PLANT QUARANTINE STANDARD

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

V 14.1

March 2019
PLANT QUARANTINE STANDARD SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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 release on 08 March 2019 © Government of South Australia 2019

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. www.pir.sa.gov.au/legislation

You are strongly advised to regularly check this web-site 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; http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/exotic_plant_pest_emergency_response

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
Gary Cox, Manager Market Access and Systems, Biosecurity SA - Plant Health - PIRSA
33 Flemington Street, Glenside, SA 5065
## AMENDMENT RECORD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amendment No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Version 1: Various updates to all Sections of the Standard</td>
<td>December 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Version 1.2 Various updates to all Sections of the Standard</td>
<td>June 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Version 1.3 Conditions of Entry – Condition 8</td>
<td>January 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Version 2.0 Various updates to all Sections of the Standard</td>
<td>February 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Version 2.1 Updates to Contents Page and to Condition 7A</td>
<td>March 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>July 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Version 4.0 Various updates to all Sections of the Standard</td>
<td>October 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Version 5.0 Various updates to some Sections of the Standard</td>
<td>March 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Version 6.0 Updated Index of Conditions of Entry, and inclusion of Conditions of Entry - Condition 26 - Myrtle Rust</td>
<td>May 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Version 8.0 Various updates to some Sections of the Standard</td>
<td>March 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Version 8.1 Various updates to some Sections of the Standard</td>
<td>July 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Version 9.0 Various updates to some Sections of the Standard</td>
<td>October 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Version 9.1 Revised Condition 4 European House Borer</td>
<td>March 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Version 9.2 Various updates to some Sections of the Standard</td>
<td>July 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Version 10.0 Various updates to some Sections of Standard</td>
<td>November 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Version 11.0 Multiple updates</td>
<td>Aug 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Version 11.1 Multiple updates</td>
<td>June 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Version 12 Multiple updates – see P4</td>
<td>April 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Version 13</td>
<td>October 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Version 14 – not released</td>
<td>January 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Version 14.1</td>
<td>March 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### KEY CHANGES TO THE PLANT QUARANTINE STANDARD SA IN VERSIONS 14 and 14.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>CHANGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Section 2 – Ministerial Notice** | Amended to reflect;  
- Inclusion of additional fruit fly hosts – almond (green) and finger lime. |
| **Section 3 - Interpretation** | Added definitions; “Approved National Scheme” / “Secure Transportation”, “SDQMA”.  
Edits to definitions “processed fruit” and “vineyard soil”.  
Amended definition of “phylloxera exclusion zone” (PEZ),  
“phylloxera infested zone” (PIZ) and “phylloxera risk zone” (PRZ).  
Added definition of new term “phylloxera interim buffer zone” (PIBZ) |
| **Section 4 - Index of Conditions of Entry** | Edited to reflect TPP hosts/carriers and fruit fly host status of almond (green) and finger lime. Soil includes vineyard soil |
| **Section 5 – Conditions of Entry** | 2.4 (3) added to facilitate approved facilities |
| | 3.5 – added additional prohibited items - giant pine scale hosts to Kangaroo Island & unclean bins. |
| | Amended 3.5 Significant Prohibited Items to add Phylloxera Interim Buffer Zones (PIBZ’s) |
| **Conditions 7, 7A, 8 and 8A** | Edited wording to incorporate new term “phylloxera interim buffer zone” and consequent amended arrangements for mitigating phylloxera risk  
Modified dry heat condition from 2 hours at 40°C to 3 hours at 40°C |
| **Condition 9** | Edited wording to verify intent regarding state freedom and secure conditions |
| **Condition 10** | Added Lamb Hass variety under MFF to reflect previous SA endorsement of ICA30 Protocol  
Verification of end flower status added |
| **Condition 13** | Minimum pulp temp for QFF hosts raised to 17 degrees to meet AGSOC decree. Additional requirements added to align with AFAS |
| **Condition 17** | Provision to recognise C1s0 freedom and to provide for the movement of potato tubers |
CONTENTS

SECTION                  PAGE

1. INTRODUCTION         7

2. MINISTERIAL NOTICE   9
Declared Pests,
Quarantine Stations,
Prohibited Imports,
Conditional Imports (Provisions of Standard must be met),
Quarantine Areas,
Adoption of Code

3. INTERPRETATIONS      18

4. INDEX OF CONDITIONS OF ENTRY / REGULATED MOVEMENT 22

5. CONDITIONS OF ENTRY  28
Foreword
Import Requirements
Certificates, Branding, Packaging

Condition 1 Blueberry Rust 36
Condition 2 Red Imported Fire Ant 38
Condition 3 Citrus – Stem pitting strain of Tristeza Virus/Citrus Blight 41
Condition 4 European House Borer 42
Condition 5 Citrus red mite, *Panonychus citri* 45
Condition 6 Plant Diagnostic Samples (excluding grapevine samples) 46
Condition 7 Grapevine Material (planting and propagation) 47
Condition 7A Grape Production Machinery and Equipment 46
Condition 8 Grapes and Related Materials 51
Condition 8A Grapevine Diagnostic Samples and Vineyard Soils 53
Table 1 Host fruits of Mediterranean and Queensland fruit flies 55
Condition 9 Area freedom from fruit flies 57
Condition 10 Hard green or similar condition 58
Condition 11 Disinfestation by cold storage 60
Condition 12 Disinfestation using Dimethoate for various fruits- Queensland fruit fly 61
Condition 12A VACANT 63
Condition 12B Strawberry fruit – Queensland fruit fly 64
Condition 12C Heat Treatments (hot water/vapour heat) - Queensland fruit fly 65
Condition 12D Stone Fruit, Pome fruit, Blueberry fruit– Queensland fruit fly 66
Condition 12E Wine Grapes – Queensland fruit fly / Mediterranean fruit fly 67
Condition 12F Table Grapes – Queensland fruit fly 68
Condition 12G Tomatoes – Queensland fruit fly / Mediterranean fruit fly and Capsicums, Chillies and Eggplant – Queensland fruit fly 69
Condition 12H Citrus – Queensland fruit fly 70
Condition 12I Fruit fly Pest Free Areas 71
Condition 12J System Approaches for Pest Free Place of Production-Tomatoes 72
Condition 12K System Approaches for Specified Regions of Production 73
Condition 13 Disinfestation by Methyl Bromide Fumigation 74
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SECTION</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition 14</td>
<td>Disinfestation by Irradiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition 15</td>
<td>Maize seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition 16</td>
<td>Melons and other hosts of <em>Thrips palmi</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition 17</td>
<td>Tomato Potato Psyllid / Zebra Chip - Clso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition 18</td>
<td>Potatoes and Solanaceous Hosts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition 18A</td>
<td>PSTVd – Potato Spindle Tuber Viroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition 19</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition 20</td>
<td>Soil, Soil Samples, Turf and Potted Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition 21</td>
<td>Tomato Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition 22</td>
<td>Date Palms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition 23</td>
<td>Hosts of Green Snail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition 24</td>
<td>CGMMV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition 25</td>
<td>Pyriform Scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition 26</td>
<td>Myrtle Rust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition 27</td>
<td>Farm / Horticultural Machinery and Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition 28</td>
<td>Fire Blight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition 29</td>
<td>Citrus Canker</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. FRUIT AND PLANTS FOR OVERSEAS EXPORT OR IMPORTED FROM OVERSEAS

7. GENERAL PROVISIONS
   Compliance Agreements
   Eradication of Fruit Flies
   Eradication of Onion Smut

8. APPENDICES
   Appendix 1 | PIRSA Plant Inspection Offices
   Appendix 2 | Plant Tissue Cultures
   Appendix 3 | Plant Health Certificate
   Appendix 4 | Plant Health Assurance Certificate
   Appendix 4A | BioSecure HACCP Biosecurity Certificate
   Appendix 5 | Plant Health Import Certificate
   Appendix 6 | Pyriform Scale Declaration of Source
   Appendix 7 | Citrus Blight Declaration
   Appendix 8 | Citrus Red Mite Declaration
   Appendix 9 | Machinery Declaration (other than Grape Production)
   Appendix 10 | CGMMV Declaration
   Appendix 11 | Soil Source Declaration
   Appendix 12 | Tomato Potato Psyllid Source of Origin Declaration
   Appendix 13 | Blueberry Rust Fruit Property Freedom Declaration
   Appendix 14 | General Biosecurity Declaration
   Appendix 15 | Melon Thrips Declaration of Source
SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION

The Plant Quarantine Standard, South Australia hereafter referred to as “the Standard” has been established under the Plant Health Act 2009 hereafter referred to as “the Act”.

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

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

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

In keeping with these provisions 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 to enter South Australia which may host plant pests or diseases.

APPLICATION
The current Ministerial notice is reprinted in Section 2 and brings into force the Standard.

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

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

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

EXPLANATION

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

Conditional Imports
Over the years Biosecurity SA has identified procedures by which plant material may move from one State to another without spreading certain pests or diseases.

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

Other
The Ministerial notice stipulates that steps must be undertaken to eradicate outbreaks of certain diseases and pests within South Australia. Such measures are detailed in this Standard – see Section 7.
For simplicity, and to comply with the current wording of the Act, both plant pests and diseases covered by this legislation are referred to as "pests".

**DISTRIBUTION**


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

All stake-holders are therefore strongly advised to regularly check the above web-site to ensure they are operating with the latest version.

SECTION 2 - MINISTERIAL NOTICE

PLANT HEALTH ACT 2009

PURSUANT to the Plant Health Act 2009, I, Tim Whetstone, Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, make the following notice:

1. Application
   All previous notices made pursuant to Sections 4, 5, 7, 8 and 59 of the Plant Health Act 2009 are hereby revoked.

2. Interpretation
   In this notice:
   - “the Act” means the Plant Health Act 2009
   - “fruit fly outbreak suspension area” means an area that has been declared, in accordance with the Code of Practice for Queensland fruit fly published by the Interstate Plant Health Regulation Working Group, 1996, or in accordance with the Draft National Code of Practice for the Management of Mediterranean Fruit Fly, 2008 (as updated or amended from time to time), as a suspension area in relation to a fruit fly outbreak
   - “inspector” means an inspector appointed pursuant to section 41 of the Act
   - “retail purchase docket” means a sales receipt provided by a retail sales outlet for fruit or fruiting vegetables sold to the public for personal consumption, rather than for re-sale
   - “soil” means the upper, outermost layer of soil, usually the top 20 centimetres consisting of rock and mineral particulates that may be mixed with organic matter and in which plants grow or are grown
   - “the Standard” means the document published by Primary Industries and Regions South Australia entitled the “Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia”

3. Declaration of Pests - Pursuant to Section 4 of the Act
   3.1 The following are declared to be pests for the purposes of the Act:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name(s)</th>
<th>Scientific Name(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African citrus psyllid</td>
<td>Trioza erytreae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian citrus psyllid</td>
<td>Diaphorina citri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian longicorn beetle</td>
<td>Anaplophora glabripennis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian subterranean termite</td>
<td>Cryptotermes gestroi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian plague locust</td>
<td>Chortoicetes terminifera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacterial wilt of potato</td>
<td>Ralstonia solanacearum Race 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley stem gall midge</td>
<td>Mayetiola hordei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley stripe rust</td>
<td>Puccinia striiformis f. sp. hordei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blueberry rust</td>
<td>Thekopsora minima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boil smut of maize</td>
<td>Ustilago maydis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown marmorated stink bug</td>
<td>Halyomorpha halys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Browsing ant</td>
<td>Lepisiota frauenfeldi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burning moth</td>
<td>Hylesia nigricans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chestnut blight</td>
<td>Cryphonectria parasitica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus blight</td>
<td>(unknown causal agent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus canker</td>
<td>Xanthomonas citri subsp. citri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia</td>
<td>Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus longicorn beetle</td>
<td>Anaplophora chinensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus red mite</td>
<td>Panonychus citri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus tristeza virus – sweet orange stem pitting strain</td>
<td>Citrus tristeza closterovirus – sweet orange stem pitting strain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus variegated chlorosis</td>
<td>Xylella fastidiosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumber green mottle mosaic virus (CGMMV)</td>
<td>Cucumber green mottle mosaic tobamovirus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drywood termite</td>
<td>Cryptotermes dudleyi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric ant</td>
<td>Wasmannia auropunctata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exotic gypsy moth</td>
<td>Lymantria spp. (L. dispar and sub-species, L. monacha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European House Borer</td>
<td>Hylopterus bajulus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire blight</td>
<td>Erwinia amylovora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit flies</td>
<td>Pest species of Tephritidae family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fusarium wilt of tomatoes</td>
<td><em>Fusarium oxysporum</em> f.sp. <em>lycopersicon</em> Race 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant African snail</td>
<td>Lissachatina fulica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant pine scale</td>
<td>Marchalina helenica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glassy-winged sharpshooter</td>
<td>Homalodisca vitripennis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden apple snail</td>
<td>Pomacea canaliculata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapevine leaf rust</td>
<td>Phakopsora euvitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapevine pinot gris virus</td>
<td>Grapevine pinot gris trichovirus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green snail</td>
<td>Cantareus apertus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hessian fly</td>
<td>Mayetiola destructor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huanglongbing disease of citrus</td>
<td>‘Candidatus liberibacter’ spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnal bunt</td>
<td>Tilletia indica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khapra beetle</td>
<td>Trogoderma granarium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melon necrotic spot virus (MNSV)</td>
<td>Melon necrotic spot carmovirus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melon thrips</td>
<td>Thrips palmi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrtle rust</td>
<td>Puccinia psidii (syn. Uredo rangelii)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion Smut</td>
<td>Urocystis cepulae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parlatoria date scale</td>
<td>Parlatoria blanchardii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoney peach disease</td>
<td>Xylella fastidiosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phyloxera</td>
<td>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phytophthora blight</td>
<td>Phytophthora kernoviae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierce’s disease of grapevines</td>
<td>Xylella fastidiosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato blackleg and soft rot</td>
<td>Dickeya spp. Including <em>D. dianthicola</em>, <em>D. dadantii</em> and <em>D. solani</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato cyst nematode</td>
<td>Globodera pallida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato cyst nematode</td>
<td>Globodera rostochiensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato spindle tuber viroid (PSTVd)</td>
<td>Potato spindle tuber pospiviroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine wilt nematode</td>
<td><em>Bursaphelenchus</em> spp. including <em>B. xylophilus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato late blight</td>
<td><em>Phytophthora</em> <em>infestans</em> (A2 mating type)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyriform scale</td>
<td><em>Protopulvinaria</em> <em>pyriformis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red imported fire ant</td>
<td>Solenopsis invicta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawyer beetles</td>
<td>Monochamus spp. including</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>M. alternatus</em>, <em>M. galloprovincialis</em>, <em>M. scutellatus</em>, <em>M. titillator</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plum pox polyvirus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharka</td>
<td><em>Austrostreps</em> <em>cruciat</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small plague grasshopper</td>
<td><em>Caracollina lenticula</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted-winged drosophila (fruit fly)</td>
<td><em>Drosophila</em> <em>suzukii</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subterranean termite  Cryptotermes formosanus
Sudden oak death  Phytophthora ramorum
Tarnished plant bug  Lygus lineolaris
Tomato-potato psyllid  Bactericera cockerelli
Tropical fire ant  Solenopsis geminata
West Indian drywood termite  Cryptotermes brevis
Western plant bug  Lygus hesperus
Wheat stem rust  Puccinia graminis f. sp. tritici (exotic strains)
Wheat stem sawfly  Cephus spp. (C. cinctus, C. pygmeaus)
Yellow crazy ant  Anoplolepis gracilipes
Zebra chip  ‘Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum’

