Type of Produce (e.g. plants & container size) | Authorisation for Split Consignment | ECCP Code * |
|---|---|--|-------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |

* Note: Entry Condition Compliance Procedure (ECCP)

Additional Certification (e.g. Area or property freedom declarations)

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

Declaration

I, an Authorised Person of the certified 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 certification(s) granted to the business under BioSecure HACCP and the details shown above are, to the best of my knowledge true and correct in every particular.

Name of Authorised person

Signature of Authorised Person

Date



APPENDIX 5: PLANT HEALTH IMPORT CERTIFICATE



Plant Health Import Certificate

Plant Health Act 2009

Certificate No: **XXX 000000** Valid From: **00.00.0000** Valid To: **00.00.0000**

**You are authorised to import the following into South Australia under the listed conditions.
This authorisation also registers you as an importer pursuant with section 33 of the Plant Health Act 2009 for the period of the authorisation.**

| Description | Exporter Details / Comments | Importer Details / Comments |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | |

Name of Authorised Officer

Signature

Date

Official Stamp

APPENDIX 6: DECLARATION OF SOURCE PYRIFORM SCALE Pyriform Scale (Protopulvinaria pyriformis)

Condition 25 – Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia (PQS).

FOR PYRIFORM SCALE HOST PLANT MATERIAL ENTERING SOUTH AUSTRALIA FROM AN AREA OF A STATE COVERED BY AREA FREEDOM CERTIFICATE (i.e State/Territory with only Partial State Freedom).

Important Notes:

- Pyriform Scale plants/plant material hosts have restricted entry into South Australia and are PROHIBITED from an affected State / part of a State unless treated and inspected. Hosts include potted nursery stock (excluding cut flowers and bare-rooted trees without leaves).
- Host material from affected areas not covered by a current Partial State Area Freedom Certificate must be certified as treated in accordance with PQS Condition 25 – do not use this Declaration.
- When completing this declaration you must provide all required information to ensure your host material can be assessed and cleared for entry into South Australia.
- Plants must be bare-rooted or contained in commercial growing media – no soil.
- Travellers / non commercial loads. Ensure Declaration is prepared for presentation prior to arrival into South Australia as Declarations cannot be completed post-entry or at a Roadblock.
- Penalties up to \$10,000 apply for providing false or misleading information
(Sec. 51, Plant Health Act 2009)

Section 1: Consignor Details

Name of consignor making declaration (full legal name):

.....
Residential Address (physical address – must not be a PO Box)
.....

Section 2: Description of Host Material (if insufficient space please attach list)

| Description of Host Material | Type of Packaging | Source Location Address and State |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | |
| | | |

Section 3: Declaration

It is an offence against the *Plant Health Act 2009* to provide false or misleading information, or failing to meet the conditions of the Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia (the Standard) including the incorrect use of this declaration.

False or misleading information, section 51 – maximum penalty \$10,000. Failing to meet conditions of the Standard, section 7 – maximum penalty \$100,000.

I, the undersigned, hereby make the following declarations: the plant material does accompanying this declaration was not grown or sourced from any other property or location other than the property addresses listed above; the source addresses of the material has been verified with the relevant Department of Primary Industries or equivalent as being a property not located in an area affected by Pyriform Scale; and the information provided on this declaration is true and accurate.

Name (Print – full legal name):

Address (physical residential address):

..... Contact ph #:

Signature: Date:



APPENDIX 7: DECLARATION OF SOURCE CITRUS BLIGHT AND STEM PITTING STRAIN OF TRISTEZA VIRUS

Condition 3 – Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia (PQS).

FOR CITRUS PLANT HOST MATERIAL ENTERING SOUTH AUSTRALIA FROM STATES OTHER THAN QUEENSLAND

Important Notes:

- Due to Citrus Blight and Stem Pitting Strain of Tristeza Virus, citrus plants/plant material hosts are PROHIBITED entry into South Australia from Queensland. Hosts includes cuttings, potted and bare-rooted plants and nursery stock, however fruit and seeds are not hosts.
- Host material from other States must be certified in accordance with Condition 3 as being from a State Free of Citrus Blight and Tristeza Virus or be accompanied by this Declaration.
- When completing this declaration you must provide all required information to ensure your host material can be assessed and cleared for entry into South Australia.
- Plants must be bare-rooted or contained in commercial growing media – no soil.
- Travellers / non commercial loads - ensure declaration is prepared for presentation prior to arrival into South Australia. Declarations cannot be completed post-entry or at a Roadblock.
- Penalties up to \$10,000 apply for providing false or misleading information
(Sec. 51, Plant Health Act 2009)

Section 1: Consignor Details

Name of consignor making declaration (full legal name):

.....
Residential Address (physical address – must not be a PO Box)
.....

