



Department of
Primary Industries



Plant Quarantine Manual for New South Wales

Version 1.0
January 2016

Plant Biosecurity
Plant Product Integrity & Standards

Disclaimer

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More information

Plant Product Integrity & Standards Unit, Orange

www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/plant

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About the Plant Quarantine Manual for New South Wales

The section 'Moving plant products into and within New South Wales' sets out the movement conditions for regulated items.

Table 1 contains a key index for pests and diseases that are used in Table 2.

Table 2 is the summary table for movement conditions. Table 2 lists the regulated items, their associated pests and diseases and the specific movement conditions. The regulated items in Table 2 are structured into the following sections:

- Machinery / equipment / packaging
- Soil
- Cut flowers / Foliage
- Fodder – Hay
- Garden organics
- Herbs
- Plants
- Hosts from A – Z

When using this document:

1. Find the required regulated item, for example *Orange*
2. Look at the associated pests, *QFF, MFF*
3. This will determine the movement conditions, for *QFF 1, 2, 5, see also table 6*
MFF 7, 8, see also table 7
4. Then go to the section 'Conditions of Movement' and find detailed information on the relevant conditions

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Introduction

This publication is a summary of the import conditions for plants, plant products and other specified (regulated) items entering into or moving within New South Wales (NSW).

The conditions described under each section are established under subordinate legislation of the New South Wales *Plant Diseases Act 1924* No.38 (the Act) and regulate the importation of plants, plant products and other specified items on account of a pest or disease of concern to NSW.

The purpose of this publication is to assist interstate and intrastate regulatory compliance, businesses and individuals in complying with NSW requirements.

Updates and amendments to this publication will be forwarded to the State and Territory regulatory managers. A current (controlled) version will also be available on the NSW Department of Primary Industries (DPI) website (<http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/plant>) and to all NSW DPI staff via the DPI internet.

Contact details

For compliance issues, or enquires regarding Plant Health Certification or movement conditions:

Regulatory Compliance Manager Tel: (02) 6391 3384 Fax: (02) 6361 9976
Email: reg.specialist@dpi.nsw.gov.au

For enquiries regarding the Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) Scheme system:

Senior Industry Liaison Officer Tel: (02) 6938 1976 Fax: (02) 6938 1809
Email: bev.zurbo@dpi.nsw.gov.au

For enquiries about applying for a permit to import regulated items into NSW:

Tel: (02) 6391 3597 Fax: (02) 6391 4723
Email: plant.permits@dpi.nsw.gov.au

For questions regarding this publication, permits or specific written approvals:

Plant Biosecurity Officer Tel: (02) 6391 3597 Fax: (02) 6391 4723
Email: alison.seyb@dpi.nsw.gov.au

If located within NSW, you may also ring the Quarantine Domestic hotline on 1800 084 881 to enquire about movement conditions into or within NSW.

To report an emergency or exotic plant pest or disease:

1800 084 881

Definitions and abbreviations

<i>authorised person</i>	means an inspector or a person authorised pursuant to section 11(3) of the Act; or a person authorised under the law of another State or Territory that relates to plant biosecurity.
<i>APVMA</i>	means the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority.
<i>Area Freedom Certificate (AFC)</i>	means a certificate approved by the officer responsible for plant biosecurity in the State or Territory where the host fruit was grown or packed, and certifying that the State or Territory or that part of the State or Territory is known to be free from a specified pest or disease.
<i>business</i>	means the legal entity responsible for the operation of the facility and Interstate Certification Assurance arrangement detailed in the Application for Accreditation of a business.
<i>certificate</i>	means a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.
<i>Certification Assurance Arrangement</i>	means an arrangement approved by the Department of Primary Industries which enables a business accredited under the arrangement to certify that certain quarantine requirements have been satisfied for the movement of host fruit to interstate and/or intrastate markets.
<i>containerised plants</i>	means any plant in a container in potting media or soil, or with potting media or soil attached.
<i>Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA)</i>	means a system of Certification Assurance developed to meet the import requirements of State or Territory governments for certification of produce for interstate and intrastate quarantine purposes.
<i>PFA</i>	means Pest Free Area.
<i>PPI&S</i>	means Plant Product Integrity & Standards, NSW DPI.
<i>Plant Health Assurance Certificate (PHAC)</i>	means a document (known as a Plant Health Assurance Certificate) issued by a business accredited under a Certification Assurance Arrangement.
<i>Plant Health Certificate (PHC)</i>	means a document (known as a Plant Health Certificate) issued by an authorised person; or a person authorised to issue such a certificate under a law of another State or Territory that relates to plant biosecurity.
<i>soil</i>	means any natural or artificial medium in which plants are grown or supported.

<i>turf</i>	means any grass sod with soil or potting media attached.
<i>used agricultural machinery</i>	means any vehicle, equipment or other mechanical apparatus of any kind which has at any time been used in relation to agriculture or for moving or disturbing soil.
<i>used packaging</i>	means any covering or package that has contained any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) host fruit(b) soil, or(c) a plant, or any part of a plant, that produces any host fruit.

Moving plant products into and within New South Wales

Regulated pests and diseases

To minimise the risk of introducing plant pests and diseases present in other areas of Australia or confined to a defined area in NSW, specific pests and diseases are proclaimed under the Act (Table 1) and the movement of items associated with the risk of introducing the proclaimed pest or disease are regulated.

Table 1: Plant pests and diseases proclaimed under the Act

Key index	Common name	Scientific name	Subordinate Legislation
BGR	Bacterial grain rot or panicle blight	<i>Burkholderia glumae</i>	P174
BW	Bacterial wilt of potato	<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>	O-443
B	Bakanae	<i>Gibberella fujikuroi</i>	P174
BA	Banana aphid	<i>Pentalonia nigronervosa</i>	OR117
BBTV	Banana bunchy top virus		OR117
BFD	Banana freckle disease	<i>Phyllosticta</i>	O-455
CRM	Citrus red mite	<i>Panonychus citri</i>	Notification
CGMMV	Cucumber green mottle mosaic virus		O-448
EHB	European house borer	<i>Hylotrupes bajulus</i>	O-425
GS	Green snail	<i>Cantareus apertus</i>	P202
GAS	Golden apple snail	<i>Pomacea canaliculata</i>	P174
KSR*	Kernel smut of rice	<i>Tilletia barclayana</i>	P174
KB*	Khapra beetle	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	P174
LA	Lupin anthracnose	<i>Colletotrichum lupini</i>	O-431
MFF	Mediterranean fruit fly	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	O-457
OS	Onion smut	<i>Urocystis cepulae</i>	P203
CTV	Orange stem pitting strains of citrus tristeza virus		OR120
PD	Panama disease	<i>Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. cubense</i>	OR117
PDTR4	Panama disease tropical race 4	Tropical Race 4 strain <i>Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. cubense</i>	O-456
GP	Phylloxera	<i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i>	P176
PCN	Potato cyst nematode	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	O-443, OR119
PV	Potato viruses		O-443
PS	Powdery scab of potato	<i>Spongospora subterranean</i>	O-443
QFF	Queensland fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>	O-458
RB*	Rice blast	<i>Magnaporthe grisea</i>	P174
RWW*	Rice water weevil	<i>Lissorhoptrus oryzophilus</i>	P174
RIFA	Red imported fire ant	<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>	O-396
SW	Spiraling whitefly	<i>Aleurodicus dispersus</i>	P168
TYLCV	Tomato yellow leaf curl virus		P169

Note: Key index for pests and diseases used in summary Table 2 for movement conditions and throughout the document

* refers to 'Rice' in the summary Table 2

Emergency and notifiable diseases and pests

Emergency diseases and pests ([O-449 Plant Diseases \(Declaration of Pests, Emergency Diseases and Emergency Pests\) Order 2014](#)) are declared under the Act. Persons having reasonable suspicion of the presence of any of these emergency diseases and pests are legally obligated to notify NSW DPI within 24 hours by the quickest means of communication available. Section 10 (2) of the Act requires certain persons to report the presence of a notifiable disease or pest to an inspector or the Director-General of the Department of Industry, Skills and Regional Development (known as the NSW Department of Industry) by the quickest means of communication available to the person, as soon as possible after becoming aware of or suspecting the presence of the notifiable disease or pest ([Proclamation P430](#)). A full list of emergency and notifiable diseases and pests is located in [Appendix 1](#).

Quarantine and protected zones

NSW has several legislated quarantine/protected zones within the state, with the movement of specified items into or out of these zones regulated.

These include:

- NSW portion of the Greater Sunraysia Pest Free Area (PFA) (Appendix 2)
- NSW Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ) and NSW Phylloxera Exclusion Zone (PEZ) (Appendix 3)
- NSW Rice Pest and Disease Exclusion Zone (RPDEZ) (Appendix 4)
- NSW Banana Protected Area (Appendix 5)
- NSW Seed Potato Protected Areas (SPPAs) (Appendix 6)
- Citrus Quarantine Area (Counties of Northumberland and Cumberland) (Appendix 7)

Plant health certification

Two types of plant health certification are accepted in NSW:

- Plant Health Certificates, issued by an authorised person of the primary industries department of the relevant State or Territory, and
- Plant Health Assurance Certificates, issued by businesses accredited under an Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) scheme or a Compliance Agreement (CA).

In limited circumstances, certification through industry quality assurance schemes is accepted as a form of certification, such as the Victorian Seed Potato Association (ViCSPA) scheme, and the Queensland Banana Approved Nursery (QBAN) scheme.

Plant Health Declarations are not an accepted certification type in NSW.

Information on pre-importation inspection, certification and treatment requirements may be obtained from the NSW DPI [Plant Biosecurity legislation](#) page or by phoning NSW DPI Regulatory Services 02 6391 3384.

For more information on the ICA scheme and for access to procedures relevant to NSW visit the [Subcommittee on Domestic Quarantine & Market Access](#) and the [NSW](#) DPI Interstate Certification Assurance Scheme sites.

Permits

Permits under section 16A of the Act are not automatically issued and the inclusion in this publication of the movement conditions that may be included within a permit does not advocate approval of any individual permit. Each proposed movement is assessed on a case-by-case basis according to the risk associated with the movement. **At least five (5) working days is**

required to process an application and prepare a permit. Contact the Plant Product Integrity & Standards (PPI&S) Unit for further information or, for an application form, visit the NSW DPI [Plant Biosecurity permits](#) site.

Some movement conditions specified in the Act's subordinate legislation are amended through "Class of Persons" permits. These permits may be found under the relevant subordinate legislation in this publication.

Contact the PPI&S Unit, or visit the NSW DPI Plant Biosecurity permits website for a permit application form. Alternatively, send an enquiry email to plant.permits@dpi.nsw.gov.au.

Specific written approvals

Under certain subordinate legislation of the Act, there is scope to provide an individual specific written approval for the movement into NSW of a regulated item.

These approvals are not automatically granted and any proposed movement will be carefully risk assessed to ensure that the level of risk to NSW is acceptable. An approval may take **several weeks** to prepare therefore sufficient time must be allocated by the requestor.

All requests for a specific written approval must be received by the PPI&S Unit in writing. An applicant would further support their cause by investing time in developing their proposal, including:

- identifying all perceived risks and what mitigation steps will be completed to minimise the risk, and
- providing a full explanation as to why their regulated item is unable to be moved into NSW in accordance with any already specified conditions.

Prior to completing a proposal, contact the PPI&S Unit to fully discuss the proposed movement.

Conditions of movement

Table 2 below is a summary index to the conditions of movement detailed in this publication, and is aimed to help guide users to the applicable conditions of movement for the produce in question. Refer to Key Index in Table 1 for Pest codes.

For clarification regarding movement conditions, contact [NSW DPI](#) as detailed on page 8.

Table 2: General index to conditions of movement for items regulated under the Act

A comma (,) indicates additional conditions, a vertical line (|) indicates alternative conditions.

Regulated item	Fruit and vegetables		Plants and plant products	
	Pest	Conditions	Pest	Conditions
Machinery / equipment / packaging				
Bins & containers			GP Rice, OS PDTR4	21A, 21B 47; 54 64, 65
Packaging			LA, GS, OS, Rice BFD, PDTR4, CGMMV PCN, PS, PV, BW	25; 43, 44, 46A 46B 54; 47, 50 63; 66,67; 71 68, 68A, 68B, 68E, 68H
Used agricultural equipment			GP, LA RIFA Rice, OS BFD, PDTR4, CGMMV PCN, PS, PV, BW	16; 26 31, 32, 33, 34 47, 51; 54 62; 66, 67; 71 68, 68A, 68B, 68F
Soil (incl. potting mix, pebbles, gravel)			GP; RIFA GS, OS BBTV, PD, PDTR4, BFD, CGMMV PCN, PS, PV, BW	15; 31, 32, 33, 34, 39 43, 44, 46A 46B; 54 58; 66, 67 64; 72 68, 68A, 68B, 68D
Cut flowers / foliage				
Citrus foliage			CTV	42A, 42B
Cut flower			GS	43, 44, 45, 46A 46B
Foliage			GS	43, 44, 45, 46A 46B
Fortunella foliage			CTV	42A, 42B
Clymenia			CTV	42A, 42B
Leafy vegetable			GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
Fodder – Hay			GS, RIFA Rice	43; 31, 32, 33, 34, 40 44, 46A 46B, 47
Garden organics			GP, RIFA	20; 31, 32, 33, 34
Bark			RIFA	31, 32, 33, 34
Plant mulch			RIFA	31, 32, 33, 34, 39
Rice straw			RIFA, Rice	31, 32, 33, 34; 47
Straw			RIFA GS	31, 32, 33, 34, 40 43, 44, 46A 46B
Sugar cane bagasse			RIFA	31, 32, 33, 34
Wood chips			RIFA	31, 32, 33, 34
Herbs – Fresh (not otherwise specified)			GS SW	43, 44, 46A 46B 53

Regulated item	Fruit and vegetables		Plants and plant products	
	Pest	Conditions	Pest	Conditions
Plants – General (not otherwise specified)			RIFA GS, SW	31, 32, 33, 34 43, 44, 45, 46A 46B; 53
Plants – Potted (not otherwise specified)	QFF	6V	RIFA GS, SW	31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 43, 44, 45, 46A 46B; 53
Vegetables (not otherwise specified)	GS PCN, PS, PV, BW	43, 44, 46A 46B 68, 68E	GS SW	43, 44, 46A 46B 53
Hosts A-Z				
			SW	53
Abiu	QFF MFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6 7, 8, see also table 7	GS SW	43, 44, 46A 46B 53
Acerola	QFF MFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6 7, 8, see also table 7	GS SW	43, 44, 46A 46B 53
Achachairu	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	SW	53
<i>Allium</i> spp.	OS PCN, PS, PV, BW	54 68, 68E	GS, SW, OS PCN, PS, PV, BW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53; 54 68, 68E
Apple	QFF MFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6 7, 8, see also table 7	GS SW	43, 44, 46A 46B 53
Apricot	QFF MFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6 7, 8, see also table 7	GS SW	43, 44, 46A 46B 53
Artichoke		see Vegetables		
Asparagus		see Vegetables		
Avocado (Hass and Lamb Hass cultivars)	QFF MFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6 7, 8, see also table 7	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Avocado (other than Hass and Lamb Hass cultivars)	QFF MFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6 7, 8, see table 7 for additional conditions	GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Babaco	QFF MFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6 7, 8, see also table 7	GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Banana (Cavendish variety)	QFF MFF BBTV PD BFD	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6 7, 8, see also table 7 58 58 61	GS, SW BBTV, PD, PDTR4 BFD	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53 55, 56, 57, 58; 66, 67 60
Banana (other than Cavendish variety)	QFF MFF BBTV PD BFD	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6 7, 8, see also table 7 58 58 61	GS, SW BBTV, PD, PDTR4 BFD	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53 55, 56, 57, 58; 66, 67 60
Bare rooted plant			GS, SW	43, 44, 45, 46A 46B, 53
Black sapote	QFF MFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6 7, 8, see also table 7	GS SW, PCN	43, 44, 46A 46B 53

Regulated item	Fruit and vegetables		Plants and plant products	
	Pest	Conditions	Pest	Conditions
Bean (<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>)			TYLCV GS, SW	27 43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Beetroot		see Vegetables		
Blackberry	QFF MFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6 7, 8, see also table 7	GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Blady grass (<i>Imperata cylindrical</i>)			GS SW	43, 44, 46A 46B 53
Blueberry	QFF MFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6 7, 8, see also table 7	GS SW	43, 44, 46A 46B 53
Boysenberry	QFF MFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6 7, 8, see also table 7	GS SW	43, 44, 46A 46B 53
Brazil cherry (Grumichama)	QFF MFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6 7, 8, see also table 7	GS SW	43, 44, 46A 46B 53
Breadfruit	QFF MFF	1, 2, 5, see also table 6 7, 8, see also table 7	GS SW	43, 44, 46A 46B 53
Broccoli		see Vegetables		
Bulbs & rooted vegetables	SW, OS PCN, PS, PV, BW	54 68, 68E	GS, SW, OS PCN, PS, PV, BW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53; 54 68, 68E
Cabbage		see Vegetables		
Caimito (Star apple)	QFF MFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6 7, 8, see also table 7	GS SW	43, 44, 46A 46B 53
Cape gooseberry (<i>Physalis peruviana</i>)	QFF MFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6 7, 8, see also table 7	TYLCV GS, SW	27 43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Capsicum	QFF MFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6 7, 8, see also table 7	TYLCV GS, SW	27 43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
<i>Capsicum</i> spp. (not otherwise specified)	QFF MFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6 7, 8, see also table 7	TYLCV GS, SW	27 43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Carambola (Star Fruit)	QFF MFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6 7, 8, see also table 7	GS SW	43, 44, 46A 46B 53
Carrot		See Vegetables		
Cashew apple	QFF MFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6 7, 8, see also table 7	GS SW	43, 44, 46A 46B 53
Casimiroa (White sapote)	QFF MFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6 7, 8, see also table 7	GS SW	43, 44, 46A 46B 53
Cauliflower		see Vegetables		
Celery		see Vegetables		
Cherimoya (Custard apple)	QFF MFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6 7, 8, see also table 7	GS SW	43, 44, 46A 46B 53

Regulated item	Fruit and vegetables		Plants and plant products	
	Pest	Conditions	Pest	Conditions
Cherry	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Chilli – Hollow fruited	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	TYLCV	27
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B, 53
Chilli – Non-hollow fruited	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	TYLC	27,
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B, 53
Chives		see <i>Allium</i> spp		
Choko		see Vegetables		
Citron	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	CRM, CTV GS, SW	41; 42A, 42B 43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7		
<i>Citrus</i> spp. – Potted plant			CRM, CTV GS, SW	41; 42A, 42B 43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
<i>Citrus</i> – Tissue culture			CTV	42A, 42B
<i>Citrus</i> – Budwood			CRM, CTV GS, SW	41, 42A, 42B 43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
<i>Clymenia</i> – Tissue culture			CTV	42A, 42B
<i>Clymenia</i> – Budwood			CTV, GS SW	42A, 42B, 43, 44, 46A 46B 53
Corn		see Vegetables		
Coffee berry	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Containerised plant			GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B, 53
Cumquat (Kumquat)	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	CRM	41
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	CTV, GS SW	42A, 42B, 43, 44, 46A 46B 53
Custard apple	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Cucurbitaceae			GS, SW, CGMMV	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53; 70
Dates – Fresh	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Dragon fruit (Than Lung)	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Durian	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Eggplant (Aubergine)	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.			TYLCV	27
			GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Feijoa	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53

Regulated item	Fruit and vegetables		Plants and plant products	
	Pest	Conditions	Pest	Conditions
Fig	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
<i>Fortunella</i> spp. – (not otherwise specified)			CRM	41
			CTV, GS	42A, 42B; 43, 44, 46A 46B
			SW	53
<i>Fortunella</i> – Tissue culture			CTV	42A, 42B
Fortunella – Budwood			CRM, CTV, GS, SW	41, 42A, 42B, 43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
<i>Fortunella</i> – Potted plant			CRM, CTV, GS, SW	41, 42A, 42B, 43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Garlic		see <i>Allium</i> spp		
Granadilla	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Grape	QFF	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, see also table 6	GP	17A,17B,17C,18,19,21A,21B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	GP	3, 4, 21A, 21B	SW	53
Grape – Juice / must / marc			GP	22A ,22B ,23A, 23B
Grapefruit	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	CRM	41
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	CTV, GS	42A, 42B; 43, 44, 46A 46B
			SW	53
Groundcherry			GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Grumichama		See Brazil cherry		
Guava	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Hay / fodder / straw			LA, RIFA	24A; 31, 32, 33, 34, 40
			GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
Hog plum	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6 see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Itch grass (<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>)			GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
			SW	53
Jaboticaba	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Jackfruit	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Jew plum	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Ju jube	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Kiwifruit	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53

Regulated item	Fruit and vegetables		Plants and plant products	
	Pest	Conditions	Pest	Conditions
Leek		see <i>Allium</i> spp		
Lemon – Meyer	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	CRM, CTV	41; 42A, 42B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	GS,	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Lemon – other than Meyer	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	CRM, CTV	41, 42A, 42B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Lime – Tahitian	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	CRM, CTV	41, 42A, 42B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Lime – other than Tahitian	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	CRM, CTV	41, 42A, 42B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Lisianthus (<i>Eustoma grandiflora</i>)			TYLCV	27
			GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Lobed croton (<i>Croton lobatus</i>)			TYLCV	27
			GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Loganberry	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Longan	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Loquat	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Lupin (<i>Lupinus</i> spp.)			LA, GS, SW	24A, 24B; 43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Lychee	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Mandarin	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	CRM, CTV	41; 42A, 42B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Mango – (Kensington Pride, Calypso, R2E2 & Honey Gold)	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Mango – (other than specified varieties)	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7		
Mangosteen	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Mature tree – Potted plant			GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Medlar	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Melons – watermelons etc			GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Miracle fruit	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Monstera	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
			SW	53

Regulated item	Fruit and vegetables		Plants and plant products	
	Pest	Conditions	Pest	Conditions
Mulberry	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Musaceae spp		See Banana		
Nashi	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Nectarine	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Nursery stock – Potted plant			GS, SW PCN, PS, PV, BW	43, 46A 46B, 53 68, 68G
Olive	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
			SW	53
Onion		see <i>Allium</i> spp		
Orange	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	CRM, CTV	41; 42A, 42B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Orchids			GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
<i>Oryza</i> spp		see Rice		
Papaya – Defective flower-end type	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7		
Papaya – Except defective flower-end type	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7		
Passionfruit	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7		
Parsnip		See Vegetables		
Peach	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Peacharine	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Pear	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6 see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Pepino	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Persimmon – Edible peel varieties	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Persimmon – Inedible peel varieties	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7		
<i>Physalis</i> spp.			TYLCV	27
			GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Pineapple			GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Pinewood (<i>Pinus</i> , <i>Abiew</i> , <i>Picea</i> and <i>Pseudotsugata</i> spp.)			EHB	28, 29
			GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Plant cutting			GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53

Regulated item	Fruit and vegetables		Plants and plant products	
	Pest	Conditions	Pest	Conditions
Plant residues			PDTR4	66, 67
Plants bearing fruit fly host fruit – Potted plants	QFF	6V	GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Plum	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Plumcot	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Poinsettia		see <i>Euphorbia</i> spp		
Pomegranate	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
<i>Poncirus</i> – Budwood			CRM	41
			GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Potatoes	PCN, PS, PV, BW	68, 68A, 68B 68D	GS, SW PCN, PS, PV, BW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53 68, 68A, 68B, 68C, 68D
Prickly pear	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Pummelo	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	CRM, CTV	41; 42A, 42B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Pumpkin – All types		see Vegetables		
Quince	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Rambutan	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Raspberry	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Rice			GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
			Rice, SW	47, 48, 49, 52; 53
Rollinia	QFF	1, 2, 5, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Rose Apple (Wax jambus)	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Santol	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Sapodilla	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Shaddock	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	CRM, CTV	41, 42A, 42B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Shallots		see <i>Allium</i> spp		

Regulated item	Fruit and vegetables		Plants and plant products	
	Pest	Conditions	Pest	Conditions
Soursop	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Strawberry	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
			SW	53
Succulents – Plants		see <i>Euphorbia</i> spp		
Sweetsop (Sugar apple)	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Sweet potato		see Potato		
Tamarillo	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	GS	43, 44, 46A 46B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	SW	53
Tangelo	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	CRM, CTV	41; 42A, 42B
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Tomato (<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>)	QFF	1, 2, 5, 6, see also table 6	TYLCV	27
	MFF	7, 8, see also table 7	GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Turf			RIFA	31,32,33,34,38
			GS, SW	43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Turnip		See Vegetables		
Wax jambus		See Rose Apple		
Wood (<i>Abies</i> spp.)			EHB, GS, SW	28, 29; 43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Wood (<i>Aracuaria</i> spp.)			EHB, GS, SW	28, 29; 43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Wood (<i>Picea</i> spp.)			EHB, GS, SW	28, 29; 43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Wood (<i>Pinus</i> spp.)			EHB, GS, SW	28, 29; 43, 44, 46A 46B; 53
Wood (<i>Pseudotsuga</i> spp.)			EHB, GS, SW	28, 29; 43, 44, 46A 46B; 53

Queensland fruit fly

Subordinate legislation under the NSW Plant Diseases Act

Order O-458 Plant Diseases (NSW Greater Sunraysia Pest Free Area and Fruit Fly Outbreak and Suspension Areas) Order (No 3) 2015 for regulating the importation, introduction or bringing of host fruit into specified portion of NSW that is likely to introduce the pest Queensland fruit fly (*Bactrocera tryoni*) into specified portions of NSW.

Plant Diseases (Fruit Fly Management Areas) Notification 2013 declares described areas to be quarantine areas (to be known as 'Fruit Fly Management Areas') on account of suspected presence of the pest Queensland fruit fly (*Bactrocera tryoni*).

Proclamation P80 declares Queensland fruit fly to be a pest for the purposes of the *Plant Diseases Act 1924*.

O-439 PER01 Permit authorising the entry of potted plants bearing Queensland fruit fly host fruit into the New South Wales Pest Free Area.

Definitions

Host fruit classified in accordance with the Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds (publication available at <http://www.codexalimentarius.net>).

Cart note means a written document that, in relation to the wine grapes that are the subject of the consignment, includes (at least) the following information:

- (a) the quantity of wine grapes being supplied;
- (b) the variety of wine grapes being supplied;
- (c) the name and contact details of the grower of the wine grapes;
- (d) the physical address of the property on which the wine grapes were grown;
- (e) the name and physical address of the winery receiving the wine grapes;
- (f) the name and signature of the person signing the cart note; and
- (g) the date the cart note is signed.

Composite lots means a consignment comprising packages of different types of host fruit sourced from one or more suppliers.

Free of broken skin means the skin has no pre-harvest cracks, punctures, pulled stems or other breaks which penetrate through the skin and that have not healed with callus tissue.