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

4. Quarantine Stations - Pursuant to Section 5 of the Act

The following places are declared to be quarantine stations in which a plant or plant related product may, subject to the Act, be held, examined, disinfected, destroyed or otherwise disposed of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| (1)    | Biosecurity SA | Ceduna Quarantine Inspection Station 
Eyre Highway, Ceduna |
| (2)    | Biosecurity SA | Oodla Wirra Quarantine Inspection Station 
Barrier Highway, Oodla Wirra |
| (3)    | Biosecurity SA | Pinnaroo Quarantine Inspection Station 
Mallee Highway, Pinnaroo |
| (4)    | Biosecurity SA | Yamba Quarantine Inspection Station 
Sturt Highway, Yamba |
| (5)    | Primary Industries and Regions SA | Prosser Street, Port Augusta |
| (6)    | Primary Industries and Regions SA | Riddoch Highway 
Struan |
| (7)    | Primary Industries and Regions SA | Krummel Street, Mount Gambier |
| (8)    | Primary Industries and Regions SA | Loxton Research Centre 
Bookpurnong Road, Loxton |
| (9)    | Biosecurity SA | 33 Flemington Street 
Glenside |
| (10)   | Primary Industries and Regions SA | Research and Advisory Centre 
Research Road, Nuriootpa |
| (11)   | Biosecurity SA | Adelaide Produce Market 
Diagonal Road, Pooraka |
| (12)   | Primary Industries and Regions SA | Hindmarsh St, Port Lincoln |
| (13)   | Post- Entry Plant Quarantine Station | SARDI Plant Research Centre 
Hartley Grove, Urrbrae |
| (14)   | SARDI Entomology | Waite Quarantine Insectary 
Waite Road, Urrbrae |
| (15)   | Compartments 2 and 3 | Glasshouse 109 
Division of Plant Industry 
Commonwealth, Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation 
Hartley Grove, Urrbrae |
| (16)   | Scotts Refrigerated Freight Way | Comley Street 
Export Park 
Adelaide Airport, West Beach |
| (17)   | Swire Cold Storage Pty Ltd | 4 Bradford Way, Cavan |
| (18)   | Woolworths Pty Ltd | 599 Main North Road, Gepps Cross |
| (19)   | St George Produce | 469 Waterloo Corner Road, Burton |
| (20)   | Adelaide Produce Market Ltd | Diagonal Road, Pooraka |
5. **Prohibition on Introducing Pest Affected Plants or Plant Related Products - Pursuant to Section 7 of the Act**

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

1. any pest declared under this Notice;
2. any fruit, plant or soil affected by such a pest and in particular those fruits, plants and products specified in Section 5-3.5 of the Standard;
3. packaging in which any fruit or plant affected by such a pest has been packed;
4. goods with which any fruit or plant affected by such a pest has come into contact.

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

1. the following host fruits of fruit flies being, in my opinion, fruit of species that are likely to introduce fruit fly into the State:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abiu</td>
<td>Pouteria caimito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acerola</td>
<td>Malpighia glabra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achachairu</td>
<td>Garcinia humilis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almond</td>
<td>Prunis dulcis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple</td>
<td>Malus domestica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apricot</td>
<td>Prunus armeniaca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apricot</td>
<td>Prunus armeniaca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avocado</td>
<td>Persea americana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babaco</td>
<td>Carica pentagona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banana</td>
<td>Musa acuminata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackberry</td>
<td>Rubus fruiticosus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Sapote</td>
<td>Diospyros ebenum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blueberry</td>
<td>Vaccinium corymbosum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil Cherry</td>
<td>Eugenia uniflora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breadfruit</td>
<td>Artocarpus altilis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caimito</td>
<td>Chrysophyllum caimito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Gooseberry</td>
<td>Physalis peruviana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capsicum</td>
<td>Capsicum annuum var. grossum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carambola</td>
<td>Averrhoa carambola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashew Apple</td>
<td>Anacardium occidentale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casimiroa</td>
<td>Casimiroa edulis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherimoya</td>
<td>Annona cherimolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry</td>
<td>Prunus avium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chilli</td>
<td>Capsicum annuum var. acuminatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citron</td>
<td>Citrus medica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee berry</td>
<td>Coffea species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custard apple</td>
<td>Annona squamosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Phoenix dactylifera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dragon Fruit</td>
<td>Hyloscereus undatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durian</td>
<td>Durio zibethinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggplant</td>
<td>Solanum melongena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feijoa</td>
<td>Feijoa sellowiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig</td>
<td>Ficus carica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granadilla</td>
<td>Passiflora quadrangularis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapefruit</td>
<td>Citrus x paradisi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapes</td>
<td>Vitis species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grumichama</td>
<td>Eugenia braziliensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guava</td>
<td>Psidium species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hog Plum</td>
<td>Spondias mombin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaboticaba</td>
<td>Myrciaria cauliflora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackfruit</td>
<td>Artocarpus heterophyllus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jambu</td>
<td>Syzygium cuminii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiwifruit</td>
<td>Actinidia deliciosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumquat</td>
<td>Fortunella japonica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon</td>
<td>Citrus meyeri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime - West Indian Lime</td>
<td>Citrus limon x citrus chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime - Tahitian Lime</td>
<td>Citrus aurantiifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime - Rangpur lime</td>
<td>Citrus reticulata var. austere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime Finger</td>
<td>Citrus australasica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loganberry</td>
<td>Rubus loganobaccus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longan</td>
<td>Euphoria longan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loofa, Smooth</td>
<td>Luffa cylindrica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loquat</td>
<td>Eriobotrya japonica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lychee</td>
<td>Litchii chinensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandarin</td>
<td>Citrus reticulata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mango</td>
<td>Mangifera indica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangosteen</td>
<td>Garcinia mangostana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulberry</td>
<td>Morus nigra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashi</td>
<td>Pyrus pyrifolia var. culta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nectarine</td>
<td>Prunus persicae var. nectarina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive</td>
<td>Olea europaea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>Citrus aurantium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passionfruit</td>
<td>Passiflora spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papaw</td>
<td>Carica papaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peach</td>
<td>Prunus persica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peacharine</td>
<td>Prunus nucipersica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pear</td>
<td>Pyrus communis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepino</td>
<td>Solanum muricatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persimmon</td>
<td>Diospyros kaki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plum</td>
<td>Prunus domestica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumcot</td>
<td>Prunus domestica x Prunus armeniaca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomegranate</td>
<td>Punica granatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prickly Pear</td>
<td>Opuntia stricta or O. ficus indica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pummelo</td>
<td>Citrus grandis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quince</td>
<td>Cydonia oblonga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rambutan</td>
<td>Nepheleium lappaceum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raspberry</td>
<td>Rubus idaeus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rollinia</td>
<td>Rollinia deliciosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Apple</td>
<td>Syzygium jambos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santol</td>
<td>Sandoricum indicum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sapodilla</td>
<td>Manilkara zapota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sapote</td>
<td>Sapote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soursop</td>
<td>Annona muricata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberry</td>
<td>Fragaria ananassa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweetosop</td>
<td>Annona squamosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamarillo</td>
<td>Cyphomandra betacea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangelo</td>
<td>Citrus reticulata x C. paradise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangor</td>
<td>Citrus reticulata x C. sinensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato</td>
<td>Lycopersicon esculentum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Apple</td>
<td>Syzygium samarangense</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the following other fruit, vegetables, plants and plant products being, in my opinion, fruit, vegetables, plants and plant products of species that are likely to introduce a pest into the State:

- *Allium spp* (onion, spring onion, garlic, chives, leek, shallots, etc)
- Apple (fruit and plants)
- Avocado (fruit and plants)
- Babaco
- Banana
- Beans
- Capsicum
- Chilli
- Carambola
- Casimiroa (white sapote)
- Citrus (fruit and plants)
- Cucumbers
- Cucurbits
- Custard apple
- Cut Flowers
- Date Palm (fruit and plants)
- Dragon fruit
- Durian
- Eggplant
- Feijoa
- Fig
- Fire Blight hosts
- Fodder / Hay
- Gourd, bitter
- Grapes and grape products (marc, must and juice)
- Grapevines (cuttings, rootlings, plants/plant parts and tissue cultures)
- Guava
- Jackfruit
- Kiwi fruit (Chinese gooseberry)
- Leaf vegetables
- Lettuce
- Loofa (smooth)
- Longan
- Loquat
- Lychee (or Litchi Lichi)
- Maize seed
- Mango
- Mangosteen
- Medlar
- Melons (watermelon, rockmelon, honeydew, etc)
- Miscellaneous host fruits of fruit flies (Tephritidae family)
- Myrtaceae Family
- Okra
- Olive
- Passionfruit
- Papaw
- Peas
- Persimmon
- *Pinus* plants
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant nursery stock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pome fruits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomegranate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes (tubers and plants)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prickly pear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumpkin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quince</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rambutan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raspberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rooted plants and cuttings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sapodilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sapote, black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silverbeet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soursop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Star apple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone fruits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamarillo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) soil;

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

(5) any equipment (including, but not restricted to) any harvester, machinery, tools, bulk bins, containers or posts that has been used in the production or manipulation of grapes or grapevines in the States of New South Wales, Queensland or Victoria;

(6) any used agricultural machinery;

(7) plant diagnostic samples.

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

6. Quarantine Areas – Pursuant to Section 8 of the Act

6.1 The following portions of the State are declared to be quarantine areas:

(1) in respect of the pest fruit flies, any area within 1.5 kilometres radius of the centre of a fruit fly outbreak (as described in the Standard), the centre being the point where eggs, larvae or adults of fruit flies have been detected.

(2) in respect of the pest fruit flies, for the purpose of excluding fruit flies from the Riverland of South Australia

(i) the County of Hamley, and

(3) the whole of Kangaroo Island with respect to the declared diseases of potato, namely bacterial wilt (**Ralstonia solanacearum** Race 3) and potato cyst nematodes (**Globodera rostochinesis** and **Globodera pallida**). This quarantine area is to be known as the 'Kangaroo Island Protected Production Area'.

### 6.2 Measures to be taken in Quarantine Areas

(1) The owner of any commercial premises within a portion of the State declared to be a quarantine area in respect of the pest Onion Smut must take the measures prescribed in the Standard for eradication of that disease.

(2) The owner of any commercial premises within a portion of the State declared to be a quarantine area in respect of the pest fruit flies must take the measures prescribed in the Standard for the eradication of such flies.

(3) The owner of any commercial premises within the ‘Kangaroo Island Protected Production Area’ established under sub-paragraph 6.1(4) must take the measures prescribed in the Standard for eradication of the declared diseases of potato.

### 6.3 Measures for the exclusion of fruit flies from the Riverland of South Australia ("the Riverland Fruit Fly Quarantine Areas"):

(1) Host fruits of fruit flies ("host fruits") as defined in paragraph 5.2 (1) are prohibited and must not be imported or introduced into the quarantine areas declared in paragraph 6.1 (3) ("the Riverland Fruit Fly Quarantine Areas") unless:

(i) if the host fruit was produced in a State or Territory other than South Australia: the host fruit complies with the provisions of the Standard.

(ii) if the host fruit was produced in any part of South Australia outside the Riverland Fruit Fly Quarantine Areas: the host fruit has been certified by an inspector under the Act as having been either:

- grown in an area free of fruit flies as defined by the Standard; or
- treated against fruit flies by a method set out in the Standard.

(iii) if the host fruit was originally produced in the Riverland Fruit Fly Quarantine Areas, but has moved outside those areas and is now
proposed to be re-introduced into those areas, the produce must either be:

- be certified by an inspector that it has been maintained in an area free of fruit flies or treated against fruit flies by a method set out in the Standard;

or

- moved under an accreditation arrangement as approved by the Minister under Part 4 Division 2 of the Act and regulation 7 of the Plant Health Regulations 2009.

(2) Subparagraph (1) (ii) does not apply to host fruit grown for the purpose of sale if that fruit was grown within a fruit fly outbreak suspension area.

(3) Subparagraph (1) does not apply to host fruits that have been purchased within South Australia and are accompanied by an itemised retail purchase docket applicable to that produce.

7. Incorporation of Codes and Standards - Pursuant to Section 59 of the Act

7.1 The Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia (the Standard) as in force from time to time is hereby adopted under Section 59 of the Act and provides the basis on which declared pests under 3.1 of this notice are specified, and items listed under 5.2 of this notice may be imported into the State. In addition to being available under Section 59 (2)(a) of the Act, the Standard will be available from the PIRSA website http://pir.sa.gov.au or by phoning Biosecurity SA – Plant Health on (08) 8207 7820.

7.2 The Plant Health - Plague Locust Control Plan as maintained as part of Primary Industries and Regions South Australia’s Emergency Management Documents as in force from time to time is hereby adopted under Section 59 of the Act.

Dated: 23 January 2019

Hon Tim Whetstone
MINISTER FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
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, has been free from fruit flies initially for at least twelve months as demonstrated by a system of fruit fly traps deployed in accordance with the National Codes of Practice for fruit flies. The continued area freedom status to be demonstrated by trapping as prescribed at Section 5 - Condition 9.