Section 2: Description of Host Material (if insufficient space please attach list)

| Description of Host Material | Type of Packaging | Source Location Address and State |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | |
| | | |

Section 3: Declaration

It is an offence against the *Plant Health Act 2009* to provide false or misleading information, or failing to meet the conditions of the Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia (the Standard) including the incorrect use of this declaration.

False or misleading information, section 51 – maximum penalty \$10,000. Failing to meet conditions of the Standard, section 7 – maximum penalty \$100,000.

I, the undersigned, hereby make the following declarations: the citrus plant material accompanying this declaration was not grown or sourced from any other property or location other than the property addresses listed above; the citrus material was not grown or sourced from within Queensland; and the information provided on this declaration is true and accurate.

Name (Print – full legal name):

Address (physical residential address):

..... Contact ph #:

Signature: Date:



APPENDIX 8: DECLARATION OF SOURCE CITRUS RED MITE

Condition 5 – Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia (PQS).

FOR CITRUS PLANT HOST MATERIAL ENTERING SOUTH AUSTRALIA GROWN OUTSIDE NSW COUNTIES OF CUMBERLAND and NORTHUMBERLAND or FROM OTHER STATES.

Important Notes:

- Due to Citrus Red Mite citrus plants/plant material hosts are restricted entry into South Australia and PROHIBITED from the NSW Counties of Cumberland and Northumberland unless treated. Hosts include cuttings, potted and bare-rooted plants and nursery stock. Fruit is not a host.
- Host material from outside these counties and other States must be certified from a State Free of Citrus Red Mite, treated or be accompanied by this Declaration.
- When completing this declaration you must provide all required information to ensure your host material can be assessed and cleared for entry into South Australia.
- Plants must be bare-rooted or contained in commercial growing media – no soil.
- Ensure Declaration is prepared for presentation prior to arrival into South Australia as Declarations cannot be completed post-entry or at a Roadblock.
- Penalties up to \$10,000 apply for providing false or misleading information
(Sec. 51, Plant Health Act 2009)

Section 1: Consignor Details

Name of consignor making declaration (full legal name):

.....
Residential Address (physical address – must not be a PO Box)

.....

Section 2: Description of Host Material (if insufficient space please attach list)

| Description of Host Material | Type of Packaging | Source Location Address and State |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | |
| | | |

.....

.....

Section 3: Declaration

It is an offence against the *Plant Health Act 2009* to provide false or misleading information, or failing to meet the conditions of the Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia (the Standard) including the incorrect use of this declaration.

False or misleading information, section 51 – maximum penalty \$10,000. Failing to meet conditions of the Standard, section 7 – maximum penalty \$100,000.

I, the undersigned, hereby make the following declarations: the plant material accompanying this declaration was not grown or sourced from any other property or location other than the property addresses listed above; the source addresses of the material has grown or sourced from a property in the Counties of Cumberland or Northumberland; and the information provided on this declaration is true and accurate.

Name (Print – full legal name):

Address (physical residential address):

..... Contact ph #:

Signature: Date:

APPENDIX 9: MACHINERY DECLARATION

Condition 27 – Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia (PQS).

FOR MACHINERY ENTERING SOUTH AUSTRALIA FROM INTERSTATE (OTHER THAN USED IN GRAPE PRODUCTION).

Important Notes:

- Due to various soil and plant borne pests machinery entering into South Australia must meet Condition 27 of the Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia (PQS).
- This declaration can be used to declare cleanliness and that the machinery has not been recently used within a High Risk Area outlined in Condition 27 of the PQS.
- Unless otherwise specified on a PHIC this declaration cannot be used in regard to machinery from a Green Snail risk property/area (see Condition 23) or has been used in the production of grapes (see Condition 7).
- Mining equipment not used in a High Risk Area **and** has not manipulated top soil is exempt from Condition 27 requirements.
- When completing this declaration you must provide all required information to ensure your machinery can be assessed and cleared for entry into South Australia.
- Ensure the declaration is prepared for presentation prior to arrival into South Australia as declarations cannot be completed post-entry or at a Roadblock.
- Penalties up to \$10,000 apply for providing false or misleading information (Sec. 51, Plant Health Act 2009)

Section 1: Consignor Details

Name of consignor making declaration (full legal name):

.....