Greater Sunraysia (NSW Portion) Pest Free Area means the portion of New South Wales described in Schedule 1 of the Order. (See map – Appendix 2.)

Greater Sunraysia (Victoria Portion) Pest Free Area means the part of Victoria declared as a restricted area for the control of Queensland fruit fly, known as the Greater Sunraysia Pest Free Area, under section 20 of the *Plant Health and Plant Products Act 1995* (Vic) or section 32 of the *Plant Biosecurity Act 2010* (Vic). (See map – Appendix 2.)

Secure conditions in relation to transport means the host fruit is:

- (a) in unvented packages; or
- (b) in vented packages in which the vents are secured with gauze or mesh having a maximum aperture of 1.6mm; or
- (c) has been shrink wrapped and sealed as a palletised unit.

Queensland fruit fly host list and summary of movement conditions

Table 3 summarises the conditions (treatment options) and relevant ICA procedures for the movement of QFF host produce into the Greater Sunraysia (NSW Portion) Pest Free Area and Fruit Fly Outbreak and Suspension Areas ([Appendix 2](#)).

- Condition 1, 2 and 5 apply to all host fruit.
- Condition 1 (Area Freedom) is available to all host fruit if applicable.
- Condition 3 and 4 apply to movement and certification of wine grapes

Table 3: Summary of QFF host produce, applicable treatment conditions and available ICA/CA procedures

Coloured text marked as 'strikethrough' has been Revoked – see related Condition for details.
(For example, ~~6B~~ ↯)

Host Fruit	Applicable Condition																				Available ICA/CA	
	6A	6B ↯	6C	6D ↯	6E ↯	6F	6G*	6H	6I	6J	6K	6L	6M	6N	6O	6P	6Q	6R	6S	6T		6U
Abiu	✓		✓			✓	✓												✓			01,02,04,07
Acerola						✓	✓													✓		04,07
Achachairu						✓	✓															04,07
Apple						✓	✓										✓		✓			04,07,21,
Apricot						✓	✓										✓		✓			04,07,21,
Avocado (Hass & Lamb Hass cultivars)	✓	↯	✓	↯	↯	✓	✓								✓				✓			01,02,04,07,30
Avocado (other than Hass & Lamb Hass cultivars)	✓	↯	✓	↯	↯	✓	✓													✓		01,02,04,07
Babaco						✓	✓						✓							✓		04,07,08
Banana (Cavendish variety)	✓	↯	✓	↯		✓	✓					✓		✓						✓		01,02,04,06,07,16
Banana (other than Cavendish variety)	✓	↯	✓	↯		✓	✓					✓								✓		01,02,04,07,16
Black sapote		↯		↯		✓	✓					✓								✓		04,07,15
Blackberry						✓	✓													✓	✓	04,07
Blueberry						✓	✓											✓		✓		04,07,21
Boysenberry						✓	✓													✓		04,07
Brazil cherry (Grumichama)						✓	✓													✓		04,07
Breadfruit		↯		↯		✓	✓				✓									✓		01,02,04,07,55
Caimito (Star apple)	✓		✓	↯		✓	✓													✓		01,02,04,07
Cape gooseberry						✓	✓													✓		04,07
Capsicum (hollow-fruited)						✓	✓				✓							✓		✓		04,07,26,48,55
Capsicum (non-hollow fruited)						✓	✓				✓							✓		✓		04,07,26,48,55
Carambola (Star fruit)						✓	✓				✓									✓		04,07,55
Cashew Apple						✓	✓													✓		04,07
Casimiroa (White sapote)	✓	↯	✓	↯		✓	✓													✓		01,02,04,07
Cherimoya						✓	✓												✓	✓		04,07,18/01or02
Cherry						✓	✓											✓		✓		04,07,21
Chilli (hollow-fruited)	✓			↯		✓	✓											✓		✓		01,02,04,07,26
Chilli (non-hollow-fruited)	✓	↯		↯		✓	✓											✓		✓		01,02,04,07,26
Citron	✓		✓			✓	✓													✓		01,02,04,07,28,
Cumquat (or Kumquat)						✓	✓													✓		04,07,
Custard apple						✓	✓				✓								✓	✓		04,07, 18,55/01or02

*ICA-07 Cold treatment – Most tropical and some temperate fruits are susceptible to cold injury and are not suitable for cold treatment and testing of small quantities is recommended. See condition 6G for further detail.

Host Fruit	Applicable Condition																				Available ICA/CA	
	6A	6B	6C	6D	6E	6F	6G*	6H	6I	6J	6K	6L	6M	6N	6O	6P	6Q	6R	6S	6T		6U
Dates (fresh)						✓	✓												✓			04,07
Dragon fruit (Than lung)	✓	✗	✓	✗		✓	✓												✓			01,02,04,07
Durian	✓	✗	✓	✗		✓	✓									✓			✓			01,02,04,07,13
Eggplant						✓	✓										✓		✓			04,07,26
Feijoa	✓	✗	✓	✗		✓	✓												✓			01,02,04,07
Fig						✓	✓												✓			04,07
Granadilla	✓	✗	✓	✗		✓	✓												✓			01,02,04,07
Grape (Table)						✓	✓										✓		✓			04,07,20
Grape (Wine)																				✓		33
Grapefruit	✓		✓			✓	✓												✓			01,02,04,07,28
Guava	✓	✗	✓	✗		✓	✓												✓			01,02,04,07
Hog plum						✓	✓												✓			04,07
Jaboticaba						✓	✓									✓			✓			04,07,13
Jackfruit		✗		✗		✓	✓									✓			✓			02,04,07,13
Jew plum						✓	✓												✓			04,07
Ju jube						✓	✓												✓			04,07
Kiwifruit	✓	✗	✓	✗		✓	✓												✓			01,02,04,07
Lemon (Meyer)	✓		✓			✓	✓												✓			01,02,04,07
Lemon (other than Meyer)	✓		✓			✓	✓												✓			01,02,04,07,28
Lime (other than Tahitian)	✓		✓			✓	✓												✓			01,02,04,07,28
Lime (Tahitian)	✓		✓			✓	✓				✓								✓			01,02,04,07,15,28
Loganberry						✓	✓												✓			04,07
Longan		✗		✗		✓	✓				✓					✓			✓			02,04,07,13,55
Loquat						✓	✓										✓		✓			04,07,21
Lychee (Litchi)	✓	✗	✓	✗		✓	✓				✓					✓			✓			01,02,04,07,13,55
Mandarin	✓		✓			✓	✓												✓			01,02,04,07,28
Mango (Kensington Pride, Calypso, R2E2 & Honey Gold varieties)	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓								✓			01,02,04,05,07,10,55
Mango (other than specified varieties)						✓	✓	✓		✓	✓							✓	✓			04,05,07, 10,19,55 /01or02
Mangosteen	✓	✗	✓	✗		✓	✓				✓					✓			✓			01,02,04,07,13,55
Medlar						✓	✓											✓	✓			04,07,21
Miracle Fruit						✓	✓												✓			04,07
Mulberry						✓	✓												✓			04,07
Nashi						✓	✓											✓	✓			04,07,21
Nectarine						✓	✓											✓	✓			04,07,21
Orange	✓		✓			✓	✓												✓			01,02,04,07,28
Papaya (defective flower-end type)						✓	✓		✓		✓								✓			04,07,55
Papaya (except defective flower-end type)	✓	✗	✓	✗		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓						✓			01,02,04,07,08,55
Passionfruit	✓	✗	✓	✗		✓	✓					✓							✓			01,02,04,07,15
Peach						✓	✓											✓	✓			04,07,21
Peacharine						✓	✓											✓	✓			04,07,21
Pear						✓	✓											✓	✓			04,07,21
Pepino						✓	✓												✓			04,07

*ICA-07 Cold treatment – Most tropical and some temperate fruits are susceptible to cold injury and are not suitable for cold treatment and testing of small quantities is recommended. See condition 6G for further detail.

Host Fruit	Applicable Condition																				Available ICA/CA	
	6A	6B	6C	6D	6E	6F	6G*	6H	6I	6J	6K	6L	6M	6N	6O	6P	6Q	6R	6S	6T		6U
Persimmon (edible peel varieties)						✓	✓				✓						✓		✓			04,07,21,55
Persimmon (inedible peel varieties)						✓	✓				✓						✓		✓			04,07,21,55
Plum						✓	✓										✓		✓			04,07,21
Plumcot						✓	✓												✓			04,07
Pomegranate	✓	✗	✓	✗		✓	✓									✓						01,02,04,07,13
Prickly pear	✓	✗	✓	✗		✓	✓															01,02,04,07
Pummelo	✓		✓			✓	✓													✓		01,04,07,28
Quince						✓	✓											✓		✓		04,07,21
Rambutan	✓	✗	✓	✗		✓	✓				✓					✓			✓			01,02,04,07,13,55
Raspberry						✓	✓													✓		04,07
Rollinia	✓		✓			✓	✓													✓		01,04,07
Santol	✓		✓			✓	✓													✓		01,04,07
Sapodilla	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓													✓		01,02,04,07
Shaddock						✓	✓													✓		04,07,28
Soursop						✓	✓												✓	✓		04,07,18/01or02
Strawberry						✓	✓											✓		✓		04,07,34
Sweetsop (Sugar apple)						✓	✓													✓		04,07
Tamarillo	✓		✓			✓	✓													✓		01,04,07
Tangelo	✓		✓			✓	✓													✓		01,04,07,28
Tomato						✓	✓				✓							✓		✓	✓	04,07,26,27,48,55
Wax jambus (Rose apple)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓													✓		01,02,04,07

*ICA-07 Cold treatment – Most tropical and some temperate fruits are susceptible to cold injury and are not suitable for cold treatment and testing of small quantities is recommended. See condition 6G for further detail.

Condition 1 Queensland fruit fly – Movement of host fruit (excluding wine grapes)

Any host fruit (excluding wine grapes) may enter the Greater Sunraysia (NSW Portion) Pest Free Area providing;

- 1 the host fruit is grown and packed within the Greater Sunraysia (Victoria Portion) Pest Free Area (excluding any Outbreak Area, Suspension Area or Vic QFF Restricted Area) and legibly marked with:
 - (a) the name and postcode of the city or town nearest to the locality where the host fruit was grown; and
 - (b) a description of the contents of the package; or
 - (c) the movement is as specified in Condition 5 and 6 and complies with the relevant conditions of exception set out in Condition 5 and 6.
- 2 Host fruit that originates from or has moved through an Outbreak Area, Suspension Area or Vic QFF Restricted Area, must not be moved into the Greater Sunraysia (NSW Portion) Pest Free Area for the purpose of proceeding to a destination that is outside the Greater Sunraysia (NSW Portion) Pest Free Area, unless:
 - (a) the host fruit has been inspected and found to be free of Queensland fruit fly and complies the following conditions:
 - (i) the host fruit is transported under secure conditions; and

- (ii) the host fruit is accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate certifying:
 - the origin of the host fruit; and
 - that the host fruit has been inspected and found to be free of Queensland fruit fly; or
 - (iii) a Plant Health Assurance Certificate issued under a Certification Assurance Arrangement; or
 - (b) the movement is as specified in Condition 5 and 6 and complies with the relevant conditions of exception set out in Condition 5 and 6.
- 3 Host fruit (excluding wine grapes) that originates from or has moved through an Outbreak Area, Suspension Area or Vic QFF Restricted Area, must not be moved into the Greater Sunraysia (NSW Portion) Pest Free Area unless the movement is as specified in Condition 5 and 6 and complies with the relevant conditions of exception set out in Condition 5 and 6.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 2 **Queensland fruit fly – Certification for movement of host fruit (excluding wine grapes)**

- 1 The movement of any host fruit (excluding wine grapes) in accordance with condition 5 must be accompanied by:
 - (a) Plant Health Certificate certifying:
 - (i) the origin of the host fruit; and
 - (ii) that the host fruit has been grown and packed in an area free of Queensland fruit fly; or
 - (b) a Plant Health Assurance Certificate issued under a Certification Assurance Arrangement.
- 2 The movement of any host fruit (excluding wine grapes) in accordance with condition 6 must be accompanied by:
 - (a) a Plant Health Certificate certifying:
 - (i) the origin of the host fruit; and
 - (ii) that the host fruit has received an approved treatment; or
 - (iii) that the host fruit has been grown and packed in an area free of Queensland fruit fly; or
 - (b) a Plant Health Assurance Certificate issued under a Certification Assurance Arrangement.
- 3 Host fruit (excluding wine grapes) that has been moved in accordance with condition 1 (2) or condition 5 and 6 and the accompanying certificate must, on arrival in the Greater Sunraysia (NSW Portion) Pest Free Area, be presented to:
 - (a) business accredited under a Certification Assurance Arrangement; or
 - (b) an authorised person,

for verification that the host fruit corresponds with the accompanying certificate.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 3 Queensland fruit fly – Movement and certification of wine grapes from a Phylloxera Exclusion Zone (PEZ)

- 1 Wine grapes from any area outside the Greater Sunraysia (NSW Portion) Pest Free Area (excluding an area within the Pest Free Area for which an area freedom certificate is currently in force) and from a PEZ may enter the Greater Sunraysia (NSW Portion) Pest Free Area provided the following conditions are complied with:
 - (a) the owner or occupier of the property or facility from which the wine grapes originate ensures the wine grapes are loaded on the transport vehicle in a way that prevents spillage during transportation; and
 - (b) the wine grapes are processed within 24 hours of receipt by the winery receiving the grapes; or
- 2 the movement is as specified in condition 5 and 6 and complies with the relevant conditions of exception set out in condition 5 and 6.
- 3 Wine grapes that originate from or have moved through an Outbreak Area, Suspension Area or Vic QFF Restricted Area, must not be moved into the Greater Sunraysia (NSW Portion) Pest Free Area unless the following conditions are complied with:
 - (a) the owner or occupier of the property or facility from which the wine grapes originate ensures the wine grapes are loaded on the transport vehicle in a way that prevents spillage during transportation; and
 - (b) the wine grapes are processed within 24 hours of receipt by the winery receiving the grapes; or
 - (c) the movement is as specified in condition 5 and 6 and complies with the relevant conditions of exception set out in condition 5 and 6.
- 4 Wine grapes that have been moved in accordance with condition 3 (1), 3 (3) or 5 and 6 and the accompanying cart note must, on arrival in the Greater Sunraysia (NSW Portion) Pest Free Area, be presented:
 - (a) to a business accredited under a Certification Assurance Arrangement; or
 - (b) to an authorised person, or
 - (c) in the case of a cart note, to the winery receiving the wine grapes, for verification that the host fruit corresponds with the accompanying cart note.
- 5 A cart note that is required by this clause to accompany a movement of wine grapes must:
 - (a) be retained by the winery receiving the wine grapes for at least 2 years from receipt of the wine grapes; and
 - (b) upon request by an authorised person, be made available to the authorised person.

Documentation required: Cart note

Condition 4 Queensland fruit fly – Movement and Certification of wine grapes from a Phylloxera Risk Zone (PRZ)

- 1 Wine grapes from any area outside the Greater Sunraysia (NSW Portion) Pest Free Area (excluding an area within the Pest Free Area for which an area freedom certificate is currently in force) and from a PRZ may enter the Greater Sunraysia (NSW Portion) Pest Free Area provided the following conditions are complied with:
 - (a) the owner or occupier of the property or facility from which the wine grapes originate ensures the wine grapes are loaded on the transport vehicle in a way that prevents spillage during transportation; and

- (b) the wine grapes are processed within 24 hours of receipt by the winery receiving the grapes; or
- 2 the movement is as specified in condition 5 and 6 and complies with the relevant conditions of exception set out in condition 5 and 6.
 - 3 Wine grapes that originate from or have moved through an Outbreak Area, Suspension Area or Vic QFF Restricted Area, must not be moved into the Greater Sunraysia (NSW Portion) Pest Free Area unless the following conditions are complied with:
 - (a) the owner or occupier of the property or facility from which the wine grapes originate ensures the wine grapes are loaded on the transport vehicle in a way that prevents spillage during transportation; and
 - (b) the wine grapes are processed within 24 hours of receipt by the winery receiving the grapes; or
 - (c) the movement is as specified in condition 5 and 6 and complies with the relevant conditions of exception set out in condition 5 and 6.
 - 4 The movement of wine grapes in accordance with condition 5 must be accompanied by:
 - (a) a Plant Health Certificate certifying:
 - (i) the origin of the wine grapes; and
 - (ii) that the wine grapes have been grown and packed in an area free of Queensland fruit fly; or
 - (b) a Plant Health Assurance Certificate issued under a Certification Assurance Arrangement.
 - 5 The movement of wine grapes in accordance with clause condition 6 must be accompanied by:
 - (a) a Plant Health Certificate certifying:
 - (i) the origin of the wine grapes; and
 - (ii) that the wine grapes have received an approved treatment; or
 - (iii) that the wine grapes have been grown and packed in accordance with an approved system approach; or
 - (b) a Plant Health Assurance Certificate issued under a Certification Assurance Arrangement.

Note: *The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement for the purposes of this clause is ICA-33 Certification of wine grapes.*

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 5 **Queensland fruit fly – Movement of host fruit from an area free of QFF**

- 1 Movement of host fruit from an area free of Queensland fruit fly, subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) Prior to movement, the owner or occupier of the property or facility where the host fruit originates must ensure that:
 - (i) any transport vehicles, used bins or used packaging or coverings containing host fruit are free of soil, plant residues and other organic matter; and
 - (ii) any previous incorrect information displayed on the outer covering of the package is removed and the outer covering is legibly marked with the following information:

- the district of production; and
 - the name, address, postcode and the State or Territory of both the grower and the packer; or where the packer is sourcing from multiple growers, the name, address, postcode and the State or Territory of the packer; and
 - a brief description of the contents of the package; or
- (iii) where the property or facility is owned or occupied by a business accredited under a Certification Assurance Arrangement, the host fruit is packed and labelled in accordance with any conditions prescribed in the Certification Assurance Arrangement.
- (b) The host fruit is transported under secure conditions.

Documentation required: None

Note: The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement for the purposes of this clause is ICA-23 Certification of area or property freedom based on monitoring by the accrediting authority. (This ICA is only used by NSW and Victoria in the GSPFA.)

Condition 6 Queensland fruit fly – Host fruit approved treatment and grown and packed in accordance with an approved systems approach

- 1 Movement of host fruit that has, prior to movement, received an approved treatment or that has been grown and packed in accordance with an approved systems approach, subject to the following conditions:
- (a) The owner or occupier of the property or facility from which the host fruit originates must ensure the host fruit remains under secure conditions which prevent infestation by Queensland fruit fly, from post-harvest to the time of dispatch and that the host fruit is transported under secure conditions; and
- (b) Prior to movement, the owner or occupier of the property or facility where the host fruit is packed must ensure that:
- (i) any used packaging or coverings containing host fruit are free of soil, plant residues and other organic matter; and
- (ii) in the case of host fruit that has been consigned as a:
- lot for the purpose of producing smaller packs of host fruit and has been repacked in smaller packs; or
 - packed lot for the purpose of producing composite lots, the host fruit has been received, handled, stored and repacked under secure conditions which prevent infestation by Queensland fruit fly; and
- (iii) any individual package contains only one kind of host fruit; and
- (iv) all previous incorrect information displayed on the outer covering of the package is removed and the outer covering is legibly marked with the following information:
- the district of production; and
 - the name, address, postcode and the State or Territory of both the grower and the packer; or where the packer is sourcing from multiple growers, the name, address, postcode and the State or Territory of the packer; and
 - a brief description of the contents of the package; or
- (v) where the property or facility is owned or occupied by a business accredited under a Certification Assurance Arrangement, the host fruit is packed and labelled in accordance with the Certification Assurance Arrangement.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 6A Queensland fruit fly – Host fruit approved treatment – Dimethoate dip

- 1 **Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel** (excluding black sapote, breadfruit, jackfruit, longan, defective flower-end type papaya, mango, persimmon, custard apple, cherimoya, soursop, sweetsop and other *Annona* spp.), abiu, chilli, rollinia, santol and tamarillo treated post-harvest by full immersion in a dip containing 400 mg/L dimethoate for:
 - (a) a period of 1 minute; or
 - (b) in the case of **passionfruit**, dipping for a period of 10 seconds provided the fruit remains wet for a further 60 seconds; and
- 2 dipping must be the final treatment before packing.
- 3 **Citrus fruits** treated post-harvest by full immersion in a dip containing 400 mg/L dimethoate for:
 - (a) a period of 1 minute; and
 - (b) dipping must be the final treatment before packing, except where a non-recovery gloss coating (wax) and/or compatible fungicide may be added within 24 hours of treatment.
- 4 **Mangoes** (Kensington Pride, Calypso, R2E2 and Honey Gold varieties only):
 - (a) treated post-harvest by full immersion in a dip containing 400 mg/L dimethoate for a period of 1 minute; and
 - (b) dipping must be the final treatment before packing.

Note: The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-01 Dipping with dimethoate.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 6B Queensland fruit fly – Host fruit approved treatment – Fenthion dip – REVOKED

Revoked note: This import requirement was revoked in NSW Government Gazette No 94 of 2 November 2015, page 3513. Fenthion is no longer available for this use.

Condition 6C Queensland fruit fly – Host fruit approved treatment – Dimethoate flood spray

- 1 **Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel** (excluding black sapote, breadfruit, jackfruit, longan, defective flower-end type papaya, mango, persimmon, custard apple, cherimoya, soursop, sweetsop and other *Annona* spp.), abiu, rollinia, santol and tamarillo:
 - (a) treated post-harvest by flood spraying in a single layer with a mixture containing 400 mg/L dimethoate at a rate of at least 16 L/minute/m² of the area being flood sprayed, providing complete coverage of the fruit for a minimum of 10 seconds after which the fruit must remain wet for a further 60 seconds; and
 - (b) spraying must be the final treatment before packing.
- 2 **Citrus fruits:**
 - (a) treated post-harvest by flood spraying in a single layer with a mixture containing 400 mg/L dimethoate at a rate of at least 16 L/minute/m² of the area being flood sprayed, providing complete coverage of the fruit for a minimum of 10 seconds after which the fruit must remain wet for a further 60 seconds; and

(b) spraying must be the final treatment before packing, except where a non-recovery gloss coating (wax) and/or compatible fungicide may be added within 24 hours of treatment.

3 Mangoes (Kensington Pride, Calypso, R2E2 and Honey Gold varieties only):

(a) treated post-harvest by flood spraying in a single layer with a mixture containing 400 mg/L dimethoate with a rate of at least 16 L/minute/m² of the area being flood sprayed, providing complete coverage of the fruit for a minimum of 10 seconds after which the fruit must remain wet for a further 60 seconds; and

(b) spraying must be the final treatment before packing.

Note: The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-02 Flood spraying with dimethoate.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 6D Queensland fruit fly – Host fruit approved treatment – Fenthion floodspray – REVOKED

Revoked note: This import requirement was revoked in NSW Government Gazette No 94 of 2 November 2015, page 3513. Fenthion is no longer available for this use.

Condition 6E Queensland fruit fly – Host fruit approved treatment – Fenthion non – recirculating spray - REVOKED

Revoked note: This import requirement was revoked in NSW Government Gazette No 94 of 2 November 2015, page 3513. Fenthion is no longer available for this use.

Condition 6F Queensland fruit fly – Host fruit approved treatment – Methyl bromide fumigation

1 Any host fruit:

(a) fumigated post-harvest with a fumigant containing 1000 g/kg methyl bromide as its only active constituent for 2 hours at the following rates:

(i) 10.0°C - 14.9°C at 48 g/m³; or

(ii) 15.0°C - 20.9°C at 40 g/m³; or

(iii) 21.0°C + at 32 g/m³; and

(b) in the case of defective flower end-type papaya, is in a mature green condition.

Note: **Mature green condition** means the fruit is hard and has no more than 25% ripe colouring at the time of packing.

Note: The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-04 Fumigating with methyl bromide.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 6G Queensland fruit fly – Host fruit approved treatment – Post-harvest cold treatment

1 Any host fruit (excluding lemons), treated post-harvest at a temperature of:

(a) 0°C ± 0.5°C for a minimum of 14 days; or

(b) 1.0°C ± 0.5°C to 3.0°C ± 0.5°C for a minimum of 16 days.

2 Lemons treated post-harvest at a temperature of 0.0°C ± 0.5°C to 3.0°C ± 0.5°C for a minimum of 14 days.

Note: The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-07 Cold treatment.

Most tropical and some temperate fruits are susceptible to cold injury and are not suitable for cold treatment and testing of small quantities is recommended.

The Department accepts no responsibility for any damage to produce from this treatment.

The Department maintains the right to inspect, at any time, certified host produce and to refuse to accept a certificate where the host produce is found not to conform to specified requirements.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 6H **Queensland fruit fly – Host fruit approved treatment – Hot water treatment**

- 1 **Mangoes** treated by full immersion in hot water at a temperature of 46.0°C for a minimum of 10 minutes, as measured in the water and at or as near as practicable to the seed of 3 fruits.

Note: *The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-10 Hot water treatment of mangoes.*

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 6I **Queensland fruit fly – Host fruit approved treatment – High temperature forced air**

- 1 **Papaya** treated in a hot air chamber, at a temperature of 47.2°C for at least 3.5 hours as measured in the seed cavity.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 6J **Queensland fruit fly – Host fruit approved treatment – Vapour heat treatment**

- 1 **Mangoes** treated in a hot air chamber, at a temperature of:
 - (a) 46.5°C for at least 20 minutes; or
 - (b) 47.0°C for at least 15 minutes.

Note: *The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-05 Vapour heat treatment of mangoes under AQIS supervision.*

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 6K **Queensland fruit fly – Host fruit approved treatment – Gamma irradiation**

- 1 **Any host fruit approved for irradiation** by the Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) treated post-harvest with gamma irradiation at a minimum dose of 150Gy.

Note: *The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-55 Irradiation treatment.*

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 6L **Queensland fruit fly – Host fruit approved treatment – Mature green condition**

- 1 **Black sapote, passionfruit and Tahitian lime** harvested and packed in a mature green condition.
- 2 **Banana** harvested and packed in a mature green condition.

Note: *The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-15 Mature green condition of passionfruit, Tahitian limes and black sapotes.*

The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-16 Certification of mature green condition of bananas.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 6M Queensland fruit fly – Host fruit approved treatment – Immature green condition

- 1 **Papaya** (excluding defective flower-end type papaya) **and babaco** harvested and packed in an immature green condition.

***Note:** The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-08 Mature green condition and immature green condition of papaw and babaco.*

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 6N Queensland fruit fly – Host fruit approved treatment – Hard green condition

- 1 **Bananas (Cavendish variety only)** in a hard green condition at the time of packing.

***Note:** The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-06 Certification of hard green condition of bananas.*

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 6O Queensland fruit fly – Host fruit approved treatment – Hard condition

- 1 **Avocados (Hass and Lamb Hass cultivars only)** harvested in a hard condition and stored in secured conditions within 24 hours of harvest.

***Note:** The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-30 Hard condition of avocados.*

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 6P Queensland fruit fly – Host fruit approved treatment – Unbroken skins

- 1 **Achachairu, durian, jaboticaba, jackfruit, longan, lychee, mangosteen, pomegranate and rambutan** harvested and packed with unbroken skin.

***Note:** The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-13 Unbroken skin condition of approved fruits.*

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 6Q Queensland fruit fly – Host fruit approved systems approaches – Pre-harvest treatment and post-harvest inspection

- 1 **Capsicum and chilli** treated pre-harvest with:
 - (a) dimethoate in accordance with all label and APVMA permit directions for the in-field control of Queensland fruit fly; or
 - (b) a program of cover sprays with a chemical containing 500 g/L trichlorfon or 440 g/L maldison (capsicum only) applied a minimum of 21 days prior to harvest in accordance with all label and APVMA permit directions for the control of Queensland fruit fly; or
 - (c) inspected post-harvest, where a sample of the lot is inspected and found free of live Queensland fruit fly infestation.
- 2 **Eggplant and tomato** treated pre-harvest with:

- (a) a program of cover sprays with a chemical containing 500 g/L trichlorfon applied a minimum of 21 days prior to harvest in accordance with all label and APVMA permit directions for the control of Queensland fruit fly; and
- (b) inspected post-harvest, where a sample of the lot is inspected and found free of live Queensland fruit fly infestation.

Note: *The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-26 Pre-harvest treatment and post-harvest inspection of tomatoes, capsicums, chillies and eggplant.*

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

3 **Tomato** treated pre-harvest with:

- (a) a program of cover sprays with a chemical containing 500 g/L trichlorfon or 440 g/L maldison applied a minimum of 21 days prior to harvest in accordance with all label and APVMA permit directions for the control of Queensland fruit fly; and
- (b) harvested and packed in a mature green condition.

Note: *Mature green condition means the tomato has no more than a 2 cm diameter area of pink to red colour at the stylar end at the time of colour sorting after harvest.*

Note: *The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-27 Mature green condition of tomatoes.*

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

4 **Capsicum and tomatoes** grown in the Bowen–Gumlu region, Queensland:

- (a) produced between 1 May to 30 November inclusive; and
- (b) treated pre-harvest with a program of cover sprays with a chemical containing:
 - (i) 100 g/L bifenthrin; or
 - (ii) 250 g/L bifenthrin; or
 - (iii) 225 g/L methomyl;
 in accordance with all label requirements and APVMA permit directions for the control of Queensland fruit fly; and
- (c) inspected post-harvest at the rate of:
 - (i) a minimum of 2% of the consignment; or
 - (ii) 600 units,
 whichever is the greater, and found free of live Queensland fruit fly infestation.

Note: *The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-48 Pre-harvest treatment and post-harvest inspection of tomatoes and capsicums in the Bowen-Gumlu region.*

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

5 **Blueberry** treated pre-harvest with a program of cover sprays with a chemical containing:

- (a) 400 g/L dimethoate; or
- (b) 500 g/L trichlorfon; or
- (c) 440 g/L maldison, or
- (d) 500 g/L clothianidin; or

- (e) any combination of dimethoate, trichlorfon, maldison and a product containing 500 g/L clothianidin,

in accordance with all label and APVMA permit directions for the control of Queensland fruit fly; and sampled and inspected post-harvest and found free of live Queensland fruit fly infestation.

Note: The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-21 Pre-harvest treatment and post-harvest inspection of approved host produce.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

- 6 **Stonefruit** treated pre-harvest with a program of cover sprays with a chemical containing:

- (a) 500 g/L trichlorfon; or
(b) 440 g/L maldison; or
(c) 500 g/L clothianidin; or
(d) any combination of trichlorfon, maldison and clothianidin,

in accordance with all label or APVMA permit directions for the control of Queensland fruit fly; and inspected post-harvest and found free of live Queensland fruit fly infestation and free of broken skins.

Note: The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-21 Pre-harvest treatment and post-harvest inspection of approved host produce.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

- 7 **Cherries** treated pre-harvest with a program of cover sprays – **REVOKED**.

Revoked note: This import requirement was revoked in NSW Government Gazette No 94 of 2 November 2015, page 3513. Treatment conditions are included in Condition 6Q, item 6 Stonefruit (above).

- 8 **Persimmon and pome fruit** treated pre-harvest with a program of cover sprays with a chemical containing:

- (a) 500 g/L trichlorfon; or
(b) 440 g/L maldison; or
(c) 500 g/L clothianidin; or
(d) any combination of trichlorfon, maldison and clothianidin,

in accordance with all label or APVMA permit directions for the control of Queensland fruit fly; and inspected post-harvest and found free of live Queensland fruit fly infestation.

Note: The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-21 Pre-harvest treatment and post-harvest inspection of approved host produce.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

- 9 **Pome fruit** treated pre-harvest with a program of cover sprays **REVOKED**.

Revoked note: This import requirement was revoked in NSW Government Gazette No 94 of 2 November 2015, page 3513. Treatment conditions are included in Condition 6Q, item 8 Persimmon and pome fruit (above).

- 10 **Table grape** treated pre-harvest with a program of:

- (a) bait sprays applied to every alternate row of vines at a maximum interval of 7 days commencing 6 weeks prior to harvest to the completion of harvest with:
- (i) an insecticide containing 2 L yeast autolysate protein and 15.4 L of 0.24 g/L spinosad per 100 L of water; or
 - (ii) a mixture containing 2 L yeast autolysate protein and 435 mL of 1150 g/L per 100 L of water; or
 - (iii) cover sprays applied to all vines with a chemical containing:
 - 500 g/L trichlorfon; or
 - 440 g/L maldison,
 in accordance with all label and APVMA permit directions for the control of Queensland fruit fly; or
- (b) treated with a combined program of bait sprays and cover sprays applied in accordance with all the requirements of (i) and (ii) above, at intervals determined by the type of spray in the most recent application; and
- (c) inspected post-harvest where a sample of the fruit is inspected and found free of Queensland fruit fly infestation.

Note: *The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-20 Pre-harvest treatment and post-harvest inspection of table grapes.*

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

- 11 **Strawberries** grown in south-east Queensland treated with a pre-harvest field control program of Male Annihilation Technique (MAT) devices consisting of:
- (a) MAT devices being placed on the perimeter of the source property at 20 metre intervals and attached to available vegetation (for example, trees and woody shrubs) or artificial structures; and
 - (b) the MAT devices being placed in accordance with the above condition 6Q 11 (a) from the time of planting and renewed every three months until all plants are removed; and
 - (c) treated with a program of perimeter bait sprays containing:
 - (i) 2 L yeast autolysate protein and 0.24 g/L spinosad; or
 - (ii) 440 g/L maldison; or
 - (iii) 1000 g/L maldison; or
 - (iv) 1150 g/L maldison,
 in accordance with all label requirements and APVMA permit directions applied as either:
 - (v) a strip spray; or
 - (vi) a spot spray; and
 - (vii) at a maximum interval of 7 days commencing from:
 - the time of planting; or
 - in the case of ratoon crops (being the second or later crops taken from the regrowth of a crop after it has been harvested once) - 1 May; and
 - (viii) applied to the strawberry blocks until:
 - the completion of harvest of all strawberries from the source property; or

- all strawberries have been removed from the block; or
 - all strawberry plants have been sprayed out or removed from the block; or
 - the pre-harvest cover spray program specified below has commenced; and
- (d) treated with a program of cover sprays applied to each block of strawberries grown on the property at an interval of every 7 to 10 days, commencing prior to 10 August until the completion of harvest:
- (i) with a chemical containing:
- 500 g/L trichlorfon; or
 - 440 g/L maldison; or
 - 1000 g/L maldison; or
 - 1150 g/L maldison,
- in accordance with all label requirements and APVMA permit directions for the control of Queensland fruit fly; or
- (ii) with a chemical containing:
- 120 g/L spinetoram applied at the maximum rate of 400 mL per hectare of plants and in accordance with all label requirements and APVMA permit directions; and
 - A program of bait sprays applied in accordance with Condition 11 (c) and
- (e) grown under a field hygiene program including:
- (i) the disposal of infested or untreated fruit; and
- (ii) the management of abandoned or spent strawberry blocks,
- in a manner generally accepted as likely to prevent the spread of Queensland fruit fly; and
- (f) inspected during harvest and post-harvest in accordance with the specifications of *ICA-34 Pre-harvest field control and inspection of strawberries* and found free from live Queensland fruit fly infestation.

Note: *The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-34 Pre-harvest field control and inspection of strawberries.*

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 6R **Queensland fruit fly – Host fruit approved systems approaches – Pre-harvest treatment and inspection, and post-harvest treatment**

- 1 **Custard apple, cherimoya, soursop, sweetsop and other *Annona* spp** treated pre-harvest with a program of:
- (a) cover sprays applied to all host fruit trees at a maximum interval of 14 days commencing 35 days prior to harvest to the completion of harvest with a mixture containing:
- (i) 75 mL of 400 g/L dimethoate per 100 L of mixture; or
- (ii) bait sprays applied at the rate of at least 100 mL to all host fruit trees at a maximum interval of 7 days commencing 6 weeks prior to harvest to the completion of harvest with a mixture containing:
- 2 L yeast autolysate protein and 435 mL of 1150 g/L maldison per 100 L of water; or

- 2 L yeast autolysate protein and 780 mL of 500 g/L trichlorfon per 100 L of water; or
 - 2 L yeast autolysate protein and 15.4 L of 0.24 g/L spinosad per 100 L of water; and
- (b) inspected post-harvest where a sample of the lot is inspected and found free of live Queensland fruit fly infestation and free of broken skins; and
- (c) treated post-harvest (final treatment before packing):
- (i) by full immersion for a period of 1 minute in a dip containing:
- 400 mg/L dimethoate; or
- (ii) by flood spraying in a single layer at a rate of at least 16 L/minute/m² of the area being flood sprayed, providing complete coverage of the fruit for a minimum of 10 seconds after which the fruit must remain wet for a further 60 seconds with a mixture containing:
- 400 mg/L dimethoate.

Note: The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-18 Treatment and inspection of custard apple and other *Annona* spp., in conjunction with ICA-01 Dipping with dimethoate or ICA-02 Flood spraying with dimethoate.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

- 2 **Mangoes** (excluding Kensington Pride, Calypso, R2E2 and Honey Gold varieties) treated pre-harvest with a program of:
- (a) cover sprays applied to all host fruit trees at a maximum interval of 14 days commencing 35 days prior to harvest to the completion of harvest with a mixture containing:
- (i) 75 mL of 400 g/L dimethoate per 100 L of mixture; or
- (ii) bait sprays applied at the rate of at least 100 mL to all host fruit trees at a maximum interval of 7 days commencing 6 weeks prior to harvest to the completion of harvest with a mixture containing:
- 2 L yeast autolysate protein and 15.4 L of 0.24 g/L spinosad per 100 L of water; or
 - 2 L yeast autolysate protein and 435 mL of 1150 g/L maldison per 100 L of water; and
- (b) inspected post-harvest where a sample of the lot is inspected and found free of live Queensland fruit fly infestation; and
- (c) treated post-harvest (final treatment prior to packing):
- (i) by full immersion for a period of 1 minute in a dip containing:
- 400 mg/L dimethoate; or
- (ii) by flood spraying in a single layer at a rate of at least 16 L/minute/m² of the area being flood sprayed, providing complete coverage of the fruit for a minimum of 10 seconds after which the fruit must remain wet for a further 60 seconds with a mixture containing:
- 400 mg/L Dimethoate.

Note: The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-19 Treatment and Inspection of mangoes, in conjunction with ICA-01 Dipping with dimethoate or ICA-02 Flood spraying with Dimethoate.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 6S **Queensland fruit fly – Host fruit approved systems approaches – Fruit fly monitoring, pre-harvest baiting and post-harvest inspection**

- 1 **Citrus fruits** (excluding Meyer lemons) grown in Queensland, west of the coastal ranges and south of latitude 22 south and harvested during the period 1 March to 25 August inclusive:
- (a) treated with a program of bait sprays applied to all host fruit trees in accordance with all label requirements at a maximum interval of 7 days commencing 12 weeks prior to harvest to the completion of harvest with:
 - (i) a mixture containing 2 L yeast autolysate protein; and
 - 435 mL of 1150 g/L maldison per 100 L of water; or
 - 400 g of 500 g/kg chlorpyrifos per 100 L of water; or
 - 400 mL of 500 g/L chlorpyrifos per 100 L of water; or
 - 780 mL of 500 g/L trichlorofon per 100 L of water; or
 - (ii) a mixture containing 15.4 L of spinosad per 100 L of water; and
 - (b) treated with a program of Queensland fruit fly trapping and monitoring using at least 2 Lynfield traps or equivalent fruit fly traps that comply with the *Code of Practice for Management of Queensland Fruit Fly*, placed so that every tree within the orchard is within 400 m of a trap, which are inspected at least every 7 days; and
 - (c) inspected post-harvest where a sample of the lot is inspected after packing and found free of live Queensland fruit fly infestation.

Note: The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-28 Pre-harvest bait spraying and inspection of citrus.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 6T **Queensland fruit fly – Host fruit approved systems approaches – Untreated wine grapes for processing**

- 1 **Wine grapes:**
- (a) All processing wastes are disinfested by heat or freezing, or are buried; and
 - (b) the movement is as specified in condition 3.

Note: The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-33 Movement of wine grapes. Cart note from PEZ and PHAC from PRZ.

Documentation required: Cart note or PHC or PHAC

Condition 6U **Queensland fruit fly – Host fruit approved systems approaches – Host fruit grown and packed in accredited pest free place of production for businesses in NSW only**

Note:

Accredited pest free place of production means the place where the host fruit is grown, assembled, inspected, packed, stored, certified and dispatched in accordance with either of the following Certification Assurance Arrangements and that is currently accredited under either of the following Certification Arrangements:

CA-01 Queensland fruit fly pest free place of production; or

CA-14 Pest free place of production-QFF Monitoring and Inspection- Open Air Facility, Tumbarumba.

equivalent trap means a fruit fly trap that complies with the Code of Practice for Management of Queensland fruit fly

host plant means a plant that produces host fruit

pest buffer area means the area between 500 metres and 1000 metres of the pest free production facility

pest free production facility means an enclosed facility, that is within an accredited pest free place of production, at which the entry, internal and exit doors are able to be sealed so as to prevent the entry of Queensland fruit fly

pest surveillance area means the area within 500 metres of the pest free production facility.

1 **Tomatoes** grown in a pest free production facility and that are:

(a) treated with the following program of Queensland fruit fly trapping and monitoring:

- (i) a minimum of 4 Lynfield traps or equivalent traps positioned within the pest free production facility; and
- (ii) a minimum of 4 Lynfield traps or equivalent traps positioned within the pest surveillance area so that every host plant within the pest surveillance area is within 400 metres of a trap; and
- (iii) a minimum of 4 Lynfield traps or equivalent traps positioned within the pest buffer area so that every host plant within the pest buffer area is within 1000 metres of a trap; and
- (iv) the traps are inspected at least every 7 days; and
- (v) the traps are monitored by a person accredited to monitor traps under a Certification Assurance Arrangement and whose name appears on the training register maintained under a Certification Assurance Arrangement; and

(b) not treated with any chemical for the control of Queensland fruit fly; and

(c) inspected post-harvest:

- (i) at the rate of 2 packages in 100 packages; or
- (ii) where 1 to 4 male Queensland fruit fly are trapped within a 14 day period within the pest free production facility, at the rate of 1 package in 25 packages; and

(d) grown under a hygiene program which includes the disposal of over ripe, rotten or reject tomatoes outside the pest surveillance area in a manner generally accepted as likely to prevent the establishment and spread of Queensland fruit fly; and

(e) grown under a program under which all host plants within the pest surveillance area and within the pest buffer area are treated with a product with known efficacy for the control of Queensland fruit fly and in accordance with all label requirements and APVMA permit directions for the control of Queensland fruit fly.

Note: *The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is CA-01 Queensland fruit fly pest free place of production (for NSW businesses only).*

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

2 **Blueberries** grown within an accredited pest free place of production at Tumbarumba and that are:

- (a) treated with the following program of Queensland fruit fly trapping and monitoring:
- (i) a minimum of 4 Lynfield traps or equivalent traps positioned within the accredited pest free place of production so that every host plant within the accredited pest free place of production is within 400 metres of a trap; and
 - (ii) the traps are inspected at least every 7 days; and
 - (iii) the traps are monitored starting at least 4 weeks prior to the commencement of harvest and continued to completion of harvest; and
 - (iv) the traps are monitored by a person accredited to monitor traps under a Certification Assurance Arrangement and whose name appears on the training register maintained under a Certification Assurance Arrangement; and
- (b) not treated with any chemical for the control of Queensland fruit fly; and
- (c) inspected post-harvest:
- (i) at the rate of 2 packages in 100 packages; or
 - (ii) where 1 to 4 male Queensland fruit fly are trapped within a 14 day period, at the rate of 1 package in 25 packages; and
- (d) grown under a hygiene program which includes the disposal of over ripe, rotten or reject blueberries in a manner generally accepted as likely to prevent the establishment and spread of Queensland fruit fly; and
- (e) grown under a program under which all host plants other than blueberry host plants are excluded from within the accredited pest free place of production.

Note: The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is CA-14 Pest free place of production – QFF Monitoring and Inspection – Open Air Facility, Tumbarumba (for NSW businesses only).

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 6V Queensland fruit fly – Potted plants bearing Queensland fruit fly host fruit

- 1 Permit O-439 PER 01 authorises the entry of potted plants bearing Queensland fruit fly host fruit. Prior to importation into the NSW PFA, the potted plants bearing Queensland fruit fly host fruit are only allowed entry if:
- (a) the owner or occupier of the property or facility where the plants originate has ensured that:
 - (i) any transport vehicles, used packaging or coverings containing the plants are free of soil, plant residues and other organic matter; and
 - (ii) any previous incorrect information displayed on the outer covering of the package is removed and the outer covering is legibly marked with the following information:
 - the district of production; and
 - the name, address, postcode and the State or Territory of both the grower and the packer; or where the packer is sourcing from multiple growers, the name, address, postcode and the State or Territory of the packer; and
 - a brief description of the contents of the package; and
 - (b) the plants have been grown and packed in a State or Territory, or part of a State or Territory, for which an area freedom certificate is currently in force; or
 - (c) the plants have had all QFF host fruit removed prior to dispatch; or

-
- (d) the plants have been treated with an approved treatment in accordance with all label and APVMA permit directions for the control of Queensland fruit fly; or
 - (e) the plants have been inspected and found free of signs of infestation by Queensland fruit fly. The plants must be inspected at the rate of a minimum of 2% of the carton count (one in every fifty packages) or part thereof; or 600 units, whichever is the greater. Plants must be selected at random from within the consignment. A minimum of three (3) packages must be selected for inspection. Where a consignment of plants totals less than 600 units, 100% of the plants in the consignment must be inspected; and
- 2 the owner or occupier of the property or facility from which the plants originate must ensure the plants remain under secure conditions which prevent infestation by Queensland fruit fly during transport; and
 - 3 the plants must be accompanied by a document declaring that conditions 1 and 2 have been met; and
 - 4 the declaration required at 3 must be retained by the consigning and receiving businesses for at least two years and made available to an authorised person upon request; and
 - 5 an audit and compliance check may be undertaken by the Department and the costs will be met by the consigning and/or receiving business.

Documentation required: PHC

Mediterranean fruit fly

Subordinate legislation under the NSW Plant Diseases Act

Order O-457 Plant Diseases (Mediterranean fruit fly) Order 2015 – Prohibiting the importation, introduction or bringing of Mediterranean fruit fly, certain soil or certain host fruit into New South Wales that is likely to introduce the pest Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitidis capitata*) into New South Wales.

Mediterranean fruit fly host list and summary of movement conditions

Table 4 summarises the conditions (treatment options) for the movement of Mediterranean fruit fly host produce into NSW.

Condition 7 and 8 apply to all host produce.

Table 4: Summary of Mediterranean fruit fly host produce and applicable treatment conditions

Coloured text marked as 'strikethrough' has been Revoked – see related Condition for details.
(For example, ~~9A~~ ✓)

Host Fruit	Applicable conditions							Available ICA
	9	9A	10	11*	12	13	14	
Abiu			✓	✓				04,07
Acerola			✓	✓				04,07
Apple			✓	✓				04,07
Apricot			✓	✓				04,07
Avocado (Hass & Lamb Hass cultivars)			✓	✓			✓	04,07,30
Avocado (other than Hass & Lamb Hass cultivars)			✓	✓				04,07
Babaco			✓	✓				04,07
Banana (Cavendish variety)			✓	✓		✓		04,07,16
Banana (other than Cavendish variety)			✓	✓		✓		04,07,16
Black sapote			✓	✓				04,07
Blackberry			✓	✓				04,07
Blueberry			✓	✓				04,07
Boysenberry			✓	✓				04,07
Brazil cherry (Grumichama)			✓	✓				04,07
Breadfruit			✓	✓	✓			04,07,55
Caimito (Star apple)			✓	✓				04,07
Cape gooseberry			✓	✓				04,07
Capsicum (hollow-fruited)			✓	✓	✓			04,07,55
Capsicum (non-hollow fruited)			✓	✓	✓			04,07,55
Carambola (Star fruit)			✓	✓	✓			04,07,55
Cashew apple			✓	✓				04,07
Casimiroa (White sapote)			✓	✓				04,07
Cherimoya			✓	✓				04,07
Cherry			✓	✓				04,07
Chilli (hollow-fruited)			✓	✓				04,07
Chilli (non-hollow-fruited)			✓	✓				04,07
Citron			✓	✓				04,07
Cumquat (Kumquat)			✓	✓				04,07
Custard apple			✓	✓				04,07
Coffee berry			✓	✓				04,07
Dates (fresh)			✓	✓				04,07
Dragon fruit (Than lung)			✓	✓				04,07

Host Fruit	Applicable conditions							Available ICA
	9	9A	10	11*	12	13	14	
Durian			✓	✓				04,07
Eggplant			✓	✓				04,07
Feijoa			✓	✓				04,07
Fig			✓	✓				04,07
Granadilla			✓	✓				04,07
Grape (Table)			✓	✓				04,07
Grape (Wine)			✓	✓				04,07
Grapefruit			✓	✓				04,07
Guava			✓	✓				04,07
Hog plum			✓	✓				04,07
Jaboticaba			✓	✓				04,07
Jackfruit			✓	✓				04,07
Jew plum			✓	✓				04,07
Ju jube			✓	✓				04,07
Kiwifruit			✓	✓				04,07
Lemon (Meyer)			✓	✓				04,07
Lemon (other than Meyer)			✓	✓				04,07
Lime (other than Tahitian)			✓	✓				04,07
Lime (Tahitian)			✓	✓				04,07
Loganberry			✓	✓				04,07
Longan			✓	✓	✓			04,07,55
Loquat			✓	✓				04,07
Lychee			✓	✓	✓			04,07,55
Mandarin			✓	✓				04,07
Mango (Kensington Pride, Calypso, R2E2)	↔	↔	✓	✓	✓			04,07,55
Mango (other than specified varieties)			✓	✓	✓			04,07,55
Mangosteen			✓	✓	✓			04,07,55
Medlar			✓	✓				04,07
Miracle fruit			✓	✓				04,07
Monstera			✓	✓				04,07
Mulberry			✓	✓				04,07
Nashi			✓	✓				04,07
Nectarine			✓	✓				04,07
Olive			✓	✓				04,07
Orange			✓	✓				04,07
Papaya (defective flower-end type)			✓	✓	✓			04,07,55
Papaya (except defective flower-end type)			✓	✓	✓			04,07,55
Passionfruit			✓	✓				04,07
Peach			✓	✓				04,07
Peacharine			✓	✓				04,07
Pear			✓	✓				04,07
Pepino			✓	✓				04,07
Persimmon (edible peel varieties)			✓	✓	✓			04,07,55
Persimmon (inedible peel varieties)			✓	✓	✓			04,07,55
Plum			✓	✓				04,07
Plumcot			✓	✓				04,07
Pomegranate			✓	✓				04,07
Prickly Pear			✓	✓				04,07

Host Fruit	Applicable conditions							Available ICA
	9	9A	10	11*	12	13	14	
Pummelo (Pomelo)			✓	✓				04,07
Quince			✓	✓				04,07
Rambutan			✓	✓	✓			04,07,55
Raspberry			✓	✓				04,07
Rollinia			✓	✓				04,07
Santol			✓	✓				04,07
Sapodilla			✓	✓				04,07
Shaddock			✓	✓				04,07
Soursop			✓	✓				04,07
Sweetsop (Sugar apple)			✓	✓				04,07
Tamarillo			✓	✓				04,07
Tangelo			✓	✓				04,07
Tomato			✓	✓	✓	✓		04,07,55
Wax jambus (Rose apple)			✓	✓				04,07

*ICA-07 Cold treatment – Most tropical and some temperate fruits are susceptible to cold injury and are not suitable for cold treatment and testing of small quantities is recommended. See Condition 6G for further detail.

Condition 7 Mediterranean fruit fly – Prohibition

- The importation, introduction or bringing of any of the following into New South Wales is prohibited:
 - live Mediterranean fruit fly; or
 - anything that is infested with live Mediterranean fruit fly.

Condition 8 Mediterranean fruit fly – Movement of certain soil and certain host fruit

- Soil** that originates from or has moved through a State or Territory where an infestation of Mediterranean fruit fly is known to exist must not be moved into New South Wales.
- Host fruit** that originates from or has moved through a State or Territory where an infestation of Mediterranean fruit fly is known to exist must not be moved into New South Wales unless:
 - the host fruit is grown and sourced and packed on a property located in a part of a State or Territory, for which an area freedom certificate is currently in force; or

Note: *If an Area Freedom Certification is in force no further documentation required.*

- the host fruit has, prior to movement, received an approved treatment and complies with the following conditions:
 - the owner or occupier of the property or facility from which the host fruit originates must ensure the host fruit remains under secure conditions which prevent infestation by Mediterranean fruit fly, from post-harvest to the time of dispatch and transport; and
 - prior to movement, the owner or occupier of the property or facility where the host fruit is packed must ensure that:
 - any used packaging containing host fruit is free of soil, plant residues and other organic matter; and
 - in the case of host fruit that has been consigned:

- as a lot for the purpose of producing smaller packs of host fruit and has been repacked in smaller packs; or
 - as a packed lot for the purpose of producing composite lots,
- the host fruit has been received, handled, stored and repacked under secure conditions which prevent infestation by Mediterranean fruit fly; and
- (iii) any individual package contains only one kind of host fruit; and
- (iv) all previous incorrect information displayed on the outer covering of the package is removed and the outer covering is legibly marked with the following information:
- the district of production; and
 - the name, address, postcode and the State or Territory of both the grower and the packer; or where the packer is sourcing from multiple growers, the name, address, postcode and the State or Territory of the packer; and
 - a brief description of the contents of the package; or
- (v) where the property or facility is owned or occupied by a business accredited under a Certification Assurance Arrangement, the host fruit is packed and labelled in accordance with the Certification Assurance Arrangement.
- 3 The movement of any host fruit in accordance with condition 8(2)(b) must be accompanied by:
- (a) a Plant Health Certificate certifying:
- (i) the origin of the host fruit; and
 - (ii) that the host fruit has received an approved treatment; or
- (b) a Plant Health Assurance Certificate issued under a Certification Assurance Arrangement.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 9 **Mediterranean fruit fly – Host fruit approved treatments – Post-harvest – Fenthion dip – REVOKED**

Revoked note: This import requirement was revoked in NSW Government Gazette No 93 of 30 October 2015, page 3495. Fenthion is no longer available for this use.

Condition 10 **Mediterranean fruit fly – Host fruit approved treatments – Post-harvest – Methyl bromide fumigation**

1 Any host fruit:

- (a) fumigated post-harvest with a fumigant containing 1000 g/kg methyl bromide as its only active constituent for 2 hours at the following rates:
- (i) 10.0°C - 14.9°C at 48 g/m³; or
 - (ii) 15.0°C - 20.9°C at 40 g/m³; or
 - (iii) 20.0°C – 25.9°C at 32 g/m³; or
 - (iv) 26.0°C – 31.9°C at 24 g/m³; and
- (b) in the case of defective flower end-type papaya (pawpaw), is in a mature green condition prior to fumigation.

Note: Mature green condition means the fruit is hard and has no more than 25% ripe colouring at the time of packing.

Note: The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-04 Fumigating with methyl bromide.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 11 Mediterranean fruit fly – Host fruit approved treatments – Post-harvest – Cold treatment

1 **Any host fruit (excluding lemons)**, treated post-harvest at a temperature of:

- (a) 0°C ± 0.5°C for a minimum of 14 days; or
- (b) 1.0°C ± 0.5°C for a minimum of 16 days; or
- (c) 2.0°C ± 0.5°C for a minimum of 18 days; or
- (d) 3.0°C ± 0.5°C for a minimum of 20 days.

2 **Lemons** treated post-harvest at a temperature of:

- (a) 1.0°C ± 0.5°C for a minimum of 14 days; or
- (b) 2.0°C ± 0.5°C for a minimum of 16 days; or
- (c) 3.0°C ± 0.5°C for a minimum of 18 days.

Note: The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-07 Cold treatment.

Most tropical and some temperate fruits are susceptible to cold injury and are not suitable for cold treatment and testing of small quantities is recommended.

The Department accepts no responsibility for any damage to produce from this treatment.

The Department maintains the right to inspect, at any time, certified host produce and to refuse to accept a certificate where the host produce is found not to conform to specified requirements.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 12 Mediterranean fruit fly – Host fruit approved treatments – Post-harvest – Gamma irradiation

1 **Any host fruit** approved for irradiation by the Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) treated post-harvest with gamma irradiation at a minimum dose of 150Gy.

Note: The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-55 Irradiation treatment.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 13 Mediterranean fruit fly – Host fruit approved treatments – Post-harvest – Mature green condition

1 **Bananas** harvested and packed in a mature green condition.

- (a) *mature green condition* means hard green with unbroken skin.

2 **Tomatoes** harvested and packed in a mature green condition.

- (a) *mature green condition* means the fruit has no more than a 2 cm diameter area of pink to red colour at the styler end at the time of colour sorting after harvest.

Note: The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-16 Certification of mature green condition of bananas.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 14 **Mediterranean fruit fly – Host fruit approved treatments – Post-harvest – Hard condition**

- 1 **Avocados (Hass, Lamb Hass, Sharwill, Reed and Fuerte varieties only)** harvested in a hard condition and stored in secured conditions within 48 hours of harvest.
 - (a) *hard condition* means the fruit that is deliberately detached from healthy branches of living trees and showing no signs of softening or spotted areas, or of having any areas of breakdown or broken skin on any part of the fruit.

Note: *The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-30 Hard condition of avocados.*

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Phylloxera

Subordinate legislation under the NSW Plant Diseases Act

P176 Proclamation to regulate the bringing into NSW, or specified portions of the State, of certain plants, machinery and equipment on account of the pest Phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*).

(*Specific Written Approval may be requested under Proclamation P176*)

Director's Approval P176/09/02 Conditions of movement into NSW or into a specified portion of NSW on account of the pest Phylloxera.

Permit P176 PER01 – Authorising the entry of wine grapes harvested and loaded in an interstate Phylloxera Exclusion Zone into the New South Wales Phylloxera Exclusion Zone without certification.

Permit P176 PER03 – Authorising the movement of used wine grape machinery or equipment from the Victorian Queensland Fruit Fly Pest Free Area part of the Victorian Phylloxera Exclusion Zone into the New South Wales Queensland Fruit Fly Pest Free Area part of the New South Wales Phylloxera Exclusion Zone without certification.

Permit P176 PER04 – Authorising used wine grape machinery or equipment to be thoroughly cleaned to remove all soil and plant material prior to sterilisation to meet New South Wales used wine grape machinery or equipment condition of movement.

Permit P176 PER05 – Authorising movement of filtered, clarified or cold settled juice of the genus *Vitis* from a NSW or interstate Phylloxera Infested Zone to a NSW Phylloxera Exclusion Zone.

Definitions

Cuttings means a portion of a grapevine cane which has not been planted in soil or permitted to develop roots.

Must means the total product of crushing grape berries, including juice, skins, seeds, pulp and some stems and leaves.

Marc means the solids residue from pressing of must or of wine fermented on skins; contains skins, seeds and stems. Marc may contain grape sugar ('sweet' marc) or be fermented ('dry' marc).

Pre-fermentation marc means the solids residue from pressing of wine fermented on skins containing skins, seeds, and possibly stems and that has not completed at least four days in the fermentation process.

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.

Rootlings means any grapevine plant material, which has developed roots (including callus), and includes original and grafted plants.

Unfiltered juice means the liquid fraction from must, excluding skins, seeds and other larger particles, but which contain some suspended solids.

Summary of movements conditions for Phylloxera

Movement from the source Phylloxera zone to the destination Phylloxera zone must occur as a **direct journey** if travelling through a third NSW or Interstate Phylloxera zone. This means that the item is not set down from the vehicle or used in any way during the journey, and is not taken into a vineyard during the journey.

The **source** interstate or NSW Phylloxera zone dictates the conditions of movement for each regulated item. Whether the NSW destination is a Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ) or Phylloxera Exclusion Zone (PEZ) does not change the applicable condition.

Note: Plant Health certification must accompany the consignment and be facsimiled to the Regulatory Compliance Manager (02) 6361 9976 prior to entry for the purpose of compliance.

Table 5: Summary of movement conditions and certification requirements on account of Phylloxera

A vertical line ('|') means 'or'.

Regulated Item	Source Phylloxera Zone		
	NSW or Interstate PIZ	Interstate PRZ	Interstate PEZ
Soil	Prohibited (15)	Prohibited (15)	Prohibited (15)
Cuttings [^]	Prohibited (17A)	17A(1) PHC PHAC	17A(2) PHC PHAC
Diagnostic samples	19(1) Permit & PHC	19(1) Permit & PHC	19(2) PHC
Garden organics	20(1) PHC PHAC	20(1) PHC PHAC	20(2) PHC PHAC
Germplasm [^]	18(1) Permit & PHC	18(1) Permit & PHC	18(2) PHC
Grapes (table)	21A(1)(2) PHC PHAC	21A(1)(2) PHC PHAC	21A(3) PHC PHAC
Grapes (whole wine)	Prohibited (21B)	21B(1) PHC PHAC	21B(2) Cart note
Juice (filtered, clarified or cold settled)	22A(1) PHC 22A(3)	22A(1) PHC	22A(2) PHC PHAC
Marc (pre-fermentation)	Prohibited (23A)	23A(1) PHC PHAC	23A(2) PHC PHAC
Marc (post-fermentation)	23B(1) PHC PHAC	23B(1) PHC PHAC	23B(2) PHC PHAC
Must (red, rose or white) & unfiltered juice	Prohibited (22B)	22B(1) PHC PHAC	22B(2) PHC PHAC
Potted vines	Prohibited (17C)	Prohibited (17C)	17C PHC PHAC
Rootlings [^]	Prohibited (17B)	17B PHC PHAC	17B PHC PHAC
Used vineyard machinery or equipment	16(1) Permit & PHC	16(3) PHC	16(2) 16(3) 16 (4) PHC

^Caution: *Vitis* plant material may be damaged by the specified treatment. A trial treatment is recommended, unless the response of the plant material to this treatment is known.

Condition 15 Phylloxera – Soil

The movement of **soil** into NSW, specifically soil that is in contact with any plant material of the genus *Vitis* or that has been in contact with any such plant material at any time during the previous 5 years, is prohibited unless specific written approval is sought.

Documentation required: Specific Written Approval

Condition 16 Phylloxera – Used vineyard machinery or equipment

Used vineyard machinery or equipment is allowed entry only if:

- 1 in the case of items originating in an **interstate/NSW PIZ**, it is accompanied by a permit and a PHC certifying all permit conditions have been met; or
- 2 certified it has been located continuously for at least the preceding two weeks in an **interstate PEZ**; or

- 3 in the case of items originating in an **interstate PRZ** or **PEZ**, Permit P176 PER04 authorises used wine grape machinery or equipment that has been thoroughly cleaned with steam or high-pressure hot water to remove all soil and plant debris and sterilised using one of the following methods:
- (a) steam, where the steam applied is above 100°C, the steam contacts all surfaces and the surface is left dry, not wet with condensate; or
 - (b) hot water, where the equipment is totally immersed in water heated to a minimum of 70°C and remains immersed for at least 2 minutes after the equipment has reached 70°C; or
 - (c) dry heat (*compulsory for mechanical harvesters*), where the surface temperature of the equipment is measured to ascertain when the required temperature is reached and the heat in the room, shed or container is held constant such that the required temperature of the equipment is maintained for a minimum of either:
 - (i) one and one quarter (1¼) hours after the equipment has reached and maintains 45°C; or
 - (ii) two (2) hours after the equipment has reached and maintains 40°C.
- 4 in the case of used wine grape machinery or equipment moving from the Greater Sunraysia (Victoria Portion) Pest Free Area part of the Victorian Phylloxera Exclusion Zone (PEZ) into the Greater Sunraysia (NSW Portion) Pest Free Area part of the NSW PEZ Permit P176 PER 03 authorises that the movement may be without certification.

Documentation required: PHC and Permit

Note: Plant Health certification is NOT required for vineyard machinery or equipment operating continuously within the border regions of the Western Phylloxera Exclusion Zone of Victoria and the adjacent New South Wales Phylloxera Exclusion Zone contiguous to that area.

Condition 17A Phylloxera – Cuttings

The movement into or within NSW of **cuttings** of the genus *Vitis* originating in an **interstate/NSW PIZ** is prohibited unless specific written approval is provided, else:

Cuttings of the genus *Vitis* are allowed entry only if certified as:

- 1 in the case of cuttings originating in an **interstate PRZ**, washed free of soil and treated by:
 - (a) fumigation with methyl bromide at the rate of 32 grams per cubic metre for 3 hours at a temperature of a least 18°C; or
 - (b) complete submersion in a hot water dip for 30 minutes at a temperature of 50±1°C, or 5 minutes at a temperature of 54±1°C; or
- 2 in the case of cuttings originating in an **interstate PEZ**:
 - (a) sourced from a Phylloxera Exclusion Zone; and
 - (b) washed free of soil; and
 - (i) **are sourced** from a business accredited under a grape propagation scheme approved in writing by the Principal Director, Biosecurity; and
 - (ii) prior to dispatch from source the number of cuttings are recorded and securely packed for transport to the receiving facility;

AND

 - (iii) are received by a business accredited under a grape propagation scheme approved in writing by the Principal Director, Biosecurity; and

(iv) prior to movement from the receiving business for propagation or planting within NSW are treated by:

- fumigation with methyl bromide at the rate of 32 grams per cubic metre for 3 hours at a temperature of a least 18°C; or
- complete submersion in a hot water dip for 30 minutes at a temperature of 50±1°C or 5 minutes at a temperature of 54±1°C; OR

(c) treated prior to dispatch from source by:

- (i) fumigation with methyl bromide at the rate of 32 grams per cubic metre for 3 hours at a temperature of a least 18°C; or
- (ii) complete submersion in a hot water dip for 30 minutes at a temperature of 50±1°C, or 5 minutes at a temperature of 54±1°C.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC and Permit if specified

Note: Movement occurring under Condition 17A(2)(a) requires **2 lots of plant health certification** – one for conditions relating to sourcing and one for conditions relating to dispatching within NSW.

The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-37 Hot water treatment of grapevines.

Condition 17B Phylloxera – Rootlings

The movement into or within NSW of **rootlings** of the genus *Vitis* originating in an interstate/NSW PIZ is prohibited unless specific written approval is provided, else:

Rootlings of the genus *Vitis* originating from an **interstate PRZ** or **PEZ** are allowed entry only if certified as:

- 1 grown from cuttings sourced in a Phylloxera Exclusion Zone; and
- 2 washed free of soil and treated prior to dispatch from source by:
 - (a) fumigation with methyl bromide at the rate of 32 grams per cubic metre for 3 hours at a temperature of a least 18°C; or
 - (b) complete submersion in a hot water dip for 30 minutes at a temperature of 50±1°C, or 5 minutes at a temperature of 54±1°C.

Note: The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-37 Hot water treatment of grapevines.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 17C Phylloxera – Potted vines

The movement into or within NSW of **potted vines** of the genus *Vitis* originating in an **interstate/NSW PIZ** or **interstate PRZ** is prohibited unless specific written approval is provided, else:

Potted vines of the genus *Vitis* originating from an **interstate PEZ** are allowed entry only if certified as:

- 1 grown from cuttings in compliance with condition 17A or from rootlings in compliance with condition 17B; and
- 2 have not been grown in contact with soil and have been grown in a soil-less media.

Note: The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-29 Treatment of nursery stock and soil-less media.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 18 Phylloxera – Germplasm

Germplasm of the genus *Vitis* is allowed entry only if:

- 1 in the case of germplasm originating in an **interstate/NSW PIZ** or **interstate PRZ**, it is accompanied by a permit and a PHC certifying that all conditions in that permit have been met; or
- 2 in the case of germplasm originating in an **interstate PEZ** certified as:
 - (a) grown in sterile conditions as a tissue culture plant; and
 - (b) treated by submersion in a hot water dip for:
 - (i) 30 minutes at a temperature of $50\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$; or
 - (ii) 5 minutes at a temperature of $54\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Documentation required: PHC and Permit if specified

Condition 19 Phylloxera – Diagnostic samples

Diagnostic samples of the genus *Vitis*, including vineyard soil samples, are allowed entry only if:

- 1 in the case of diagnostic samples originating in an **interstate/NSW PIZ** or **interstate PRZ**, accompanied by a permit and a PHC certifying that all conditions in that permit have been met; or
- 2 in the case of diagnostic samples originating in an **interstate PEZ**, certified as:
 - (a) packed in an air-tight container and sealed with packing tape and consigned to an accredited facility capable of handling quarantine samples; and
 - (b) the origin is recorded on the certificate.

Documentation required: PHC and Permit if specified

Condition 20 Phylloxera – Garden organics

Garden organics are allowed entry only if:

- 1 in the case of garden organics originating in an **interstate/NSW PIZ** or **interstate PRZ**, certified as:
 - (a) composted in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4454 (2003); or
 - (b) pasteurised in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4454 (2003); and
 - (c) packed into a sealed container and the container and transport vehicle have been cleaned free of soil and organic matter; and
 - (d) the origin is recorded on the certificate; or
- 2 in the case of garden organics originating in an **interstate PEZ**, the origin is certified.

Note: *The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement for movement within NSW only is CA-05 Biosecure transport and treatment of host plant material destined for recycling or waste.*

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 21A Phylloxera – Grapes (table)

Table grapes of the genus *Vitis* are allowed entry only if:

- 1 in the case of table grapes originating in an **interstate/NSW PIZ** or **interstate PRZ**, packed for sale as table grapes with a registered product containing 970 g/kg anhydrous sodium metabisulphite at the rate specified on the label and free of soil and leaf material and accompanied by certification that the condition has been met and specifying the origin of the table grapes; or
- 2 sourced from a vineyard that has been issued with a PHC certifying that:
 - (a) the vineyard has been ground surveyed in accordance with the National Phylloxera Management Protocol within the current season; and
 - (b) there is no reason to suspect the presence of phylloxera on the vineyard; and
 - (c) the table grapes are packed in a container which is free of soil and leaf material; and
 - (d) the table grapes are accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate certifying that conditions 21A(2)(a) to 21A(2)(c) have been met and specifying the origin of the table grapes, or

Documentation required: PHC

- 3 in the case of table grapes originating in an **interstate PEZ**, are free of soil and leaf material.

Condition 21B Phylloxera – Grapes (whole wine)

The movement into or within NSW of **whole wine grapes** of the genus *Vitis* originating in an **interstate/NSW PIZ** is prohibited unless specific written approval is provided, else:

Whole wine grapes of the genus *Vitis* are allowed entry only if:

- 1 in the case of whole wine grapes originating in an **interstate PRZ**, certified as:
 - (a) sourced from a vineyard that has been issued with a PHC certifying that:
 - (i) the vineyard has been ground surveyed in accordance with the National Phylloxera Management Protocol within the current season; and
 - (ii) there is no reason to suspect the presence of phylloxera on the vineyard; and
 - (b) packed in bins which have been cleaned free of all soil and plant material before delivery and are securely covered after packing; and
 - (c) the bins are loaded onto or into a transport vehicle on a hard surface, not within the vineyard; and
 - (d) the transport vehicle has been cleaned free of all soil and organic matter; and
 - (e) the origin is recorded on the certificate.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

- 2 in the case of whole wine grapes originating in an **interstate PEZ**, the origin is certified with a cart note.

Note: Permit P176 PER01 authorises that the entry of wine grapes harvested and loaded in an interstate PEZ may be moved into NSW without certification. All consignments require a cart note as per existing national requirements.

Note: The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-33 Movement of wine grapes.

Condition 22A Phylloxera – Juice (filtered, clarified or cold settled)

Filtered, clarified or cold settled juice of the genus *Vitis* is allowed entry only if it is accompanied:

- 1 in the case of juice originating in an **interstate/NSW PIZ** or **interstate PRZ**, by a PHC certifying its origin; or

- 2 in the case of juice originating in an **interstate PEZ**, by a PHC certifying its origin; or
- 3 in the case of juice moving from an **interstate/NSW PIZ** Permit P176 PER 05 applies the conditions in which the permit holder is authorised to move the juice as follows:
 - (a) no later than 24 hours after dispatch of the first consignment of juice from a source property for a given vintage, the importing winery must notify the Department of the following details in relation to the juice being imported;
 - (i) the address and contact details of the source property or properties from which the juice originates; and
 - (ii) the total volume of juice to be moved; and
 - (iii) the date range within which the movement will occur; and
 - (b) all records relating to the movement of the juice must be retained by the permit holder for at least two years (2) and made available to an authorised person upon request; and
 - (c) an audit and compliance check may be undertaken by the Department and the costs will be met by the permit holder.

Documentation required: PHC

Condition 22B Phylloxera – Must (red, rose or white) or unfiltered juice

The movement into or within NSW of **must (red, rose or white) or unfiltered juice** of the genus *Vitis* originating in an **interstate/NSW PIZ** is prohibited unless specific written approval is provided, else:

Must (red, rose or white) or unfiltered juice of the genus *Vitis* is allowed entry only if:

- 1 in the case of must or unfiltered juice originating in an **interstate PRZ**, certified that:
 - (a) the whole wine grapes used are sourced from a vineyard that has been issued with a PHC certifying that:
 - (i) the vineyard has been ground surveyed in accordance with the National Phylloxera Management Protocol within the current season; and
 - (ii) there is no reason to suspect the presence of phylloxera on the vineyard; and
 - (b) in:
 - (i) the case of whole must, grapes have been de-stemmed and crushed; or
 - (ii) the case of unfiltered juice, grapes have been crushed with or without de-stemming; and
 - (c) the tanker in which the must or unfiltered juice is to be consigned has been cleaned free of soil and organic matter and sealed to prevent leakage or spillage; and
 - (d) the origin is recorded on the certificate; or
- 2 in the case of must or unfiltered juice originating in an **interstate PEZ**, the origin is certified.

Documentation required: PHC

Condition 23A Phylloxera – Marc (pre-fermentation)

The movement into or within NSW of **pre-fermentation marc** of the genus *Vitis* originating in an **interstate/NSW PIZ** is prohibited unless specific written approval is provided, else:

Pre-fermentation marc of the genus *Vitis* is allowed entry only if:

- 1 in the case of pre-fermentation marc originating in an **interstate PRZ**, certified that:

- (a) in the case of red marc, a fermentation process of at least four days has been completed; or
- (b) in the case of white marc:
 - (i) composting for at least 3 months has been completed; or
 - (ii) the marc has been composted in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4454 (2003); or
 - (iii) the marc has been pasteurised in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4454 (2003); and
- (c) the marc has been packed into a sealed container and the container and transport vehicle have been cleaned free of soil and organic matter; and
- (d) the origin is recorded on the certificate ; OR

2 in the case of pre-fermentation marc originating in an **interstate PEZ**, its origin is certified.

Documentation required: PHC

Condition 23B Phylloxera – Marc (post-fermentation)

Post-fermentation marc of the genus *Vitis* is allowed entry only if:

1 in the case of post-fermentation marc originating in an **interstate/NSW PIZ** or **interstate PRZ**, certified that:

- (a) in the case of red marc, a fermentation process of at least four days has been completed; or
- (b) in the case of white marc:
 - (i) composting for at least 3 months has been completed; or
 - (ii) the marc has been composted in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4454 (2003); or
 - (iii) the marc has been pasteurised in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4454 (2003); and
- (c) the marc has been packed into a sealed container and the container and transport vehicle have been cleaned free of soil and organic matter; and
- (d) the origin is recorded on the certificate; or

2 in the case of post-fermentation marc originating in an **interstate PEZ**, its origin is certified.

Documentation required: PHC

Lupin anthracnose

Subordinate legislation under the NSW Plant Diseases Act

Order O-431 Plant Diseases (Lupin anthracnose) Order 2012 regulates the importation, introduction or bringing of lupin plant material, used packaging and used agricultural equipment into New South Wales.

Permit O431 PER01 Permit for movement of lupin grain for human consumption into New South Wales.

Definitions

Lupin anthracnose means the disease of the *Lupinus* species caused by the fungus *Colletotrichum lupini*.

Lupin plant material means a plant of the *Lupinus* species or a plant product derived from a plant of the *Lupinus* species.

Processed means Lupin grain processed in such a way so as to de-vitalise, rendering each seed incapable of germination.

Condition 24A Lupin anthracnose – Lupin plant material

Lupin plant material or the plant from which the lupin plant material was derived may enter NSW without restriction provided:

- 1 it was grown or packed on a property located in a State or Territory, or part of a State or Territory which has a current Area Freedom Certificate certifying the area is free from Lupin anthracnose; and
- 2 the item or the covering or packaging containing the lupin plant material is labelled or otherwise clearly identified with:
 - (a) the name and postcode of the city or town nearest to the place where the lupin plant material (or the plant from which the lupin plant material was derived) was grown; and
 - (b) a description of the lupin plant material.

Note: *If an Area Freedom Certification is in force no further documentation required.*

Documentation required: Area Freedom Certificate or PHC

Condition 24B Lupin anthracnose – Lupin plant material – Lupin grain for human consumption

Permit O431 PER01 authorises the entry of **lupin grain for human consumption** into NSW provided

- 1 prior to introduction into NSW the whole grain (seed) has been processed; and
- 2 packaged in small lots, with each individual unit being of no more than 15 kg; and
- 3 each individual package and outer layer of packaging must also have a clearly displayed label securely attached to it that states in legible, indelible letters the words, “for human consumption only”.

Packaging requirements do not apply to lupin flour or crushed grain (seed).

Documentation required: None

Condition 25 Lupin anthracnose – Used packaging

Used packaging may enter NSW without restriction provided:

- 1 it was last used on a property located in a State or Territory, or part of a State or Territory which has a current Area Freedom Certificate certifying the area is free from lupin anthracnose; and
- 2 the used packaging is labelled or otherwise clearly identified with:
 - (a) the name and postcode of the city or town nearest to the place where the used packaging was last used; and
 - (b) a description of the used packaging.

Note: *If an Area Freedom Certification is in force no further documentation required.*

Documentation required: Area Freedom Certificate or PHC

Condition 26 **Lupin anthracnose – Used agricultural equipment**

Used agricultural equipment may enter NSW without restriction provided:

- 1 it was last used on a property located in a State or Territory, or part of a State or Territory which has a current Area Freedom Certificate certifying the area is free from Lupin anthracnose; or

Note: *If an Area Freedom Certification is in force no further documentation required.*

- 2 the following requirements are satisfied:
 - (a) the used agricultural equipment must be free of all soil and organic matter; and
 - (b) the used agricultural equipment must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate certifying:
 - (i) the place in which the used agricultural equipment was last used; and
 - (ii) that the used agricultural equipment has been cleaned to remove all soil and organic matter; and
 - (c) at least 7 days prior to the date on which it is intended to move the used agricultural equipment, the Department of Primary Industries must be provided with:
 - (i) a copy of the Plant Health Certificate that will be accompanying the used agricultural equipment; and
 - (ii) the date on which it is intended to move the used agricultural equipment; and
 - (iii) the contact details of the consignor and the consignee of the used agricultural equipment.

Documentation required: Area Freedom Certificate or PHC and Notification

Tomato yellow leaf curl virus

Subordinate legislation under the NSW Plant Diseases Act

P169 Proclamation to regulate the importation, introduction and bringing into New South Wales of plants from certain States or Territories on account of the disease tomato yellow leaf curl virus.

Permit P169 PER01 to authorise the entry of tomato yellow leaf curl virus host plants into New South Wales in accordance with specified movement conditions.

Tomato yellow leaf curl virus host plants

Any tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*), bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), lisianthus (*Eustoma grandiflora*), lobed croton (*Croton lobatus*), *Capsicum* spp., *Euphorbia* spp. or *Physalis* spp. plant, excluding the seed, fruit or flower of any of these plants.

Definition

Silverleaf whitefly proof production facility means a fully enclosed production facility where the internal, entry and exiting doors must be sealable to prevent entry of silverleaf whitefly.

Condition 27 Tomato yellow leaf curl virus– Host plants

Any host plant that originates from or has moved through a property located within 20 km of a known outbreak of tomato yellow leaf curl virus (TYLCV) is prohibited entry into NSW unless certified as:

- 1 grown under a pest management program which prevents the introduction of silverleaf whitefly and TYLCV which includes:
 - (a) grown in a silverleaf whitefly proof production facility such as a screen house or glass house; or
 - (b) grown using a documented treatment and weed control program involving:
 - (i) a program of chemicals registered for the control of silverleaf whitefly applied in accordance with the label or APVMA permit; and
 - (ii) the removal of weeds from inside the production areas and areas surrounding production areas; and
 - (c) the production facility and surrounding area is monitored for the presence of silverleaf whitefly; and
 - (d) in the case of material propagated vegetatively from cuttings, the mother plants from which the material is sourced were tested every six months and found free of TYLCV; and
- 2 inspected and found free of silverleaf whitefly and symptoms of TYLCV with an inspection rate of:
 - (a) 600 plants per commercial consignment; or
 - (b) all plants in a consignment if there are less than 600 plants to be inspected; and
- 3 the movement of host plants from an area not covered by an Area Freedom Certificate for TYLCV is accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate certifying that the conditions in 27 (1) and (2) above are satisfied; and
- 4 transported under secure conditions; and
- 5 packed so as to exclude the entry and prevent infestation with silverleaf whitefly and clearly labelled with:

- (a) the name of the grower and address of the property on which the host plants were grown; and
- (b) the name and address of the business that packed the host plants into the package.

Note: *Any host material grown outside 20km does not require certification if covered by an area freedom certificate.*

Documentation required: Area Freedom Certificate or PHC

European house borer

Subordinate legislation under the NSW Plant Diseases Act

O-425 Plant Diseases (European house borer) Order (No 2) 2012 regulates the importation, introduction and bringing of European house borer (EHB) host material into New South Wales that is likely to introduce the pest European house borer (*Hylotrypes bajulus*).

Definitions

Cross section means the cross section that would be produced if that piece of timber were cut at right angles to its longitudinal axis.

Pine heartwood means the inner layer of pinewood which is often a dark-coloured denser wood and which consists generally of between 0-15% sapwood.

Processed pinewood material means pinewood material that has been created using glue, heat or pressure or any combination thereof.

Sapwood means that part of living wood where sap flows, as distinct from the heartwood.

Seasoned pinewood means pinewood that has a moisture content of 20% or less when tested in accordance with Australian Standard AS 1080.1:1997 Timber: Methods of test – Moisture content.

European house borer host plant material means

Any seasoned pinewood from trees of the genera *Pinus*, *Abies*, *Picea*, *Aracuaria* and *Pseudotsuga* including:

- 1 all structural pinewood timbers; and
- 2 pinewood products including sawn softwood pinewood timber, pinewood firewood, pinewood pallets and pinewood packaging and dunnage but excluding furniture, artefacts, craft materials and household effects.

Condition 28 European house borer – Host material

Any **EHB host material** is prohibited entry into NSW unless certified:

- 1 as originated from or was manufactured in a State or Territory, or part of a State or Territory which has a current Area Freedom Certificate certifying the area is free from EHB; or

Note: If an Area Freedom Certification is in force no further documentation required.

- 2 as pinewood packaging and dunnage made wholly from processed pinewood material or pinewood less than 4 mm in thickness; or
- 3 movement as specified in condition 29 and compliant with the relevant conditions of exception set out in the condition 29;
- 4 with a Plant Health Certificate certifying:
 - (a) the origin of the EHB host material; and
 - (b) that the EHB host material has been treated or manufactured in the manner specified in condition 29.

Documentation required: Area Freedom Certificate or PHC

Condition 29 European house borer – Exceptions for movement of certain EHB host material

- 1 Movement of **certain EHB host material, sawn softwood timber, commercial lots of pinewood firewood, pinewood packaging and dunnage and newly manufactured pinewood pallets**, that has received an approved treatment as specified in condition 30

(“the treated pinewood products”) within 21 days prior to arrival in New South Wales, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) prior to movement, the owner or occupier of the property or facility where the treated pinewood product is packed or assembled as a consignment must ensure that:
 - (i) each treated pinewood product has been permanently marked in a visible location with an approved treatment symbol.
- 2 Movement of certain untreated EHB host material, **pinewood timber packaging and dunnage and newly manufactured pinewood pallets, manufactured entirely from pine heartwood (“the untreated pinewood products”)**, subject to the following conditions:
 - (b) prior to movement, the owner or occupier of the property or facility where the untreated pinewood product is packed or assembled as a consignment must ensure that:
 - (i) the outer covering of the untreated pinewood product is legibly marked with a unique identifying reference that enables the source of the consignment to be identified.

Documentation required: PHC

Condition 30 European house borer – Host material approved treatments

- 1 Methyl bromide fumigation - any EHB host material with a cross section less than 20 cm fumigated with methyl bromide:
 - (a) at a temperature equal to or higher than 10.0°C; and
 - (b) for a minimum of 24 hours; and
 - (c) at a minimum concentration during the fumigation period specified in Table 5.

Note: Methyl bromide fumigation can only be carried out by a licenced fumigator.

Table 6: Methyl bromide concentration and fumigation period

Temperature	Concentration (g/m ³)				
	At start	After 2 hours	After 4 hours	After 12 hours	After 24 hours
21.0 °C and above	48	36	31	28	24
16.0 °C – 20.9 °C	56	42	36	32	28
10.0 °C – 15.9 °C	64	48	42	36	32

- 2 Heat treatment - any EHB host material treated by heat for a minimum of 30 minutes at a minimum core temperature of 56.0°C as measured at the greatest thickness of the item.
- 3 Preservative treatment - any EHB host material treated:
 - (a) with a preservative specific for European House Borer; and
 - (b) to a hazard class H2 or greater in accordance with the appropriate part of the Australian Standard AS 1604 series of standards relating to the preservative treatment of timber products.

Documentation required: PHC

Red imported fire ant

Subordinate legislation under the NSW Plant Diseases Act

O-396 Plant Diseases (Red imported fire ant) Order 2012 to regulate the importation, introduction or bringing of Red imported fire ants (RIFA), RIFA nest material, RIFA host material and certain other things into New South Wales that is likely to introduce the pest RIFA (*Solenopsis invicta*).

Definitions

Plant mulch means any organic plant mulch including bark, wood chips, hay, straw and sugar cane bagasse.

Red imported fire ant host plant material means any baled hay, baled straw, containerised plant, machinery, plant mulch, soil or turf.

Red imported fire ant nest material means any material such as soil, turf, grass or other organic matter that has, or appears to have been, part of a nest or mound built by RIFA.

Thing containing soil from a RIFA outbreak area means any thing with soil on or in the thing (other than RIFA host material) that is sourced from within a 5 kilometre radius of a known or suspected detection of RIFA.

Turf means any grass sod with soil or potting media attached.

A current map of the 5 km zones for interstate movements is available from the Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries website at:

https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0004/58153/RIFA_IPQ_SEQ_20150601.pdf

Applicable APVMA permits for RIFA treatment

Restrictions may apply to which persons are permitted to use chemicals specified in this publication and these are detailed on each individual APVMA permit. Electronic copies of current APVMA permits are available from www.apvma.gov.au.

Table 7: APVMA permits relating to approved RIFA treatments

Treatment	APVMA Permit	Active Constituent	Expiry Date
Containerised plants (Conditions 35, 36, 37)	PER14718	500 g/L chlorpyrifos	30 June 2019
	PER14256	100 g/kg chlorpyrifos	30 June 2018
	PER13916	2 g/kg bifenthrin	31 March 2020
	PER12073	12.5 g/L cyfluthrin	31 March 2020
Baled hay or straw (Condition 40)	PER13439	1000 g/kg methyl bromide	30 June 2020
Turf (Condition 38)	PER13505	500 g/L chlorpyrifos	30 September 2017

Condition 31 Red imported fire ant – Prohibition

The importation, introduction or bringing of any of the following into New South Wales is prohibited:

- 1 live RIFA;
- 2 RIFA nest material; or
- 3 anything that has on or in the thing any live RIFA or any RIFA nest material.

Documentation required: None

Condition 32 **Red imported fire ant – Movement of RIFA host material and things containing soil from a RIFA outbreak area**

- 1 **RIFA host material** must not be moved into New South Wales unless:
 - (a) the RIFA host material is sourced from a State or Territory, or part of a State or Territory, for which an area freedom certificate is currently in force; or
 - (b) the movement is as specified in condition 33 and complies with the relevant conditions of exception set out in condition 33; or
 - (c) at the time a person moved the RIFA host material into New South Wales, the person knew the RIFA host material had been within 5 kilometres of a known or suspected detection of RIFA for 5 days or less.
- 2 Any thing containing soil from a RIFA outbreak area must not be moved into New South Wales unless:
 - (a) the thing has been cleaned by brushing, washing, high pressure hosing, steam or compressed air so that it is free of all soil; or
 - (b) the movement is as specified in condition 33 and complies with the relevant conditions of exception set out in condition 33; or
 - (c) at the time a person moved the thing into New South Wales, the person knew the thing had been within 5 kilometres of a known or suspected detection of RIFA for 5 days or less.
- 3 The movement of any RIFA host material or any thing containing soil from a RIFA outbreak area in accordance with condition 33 must be accompanied by:
 - (a) a Plant Health Certificate, where if moved in accordance with:
 - (i) Condition 33 (1), certifying that the source of the RIFA host material is a property or facility located more than 5 kilometres from a known or suspected detection of RIFA; or
 - (ii) Condition 33 (2), certifying that the source of the RIFA host material or thing containing soil from a RIFA outbreak area is a property confirmed free of RIFA; or
 - (iii) Condition 33 (3), certifying that the RIFA host material or thing containing soil from a RIFA outbreak area has received an approved treatment; or
 - (iv) Condition 33 (4), certifying that the machinery has been inspected and found to be free of all soil and organic matter; or
 - (v) Condition 33 (5), certifying that the plant mulch or soil is packed in the original sealed covering or package; or
 - (vi) Condition 33 (6), certifying that the hay bales or straw bales are dry and free of all soil; or
 - (vii) Condition 33 (7), certifying that the containerised plant has been inspected and found to be free of RIFA; or
 - (b) a Plant Health Assurance Certificate issued under a Certification Assurance Arrangement.

Note: Any host material does not require certification if covered by an area freedom certificate.

The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-39 Inspection and treatment of plants for red imported fire ant.

The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-40 Property freedom of plants for red imported fire ant.

Documentation required: Area Freedom Certificate or PHC or PHAC

Condition 33 **Red imported fire ant – Exceptions for movement of RIFA host material or things containing soil from a RIFA outbreak area**

- 1 Movement of RIFA host material sourced from a property located more than 5 km from a known or suspected detection of RIFA.
- 2 Movement of RIFA host material or any thing containing soil from a RIFA outbreak area sourced from a property confirmed free of RIFA, subject to the following condition:
 - (a) where the property or facility is owned or occupied by a business accredited under a Certification Assurance Arrangement, the owner or occupier of the property or facility must ensure that the RIFA host material or thing containing soil from a RIFA outbreak area is packed, labelled and certified in accordance with the Certification Assurance Arrangement.
- 3 Movement of RIFA host material or any thing containing soil from a RIFA outbreak area that has received an approved treatment, subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) the owner or occupier of the property or facility from which the RIFA host material or thing containing soil from a RIFA outbreak area is sourced must ensure that, following treatment, the RIFA host material or thing containing soil from a RIFA outbreak area is stored, handled and consigned in a manner that prevents infestation by RIFA; or
 - (b) where the property or facility is owned or occupied by a business accredited under a Certification Assurance Arrangement, the owner or occupier of the property or facility must ensure that the RIFA host material or thing containing soil from a RIFA outbreak area is packed, labelled and certified in accordance with the Certification Assurance Arrangement.
- 4 Movement of machinery that has been inspected by an authorised person and found to be free of all soil and organic matter.
- 5 Movement of plant mulch or soil packed in the original sealed covering or package in which the plant mulch or soil was commercially packed, subject to the following condition:
 - (a) the owner or occupier of the property or facility from which the plant mulch or soil is sourced must ensure that the plant mulch or soil is stored, handled and consigned in a manner that prevents infestation by RIFA.
- 6 Movement of hay bales or straw bales that have been inspected by an authorised person and found to be dry and free of all soil, subject to the following condition:
 - (a) the owner or occupier of the property or facility from which the hay bales or straw bales are sourced must ensure that the hay bales or straw bales are stored, handled and consigned in a manner that prevents infestation by RIFA.
- 7 Movement of relocated containerised plants or non-commercial consignments of containerised plants that have been inspected by an authorised person and found to be free of RIFA, subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) the inspection must occur within 48 hours prior to movement; and
 - (b) each relocated containerised plant and each containerised plant in a non-commercial consignment of containerised plants must be inspected.

Note: relocated containerised plants means containerised plants that are being moved as part of the relocation of premises (including domestic and commercial premises).

Non-commercial consignments of containerised plants means consignments of 30 or less containerised plants where no more than two consignments are dispatched from the same premises or the same consignor in a calendar month.

Note: The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-39 Inspection and treatment of plants for red imported fire ant.

Note: The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-40 Property freedom plants for red imported fire ant.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 34 Red imported fire ant – Property freedom

- 1 A property is confirmed free of RIFA if the requirements specified in condition 34 (2) and 34 (3) are satisfied.
- 2 The property:
 - (a) must have been inspected and accredited by an authorised person as free of RIFA; and
 - (b) within 28 days prior to the movement of the RIFA host material or thing containing soil from a RIFA outbreak area:
 - (i) must have been inspected by an authorised person or an approved inspection person and found to be free of RIFA; and
 - (ii) must not have received or shared any RIFA host material or any thing containing soil from a RIFA outbreak area with any other property or facility located within 5 kilometres from a known or suspected detection of RIFA unless the RIFA host material or thing:
 - has received an approved treatment; or
 - is sourced from a property confirmed free of RIFA.
- 3 Where the property has supplied a non-commercial consignment of RIFA host material, the property must have been inspected by an authorised person within 5 days prior to the movement of the consignment and found to be free of RIFA.

Note: The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement for the purpose of complying with condition 34(2) in relation to containerised plants is ICA-40 Property freedom of plants for red imported fire ant.

Approved inspection person means a person who has completed a training program approved by the Department of Primary Industries in the detection and recognition of RIFA; or who is authorised by a business accredited under a Certification Assurance Arrangement to conduct inspections of behalf of that business.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 35 Red imported fire ant – Approved treatments – Drenching with chlorpyrifos or cyfluthrin

- 1 **Any containerised plant** treated by:
 - (a) drenching with or complete immersion in a solution containing 500 g/L chlorpyrifos within 28 days prior to movement in accordance with all APVMA permit conditions, ensuring that:
 - (i) the plant is not removed from its container prior to treatment; and
 - (ii) the soil or potting media is thoroughly saturated with the treatment solution; and

- (iii) the container is immersed so that the soil or potting media is completely covered by the treatment solution; and
 - (iv) the container remains in the solution until all bubbling ceases; and
 - (v) the dip mixture is replaced after a maximum of 8 hours; or
- (b) drenching with a solution containing 12.5 g/L cyfluthrin in accordance with all APVMA permit conditions.

Note: The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement for the purpose of complying with condition 35(1) in relation to treatment of containerised plants with chlorpyrifos is ICA-39 Inspection and treatment of plants for red imported fire ant.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 36 **Red imported fire ant – Approved treatments – Grown in potting media treated with chlorpyrifos or bifenthrin**

- 1 **Any containerised plant** grown in a potting media treated with a pesticide containing:
- (a) 2 g/kg bifenthrin
 - (i) in accordance with all APVMA permit conditions; and
 - (ii) the dosage must take into account the time the plant remains in the nursery after potting up and in transit; or
 - (b) 100 g/kg chlorpyrifos in accordance with all APVMA permit conditions.

Documentation required: PHC

Condition 37 **Red imported fire ant – Approved treatments – Re-potted with potting media treated with chlorpyrifos or bifenthrin or sourced from a property confirmed free of RIFA**

- 1 **Any containerised plant** re-potted within 48 hours prior to movement using potting media:
- (a) treated with 2 g/kg bifenthrin in accordance with all APVMA permit conditions; or
 - (b) treated with 100 g/kg chlorpyrifos in accordance with all APVMA permit conditions; or
 - (c) sourced from a property confirmed free of RIFA in accordance with condition 34(2).

Documentation required: PHC

Condition 38 **Red imported fire ant – Approved treatments – Cover spraying with chlorpyrifos**

- 1 **Turf** treated within 28 days prior to movement by cover spraying with a solution containing 500 g/L chlorpyrifos in accordance with all APVMA permit conditions.

Documentation required: PHC

Condition 39 **Red imported fire ant – Approved treatments – Heat treatment**

- 1 **Plant mulch or soil** heat treated so that all parts of the mass have been brought to a minimum temperature of 65.5°C.

Documentation required: PHC

Condition 40 **Red imported fire ant – Approved treatments – Methyl bromide fumigation**

- 1 **Any hay bales or straw bales** fumigated with a fumigant containing 1000 g/kg methyl bromide in accordance with all APVMA permit conditions.

Documentation required: PHC

Citrus red mite

Subordinate legislation under the NSW Plant Diseases Act

Plant Diseases (Citrus Red Mite) Notification 2014 is made on account of the presence or suspected presence of the pest Citrus red mite (*Panonychus citri*). (Appendix 7)

Citrus red mite host plants

Plants in the genera *Citrus*, *Fortunella* or *Poncirus* including budwood for propagation and potted plants.

Condition 41 Citrus red mite – Host plants and budwood

The counties of Cumberland and Northumberland in NSW are a quarantine area (Citrus Quarantine Area) on account of the presence or suspected presence of the pest Citrus red mite (*Panonychus citri*).

No more than five (5) **host plants** are to be removed from the Citrus Quarantine Area unless:

- 1 they have been treated with a pesticide registered for the control of Citrus red mite and applied in accordance with all label or APVMA permit directions; and
- 2 the consignment is accompanied:
 - (a) by a Plant Health Certificate certifying that those host plants have been treated in accordance with the clause above; or
 - (b) the host plants have been treated, secured, identified and certified in accordance with any requirements of a Certification Assurance Arrangement and are accompanied by a Plant Health Assurance Certificate issued under a Certification Assurance Arrangement.

Note: The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is CA-16 Treatment of Citrus, Fortunella or Poncirus for Citrus red mite.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Orange stem pitting strains of citrus tristeza virus

Subordinate legislation under the NSW Plant Diseases Act

P199 Proclamation to regulate the importation, introduction and bringing into New South Wales of regulated items that are likely to introduce Orange Stem Pitting Strains of Tristeza Virus.

OR120 Plant Diseases (Orange Stem Pitting Strains of Tristeza Virus) Order 2015 for the purpose of lessening the risk of the disease orange stem pitting strains of tristeza virus and preventing that disease being harboured.

Condition 42A Citrus tristeza virus – All host plants and plant material

Importation, introduction and bringing into New South Wales of the following items; Orange stem pitting strains of tristeza virus or anything infected with the virus, plants and part of plants, including tissue culture plants, but excluding fruit, of the genera *Citrus* and *Fortunella* is prohibited, unless:

- 1 it was grown in a State or Territory, or part of a State or Territory for which an Area Freedom Certificate is currently in force; or

Note: If an Area Freedom Certification is in force no further documentation required.

- 2 the consignment is accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or Plant Health Assurance Certificate certifying that the regulated item is imported, introduced or brought into New South Wales according to the written conditions of movement, as approved from time to time by a designated Director, New South Wales Department of Primary Industries; or
- 3 a specific written approval was issued by a designated Director, New South Wales Department of Primary Industries, and the regulated item is imported, introduced or brought into New South Wales in compliance with any conditions specified in that approval; and
- 4 the Plant Health Certificate must be produced on demand to an authorised person.

Documentation required: Area Freedom Certificate or PHC

Condition 42B Citrus tristeza virus – Labelling

- 1 An owner or occupier of land or premises on which there are plants of the genera *Citrus*, *Fortunella* or *Clymenia* (all species) for sale must ensure that all such plants are identified and packaged in accordance with the requirements of this condition.
- 2 A person in possession of plants of the genera *Citrus*, *Fortunella* or *Clymenia* (all species) that are for sale must ensure that all such plants are identified and packaged in accordance with the requirements of this condition.
- 3 Each plant must have a clearly displayed label securely attached to it that is made of durable waterproof material and that states in legible, indelible letters:
 - (a) the name, address and postcode of the nursery or place where the plant was propagated;
 - (b) the name of the scion of the plant by variety or cultivar and by common name or botanical name; and
 - (c) the common name of the rootstock.
- 4 Plants must not be contained in a package unless all plants in the package are of the same rootstock and scion.
- 5 If the plants are of the same rootstock and scion and are in the one package, the package must also have a clearly displayed label securely attached to it that states in legible, indelible letters:

- (a) the name, address and postcode of the nursery or place where the plant was propagated;
- (b) the name of the scion of the plant by variety or cultivar and by common name or botanical name;
- (c) the common name of the rootstock; and
- (d) the number of plants in the package.

Documentation required: None

Green snail

Subordinate legislation under the NSW Plant Diseases Act

P202 Proclamation to regulate the importation, introduction and bringing into New South Wales of the pest and regulated items that are likely to introduce the pest green snail (*Cantareus apertus*).

Director's Approval P202/09/01 Conditions of movement to prevent the introduction of green snail (*Cantareus apertus*) into New South Wales.

Green snail host plant material means

Any leafy vegetable, cutting, potted plant, turf, bare rooted plant, mature tree, cut flower, foliage, hay and straw, but excludes plants in tissue culture.

Important notes:

"a known green snail free area" means the applicable area (property):

(a) has been baited and found free of green snail in accordance with Condition 46A or 46B;

OR

(b) is located greater than 25 km from a known outbreak of green snail and meets condition 43.

Between December and March inclusive, 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 after the following March and found free from green snail.

Properties where green snails have been detected will not be permitted to export green snail host plants material to NSW until three months freedom from green snail has been verified by monthly bait surveys and three inspections during the green snail activity period which is the months April to November inclusive.

Condition 43 Green snail – Host plant material

Importation, introduction and bringing into New South Wales of the following items; the **pest green snail** or **anything infested with the pest, any green snail host plant material** which originates from or has moved through a state or territory where an infestation of green snail is known to exist, used packaging and soil is prohibited unless;

- 1 it was grown and sourced and packed in a State or Territory, or part of a State or Territory for which an Area Freedom Certificate is currently in force; or
- 2 the consignment is accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate certifying that the regulated item is imported, introduced or brought into New South Wales according to the written conditions of movement, as approved from time to time by a designated Director, New South Wales Department of Primary Industries; or
- 3 a specific written approval was issued by a designated Director, New South Wales Department of Primary Industries, and the regulated item is imported, introduced or brought into New South Wales in compliance with any conditions specified in that approval; and
- 4 the Plant Health Certificate must be produced on demand to an authorised person.

Documentation required: Area Freedom Certificate or PHC

Condition 44 **Green snail – Host plant material grown, sourced and packed more than 25 km from a known infestation**

The entry of green snail **host plant material** grown and packed on a property more than 25 km from a known green snail infestation is prohibited unless certified that:

- 1 the green snail host plant material was grown and packed more than 25 km from a known infestation; and
- 2 all plant material imported onto the property was sourced from a known green snail free area; and
- 3 in the case of green snail host material grown more than 25 km from a known infestation but packed within 25 km of a known infestation, the property was bait surveyed in accordance with condition 46A(1) and found free of green snail; and
- 4 any used packaging is free of soil and plant residues or other organic waste material

Documentation required: PHC

Condition 45 **Green snail – Household potted plants, bush-picked plants, cut flowers and foliage, cuttings and bare rooted stock grown, sourced and packed within 25 km of a known infestation**

The entry of **potted plants, bush-picked plants, cut flowers, cuttings and bare rooted plants** grown, sourced and packed within 25 km of a known green snail infestation is prohibited unless:

- 1 in the case of small lots of household potted plants, certified as inspected and found free of soil and green snails; and
- 2 in the case of cut flowers and foliage, cuttings and bare rooted plants;
 - (a) consigned between the months of December to March inclusive, during which stock can be exported without restriction; or
 - (b) certified that:
 - (i) the property of origin was bait surveyed in accordance with Condition 46A(1) and found free of green snail; and
 - (ii) all plant material imported onto the property of origin was sourced from a known green snail free area; or
 - (c) certified as inspected and found free of green snails; or
 - (d) certified as sprayed to the point of run off with a chemical containing 750 g/kg methiocarb in accordance with all label directions; and
- 3 in the case of bush-picked flowers and plants, certified as inspected and found free of soil and green snails; and
- 4 any used packaging is free of soil and remnant plant residues or other organic waste material.

Documentation required: PHC

Condition 46A **Green Snail – Host plant material grown, sourced and packed between 2 km and 25 km from a known infestation**

The entry of **green snail host plant material** grown and packed on a property within 25 km but more than 2 km from a known green snail infestation is prohibited unless certified that:

- 1 within 3 months prior to export, excluding the months December to March, the property of origin was baited using a chemical containing 20 g/kg methiocarb laid at 15 kg per baited ha or an approved molluscicide in accordance with all label directions:

- (a) in three metre wide strips around the perimeter of the property; and
 - (b) as transects through the property on a grid pattern of:
 - (i) 100 m for properties up to 5 ha; and
 - (ii) 200 m for properties between 5 and 10 ha; and
 - (iii) 300 m for properties greater than 10 ha; and
 - (c) the baited trails were inspected 3-10 days after the baits were laid (provided conditions had been suitable for snail activity) by an authorised officer in the State or Territory and found free of green snails; and
- 2 all propagation/potting media with a soil component:
 - (a) originated from and was stored on properties from a known green snail free area; or
 - (b) was treated by:
 - (i) methyl bromide fumigation at 0.6 kg/m³ for 72 hours on an impervious floor with the material fumigated no more than 660 mm deep; or
 - (ii) a steam/air mix at 60°C for 30 minutes; or
 - (iii) fumigation with a chemical containing 940 g/kg dazomet in accordance with all label directions; and
 - 3 all plant material imported onto the property was sourced from a known green snail free area; and
 - 4 any used packaging is free of soil and plant residues or other organic waste material.

Note: The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-46 Baiting – Green snail.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 46B Green snail – Host plant material grown and packed within 2 km of a known infestation

The entry of **green snail host plant material** grown and packed on a property within 2 km of a known green snail infestation is prohibited unless certified that:

- 1 the property has implemented a green snail control program that includes:
 - (a) a three (3) metre wide vegetation free strip around the perimeter of the property that:
 - (i) s baited using, every four weeks between the months of April and November inclusive, a chemical containing 20 g/kg methiocarb laid at 15 kg per baited ha; or an approved molluscicide in accordance with all label directions; or
 - (ii) has a continuous physical barrier erected using either copper or galvanised sheet bent at a 20° angle, or an electric fence designed specifically for snails; and
 - (b) a continuous trench on the inside of the 3 m perimeter strip (preferably adjacent to the outside perimeter fence or on the outside edge of the physical barrier) containing an unbroken line of bait at the bottom between the months of April and November inclusive; and
 - (c) sourcing all imported plant material from a known green snail free area; and
 - (d) maintaining vehicle parking areas vegetation free and bait surveying in accordance with Condition 46A(1); and
 - (e) protecting driveways with solid trenches (e.g. concrete) 100 mm deep and 100 mm across; and

- (f) storing stock for export more than 30 m from the baited boundary trench; and
- 2 within 3 months prior to export, excluding the months December to March, the property of origin was baited using a chemical containing 20 g/kg methiocarb laid at 15 kg per baited ha or an approved molluscicide in accordance with all label directions:
 - (a) in three (3) metre wide strips around the perimeter of the property; and
 - (b) as transects through the property on a grid pattern of:
 - (i) 50 m for properties up to 5 ha; and
 - (ii) 100 m for properties between 5 and 10 ha; and
 - (iii) 200 m for properties greater than 10 ha; and
 - (iv) in the case of small properties there is to be at least two transects running through the centre of the property at right angles; and
 - (c) the baited trails were inspected 3-10 days after the baits were laid (provided conditions had been suitable for snail activity) by an authorised person in the State or Territory and found free of green snails; and
- 3 within two days of export, plants were sprayed with a chemical containing 750 g/kg methiocarb in accordance with all label directions; and
- 4 all propagation/potting media with a soil component:
 - (a) originated from and was stored on properties from green snail free area; or
 - (b) was treated by:
 - (i) methyl bromide fumigation at 0.6 kg/m³ for 72 hours on an impervious floor with the material fumigated no more than 660 mm deep; or
 - (ii) a steam/air mix at 60°C for 30 minutes; or
 - (iii) fumigation with a chemical containing 940 g/kg dazomet in accordance with all label directions; and
- 5 all plant material imported onto the property was sourced from a known green snail free area; and any used packaging is free of soil and plant residues or other organic waste material.

Documentation required: PHC

Rice pests and diseases

Subordinate legislation under the NSW Plant Diseases Act

P174 Proclamation to regulate the importation, introduction or bringing into part of New South Wales of certain things on account of pests and diseases affecting rice. (Appendix 4)
(*Specific Written Approval may be requested under Proclamation P174.*)

Director's Approval P174/09/01 Conditions of entry of rice plants and products, restricted machinery, and covering and goods into the NSW Rice Pest and Disease Exclusion Zone (RPDEZ).

Permit P174 PER 01 – Authorising the entry of heat treated edible rice product which has been packaged outside of Australia into the NSW Rice Pest and Disease Exclusion Zone (RPDEZ).

Permit P174 PER02 – Authorising the entry of imported milled white rice for the purpose of human consumption into the NSW Rice Pest and Disease Exclusion Zone (RPDEZ).

Definitions

Commercial sterility means the condition achieved by application of heat that is sufficient, alone or in combination with other appropriate treatments, to render food free from micro-organisms capable of growing in food at normal non-refrigerated conditions at which the food is likely to be held during storage and distribution.

Rice pests and diseases of concern: Bacterial grain rot or panicle blight (*Burkholderia glumae*), Bakanae (*Gibberella fujikuroi*), Golden apple snail (*Pomacea canaliculata*), Kernel smut of rice (*Tilletia barclayana*), Khapra beetle (*Trogoderma granarium*), Rice blast (*Magnaporthe grisea*), Rice water weevil (*Lissorhoptus oryophilus*)

Rice plant means any plant of the genus *Oryza*, and includes all rice grain (including paddy rice, rice seed, brown rice, milled and polished rice) and all parts of rice plants (including rice hulls, rice pollard and rice bran).

Rice product means any thing made from a rice plant, such as rice straw matting, but does not include (a) rice flour, rice processed to achieve commercial sterility, or meals which contain rice processed to achieve commercial sterility, and (b) that have been packaged in Australia.

Condition 47 RPDEZ – Snails of the family Ampullariidae (Pilidae)

Any snail of the family *Ampullariidae* (*Pilidae*), including the golden apple snail (*Pomacea canaliculata*) are prohibited entry into the Rice Pest and Disease Exclusion Zone (RPDEZ).

Note: *Pomacea canaliculata* is an invasive freshwater snail, introduced widely (absent from Australia) from its native South America by the aquarium trade and as a source of human food. It is a major rice crop pest in south east Asia and poses a serious threat to many wetlands around the world.

Condition 48 RPDEZ – Paddy rice grown outside the RPDEZ

Paddy rice grown outside of the RPDEZ is prohibited entry into the RPDEZ unless certified that:

- 1 the crop has been grown from rice seed produced and stored in the RPDEZ; and
- 2 the crop has been inspected in the field during grain fill for rice pests and diseases by an approved person and:
 - (a) found not to be infested with disease and pests affecting rice that are not present in the NSW RPDEZ; and
 - (b) a written report is provided by that person after inspection.

Documentation required: PHC or a written report from an approved person.

Condition 49 **RPDEZ – Packaged brown, milled and polished rice**

Packaged brown, milled and polished rice sourced from outside the zone is prohibited entry into the RPDEZ unless certified that:

- 1 in the case of rice that originated in the RPDEZ and moved outside of the RPDEZ:
 - (a) the package containing the rice is externally clean and free of rice plant material and free from the visible presence of pests affecting rice; and
 - (b) whilst outside the RPDEZ was stored in a facility that has not stored, contained or handled any rice other than rice originating from the RPDEZ, during the previous five years; and
- 2 in the case of rice that did not originate in the RPDEZ:
 - (a) the rice is for retail sale for human consumption; and
 - (b) the rice has been processed to achieve commercial sterility; and
 - (c) the rice has been packaged in Australia.

Documentation required: PHC

- 3 Permit P174 PER02 authorises the entry of milled white rice that has been imported into Australia in accordance with all relevant Federal Australian Quarantine Regulations.

Note: No further documentation required.

Condition 50 **RPDEZ – Coverings or goods**

Any coverings or goods in which, or with which, any rice plant, rice product or restricted machinery has been contained, packed or in contact with, is prohibited entry into the zone unless certified that the covering or goods:

- 1 have been thoroughly cleaned to remove all soil and rice plant material; or
- 2 enclose things which have been packaged in Australia.

Documentation required: PHC

Condition 51 **RPDEZ – Restricted machinery**

Machinery that has been used in the production, harvesting, handling or processing of rice is prohibited entry into the zone unless certified that that the machinery was:

- 1 dismantled and thoroughly cleaned to remove all soil and rice plant material; and
- 2 disinfested by:
 - (a) steam applied at a temperature above 100°C and contacting all surfaces; or
 - (b) immersion in hot water for a minimum of 2 minutes at a temperature greater than 70°C.

Documentation required: PHC

Condition 52 **RPDEZ – Heat treated edible rice product**

- 1 Permit P174 PER 01 authorises the entry of **heat treated edible rice product** that has been packaged outside of Australia into the NSW RPDEZ.

Edible rice product means any packaged food containing rice including, but not limited to, parboiled rice, quick cooking rice, microwave or shelf stable meals/rice products, freeze dried cooked rice, dessert meals and rice cakes, rice crackers and rice snacks.

Heat treated means processed by a combination of moisture, heat and/or pressure to achieve rice starch gelatinisation.

Packaged means sealing the edible rice product inside the bag, wrapper or material of whatsoever description used to transport and market the product.

Starch gelatinisation means to rupture the rice starch granules so the rice absorbs water which softens and swells the size of the rice grain.

Documentation required: None

Spiraling whitefly

Subordinate legislation under the NSW Plant Diseases Act

P168 Proclamation to regulate the importation, introduction and bringing into New South Wales of plants from certain States or Territories on account of the pest spiraling whitefly (*Aleurodicus dispersus*).

(*Specific Written Approval may be requested under Proclamation P168.*)

Definition

Plant includes a potted plant, bare rootstock and cuttings, but excludes flowers, fruit and seeds of plants.

Condition 53 Spiraling whitefly – All plants, bare rootstock and cuttings

The movement into NSW of any plants that originate from or have moved through the northern part of Queensland, any part of the Northern Territory or any part of another State or Territory where an outbreak of spiraling whitefly has been confirmed is prohibited unless certified:

- 1 as from an area that is free of the pest by an officer of the Primary Industries Department of the relevant State or Territory; or

Note: *The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-36 Property freedom of plants for spiraling whitefly.*

- 2 as from a property that is free of the pest by an officer of the Primary Industries Department of the relevant State or Territory; or
- 3 as New South Wales conditions of entry have been met; or
- 4 within the 48 hours prior to entry, the consignment has been inspected by an officer of the Primary Industries Department of the relevant State or Territory and found free of spiraling whitefly, with an inspection rate of:
 - (a) every plant of the first 20 plants in a consignment; and
 - (b) if more than 20 plants, one plant of every 5 plants in excess of 20; or
- 5 within 48 hours prior to entry, the plant has been treated with an insecticide registered by the APVMA for the control of spiraling whitefly.

Note: *The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-35 Inspection and treatment of plants for spiraling whitefly.*

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Onion smut

Subordinate legislation under the NSW Plant Diseases Act

P203 Proclamation to regulate the importation, introduction and bringing into New South Wales of regulated items that are likely to introduce the disease onion smut (*Urocystis cepulae*).

Condition 54 **Onion smut – Host plants, machinery, soil, used packaging and coverings**

All plants and parts of plants of the genus *Allium*, machinery and equipment that has been used to cultivate, harvest or transport plants, bulbs or seeds of the genus *Allium*, and soil, used packaging and coverings or any item that has come in contact with plants and parts of plants of the genus *Allium* or with the pathogen or with anything infected with the pathogen may enter NSW without restrictions provided:

- 1 the regulated item was grown, sourced, packed or used on a property located in a State or Territory, or part of a State or Territory, for which an Area Freedom Certificate is currently in force; or
- 2 the consignment is accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or Plant Health Assurance Certificate certifying that the regulated item is imported, introduced or brought into New South Wales according to the written conditions of movement, as approved from time to time by a designated Director of the Department; or
- 3 a specific written approval has been issued by a designated Director of the Department and the regulated item is imported, introduced or brought into New South Wales in compliance with any conditions specified in that approval; and
- 4 the Plant Health Certificate or the Plant Health Assurance Certificate must be produced on demand to an authorised person.

Note: *The genus 'Allium' includes crops such as onion, garlic, leek, chives and shallot.*

Documentation required: Area Freedom Certificate or Specific Written Approval and PHC/PHAC

Banana bunchy top virus and panama disease

Subordinate legislation under the NSW Plant Diseases Act

OR117 Plant Diseases (Banana Bunchy Top Virus and Panama Disease) Order 2013 for the purpose of lessening the risk of the diseases banana bunchy top virus and panama disease and preventing those diseases being harboured. This Order is limited to the NSW Banana Protected Area (BPA) (Appendix 5).

NSW BPA (BPA) includes the local government areas of Ballina, Bellingen, Byron, Clarence Valley, Coffs Harbour, Kyogle, Lismore, Nambucca, Richmond Valley, Tweed and that part of the Kempsey Local Government Area that is comprised of the parishes of: Clybucca, Yarrahapinni, Cooroobongatti, and Barryaganyatti within the County of Dudley; and the parish of Arakoon within the County of Macquarie

Definitions

Appropriate person means an owner or occupier of land or premises on which Musaceae plants are grown, or a person in possession of Musaceae propagative material.

Banana aphid means the pest *Pentalonia nigronervosa*.

Banana Bunchy Top Virus (BBTV) means the virus belonging to the genus Babuvirus, family Nanoviridae that infects Musaceae spp. causing the symptoms commonly referred to as bunchy top.

Clean Planting Material Scheme means the tissue culture and nursery accreditation scheme administered jointly by the Australian Banana Grower's Council and the State and Territory governments of New South Wales, the Northern Territory, Queensland and Western Australia.

Musaceae plant means a plant of the family Musaceae.

Musaceae plant product means any plant product derived from a Musaceae plant but does not include processed food or fibre products.

Musaceae propagative material means any Musaceae plant or part of a Musaceae plant to be used for propagation or planting, and includes an individual organism of the family Musaceae and mats consisting of several pseudo stems connected by vascular tissue.

Panama disease means the disease caused by the fungus *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *cabense*.

Condition 55 BBTV and panama disease – Musaceae propagation material

- 1 An appropriate person must ensure that Musaceae propagative material is not moved into or planted within the BPA if the Musaceae propagative material has been sourced from within the local government areas of Ballina, Byron, Lismore or Tweed.
- 2 Subject to condition 55 (1) above, an appropriate person must ensure that Musaceae propagative material is not planted or moved within the BPA unless:
 - (a) an inspector or an authorised person has been notified in writing of the proposed movement or planting; and
 - (b) written acknowledgement of the notification referred to in condition 55 (2)(a) above has been issued by an inspector or authorised person within the previous six months; and
 - (c) the Musaceae propagative material:
 - (i) is tissue culture produced in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Planting Material Scheme; or
 - (ii) a plantlet from tissue culture propagated by a nursery within the BPA that is accredited under the Clean Planting Material Scheme; or

(iii) has been sourced from an area within the BPA that is at least 1000 m from an infestation of Banana Bunchy Top Virus; and

(d) the Musaceae propagative material has been sourced from an area not known to be infested with Panama disease.

3 The written notification referred to in condition 55 (2)(a) must include the following details:

(a) the full name, postal or email address and contact telephone number of the person proposing to plant or move the Musaceae propagative material; and

(b) the full name, postal or email address and contact telephone number of the person who is to supply the Musaceae propagative material; and

(c) the physical address, including lot and deposited plan number, where the Musaceae propagative material that is proposed to be moved or planted will be sourced from; and

(d) the physical address, including lot and deposited plan number, where the Musaceae propagative material is proposed to be moved to or planted; and

(e) the variety and number of each variety of Musaceae propagative material that is proposed to be moved or planted.

4 Condition 55 (2)(d) does not apply to the proposed movement or planting of Musaceae propagative material within the local government areas of Byron and Tweed if the propagative material is of a Panama disease resistant variety.

Documentation required: Written confirmation of notification

Condition 56 **BBTV and panama disease – Land to be kept free of vegetation**

1 An appropriate person must ensure that the ground within one (1) metre of Musaceae propagative material is kept free of all vegetation higher than 30 centimetres.

Documentation required: None

Condition 57 **BBTV and panama disease – Destruction of banana aphids and infected Musaceae plants**

1 If an appropriate person is aware or ought to be aware that Musaceae propagative material is infected with Banana Bunchy Top Virus, the appropriate person must ensure that:

(a) all banana aphids infesting the Musaceae propagative material are destroyed within three (3) days; and

(b) immediately following the destruction of the banana aphids, the infected Musaceae propagative material is destroyed.

Documentation required: None

Condition 58 **BBTV and panama disease – Movement of Musaceae plants product**

1 An appropriate person must ensure that Musaceae plant product is not moved within or out of the BPA unless:

(a) the Musaceae plant product is fruit, bells or leaves of a non-seeded Musaceae species and is free of BBTV and soil; or

(b) the Musaceae plant product is fruiting pseudo stems, bells or leaves of a seeded Musaceae species, is free of BBTV and soil, and is accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate issued under a Certification Assurance Arrangement.

Documentation required: PHC

Note: *In this condition an appropriate person means in possession of Musaceae plant product*

Banana freckle disease

Subordinate legislation under the NSW Plant Diseases Act

Order O-455 Plant Diseases (Banana Freckle Disease) Order 2015 to regulate the importation, introduction or bringing of certain banana plant material, bananas and other things into New South Wales that is likely to introduce the disease banana freckle into New South Wales.

Definitions

Banana freckle means the disease of banana plant material and bananas caused by fungal species within the genus *Phyllosticta* that are primarily pathogenic on banana plant material and bananas, excluding the species *Phyllosticta maculata*.

Banana plant material means any plant or part of a plant (excluding fruit) belonging to the family Musaceae.

Condition 59 Banana freckle disease – Prohibition

- 1 The importation, introduction or bringing into New South Wales of any of the following is prohibited:
 - (a) fungal species within the genus *Phyllosticta* that are primarily pathogenic on banana plant material and bananas, excluding the species *Phyllosticta maculata*; or
 - (b) anything infected with Banana freckle.

Condition 60 Banana freckle disease – Movement of banana plant material

- 1 **Banana plant material** must not be imported, introduced or brought into New South Wales unless a Banana freckle area freedom certificate is currently in force in respect of the State or Territory, or part of the State or Territory, where the banana plant material (or the plant from which banana plant material was derived) was grown or packed.

Documentation required: Area Freedom Certificate in force for area or State or Territory

Condition 61 Banana freckle disease – Movement of bananas

- 1 **Bananas** must not be imported, introduced or brought into New South Wales unless a Banana freckle area freedom certificate is currently in force in respect of the State or Territory, or part of the State or Territory, where the bananas were grown or packed.

Documentation required: Area Freedom Certificate in force for area or State or Territory

Condition 62 Banana freckle disease – Movement of used agricultural equipment

- 1 **Used agricultural equipment** must not be imported, introduced or brought into New South Wales unless a Banana freckle area freedom certificate is currently in force in respect of the State or Territory, or part of the State or Territory, in which the used agricultural equipment was last used.

Documentation required: Area Freedom Certificate in force for area or State or Territory

Condition 63 Banana freckle disease – Movement of used packaging

- 1 **Used packaging** must not be imported, introduced or brought into New South Wales unless a Banana freckle area freedom certificate is currently in force in respect of the State or Territory, or part of the State or Territory, in which the used packaging was last used.

Documentation required: Area Freedom Certificate in force for area or State or Territory

Condition 64 Banana freckle disease – Movement of soil

- 1 **Soil** in which bananas have been grown or soil that contains banana plant material (“the soil”) must not be imported, introduced or brought into New South Wales unless a Banana

freckle area freedom certificate is currently in force in respect of the State or Territory, or part of the State or Territory, from which the soil was derived.

Documentation required: Area Freedom Certificate in force for area or State or Territory

Panama disease tropical race 4

Subordinate legislation under the NSW Plant Diseases Act

Order O-456 Plant Diseases (Panama Disease Tropical Race 4) Order 2015 to regulate and prohibit the importation, introduction or bringing of certain banana plant material, bananas and other things into New South Wales that is likely to introduce the disease panama disease tropical race 4 into New South Wales.

Definitions

Infected property means premises or land at which Panama Disease Tropical Race 4 exists.

Panama disease tropical race 4 means the disease caused by the tropical race 4 strain of the fungus *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *cubense*.

Suspect property means premises or land containing plants which may have been exposed to the Panama disease tropical race 4.

Condition 65 Panama disease tropical race 4 – Prohibition

- 1 The importation, introduction or bringing into New South Wales of any of the following is prohibited:
 - (a) the Tropical Race 4 strain of the fungus *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *cubense*; or
 - (b) anything infected or likely to be infected with Panama disease Tropical Race 4; or
 - (c) used agricultural equipment; or
 - (d) used packaging; or
 - (e) soil in which bananas have been grown or soil that contains banana plant material.

Condition 66 Panama disease tropical race 4 – Movement of banana plant material

Banana plant material must not be imported, introduced or brought into New South Wales unless the banana plant material is as tissue cultured plantlets in sealed containers from QBAN (Quality Banana Approved Nursery) accredited nurseries.

Documentation required: None

Condition 67 Panama disease tropical race 4 – Movement of bananas

- 1 **Bananas** from any area outside of New South Wales must not be moved into New South Wales, unless the Conditions 67 (1)(a), (b) and (c) below are satisfied:
 - (a) the bananas are free of soil, banana plant material and other organic matter; and
 - (b) vehicles, bins or packaging or coverings containing bananas are free of soil, banana plant material and other organic matter.

Note: No further documentation required if an area freedom certificate is in force.

- (c) In the case where bananas have originated from, or have moved through, an infected property or suspect property, the bananas are accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate certifying that the Conditions in 67 (1)(a) and (b) are satisfied.

Documentation required: PHC

- 2 Bananas from any area outside of New South Wales must not be moved through (into, within and out of) New South Wales, unless Conditions 67 (2)(a), (b) and (c) below are satisfied:
 - (a) any bins or packaging or coverings containing bananas remain intact and secured; and

- (b) vehicles, bins or packaging or coverings containing bananas are free of soil, banana plant material and other organic matter; and
- (c) any transport vehicles, bins or packaging or coverings containing bananas are not unloaded within New South Wales.

Documentation required: None

Potato pests and diseases and seed potato protected areas

Subordinate legislation under the NSW Plant Diseases Act

Order O-443 Plant Diseases (Potato Pests and Diseases and Seed Potato Protected Areas) Order 2013 to regulate the importation, introduction or bringing of potatoes, soil and other things into New South Wales and into the NSW Seed Potato Protected Areas (SPPA). (Appendix 6)

Order OR119 Plant Diseases (Potato Processing Waste) Order 2015 to prevent the spread of the pest potato cyst nematode (PCN).

Definitions

Bacterial wilt means the disease of potatoes caused by *Ralstonia solanacearum*.

Bulbs and rooted vegetables means tubers, bulbs (including onions and garlic), roots (including carrots, parsnips and turnips), corms or rhizomes.

Diagnostic sample means host plant material or soil collected for chemical or biological analysis.

Generation zero (G0) means tissue cultured plantlets, microtubers or mini tubers produced in a laboratory in soil-less media approved by the Australian National Standard for Certification of Seed Potatoes.

Host plant material means any plant or part of a plant belonging to the family Solanaceae that has been grown in, or come into contact with soil.

National Certified Seed Scheme means any of the following schemes:

- ViCSPA Seed Potato Certification Scheme administered by the Victorian Certified Seed Potato Authority Incorporated;
- Tasmanian Certified Seed Potato Scheme (known as TasSeed) administered by the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture;
- Crookwell Potato Growers Association scheme administered by the Crookwell Potato Growers Association Incorporated;
- Western Australian Certified Seed Potato Scheme administered by the Western Australia Department of Agriculture and Food.

Nursery stock means all commercially produced plant life excluding potatoes.

Paddock means an area of a property in which potatoes are grown or have been grown.

PCN infested land means any land which has had a positive PCN detection or PCN linked land that has not been tested.

PCN linked land means land that is any one of the following:

- has been farmed with equipment used on PCN infested land; or
- borders PCN infested land; or
- receives direct drainage from PCN infested land; or
- is currently or has previously been planted with seed sourced from PCN infested land or land exposed to PCN; and
- has been tested and found to be free of PCN during the current growing season.

Table 8: PCN and SPPA regulated items

Regulated Item	PCN	SPPA
Host plant material	✓	
Potato propagative material	✓	✓
Used packaging	✓	✓
Soil	✓	✓
Used agricultural machinery	✓	✓
Nursery stock	✓	
Bulbs and rooted vegetables	✓	
Diagnostic samples	✓	✓

Potato cyst nematode or **PCN** means a pest of the *Globodera* species.

Potato propagative material means any potato plants or parts of potato plants to be used for propagation or planting.

Potato viruses means the viruses belonging to the Potyviridae family (including Potato Virus Y) and the Luteoviridae family (including Potato Leaf Roll Virus).

Powdery scab means the disease of potatoes caused by *Spongospora subterranean*.

Processing potato means a potato grown for processing into prepared potato products (such as crisps and French fries) that does not constitute fresh potato.

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

Small retail package means a package containing potato propagative material that weighs no more than 5kgs and is for retail sale.

Tested means a soil sample has been assayed by an accredited laboratory.

Ware potato means a potato grown for consumption as fresh potato.

Condition 68 **Potato pests and diseases and SPPA – Movement of host plant material**

- 1 A **host plant material** (excluding potato propagative material and a diagnostic sample) must not be moved into New South Wales unless:
 - (a) the host plant material originates from land that is not PCN infested land or PCN linked land and is legibly marked with:
 - (i) the name and postcode of the city or town nearest to the locality from where the PCN regulated item originated; and
 - (ii) a description of the contents of the package or machinery; and in the case of:
 - host plant material and bulbs and rooted vegetables – the item is free of excess soil and excess organic matter;
 - used packaging – the item is free of soil and organic matter;
 - used agricultural machinery – the item is free of soil and organic matter;
 - nursery stock – the item is free of soil and excess organic matter; or

- (b) the movement is as specified in conditions 68D-68H and complies with the relevant conditions of exception set out in conditions 68D-68H and the PCN regulated item being moved is legibly marked with:
- (i) the name and postcode of the city or town nearest to the locality from where the PCN regulated item originated; and
 - (ii) a description of the contents of the package or machinery.

Documentation required: None

Condition 68A **Potato pests and diseases and SPPA – Restrictions on movement of SPPA regulated items into NSW SPPAs**

- 1 A SPPA regulated item must not be moved into a NSW SPPA from any area outside a NSW SPPA unless the movement is as specified in condition 68B, 68F and 68H and complies with the relevant conditions of exception set out in these conditions.

Condition 68B **Potato pests and diseases and SPPA – Movement of potato propagative material**

- 1 **Potato propagative material** must not be moved into NSW unless:

the potato propagative material originates from land that is not PCN infested land or PCN linked land and is legibly marked with:

- (a) the name and postcode of the city or town nearest to the locality from where the potato propagative material item originated; and
- (b) a description of the contents of the package or machinery; and either condition 68B (1)(b) (i) or (ii) below is satisfied:
 - (i) the potato propagative material is generation zero (G0); or
 - (ii) the potato propagative material:
 - originates from a paddock in which the soil has been tested during the current growing season and found to be free of PCN; and
 - is brushed or washed free of soil so as to meet the slight soil adhesion standard under the Australian National Standard for Certification of Seed Potatoes.

- 2 The **potato propagative material** may enter a NSW SPPA provided it:

- (a) is generation zero (G0);
- (b) is free of soil; and
- (c) is legibly marked with:
 - (i) the name and postcode of the city or town nearest to the locality from where the potato propagative material item originated; and
 - (ii) a description of the contents of the package.

- 3 A **small retail package containing potato propagative material** that originates from land that is not PCN infested land or PCN linked land may enter a SPPA in New South Wales provided it is legibly marked with:

- (a) the name and postcode of the city or town nearest to the locality from where the potato propagative material item originated; and
- (b) a description of the contents of the package or machinery; and
 - (i) the potato propagative material is generation zero (G0); or
 - (ii) the potato propagative material:

- originates from a paddock in which the soil has been tested during the current growing season and found to be free of PCN; and
- is brushed or washed free of soil so as to meet the slight soil adhesion standard under the Australian National Standard for Certification of Seed Potatoes.

Documentation required: PHC certifying that conditions in 68(1)(b) or 68(2) are satisfied, or PHC or label issued and certified under a National Certified Seed Scheme

Condition 68C Potato pests and diseases and SPPA – Restrictions on movement of diagnostic samples

- 1 A **diagnostic sample** must not be moved into New South Wales unless prior to movement into New South Wales:
 - (a) the diagnostic sample has been packaged in a quarantine secure manner; and
 - (b) the package containing the diagnostic sample is clearly and legibly marked on the outside with the name of the collector, the place of collection and the name and address of the recipient; and
 - (c) the diagnostic sample is transported directly to the receiving laboratory and is not opened while in transit; and
 - (d) after the diagnostic sample has been used for diagnostic purposes, or is no longer required, the diagnostic sample is disposed of by autoclaving at 121°C for 60 minutes.

Documentation required: Specific Written Approval or PHC

Condition 68D Potato pests and diseases and SPPA – Movement of processing potatoes or ware potatoes grown on PCN linked land

- 1 **Processing potatoes or ware potatoes** grown on PCN linked land may enter New South Wales provided the processing potatoes or ware potatoes:
 - (a) originate from a paddock in which the soil has been tested during the current growing season and found to be free of PCN, and
 - (b) are brushed or washed free of soil so as to meet the slight soil adhesion standard under the Australian National Standard for Certification of Seed Potatoes, and
 - (c) vehicles and packaging used to transport the processing potatoes or ware potatoes are free of soil and organic matter.
- 2 All records relating to the movement, receipt, storage and packing of each consignment of processing potatoes or ware potatoes must be:
 - (a) retained for a minimum period of two (2) years, and made available upon request by an authorised person.

Note: The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is ICA-44 Movement of potatoes (processing and ware) from PCN linked land.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 68E Potato pests and diseases and SPPA – Movement of bulbs and rooted vegetables grown on PCN linked land

- 1 **Bulbs and rooted vegetables** grown on PCN linked may enter New South Wales provided the bulbs and rooted vegetables:
 - (a) originate from a paddock in which the soil has been tested during the current growing season and found to be free of PCN; and

- (b) are brushed, cleaned or washed free of soil and graded; and
 - (c) are stored in new containers or recycled containers which have been cleaned free of soil and sanitised using a commercial sanitising agent and those containers are not in direct contact with soil.
- 2 All records relating to the movement, receipt, storage, packing and certification of each consignment of bulbs and rooted vegetables must be retained for a minimum period of two (2) years; and made available upon request by an authorised person.

Note: In the case of the movement of non-commercial mail-order nursery stock of bulbs and rooted vegetables a single PHAC may be issued for each lot moved and a copy and list of consignees, including their name, address, contact number, product name and quantity, must be provided to the Department of Primary Industries.

Note: The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is PS 27 Interstate (from Victoria only) movement of plants.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 68F **Potato pests and diseases and SPPA – Movement of used agricultural machinery**

- 1 **Used agricultural machinery** used on PCN infested land or PCN linked land may enter New South Wales provided the used agricultural machinery:
- (a) has been cleaned free of soil and organic matter; and
 - (b) has been treated as follows:
 - (i) by dipping or drenching with a solution of sodium hypochlorite at a strength of 1.0 per cent active chlorine, or
 - (ii) subjected to steam at a temperature of not less than 85°C for not less than a minute in all accessible areas.
- 2 **Used agricultural machinery** may enter a NSW Seed Potato Protected Area provided it:
- (a) has been cleaned free of soil and organic matter; and
 - (b) has been treated as follows:
 - (i) by dipping or drenching with a solution of sodium hypochlorite at a strength of 1.0 per cent active chlorine, or
 - (ii) subjected to steam at a temperature of not less than 85°C for not less than a minute in all accessible areas.

Documentation required: PHC

Condition 68G **Potato pests and diseases and SPPA – Movement of nursery stock grown on PCN infested or PCN linked land**

- 1 **Nursery stock** grown on PCN infested land may enter New South Wales provided the nursery stock:
- (a) has been grown in soil-free media and the plants, pots and potting mix have not been in contact with soil.
- 2 **Nursery stock** grown on PCN linked land may enter New South Wales provided the nursery stock:
- (a) is bare rooted and visually free of soil; or
 - (b) has been grown in soil-free media and the plants, pots and potting mix have not been in contact with soil.

Note: The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is PS 27 Interstate (from Victoria only) movement of plants.

Documentation required: PHC or PHAC

Condition 68H **Potato pests and diseases and SPPA – Movement of used packaging from PCN linked land**

- 1 **Used packaging** that has contained host plant material that was grown on PCN linked land may enter New South Wales provided the used packaging has been cleaned free of soil and organic matter.
- 2 **Used packaging** may enter a SPPA in New South Wales provided:
 - (a) it did not contain host plant material grown on PCN infested land or PCN linked land and
 - (b) prior to movement into a NSW Seed Potato Protected Area the used packaging has been cleaned free of soil and organic matter.

Documentation required: None

Condition 69 **Potato pests and diseases – Movement of PCN linked potato processing waste**

Note:

Accredited treatment facility means premises:

at which PCN linked potato processing waste is treated to eliminate PCN; and that is currently accredited under Certification Assurance Arrangement Procedure CA-05 (Biosecure transport and treatment of host plant material destined for recycling or waste).

PCN linked potato processing waste means host plant material from processing potatoes grown on PCN linked land, that is generated as a by-product of the processing of those processing potatoes at any stage of the processing procedure.

Potato processing facility means premises at which processing potatoes are processed into prepared potato products (such as crisps and French fries).

Sydney Phylloxera Infested Zone – refer Appendix 3.

Tested means a soil sample has been assayed by extraction of cysts with a fenwick can and manual counting of those cysts or by using a molecular diagnostic method for presence of PCN, where the soil sample has been collected by coring of the paddock prior to planting, or within 1 month of planting, so that cores are collected at the intersections of a 10m by 10m grid, with at least 1kg of soil collected per hectare, and where each sample to be submitted for testing is no less than 500g, collected as a representative sub-sample of soil from every two hectares of paddock.

- 1 The owner or occupier of a **potato processing facility** must ensure that **PCN linked** potato processing waste is not moved within NSW unless:
 - (a) it is moved to an accredited treatment facility that is located in the Sydney Phylloxera Infested Zone; and
 - (b) the requirements in 69(2) and 69(3) are satisfied.
- 2 Prior to moving the PCN linked potato processing waste it must be:
 - (a) loaded on a hard surface into a container free of soil and plant material;
 - (b) sealed securely in the container; and
 - (c) the external surfaces of the container and the transport vehicle carrying the PCN linked potato processing waste must be cleaned free of soil and plant material.

- 3 Movement of the PCN linked potato processing waste must be:
 - (a) by the most direct route to the accredited treatment facility located in the Sydney Phylloxera Infested Zone; and
 - (b) accompanied by a spill management plan.
- 4 The owner or occupier of an accredited treatment facility must ensure that the treatment and disposal of **PCN linked potato processing waste** is carried out in accordance with the Certification Assurance Arrangement Procedure.

Note: *The procedure under an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement is CA-05 Biosecure transport and treatment of host plant material destined for recycling or waste.*

Documentation required: PHAC

Cucumber green mottle mosaic virus

Subordinate legislation under the NSW Plant Diseases Act

Order O-448 Plant Diseases (Cucumber Green Mottle Mosaic Virus) Order (No 2) 2014 to regulate the importation, introduction or bringing of certain host plant material and other things into New South Wales is likely to introduce the disease cucumber green mottle mosaic virus (CGMMV).

Definitions

CGMMV Control Area means any area in a State or Territory that relates to plant biosecurity, to be a control area or a quarantine area for the purposes of eradication or preventing the spread of the disease, CGMMV.

CGMMV host plant material means any plant or part of a plant belonging to the family Cucurbitaceae.

Condition 70 Cucumber green mottle mosaic virus – Movement of CGMMV host plant material

- 1 **CGMMV host plant material** may enter New South Wales provided;
- (a) an area freedom certificate is currently in force in respect of the State or Territory, or part of the State or Territory, where the CGMMV host plant material (or the plant from which CGMMV host plant material was derived) was grown or packed; or

Note: No further documentation required if covered by an area freedom certificate.

- (b) the CGMMV host plant material originates from a property that is located outside a CGMMV Control Area and that has been tested and found to be free of CGMMV in the 12 month period immediately preceding the CGMMV host plant material being imported, introduced or brought into New South Wales; and
- (c) each consignment of CGMMV host plant material must have a label securely attached to it that is made of durable waterproof material and that displays the following in clear, legible and indelible letters: the name and postcode of the city or town nearest to the locality where the CGMMV host plant material was grown; or

Documentation required: PHC

- (d) the CGMMV host plant material is packed, labelled and certified in accordance with any conditions prescribed by a Certification Assurance Arrangement.

Documentation required: PHAC

Condition 71 Cucumber green mottle mosaic virus – Movement of used agricultural machinery and used packaging

- 1 **Used agricultural machinery or used packaging** may enter New South Wales provided;
- (a) an area freedom certificate is currently in force in respect of the State or Territory, or part of the State or Territory, in which the used agricultural machinery or used packaging was last used.

Note: No further documentation required if covered by an area freedom certificate.

- (b) the used agricultural machinery or used packaging was last used on a property that is located outside a CGMMV Control Area and that has been tested and found to be free of CGMMV in the 12 month period immediately preceding the used agricultural machinery or used packaging being imported, introduced or brought into New South Wales; or

Documentation required: PHC

- (c) the used agricultural machinery or used packaging is treated or cleaned and certified in accordance with any conditions prescribed by a Certification Assurance Arrangement.

Documentation required: PHAC

Condition 72 **Cucumber green mottle mosaic virus – Movement of soil**

- 1 **Soil** that has contained CGMMV host plant material must not be imported, introduced or brought into New South Wales unless an area freedom certificate is currently in force in respect of the State or Territory, or part of the State or Territory, from which the soil that has contained CGMMV host plant material was derived.

Note: *No further documentation required if covered by an area freedom certificate.*

Appendices

Appendix 1: List of emergency and notifiable diseases and pests

Emergency diseases and pests

SCHEDULE 1 - Pests			
Column 1 – Scientific name	Column 2 – Common name	Column 1 – Scientific name	Column 2 – Common name
<i>Acarapis woodi</i>	honeybee tracheal mite	<i>Lyctus africanus</i>	powder post beetle
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	Asian tiger mosquito	<i>Pheidole magacephala</i>	African big headed ant
<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>	yellow crazy ant	<i>Solenopsis geminata</i>	tropical fire ant
<i>Apis cerana</i>	Asian honey bee	<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>	red imported fire ant
<i>Coptotermes formosanus</i>	Formosan subterranean termite	<i>Stromatium barbatum</i>	drywood longicorn beetle
<i>Coptotermes gestroi</i>	Asian subterranean termite	<i>Tropilaelaps clareae</i>	Asian bee mite
<i>Cryptotermes brevis</i>	West Indian drywood termite	<i>Varroa destructor</i>	varroa mite
<i>Hylotrupes bajulus</i>	European house borer	<i>Varroa jacobsoni</i>	varroa mite
<i>Incisitermes minor</i>	western drywood termite	<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>	electric ant / little fire ant

SCHEDULE 2 – Emergency diseases			
Column 1 – Scientific name	Column 2 – Common name	Column 1 – Scientific name	Column 2 – Common name
<i>Anisogramma anomala</i>	hazelnut blight	<i>Phakopsora euvitis</i>	grapevine leaf rust
<i>Apiosporina morbosa</i>	black knot	<i>Phoma tracheiphila</i>	mal secco
Banana bract mosaic potyvirus	banana bract mosaic	<i>Phymatotrichopsis omnivora</i>	Texas root rot
Blood disease bacterium	blood disease	<i>Phytophthora fragariae</i> var. <i>fragariae</i>	red steele root rot
<i>Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus</i>	huanglongbing / citrus greening	<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>	sudden oak death
<i>Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum</i>	zebra chip	Plum pox virus potyvirus	plum pox / sharka
<i>Ceratocystis ulmi</i>	Dutch elm disease	Potato spindle tuber poxviridae	potato spindle tuber viroid
Cherry leaf roll nepovirus	blackline	<i>Puccinia asparagi</i>	asparagus rust
<i>Ciborinia camelliae</i>	camellia petal blight	<i>Puccinia graminis tritici</i> race Ug99	wheat stem rust
Citrus impietratura virus	citrus impietratura	<i>Puccinia striiformis</i> f.sp. <i>hordei</i>	barley stripe rust
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>sepedonicus</i>	bacterial ring rot	<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> race 2	moko
Cotton leaf curl begomovirus	cotton leaf curl	<i>Roesleria subterranean</i>	grape root rot
<i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i>	chestnut blight	<i>Stagonospora sacchari</i>	leaf scorch
Cucumber green mottle mosaic tobamovirus	cucumber green mottle mosaic virus	<i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i>	potato wart
<i>Endocronartium harknessii</i>	western gall rust	<i>Tilletia barclayana</i>	kernel smut of rice
<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>	fire blight	<i>Tilletia indica</i>	Karnal bunt
European stonefruit yellows phytoplasma	European stonefruit yellows	<i>Verticillium dahliae</i> (defoliating strain)	verticillium wilt

SCHEDULE 2 – Emergency diseases			
Column 1 – Scientific name	Column 2 – Common name	Column 1 – Scientific name	Column 2 – Common name
<i>Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. cubense</i>	Panama disease tropical race 4	X disease phytoplasma	peach X disease
<i>Guignardia bidwellii</i>	black rot	<i>Xanthomonas citri</i> subsp. <i>citri</i>	citrus canker
<i>Guignardia musae</i>	banana freckle	<i>Xanthomonas citri</i> subsp. <i>malvacearum</i>	bacterial blight angular leaf spot
<i>Monilinia fructigena</i>	brown rot	<i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i>	strawberry angular leaf spot
<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i>	black sigatoka	<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>	Pierce's disease / citrus variegated chlorosis
<i>Neonectria ditissima</i>	European canker		

SCHEDULE 3 – Emergency pests			
Column 1 – Scientific name	Column 2 – Common name	Column 1 – Scientific name	Column 2 – Common name
<i>Achatina fulica</i>	giant African snail	<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i>	Colorado potato beetle
<i>Acleris comariana</i>	strawberry tortrix	<i>Liriomyza sativae</i>	leaf miner
<i>Adoxophyes orana</i>	summer fruit tortrix	<i>Lissorhoptrus oryzophilus</i>	rice water weevil
<i>Aleurolobus barodensis</i>	sugarcane whitefly	<i>Lygus hesperus</i>	western plant bug
<i>Amyelois transitella</i>	navel orangeworm	<i>Lymantria dispar</i>	Asian gypsy moth
<i>Anthonomus bisignifer</i>	strawberry bud weevil	<i>Lymantria monacha</i>	nun moth
<i>Anthonomus grandis</i>	boll weevil	<i>Mayetiola destructor</i>	hessian fly
<i>Bactericera cockerelli</i>	tomato-potato psyllid	<i>Mythimna unipuncta</i>	armyworm
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	oriental fruit fly	<i>Orgyia thyellina</i>	white spotted tussock moth
<i>Bactrocera papayae</i>	Asian papaya fruit fly	<i>Otiorynchus rugosostriatus</i>	rough strawberry weevil
<i>Bactrocera philippinensis</i>	Philippine fruit fly	<i>Pomacea canaliculata</i>	golden apple snail
<i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i>	plum curculio	<i>Scirtothrips aurantii</i>	South African citrus thrips
<i>Diaphorina citri</i>	Asiatic or Asian citrus psyllid	<i>Sternochetus frigidus</i>	mango pulp weevil
<i>Diaphorina communis</i>	black psyllid	<i>Tetranychus piercei</i>	spider mite
<i>Diuraphis noxia</i>	Russian wheat aphid	<i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i>	false codling moth
<i>Globodera pallida</i>	pale potato cyst nematode	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	khapra beetle
<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	golden potato cyst nematode	<i>Varroa destructor</i>	varroa mite
<i>Homalodisca vitripennis</i>	glassy-winged sharp shooter	<i>Varroa jacobsoni</i>	varroa mite

Notifiable diseases and pests

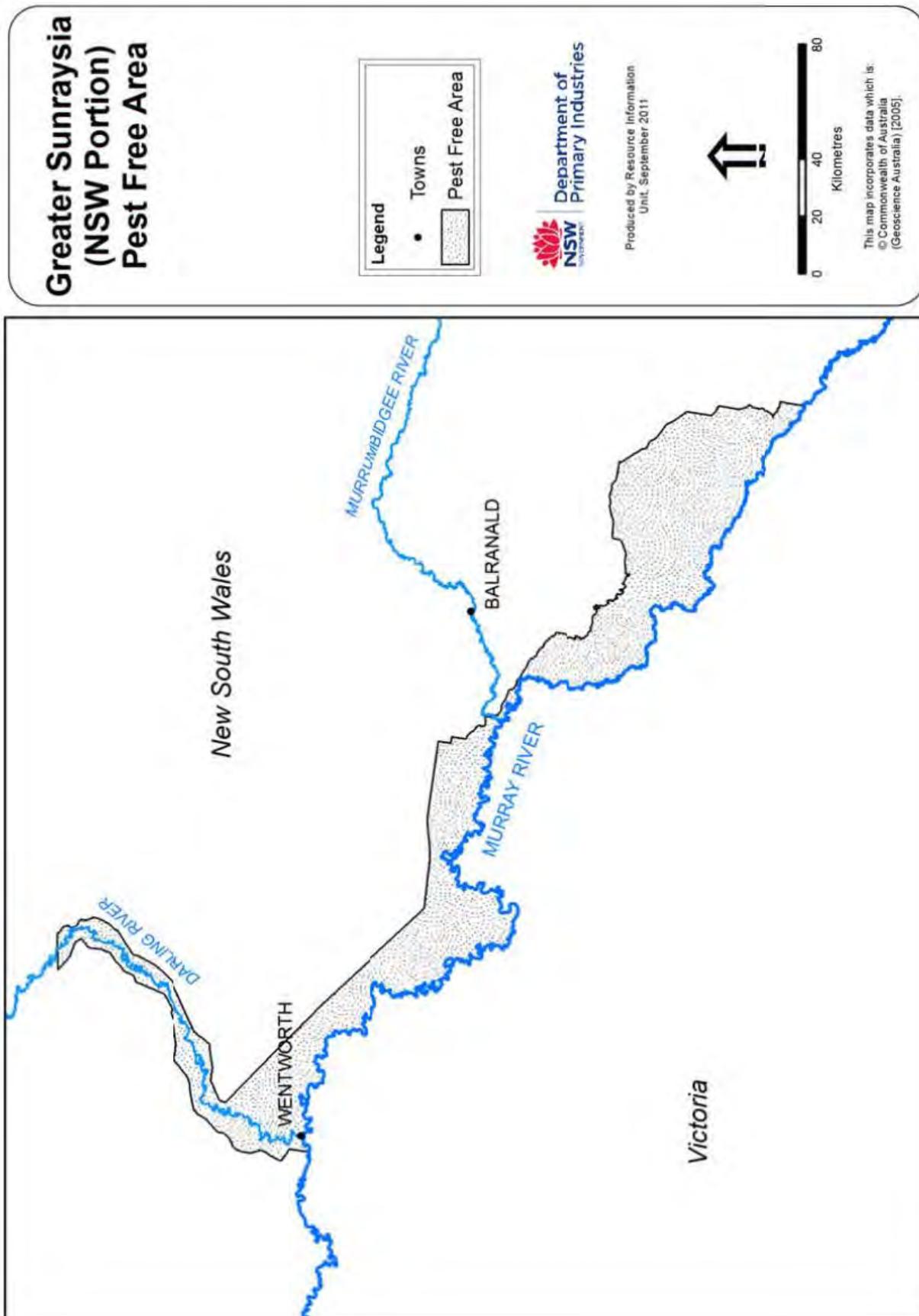
Part 1 – Notifiable diseases	
Column 1 – Scientific name	Column 2 – Common name
<i>Botrytis squamosa</i>	botrytis leaf blight
<i>Burkholderia glumae</i>	bacterial panicle blight
<i>Chrysosporthe cubensis</i>	eucalyptus canker
<i>Citrus leprosis rhabdovirus</i>	leprosis
<i>Citrus tristeza closterovirus</i>	stem pitting strains of tristeza virus
<i>Cladosporium caryigenum</i>	pecan scab
<i>Colletotrichum lupini</i>	lupin anthracnose
<i>Colletotrichum kahawae</i>	coffee berry disease
<i>Erwinia tracheiphila</i>	bacterial wilt
<i>Fusarium circinatum</i>	pine pitch canker
<i>Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. lactucum</i>	fusarium wilt
<i>Gibberella fujikuroi</i>	bakanae
<i>Grapevine flavescence doree phytoplamsa</i>	flavescence dorée
<i>Hemileia vastatrix</i>	coffee leaf rust
<i>Mycosphaerella eumusae</i>	eumusae leaf spot
<i>Neonectria fuckeliana</i>	nectria canker
<i>Oidium citri</i>	citrus powdery mildew
<i>Oidium tingitaninum</i>	citrus powdery mildew
<i>Pepino mosaic potexvirus</i>	pepino mosaic
<i>Phomopsis helianthi</i>	sunflower stem canker
<i>Phytophthora capsici</i>	phytophthora blight
<i>Phytophthora pinifolia</i>	pine needle disease
<i>Pseudomonas syringae pv. actinidiae</i>	psa
<i>Raffaelea laurelensis</i>	laurel wilt
<i>Sphaceloma perseae</i>	avocado scab
<i>Spiroplasma citri</i>	stubborn
<i>Teratosphaeria zuluensis</i>	coniothyrium eucalypt canker
<i>Thecaphora solani</i>	potato smut
<i>Tomato yellow leaf curl virus</i>	tomato yellow leaf curl
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. allii</i>	xanthomonas leaf blight
<i>Xanthomonas vasicola pv. musacearum</i>	xanthomonas bacterial wilt

Part 2 – Notifiable pests	
Column 1 – Scientific name	Column 2 – Common name
<i>Acarapis woodi</i>	honeybee tracheal mite
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	Asian tiger mosquito
<i>Agrilus planipennis</i>	emerald ash borer
<i>Aleurodicus dispersus</i>	spiralling whitefly
<i>Anarsia lineatella</i>	peach twig borer
<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>	yellow crazy ant
<i>Apis cerana</i>	Asian honey bee
<i>Arhopalus ferus</i>	burnt pine longhorn beetle
<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i>	melon fruit fly
<i>Cantareus apertus</i>	green snail
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	Mediterranean fruit fly
<i>Chilecomadia valdiviana</i>	carpenter worm
<i>Coptotermes formosanus</i>	Formosan subterranean termite
<i>Coptotermes gestroi</i>	Asian subterranean termite
<i>Coryphodema tristis</i>	South African cossid
<i>Cryptotermes brevis</i>	West Indian drywood termite
<i>Ctenopseustis obliquana</i>	brown headed leafroller
<i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i>	grapevine phylloxera
<i>Dasineura mali</i>	apple leaf curling midge
<i>Delia antiqua</i>	onion fly
<i>Dendroctonus ponderosae</i>	mountain pine beetle
<i>Diprion pini</i>	European pine sawfly
<i>Drosophila suzukii</i>	spotted winged drosophila
<i>Heterobostrychus aequalis</i>	lesser auger beetle
<i>Heterodera carotae</i>	carrot cyst nematode
<i>Hylotrupes bajulus</i>	European house borer
<i>Hylobius abietis</i>	large pine weevil
<i>Incisitermes minor</i>	western drywood termite
<i>Ips typographus</i>	European spruce bark beetle
<i>Lyctus africanus</i>	powder post beetle
<i>Monochamus alternates</i>	pine sawyer beetle
<i>Neodiprion sertifer</i>	European pine sawfly
<i>Paracoccus marginatus</i>	papaya mealybug
<i>Parlatoria ziziphi</i>	black parlatoria scale
<i>Phytoptus avellanea</i>	hazelnut big bud mite
<i>Prostephanus truncatus</i>	larger grain borer
<i>Pseudococcus maritimus</i>	grape mealybug
<i>Psila rosae</i>	carrot rust fly
<i>Reticulitermes flavipes</i>	eastern subterranean termite
<i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i>	apple maggot
<i>Rhyacionia buoliana</i>	European pine shoot moth
<i>Sitobion avenae</i>	wheat aphid

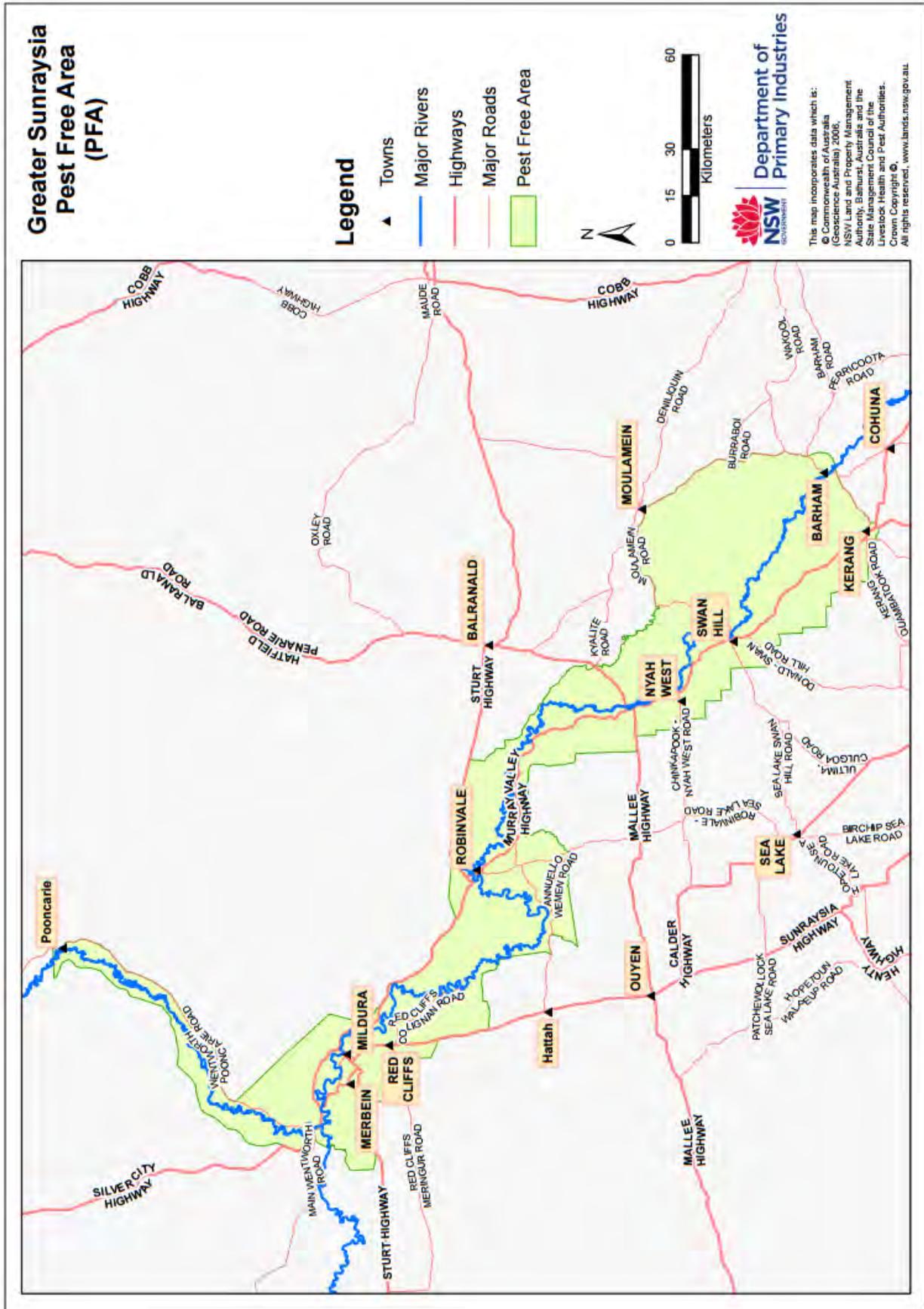
Part 2 – Notifiable pests	
Column 1 – Scientific name	Column 2 – Common name
<i>Solenopsis geminata</i>	tropical fire ant
<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>	red imported fire ant
<i>Stromatium barbatum</i>	drywood longicorn beetle
<i>Synanthedon sequoia</i>	sequoia pitch moth
<i>Tetranychus turkestanii</i>	strawberry spider mite
<i>Thrips palmi</i>	melon thrips
<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>	pine shoot beetle
<i>Trioza erythrae</i>	African citrus psyllid
<i>Tropilaelaps clareae</i>	Asian bee mite
<i>Urocerus gigas</i>	yellow-horned horntail
<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>	electric ant / little fire ant

Appendix 2: Greater Sunraysia Pest Free Area

Map 1: Greater Sunraysia Pest Free Area – NSW portion

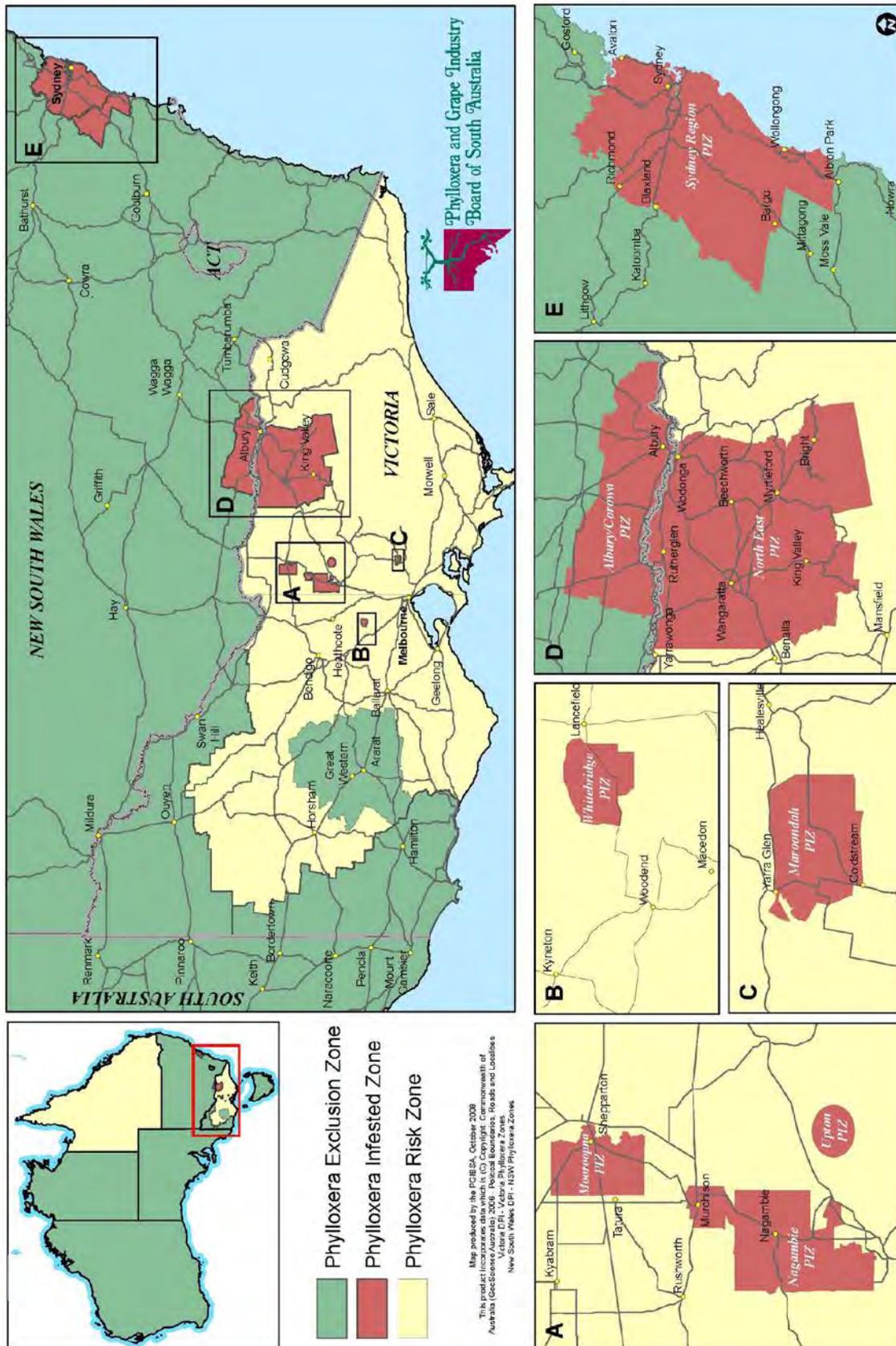


Map 2: Greater Sunraysia Pest Free Area – NSW and Victoria portions



Appendix 3: Phylloxera Management Zones

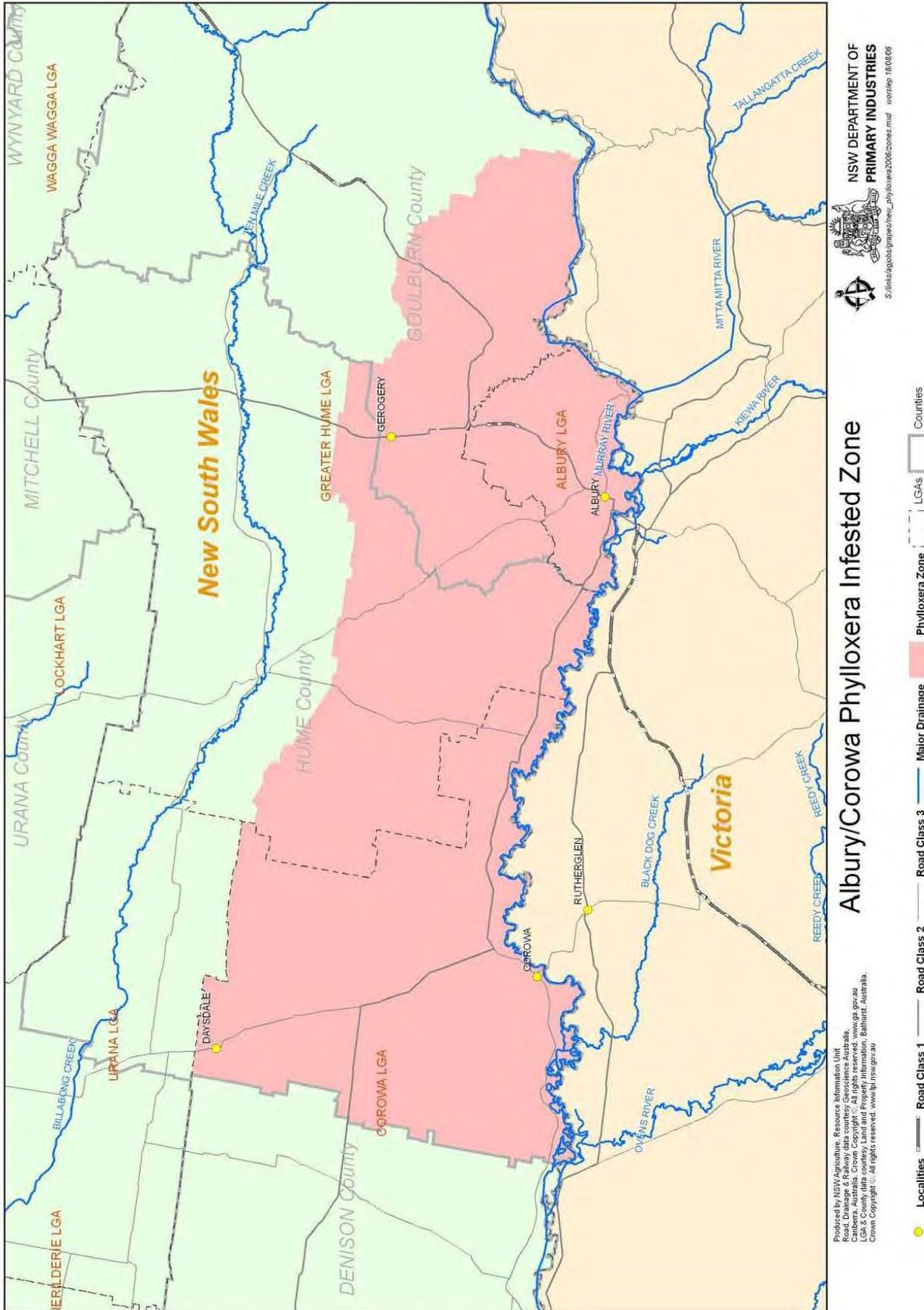
Map 1: Phylloxera Management Zones of Australia



Map 2: NSW Phylloxera Infested Zone – Albury/Corowa

Local Government Areas

Albury	Corowa	Greater Hume (excluding Culcairn and Holbrook abolished as part of local government area amalgamations)
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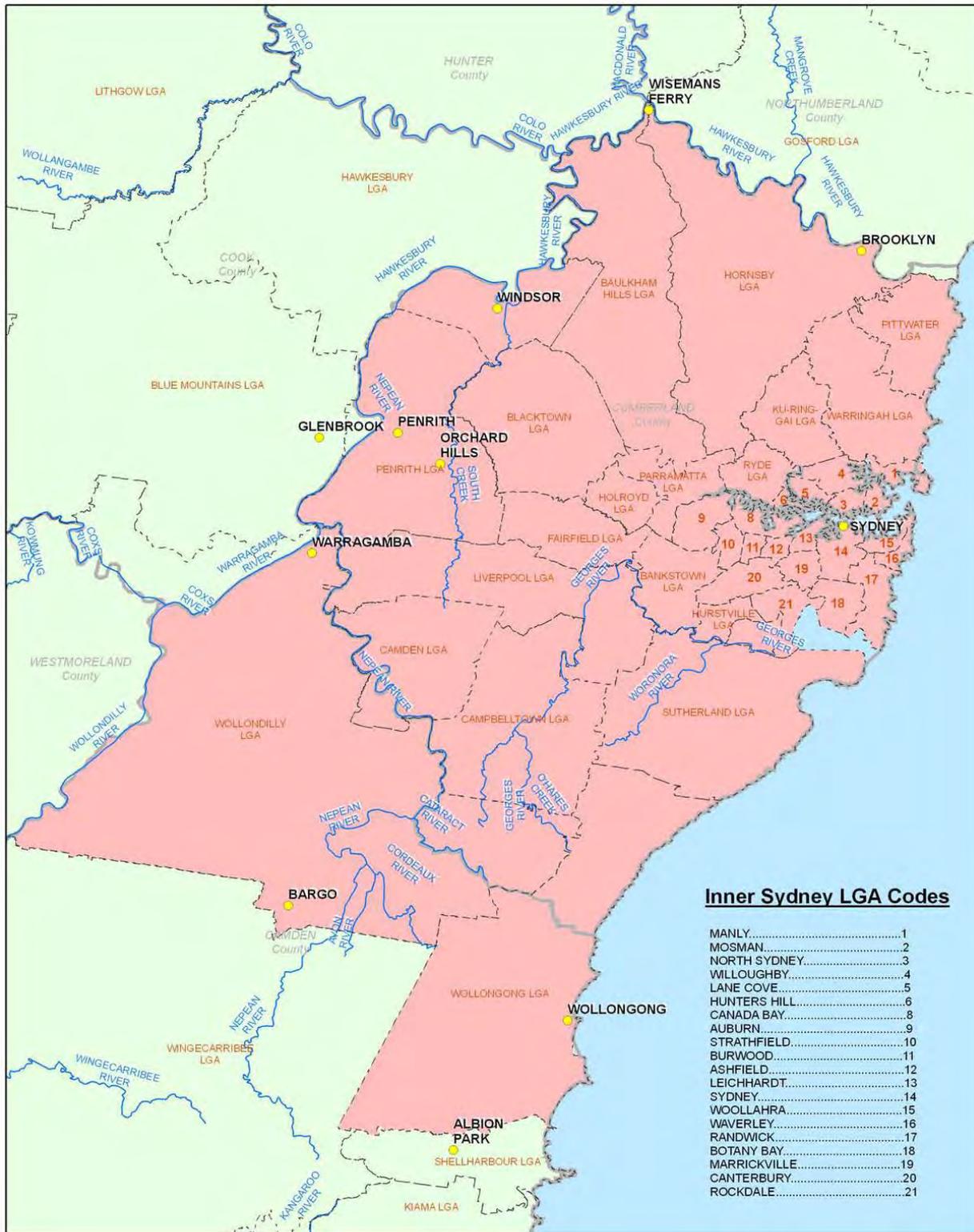


Map 3: NSW Phylloxera Infested Zone - Sydney

Local Government Areas	
Ashfield Council	Liverpool City Council
Auburn City Council	Manly Council
Bankstown City Council	Marrickville Council
The Hills Shire Council	Mosman Municipal Council
Blacktown City Council	North Sydney Council
The Council of the City of Botany	Parramatta City Council
Burwood Council	Penrith City Council – the part of the local government area other than the portion west of the Nepean River
Camden Council	Pittwater Council
Campbelltown City Council	Randwick City Council
City of Canada Bay Council	Rockdale City Council
Canterbury City Council	Council of the City of Ryde
Fairfield City Council	Strathfield Municipal Council
Hawkesbury City Council – that part of the local government area that is within the County of Cumberland	Sutherland Shire Council
Holroyd City Council	Council of the City of Sydney
The Council of the Shire of Hornsby	Warringah Council
The Council of the Municipality of Hunters Hill	Waverley Council
Hurstville City Council	Willoughby City Council
Kogarah City Council	Wollondilly Shire Council – that part of the local government area that is within the counties of Cumberland and Camden
Ku-ring-gai Council	Wollongong City Council
Lane Cove Municipal Council	Woollahra Municipal Council
Leichardt Municipal Council	

Map 3: NSW Phylloxera Infested Zone - Sydney

Refer Local Government Area list on previous page.



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 Rivers, Drainage & Soils data courtesy Geoscience Australia
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Sydney Basin Phylloxera Infested Zone

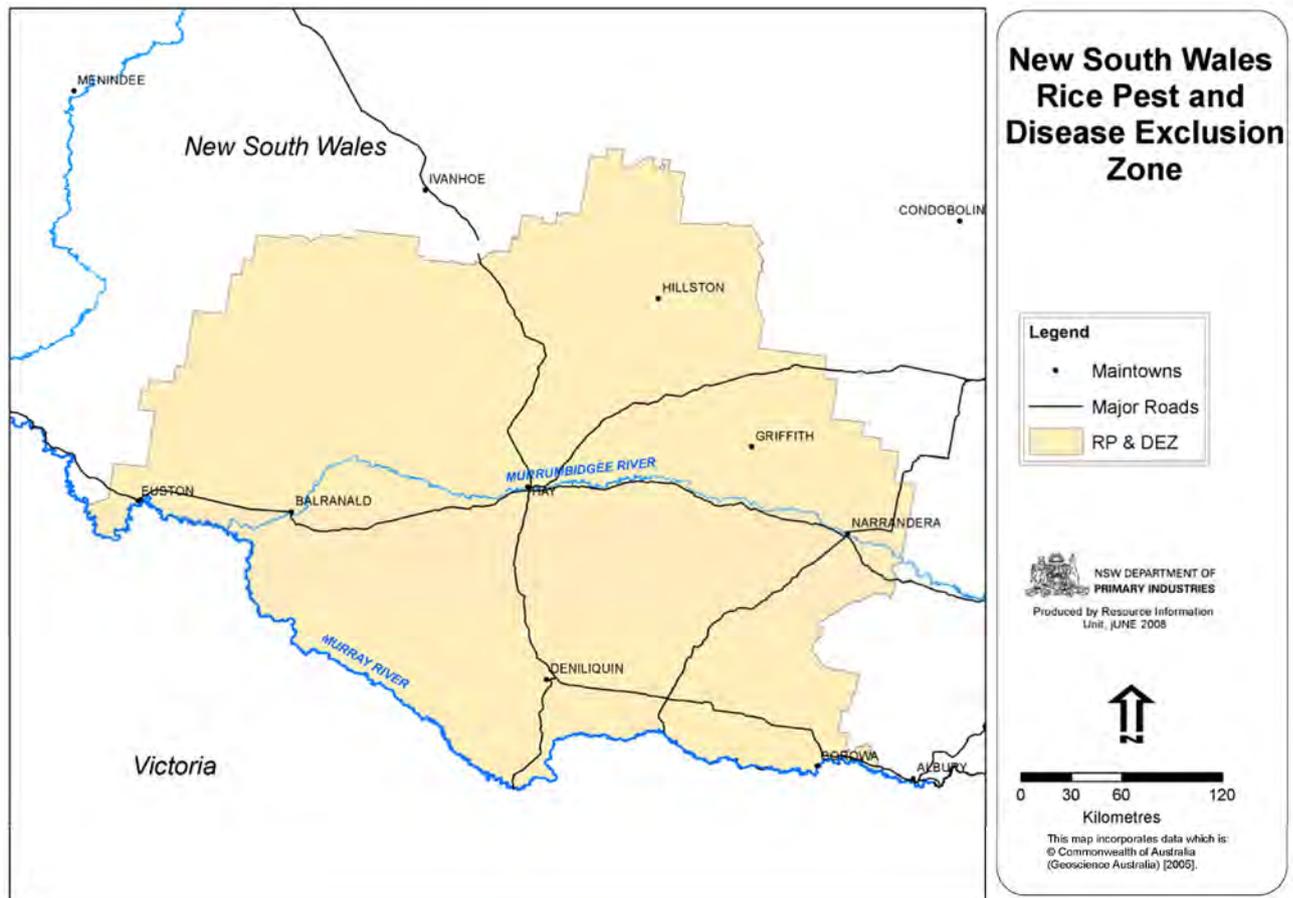


● Localities — Major Drainage □ Counties ■ Phylloxera Zone ▭ LGAs

Appendix 4: NSW Rice Pest and Disease Exclusion Zone

Encompasses the following Local Government Areas:

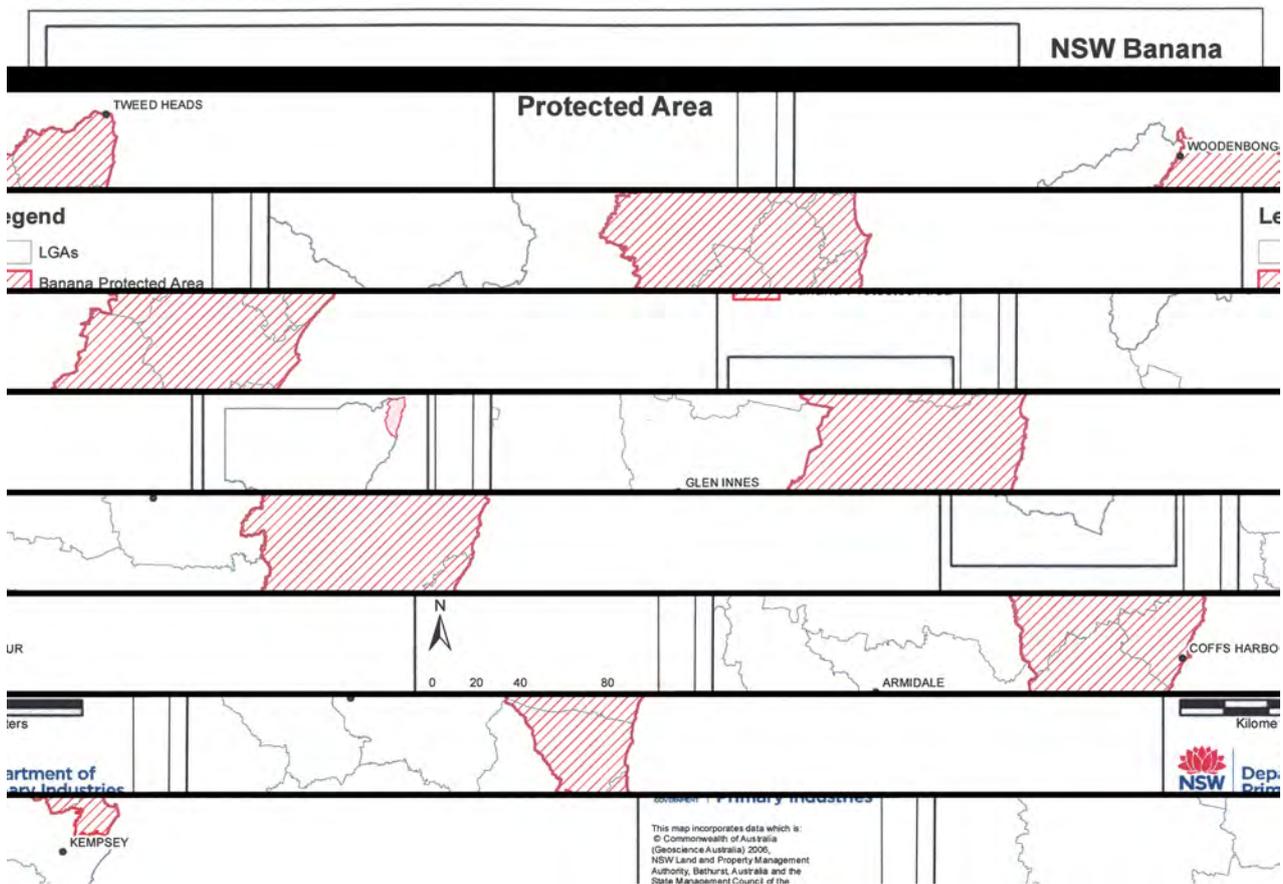
Shire				
Balranald	Conargo	Griffith City	Leeton	Narrandera
Berrigan	Corowa	Hay	Murray	Urana
Carrathool	Deniliquin	Jerilderie	Murrumbidgee	Wakool



Appendix 5: NSW Banana Protected Area

Encompasses the following Local Government Areas:

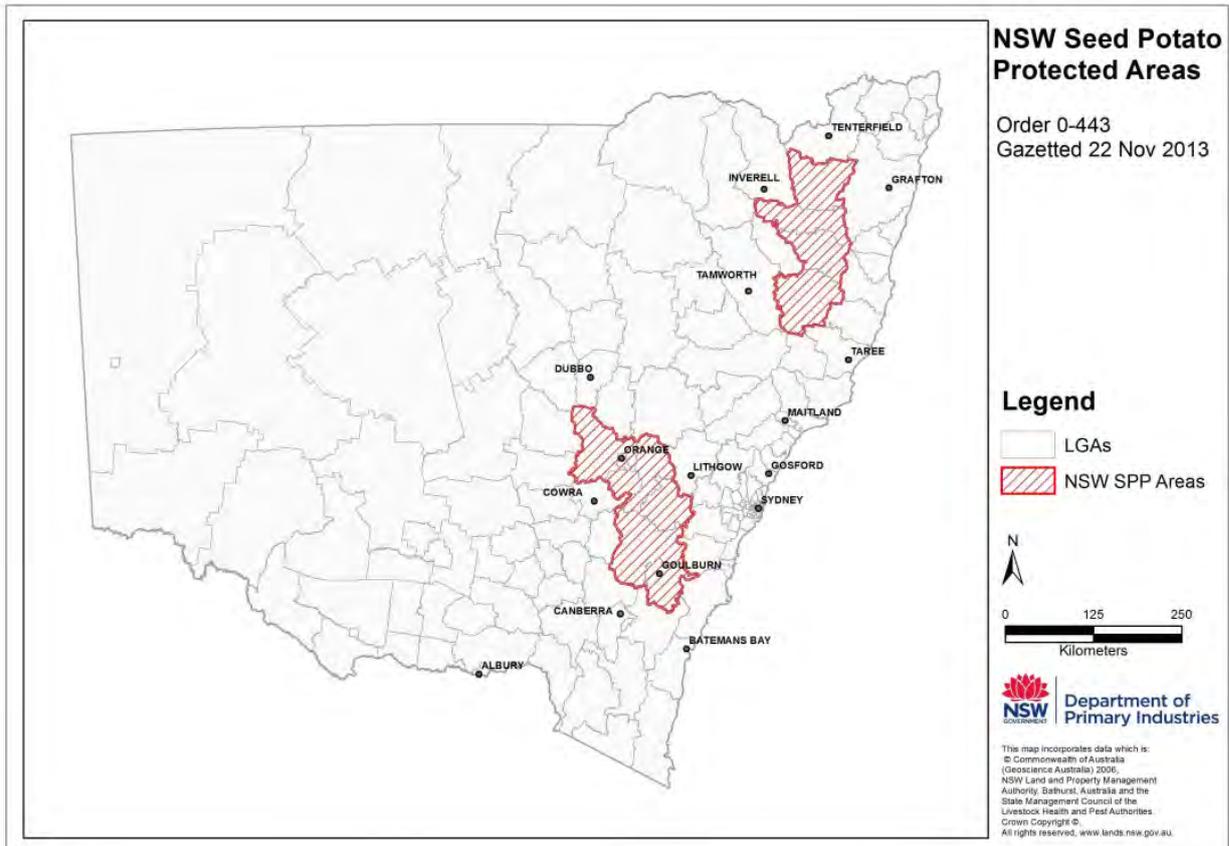
Local Government Areas				
Ballina	Byron	Coffs Harbour	Lismore	Richmond Valley
Bellingen	Clarence Valley	Kyogle	Nambucca	Tweed
Kempsey Local Government Area				
County of Dudley – Parishes			County of Macquarie – Parish	
Barryaganyatti			Arakoon	
Clybucca,				
Coori bongatti				
Yarrahapinni				



Appendix 6: NSW Seed Potato Protected Areas

Encompasses the following Local Government Areas:

Local Government Areas			
Armidale Dumaresq Council	Cabonne Council	Guyra Shire Council	Upper Lachlan Shire Council
Bathurst Regional Council	Glen Innes Severn Council	Oberon Council	Walcha Council
Blayney Shire Council	Goulburn Mulwaree Council	Orange City Council	



Appendix 7: Citrus Quarantine Area

Encompasses the following Counties:

Counties

Cumberland

Northumberland