“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 and endorsed by the SDQMA 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 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 Primary Industries and Regions South Australia (PIRSA).

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

“compliance arrangement” means an arrangement approved by the Chief Inspector which involves risk minimisation processes to achieve South Australia’s acceptable level of risk for a regulated pest for the host commodities.

"cuttings" mean as defined by the Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995, namely, a portion of a grapevine cane, which has not been planted in soil or permitted to develop roots.

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

"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.

"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.

"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.

“filtered juice” means juice processed through a filter that removes all particles larger than 50
microns. Centrifugation and cold settling are accepted alternatives to filtration for the purposes of this definition provided that the same outcomes are achieved.

"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 outbreak" means the criteria of the respective Fruit Fly Code of Practice has been met requiring eradication conditions and quarantine areas/zones to take immediate effect and remain in place until the approved re-instatement criteria has been met; either 12 weeks or one generation plus 28 days (whichever the greater) after the last detection of a fruit fly or its eggs or larvae in the quarantine area.

"grape must" means the total product of crushing grape berries, includes juice, skins, seeds, pulp and possibly some stems and leaves

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

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

"grapevine tissue cultures" means plant material of the genus Vitis, produced solely in accordance with Section 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 the Act by the Minister 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.

"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.

"phylloxera exclusion zone" (PEZ) has the meaning given in the National Phylloxera Management Protocol (http://vinehealth.com.au/media/National-Phylloxera-Management-Protocol.pdf), i.e. - "A PEZ is an area that is recognised by the National Vine Health Steering Committee (NVHSC)¹ as being a pest free area for phylloxera.

To acquire PEZ status, a region must have been established by historical information and/or a survey program as not being infested by phylloxera, AND be protected by appropriate legislation to control the movement of 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.

¹ Or its successor, as agreed by Plant Health Committee and its subcommittees
Application for an upgrade to PEZ status is made to the NVHSC\(^2\) and assessed in accordance with the criteria of the *National Phylloxera Management Protocol: procedures for upgrading of phylloxera zone status* (Appendix 2).

Once PEZ status has been achieved, it must be actively maintained in accordance with the *National Phylloxera Management Protocol: maintenance of PEZ status*. This protocol reflects the ISPM 4 *Guidelines for the maintenance of pest free areas*.

"phylloxera infested zone" (PIZ) has the meaning given in the National Phylloxera Management Protocol (http://vinehealth.com.au/media/National-Phylloxera-Management-Protocol.pdf), i.e. -

“A PIZ contains at least one vineyard known to be infested with phylloxera or to have been infested with phylloxera. The boundary of a PIZ must be set as a minimum of 5 km from the closest known infested vineyard.

The boundary of the PIZ may be defined by local government boundaries or other landmarks, provided they are a minimum of 5km from the closest infested vineyards. The boundaries of the infested region will be determined initially by the relevant State Chief Plant Health Regulatory Officer for the purposes of state quarantine activity, and will then be recognised by the NVHSC\(^3\) as a PIZ under the National Phylloxera Management Protocol.

A state Department of Primary Industries or equivalent may seek an upgrade in status for a PIZ based on evidence that phylloxera infestation is no longer present. Application is made to the NVHSC\(^4\) in accordance with the criteria specified in the *National Phylloxera Management Protocol: procedures for upgrading of phylloxera zone status* (Appendix 2).

“phylloxera interim buffer zone” means a zone of 5 km radius around a new detection of 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) has the meaning given in the National Phylloxera Management Protocol (http://vinehealth.com.au/media/National-Phylloxera-Management-Protocol.pdf), i.e. -

“The boundaries of a PRZ are determined by default as all areas not defined as a PIZ or PEZ. A state Department of Primary Industries or equivalent may seek an upgrade in status for a PRZ based on evidence that phylloxera infestation is not present. Application is made to the NVHSC\(^5\) in accordance with the criteria specified in the *National Phylloxera Management Protocol: procedures for upgrading of phylloxera zone status* (Appendix 2).

All new or proposed grape growing regions in PRZs are encouraged to comply with PEZ entry protocols from the start and to seek PEZ status as soon as practicable.

“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 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 BSA Chief Inspector or Delegate.

---

\(^2\) Or its successor, as agreed by Plant Health Committee and its subcommittees

\(^3\) Or its successor, as agreed by Plant Health Committee and its subcommittees

\(^4\) Or its successor, as agreed by Plant Health Committee and its subcommittees

\(^5\) Or its successor, as agreed by Plant Health Committee and its subcommittees
"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.

"post-fermentation marc" means the solids residue from pressing of wine fermented on skins containing skins, seeds, and possibly stems and that has completed at least four days in the fermentation process.

"processed fruit" means, for fruit fly purposes, host fruit/fruiting 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.

"quarantine area" means an outbreak zone which is an area of 200m radius around the discovery point(s) (outbreak centre) and the area out to a radius of 1.5km of the discovery point(s) (in which quarantine movement restrictions apply).

"quarantine zone" means in an outbreak where there are a number of discovery points that are less than 1km apart, then the epicentre of the discovery points (or the outbreak centre) should be used to define the boundary, and the fruit fly pest free status is revoked for susceptible hosts in a 15km radius from that epicentre or outbreak centre. If the spread of the discovery points is more than 1km apart, the suspension area is automatically increased to 30km. This area could be varied after considering all circumstances of the outbreak in consultation with other State Departments and the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (in which quarantine movement restrictions apply).

"unfiltered juice" means the liquid fraction from must, excluding skins, seeds and other large solids, but which contain some suspended solids.

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

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

"rootlings" mean any vine material which has developed roots (including callus), and includes original and grafted plants.

"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.

"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 unless otherwise determined by the Chief Inspector the movement of securely contained plant product directly through South Australia that is accompanied by documentation that can prove both the origin and destination product and whilst in SA is not subject to any off-loading, re-loading 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 – Table 1) 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.

At time of release the following pests applied only to host product from these States:

- Cucumber Green Mosaic Virus (CGMMV) host product from NT, WA and QLD
- Green Snail (GS) host product from WA and Victoria
- Red Imported Fire Ant (RIFA) host product from QLD
- Melon Thrip (MT) host product from WA (Kununurra only), NT, QLD & NSW
- Myrtle Rust (MR) host product from Qld, Victoria, NT, Tasmania & NSW
- European House Borer (EHB) host product from WA
- Pyriform Scale host product from WA
- PSTVd seed potato from Qld and Western Australia
- Tomato Potato Psyllid (TPP) host product from WA
- Zebra Chip (ZC / Clso) carrier (TTP) present in WA but Clso freedom declared

Significant Prohibited Items are detailed in Section 5, clause 3.5

PEST CODE LIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BR</td>
<td>Blueberry Rust</td>
<td><em>Thekopsora minima</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BS</td>
<td>Boil Smut of Maize</td>
<td><em>Ustilago maydis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BW</td>
<td>Bacterial Wilt of Potato</td>
<td><em>Ralstonia solanacearum Race 3</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB</td>
<td>Citrus Blight</td>
<td><em>(unknown causal agent)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>Citrus Canker</td>
<td><em>Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. citri</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CGMMV</td>
<td>Cucumber Green Mosaic Virus</td>
<td><em>Cucumber green mottle mosaic tobamovirus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRM</td>
<td>Citrus Red Mite</td>
<td><em>Ponynychus citri</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTV</td>
<td>Citrus Tristeza Virus – sweet orange stem pitting strain</td>
<td><em>Citrus tristeza closterovirus – sweet orange stem pitting strain</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EHB</td>
<td>European House Borer</td>
<td><em>Hylotropes bajasius</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB</td>
<td>Fire Blight</td>
<td><em>Erwinia amylovora</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FW</td>
<td>Fusarium Wilt</td>
<td><em>Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. lycopersicon Race 3</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GS</td>
<td>Green Snail</td>
<td><em>Helix aperta</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA</td>
<td>Lupin Anthracnose</td>
<td><em>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MFF</td>
<td>Mediterranean Fruit Fly</td>
<td><em>Ceratis capitata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT</td>
<td>Melon Thrip</td>
<td><em>Thrips palmi</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Myrtle Rust</td>
<td><em>Puccinia psidii, previously Uredo rangelii</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDS</td>
<td>Parlatorial Date Scale</td>
<td><em>Parlatoria blanchardii,</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCN</td>
<td>Potato Cyst Nematode</td>
<td><em>Globodera pallida</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFS</td>
<td>Pyriform Scale</td>
<td><em>Protopulvinaria pyriformis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHY</td>
<td>Grape Phylloxera</td>
<td><em>Daktulosphaera vitifoliiae</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSTVd</td>
<td>Potato Spindle Tuber Viroid</td>
<td><em>Potato spindle tuber pospiviroid</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QFF</td>
<td>Queensland Fruit Fly</td>
<td><em>Bactrocera tryoni</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIFA</td>
<td>Fire Ant</td>
<td><em>Solenopsis invicta</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPP / ZC</td>
<td>Tomato Potato Psyllid</td>
<td><em>Bactericera cockerelli</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZC (Clso)</td>
<td>Zebra Chip</td>
<td><em>Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A fact sheet for each pest regulated in the PQS is available at
INDEX of CONDITIONS OF ENTRY / REGULATED MOVEMENT (one or more of these conditions may apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>FRUIT &amp; VEGETABLES</th>
<th>PLANTS &amp; FLOWERS</th>
<th>OTHER PRODUCTS</th>
<th>DISEASE (OR PEST)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abiu (Caimito)</td>
<td>9, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acerola</td>
<td>9, 12, 13, 14</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achachairu</td>
<td>9, 10,11, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allium spp (onion, leek, spring onion, garlic, shallots, etc (unless peeled and washed)</td>
<td>23, 20</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td>RIFA, GS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almond (Green only)</td>
<td>9, 11, 12, 13, 14,17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>MFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple</td>
<td>9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 28</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25, 28</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, FB, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apricot</td>
<td>9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic plants</td>
<td>Refer to <a href="http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecuritysa/nrm_biosecurity">www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecuritysa/nrm_biosecurity</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus</td>
<td>17, 23</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td>RIFA, GS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avocado</td>
<td>9, 10,11, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babaco</td>
<td>9, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banana</td>
<td>9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans</td>
<td>16, 17, 23</td>
<td>2, 16, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>RIFA, MT, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breadfruit / Breadnut</td>
<td>9, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>MFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackberry</td>
<td>9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 28</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 28</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, FB, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Sapote (Chocolate Persimmon)</td>
<td>9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blueberry</td>
<td>1, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>1, 2, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, BR, RIFA GS, TPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caimito (Star Apple / Abiu)</td>
<td>9, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Gooseberry</td>
<td>9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capsicum/Chillies</td>
<td>9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17</td>
<td>2, 16, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, MT, RIFA, TPP, GS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carambola, (Star fruit, Star apple)</td>
<td>9, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashew Apple</td>
<td>9, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casimiroa (White Sapote)</td>
<td>9, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry / Cherry, Brazil</td>
<td>9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Gooseberry (Kiwi fruit)</td>
<td>9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCT</td>
<td>FRUIT &amp; VEGETABLES</td>
<td>PLANTS &amp; FLOWERS</td>
<td>OTHER PRODUCTS</td>
<td>DISEASE (OR PEST)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chives</td>
<td>17, 23</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 24</td>
<td></td>
<td>RIFA, GS, TPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choko</td>
<td>14, 16, 17</td>
<td>2, 16, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td></td>
<td>MT, RIFA, GS, TPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus (see interpretations)</td>
<td>9, 10 (Tahitian lime), 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 29</td>
<td>2, 3, 5, 17, 20, 23, 25, 29</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, CTV, CB, CRM, PFS, TPP, CC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee Berry</td>
<td>9, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td></td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranberry</td>
<td>1, 2, 17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BR, RIFA, TPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumber</td>
<td>14, 16, 17</td>
<td>2, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>MT, RIFA, GS, CGMMV, TPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucurbits</td>
<td>14, 16, 17</td>
<td>2, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>MT, RIFA, GS, CGMMV, TPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custard Apple (Annona spp. and Rollinia) Cherimoya, Sugar Apple / Sweetsop / Soursop / Ramphala, Atemoya</td>
<td>9, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td></td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut flowers</td>
<td>1, 17, 23, 26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BR, TPP/Cls0, GS, MR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>9, 11, 12, 13, 14</td>
<td>2, 22, 20, 23</td>
<td></td>
<td>MFF, QFF, PDS, RIFA, GS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dragon fruit (Pitaya)</td>
<td>9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17</td>
<td>2, 16, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td></td>
<td>MFF, QFF, MT, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durian</td>
<td>9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td></td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggplant (Eggfruit, Aubergine)</td>
<td>9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17</td>
<td>2, 16, 20, 23, 17</td>
<td></td>
<td>MFF, QFF, MT, RIFA, GS, TPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment for grape production</td>
<td></td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>PHY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feijoa</td>
<td>9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 26</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25, 26</td>
<td></td>
<td>MFF, QFF, MR, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig</td>
<td>9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td></td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Blight Hosts – see listing condition 28</td>
<td>9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 28</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25, 28</td>
<td></td>
<td>FBB, MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fodder / Hay</td>
<td>2, 23</td>
<td>2, 23</td>
<td></td>
<td>GS, RIFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit Fly Hosts (not specifically listed)</td>
<td>9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td></td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garlic</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RIFA, GS, TPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gourds, Bitter (Momordica charantia) Bottle (Lagenaria siceraria) and Gourd, winter/white (hairy/winter melon) (Benincasa hispida)</td>
<td>13, 14, 16, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>RIFA, MT, GS, CGMMV, TPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapes (Table)</td>
<td>8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14</td>
<td>7, 17</td>
<td>2, 7a</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, PHY, RIFA, TPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapes (Wine)</td>
<td>8, 9, 11, 12, 13</td>
<td>7, 17</td>
<td>2, 7a</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, PHY, RIFA, TPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grape marc &amp; Grape must</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PHY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCT</td>
<td>FRUIT &amp; VEGETABLES</td>
<td>PLANTS &amp; FLOWERS</td>
<td>OTHER PRODUCTS</td>
<td>DISEASE (OR PEST)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapevines</td>
<td>7, 17, 23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PHY, GS, TPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapevine Diagnostics and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>Various</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vineyard soils</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PHY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapevine tissue cultures</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PHY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grumichama / Brazil Cherry</td>
<td>9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 26</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guava</td>
<td>9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 26</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25, 26</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, MR, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay / Fodder</td>
<td>2, 23</td>
<td>2, 23</td>
<td>GS, RIFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbs (fresh)</td>
<td>17, 23</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>2, 23</td>
<td>RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hog Plum</td>
<td>9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huckleberry</td>
<td>1, 2, 17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>BR, RIFA, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaboticaba</td>
<td>9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, MR, PFS, TPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackfruit</td>
<td>9, 10, 12, 13, 14</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jambu / Wax Jambu / Rose</td>
<td>9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, MR, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple / Water Apple</td>
<td>9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25, 26</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, MR, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiwifruit (Chinese gooseberry)</td>
<td>9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf vegetables (cabbage,</td>
<td>17, 23</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td>GS, RIFA, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lettuce, cauliflower, broccoli etc)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leeks</td>
<td>17, 23</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td>RIFA, GS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce</td>
<td>17, 23</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td>RIFA, GS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longan</td>
<td>9, 10, 12, 13, 14</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loganberry</td>
<td>9, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime – including Finger Lime</td>
<td>9, 12, 13, 14, 17, 29</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25, 29</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP, CC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loofah, smooth (Luffa</td>
<td>9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td>MFF, RIFA, MT, GS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cylindrica) and Loofah,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angled/ridged.sinquar (Luffa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acutangula)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loquat</td>
<td>9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25, 28</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, FB, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lychee (Litchi Litchi)</td>
<td>9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machines and Equipment</td>
<td>2, 7A, 17, 18, 18A, 24, 27</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>RIFA, PHY, PCN, PSTVd, CGMMV, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize (seed only)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>BS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCT</td>
<td>FRUIT &amp; VEGETABLES</td>
<td>PLANTS &amp; FLOWERS</td>
<td>OTHER PRODUCTS</td>
<td>DISEASE (OR PEST)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mango</td>
<td>9, 12, 13, 14</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangosteen</td>
<td>9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medlar</td>
<td>9, 11, 12, 14, 17, 28</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25, 28</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, FB, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melons (watermelon, rockmelon, long etc)</td>
<td>14, 16, 17</td>
<td>2, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, CGMMV, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulberry</td>
<td>9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrtaceae Family</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25, 26</td>
<td>MR, RIFA, PFS GS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nectarine</td>
<td>9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okra</td>
<td>16, 17</td>
<td>2, 16, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>RIFA, MT, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive</td>
<td>9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 20, 17, 23, 25</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onions (seed &amp; fresh unless peeled &amp; washed)</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td>RIFA, GS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passionfruit / Granadilla</td>
<td>9, 10 (purple type only), 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pawpaw (Papaw, Papaya)</td>
<td>9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peach / Peacharine</td>
<td>9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pear / Nashi</td>
<td>9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 28</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25, 28</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, FB, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas</td>
<td>16, 17, 23</td>
<td>2, 16, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>RIFA, MT, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persimmon</td>
<td>9, 11, 12 (inedible peel types only), 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepino, (Melon Pear)</td>
<td>9, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, TPP, GS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapples</td>
<td>Unrestricted</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td>RIFA, GS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Diagnostics</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants, general (including household and potted plants)</td>
<td>1, 2, 7, 17, 20, 23, 25, 26, 28</td>
<td>BR, MR, PHY, PCN, GS, FB, RIFA, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plum / Plumcot</td>
<td>9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 28 (for Prunus salicina)</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25, and 28 (for Prunus salicina)</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, FB, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pome fruits (Apple, Pear, Loquat, Medlar and Quince)</td>
<td>9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 28</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25, 28</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, FB, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCT</td>
<td>FRUIT &amp; VEGETABLES</td>
<td>PLANTS &amp; FLOWERS</td>
<td>OTHER PRODUCTS</td>
<td>DISEASE (OR PEST)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomegranate</td>
<td>9, 10, 12, 13, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes Includes Kangaroo Island</td>
<td>17, 18</td>
<td>2, 17, 18, 18A, 23</td>
<td>18, 18A</td>
<td>TPP/Cls, PCN, PSTVd, RIFA, GS, BW (KI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prickly Pear (Opuntia spp only)</td>
<td>9, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumpkins (various)</td>
<td>16, 17</td>
<td>2, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24, 28</td>
<td>MT, RIFA, GS, CGMMV, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomelo (Shaddock)</td>
<td>9, 12, 13, 14, 17, 29</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 29</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP, CC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quince</td>
<td>9, 11, 12, 14, 17, 28</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25, 28</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, FB, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rambutan</td>
<td>9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 28</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, FB, RIFA, GS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raspberry</td>
<td>9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 28</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 28</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, FB, RIFA, GS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rooted plants / Root vegetables (including turf, household plants)</td>
<td>1, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25, 26</td>
<td>BR, PHY, PCN, GS, RIFA, TPP, MR, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Apple / Water Apple</td>
<td>9, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sapodilla</td>
<td>9, 12, 13, 14</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santol (Lolly Fruit)</td>
<td>9, 12, 13, 14</td>
<td>2, 20, 23</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sapote</td>
<td>9, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, PFS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shallots</td>
<td>2, 20, 23</td>
<td>RIFA, GS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silverbeet</td>
<td>16, 17, 23</td>
<td>2, 16, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td>MT, RIFA, GS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil (scientific or commercial use)</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25, 26</td>
<td>2, 6, 8A, 18, 18A, 20, 23, 24</td>
<td>PHY, PCN, GS, RIFA, CGMMV, PSTVd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soursop</td>
<td>9, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinach</td>
<td>16, 17, 23</td>
<td>2, 16, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td>MT, RIFA, GS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring onion</td>
<td>17, 23</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td>RIFA, GS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squash (includes zucchini)</td>
<td>14, 16, 17</td>
<td>2, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>RIFA, MT, GS, CGMMV, TPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Star Apple, Carambola, Star Fruit</td>
<td>9, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone fruits (Apricot, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Nectarine)</td>
<td>9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberry</td>
<td>9, 12, 13, 14, 17, 23</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td>QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet corn</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 15</td>
<td>RIFA, GS, BS, TPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet potato</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 15, 17</td>
<td>RIFA, GS, BS, TPP/Cls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCT</td>
<td>FRUIT &amp; VEGETABLES</td>
<td>PLANTS &amp; FLOWERS</td>
<td>OTHER PRODUCTS</td>
<td>DISEASE (OR PEST)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahitian Limes</td>
<td>9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 29</td>
<td>2, 3, 5, 17, 20, 23, 25, 29</td>
<td></td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, CTV, CB, CRM, PFS, TPP, CC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamarillo</td>
<td>9, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td></td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, TPP, GS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber, (Coniferous) Ie pine, fir, spruce and includes pallets, firewood, dunnage, furniture etc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>EHB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangor</td>
<td>9, 12, 13, 14, 17, 29</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 29</td>
<td></td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, TPP, CC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>2, 16, 17, 20, 23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RIFA, MT, GS, TPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato</td>
<td>9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17</td>
<td>2, 16, 17, 21, 23</td>
<td></td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, FW, MT, GS, TPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turf</td>
<td>2, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24</td>
<td>2, 20, 23, 24</td>
<td></td>
<td>RIFA, GS, PHY, PCN, CGMMV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watermelon</td>
<td>14, 16, 24</td>
<td>2, 16, 20, 23, 24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>MT, RIFA, GS, CGMMV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Apple / Wax Jambu (Rose Apple / Jambu)</td>
<td>9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17</td>
<td>2, 17, 20, 23, 25, 26</td>
<td></td>
<td>MFF, QFF, RIFA, GS, MR, PFS, TPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zucchini</td>
<td>14, 16, 17</td>
<td>2, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>RIFA, MT, GS, CGMMV, TPP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 (see 3.5 below for a summary of significant prohibited items); 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.