Residential Address (physical address – must not be a PO Box)

.....

Section 2: Description of Host Material (if insufficient space please attach list)

| Description of Machine | Registration/Serial Number | District(s) operated within last 12months |
|------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | | |
| | | |

Section 3: Declaration

It is an offence against the *Plant Health Act 2009* to provide false or misleading information, or failing to meet the conditions of the Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia (the Standard) including the incorrect use of this declaration.

False or misleading information, section 51 – maximum penalty \$10,000. Failing to meet conditions of the Standard, section 7 – maximum penalty \$100,000.

I, the undersigned, hereby make the following declarations: the equipment and machinery listed on this declaration has not been used in a high risk area as described in Condition 27 of the PQS; the equipment and machinery has been thoroughly cleaned free all soil and plant quarantine material (plant debris) by opening and removing all covers or guards designed to open or detach; and the information provided on this declaration is true and accurate.

Name (Print – full legal name):

Address (physical residential address):

Contact ph #:

Signature: **Date:**



APPENDIX 10: DECLARATION OF SOIL SOURCE

Condition 20 – SA Plant Quarantine Standard (PQS).

FOR SITUATIONS WHERE IT IS NECESSARY TO VERIFY SOIL ENTERING SOUTH AUSTRALIA IS NOT SOURCED FROM HIGH RISK AREA.

Important Notes:

- Soil and products containing soil are prohibited entry into South Australia if sourced from the high risk areas indicated in Condition 20 unless;
 - Going to a CA12 Laboratory, or
 - Meet the requirements of PQS conditions that mitigate the associated risks or
 - Sourced from outside the high-risk areas whereby this Declaration can be completed as verification of the source prior to entry into SA.
- When completing this declaration you must provide all required information to ensure your soil material can be assessed and cleared for entry into South Australia. A Direct Inspection is not required for declared products.
- Travelers / noncommercial loads. Ensure Declaration is prepared for presentation prior to arrival into South Australia as Declarations cannot be completed post-entry or at a Roadblock.

Section 1: Consignor Details

Name of consignor making declaration (full legal name):

.....

Residential Address (physical address – must not be a PO Box)

.....

Section 2: Description of Soil Material (if insufficient space please attach list)

| Description of Soil Material | Type of Packaging | Source Location Address and State |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | |
| | | |

.....

.....

Section 3: Declaration

It is an offence against the *Plant Health Act 2009* to provide false or misleading information, or failing to meet the conditions of the Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia (the Standard) including the incorrect use of this declaration.

False or misleading information, section 51 – maximum penalty \$10,000. Failing to meet conditions of the Standard, section 7 – maximum penalty \$100,000.

I, the undersigned, hereby make the following declarations: the material does not contain soil from any other property or location other than the property addresses listed above; the source addresses of the material has been verified with the relevant Department of Primary Industries or equivalent as being a property not located in a high risk area as detailed within Condition 20 of the Standard; and the information provided on this declaration is true and accurate.

Name (Print – full legal name):

Address (physical residential address):

..... Contact ph #:

Signature: Date:



APPENDIX 11: DECLARATION OF SOURCE TPP AND ZC Tomato Potato Psyllid and Zebra Chip (*Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum*)

Condition 17 – Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia (PQS).

FOR TPP and ZC HOST PLANT MATERIAL ENTERING SOUTH AUSTRALIA FROM AN AREA OF A STATE COVERED BY AREA FREEDOM CERTIFICATE (i.e. State/Territory with only Partial State Freedom).

Important Notes:

- Due to TPP/ZC plants/plant material hosts, associated machinery and production equipment have restricted entry into South Australia. Hosts include solanaceous and convolvulaceae plants and plant material, fruit vegetables, nursery stock, as well as machinery, equipment used for production or manipulation of host material.
- Host material and machinery, equipment and tools used for production or manipulation of host material from properties or areas not covered by a current State or Partial Area Freedom Certificate must be certified as treated in accordance with PQS Condition 17 using Plant Health certification – do not use this Declaration.
- When completing this Declaration you must provide all required information to ensure your host material can be assessed and cleared for entry into South Australia.
- Ensure Declaration is prepared for presentation prior to arrival into South Australia as Declarations cannot be completed post-entry or at a Roadblock.
- Penalties up to \$10,000 apply for providing false or misleading information (Sec. 51, Plant Health Act 2009)

Section 1: Consignor Details

Name of consignor making declaration (full legal name):

.....
Residential Address (physical address – must not be a PO Box)
.....

Section 2: Description of Host Material (if insufficient space please attach list)

| Description of Host Material | Type of Packaging | Source Location Address and State |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | |
| | | |

Section 3: Declaration

It is an offence against the *Plant Health Act 2009* to provide false or misleading information, or failing to meet the conditions of the Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia (the Standard) including the incorrect use of this declaration.

False or misleading information, section 51 – maximum penalty \$10,000. Failing to meet conditions of the Standard, section 7 – maximum penalty \$100,000.

I, the undersigned, hereby make the following declarations: the plant material accompanying this declaration was not grown or sourced from any other property or location other than the property addresses listed above; the source addresses of the material has been verified with the relevant Department of Primary Industries or equivalent as being a property not located in an area affected by TPP or ZC; and the information provided on this declaration is true and accurate.

Name (Print – full legal name):

Address (physical residential address):

..... Contact ph #:

Signature: Date:



APPENDIX 12: DECLARATION OF SOURCE BLUEBERRY RUST Commercial Declaration of Blueberry Rust Property Freedom

Condition 1 – Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia (PQS).

FOR BLUEBERRY RUST HOST FRUIT (NOT PLANTS) ENTERING SOUTH AUSTRALIA FROM A PROPERTY INSPECTED BY AUTHORITY AND DECLARED FREE (i.e. State/Territory with only Partial State Freedom).

Important Notes:

- Blueberry Rust (*Thekospora minima*) hosts have restricted entry into South Australia and are PROHIBITED from an affected property unless treated and inspected. Hosts include nursery stock and fruit.
- Host material from an affected property/area or property not declared free must be certified as treated in accordance with PQS Condition 1 – do not use this Declaration.
- This Declaration is for use by commercial growers for fruit only grown on a property inspected by state authority and declared free of Blueberry Rust. NOT for Travellers / non-commercial loads.
- When completing this Declaration, you must provide all required information to ensure your host material can be assessed and cleared for entry into South Australia.
- Ensure Declaration is prepared for presentation prior to arrival into South Australia as Declarations cannot be completed post-entry or at a Roadblock.
- Penalties up to \$10,000 apply for providing false or misleading information (Sec. 51, Plant Health Act 2009)

Section 1: Consignor Details

Name of consignor making declaration (full legal name):

.....
Residential Address (physical address – must not be a PO Box)

.....

Section 2: Description of Host Material (if insufficient space please attach list)

| Description of Host Material | Type of Packaging | Source Location Address and State |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | |
| | | |

.....

.....

Section 3: Declaration

It is an offence against the *Plant Health Act 2009* to provide false or misleading information, or failing to meet the conditions of the Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia (the Standard) including the incorrect use of this declaration.

False or misleading information, section 51 – maximum penalty \$10,000. Failing to meet conditions of the Standard, section 7 – maximum penalty \$100,000.

I, the undersigned, hereby make the following declarations: the blueberries accompanying this declaration were not grown or sourced from any other property or location other than the property addresses listed above; the source addresses of the Blueberry Rust host fruits has been verified with the relevant Department of Primary Industries or equivalent as being a property free of Blueberry Rust; and the information provided on this declaration is true and accurate.

Name (Print – full legal name):

Address (physical residential address):

..... Contact ph #:

Signature: Date:



APPENDIX 13: GENERAL BIOSECURITY DECLARATION

Biosecurity SA – Plant Health

Section 5 – Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia (PQS).

TO ASSIST, CLARIFY OR SUPPORT THAT PRODUCT MEETS REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTRY TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA FROM INTERSTATE

NOT VALID AS SUBSTITUTION FOR REQUIRED PLANT HEALTH CERTIFICATION..