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; 17/8/2000 p544 and 26 May 2011 p1531 or contact Biosecurity SA Plant Health (telephone 08 8207 7820).

2. IMPORT / MOVEMENT REQUIREMENTS

2.1. Any fruit, vegetable or plant material that has been imported (introduced) into Australia from an Overseas country and is being introduced into South Australia or transhipped through South Australia must be accompanied by a copy of the DAWR Phytosanitary Certificate or a copy of the Quarantine Inspection Release form (or equivalent) and meet all other applicable requirements of this Standard.

2.2. In accordance with Section 33 of the Plant Health Act 2009, a person must not bring or introduce plants or plant related products into the State for sale or any other commercial purpose unless they are registered under Division 3 of Part 4 of the Act.

2.3. Any fruit, vegetables, plant material or machinery that may be imported (introduced) 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 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.

2.4. An importer of plant or plant related product into the state for purposes of sale or any other commercial purpose must be registered as an importer (Importer Registration IR01) 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. Normally there will be up to eight audits in the first year, but this can reduce subject to ongoing compliance. IVCA includes IR01.

(2) Registered Premises
The importer must first be registered (IR01) and nominates a premise 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 to the inspector.

(3) Approved Facilities/Premises
Under conditions stipulated by the Chief Inspector a facility or premise may be accredited an Approved Facility to receive host product and shall include IR01,

2.5. 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 must be registered (IR01).

2.6. 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 (ie 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 either be faxed to Biosecurity SA on (08) 8124 1467 or sent via e-mail to: pirsaplanthealthmanifest@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 the 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 these whilst in transit. The certificate must only be issued after the recognised authority has sighted and verified the consignment. Certificates will only remain valid for twenty one days from date of issue.

(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:

Biosecurity SA - Plant Health
33 Flemington Street
GLENSIDE SA 5065
Telephone: (08) 8207 7820
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 Arrangement or Compliance Arrangement that is accepted by Biosecurity SA;
   (b) The Department in the exporting state undertaking the desk and on-site 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 disease eg fruit fly (any stage), 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](http://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 the Chief Inspector with a State Freedom Certificate that 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 free from objectionable odour; 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 (ie 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.

3.5 Significant Prohibited Items

Of the various prohibitions for entry into South Australia the following are defined as being significant:

1. Citrus plants and citrus propagation material (cuttings and budwood) from Queensland due to the presence in that State of Sweet Orange Stem Pitting Strain of Citrus Tristeza virus and Citrus Blight.

2. Grapevine material (cuttings and rootlings) from Phylloxera Infested Zones (PIZ’s), Phylloxera Interim Buffer Zones (PIBZ’s) and Phylloxera Risk Zones (PRZ’s) of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland (except diagnostic material under an Import Certificate from the Chief Inspector).

3. Potatoes or nursery stock grown in-ground on land infested with Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) except under requirements specified under Condition 18.

4. Soil or plants in soil or with attached soil from high-risk areas (except under requirements specified under Condition 20).

5. Tomato plants from certain parts of Queensland - see Condition 21 for details.
6. Leaf vegetables, pasture fodder/hay or plant nursery stock from all of Western Australia or any property in Victoria where Green snail exists or is linked to an infected property.

7. Containers used in the production or storage of potatoes other than plastic are prohibited entry to Kangaroo Island.

8. Hosts of Giant Pine Scale are prohibited entry to Kangaroo Island.

9. Bins and/or packaging that is not cleaned free of all material described under Section 2 (5.2) of the 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hosts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vaccinium spp. (including blueberry, cranberry),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsuga spp. (hemlock),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyonia spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pieris spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaylussacia sp. (huckleberry),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhododendron spp. (including azalea),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pernettya spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leucothoe spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxycoccus spp.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1.1. State/Area Freedom

(1) Fruit or Cut Flowers

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; Declaration (Appendix 11) that verifies property accreditation.

The Biosecurity SA Declaration is shown in Appendix 11 or available at www.pir.sa.gov.au/forms

(2) Plants

Grown and packed in a State or Territory which has a current Biosecurity SA recognised State 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.

1.2. Fruit/Cut Flowers

Blueberry Rust host fruit (any fruit of Vaccinium genus, including blueberry, cranberry or huckleberry) that doesn’t meet 1.1 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.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA31).
(3) The fruit meets other conditions permitted by the Chief Inspector as outlined in a Plant Health Import Certificate.


1.3. Nursery Stock and Plants

(1) Any host plant or plant product from a property not able to meet 1.1(2) above is prohibited unless accompanied by a Plant Health Import Certificate and treated and inspected as follows;

(a) Grown in an inert media or a commercial potting mix, and

(b) 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

(c) Within 24 hours prior to dispatch inspected by an officer of the state authority and found free of symptoms of blueberry rust, and

(d) 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

(e) Within 3 days prior to release inspected by a biosecurity officer for absence of blueberry rust, and

(f) Prior to dispatch packaged in a secure manner to prevent infection by spores or contact with other plants during transit, and

(g) Complying with any additional requirement stipulated in the Plant Health Import Certificate, and

OR

(2) Otherwise handled in a manner prescribed by the Chief Inspector in a Plant Health Import Certificate,

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

OR

(3) Grown in a Biosecurity SA approved place of production under conditions determined and approved by the Chief Inspector that ensure its pest freedom for blueberry rust

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

1.4. 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;

(1) cleaned free of soil and organic matter; and

(2) steam cleaned; or

(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.

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
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.**

### A. Properties within 5kms of a known outbreak of the pest *Solenopsis invicta*

#### 1. Property Freedom

1.1. 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

1.2. 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

1.3. 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

1.4. 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

1.5. 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.

#### 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:

2.1. The plants have been inspected and found free of RIFA; and

2.2. Isolated in a secure area, greater than 5 metres from plants that have not been treated in accordance with 2.3 or 2.4 and within 48 hours prior to dispatch, treated in accordance with either 2.3 or 2.4:

2.3. For food plants and fruit trees (with fruit removed);

   (1) 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
      (a) a drench treatment, or
      (b) by full immersion in a prepared dip, or

   (2) 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.

2.4. For ornamental nursery plants (other than food plants or fruit trees):

   (1) 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 
       (a) a drench treatment, or 
       (b) by full immersion in a prepared dip, or 
   (2) 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 
   (3) 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 
   (4) 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).

3. Agricultural Machinery, Equipment and Used Containers

   3.1. The machinery, equipment or container has been inspected and found free of RIFA; and 
   3.2. 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.

4. Potting Media, Organic Mulch and Soil*

   4.1. Treated with Methyl Bromide fumigation at a rate of 48 g/m³ at 21ºC for 24 hours; or 
   4.2. Heat treated to bring the entire mass to a maximum of 65.5ºC; and 
   4.3. Stored, handled and consigned after treatment so as to prevent infestation with RIFA; or 
   4.4. 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.


5. Hay/Straw (and similar baled products)

   5.1. Treated with Methyl Bromide fumigation at a rate of 48 g/m³ at 21ºC for 24 hours; and 
   5.2. Stored in a manner that would prevent infestation of RIFA; and 
   5.3. Inspected by the owner and found free of RIFA; and 
   5.4. Consigned within 28 days.
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

---

B. **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:

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: http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/exotic_plant_pest_emergency_response
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.


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;
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) 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

   Alternatively sourced from a pest free area under 2.1(1).

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

   1.3. **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 2.1(1).

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

   1.4. **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;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Dosage (g/m³)</th>
<th>Minimum concentration (g/m³) at:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21°C or above</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16°C or above</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10°C or above</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:
3. 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](http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/forms)

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

4 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.

5 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 8A 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;
Condition 7 – Grapevine Material (including for planting and / or propagation) – Grape phylloxera

(See also Definitions in Section 3 – Interpretations, and Conditions 7A, 8 and 8A)


1. Prohibition

1.1. Grapevines (rooted vines, cuttings, or other propagules, excluding grapevine tissue cultures) grown in Phylloxera Infested Zones (PIZ’s) or Phylloxera Interim Buffer Zones (PIBZ’s) of New South Wales and Victoria MUST NOT be imported into the State.

1.2. Grapevines grown in Phylloxera Risk Zones (PRZ’s) of Victoria or Queensland are prohibited.

1.3. Potted grapevines are prohibited from entry into the State.

2. Conditional Entry

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

(1) From Western Australia, Tasmania and Northern Territory ("State Freedom" status):

(a) Cuttings/rootlings must have been subjected to a hot water dip treatment (see *Notes) (54°C ± 1°C for 5 minutes) immediately prior to dispatch to South Australia; [Hot water treatment at 50°C for 30 minutes is an acceptable alternative to the specified treatment.]

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

(2) From Phylloxera Exclusion Zones (PEZs) in Victoria, Queensland and New South Wales:

(a) Cuttings/rootlings must have been subjected to a hot water dip treatment (see *Notes) (54°C ± 1°C for 5 minutes) immediately prior to dispatch to South Australia; [Hot water treatment at 50°C for 30 minutes is an acceptable alternative to the specified treatment.]

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

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

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate

2.2. Grapevine Tissue Cultures must enter South Australia under the following requirements:
(1) A person proposing to import grapevine tissue cultures into South Australia must submit an application to the Chief Inspector providing the following:

(a) details of the place or places of origin of each culture;
(b) the varieties concerned;
(c) evidence (Plant Health Certificate) to verify that the grapevine tissue cultures had been produced in accordance with Section 8 – Appendix 2.
(d) On entry to South Australia each consignment must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate and a copy of the Import Certificate. Tissue culture consignments maybe subject to inspection upon arrival by an authorised person.

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

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

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
Condition 7A – Machinery and Equipment (Used in Grape Production)

(See also Definitions in Section 3 – Interpretations, and Conditions 7, 8 and 8A)


This provision applies to any used machinery (including grape harvesters) or equipment including tools, grape bins and containers, and posts, previously used in the production and manipulation of grapes and grapevines. The concern is for grape phylloxera.

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

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

   **And Either**

   1.2. **Sterilised using one of the following methods**: *(*)
      (* For Harvesters Dry Heat treatment is compulsory).
      (1) **Steam**
          (a) Steam applied must be above 100°C.
          (b) Steam must contact all surfaces until the surface is left dry, not wet with condensate.
          Or
      (2) **Hot water**
          (a) Immerse totally in water at a minimum of 70°C, and
          (b) Hold in water for at least 2 minutes after the entire machine has reached 70°C.
          Or
      (3) **Dry Heat** *
          (a) Place the harvester in a suitable room, shed or container that can be heated up to the required temperature;
          (b) Apply temperature probes to the machine, and measure the surface temperature and preferably some deeper parts of the machinery;
          (c) Heat up the room until the probes indicate the temperature of 45°C has been reached and is maintained for a minimum of 1.5 hours OR until the temperature of 40°C has been reached and is maintained for 3 hours with documentary recording attached to certification verifying the target temperature was maintained throughout.
          Or

   1.3. Certified that the harvester/other machinery located continuously for at least the preceding two weeks in either a State Free from Grape Phylloxera or a Phylloxera Exclusion Zone (PEZ – see definitions - Condition 7).

   **Proof:** Accompanied by a Plant Health Import Certificate and either a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate and for dry heat, documentary evidence of temperature.
2. **Equipment**

2.1. Grape bins from a Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ) or Phylloxera Interim Buffer Zone (PIBZ) must be cleaned prior to (i) immersion totally in water at 70°C and (ii) for at least 2 minutes after the machinery has reached 70°C.

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

2.2. Used grape equipment including grape bins and containers from PRZ/PEZ areas, together with hand tools used in vineyards, must be clean and free of plant residues and soil on arrival in South Australia.

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

2.3. Used vineyard posts must be cleaned and sterilised by one of the methods specified for Machinery (including grape harvesters) in 1.2 above.

**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:
Condition 8 – Grapes+ and Related Materials

(‘ see also 12E and 12F – fruit fly requirements)

(See also Definitions in Section 3 – Interpretations, and Conditions 7, 7A and 8A)


A. From Phylloxera Infested Zone

1. Wine grapes from a Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ) or Phylloxera Interim Buffer Zone (PIBZ) are prohibited entry into South Australia.

2. Table grapes from a Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ) or Phylloxera Interim Buffer Zone (PIBZ) are permitted entry following either:

   2.1. Fumigation with methyl bromide by a licensed fumigator at one of the following rates:

   (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.

   Or

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

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

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

B. From Phylloxera Risk Zone

1. Wine grapes from Phylloxera Risk Zone (PRZ) are prohibited except under an Import Certificate from the Chief Inspector.

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

2. Table grapes from Phylloxera Risk Zone (PRZ) are prohibited except as packed table grapes with one of the following treatments:

   2.1. Fumigation with methyl bromide by a licensed fumigator at one of the following rates:

   (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.
Or

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

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

Or

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

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

C. Grapes from Phylloxera Exclusion Zone

1. Grapes (both wine grapes and table grapes) from a Phylloxera Exclusion Zone (PEZ) are permitted entry subject to proof of origin.

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

D. Grape Must and Unfiltered Juice (see Sect 3. Interpretations) may enter South Australia to an ICA22 accredited facility from either:

1.1. Proclaimed grape phylloxera free area/Phylloxera Exclusion Zone (PEZ) or from a State free from grape phylloxera with proof of origin;

Or

1.2. From a Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ), Phylloxera Interim Buffer Zone (PIBZ) or from a Phylloxera Risk Zone (PRZ) under an approved Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) Arrangement (ICA22).

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

E. Filtered Juice (see Sect 3. Interpretations) and Wine may enter unrestricted under the agreed National Phylloxera Management Protocols.

F. Grape Marc (see Sect 3. Interpretations) only post fermentation marc may enter.

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
Condition 8A – Grapevine Diagnostic Samples and Vineyard Soils/(Earth)

(See also Definitions in Section 3 – Interpretations, and Conditions 7, 7A and 8)


All grapevine diagnostic samples and vineyard soil samples for analysis in South Australia may only be handled in a laboratory that is accredited or approved by Biosecurity SA for this purpose. Grapevine diagnostic samples and vineyard soils require prior written approval (Import Certificate) from the Chief Inspector, Biosecurity SA before they can enter the State.

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

The following requirements apply to samples from specified areas:

1. Grapevine material and vineyard soil as diagnostic samples from a Phylloxera Exclusion Zone (PEZ) region can enter South Australia provided they are:

   1.1. Securely packaged transport - ie double ziploc/sealed bag for each sample and in a cooler box (or similar hard structure), which is then placed into an overnight courier bag, express post pack or similar for transport or personal carriage; and
   1.2. Accompanied by Plant Health Certificate indicating the origin of the sample(s) and a copy of a Plant Health Import Certificate.


2. Grapevine material and vineyard soil going to a CA12 Biosecurity SA Accredited Laboratory as diagnostic samples from a Phylloxera Risk Zone (PRZ) region can enter South Australia provided they are:

   2.1. Issued with permit for the movement out of the PRZ by the Chief Plant Health Officer, Victoria (Victorian PRZ regions only) or by the Principal Director Biosecurity or Director Compliance Operations, NSW (NSW PRZ regions only) or their equivalents;
   2.2. Treated using one of the approved disinfestation procedures (see below);
   2.3. Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate indicating both the treatment process and the origin of the sample(s); and a Plant Health Import Certificate

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

3. Grapevine material and vineyard soil as diagnostic samples from a Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ) or Phylloxera Interim Buffer Zone (PIBZ) can only enter South Australia provided they are:

   3.1. Issued with a permit for the movement out of the PIZ or PIBZ by the Chief Plant Health Officer, Victoria (Victorian PIZ and PIBZ regions only) or by the Principal Director Biosecurity or Director Compliance Operations, NSW (NSW PIZ and PIBZ regions only) or their equivalents; and
   3.2. Must be handled in accordance with one of the following approved disinfestation procedures prior to entering South Australia;
• Freezing to -18°C for 24 hours and packed in dry ice for transport
• Freezing and transfer under liquid nitrogen at -196°C
• Freeze Drying
• Oven drying at 45°C for a minimum of 2 hours
• Hot water treatment @ 54°C ± 1°C for 5 minutes
• Fixative - devitalisation using formalin/acetic acid, gluteraldehyde, or 70% ethanol
• Gamma irradiation at 50 grays in an approved facility
• (For juice): placed in a sealed, unbreakable vessel.

And

3.3. Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate indicating both the treatment process and the origin of the sample(s); and a Plant Health Import Certificate.


**Note:** Wherever possible, diagnostic procedures should be carried out within the PIZ or PIBZ, before the sample is moved to another region for testing.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Common Name</th>
<th>Plant Scientific Name</th>
<th>Mediterranean Fruit Fly</th>
<th>Queensland Fruit Fly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abiu</td>
<td>Pouteria caimito</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acerola</td>
<td>Malpighia glabra</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achachairu</td>
<td>Garcinia humilis</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple</td>
<td>Malus domestica</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apricot</td>
<td>Prunus armeniaca</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avocado</td>
<td>Persea americana</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babaco</td>
<td>Carica pentagona</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banana</td>
<td>Musa acuminata</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackberry</td>
<td>Rubus fruticosus</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Sapote</td>
<td>Diospyros ebenum</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blueberry</td>
<td>Vaccinium corymbosum</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil Cherry</td>
<td>Eugenia uniflora</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breadfruit</td>
<td>Artocarpus altillus</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caimito / Star Apple</td>
<td>Chrysophyllum cainito</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Gooseberry</td>
<td>Physalis peruviana</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capsicum</td>
<td>Capsicum annuum var. grossum</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carambola / Star Fruit</td>
<td>Averrhoa carambola</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashew Apple</td>
<td>Anacardium occidentale</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casimiroa</td>
<td>Casimiroa edulis</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherimoya</td>
<td>Annona cherimolia</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry</td>
<td>Prunus avium</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chilli</td>
<td>Capsicum annuum var. acuminatum</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citron</td>
<td>Citrus medica</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee berry</td>
<td>Coffea species</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custard Apple</td>
<td>Annona squamosa</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date (fresh)</td>
<td>Phoenix dactylifera</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dragon Fruit</td>
<td>Hyloscereus undatus</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durian</td>
<td>Durio zibethinus</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggplant</td>
<td>Solanum melongena</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feijoa</td>
<td>Feijoa sellowiana</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig</td>
<td>Ficus carica</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gourd, Bitter / Bitter Melon</td>
<td>Momordica charantia</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gourd, Bottle / Long Melon</td>
<td>Langenaria siceraria</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granadilla</td>
<td>Passiflora quadrangularis</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapefruit</td>
<td>Citrus paradisi</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapes</td>
<td>Vitis species</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grumichama / Brazil Cherry</td>
<td>Eugenia braziliensis</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guava</td>
<td>Psidium species</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hog Plum</td>
<td>Spondias mombin</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaboticaba</td>
<td>Myrciaria cauliflora</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackfruit</td>
<td>Artocarpus heterophyllus</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jambu</td>
<td>Syzygium cumini</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiwifruit</td>
<td>Actinidia delicosa</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumquat</td>
<td>Fortunella japonica</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon</td>
<td>Citrus meyeri (Also Citrus limon x citrus chinese)</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime - West Indian Lime</td>
<td>Citrus aurantiifolia</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Common Name</td>
<td>Plant Scientific Name</td>
<td>Mediterranean Fruit Fly</td>
<td>Queensland Fruit Fly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime - Tahitian Lime</td>
<td>Citrus latifolia</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime - Rangpur Lime</td>
<td>Citrus reticulata var. austera</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime – Finger Lime</td>
<td>Citrus australasica</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loganberry</td>
<td>Rubus loganobaccus</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loofa, Smooth</td>
<td>Luffa cylindrica</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loofa, Angled / Ridged / Sorrow</td>
<td>Luffa acutangula</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loquat</td>
<td>Eriobotrya japonica</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longan</td>
<td>Euphoria longan</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lychee</td>
<td>Litchi chinensis</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandarin</td>
<td>Citrus reticulata</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mango</td>
<td>Mangifera indica</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangosteen</td>
<td>Garcinia mangostana</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulberry</td>
<td>Morus nigra</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashi</td>
<td>Pyrus pyrifolia var. culta</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nectarine</td>
<td>Prunus persicace var. nectarina</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive</td>
<td>Olea europaea</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>Citrus aurantium, Citrus sinensis</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passionfruit</td>
<td>Passiflora spp.</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papaw</td>
<td>Carica papaya</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peach</td>
<td>Prunus persica</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peacharine</td>
<td>Prunus nucipersica</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pear</td>
<td>Pyrus communis</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepino / Melon Pear</td>
<td>Solanum muricatum</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persimmon</td>
<td>Diospyros kaki</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plum</td>
<td>Prunus domestica</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumcot</td>
<td>Prunus domestica x Prunus armeniaca</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomegranate</td>
<td>Punica granatum</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prickly Pear</td>
<td>Opuntia stricta or O. ficus indica</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pummelo</td>
<td>Citrus grandis</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quince</td>
<td>Cydonia oblonga</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rambutan</td>
<td>Nephelium lappaceum</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raspberry</td>
<td>Rubus idaeus</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rollinia</td>
<td>Rollinia deliciosa</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Apple / Wax Jambu</td>
<td>Syzygium jambos</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santol</td>
<td>Sandoricum indicum</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sapodilla</td>
<td>Manilkara zapota</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sapote</td>
<td>Sapote</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soursop</td>
<td>Annona muricata</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Star Fruit</td>
<td>Averrhoa carambola</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberry</td>
<td>Fragaria ananassa</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweetsop</td>
<td>Annona squamosa</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamarillo</td>
<td>Cyphomandra betacea</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangelo</td>
<td>Citrus reticulata x C. paradisi</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangor</td>
<td>Citrus reticulata × C. sinensis</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato</td>
<td>Lycopersicon esculentum</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wax jambu / Water Apple</td>
<td>Syzygium samarangense</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter Melon / Hairy Melon, Winter Gourd, White Gourd,</td>
<td>Benincasa hispida</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**

1. Fruit fly host fruit appearing in Section 2 (5.2) of the Standard 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. **Note:**

   *Area free status is determined in accordance with the Codes of Practice for the Management of Queensland Fruit Fly and Mediterranean Fruit Fly.*

   *In accordance with the same Codes 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.*

Condition 10 - Hard Green or Similar Condition for Fruit Fly

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 9.3

Details are:

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).

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).

3. **Bananas** - Cavendish variety must be hard-green with unbroken skin at the time of inspection and packaging (ICA06); other varieties must be mature green with unbroken skin at the time of inspection and packaging (ICA16).

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).

5. **Achachairu, 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).

6. **Passionfruit** (purple types only / Queensland fruit fly only) must be unwrinkled with unbroken skin at the time inspection and packaging (ICA15).

7. **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.

8. **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.

9. **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).

10. **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 9.3

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
## Condition 11 – Disinfestation by Cold Storage

### 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. $0.0^\circ\text{C} \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$ for at least 14 days or  
1.2. $1.0^\circ\text{C}$ to $3.0^\circ\text{C} \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$ 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. $0.0^\circ\text{C} \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$ for at least 14 days or  
2.2. $1.0^\circ\text{C}$ to $3.0^\circ\text{C} \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$ for at least 16 days (lemons at least 14 days) or  
2.3. $2.0^\circ\text{C} \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$ for at least 18 days (lemons at least 16 days) or  
2.4. $3.0^\circ\text{C} \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$ 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:**

Secure transportation requirements apply – see Condition 9.3

*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.*

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

**Condition 12 - Disinfestation using Dimethoate - Queensland fruit fly**

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**

5.1 **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 either an approved pre-harvest treatment or approved post-harvest treatment,

All other Cultivars – approved pre-harvest treatment.
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.

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

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 9.3

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 12A – VACANT

Vacant
Condition 12B - Pre harvest Field Control and Inspection of Strawberries - Queensland Fruit Fly - (ICA34)

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 ie. 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 9.3

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
Condition 12C - Heat Treatments – Hot Water / Vapour Heat – Queensland Fruit Fly

1. **Mango fruits** can be *hot water dip treated* in a facility approved by the Department in the exporting State so that the *temperature of the flesh adjacent to the seed* is held at a minimum of 46.1°C for a period of no less than 75 minutes (95 minutes if hydro-cooling commences immediately after treatment ceases).
   
   **Proof:** Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.

2. **Mango fruits** can be subjected to *vapour heat treatment* in a facility approved by the Department in the exporting State so that the *temperature of the flesh adjacent to the seed* is at 46.5°C for a minimum of 30 minutes or 47°C for a minimum of 20 minutes.

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

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

Secure transportation requirements apply – see Condition 9.3

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page:
Condition 12D – Pre-harvest treatment and Inspection of Stone Fruit, Pome Fruit, Persimmon and Blueberry Fruit – Queensland Fruit Fly – Systems Approach - ICA21

1. To provide an adequate level of security against Queensland fruit fly stone fruit (peach, nectarine, plum, apricot and cherry), pome fruit (apple, pear, loquat, medlar and quince), 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 9.3

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

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
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 9.3

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
**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 – ICA26**

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 9.3

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
**Condition 12H – Pre-harvest treatment and Inspection of Citrus – Queensland Fruit Fly – Systems Approach – ICA28**

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;

5.1 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

5.1 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 9.3

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

To provide an adequate level of security against Queensland fruit fly or Mediterranean fruit fly any host produce grown in a Pest Free Area where a fruit fly outbreak has been declared the following requirements must be met;

1. The host produce was grown within a Suspension Area but more than 1.5km from a fruit fly outbreak epicentre, and
2. A minimum of one Queensland fruit fly or Mediterranean fruit fly trap has been installed on the property and is monitored by the accrediting authority and no flies detected, and
3. The host produce was subjected to specified combination of pre-harvest baiting and post-harvest inspection provided under the conditions of an approved ICA Arrangement (ICA56), which utilises a systems approach.

Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA56).

Secure transportation requirements apply – see Condition 9.3

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 12J – System Approaches for Pest Free Place of Production - Queensland Fruit Fly (CA14 / CA01 - NSW), (PS37 / PS38 - Vic)

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).

Secure transportation requirements apply – see Condition 9.3

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

5.1 Tomatoes and capsicums only from an ICA48 accredited business within the approved Bowen Gumlu region of Queensland.


Secure transportation requirements apply – see Condition 9.3

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
Condition 13 - Disinfestation by Methyl Bromide Fumigation

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

1. For all Queensland fruit fly hosts other than stone fruit
   (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;

2. For all Mediterranean fruit fly hosts
   (1) 16°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or
   (2) 21°C - 31.9°C @ 32 g/m³ for 2 hrs.
   (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

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

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:
   3.1 not less than four unobstructed perforations of 6mm diameter per 100cm²; or
   3.2 five unobstructed perforations of 5mm diameter per 100cm²; or
   3.3 numerous pinholes (at least 6 holes per square centimetre).

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 9.3

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 14 - Disinfestation by Irradiation

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 9.3

*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 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;
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 15).

   **Proof: Accompanied by a Melon Thrips Declaration of Source (Appendix 15).**

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.

(1) 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.

(1) 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.

(a) **Glasshouse or greenhouse with temperature above ambient in winter**

- All areas: fortnightly for all months of the year.

(1) 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.

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

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

7.2 **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.

(a) **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 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.

7.3 5km Property Freedom
   - Not accepted.

7.4 Inspected and found Free
   - (1) Hosts 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.

7.5 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fumigation temperature (°C)</th>
<th>Methyl bromide concentration (grams per cubic metre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11-15</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-25</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-30</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 or over</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.6 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;  
Condition 17 - Tomato Potato Psyllid (TPP) (*Bactericera cockerelli*) and Zebra Chip (Closs) (*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, *Convolvulaceae* and *Lamiaceae*, 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*,
- 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;

(a) **Abamectin** within 3 days prior to dispatch;
   i. with active ingredient of 18g/L at rate of 90mL/100L or 450ml/ha, plus 500mls of Summer Spray Oil, or
   ii. with active ingredient of 36g/L at rate of 45mL/100L or 225ml/ha, plus 500mls of Summer Spray Oil, or
(b) **Bifenthrin** within 3 days prior to dispatch;
   i. with active ingredient of 100g/L at rate of 80mL/100L, or
   ii. with active ingredient of 250g/L at rate of 32mL/100L, or
(c) **Methomyl** within 3 days prior to dispatch;
   i. with active ingredient of 225g/L at rate of 200ml/100L,

OR

2) Fumigated with methyl bromide
   (a) By a licensed fumigator prior to dispatch at one of the following temperatures and rates for 2 hours
      - 10°C - 10.9°C @ 56 g/m3 for 2 hrs; or
      - 11°C - 15.9°C @ 48 g/m3 for 2 hrs; or
      - 16°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m3 for 2 hrs; or
      - 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
   - 10°C - 10.9°C @ 56 g/m3 for 2 hrs; or
   - 11°C - 15.9°C @ 48 g/m3 for 2 hrs; or
   - 16°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m3 for 2 hrs; or
• 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

1) 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;

   (a) **Abamectin** within 4 days of harvest and packed in an approved manner pending dispatch;
      i. with active ingredient of 18g/L at rate of 90mL/100L or 450ml/ha, or
      ii. with active ingredient of 36g/L at rate of 45mL/100L or 225ml/ha, or

   (b) **Bifenthrin** within 4 days of harvest and packed in an approved manner pending dispatch;
      i. with active ingredient of 100g/L at rate of 80mL/100L, or
      ii. with active ingredient of 250g/L at rate of 32mL/100L, or

   (c) **Methomyl** within 4 days of harvest and packed in an approved manner pending dispatch;
      i. with active ingredient of 225g/L at rate of 200ml/100L,

   OR

2) 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

   • Packed in an approved manner to prevent infestation with tomato-potato psyllid, and
   • 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

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


(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,


OR

(g) Fumigated by a licensed fumigator with methyl bromide prior to dispatch at the following pulp temperatures and rates for 2 hours
- 10°C - 10.9°C @ 56 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or
- 11°C - 15.9°C @ 48 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or
- 16°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or
- 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
         a. 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
         a. No restrictions for CLso
         b. 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
         a. Must be free of shoots, stems, leaves stalks or any other green plant material and TPP

   Proof: a Declaration (Appendix 14)

(2) Category 2
   (a) No restrictions for CLso.
   (b) Restrictions for TPP
      a. 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
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


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

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

- 10°C - 10.9°C @ 56 g/m3 for 2 hrs; or
- 11°C - 15.9°C @ 48 g/m3 for 2 hrs; or
- 16°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m3 for 2 hrs; or
- 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 CA12 Laboratory documentation.

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;
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 tested⁶, 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
   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 National Certified Seed Label/Tag (as approved by the Australian Potato Industry Council) attached to individual containers or a Plant Health Certificate.

   2.4. In the case of one-off seed (smalls) 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.

2.5. Potatoes for propagation/planting including one-off seed (smalls) 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 brushed\(^2\) (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 infected 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 infected 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 receival 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% (±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

“Brushed” 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.

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;
**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;
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 (see also Condition 8A – Grapevine Diagnostic Samples and Vineyard Soils);
      (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) Areas or properties infected with CGMMV or property linked to an infected property (see Condition 24).
      (7) A PSTVd infested or linked property used for growing potatoes (see Condition 18A);
      (8) 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, that 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 11). The Biosecurity SA Declaration is shown in Appendix 11 or is available at www.pir.sa.gov.au/forms.
2. **Rooted Plants\(^1\) in Soil Media or Root Vegetables**

   2.1. Rooted plants\(^1\) 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. Plants\(^1\) (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. Plants\(^1\) 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 11). The Biosecurity SA Declaration is shown in Appendix 11 or is available at [www.pir.sa.gov.au/forms](http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/forms).

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

4. **Plants\(^1\) – Bare Rooted or in Commercial Grade Potting Mix / Growing Medium**

   4.1. Bare Rooted Plants\(^1\) 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 plant\(^1\) or nursery stock\(^1\) (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;  
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:
- Blowing out debris using a high pressure air hose, and
- Thorough power-washing all reachable surfaces, and
- 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:
- High-pressure steam to all surfaces (>82°C),
- 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;
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; http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/exotic_plant_pest_emergency_response
**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 cuttings 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 infected with Green snail or linked to a Green snail infected 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, 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:
(d) bare-rooted; and
(e) inspected and found free from green snails; and
(f) 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, 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 stream.

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

- Copper or galvanised sheet bent at a 20° angle, or
- 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;

- Fumigation with Methyl Bromide at .6kg/m2 for 72 hours, or
- Fumigation with a chemical containing 940g/kg dazomet in accordance with label, or
- 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.

   i. 100 metres for properties up to 5 hectares,
   ii. 200 metres for properties between 5 and 10 hectares,
   iii. 300 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,

(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:
       • methyl bromide fumigation at 0.6kg/m³ for 72 hours on an impervious floor with the material to be fumigated no more than 660 mm deep; or
       • a steam/air mix at 60°C core temperature for 30 minutes; or
       • fumigation with 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, 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, cuttings and bare rooted stock can be exported without restriction. (Snails are aestivating and do not pose a risk).

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

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:
   o 200 mls of a concentrate containing 225 g/Litre Methomyl per 100 litres, or
   o 100 mls of a concentrate containing 375 g/Litre Thiodicarb per 100 litres, or
   o 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. MACHINERY / EQUIPMENT

5.1. 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 or CA12 Laboratory documentation.

6. PROCESSED CHAFF or HAY

6.1. 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.


7. OTHERWISE CONSIGNED

7.1. 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;
**Condition 24 - Cucumber Green Mottle Mosaic Virus (CGMMV)**

Cucurbit plant material (excluding fruit) is host to the pest Cucumber Green Mottle Mosaic Virus (CGMMV), particularly prevalent in watermelon, cucumber, melon, zucchini, pumpkin, squash, bitter gourd and bottle gourd. It can be transmitted mechanically by soil, water, equipment, tools, people or by way of the plant material, sap or seed (even dormant) of infected plants. Fruit is a low-risk pathway so for purposes of this condition will not be considered host material.

1. Host material (plants, plant material or associated soil but excluding fruit) must not enter South Australia unless they meet the following requirements:

1.1. The CGMMV host material was grown or packed 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 CGMMV host material was grown or packed, is currently in force certifying that all of the State or Territory is known to be free from CGMMV, or

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

1.2. The CGMMV host material was grown or packed 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 CGMMV host material was grown or packed, is currently in force certifying that part of the State or Territory, is known to be free from CGMMV (not the entire State or Territory), or

   **Proof:** Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate, Plant Health Assurance Certificate or Biosecurity SA CGMMV Declaration of Source (Appendix 10). The Biosecurity SA Declaration is shown in Appendix 10 or is available at [www.pir.sa.gov.au/forms](http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/forms).

1.3. Was grown, packed, labelled and certified in accordance with any conditions prescribed by an approved ICA 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 (ICA).

1.4. Has been grown on a property inspected in a manner approved by the Chief Inspector and found free by an officer responsible for agriculture for the State or Territory where the CGMMV host material was grown or packed and accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate, or

   **Proof:** Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate.

1.5. Has been treated in a manner approved by the Chief Inspector and accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate detailing the treatment and application, or

   **Proof:** Plant Health Certificate or Plant Health Assurance Certificate.
1.6. Has been consigned under other conditions permitted by the Chief Inspector and outlined in a Plant Health Import Certificate.