Important Notes:

- Due to various biosecurity pests, products entering into South Australia must meet Conditions of the SA Plant Quarantine Standard (PQS).
- This declaration cannot be used as a substitute for required Plant Health Certification but may sometimes be required to assist, clarify or support that the product does not contravene the PQS.
- This declaration can be used to confirm that the item hasn't been recently used within a High Risk Area defined in the PQS
- This declaration can be used for declaring that grape marc has been sourced from within a PEZ
- This declaration can be used for declaring that grape machinery has been located continuously in a PEZ for the previous 6-months
- When completing this declaration you must provide all required information to ensure your product and claim(s) can be assessed and cleared for entry into South Australia.
- Penalties up to \$10,000 apply for providing false or misleading information
(Sec. 51, Plant Health Act 2009)

Section 1: Consignor Details

Name of consignor making declaration (full legal name):

.....
Residential Address (physical address – must not be a PO Box)

.....

Section 2: Description of Host Material (if insufficient space please attach list)

| Description of Host Material | Type of packages | Address of Production Site |
|------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| | | |
| | | |

Section 3: Declaration

It is an offence against the *Plant Health Act 2009* to provide false or misleading information, or failing to meet the conditions of the Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia (the Standard) including the incorrect use of this declaration.

False or misleading information, section 51 – maximum penalty \$10,000. Failing to meet conditions of the Standard, section 7 – maximum penalty \$100,000.

I, the undersigned, hereby make the following declarations:

.....

.....

..... and the information provided on this declaration is true and accurate.

Name (Print – full legal name):

Address (physical residential address):

..... **Contact ph #:**

Signature: **Date:**



APPENDIX 14: DECLARATION OF MELON THRIPS

Melon Thrips (*Thrips Palmi*)

Condition 16 – Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia (PQS).

FOR MELON THRIPS HOST PLANT MATERIAL ENTERING SOUTH AUSTRALIA FROM AREA OF A STATE COVERED BY AREA FREEDOM CERTIFICATE (State/Territory with Partial State Freedom).

Important Notes:

- Due to MT plants/plant material hosts have restricted entry into South Australia and are PROHIBITED from within 100 km of an infected area unless treated. Hosts are indicated in Condition 16 of the PQS.
- Host material from within 100kms of a detection or areas not covered by a current Partial State Area Freedom Certificate must be certified as treated in accordance with PQS Condition 16 using Plant Health certification and this Declaration can't be used.
- When completing this Declaration you must provide all required information to ensure your host material can be assessed and cleared for entry into South Australia.
- Plants must be bare-rooted or contained in commercial growing media – no soil.
- Ensure Declaration is prepared for presentation prior to arrival into South Australia as Declarations cannot be completed post-entry or at a Roadblock.
- Penalties up to \$10,000 apply for providing false or misleading information
(Sec. 51, Plant Health Act 2009)

Section 1: Consignor Details

Name of consignor making declaration (full legal name):

.....
Residential Address (physical address – must not be a PO Box)

.....

Section 2: Description of Host Material (if insufficient space please attach list)

| Description of Host Material | Type of Packaging | Source Location Address and State |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | |
| | | |

.....
.....

Section 3: Declaration

It is an offence against the *Plant Health Act 2009* to provide false or misleading information, or failing to meet the conditions of the Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia (the Standard) including the incorrect use of this declaration.

False or misleading information, section 51 – maximum penalty \$10,000. Failing to meet conditions of the Standard, section 7 – maximum penalty \$100,000.

I, the undersigned, hereby make the following declarations: the plant material accompanying this declaration were not grown or sourced from any other property or location other than the property addresses listed above; the source addresses of the plant material has been verified with the relevant Department of Primary Industries or equivalent as being greater than 100km from known Melon Thrips as indicated by an Area Freedom Certificate with ongoing specific surveillance; and the information provided on this declaration is true and accurate.

Name (Print – full legal name):

Address (physical residential address):

..... Contact ph #:

Signature: Date:



APPENDIX 15: DECLARATION FOR GRAPE MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT SERVICING ONLY

Condition 7 – Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia (PQS).

FOR USED GRAPE MACHINERY (Including GRAPE HARVESTERS) AND EQUIPMENT FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIA TO INTERSTATE PEZ FOR SERVICING ONLY.