**Proof:** Accompanied by an Import Certificate from Chief Inspector and a Plant Health Certificate.

2. Machinery, equipment, packaging and tools used in association with the production, packing or harvesting of CGMMV host material must not enter SA unless;

2.1. The machinery, equipment or tools were recently used 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 CGMMV host material was grown or packed, is currently in force certifying that all of the State or Territory is known to be free from CGMMV and has been cleaned free of plant material and soil, or

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

2.2. The machinery, equipment, packaging or tools were recently used on a property inspected and found free of CGMMV in a State or Territory that has not issued an area freedom certificate certifying that all of the State or Territory is known to be free from CGMMV and has been cleaned free of plant material and soil and is accompanied by a Declaration (see – Appendix 9), or

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

2.3. Where the machinery, equipment, packaging or tools were used on a property known to have the pest CGMMV or is linked to a property with CGMMV, has been witnessed and certified by an inspector as having being cleaned free of plant material and soil and 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.

**Proof:** Plant Health Certificate and a Plant Health Import Certificate or CA12 Laboratory documentation.

* Inspection in 1.4 must conform with nationally agreed CGMMV Surveillance Strategy and include testing of all host crops on the property and property management strategies that minimise potential movement of CGMMV.

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page;  
**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](http://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:
   
      a) 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
      
      b) 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acanthaceae</th>
<th>Lythraceae</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agavaceae</td>
<td>Malpighiaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anacardiaceae</td>
<td>Malvaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apocynaceae</td>
<td>Moraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquifoliaceae</td>
<td>Musaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Araceae</td>
<td>Myricaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Araliaceae</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asclepiadaceae</td>
<td>Oleaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannaceae</td>
<td>Orchidaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caprifoliaceae</td>
<td>Passifloraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caricaceae</td>
<td>Phyllanthaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convolvulaceae</td>
<td>Pittosporaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebenaceae</td>
<td>Punicaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elaeocarpaceae</td>
<td>Rubiaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphorbiaceae</td>
<td>Rutaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Saxifragaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauraceae</td>
<td>Scrophulariaceae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Fact Sheets and information on regulated pests go to following web page:
# Condition 26 – Myrtle Rust (Puccinia psidii, previously named Uredo rangelii) – 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. **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.

4. **Tissue Culture of the Family Myrtaceae** must enter South Australia under the following requirements:
4.1. 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.

4.2. 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

5. 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;
Condition 27 – Machinery and Associated Farm / Horticultural Equipment

Machinery and any other equipment associated with plant or soil contact must not enter South Australia unless it meets one of the following requirements;

1. Generally clean of soil and quarantine risk material and declared or certified as not having been recently used in a high-risk area listed in 2 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. If used in association with any of the following high-risk pests the relevant conditions requirements must be met:

   2.1. Grape Phylloxera - as required in Conditions 7 and 7A (see also Condition 8A);
   2.2. Red Imported Fire Ant - as required in Condition 2;
   2.3. Potato Cyst Nematode - as required in Condition 18;
   2.4. Fusarium oxysporum Race 3 - as required in Condition 21;
   2.5. Green Snail - as required in Condition 23;
   2.6. CGMMV - as required in Condition 24;
   2.7. PSTVd – as required in Condition 18;
   2.8. Tomato Potato Psyllid and CLso - as required in Condition 17.

**Notes:**
Mining equipment that has not manipulated top soil and has not recently been used in one of the high risk areas listed in 2. 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:*
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Genus</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Genus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service Berry, June</td>
<td><em>Amelanchier spp</em></td>
<td>Plum</td>
<td><em>Prunus salicina</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contoneaster</td>
<td><em>Contoneaster spp</em></td>
<td>Fire Thorn</td>
<td><em>Pyracantha spp</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawthorn</td>
<td><em>Crataegus spp</em></td>
<td>Pear</td>
<td><em>Pyrus spp</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quince</td>
<td><em>Cydonia spp</em></td>
<td>Red Raspberry</td>
<td><em>Rubus ideus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loquat</td>
<td><em>Eriobotrya spp</em></td>
<td>Thornless Blackberry</td>
<td><em>Rubus spp</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple</td>
<td><em>Malus spp</em></td>
<td>Mountain Ash</td>
<td><em>Sorbus spp</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medlar</td>
<td><em>Mespilus spp</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Stransvaeasia spp</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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;  
Condition 29 – Citrus Canker *Xanthomonas citri* supsp. *citri*

Citrus Canker poses a serious threat to the citrus and horticultural industry of South Australia.

Hosts include any plant, plant part or plant product (which includes associated machinery and equipment) from the Rutaceae family including Citrus spp., *Atlantia* spp., *Clausena lansium* (wampee), *Feroniella lucida*, *Feronia* spp., *Hesperethusa crenulata*, *Limonia acidissima* (elephant apple), *Paramignya monophylla*, *Swinglea* spp. and *Zanthoxylum* spp. (wild lime, prickly ash) and *Ageratum conyzoides* (goat weed).

1. Citrus fruit, all plant material of the *Rutaceae* family, agricultural equipment or used packaging is prohibited entry into South Australia unless;

   1.1 grown on, sourced from, or last used on a property that is located in a State or part of a State or Territory for which an Area Freedom certificate, approved by the Chief Inspector responsible for agriculture for the State or Territory is currently in force certifying that the State or Territory, or part of the State or Territory is known to be free of Citrus Canker.

   **Proof: Accompanied by a valid Area Freedom Certificate**

   OR

   1.2. Is produced, packed or treated under conditions determined and approved by the Chief inspector to ensure freedom from Citrus Canker.

   **Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Import Certificate from the Chief Inspector and a Plant Health Certificate**
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 grown in other States or Territories and which are intended for export to overseas destinations or have been imported from overseas. 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 DAFF Biosecurity 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 DAFF Biosecurity, 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 DAFF Biosecurity 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, Pantechicon, 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 Pantechicon.

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 of Agriculture, Water and Resources (DAWR) 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
       • The number of the Phytosanitary Certificate if the goods were imported using one, or
       • The Electronic Clearance Number, and
       • Name of Vessel or name of Airline and Flight Number goods arrived on, and
       • Certification that any applicable post-entry treatments or requirements, including those necessary to meet this Standard have been met,
   
   or

   10.2
   • A copy of the authorised Phytosanitary Certificate, or
   • In cases where a Phytosanitary Certificate isn’t required for entry to Australia the applicable commercial invoice(s) or DAWR clearance documentation, and
   • 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 disinestation 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 pantechnicon.
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 hold accreditation.

2 Eradication of Fruit Flies

When criteria set in the respective Code of Practice are met a fruit fly outbreak shall immediately commence and corresponding quarantine area(s), quarantine zone(s) and suspension areas imposed. The quarantine area consists of all land and properties within 1.5 kilometres radius from the centre of the fruit fly outbreak (ie where eggs, larvae or adults of fruit flies have been detected). Unless otherwise agreed between state authorities the suspension area consists of all of the land within a 15 km radius of the outbreak centre for Queensland fruit fly and 7.5 km radius of the outbreak centre for Mediterranean fruit fly.

The following measures, as specified by Biosecurity SA, must be undertaken in quarantine areas/zones effective the outbreak criteria is reached and remain in force for either 12 weeks or one generation plus 28 days (whichever is the longer) after the last detection of a fruit fly or its eggs or larvae in the quarantine area.

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

2.2 Definitions:
"capable facility" means a facility capable of processing fruit to the specifications defined in Condition 11, 12, or 13 (Section 5 - Conditions of Entry).
"Chief Inspectors Movement Certificate" means a certificate issued under the authority of the Chief Inspector that stipulates the movement controls that must be adhered to in regard to specified host product during an outbreak
"produce " means any host fruit or fruiting vegetables of fruit flies listed in Table 1 (Section 5) of this Standard;
"inner area" (outbreak zone) means all lands within a 200 metre radius from the centre of an outbreak of fruit flies;
"outer area" (outbreak area) means all lands from 200 metre radius to 1.5 kilometre radius from the centre of an outbreak;
"owner" includes the occupant.

2.3 Procedures
The owners of lands in a quarantine area must:

(1) retain any produce on their land until that produce is treated, processed, managed, destroyed or collected in accordance with 2.4 below.

(2) attract fruit flies by the application of baits consisting of a solution of Naturalure®
and water in accordance with the ratio specified by the label or APVMA permit.

(3) apply Naturalure® and water solution baits by spot spraying the solution into the central foliage of trees or plants at regular intervals so that one litre of concentrate is applied per hectare.

(4) repeat that application as follows:
   (a) once weekly in the outer area for 12 weeks after the last fruit fly or larvae is detected by an Inspector
   (b) twice weekly in the inner area for six weeks after the last fruit fly or larva is detected. Thereafter repeat application once per week for the remaining 6 weeks.

(5) 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.

(6) discard unused bait after each application day.

(7) supply equipment for the purposes of (3) and (4) above.

(8) 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.

(9) calibrate the equipment to deliver the amount of bait per spot (determined by (3) above) in each application.

(10) rinse the equipment thoroughly after every baiting operation.

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

2.4 Fruit Fly Host Produce
Fruit fly hosts (fruits or fruiting vegetables - see Table 1 - Conditions of Entry) within the quarantine area must be either treated, processed destroyed or managed as follows:

(1) Treatment
   (a) Treatment in accordance with Conditions 11, 12, or 13 (Section 5 - Conditions of Entry) of this Standard.
   (b) Such treatment must take place on the land where the produce was grown, or at a capable facility in which case transport of the produce must be by direct route in fruit fly proof containers as approved by the Chief Inspector;

OR

(2) Processing
   (a) Process host produce by canning, juicing or drying.
   (b) Such processing must be undertaken on the land where the produce was grown or at a cannery, juicing or drying works approved by the Chief Inspector.

OR

(3) Destruction / Waste
   (a) Host produce must be deep buried at least one metre below the surface of the land where the produce was grown. Dependent upon the outbreak an approved insecticide may need to be applied prior to covering the produce
(b) Taken to a composting facility approved by the Chief Inspector and composted in accordance with agreed procedures or composted in accordance with the Australian Standard.

(c) Alternatively, with approval of an Inspector, the produce may be sealed in heavy duty plastic bags or secure containers and removed for deep burial at a site approved by the Chief Inspector. Dependent upon the outbreak it may require application of an approved insecticide prior to sealing the bags.

(d) With regard to fallen host produce, owners must:
   i. Collect such produce at least once weekly during the period of the outbreak;
   ii. Place the produce in heavy duty plastic bags and seal each bag;
   iii. Leave the bags in the sun at an agreed place e.g. adjacent to a roadway, for collection by an Inspector.

(e) Dependent upon the outbreak it may require application of an approved insecticide prior to sealing the bags.

OR

(4) Managed

Unless otherwise clearly stipulated in a Chief Inspectors Movement Certificate host product must not;

(a) be moved from or within the 1.5km quarantine area unless processed (see (2) above) or certified as treated (see (1) above), or

(b) be moved out of the 7.5km/15km suspension area unless processed (see (2) above) or certified as treated (see (1) above).

3 Eradication of Onion Smut (Urocystis cepulae)

When an Onion smut detection occurs in South Australia, a quarantine area is declared for the affected area of land. The quarantine area for the purpose of Onion smut (Urocystis cepulae) is declared by a Ministerial Notice published in the Government Gazette.

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

(1) Destroy any plants of the genus Allium growing on such land by applying to those plants a mixture of the chemicals diquat and paraquat such as Tryquat® (being a registered brand name) at the rate of 4 litres of the said chemical in 300 litres of water per hectare and followed by cultivation no less than 72 hours after the Tryquat® treatment; and

(2) Disinfect the soil in which those plants had been growing by the application of Formalin at the rate of 50 litres of Formalin to 1,500 litres of water per hectare. Within 24 hours ensure the applied formalin is watered in to ensure good penetration into the soil; and

(3) Grow no more plants of the genus Allium including onion, garlic leek and shallot on the land whilst it remains a quarantine area; and

(4) Disinfect machinery, vehicles, equipment, bins, roadways, and any other thing in the affected area (including buffer area) which in the opinion of an Inspector is likely to cause the spread of onion smut. Use high pressure water to remove any soil followed by application of a suitable disinfectant such as 1% chlorine solution.

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

Biosecurity SA involvement with the above procedures may involve recovery of costs.
APPENDIX 1

PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND REGIONS SA (PIRSA)
PLANT INSPECTION SERVICE OFFICES

Adelaide Area

South Australian Produce Market, Pooraka
Facsimile
(08) 8349 8322
(08) 8349 8310

Biosecurity SA - Plant Health, Glenside
Facsimile
(08) 8207 7820
(08) 8207 7844
Email
PIRSA.PlantHealth@sa.gov.au

Loxton

Loxton Research Centre
Facsimile
(08) 8595 9100
(08) 8595 9199

Mount Gambier

Mount Gambier District Office
Facsimile
(08) 8735 1300
(08) 8723 1941

Nuriootpa

Nuriootpa District Office
Facsimile
(08) 8568 6400
(08) 8568 6449

Yamba

Yamba Office
(08) 8586 6761
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Physical Address of Exporter:</th>
<th>State:</th>
<th>Poste Code:</th>
<th>Declared Name and Physical Address of Consignee:</th>
<th>State:</th>
<th>Poste Code:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP No. (if known)</th>
<th>Date Code (if relevant to packaging)</th>
<th>Number of Packages</th>
<th>Package Type (e.g. carton, can, bag)</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Name and Physical Address of Grower and / or Packer</th>
<th>Distinguishing Marks</th>
<th>Regulation / Treatment Details</th>
<th>Accreditation Code(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional Declaration:**

(Re-consignment / Split Consignment Details)

**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: [Signature:] Ph Date Certified: [Official Stamp]

Valid for 21 days from date of certification

White Original – Consignment Copy; Yellow – Client Copy; Blue – PHO Copy; Pink – Book Copy

PHO – 110322 V2

PQS Version 14.1

Primary Industries & Regions SA March 2019
## BioSecure HACCP Biosecurity Certificate

### Consignment Details

**Consignor (BioSecure HACCP Certified business)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>Address:</th>
<th>Telephone:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Reconsigned To (Splitting consignments or reconsigning whole consignments)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>Address:</th>
<th>Telephone:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Certification Details

**Certified Business that Prepared the Product**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>Address:</th>
<th>Telephone:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Grower or Packer (if different from Certified business)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>Address:</th>
<th>Telephone:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**BH No. of Certifying Business**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brand Name or Identifying Marks (as marked on Packages)</th>
<th>Date Code (as marked on Packages)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Number & Type of Packages**

- (e.g. Trays, cartons, etc)

**Type of Produce**

- (e.g. plants & container size)

**Authorisation for Split Consignment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ECCP Code *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Authorised Person</th>
<th>Signature of Authorised Person</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
## Plant Health Import Certificate

*Plant Health Act 2009*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certificate No.</th>
<th>Valid From</th>
<th>Valid To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

You are Authorised to import the following detailed product into SA under the listed conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Conditions**

---

Name Authorised Officer

Signature

**Date (dd/mm/yyyy)**

Biosecurity SA - Plant Health

June 2012
Pyriform Scale (Protopulvinaria pyriformis)

DECLARATION OF SOURCE

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).

Condition 25 (1.2) – SA Plant Quarantine Standard (PQS).

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 name):

..............................................................................................................................................................

Physical Address:

..............................................................................................................................................................

Section 2. Description of Host Material (if insufficient space please attach list)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Host Material</th>
<th>Type of Packaging</th>
<th>District of Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 3. Declaration

I, the undersigned hereby declare that the plant material accompanying this declaration was not grown or sourced from an area affected by Pyriform Scale and the information provided in this declaration is true and correct.

Signature: ..............................................................................................................................................

Date: ..................................................................................................................................................

Name (Print): .......................................................................................................................................

Contact phone number: .........................................................................................................................

For further information on this declaration or the entry provisions for South Australia please contact Biosecurity SA - Plant Health on (08) 52077820 or visit www.pir.sa.gov.au/legislation

V2 June 2016
CITRUS BLIGHT AND STEM PITTING STRAIN of TRISTEZA VIRUS DECLARATION OF SOURCE

FOR CITRUS PLANT HOST MATERIAL ENTERING SOUTH AUSTRALIA FROM STATES OTHER THAN QUEENSLAND.
Condition 3 – SA Plant Quarantine Standard (PQS).

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 name):

Physical Address:

Section 2. Description of Host Material (if insufficient space please attach list)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Host Material</th>
<th>Type of Packaging</th>
<th>District of Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Section 3. Declaration

I the undersigned hereby declare that the citrus plant material accompanying this declaration was not grown or sourced from within Queensland and the information provided in this declaration is true and correct.

Signature:

Date:

Name (Print):

Contact phone number:

For further information on this declaration or the entry provisions for South Australia please contact Biosecurity SA - Plant Health on (08) 82077920 or visit www.pir.sa.gov.au/legislation

V1 July 2014
CITRUS RED MITE DECLARATION OF SOURCE

FOR CITRUS PLANT HOST MATERIAL ENTERING SOUTH AUSTRALIA GROWN OUTSIDE NSW COUNTIES of CUMBERLAND and NORTHUMBERLAND or FROM OTHER STATES.
Condition 5 – SA Plant Quarantine Standard (PQS).

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.
- 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. 81, Plant Health Act 2009)

Section 1. Consignor Details

Name of consignor making declaration (full name):

Physical Address:

Section 2. Description of Host Material (if insufficient space please attach list)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Host Material</th>
<th>Type of Packaging</th>
<th>District of Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 3. Declaration

I/the undersigned hereby declare that the citrus plant material accompanying this declaration was not grown or sourced from within the NSW Counties of Cumberland or Northumberland and the information provided in this declaration is true and correct.

Signature: .................................................................

Date: ............................................................................

Name (Print): ..................................................................

Contact phone number: ......................................................

For further information on this declaration or the entry provisions for South Australia please contact Biosecurity SA - Plant Health on (08) 82077820 or visit www.pfr.sa.gov.au/legislation

V2 Sept 2014
MACHINERY DECLARATION

FOR MACHINERY (OTHER THAN THAT USED FOR GRAPE PRODUCTION) ENTERING SOUTH AUSTRALIA FROM OTHER STATES.
Condition 27 – SA Plant Quarantine Standard (PQS).

Important Notes:
- Due to various soil and plant borne pests machinery entering into South Australia must meet Condition 27 of the SA Plant Quarantine Standard (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, namely:
  1. Phyloxera Infested Zones (PIZ’s) of New South Wales and Victoria, and Phyloxera Risk Zones (PRZ’s) of Victoria and Queensland as described in Conditions 7, 7A and 8A.
  2. The areas described in Condition 2 – Red Imported Fire Ant
  3. A Potato Cyst Nematode Infested or linked property, or in the case of entry to Kangaroo Island all machinery and equipment related to potato production being deemed high risk – see Condition 18.10.
  4. The areas of Queensland described in Condition 21.
  5. Areas or property infected with CSSNV or a property linked to an infected property - see condition 24.
  6. Areas or property infected with PSTVd or a property linked to an infected property - see condition 18A.
  7. Any WA property not covered by an area freedom certificate for TTP/LSO - see condition 17.
- This declaration cannot be used in regard to machinery that has been used in the production of grapes (see Condition 7a) or from a Green Snail risk property/area.
- Mining equipment not used in a High Risk Area 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

(See Sec. 51, Plant Health Act 2009)

Name of consignor making declaration (full name):

Physical Address:

Section 1. Consignor Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Machinery</th>
<th>Type &amp; Registration/Serial#</th>
<th>District Last Operated Within</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Section 2. Description of Host Material (if insufficient space please attach list)

Section 3. Declaration

I, the undersigned do hereby declare that the machinery accompanying this declaration was not recently used inside one of the High Risk Areas listed above and in Condition 27 of the PQS and was cleaned free of both soil and plant quarantine material (plant debris) prior to dispatch and that the information provided in this declaration is true and correct.

Signature: ........................................................................................................

Date: ........................................................................................................

Name (Print): ........................................................................................................

Contact phone number: ..................................................................................

For further information on this declaration or the entry provisions for South Australia please contact Biosecurity SA - Plant Health on (08) 82077820 or visit www.pfr.sa.gov.au/legislation

V3 Feb 2017
APPENDIX 10

CGMMV (Cucumber Green Mottle Mosaic Virus)
DECLARATION OF SOURCE

FOR CGMMV HOST PLANT MATERIAL ENTERING SOUTH AUSTRALIA FROM AREA OF A STATE COVERED BY AREA FREEDOM CERTIFICATE (i.e State/Territory with only Partial State Freedom).
Condition 24 (1.2) – SA Plant Quarantine Standard (PQS).

Important Notes:
- Due to CGMMV plants/plant material hosts and associated production equipment have restricted entry into South Australia and are PROHIBITED from an infected or linked property unless treated. Hosts include cuttings, potted and bare-rooted plants, nursery stock, as well as machinery, equipment and tools used for production, packing or manipulation of host material. FRUIT IS NOT host material.
- Machinery, equipment and tools used for production, packing or manipulation of host material must be certified in accordance with Condition 27.2 or Appendix 9 – Do not use this Declaration.
- Host material from infected properties or areas not covered by a current Partial State Area Freedom Certificate must be certified as treated in accordance with PQS Condition 24 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.
- 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 can not 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 2005

Name of consignor making declaration (full name):

Physical Address:

Section 1. Consignor Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Host Material</th>
<th>Type of Packaging</th>
<th>Address of Production Site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 2. Description of Host Material (if insufficient space please attach list)

Section 3. Declaration

I the undersigned hereby declare that the plant material accompanying this declaration was not grown or sourced from a property linked to or infected with CGMMV and was grown or sourced from a property in an area of a State (or Territory) declared free of CGMMV and the information provided in this declaration is true and correct.

Signature:

Date:

Name (Print):

Contact phone number:

For further information on this declaration or the entry provisions for South Australia please contact Biosecurity SA - Plant Health on (08) 82077820 or visit www.pir.sa.gov.au/legislation

V3 January 2016
DECLARATION OF SOIL SOURCE

FOR SITUATIONS WHERE IT IS NECESSARY TO VERIFY SOIL ENTERING SOUTH AUSTRALIA IS NOT SOURCED FROM HIGH RISK AREA.
Condition 20 – SA Plant Quarantine Standard (PQS).

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.
- 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 can not 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 name):

Physical Address:

Section 2. Description of Soil Material (if insufficient space please attach list)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Soil Material</th>
<th>Type of Packaging</th>
<th>Source Location Address and State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 3. Declaration
I the undersigned hereby declare that the soil material accompanying this declaration was sourced from the property address of the State (or Territory) indicated above which is outside any of the high-risk areas in condition 20 of the PQS and the information provided in this declaration is true and correct.

Signature:

Date / Phone:

Name (Print):

Address (Print):

For further information on this declaration or the entry provisions for South Australia please contact Biosecurity SA - Plant Health on (08) 8207 7820 or visit www.pir.sa.gov.au/legislation

V1 June 2017
APPENDIX 12

TPP (Tomato Potato Psyllid) / ZC (Zebra Chip/Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum)
DECLARATION OF SOURCE

FOR COMMERCIAL TPP/ZC HOST PLANT MATERIAL ENTERING SOUTH AUSTRALIA FROM AREA
OF A STATE COVERED BY AREA FREEDOM CERTIFICATE (i.e State/Territory with only Partial

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.
- Machinery, equipment and tools used for production or manipulation of host material must be
  certified in accordance with Condition 17.5 or Appendix 12 using this Declaration.
- 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 can not 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 name):
..............................................................................................................................

Physical Address:
..............................................................................................................................

Section 2. Description of Host Material (If insufficient space please attach list)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Host Material</th>
<th>Type of Packaging</th>
<th>Address of Production Site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 3. Declaration

I the undersigned hereby declare that the plant material or other host material accompanying
this declaration was grown on or sourced from a property (or if machinery/equipment
continuously located on the property for past 12 months) in an area of a State (or Territory)
declared free of TPP and Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum and the information provided
in this declaration is true and correct.

Signature:...........................................................................................................................

Date:.................................................................................................................................

Name (Print):....................................................................................................................... 

Contact phone number:.........................................................................................................

For further information on this declaration or the entry provisions for South Australia please contact
Biosecurity SA - Plant Health on (08) 8207 7820 or visit www.pir.sa.gov.au/legislation

V1 February 2017
BLUEBERRY RUST HOST FRUIT
COMMERCIAL DECLARATION OF BLUEBERRY RUST
PROPERTY FREEDOM
NOT for Travellers / non-commercial loads

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).
Condition 1 – SA Plant Quarantine Standard (PQS).

Important Notes:
- Blueberry Rust (*Thekospora minima*) has 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 name):

Address Grown:

Section 2. Description of Consignment (if insufficient space please attach list)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Packages</th>
<th>Type of Packaging</th>
<th>CAA or PFAS Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 3. Declaration
I the undersigned hereby declare that the Blueberries accompanying this declaration were grown on a property declared free of Blueberry Rust under an accreditation scheme managed by the relevant state authority and the information provided in this declaration is true and correct.

Signature: .................................................. ..................................................

Date: ........................................................................................................

Name (Print): ............................................................................................

Contact phone number: ..............................................................

For further information on this declaration or the entry provisions for South Australia please contact Biosecurity SA - Plant Health on (08) 82077620 or visit [www.pir.sa.gov.au/legislation](http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/legislation)

V1 Jan 2017
BIOSECURITY SA - PLANT HEALTH
GENERAL BIOSECURITY DECLARATION

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, Sec 5 SA Plant Quarantine Standard (PQS).

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 required to assist, clarify or support that the product does not contravene the PQS or hasn’t been recently used within a High Risk Area defined in the PQS, namely;
  1. A Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ), Phylloxera Risk Zones (PRZ’s) or a vineyard inside a Phylloxera Exclusion Zones (PEZ) – see Conditions 7, 7A.
  2. The areas described in Condition 2 – Red Imported Fire Ant
  3. A Potato Cyst Nematode infested or linked property, or in the case of entry to Kangaroo Island all machinery and equipment related to potato production being deemed high risk – see Condition 18.10.
  4. The areas of Queensland described in Condition 21.
  5. Areas or property infected with CGMMV or a property linked to an infected property - see condition 24.
  6. Areas or property infected with PSTVd or a property linked to an infected property - see condition 18A.
  7. Any WA property not covered by an area freedom certificate for TTP/CISO - see condition 17.
- 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 the declaration is prepared for presentation prior to arrival into South Australia.
- Penalties of $10,000 apply for providing false or misleading information (Sec. 51, Plant Health Act 2009)

Section 1. Consignor Details
Name of consignor providing declaration (full name):

.............................................................................................................. Phone #........................................

Physical Address:

..............................................................................................................

Section 2. Description of Host Product (if insufficient space please attach list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of product</th>
<th>Description/Type/Serial#</th>
<th>District of Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 3. Declaration

I .............................................................................................................., the undersigned hereby declare that ....................
..............................................................................................................
..............................................................................................................
..............................................................................................................
..............................................................................................................
..............................................................................................................

.............................................................................................................. and other information provided in this declaration is true and correct and the product was not recently used in or sourced from a high risk area listed above and that I understand a $10,000 penalty exists for provision of false or misleading information.

Signature:

..............................................................................................................

Date: ........................................... Contact Ph # ...........................................

For further information on the entry provisions for SA please contact Biosecurity SA - Plant Health on (08) 82077920 or visit www.pir.sa.gov.au/legislation

VI September 2017
APPENDIX 15

Melon Thrips (MT) DECLARATION OF SOURCE


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.
- Travellers / non commercial loads. Ensure Declaration is prepared for presentation prior to arrival into South Australia as Declarations can not 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 name):

Physical Address:

Section 2. Description of Host Material (if insufficient space please attach list)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Host Material</th>
<th>Type of Packaging</th>
<th>Address of Production Site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 3. Declaration

I the undersigned hereby declare that the plant material accompanying this declaration was grown or sourced from a property in an area of a State (or Territory) for which a valid Area Freedom Certificate for Melon Thrips has been issued by the relevant jurisdiction (and therefore located more than 100 kms from a known Melon Thrips infection) and that the information provided in this declaration is true and correct.

Signature:

Date:

Name (Print):

Contact phone number:

For further information on this declaration or the entry provisions for South Australia please contact Biosecurity SA - Plant Health on (08) 82077820 or visit www.pir.sa.gov.au/legislation

VI November 2017