Important Notes:

- Used grape machinery and equipment entering SA must meet Condition 7 of the SA Plant Quarantine Standard (PQS)
- This declaration can be used to declare machinery and equipment for servicing only arrived thoroughly clean from SA and once serviced, the machinery/equipment returned to SA clean as required under Condition 7.2.3 and 7.3.3 of the PQS; namely:
 1. It left SA thoroughly cleaned of soil and plant material, both internally and externally.
 2. It was sent for servicing only to a service centre located within a PEZ.
 3. It did not enter a PIZ, PIBZ or PRZ, operate on grape material or enter any vineyard during the trip.
 4. It was not loaded with any other machinery or equipment during transit outside of SA.
 5. The route must be the most direct and not travel through any PIZ, PIBZ or PRZ areas, excluding small items sent by mail or securely packaged and sent via courier.
 6. The declaration must be completed by the service provider and accompany the machinery to SA
 7. No machinery/equipment from a PIZ, PIBZ or PRZ was present in the service centre at the same time.
- When completing this declaration you must provide all required information to ensure your product and claim(s) can be assessed and cleared for entry into South Australia.
- Ensure Declaration is prepared for presentation prior to arrival into South Australia as Declarations cannot be completed post-entry or at a Roadblock.
- Penalties up to \$10,000 apply for providing false or misleading information (*Sec. 51, Plant Health Act 2009*)

Section 1: Consignor Details

Name of Service Centre making declaration (full legal name):

Residential Address (physical address – must not be a PO Box)

Section 2: Description of Host Material (if insufficient space please attach list)

| Description of Machine | Registration/Serial Number | District(s) operated within last 12months |
|------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | | |
| | | |

Section 3: Declaration

It is an offence against the *Plant Health Act 2009* to provide false or misleading information, or failing to meet the conditions of the Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia (the Standard) including the incorrect use of this declaration.

False or misleading information, section 51 – maximum penalty \$10,000. Failing to meet conditions of the Standard, section 7 – maximum penalty \$100,000.

I, the undersigned, hereby make the following declarations: the above Service Centre is located within a PEZ; the equipment and machinery listed on this declaration arrived from SA at the above service address for servicing only, arrived thoroughly cleaned of both soil and plant quarantine material (plant debris), wasn't used in production of grapes or in a vineyard whilst outside SA; the equipment and machinery has been thoroughly cleaned free all soil and plant quarantine material (plant debris) by opening and removing all covers or guards designed to open or detach; and the information provided on this declaration is true and accurate.

Name (Print – full legal name):

Address (physical residential address):

Contact ph #:

Signature: Date:



APPENDIX 16: DECLARATION OF SOURCE POLYPHAGOUS SHOT HOLE BORER

Commercial Declaration of Blueberry Rust Property Freedom

Condition 30 – Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia (PQS).

FOR PLANT MATERIAL ENTERING SOUTH AUSTRALIA FROM AN AREA WITHOUT RECOGNISED AREA OR PROPERTY FREEDOM (i.e State/Territory with only Partial State Freedom).

Important Notes:

- Polyphagous shot hole borer (*euwallacea fornicatus*) hosts have restricted entry into South Australia and are PROHIBITED from an affected property unless treated and inspected. Hosts include all plant material including nursery stock, excluding leaves, flowers, vegetables, fruits, or plant material which does not measure greater than a diameter of 20 mm at the base of the shoot, stem, or branch prior to any processing.
- When completing this Declaration, you must provide all required information to ensure your host material can be assessed and cleared for entry into South Australia.
- Ensure Declaration is prepared for presentation prior to arrival into South Australia as Declarations cannot be completed post-entry or at a Roadblock.
- Penalties up to \$10,000 apply for providing false or misleading information (Sec. 51, Plant Health Act 2009)

Section 1: Consignor Details

Name of consignor making declaration (full legal name):

.....
Residential Address (physical address – must not be a PO Box)

.....

Section 2: Description of Host Material (if insufficient space please attach list)

| Description of Host Material | Type of Packaging | Source Location Address and State |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | |
| | | |

.....

.....

Section 3: Declaration

It is an offence against the *Plant Health Act 2009* to provide false or misleading information, or failing to meet the conditions of the Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia (the Standard) including the incorrect use of this declaration.

False or misleading information, section 51 – maximum penalty \$10,000. Failing to meet conditions of the Standard, section 7 – maximum penalty \$100,000.

I, the undersigned, hereby make the following declarations: the plant material accompanying this declaration were not grown or sourced from any other property or location other than the property addresses listed above; the source addresses of the plant material has been verified with the relevant Department of Primary Industries or equivalent as being a property free of PSHB or the plant material accompanying this declaration does not measure greater than a diameter of 20 mm at the base of the shoot, stem, or branch prior to any processing; and the information provided on this declaration is true and accurate.

Name (Print – full legal name):

Address (physical residential address):

..... Contact ph #:

Signature: Date: