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**AQIS - CURRENT POSITION HOLDERS**

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POSITION NUMBER	SECTION	HOLDER OF POSITION
10906	Operations <i>Plant Programs</i>	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
13903	Operations <i>Plant Programs</i> New Zealand Contact Officer	
10910	Operations <i>Plant Programs</i>	
13901	Quality Management	
13900✓	Quality Management	
13911	Quality Management	
11113	Quality Management	
10915	Quality Management	

The current Senior Inspectors are:

STATE	NAME	WHERE LOCATED
Queensland	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	✓ Brisbane
New South Wales		✓ Sydney
Victoria		✓ Melbourne
Tasmania		✓ Hobart
South Australia		✓ Adelaide
Western Australia		✓ Perth
Northern Territory		✓ Darwin

*This needs to be updated.*

## 5. COMMODITIES COVERED AND TREATMENT SCHEDULES

### 5.1. Commodities Under the BQA

The following products/commodities are covered by the Agreement between AQIS and MAF concerning the importation of host material of harmful fruit fly species (Family Tephritidae) and Quarantine Pests (See Section 2 of this Manual)

Avocados	Hass variety only - product sourced from properties registered under the tree certification scheme for Sun Blotch Viriod under ANVAS.
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Banana

Capsicums	<p><b>COMMODITY SUSPENDED</b> including chillies, bellpeppers etc. Product can only be sourced from areas declared to be free of fruit flies or from the Eastern States of Australia. Research data has been provided to MAF for <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> only, therefore areas where Mediterranean fruit fly is known to exist remain prohibited areas until disinfection research is conducted and accepted by MAF.</p>
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Citrus*	including oranges, lemons mandarins etc
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Cucurbits	<p><b>INTERIM APPROVAL ONLY.</b> Fruits can only be sourced from areas declared to be free of fruit flies or from the Eastern States of Australia. Research data has been provided to MAF for <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> and <i>B. cucumis</i> but not for Mediterranean fruit fly. Until research data is provided and accepted by MAF areas known to be infested by Mediterranean fruit fly must remain prohibited.</p>
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*rewrite*

Includes zucchinis, button squash, honey and rock melons cucumber etc. but excluding pumpkin and other larger varieties of cucurbits. Maximum size for melons is 1.2kg or a melon 22cm long by 45cm circumference.

*rewrite*

Eggplant

Grapes\*

Mangoes*	<b>Commodity Suspended: Awaiting Approved Treatments</b>
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Papaya(Papaw)*	<b>Commodity Suspended: Awaiting Approved Treatments</b>
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Pineapple

Pome fruits\* including apples, pears, nashi, quinces etc.

Pomegranate Sourced from declared area freedom regions only.

Stonefruits including peaches, plums, nectarines, apricots, cherries etc.

**NOTE: Commodity can only be sourced from areas free of Queensland Fruit Fly**

Strawberries\*

Tomatoes\*

\* Fruits marked such are permitted 2 dead Critical Quarantine Pests in a 600 unit sample, 4 dead Critical Quarantine Pests in a 950 unit sample and 6 dead Critical quarantine Pests in a 1250 unit sample.

Avocado, Cucurbits and Capsicums are permitted 1 dead harmful fruit fly species in a 950 sample and 2 dead harmful fruit fly species in a sample of 1250.

**All fruits that are inspected within Australia and found to contain live or dead fruit fly species will be rejected immediately and an audit of the pathway to that point will be conducted and charged for under the Fee for Service rates.**

#### NOTE 1

Should fruit be intercepted with fruit fly contamination on arrival in New Zealand, and that fruit had been supplied from an area free of fruit fly, area freedom will be suspended immediately and the consignment, plus any others in transit from that area, will be rejected on arrival.

#### NOTE 2

Other commodities may be added to the approved BQA, as these crops become commercially attractive for export to New Zealand. As Pest Lists and procedures are developed and agreed between AQIS/ MAF and the industries concerned they will be included in this Manual. The basic management requirements are not expected to be any different for these crops than those already covered for the existing products.

#### NOTE 3

#### RESTRICTIONS ON TOMATO VARIETIES

Prior to the commencement of the export season growers in areas in which fruit flies are present, will sign a declaration of intent to the effect that only tomatoes of the varieties Floradade, Hayslip, Tristar, Sunny and Duke, (as dimethoate disinfestation research has been carried out on these varieties only), will be grown and shipped for the New Zealand market.



Growers in fruit fly areas who are not packing their own fruits, shall supply with every delivery of tomatoes for export to New Zealand to the packinghouse, a declaration stating the variety of tomatoes.

**In fruit fly free areas there are no restrictions to the tomato varieties that can be grown and exported to New Zealand.**

NOTE 4

STONEFRUITS - POMEGRANATE

Stonefruits can only be sourced from fruit fly area freedom locations. As no treatments against fruit fly are established this is the only permitted pathway for access to New Zealand.

NOTE 5

CUCURBITS - WATERMELONS

Watermelons equal in volume and smaller than the variety known as "Candy Red" maybe exported to New Zealand but only after undergoing a methyl bromide fumigation treatment in accordance with the treatment sections of this Manual.

## 5.2. Approved Treatment Schedules

### 5.2.1. Area Freedom

Area freedom is a recognised treatment under the terms of the BQA.

Unless an outbreak of fruit fly is current, areas considered to be free of fruit flies are Tasmania, the Riverland District of South Australia, the Sunraysia Districts of Victoria and New South Wales and the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area of New South Wales.

**NOTE:** Inspectors should not assume that these areas are fruit fly free as the status of these areas could change very quickly and without their being notified. Inspectors performing AQIS inspections of fruits and vegetables in areas outside those areas nominated above but, of the "area freedom" origin, should confirm the status of fruit fly freedom with the authorities in the growing area, prior to issuing any phytosanitary certificates.

AQIS (New Zealand Contact Officer) will notify any changes to area freedom to MAF immediately they are known.

For produce originating from areas with fruit flies, treatment can be either physical or chemical and the approved treatments are listed here-under.

Additional information for area freedom and the treatments in the case of an out break are contained in Section 8 of this Manual.



## Commodities covered and Treatment Schedules

Growers in fruit fly areas who are not packing their own fruits, shall supply with every delivery of tomatoes for export to New Zealand to the packinghouse, a declaration stating the variety of tomatoes.

**In fruit fly free areas there are no restrictions to the tomato varieties that can be grown and exported to New Zealand.**

## NOTE 4

## STONEFRUITS AND POMEGRANATE

*Put into commodity section*

Stonefruits and pomegranate can only be sourced from fruit fly area freedom locations. As no treatments against fruit fly are established this is the only permitted pathway for access to New Zealand.

## NOTE 5

## CUCURBITS - WATERMELONS

*Put into commodity section*

Watermelons equal in volume and smaller than the variety known as "Candy Red" maybe exported to New Zealand but only after undergoing a methyl bromide fumigation treatment in accordance with the treatment sections of this Manual.

**5.2. Approved Treatment Schedules****5.2.1. Area Freedom**

Area freedom is a recognised treatment under the terms of the BQA. Please refer to Section 8 for the criteria for area freedom, declaration of an outbreak etc.

Unless an outbreak of fruit fly is current, areas considered to be free of fruit flies are Tasmania, the Riverland District of South Australia, the Sunraysia Districts of Victoria and New South Wales and the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area of New South Wales.

NOTE: Inspectors should not assume that these areas are fruit fly free as the status of these areas could change very quickly and without them being notified. Inspectors performing AQIS inspections of fruits and vegetables in areas outside those areas nominated above but, of the "area freedom" origin, should confirm the status of fruit fly freedom with the authorities in the growing area, prior to issuing any phytosanitary certificates.

AQIS (New Zealand Contact Officer) will notify any changes to area freedom to MAF immediately they are known.

For produce originating from areas with fruit flies, treatment can be either physical or chemical and the approved treatments are listed here-under.



Additional information for area freedom and the treatments in the case of an outbreak are contained in Section 8 of this Manual.

### 5.2.2. Fumigation

*approved gas only = 2 m/b. 50% of chamber load.  
only eggplant is acceptable by MAF for EDB.*

All chambers/tents that are used for ethylene dibromide or methyl bromide fumigation will be checked at least twice annually by a recognized State Department authority to ensure efficacy of the scheduled treatments. All approval certificates for these tests will be held on file and be available for audit purposes.

Records of all disinfection treatments will be maintained as per Appendix 8.

For the purposes of this Manual the treatment of produce with ethylene dibromide (EDB) has been withdrawn for all commodities other than eggplant. New Zealand Ministry of Health has imposed a maximum residue level for EDB of 0.1 ppm. on all fresh fruits and vegetables being imported into New Zealand.

It is believed that there is the possibility of citrus fruits being able to meet these conditions after a period of forced air ventilation, however until research work is conducted and research data approved by MAF and New Zealand Ministry of Health, then treatment with EDB is effectively not permitted.

Establishments conducting either ethylene dibromide or methyl bromide fumigation will ensure thermometers are checked for accuracy at weekly intervals (using the ice slurry method or similar approved method), and, records will be made showing dates of calibration checks with the results for each thermometer that the establishment has on the premises. Thermometers showing deviations from the standard will be marked in a reasonably permanent manner showing the error of deviation from the standard and the date that the calibration was made. Inspectors are to ensure that compliance is being undertaken in establishments calibration methods.

Thermometers which show signs of air bubbles within the measuring cylinder must not be used for temperature recording of New Zealand intended produce.

The measurement of temperatures for product which has been subject to chiller or cool storage prior to fumigation being undertaken regardless, of whether product has been allowed to warm or not, will be taken from product at the inside centre of the pallet approximately two thirds of the way down the pallet.

The pallet should be broken down to allow this temperature to be gained. The inserting of a probe thermometer through a carton/box at about this point, is not considered to be satisfactory and will not be accepted by AQIS officers as being a true reading for the consignments as a whole.

The probe must be inserted into the core of the fruit/vegetable as treatment is based of flesh temperatures.

Fruits/vegetables that are packed within a polythene or plastic type bag must be fully opened with the bags pulled down over the outside of the carton before being placed into fumigation



treatment chamber/tents. Efficacy of fumigation treatment has been known to be severely impeded by the use of impermeable bags.

Where it is a State requirement, all operators of fumigation chambers/tents will be licensed to carry out chemical fumigation by the appropriate State Authority and such licences will be current and made available for inspection/audit.

Product packaging is to be stamped after fumigation is completed on as many packages as can be stamped without breaking down the pallet, with the word "fumigated" and a "date" of treatment.

#### 5.2.3.1. Methyl Bromide Fumigation

##### Strawberries

Fruits will be at a minimum of 15°C and will be subjected to a dose rate of 48 grams per cubic metre for 3 hours at a loading of not greater than 50%.

##### Watermelon

Methyl bromide fumigation treatment is only permitted for watermelon equal to or smaller than the variety known as "Candy Red".

Fruits will be fumigated for two hours at atmospheric pressure at one of the following rates:

<u>Temperature</u>	<u>g/m<sup>3</sup></u>
26-32 °C	24
21-26 °C	32
15-21 °C	40
10-15 °C	48

#### 5.2.3.2. Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) Fumigation

EDB fumigation is permitted for Eggplant Fruit will be fumigated for two hours at atmospheric pressure at one of the following rates:

<b>Temperature</b>	<b>Dose Rate</b>	<b>Time</b>
10°C to 14.9°C	33g/m <sup>3</sup>	2 hours
15°C to 19.9°C	29g/m <sup>3</sup>	2 hours
20°C and above	22g/m <sup>3</sup>	2 hours

All fumigations are to be conducted with a maximum loading of 50% of volume of the tents/chamber.



*Make General directions for dimethoate here.*

#### 5.2.4. Dimethoate Treatments for Tomatoes and Cucurbits

##### Tomatoes

For tomatoes which are grown in areas that are not free of fruit flies, either of the following treatments must be applied for the varieties Floradade, Hayslip, Tristar, Sunny and Duke. No other varieties have been approved for dimethoate treatments.

Two dimethoate treatments are approved for use on tomatoes only:

- Dipping in a solution of dimethoate with 400 ppm active ingredient for a minimum of one minute or
- Flood spraying with a solution of dimethoate 400 ppm active ingredient at a flow rate of 16 litres per minute per square metre on a conveyor moving at 0.5 metres/minute. Fruit must not be handled for at least one minute after spraying (ie it must remain wet).

##### Cucurbits

For cucurbits with a volume surface area equal to and smaller than Rockmelons, (size 1.2kg or 22cm long by 40cm circumference), a dimethoate dip (full immersion), in a solution of dimethoate with 400 ppm active ingredient for 1 minute is required.

In all instances, the insecticide solutions are to be freshly prepared immediately prior to use.

All washing of fruits will be completed before the disinfestation treatment.

The disinfestation treatments should be the final operation before packing.

Packinghouses must nominate a person who is to be responsible for both the making up and recording of solution strengths. Should the dimethoate tank be added to during the course of the daily operations, the time, amount of chemical together with volume of water added, must be recorded.

AQIS inspection staff must ensure that dimethoate strengths are being recorded whenever the solution is being prepared.

Tomatoes and cucurbits being consigned to Brisbane, Townsville or Cairns for export loading must have "Declaration of Treatment" Appendix 12 to the Systems Operational Manual attached forwarded with the consignment for sighting by the inspector issuing the phytosanitary certificate.

#### 5.2.5. Cold disinfestation

The following fruits have been approved for cold storage disinfestation procedures, Avocado, Citrus, Grapes and Pome fruits.



## Commodities covered and Treatment Schedules

Citrus, Grapes and Pome fruits will be subjected to a core temperature of  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$  plus or minus  $0.6^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 16 days. or  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  or below for not less than 13 days. *Put into commodity*

Following a hot benomyl dip (see Section 5.2.7.), avocado will be subjected to a core temperature of  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$  plus or minus  $0.2^{\circ}\text{C}$  for a minimum period of 16 days. *Put into commodity*

Cold Storage premises used for cold disinfestation treatments will be registered by AQIS as an approved premises for treating/storing such fruits/vegetables as required under the Export Control Act and Fresh Fruits and Vegetable Orders.

A minimum of three sensors/probes, two for pulp and one for air temperature will be used for the first 250 cu.m of fruit or less. For each additional 250 cu.m. of fruit, or part thereof, one additional pulp sensor will be used.

All sensors/probes will be calibrated prior to, and at the completion of any treatment being undertaken, using the ice slurry or any other approved method. All sensors/probes will be marked in a reasonably permanent manner showing any deviation from zero in any calibrations undertaken. These calibrations will be entered into a log book whenever they are checked and these records will be made available to an AQIS officer upon request.

For operators of Controlled Atmosphere Cool Stores (Pome Fruits), records must be available which detail 16 continuous days of treatment at  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$  plus or minus  $0.6^{\circ}\text{C}$  or 13 continuous days of treatment of  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  or below during the storage period.

**Operational and recording requirements that are required under the terms of the BQA are listed in the Operational Manual in Section 5.3.(2 - 5.). This section will be read and complied with at all times.**

#### 5.2.6 Treatment for Bananas - Dimethoate

*Commodity*

Bananas being forwarded to New Zealand can only be shipped in a hard green condition.

Fruits at time of inspection will satisfy this criteria before any Exporter, Exporter delegatee or AQIS inspection is carried out.

**Bananas will be dipped in a dimethoate solution at 500 ppm active ingredient for 30 seconds at a minimum flesh temperature of  $18^{\circ}\text{C}$ .**

**Dimethoate solutions must be made up immediately prior to their use, and the solution topped up and/or changed regularly to maintain the concentration of dimethoate.**

Packinghouses must nominate a person who is responsible for making up and recording of dimethoate solution strengths. The nominee must also calibrate thermometers weekly (using the ice slurry or similarly approved method), whilst in operation, and record the results on file. Any variations to the standards, will be recorded in a permanent manner on the thermometer itself. The nominee will take the flesh temperatures of fruit making up each lot to be treated and record these temperatures.



Temperature recordings and dimethoate solution strengths can be recorded using one form per consignment lot being treated.

AQIS inspection staff will ensure that calibration of equipment, temperature recording and dimethoate dipping strengths are being recorded and placed on file.

Bananas being consigned to Brisbane, Cairns or Townsville for export to New Zealand must have a Declaration of Treatment - Appendix 12 to this Manual, forwarded with the consignment for sighting by the inspector issuing the phytosanitary certificate.

This treatment must be included in the treatment section of the Phytosanitary Certificate for each consignment being forwarded to New Zealand.

#### *Commodity* 5.2.7. Avocado Treatment - Benomyl Dip and Cold Storage - 'Hass' Variety

'Hass' avocado will be dipped for a minimum of 3 minutes in 0.05% benomyl at 46°C, dried for two hours at ambient temperatures and then stored at 1°C for a minimum of 16 days.

#### DIPPING PROCEDURES

In all instances, the insecticide solutions are to be freshly prepared immediately prior to use.

All washing of fruits will be completed before the benomyl treatment.

The benomyl treatments should be the final operation before packing.

Packinghouses must nominate a person who is to be responsible for both the making up and recording of solution strengths. Should the benomyl dipping tank be added to during the course of the daily operations, the time, amount of chemical together with volume of water added, must be recorded.

AQIS inspection staff must ensure that benomyl strengths are being recorded whenever the solution is being prepared.

Avocados being consigned for export loading to Brisbane, Townsville or Cairns from treatment centres remote from these ports, must have "Declaration of Treatment" Appendix 12 to the Systems Operational Manual forwarded with the consignment for sighting by the inspector issuing the phytosanitary certificate.

#### COLD STORAGE DISINFESTATION - AVOCADO

Sections 5.2.5 and Sections 5.3.2. to 5.3.4. inclusive detail the requirements and the recording that needs to be undertaken for the cold disinfestation treatment of avocado being exported to New Zealand.



### **5.3. TREATMENT - RECORDS AUDITS AND MONITORING**

**All fumigation and treatment schedules to be applied to fruits and vegetables covered by this Manual will be in accordance with the requirements and conditions stipulated in Sections 5.2.2. to 5.2.7. inclusive of this Manual.**

AQIS inspection staff will monitor/supervise the efficacy of all treatments in accordance with Circular Memorandum 1993/25 issued May 1993. The fumigation operator must advise AQIS area office of intended treatments giving at least 4 hours notice but may commence treatment procedures if granted permission to do so by the local area office.

AQIS will conduct audits of fumigation treatment centres monthly during the operating season. Should deficiencies, requiring immediate corrective action be detected, the treatment centre will not be permitted to undertake fumigation treatments unless an AQIS authorised officer is in attendance at the commencement of each treatment. All audit/supervision time is chargeable to the treatment centre involved.

#### **5.3.1 Fumigation**

Fumigation records detailing all aspects of the treatment must be accurately maintained for each treatment. Temperature of produce, dosage rates, fumigation times and venting times must be clearly recorded along with the amounts per grower line or packinghouse line by commodity type.

Fumigation records must be made available to authorized AQIS officers when requested.

#### **5.3.2. Cold Sterilization Disinfestation**

A minimum of three sensors, two for pulp and one for air temperature will be used for the first 250 cu.m. of fruit or less. For each additional 250 cu.m. of fruit, or part thereof, one additional pulp sensor will be used.

#### **5.3.3. Sensor Placement**

Thermometers and sensors will be checked and calibrated prior to and immediately following treatment with results recorded and easily available to staff using this equipment for temperature checks.

The warmest area of each coolstorage facility will be determined during the initial cooling process by the use of sensory probes/thermometers. One sensor will be placed in fruit pulp at the warmest area of the coolstore. Further sensors will be placed throughout the load in locations representing different areas of the coolstore, from midway to the top height of the load. Cartons will be fully closed following insertion of the sensors.

#### **5.3.4. Temperature Recording**

- Continuous - Strip charts or data log sheets will be held for each cold treatment



- Intermittent -Sensor temperatures will be recorded twice daily (morning and afternoon) for each day of the cold treatment and verified once every 4 days by an AQIS authorized officer. Temperature records will be retained for auditing purposes by AQIS/MAF

NOTE: Where the refrigeration unit is equipped with a print out recorder the inspector will initiate the treatment when the treatment chamber has stabilised at the required temperature. When cold disinfestation treatment is completed, the records covering the treatment will be copied with one copy being retained by the treatment facility and the second copy to be given to the AQIS inspector who signs that the treatment has been satisfactorily undertaken.

### 5.3.5. Record Requirements

Details required to be recorded include

- Date and results of sensor/probe calibrations
- Date chamber was loaded with produce
- Type and variety of produce and quantity by lots involved, by Packinghouse and the Exporter.
- Date the pulp temperature initially recorded  $1^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.6^{\circ}$  (or for avocado  $1^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and the date treatment concluded or date the pulp temperature chamber recorded 13 days at  $0^{\circ}$  or below.
- Records of a.m. and p.m. temperatures within the chamber on a daily basis throughout the treatment programme.
- Date produce was cleared from chamber with details of despatch and post treatment security of produce.
- Date and results of calibration of sensors.

### 5.4. Certification Assurance Arrangements for Fumigation/Cold Storage

*C.A. arrangements*  
This section is an option that AQIS/MAF may offer to industry to replace the requirement of AQIS inspectors monitoring/auditing of coolstores, fumigation and dimethoate dipping premises to verify the efficacy of treatments for each consignment assembled for New Zealand.

Where it is proven that operators have a consistent record in providing fumigation, cold storage or dimethoate dipping disinfestation treatments for the New Zealand trade, AQIS would consider entering a certification assurance arrangement, in place of direct inspection and monitoring/auditing of such operators, under the following conditions:



- Establishments/premises must provide an Operational Manual to AQIS Canberra detailing how they operate and record their responsibilities under the BQA.
- Fumigators must have current licence from the appropriate agency to operate methyl bromide fumigations. *and G.D.B.*
- Fumigation chambers/tents must have current registration from the appropriate agency
- The Manual must include details of:
  - how the status of produce is identified whilst located on the premise before and after treatment.
  - who is responsible for undertaking calibration checks of all thermometers used in the treatment schedules, the method used and the recording of this information
  - how temperature checks on produce will be performed, and the number of checks
  - what records will be kept identifying, growers packers, quantity and commodity
  - how and what records will be made and kept, detailing all treatment activities
  - detail post treatment security, stamping of produce, storage and insect proofing
  - details of how and what precautions/inspections are made for loading and despatch of product from premises and what records will be kept.

### 5.5. Post Treatment Security

Immediately following stamping of cartons, produce must be either:

- shrinkwrapped and sealed as a palletised unit.
- shadecloth/cheese-cloth types mesh bag, covering entire contents of the pallet and closed securely at the bottom
- Coolstored unprotected, at temperatures up to 5°C with a minimum of 1 metre between fumigated/treated produce and untreated product.
- Coolstored protected as in (i) and (ii) above in secure packages.

Should any treatment operator/packinghouse or freight forwarder wish to vary the above security arrangements to obviate the need for transfer certificates, AQIS would consider entering into a CA arrangement for such on presentation of a company quality control Manual covering the intended operations. Quality Manuals should be forwarded to the Senior Inspector (Exports) in the State involved.

The exporter must nominate, in their "Application for Registration", the persons who will be responsible for carrying out and recording the following:



- (a) the security of cleared/treated produce whilst on their premises.
- (b) Supervision of loading and unloading of all consignments into and out of their premises signifying those consignments intended to be inspected/treated for New Zealand.
- (c) documenting all incoming and outgoing produce that is intended to be exported under the related BQA appendices.

The nominated person can be either the exporters delegate or the operator of the fumigation/treatment establishment.

The exporter or the exporters delegate will arrange appropriate transportation of cleared treated products to ensure that no cross infestation or product substitution can occur for New Zealand destined produce.

The exporter or the exporters delegate will ensure that the transport medium is clean and is not loading other products (ie open bins of untreated commodities) that could cause cross infestation of cleared produce.

**Where treatments have been performed in other than the exporters own premises and the product is not being loaded for direct export shipment, full details of the cleared and treated product will be included on Transfer Certificate (Ex 186) or Notice of Intention to Export/Export Permit (Ex 28).**

## **5.6. TREATMENT ENDORSEMENTS**

Endorsements required on phytosanitary certificates for treatment details are detailed in Section 14.4. of this Manual.



*Whole Section needs to be moved forward*

## 6.1. PRELUDE TO QUALITY SYSTEMS - COMPONENT RESPONSIBILITIES

### 6.1.1. GROWER CHECKLIST

The following questions are designed to ensure that growers are fully aware of their responsibilities under the conditions and requirements of the BQA and this Manual.

- |   | Yes | No                      |
|---|-----|-------------------------|
| 1. Do you have a copy of the Australian - New Zealand Bilateral Quarantine Arrangement? ( Not mandatory if a grower answers yes to question 2 below).   |     |                         |
| 2. Have you got a copy of the Systems Operational Manual (Growers Section 6.2.1.to 6.3. )?  |     |                         |
| 3. Are you aware that fruit flies are of a critical quarantine concern to New Zealand and that fruit flies at any stage of life are a prohibited entry into New Zealand.? (Sections 1.1.1 and 1.2.1.) |     |                         |
| 4. Are you aware of the pests/diseases and weed seeds that are of a quarantine concern to New Zealand? (Sections 1.1.2. and 1.2.2.)   |     |                         |
| 5. Do you keep a spray control diary for your property? (Section 6.2.3.)  |     |                         |
| 6. Do you monitor your property for incidence of pest/disease and do you record your observations in your diary? (Section 6.2.3.)   |     | If no, go to Question 7 |
| 7. Do you use the services of a field crop monitor/adviser/consultant? (Section 6.3.)   |     |                         |
| 8. Is this monitor/adviser/consultant aware that you are wanting to register or have registered your property/crop for the New Zealand BQA requirements? (Section 6.3.)                               |     |                         |
| 9. Are the chemicals that you are using to control pests and disease on your property all registered for the use that you are applying them? (Section 6.2.2.)   |     |                         |

**To apply for registration for the New Zealand BQA conditions, you must be able to answer YES to questions 1. 2. 3. 4.(5. and 6. or 7.) 8. 9.**

10. In becoming a registered grower for the New Zealand BQA, you must agree to having at least one initial audit and a subsequent follow up audit of your property and your spray control and monitoring diaries in the first year of operation and that in



## 6.2. QUALITY SYSTEMS FOR NEW ZEALAND PRODUCE AND COMPONENT RESPONSIBILITIES

All produce being packed under the terms of the BQA must be sourced from registered growers and registered packinghouses.

### 6.2.1. Grower Registration

**Cucurbit growers must refer to Section 15 whilst interim arrangements for dimethoate dipping treatments are in place.**

AQIS through its State Agencies, accredited CA Packinghouses and Citrus packinghouses will register all growers who intend to produce fruits/vegetables for export to New Zealand.

Citrus growers who wish to register for the New Zealand market will do so with a registered Packinghouse whether this establishment is accredited for CA or not. All Citrus packinghouses must provide to their State Department area office a list of their registered growers prior to the navel or valencia season commencing. Packinghouses will advise of any additions to, or deletions from, that list during the season.

CA and citrus Packinghouses will hold on file all their individual grower "Applications for Registration" and these must be available for inspection by AQIS officers or MAF officials at any time.

All packinghouses affected by the contents of the above paragraph will be responsible for undertaking all grower audit responsibilities in accordance with the direction contained in Section 7.1.

Growers are required to apply for renewal of registration each year or season for each commodity they wish to export to New Zealand.

Growers will make application to join the arrangement by filling out a "Application for Registration" to export to New Zealand (Appendix 1 or 2).

**The S.I. Exports, or in the case of a CA arrangement the designated Packinghouse Manager (and for citrus - all Packinghouse Managers) will be responsible for maintaining the grower register for each commodity/season or year. Registration details will include grower name and address, unique number identifier, approved commodities homogeneity pathway(s) and current status (e.g. active and non active).**

For all other commodities (and establishments not on CA arrangements with AQIS), growers must make "Applications for Registration" to the local office of the State Department for registration and these will be held on file in local State offices.

Only those growers who are so registered can export products covered by the Arrangement.



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following years an audit will be undertaken during the first month of harvesting your crop/s. (Section 7.3 ).

11. In making your application you must list the commodities for which you want registration and the blocks on which they will be grown.



### 6.1.2. PACKINGHOUSE CHECKLIST

The following questions are designed to ensure that packinghouse managers are fully aware of their responsibilities under the conditions and requirements of the BQA and this Manual.

1. Have you registered your packinghouse for the NZ BQA? (Section 6.4.1)
2. Do you source fruit only from growers that are registered for the NZ BQA? (Section 6.4.1)
3. Do you have a system in place that can easily identify a registered NZ grower? (Section 6.4.2.)
4. Do you have a copy of the BQA and Systems Operational Manual? (Section 6.4.1)
5. Do you put growers numbers and packing establishment numbers on all packages going to NZ? (Section 6.4.2.)
6. Are your records able to trace back a consignment of fruit back to growers involved? (Section 6.5.1)
7. Do you segregate grower lines throughout the packing process? (Section 6.4.2.)
8. Do you have a system in place that will prevent any non BQA produce being mixed into the BQA programme? (Section 6.4.2.)
9. Do you record fungicidal dip or spray treatments given to fruit on delivery? (Section 6.5.1.)
10. Do you have a training programme to enable your staff to identify the pests, diseases and weed seeds that are of concern to NZ? (Section 6.5.1.)
11. If you don't have area freedom status for fruit fly, are you aware of the procedure that must be followed if a suspect (sting or bruised) fruit is found? (Section 6.5.1.)
12. Are your key staff aware of the above procedure?(Section 6.5.1.)
13. Does your packinghouse comply with the hygiene requirement for the BQA? (Section 6.5.2)
14. Are you aware of the packinghouse inspection requirements? (Section 6.6.1.)
15. Do you know the procedure that must be followed if fruit fly infestation of a grower line is found? (Section 6.7.)
16. Are you aware of your responsibilities under the BQA and the reasons why you could be suspended from the Agreement? (Section 6.8.)
17. If you are an avocado packinghouse, are you aware of the 'special' requirements contained in Section 13 of this manual that you must comply with?
18. Are you aware that you will be audited by AQIS to ensure you to comply with the NZ BQA? (Section 7.5)



**Additional Requirements for Citrus packinghouses and packinghouses that are on AQIS CA arrangements**

19. Do you use an 'inline' quality check system within your packing establishment? (Section 6.6.2.and QMP-SM-01)
20. Are you aware of the special requirements needed for packinghouses under a CA arrangement for phytosanitary certification to New Zealand?
21. Do you know that Citrus packinghouses and CA packing sheds must audit growers that are registered with them for the New Zealand BQA? Do you have records for all grower registrations? Have you advised AQIS which growers are registered with you? (Section 6.5.1.and QMP -SM-01)
22. Do you have records of grower audits that you have conducted in accordance with the requirements of the BQA? (Section 6.5.1.and QMP-SM-01)
23. Do you have a system in place that will prevent any non registered BQA produce being mixed into approved programme fruits? (Section 6.5.1.and QMP-SM-01)

**If you are able to answer yes to all these questions, you should comply with the NZ requirements under the BQA.**



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### 6.1.3. TREATMENT CENTRE CHECKLIST

#### General Questions

1. Are you able to keep treated product in a secure condition? i.e. subject to no further risk of re-infestation. (Section 5.5)
2. Do you keep records of each treatment? Do these records identify exporter, packer and grower together with commodity and quantities treated?. (Section 5.3.1.)
3. If your treatment centre is located away from export loading centre, do you supervise the loading of treated product for transportation to export centre?. (Section 5.5.)
4. Are records available to show loading and transport details?.(Section 5.5.)
5. If other non BQA commodities are being transported on same conveyance, do you take precautionary measures to ensure that treated produce cannot be re-infested, contaminated or substituted? (Section 5.5.)
6. Do you document how this is performed?.(Section 5.5.)

#### Fumigation Centres

1. Are your fumigation chambers/tents approved for use by your local Department authorities?.(Section 5.2.2.)
2. Do you have a current registration certificate for your establishment from the Certifying authority?.(Section 5.2.2.)
3. Do you have a current licence to operate a fumigation facility?.(Section 5.2.2.)
4. Are you aware of the time/temperature/dose rates that apply for each commodity under the BQA? (Section 5.2.2.)
5. Are your thermometers calibrated and checked for accuracy?. What method do you use and how often would calibration checks be conducted?.(Section 5.2.2.)
6. Are calibration checks recorded on both files and thermometers?. (Section 5.2.2.)
7. Are records available detailing grower, packinghouse, commodity, quantities, temperature, dose rates and time given for treatments?.(Section 5.3.1.)
8. Are products stamped 'fumigated' with a time/date on as many packages as possible after treatment is completed?. (Section 5.2.2.)



**Dimethoate Treatments**

1. What system do you use for dimethoate treatment for tomatoes?.(Section 5.2.4.)
2. Are solutions of dimethoate made up immediately prior to use?.(Section 5.2.4.& 5.2.6.)
3. Are additions (chemical plus water) recorded whenever the tanks are topped up with fresh solution?.(Section 5.2.4 & 5.2.6.)
4. If using the spray application for dimethoate treatment, do you check that application rate is satisfactory? Is this recorded?.(Section 5.2.4.)
5. Do you fill out 'Declaration of Treatment' form when forwarding consignments to other areas for export loading? Are copies kept on file?.(Section 5.2.4 & 5.2.6.)

**Cold Disinfestation Centres**

1. Are your Cold Stores registered with AQIS as an approved premise for treating/storing fresh fruits and vegetables?. (Section 5.2.5.)
2. Do you have sufficient sensors available to enable treatment to be undertaken with 3 sensors required for the first 250 cubic meters of product and an extra sensor required for each 250 cu.m. or part there-of after that?. (Section 5.2.5.)
3. Are your sensors calibrated for accuracy? How often and by what method?(Section 5.3.3.)
4. Are records kept detailing calibration findings? (Section 5.3.3.)
5. Are your chambers equipped with either continuous strip recording thermographs or intermittent temperature recording devices? (Section 5.3.4.)
6. Are temperatures records available showing at least one a.m. and one p.m. daily readout of temperatures? (Section 5.3.5.)
7. Are records available showing date chambers were loaded, type of produce treated, quantities treated by packinghouse and grower lots?.(Section 5.3.5.)
8. Do records show clearly the date temperatures initially recorded 1<sup>0</sup>C plus or minus 0.6<sup>0</sup>C and date treatment concluded or the date the temperature chamber recorded at 0<sup>0</sup>C or below for 13 continuous days?. (Section 5.2.5.)

**If as a respondent to the above questions you can answer yes or not applicable then basically you have a system in place that will meet the needs of the BQA and the contents of this Manual.**



#### 6.1.4. EXPORTER CHECKLIST

1. Are you registered with State Department authorities for export to New Zealand of BQA commodities?.(Section 6.9.1.)
2. Do you include your exporter name and address on all packages of BQA product being despatched from your premises or on your behalf from other areas?. Do you check that grower number and registered packinghouse number is included on all packages?.(Section 6.9.1.)
3. Do you have a system which identifies registered growers and packinghouses that can be sourced for New Zealand BQA commodities?.(Section 6.9.1.)
4. Do you undertake the export inspection requirements under the conditions required in the BQA and this Manual or is this duty delegated to other persons?.(Section 6.9.1.)
5. If you undertake this duty, have you and your staff received proper and adequate training in pest and weed seed (if applicable) identification.? (Section 6.9.2.)
6. If export inspection is delegated, have such delegated persons received adequate training in pest and weed seed (if applicable) identification? How do you check this?.(Section 6.9.3.)
7. If export inspection has been delegated, has the delegated person/s acknowledged in writing, acceptance of their responsibilities under the BQA conditions?.(Section 6.9.3.)
8. Are all inspections undertaken by your company or through a delegated person correctly performed and fully recorded in accordance with the requirements of the BQA and the conditions applying in this Manual?. (Section 6.9.3.)
9. Are you and or your delegated inspection point personnel aware of the procedures that must be followed should during inspection detection of fruit fly be found?.(Section 6.6.3.)
10. Do you have appropriate measures for securing BQA commodities on your premises whilst awaiting export consolidation of consignments?. (Section 9.1.2.)
11. Do you check both on arrival and on despatch condition of BQA commodities, is this recorded?. (Section 9.1.2.)
12. Do you ensure the airfreight containers and or the transport being used to freight BQA commodities from your premises to airport/seaport are in a clean condition which will not allow re-infestation or contamination of BQA products? (Section 9.1.2.)
13. Are you aware of the exporters responsibilities and the penalties for failure to comply with these conditions as outlined in this Manual?. (Section 6.1.1.)



14. Do you know of the endorsements which must be made on the phytosanitary certificate accompanying consignments of BQA produce to New Zealand? Are you aware of which commodities require additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate?. (Section 14)

**Exporters must be able to answer yes or not applicable to all the above questions to enable them to participate in the requirements and the responsibilities under the terms of the BQA and the contents of this Manual.**

#### **6.1.5. AQIS CHECKLIST - AUDIT FUNCTIONS**

It is recommended that in undertaking AQIS audit requirements that the previous checklists be used as a basic guide for the information that we require.

**Questions must be framed to learn "how", "when" and "who" etc. undertakes the individual responsibilities for each aspect of any component programme.**



## 6.2. QUALITY SYSTEMS FOR NEW ZEALAND PRODUCE AND COMPONENT RESPONSIBILITIES

All produce being packed under the terms of the BQA must be sourced from registered growers and registered packinghouses.

### 6.2.1. Grower Registration

**Cucurbit growers must refer to Section 15 whilst interim arrangements for dimethoate dipping treatments are in place.**

AQIS through its State Agencies, accredited CA Packinghouses and Citrus packinghouses will register all growers who intend to produce fruits/vegetables for export to New Zealand.

Citrus growers who wish to register for the New Zealand market will do so with a registered Packinghouse whether this establishment is accredited for CA or not. All Citrus packinghouses must provide to their State Department area office a list of their registered growers prior to the navel or valencia season commencing. Packinghouses will advise of any additions to, or deletions from, that list during the season.

CA and citrus Packinghouses will hold on file all their individual grower "Applications for Registration" and these must be available for inspection by AQIS officers or MAF officials at any time.

All packinghouses affected by the contents of the above paragraph will be responsible for undertaking all grower audit responsibilities in accordance with the direction contained in Section 7.1.

Growers are required to apply for renewal of registration each year or season for each commodity they wish to export to New Zealand.

Growers will make application to join the arrangement by filling out a "Application for Registration" to export to New Zealand (Appendix 1 or 2).

**The S.I. Exports, or in the case of a CA arrangement the designated Packinghouse Manager (and for citrus - all Packinghouse Managers) will be responsible for maintaining the grower register for each commodity/season or year. Registration details will include grower name and address, unique number identifier, approved commodities homogeneity pathway(s) and current status (e.g. active and non active).**

For all other commodities (and establishments not on CA arrangements with AQIS), growers must make "Applications for Registration" to the local office of the State Department for registration and these will be held on file in local State offices.

Only those growers who are so registered can export products covered by the Arrangement.



## Component Responsibilities and Check Lists

Growers registration identification must be stamped on all packages of their produce and be unique for New Zealand only. This can be done by prefixing growers normal registration numbers with "NZ" or similar designation. It is also permitted, where packinghouses are able to do so, to use discrete pallet coding marks as a method of identification of a grower or growers.

## NOTE

Packinghouses using discrete pallet code marking, must have records which will identify all growers being packed during that run. Should at subsequent inspection either in Australia or New Zealand there be found a critical quarantine pest, then all growers under this pallet code would be suspended. No growers would be re-instated until all those growers involved had been audited and found to be clear.

*Tomatoes*  
Prior to the commencement of the export season, tomato growers in areas in which fruit flies are present will sign a declaration of intent to the effect that only tomatoes of the varieties Floradade, Hayslip, Tristar, Sunny and Duke will be grown for the New Zealand market. Declaration of Variety document is attached as Appendix 13.

Growers in fruit fly areas who are not packing their own fruit, shall supply with every delivery of tomatoes to the packinghouse, a declaration stating the variety of the tomatoes.

*Avocado*  
Growers of avocado will sign a declaration to the packinghouse to the effect that all fruits supplied are from registered block under the Avocado Nursery Voluntary Accreditation Scheme (ANVAS) and that trees were propagated from stock found to be free of Sun Blotch Viroid.

Declaration form for block/property freedom from SBV under the ANVAS system is attached as Appendix 18.

**Packinghouses will only pack for export to New Zealand from growers who have a current Registration approval on file.**

Accredited CA and all citrus packinghouses will provide their registered growers with copies of the relevant grower sections of this Manual.

State offices will provide all other growers (non CA and citrus establishments), with relevant sections of this Manual and a copy of the Australian - New Zealand BQA.

### 6.2.2. Recommended Pest Control Programs

The intention of this requirement is that growers growing produce for New Zealand are fully informed by their State Departments or Industry Organisations of appropriate pest control measures.

Pest control programmes must be fruit fly orientated. In the Riverland, Sunraysia and MIA areas, much of the control work for fruit fly is undertaken by the local State Department who undertake baiting and spray programmes as required and who undertake all monitoring and supervision of the programmes.



These programmes are considered sufficient to meet New Zealand's requirements without growers having to undertake additional monitoring for fruit fly however growers must maintain monitoring for other quarantine pests.

State Departments or Industry bodies, will be responsible for issuing "Spray Charts/Guides" for particular commodities, give growers information and alternatives for sprays/chemicals that are registered for those particular purposes. The charts/guides also list withholding periods for sprays used on maturing crops which the growers must comply with.

These "Spray Charts/Guides" (which must emphasize fruit fly control programmes in areas which are not declared to be fruit fly free) do not have to be New Zealand BQA specific as in most instances they take into account pest and disease problems for a particular commodity in relation to its growing area and this will be considered sufficient.

Growers must have copies of "Spray Chart/Guides" and instructions on treatments (particularly for fruit fly in areas which are not declared to be fruit fly free), relevant to the crops they are growing, with particular reference to withholding periods.

### 6.2.3. Pest Control/Monitoring Diaries

NOTE: Growers in areas from which produce is certified under area freedom for fruit flies and, in which biological control programmes (Integrated Pest Management - IPM), for other pests are operating, will have minimal obligations under this requirement. However, all spray activity including fungicides and weedicides will be recorded as required under this section. Growers must still maintain monitoring records either their own or those provided by a registered crop monitor, even where IPM is part of their programme.

**Growers wanting to register and maintain registration for New Zealand must complete both pest monitoring and pest control diaries for the blocks/properties registered for growing for New Zealand.**

A pest control/monitoring diary must include:

- Blocks registered for the New Zealand export programme
- Monitoring and Spray control sections
- A proper record of the types and (numbers) of pests and weeds detected
- Dates of when monitoring and control sprays were undertaken
- Types of sprays, concentration and application rates
- Any preventative action undertaken to control weeds, i.e. cultivation, skirting of trees etc.

A suggested "Pest and Contaminant Monitoring/Spray Diary", as could be used for citrus is attached as Appendices 3 and 4.1 to this Manual. The cover sheet will need to be amended for other commodities.



### 6.3. Crop Monitoring Services

Growers may use the services of AQIS registered commercial crop monitors/ for field monitoring purposes.

Growers must still maintain spray control diaries to show corrective actions applied to the property but will not have to maintain monitoring diaries.

Crop monitors will supply to the Senior Inspector/Supervisor in each area, a register of growers (New Zealand specific if this is known), for whom they are providing crop monitoring services annually and, will advise the AQIS area office of any amendments to this register immediately they become known.

Commercial crop monitors, providing services to growers who are registered under the New Zealand BQA, will be approved and registered by AQIS (Application Form see Appendix 14). The Senior Inspector within each Area/Region will be responsible to assess each application based on the persons knowledge of each industry, experience in pest control, knowledge of chemicals and ability to advise growers.

Commercial crop monitors who provide services to registered BQA growers must have a good knowledge of all quarantine pests and weed seeds that are listed in MPL's (BQA Appendix 2 and Section 2 of this manual). Advisors when recommending corrective action (controls/sprays), must only recommend sprays/chemicals from the "Authorized agencies Spray Charts" for that commodity. Where other pests are detected requiring control measures, recommendations must be made with registered chemicals and in accordance with label instructions, and are acceptable for New Zealand maximum residue levels.

In accordance with good manufacturing process, weed monitoring in permanent planted orchards, (i.e. citrus, mango and pome fruits), is not required where the grower undertakes and records preventative measures. i.e. skirting of citrus trees, growing clover between rows of trees or cultivates the ground between trees. However, for those crops which are known to experience weedseed problems (table grapes, cucurbit and capsicums), both monitoring and control records must be undertaken and made available at audit.

Commercial crop monitors must keep individual grower records for each grower/commodity/blocks and or property, that they provide field monitoring services for. A record of each field visit to a grower must be given to the grower together with any recommended corrective action and the crop monitor must keep a copy in their grower register. AQIS will audit this aspect and any failure to have detailed grower field visits will jeopardise continuing registration as an approved field advisor under the BQA arrangements.

Growers can seek agreement with the crop monitor to defer specified corrective actions if the grower feels that under the Integrated Pest Management schemes there is a good chance that predator numbers are improving and would like to re-assess the situation in a few days time. Where such an instance occurs, the details should be entered into the growers monitoring diaries.

As commercial practice with crop monitoring means not all blocks are necessarily monitored, the following guidelines should be implemented.



- It is recommended, at least one block that is registered for the New Zealand programme is to be included in the crop monitors property assessments.
- The recommendations of the crop monitor made on analysis of those blocks assessed, must be applied to all blocks within the property.
  - unless the crop monitor specifically assesses and records that this action is not required for all blocks or,
  - the registered grower undertakes monitoring of the other blocks and records regularly the results for the crop monitor to assess, and the crop monitor records that complete property control is not necessary.

Commercial crop monitors must advise AQIS immediately should a BQA registered grower be found not to be complying with the requirements or conditions of property hygiene.

Commercial crop monitors will make all BQA registered grower property records available for AQIS/MAF audit when required to do so. AQIS will perform random audits of each registered crop monitor at least once per year/season for each commodity that field monitoring services are provided for, and, such audits will involve an audit of randomly selected growers. Audit time including grower visits, will be charged to the Crop monitor.

Where through AQIS packinghouse grower audits, it is found that at least three growers are covered by the same crop monitor, and grower audit reveals substantial compliance with monitoring and spray control diaries, additional grower audits of that crop monitor may be waived.

Where a crop monitor is providing services to grower/packer organisations, AQIS will conduct audits of the grower part of this Manual simultaneously with the packinghouse requirements. In these instances, where compliance is found to be correct, no additional audits of the grower will be scheduled against the crop monitoring functions.

AQIS will deregister any commercial crop monitor for any of the following reasons:

- failure to maintain individual grower records
- inadequate or incorrect records
- failure to provide growers with a record of each visit including any recommended pest control measures
- recommendations with non-recommended or unregistered chemicals



## **6.4. Packinghouse Responsibilities**

### **6.4.1. Registration**

The requirements for registration of packinghouses for the New Zealand BQA arrangement will be those contained in the draft "Functional Standards for Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Establishments" 1992. Agreed areas of non-compliance with these standards will be defined, with a timetable of corrective action in writing between the packinghouse and AQIS.

Packinghouses wishing to be registered under the BQA will make annual application for registration under individual commodity groups and will make application for registration as per Appendix 5 of this Manual. The appropriate registration fee will be paid, prior to registration being approved, as required under the Export Control (Fees) Orders.

Packinghouses who intend to pack produce for export to New Zealand will have available at all times a copy of the BQA and relevant Sections of this Manual.

Packinghouses packing for export to New Zealand will include their registration identification on all packages.

Packinghouses will only source fruit for packing for New Zealand from growers currently registered for that commodity under the BQA .

### **6.4.2. Grower Identification**

The produce submitted for packing from any grower will be correctly and legibly marked at all times whilst in the packinghouse. The final packed product will have included in the trade description the details of the grower by way of registered growers number or a discrete pallet code number and the registered number of the packinghouse.(See Note under Section 6.2.1.).

**New Zealand produce will be kept segregated from all other general market produce whilst in bulk or in packed state. The produce will be clearly marked 'For New Zealand' or other similar wording so as it can be clearly identified by all packinghouse staff.**

### **6.4.3. Grower end-point inspection**

Under the two 'end-point' inspection systems, AQIS will perform individual grower line inspections. Whilst 'in-line' quality control records during the packing of such products is desirable it is not mandatory.

For 'process production' and 'Certification Assurance' systems the Exporter, or their appointed delegate, shall perform either 'in-line' or 'end point' inspection of each grower line.

Records of the 'in-line' quality checks will be kept and made available on request to an authorized AQIS Officer.

'End point' inspection will consist of either a 600, 950 or 1250 Unit sampling in accordance with procedures outlined in this Manual and full records of all inspections will be retained by the Establishments and made available to an AQIS authorized Officer on request.



For 'process production' and 'Certification Assurance' systems the Exporter, or their appointed delegate, shall perform either 'in-line' or 'end point' inspection of each grower line.

Records of the 'in-line' quality checks will be kept and made available on request to an authorized AQIS Officer.

'End point' inspection will consist of either a 600, 950 or 1250 unit sampling in accordance with procedures outlined in this Manual and full records of all inspections will be retained by the Establishments and made available to an AQIS authorized Officer on request.

Following Exporter end point grower inspections the exporter may consolidate the produce contained under any one commodity line (i.e. cucurbits) to present to AQIS for inspection as a 600, 950 or 1250 unit consignment sample in accordance with inspections undertaken by the exporter or the exporter delegate.

#### **6.5.1. Operation Requirements**

Packinghouses are responsible for ensuring that growers identification numbers are marked on all packages relating to that grower. It is permitted, where packinghouses are able to do so, to apply discrete pallet codes in lieu of growers numbers, but packinghouses will have accurate systems in place that will identify the grower/growers for trace back purposes. (See Note under Section 6.2.1. of this Manual).

Packinghouses will have an adequately documented receival system to enable easy identification of New Zealand registered growers product.

Packinghouses packing avocados for New Zealand will comply with the requirements contained in Section 13 of this Manual for the treatment and packing of avocados with SBV area freedom status.

CA accredited packinghouses will audit growers who have filed a completed "Declaration of Intent to Export", and all audit details will be retained on growers application for registration files and will be made available to AQIS officers when ever required.

**Identification and segregation of grower lines will be maintained throughout the packing process.**

Packinghouses used by many growers should have a system in which BQA prescribed goods are identified on both ends of a bulk pallets or bins/crates. Whilst this is not mandatory, an inspector must be satisfied that methods used, will prevent any non-BQA commodities being accidentally entered into the BQA packing programmes.

Where BQA commodities are subjected to fungicidal dip or spray treatments on receipt into a packinghouse, the packinghouse will have a system which identifies the fruit/vegetables so treated. Packinghouses involved in these types of programmes will record types of fungicides, concentration rates and times at which such fruit/vegetables were treated by dip/spray. Treated prescribed goods belonging to BQA programmes will be kept adequately segregated from all other fruits/vegetables not belonging to such programmes.



Before handling BQA prescribed goods, the packinghouse will have thoroughly cleaned the processing areas of all other fruits/vegetables, all debris and waste of other such fruits and vegetables, because of the risk of cross contamination/infestation to BQA fruits/vegetables.

Packinghouses will ensure that all relevant staff are advised when they are packing commodities covered by the BQA. Ideally charts showing relevant pests, disease and weed seeds (if appropriate) should be prominently displayed. Packinghouse staff must have a sound knowledge of the relevant pests, disease and weed seeds and packinghouse rejection procedures. Inspectors must be assured that all staff involved in the sorting, grading and packing of BQA prescribed goods know the tolerances which apply to specific commodity for pests disease and contaminants.

Quality control records for New Zealand packs will detail fruit packed by grower number, condition of the produce and infestation levels if necessary and the corrective measures applied to meet the conditions of the BQA and the contents of this Manual.

In areas which do not have fruit fly free status, produce found to have insect stings or rots will be cut to ensure no evidence of egg or larva is found. Quality control (QC) records will be kept detailing grower number, amount of fruit cut and the result, even if cleared. The use of a lens is required when assessing cut fruit and such work will be performed by the QC officer or under his/her supervision. Inspectors will ensure this procedure is being carried out and documented whenever fruit is being packed for BQA programmes.

#### **6.5.2. Registered Establishments - Operational Hygiene**

Establishments registered for packing prescribed goods under the BQA arrangements will at all times comply with the operational hygiene requirements of the EC(FF&V)O's and the Functional Standards for Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Establishments Code of Practice October 1992.

#### **6.6.1. Inspection Requirements**

Compliance with the Inspection Tolerance Table (Section 1 of this manual) will be inspected for and fully recorded by Packinghouse Manager or Quality Controller using one of the following methods:

#### **6.6.2. Under Certification Assurance Arrangements (CA)**

Under CA arrangements, establishments have their own quality systems which identify defective product throughout the production and packaging processes, and which ensure that all product meets nominated phytosanitary or other requirements. Instead of inspecting each export consignment, AQIS audits the quality systems operating at the individual establishments.

All conditions and requirements as stipulated in the Certification Assurance Arrangements System Manual QMP - SM-01 will be complied with at all times.



Packinghouses will ensure that all relevant staff are advised when they are packing commodities covered by the BQA. Ideally charts showing relevant pests, disease and weed seeds (if appropriate) should be prominently displayed. Packinghouse staff must have a sound knowledge of the relevant pests, disease and weed seeds and packinghouse rejection procedures. Inspectors must be assured that all staff involved in the sorting, grading and packing of BQA prescribed goods know the tolerances which apply to specific commodity for pests disease and contaminants.

Quality control records for New Zealand packs will detail fruit packed by grower number, condition of the produce and infestation levels if necessary and the corrective measures applied to meet the conditions of the BQA and the contents of this Manual.

**In areas which do not have fruit fly free status, produce found to have insect stings or rots will be cut to ensure no evidence of egg or larva is found. Quality control (QC) records will be kept detailing grower number, amount of fruit cut and the result, even if cleared. The use of a lens is required when assessing cut fruit and such work will be performed by the QC officer or under his/her supervision. Inspectors will ensure this procedure is being carried out and documented whenever fruit is being packed for BQA programmes.**

#### **6.5.2. Registered Establishments - Operational Hygiene**

Establishments registered for packing prescribed goods under the BQA arrangements will at all times comply with the operational hygiene requirements of the EC(FF&V)O's and the Functional Standards for Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Establishments Code of Practice October 1992.

Before handling BQA prescribed goods, the packinghouse will have thoroughly cleaned the processing areas of all other fruits/vegetables, all debris and waste of other such fruits and vegetables, because of the risk of cross contamination/infestation to BQA fruits/vegetables.

#### **6.6.1. Inspection Requirements**

Compliance with the Inspection Tolerance Table (Section 1 of this manual) will be inspected for and fully recorded by Packinghouse Manager or Quality Controller using one of the following methods:

#### **6.6.2. Under Certification Assurance Arrangements (CA)**

Under CA arrangements, establishments have their own quality systems which identify defective product throughout the production and packaging processes, and which ensure that all product meets nominated phytosanitary or other requirements. Instead of inspecting each export consignment, AQIS audits the quality systems operating at the individual establishments.

All conditions and requirements as stipulated in the Certification Assurance Arrangements System Manual QMP - SM-01 will be complied with at all times.



## **7. AUDITING REQUIREMENTS - GROWERS - PACKINGHOUSES**

### **7.1. Grower Audits -By Certified Assurance and Citrus Packinghouses**

Grower audits will be conducted by CA packinghouses to whom the grower has made the "Application for Registration". Each grower so registered, will be audited by the relevant packinghouse in accordance with the requirements and procedures as detailed in Certification Assurance Arrangements Systems Manual (Attachment 2 part 6).

Citrus packinghouses (not on Certified Assurance) must audit growers in the same manner as outlined for AQIS inspection staff, (Section 7.2 below).

All grower audits undertaken by packinghouses must be fully recorded and this record should be placed in the growers application for registration folio every year/season.

Any grower found during a packinghouse audit of property/records, not to be complying with the requirements of the Arrangement, must be placed on "suspension" and the packinghouse must advise the AQIS Senior Inspector in the Region immediately.

**AQIS inspection staff will perform random audits of 5% of growers from each CA and/or citrus packinghouse each season/year to verify that arrangement requirements are being complied with. Should deficiencies be identified that require immediate corrective action, then audits of growers will increase to 10% of that Packinghouse registered growers. Where a Packinghouse random audit of growers confirms substantial compliance on all issues related to grower registration, that Packinghouse will be reduced to only 2 1/2% of growers being audited in the following year. This will be the minimum number of random audits that will be performed in any season/year.**

**AQIS will charge the packinghouse for the grower audits conducted to verify packinghouse compliance with the grower registration requirements.**

**During any audit of CA or citrus packinghouse for grower compliance with monitoring and spray diaries and basic orchard hygiene should there be substantial non-compliance i.e. no diaries, no adequate controls, the packinghouse will be suspended from the NZ program, and all growers may be audited by AQIS before re-registration for NZ will be permitted.**

Any non-compliance identified in grower random audits could mean suspension from the programme for both packinghouse and grower.

The inspector will report to his/her immediate supervisor, any irregularity found during such audits.



**All fruits cut, will be recorded on inspection reports showing the results of the examination.**

Whilst grower line sample inspections are not required to be performed at packinghouse level (unless the exporter has delegated this responsibility) records will be kept of any fruit/vegetables rejected for infestation with quarantine pests/weed seeds, the grower and the quantities infested.

#### **6.7. Isolation of Rejected Produce all Registered Packinghouses**

If a packinghouse detects fruit flies or possible fruit fly infestation at any time during the packing of a growers lot, all produce from that grower lot both packed and unpacked will be effectively isolated then removed from the premises at the earliest opportunity.

Isolation of an affected growers lot in a common coolroom, fumigation tent or chamber on the premises, where produce from other growers registered to export to New Zealand (and could be stored), is not permitted unless a physical barrier such as a well secured tarpaulin or plastic sheeting completely covers the fruit to be isolated.

The packinghouse will advise at the earliest opportunity, by fax or in writing, the AQIS officer in that region of a fruit fly detection and the grower involved.

**The packinghouse will also advise the AQIS officer in that region at the earliest opportunity of product supplied by a grower, that is heavily infested with quarantine pests or weed seeds, so that AQIS can perform a grower audit and endeavour to establish the reasons for such contamination.**

#### **6.8. Rules for Failure**

AQIS inspectors will consider "suspension" of any packinghouse which fails to carry out any of the duties or responsibilities of the Arrangement that a packinghouse has been given, particularly where such failures may or could cause the conditions of the Arrangement to be breached.

All elements mentioned within this section are integral to the Arrangement and will be monitored/audited together with the following:

- . Construction of establishment - should conditions change (ie storm and tempest damage, vandalism.)
- . Hygiene and operating conditions - a deterioration of good housekeeping, unclean drains or equipment which could cause pest or vermin infestation or build up.
- . Improper, incorrect or no record keeping - during packing operation.
- . Improper or no segregation of produce packed for New Zealand and other produce for other purposes.



- Improper or no identification of produce packed for New Zealand and other produce for other purposes.

**Breaches of any of the above items may not result in suspension, where the inspector is satisfied, that immediate and appropriate corrective action has been/will be implemented.**

**Breaches of any of the above, where a manager/operator refuses to initiate immediate corrective action will cause suspension of the packinghouse for New Zealand protocol.**

Should an inspector find an establishment in breach of the terms of the Arrangement, the inspector will, following consultation with their supervising or senior officer, fill out "Suspension Notice" Appendix 11 and give a copy of this form to the Packinghouse Manager/Operator suspending their operations for New Zealand. The Inspector will immediately (preferably by fax) advise the State Office of the suspension and State Office will advise appropriate exporters that the packinghouse has been suspended.

A packinghouse under suspension for any of the above reasons may re-apply for registration for the New Zealand programme at any time and will be subject to inspection audit requirements as contained in this Manual before a re-instatement is permitted.

Subject to a satisfactory audit being conducted the packinghouse may be re-registered under the BQA.

#### **6.9.1. Requirements for Exporters**

Exporters wishing to export BQA commodities to New Zealand will be registered by AQIS to do so. Application for "Registration and Inspection Responsibilities" is attached as Appendix 7.

Copies of the above named registration forms will be collated by State Offices.

State offices will forward to Canberra office (New Zealand Contact Officer) a summary of registered exporters as at 31 December each year. This will enable CO to co-ordinate pathway audits of exporters through various States if required.

**The identity of the exporter will be included on all packages covered by the BQA.**

**Exporters are responsible for ensuring that all products presented for inspection by AQIS, have been produced by registered growers and packers and that all the requirements of the BQA and this Manual have been complied with.**

A declaration to this effect will be made on the "Notice of Intention to Export Prescribed Goods"/"Export Permit" (EX 28) or EX 222 or if appropriate EX186 as follows:



"The produce has been produced and packed according to the conditions prescribed in the Arrangement between AQIS and MAF concerning the access of ..... (insert commodity) into New Zealand from Australia"

Growers Name.....No:.....

Packers Name.....No:.....

**Exporter requirements for post treatment security, records of condition etc are contained in Section 9 of this Manual.**

### 6.9.2. Exporter Inspection

Where growerline inspections are performed by the Exporter full details of the inspection performed will be recorded by that person using the "Inspection Record" form attached Appendix 6.

All Exporter inspections will be performed at the 600\* unit rate and all units within the sample will be inspected.

#### NOTE \*

Inspections can be carried out to other sampling sizes, as per the sampling plans in Section 1 if desired.

**Grower line inspections ensure homogeneity if co-joined for consignment shipments for the purpose of AQIS inspection and certification.**

Export inspection is not required for packinghouses who have an accredited CA arrangement with AQIS.

Exporters will ensure that all staff undertaking inspection duties are properly trained in pest and weed seed identification for the pests and weed seeds which are of a quarantine concern to New Zealand.

A copy of the "Inspection Record" together with other documentation relating to the shipment will be held on file for 2 years and be subject to audit.

### 6.9.3. Delegation of Inspection

Where responsibility for the export inspection is delegated to another party, this will be done in writing with the delegate acknowledging in writing, their responsibilities in so accepting the delegation.



Where the exporter has delegated the Exporter Inspection requirements, the delegated inspection person will perform individual 600 unit grower line inspections regardless of any "in-line quality control" inspections that may have been undertaken and recorded.

Any person/s who are delegated the responsibility for undertaking exporter inspections must have the ability to identify those pests and weed seeds (if applicable) that are of a quarantine concern to New Zealand.

All inspections whether by exporter staff or delegated persons will be performed in an area with a minimum light of 600 lux and include the use of magnifying lens where appropriate.

**All inspections performed by exporter delegated persons will be recorded on an "Inspection Record" and held on file by that delegate.**

#### **6.10. Isolation Procedures for Rejected Produce**

Should an exporter or exporters' delegate during inspection of produce, detect fruit fly or possible fruit fly infestation in any grower lot, all produce from that grower lot (even if previously passed but not shipped) will be securely segregated from all other NZ BQA produce and identified as not suitable for export to New Zealand.

Exporter or exporters' delegate is responsible for immediately notifying the AQIS Officers in the region of the detection, the grower involved and what action they are taking to ensure there is no cross contamination of other BQA produce.

AQIS inspectors will formally advise grower/s in writing, that they are suspended from the NZ programme pending further investigation.

#### **6.11. Rules for Failure**

Should an exporter be found at any time to:

- have accepted produce from an unregistered grower or packinghouse and present such produce to an AQIS Officer for clearance under the BQA
- be not carrying out the exporter inspection in conformity with set procedures/requirements
- have delegated responsibility to a nominated person who is not carrying out exporter inspection in accordance with set procedures/ requirements
- not be keeping adequate or accurate records of all inspections carried out by the exporter or their delegate
- present any commodity for inspection which has not been produced or packed in accordance with the requirements of the BQA or this Manual

the Senior Inspector (Exports) within the State will be notified immediately by the AQIS officer. The Senior Inspector (Exports) will notify the exporter concerned of any such incident and inform the exporter that they are "suspended" from the BQA until investigation of the incident is completed and necessary corrective action is in place.



The Senior Inspector or his delegate will conduct necessary investigation re the breach of conditions/responsibilities to establish whether the breach was -

- (a) accidental
- (b) performed in ignorance
- (c) result of poor communication
- (d) deliberate.

If after investigation the Senior Inspector is satisfied that no intent was meant to breach the terms of the Arrangement, and that corrective action is being immediately undertaken to ensure that it should not occur again, the Senior Inspector will formally advise the exporter that they are reinstated to the BQA programme.

Any such investigation must be undertaken at the earliest available opportunity so that the pathway is not inconvenienced to any extent should clearance or reinstatement be permitted.

If on investigation serious deficiencies were revealed, to an extent where training of staff in inspection procedures under the terms of the Arrangement was necessary, the exporter/exporters' delegate will remain "suspended" until such training has been satisfactorily completed and verified by AQIS officers. In such cases the exporter/exporters' delegate will advise AQIS State Headquarters office that training is complete and a satisfactory audit by AQIS will be required before re-instatement into program.

**Should an investigation reveal a deliberate breach of conditions/responsibilities, an Incident Report shall be instigated and forwarded to the Compliance Section in the relevant State.**

**The exporter will be immediately suspended from the programme and will remain so until Compliance Section investigate and clear the matter officially.**

#### 6.12.1. AQIS Inspection Procedures

AQIS will carry out inspections as required under the New Zealand BQA only where establishments provide an area which is suitable for the purpose and contains:

- A suitable bench or table on which to work,
- Suitable fixed lighting of a minimum of 600 lux,
- A clean and relatively free area in which to perform inspection functions.

AQIS inspection may be by grower line or by consignment line at the option of the exporter and will be in accordance with the sampling plan detailed in Section 1 and at the same sample regime as used by the exporter/exporter delegate.

Inspections performed by AQIS for the BQA programmes will be recorded on "Inspection Record - New Zealand" Appendix 6 attached.

Packinghouses who have an approved Certified Assurance programme, which includes phytosanitary certificate/quarantine arrangements, will not be subjected to AQIS consignment inspections other than that required under CA auditing procedures.



For inspection on a consignment basis produce can be from multiple grower/packer combinations but will belong to only one commodity group.

NOTE: Notwithstanding the requirements of this Manual, should AQIS inspection result in a rejection for quarantine purposes, the whole consignment is rejected not just that particular grower line. If the exporter requires the balance of the consignment for export purposes, the exporter/exporter delegate must re-inspect the balance of the consignment (as it is a new lot) by grower line before AQIS will re-inspect.

**Exporters will provide AQIS officers with inspection records of the consignment line (grower line) inspection details before AQIS commence their inspection. If all records are not provided or any records are incomplete then the consignment will not be inspected until these records are provided or it can be inspected on an individual grower line basis.**

AQIS Inspectors issuing Export Permits and phytosanitary certificates for produce to New Zealand under the BQA will ensure that all growers and packers are registered under the Agreement and that their identification is legible on all packages.

Incorrect or illegible identification on packages will disqualify that produce from export to New Zealand. The use of stickers to cover or amend trade description details is permitted, as long as they are neatly applied and are of a type that cannot be easily removed.

#### **6.12.2. Method of Drawing Samples**

With consignment inspections it is not necessary for AQIS staff to inspect produce from each grower making up the consignment, although if it is possible, it is wise to do so.

When assessing which growers/commodities should be selected for consignment inspection, the inspector should do so on the basis of knowledge of the commodities likely to present the greatest risk, or from past history of growers/packers making up the consignment.

There can be no hard and fast rules in how to apply selection for consignment lots however, the following may assist:

- select one or more samples from the grower submitting the largest lot.
- select one or more samples from the commodity comprising the greatest quantity in the consignment.
- select at least one carton from the commodity seen to present the greatest quarantine risk
- select at least one carton from known "poorer" performing growers/packers or newly registered growers/packers.

#### **6.12.3. Grower Line Lots**



A grower line is any number of packages of one commodity from one grower presented for inspection at one time. This includes a grower line that is presented for inspection that will be subsequently split into separate consignments for export to several destinations in New Zealand.

Consignment/Grower lines that are passed after AQIS inspection will be identified as "passed for New Zealand" and immediately separated from any other produce which has not been passed. The use of cards or stickers placed onto pallets by the exporter/exporter delegate is recommended.

#### 6.12.4. Rejection Procedures

A rejection on inspection by AQIS of either consignment or grower lot, does not necessarily indicate that a packinghouse or grower has breached the conditions of the Arrangement. It should however indicate a possible problem within the packer/exporter system and therefore it will be recorded.

**All rejections are to be recorded on Form Ex 161 (Inspection Advice Note) and must record grower, packer and exporter/delegate through which the commodity has passed.**

A grower who fails inspection due to quarantine pests twice in any one season must be audited as soon as practicable after the second failure. The inspector/s performing this audit must consider the reasons for failure and if necessary be prepared to seek the growers voluntary withdrawal from the scheme or consider suspension of the grower.

Packinghouses who fail two inspections in any one season must be audited immediately to ascertain if there are reasons that AQIS may consider necessary for suspending the packinghouse from the New Zealand programme, or if corrective actions can be implemented quickly the need for a follow up audit within 7 days.

The requirements for reconditioning of produce rejected by AQIS for export to New Zealand are contained in Appendix 17 attached.

The following conditions will apply for rejected products:

Any rejection for Category "A" Pests - Immediate suspension of grower, packer, exporter/exporter delegate. Audit to be undertaken at earliest opportunity.

Any rejection for Category "B" Pests - Senior Inspector/Supervisor to be informed immediately to consider if audit of grower, packer, exporter or exporter delegate is necessary. This may depend on type and quantity of infestation detected.



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## **7. AUDITING REQUIREMENTS - GROWERS - PACKINGHOUSES**

### **7.1. Grower Audits -By Certified Assurance and Citrus Packinghouses**

Grower audits will be conducted by CA packinghouses to whom the grower has made the "Application for Registration". Each grower so registered, will be audited by the relevant packinghouse in accordance with the requirements and procedures as detailed in Certification Assurance Arrangements Systems Manual (Attachment 2 part 6).

Citrus packinghouses (not on Certified Assurance) must audit growers in the same manner as outlined for AQIS inspection staff, (Section 7.2 below).

All grower audits undertaken by packinghouses must be fully recorded and this record should be placed in the growers application for registration folio every year/season.

Any grower found during a packinghouse audit of property/records, not to be complying with the requirements of the Arrangement, must be placed on "suspension" and the packinghouse must advise the AQIS Senior Inspector in the Region immediately.

AQIS inspection staff will perform random audits of 5% of growers from each CA and/or citrus packinghouse each season/year to verify that arrangement requirements are being complied with. Should deficiencies be identified that require immediate corrective action, then audits of growers will increase to 10% of that Packinghouse registered growers. Where a Packinghouse random audit of growers confirms substantial compliance on all issues related to grower registration, that Packinghouse will be reduced to only 2 1/2% of growers being audited in the following year. This will be the minimum number of random audits that will be performed in any season/year.

AQIS will charge the packinghouse for the grower audits conducted to verify packinghouse compliance with the grower registration requirements.

During any audit of CA or citrus packinghouse for grower compliance with monitoring and spray diaries and basic orchard hygiene should there be substantial non-compliance i.e. no diaries, no adequate controls, the packinghouse will be suspended from the NZ program, and all growers may be audited by AQIS before re-registration for NZ will be permitted.

Any non-compliance identified in grower random audits could mean suspension from the programme for both packinghouse and grower.

The inspector will report to his/her immediate supervisor, any irregularity found during such audits.



## **7.2. Audits - AQIS Responsibilities**

For growers supplying non CA Packinghouses (except for citrus Packinghouses) and, who do not use the services of a registered Crop monitor, AQIS inspection staff are to conduct audits of growers to ensure compliance with the Arrangement. Such audits are to include an assessment of growing practices, field hygiene, pest monitoring, spray diary entries and SBV status (avocado growers only).

Whether audit is official under the terms of the Arrangement or random, a "Grower Registration Requirements Audit" form must be completed and held on file in local State Office to verify status of growers registered.

If during an audit of a registered grower, the use of a non-recommended chemical is detected, this shall be referred to the Senior Inspector (Exports) for assessment.

## **7.3. Grower Audits - frequency:**

An initial audit will be performed by (CA) and Citrus packinghouses or, AQIS inspectors prior to approving a "new" growers application to join the program as a registered grower.

All growers will have at least one other "additional audit" after the initial audit during that subsequent growing season.

**For growers previously registered and having successfully participated in the New Zealand programme the previous season/year, one audit will be formally conducted early in the picking/packing season. (i.e. no initial audit is required in subsequent years/seasons providing registration and supply to New Zealand has been continuous).**

**The application of this direction is at the discretion of the Senior Inspector (Exports) in each State.**

Should deficiencies be found at anytime during the registration period, follow up audits will be required to ensure corrective actions have been completed which will allow registration to be continued.

All audits of growers (whether by packinghouses or AQIS staff), will be "announced audits" giving the grower at least two days notice. All AQIS audits are chargeable with the times involved being debited to the packinghouse to which the grower has lodged an "Application for Registration" or, to the packinghouse to which the grower is supplying produce.

Unannounced monitoring audits can be conducted if in the opinion of the Senior Inspector (Exports) a need is demonstrated. Unannounced monitoring audits are not chargeable unless a serious non-conformance is detected.



#### **7.4.1. Grower Audits - non compliance**

A property may be considered to be placed "on notice" of a follow up audit should it be found that any of the following have occurred, which may jeopardise its participation under the New Zealand Arrangement.

- Inadequate monitoring/spray records
- Insufficient care in disposal or chemical control of past crops (but not yet infected or diseased)
- Evidence of quarantine weeds within the property (but not yet seeding). This is of particular relevance to the crops, table grapes, cucurbits and capsicums which are subject to this type of infestation.
- Adjoining properties with potential risk of cross infesting with pests or disease or weed seed contamination.

Whether a follow up audit would be required within days or a week or so, is dependant on the type of problem and the relationship to growing/harvesting of the current crop. SI Exports will have the decision to determine whether follow up audits will be required or not.

#### **7.4.2. Grower Audits - suspension/withdrawal**

A property will be considered to be either unsatisfactory for registration or, if already registered, "suspended from registration" for any of the following reasons:

- No pest control or monitoring records.
- Bad hygiene practices within the property (rotting infested produce) or unsatisfactory control of past crops.
- Bad hygiene practices from an adjoining property, placing this property at risk ie severe quarantine weed build up, past crop not being covered or disposed of leading to infestation.
- Evidence of growers not committed to carrying out the requirements as set out in this Manual.
- No corrective action to control quarantine weeds/seeds or pests and diseases.

#### **7.5. Audit of Operations Packinghouses**

All packinghouses not on CA programs, will be audited by AQIS inspectors early in the packing season programme (i.e. the first month). Dependent on assessment more frequent audits may need to be undertaken at the discretion of the SI (Exports).

A packinghouse registering for the first time for New Zealand, will have an initial audit performed prior to commencement of packing and a second audit should be conducted 4-6 weeks into the packing season.



Packinghouses involved in long term packing for the New Zealand market i.e. citrus, will be audited every 6 - 8 weeks unless the packinghouse has a CA arrangement with AQIS.

Where packinghouses are audited and found to be substantially complying with the requirements of this Manual, and Interception Feedback Reports being forwarded by MAF, show no or, very low level pest interceptions on arrival in New Zealand, the SI (Exports) will consider extending audit periods to twice a season, i.e. once during the Navel and Valencia seasons.

If any packinghouse audit detects non-conformities against the BQA and the terms of this Manual, a follow up audit will be scheduled within 7 days.

The basis of these audits is to assess the operational hygiene of the packing establishment and how it is performing its responsibilities under the BQA arrangements.

CA accredited packinghouses will be audited for compliance with the New Zealand BQA requirements under their existing audit programmes.

**All audit time involved at the packinghouses is to be charged to the packinghouse involved.**

#### **7.6. Audits after Rejections by AQIS**

Should an audit be considered necessary after rejection by an AQIS officer, the following details will be investigated:

- Exporter/delegate inspection records:
- Grower pest monitoring records and pest control diaries
- Packer training and associated pest identification
- QC inspections are adequate and properly carried out, are records fully detailed
- Premises general hygiene
- Cleanliness of machinery and equipment
- Segregation and identification of produce/products
- Staff responsibilities
- Shed Manager/Operator overriding packing staff and or QC in quarantine related matters (ignoring requirements of BQA Appendix)
- Exporter or exporter delegate performing inspections are competent in carrying out their duties and know correct identification of pests/weed seeds.

Should auditing prove satisfactory or management agree to immediately correct any problems found, members of the pathway will remain registered under the BQA.

Copies of audit reports will be placed on relevant grower, packer and/or exporters files.

If the audit fails to identify any breach of the Arrangement or responsibility under the programme, all parties will be immediately re-instated however, if the same grower, packer, exporter or exporter delegate is identified again during that same season to fail the inspection requirements, that grower, packer, exporter or exporter delegate may be suspended for the remainder of the season/year.



Results of audits will detail findings and be forwarded to State/Local Senior Inspector who will co-ordinate necessary action and advice to all parties. Copies of any audit will be given to the relevant components of the pathway audited and kept on file in the local/State Headquarters office.

Inspectors undertaking these audits must be either AQA or CA trained and accredited.

**NB All audit time is chargeable.**

### **7.7.Audit Requirements - Treatment Centres**

Each fumigation establishment will be audited by AQIS at least once a month unless a premise has a CA arrangement with AQIS. Should an audit reveal non-conformances then an additional audit will be necessary within 7 days to verify that corrective action has been instigated. Audit reports will be kept on file for a period of not less than 2 years.

AQIS require that all Treatment Centres (Cold disinfestation stores) be monitored on a monthly basis during their operating season and that records are to be kept detailing when monitoring checks were performed. These monitoring checks can be undertaken as part of inspection duties where inspections are performed at such centres.

Should monitoring checks carried out on a Cold disinfestation premise reveal non-conformances, an official audit must be scheduled as soon as possible so as to instigate corrective action.

Inspectors must ensure that treatment facilities are maintained in a condition that will provide efficacy in treatment programmes, that all measurement gauges are regularly calibrated and records maintained to verify it. That movement of treated produce is recorded and well defined and that load outs and security of produce is maintained at all times that the product is on the premises.

**All audit time is to be charged to the treatment centre involved.**

#### **7.8.1 Audit Requirements - Exporters**

AQIS will perform an audit of all exporters registered for the New Zealand programme annually. All relevant documentation for all consignments must be made available to the AQIS authorized Officer.

**7.8.2 Exporter Delegate Audits:** In addition to any scheduled packinghouse audit, where packinghouse personnel are also approved to act as an exporter delegate for the purpose of inspection, treatment and/or load out security, two audits per year will be conducted on the exporter delegates responsibilities and their records.

Additional audits will be scheduled where an audit reveals non-conformities occurring within the exporter/exporter delegate responsibilities

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**The exporter/exporter delegate audit costs will be charged to the exporter that the personnel are accredited with unless another satisfactory arrangement is made by those parties involved.**



**7.9.1. AUDIT ACTION TABLE - RESPONSIBILITIES - FREQUENCY****GROWER COMPONENT**

<b>RESPONSIBILITIES</b>	<b>AUDIT</b>	<b>NON-CONFORMANCE ACTION</b>
To be registered as a grower for New Zealand annually for each commodity crop.	Initial audit conducted by AQIS or CA/Citrus packinghouse between receipt of grower application and delivery of first harvest.	Not permitted to be registered as a New Zealand grower
Monitor property/blocks for pest and weed seed contamination and record observations.	At least one audit by AQIS or packinghouse (CA/Citrus) during the growing/delivery season.	Suspension as a New Zealand grower until corrective action undertaken and verified by a follow up audit.
Maintain spray control diary/record of all sprays applied to or around crops.	NOTE: A grower previously registered and delivering product for New Zealand, will not need a Initial audit every year as long as registration has been continuous	Should audits reveal deficiencies in grower responsibilities, the grower may be suspended and the packinghouse to which they are registered will be subject to a 10% audit of all registered growers immediately.
Maintain property/blocks in a hygienic condition at all times during the season.	AQIS will randomly audit 5% of registered growers through all accredited packinghouses during the course of a season. <u>Should all audits prove satisfactory over the season</u> , audits of growers for the following season will be reduced to 2 1/2% of registered growers.	

**7.9.3. ACTION AUDIT TABLE - RESPONSIBILITIES - FREQUENCY  
TREATMENT CENTRES - COMPONENT**

<b>RESPONSIBILITIES</b>	<b>AUDIT</b>	<b>NON-CONFORMANCE ACTION</b>
To be registered by AQIS or other Statutory Body to operate a fumigation or cold disinfestation facility	Audit by AQIS at least once during each commodity treatment season. (This can be done jointly if products are being treated simultaneously).	Suspension of fumigation/cold disinfestation centre until corrective action implemented and verified by subsequent audit
To be tested regularly by AQIS or other Statutory Body for efficacy or equipment used in treatments	Audit more frequently than above if that is a State requirement (6monthly) for that efficacy of treatment.	
Ensure correct and legible records are maintained for both receipt and despatch of BQA growers/packers produce.	Audit will cover all aspects of the treatments being conducted including how temperature of produce is obtained, calibration of all equipment and training of personnel within the establishment in their responsibilities.	
Ensure correct and legible records are maintained for each fumigation or cold disinfestation treatment for each commodity so treated.		
Provide adequate identification and segregation of treated and non-treated products.		



#### 7.9.4. AUDIT ACTION TABLE - RESPONSIBILITIES - FREQUENCY

##### EXPORTER DELEGATE - COMPONENT

RESPONSIBILITIES	AUDIT	NON-CONFORMANCE ACTION
To have signed declaration from exporter to act as a delegate for the purpose of inspection of BQA produce and to have forwarded a letter of response accepting that delegation.	Audits by AQIS at least 2 times per season/year except those establishments who have a CA arrangement with AQIS differing requirements.	Suspension to act as an exporter delegate for inspection purposes for New Zealand BQA produce until corrective action has been implemented and verified by a subsequent audit.
To have adequate and demonstrated knowledge in identification of quarantine pests and weed seeds that are of a concern to New Zealand.	All elements involved in the inspection and security of product will be audited in full.	
To immediately advise AQIS if during any inspection for New Zealand, detection of fruit fly (or suspect fruit fly) is found.		
To maintain proper and fully detailed inspection records for all inspections carried out as the exporter delegate.		
To ensure that passed BQA produce is protected at all times from possible cross contamination or re-infestation.		

### 7.9.5. AUDIT ACTION TABLE - RESPONSIBILITIES - FREQUENCY

#### EXPORTER COMPONENT

RESPONSIBILITIES	AUDIT	NON-CONFORMANCE ACTION
To ensure all product sources, growers, packers, treatment centres are registered with AQIS for the purpose of the New Zealand BQA.	Subject to a satisfactory audit of all elements, one audit per annum.	Suspension to act as an exporter for New Zealand BQA produce until corrective action has been implemented and verified by a subsequent audit.
To ensure own staff (or if delegated) delegated staff are properly trained in pest and weed seed identification and know the procedures that must occur if one is not certain.	If exporter is remote from the exporting region for any product/s then exporter Audit will need to be undertaken by the State where the exporter is located. Such cases are to be referred to Canberra office to be co-ordinated.	
To ensure phytosanitary certification is completed correctly and all declarations are correct. (Records must be made available when requested to verify).		
To ensure all treatment details are properly detailed within or attached to the phytosanitary certificate.		
To inform AQIS that New Zealand BQA produce is available for inspection and that all necessary records to verify consignment are available.		



### 7.9.6. AUDIT ACTION TABLE - RESPONSIBILITIES - FREQUENCY

#### AQIS COMPONENT

RESPONSIBILITIES	AUDIT	NON-CONFORMANCE ACTION
Responsible for all aspects in the management and control of the integrity of the BQA systems.	Random internal commodity audits co-ordinated by Canberra office to at least 3 States per year	Possible State or Region suspension from the New Zealand BQA until identified problems are corrected and verified by a subsequent audit.
Responsible for all audit functions and records ensuring the status of each component of the New Zealand BQA arrangement.	Random commodity or BQA audits conducted by MAF New Zealand at anytime relating to a State or all States.	
Responsible for proper and effective training of all AQIS inspection staff in the identification of pests and weed seeds of a quarantine concern to New Zealand.		
Must advise Canberra office the results of all/any audits performed within the system on a monthly basis together with any recommendations.		
All audits performed within the system must be fully documented and recorded and held on file for 2 years.		

## 8. AREA FREEDOM - FRUIT FLIES

For the purpose of the Arrangement area freedom from fruit flies is recognised as a treatment. All components of the appendices under the Arrangement are applicable to produce grown in areas free of fruit flies with the treatment being area freedom rather than fumigation, cold disinfestation, etc.

Areas considered to be free of fruit flies, unless a current outbreak is declared in the area are Tasmania, the Riverland area of South Australia, the Sunraysia District of Victoria and New South Wales and the Murrumbidgee irrigation area of New South Wales.

### 8.1. Validation of Area Freedom

The following procedures are undertaken to validate area freedom:

- (a) Surveys to demonstrate that the areas are fruit fly free.
- (b) On-going fruit fly monitoring and records to demonstrate area freedom. These procedures and controls are documented such that they can be readily demonstrated to, and audited by MAFQM.
- (c) Internal quarantines to restrict the movement of fruit flies and untreated host material into the free area, with appropriate legislation to back up the monitoring programme, and to enforce the internal quarantines.

### 8.2. Outbreak

Area freedom will be assumed unless AQIS notifies MAFQM to the contrary. This will be done for any free area when an outbreak is declared.

An outbreak will have occurred if:

- (a) one or more larvae or pupae are found in locally grown fruit: or
- (b) two fruit flies are trapped within 400 metres of each other, within a 14-day period.

In this case area freedom from fruit flies will be suspended until a period equivalent to the time taken for development of three generations of fruit flies has elapsed without further outbreaks being detected. This will apply to fruit produced within a radius of 80km of the outbreak.

Table 1 lists dates of declaration of outbreaks and corresponding dates of subsequent reinstatement of area freedom for the areas regarded as being free. The content of this table is being refined by Dr Fletcher of the CSIRO to permit calculation of a reinstatement date after an outbreak is declared in any week of the year.



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### 8.3. Trapping

Trapping requirements to demonstrate area freedom are currently being examined by Dr Alan Bateman, an international fruit fly expert, formerly of the CSIRO Division of Entomology. Should he recommend changes to current practices, they are expected to be adopted by the States concerned.

Pending his findings the existing trapping regimes as detailed in the enclosed attachments will remain in place. These attachments show the locality of all traps located in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area of New South Wales, the Riverland district of South Australia and the Sunraysia district of Victoria and New South Wales. Additional monitoring in towns in New South Wales and Victoria, remote from the designated districts, is carried out to ensure that a fruit fly free buffer surrounds the free districts. Monitoring also occurs in the Adelaide metropolitan area as part of the buffer zone surrounding the Riverland district.

Trapping in Tasmania is centred on ports and airports to detect the entry of any flies that may have been transported from the mainland. A total of 650 Jackson traps baited for Queensland fruit fly and Mediterranean fruit fly are located in these areas.

The servicing and inspection frequency of traps will also be addressed by Dr Bateman. Currently the traps are inspected at least fortnightly in summer and monthly in winter.



## 9. POST TREATMENT SECURITY

### 9.1.1. At treatment centre

Cartons that have ventilation holes which have been closed off by approved mesh netting, are considered to be integral for the purposes of security and whilst care should be exercised in not deliberately exposing the fruits to possible re-infestation, no other additional security requirements are needed.

Cartons which are not integral units must, immediately following stamping of cartons with 'fumigated' and treatment date stamp\* (including time if necessary), be either:

- shrinkwrapped and sealed as a palletised unit.
- shadecloth/cheese-cloth types mesh bag, covering entire contents of the pallet and closed securely at the bottom
- Coolstored unprotected, at temperatures up to 5°C with a minimum of 1 metre between fumigated/treated produce and untreated product.
- Coolstored protected as in (i) and (ii) above in secure packages.

\* Date stamp is not mandatory. However, if on arrival in New Zealand MAF Border Protection inspectors are not convinced that fumigation took place at least 24 hours previous to arrival they will not inspect the produce until that time period has elapsed. Exporters should be aware of this requirement.

Packinghouses who wish to vary the above arrangements, can request of the Senior Inspector (Exports) in that State, for an exemption. It is recommended that any exemptions to the above, granted by the SI(E), take the format of a Certification Assurance arrangement and be fully documented and auditable.

### 9.1.2. At Exporters Premises

An exporter will nominate, in their "Application for Registration", the persons who will be responsible for carrying out and recording the following:

- (a) the security of cleared/treated produce whilst on their premises.
- (b) Supervision of loading and unloading of all consignments into and out of their premises signifying those consignments intended to be inspected/treated for New Zealand.
- (c) documenting all incoming and outgoing produce that is intended to be exported under the related BQA commodities.

The exporter or the exporters delegate will arrange appropriate transportation of cleared treated products to ensure that no cross infestation or substitution can occur for New Zealand destined produce.



## GENERATION DATES FOR SUNRAYSLA

DAY FLY CAUGHT	LAST GENERATION	1 GENERATION PLUS 28 DAYS	2 GENERATION	3 GENERATION
01 - Jan	01 - Feb	01 - Mar	05 - Mar	27 - Apr
02 - Jan	02 - Feb	02 - Mar	06 - Mar	03 - May
03 - Jan	03 - Feb	03 - Mar	07 - Mar	05 - May
04 - Jan	04 - Feb	04 - Mar	08 - Mar	14 - May
05 - Jan	04 - Feb	04 - Mar	08 - Mar	14 - May
06 - Jan	05 - Feb	05 - Mar	09 - Mar	16 - May
07 - Jan	06 - Feb	06 - Mar	11 - Mar	19 - Sep
08 - Jan	07 - Feb	07 - Mar	13 - Mar	25 - Sep
09 - Jan	08 - Feb	08 - Mar	14 - Mar	30 - Sep
10 - Jan	09 - Feb	09 - Mar	16 - Mar	02 - Oct
11 - Jan	10 - Feb	10 - Mar	17 - Mar	04 - Oct
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02 - Dec	06 - Jan	03 - Feb	06 - Feb	11 - Mar
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24 - Dec	25 - Jan	22 - Feb	25 - Feb	09 - Apr
25 - Dec	25 - Jan	22 - Feb	25 - Feb	09 - Apr
26 - Dec	26 - Jan	23 - Feb	26 - Feb	11 - Apr
27 - Dec	28 - Jan	25 - Feb	28 - Feb	14 - Apr
28 - Dec	29 - Jan	26 - Feb	02 - Mar	17 - Apr
29 - Dec	29 - Jan	26 - Feb	02 - Mar	17 - Apr
30 - Dec	30 - Jan	27 - Feb	03 - Mar	21 - Apr
31 - Dec	31 - Dec	28 - Feb	04 - Mar	23 - Apr



## GENERATION DATES FOR RIVERLAND

DATE LAST FLY CAUGHT	1 GENERATION	1 GENERATION PLUS 28 DAYS	2 GENERATION	3 GENERATION
01 - Jan	03 - Feb	03 - Mar	11 - Mar	19 - Oct
02 - Jan	04 - Feb	04 - Mar	12 - Mar	19 - Oct
03 - Jan	05 - Feb	05 - Mar	13 - Mar	19 - Oct
04 - Jan	06 - Feb	06 - Mar	15 - Mar	20 - Oct
05 - Jan	07 - Feb	07 - Mar	16 - Mar	21 - Oct
06 - Jan	08 - Feb	08 - Mar	18 - Mar	24 - Oct
07 - Jan	09 - Feb	09 - Mar	19 - Mar	24 - Oct
08 - Jan	11 - Feb	11 - Mar	22 - Mar	27 - Oct
09 - Jan	12 - Feb	12 - Mar	25 - Mar	29 - Oct
10 - Jan	13 - Feb	13 - Mar	27 - Mar	31 - Oct
11 - Jan	14 - Feb	14 - Mar	30 - Mar	03 - Nov
12 - Jan	15 - Feb	15 - Mar	31 - Mar	04 - Nov
13 - Jan	15 - Feb	15 - Mar	31 - Mar	04 - Nov
14 - Jan	15 - Feb	15 - Mar	31 - Mar	04 - Nov
15 - Jan	16 - Feb	16 - Mar	04 - Apr	06 - Nov
16 - Jan	17 - Feb	17 - Mar	07 - Apr	09 - Nov
17 - Jan	18 - Feb	18 - Mar	09 - Apr	10 - Nov
18 - Jan	19 - Feb	19 - Mar	11 - Apr	11 - Nov
19 - Jan	20 - Feb	20 - Mar	14 - Apr	13 - Nov
20 - Jan	22 - Feb	22 - Mar	18 - Apr	16 - Nov
21 - Jan	23 - Feb	23 - Mar	21 - Apr	17 - Nov
22 - Jan	23 - Feb	23 - Mar	21 - Apr	17 - Nov
23 - Jan	24 - Feb	24 - Mar	23 - Apr	18 - Nov
24 - Jan	25 - Feb	25 - Mar	02 - May	21 - Nov
25 - Jan	28 - Feb	28 - Mar	21 - Sep	29 - Nov
26 - Jan	28 - Feb	28 - Mar	21 - Sep	29 - Nov
27 - Jan	01 - Mar	29 - Mar	27 - Sep	01 - Dec
28 - Jan	02 - Mar	30 - Mar	30 - Sep	02 - Dec
29 - Jan	03 - Mar	31 - Mar	02 - Oct	03 - Dec
30 - Jan	04 - Mar	01 - Apr	05 - Oct	05 - Dec
31 - Jan	05 - Mar	02 - Apr	09 - Oct	07 - Dec
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11 - Feb	20 - Mar	17 - Apr	25 - Oct	13 - Dec
12 - Feb	22 - Mar	19 - Apr	27 - Oct	15 - Dec

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13 - Feb	25 - Mar	22 - Apr	29 - Oct	16 - Dec
14 - Feb	27 - Mar	24 - Apr	31 - Oct	17 - Dec
15 - Feb	30 - Mar	27 - Apr	03 - Nov	19 - Dec
16 - Feb	31 - Mar	28 - Apr	04 - Nov	20 - Dec
17 - Feb	04 - Apr	02 - May	06 - Nov	21 - Dec
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03 - Apr	04 - Nov	02 - Dec	20 - Dec	23 - Jan
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13 - Apr	11 - Nov	09 - Dec	24 - Dec	27 - Jan
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22 - May	24 - Nov	22 - Dec	01 - Jan	04 - Feb
23 - May	24 - Nov	22 - Dec	01 - Jan	04 - Feb
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10 - Jul	25 - Nov	23 - Dec	02 - Jan	05 - Feb
11 - Jul	25 - Nov	23 - Dec	02 - Jan	05 - Feb
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28 - Aug	27 - Nov	25 - Dec	05 - Jan	08 - Feb
29 - Aug	27 - Nov	25 - Dec	05 - Jan	08 - Feb
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17 - Oct	09 - Dec	06 - Jan	14 - Jan	16 - Feb
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04 - Dec	09 - Jan	06 - Feb	14 - Feb	30 - Mar
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10 - Dec	14 - Jan	11 - Feb	16 - Feb	04 - Apr
11 - Dec	15 - Jan	12 - Feb	17 - Feb	07 Apr
12 - Dec	17 - Jan	14 - Feb	19 - Feb	11 - Apr
13 - Dec	18 - Jan	15 - Feb	20 - Feb	14 - Apr
14 - Dec	18 - Jan	15 - Feb	20 - Feb	14 - Apr
15 - Dec	19 - Jan	16 - Feb	22 - Feb	18 - Apr
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17 - Dec	20 - Jan	17 - Feb	23 - Feb	21 - Apr
18 - Dec	21 - Jan	18 - Feb	23 - Feb	21 - Apr
19 - Dec	22 - Jan	19 - Feb	24 - Feb	23 - Apr
20 - Dec	22 - Jan	19 - Feb	24 - Feb	23 - Apr
21 - Dec	23 - Jan	20 - Feb	25 - Feb	02 - May
22 - Dec	24 - Jan	21 - Feb	28 - Feb	21 - Sep
23 - Dec	25 - Jan	22 - Feb	28 - Feb	21 - Sep
24 - Dec	26 - Jan	23 - Feb	01 - Mar	27 - Sep
25 - Dec	27 - Jan	24 - Feb	02 - Mar	30 - Sep
26 - Dec	29 - Jan	26 - Feb	04 - Mar	05 - Oct
27 - Dec	30 - Jan	27 - Feb	05 - Mar	09 - Oct
28 - Dec	31 - Jan	28 - Feb	06 - Mar	10 - Oct
29 - Dec	01 - Feb	01 - Mar	08 - Mar	13 - Oct
30 - Dec	01 - Feb	01 - Mar	08 - Mar	13 - Oct
31 - Dec	03 - Feb	03 - Mar	11 - Mar	19 - Oct



### GENERATION DATES FOR THE MURRUMBIDGEE IRRIGATION AREA

DATE LAST FLY CAUGHT	1 GENERATION	1 GENERATION PLUS 28 DAYS	2 GENERATION	3 GENERATION
01 - Jan	31 - Jan	28 - Jan	10 - Mar	16 - Oct
02 - Jan	02 - Feb	02 - Mar	12 - Mar	18 - Oct
03 - Jan	03 - Feb	03 - Mar	15 - Mar	20 - Oct
04 - Jan	04 - Feb	04 - Mar	16 - Mar	22 - Oct
05 - Jan	05 - Feb	05 - Mar	17 - Mar	22 - Oct
06 - Jan	06 - Feb	06 - Mar	19 - Mar	24 - Oct
07 - Jan	07 - Feb	07 - Mar	22 - Mar	25 - Oct
08 - Jan	08 - Feb	08 - Mar	24 - Mar	27 - Oct
09 - Jan	09 - Feb	09 - Mar	27 - Mar	28 - Oct
10 - Jan	10 - Feb	10 - Mar	28 - Mar	29 - Oct
11 - Jan	11 - Feb	11 - Mar	02 - Apr	31 - Oct
12 - Jan	12 - Feb	12 - Mar	04 - Apr	01 - Nov
13 - Jan	14 - Feb	14 - Mar	10 - Apr	05 - Nov
14 - Jan	15 - Feb	15 - Mar	16 - Apr	08 - Nov
15 - Jan	16 - Feb	16 - Mar	30 - Aug	13 - Nov
16 - Jan	17 - Feb	17 - Mar	11 - Sep	15 - Nov
17 - Jan	18 - Feb	18 - Mar	15 - Sep	16 - Nov
18 - Jan	19 - Feb	19 - Mar	17 - Sep	17 - Nov
19 - Jan	20 - Feb	20 - Mar	22 - Sep	18 - Nov
20 - Jan	21 - Feb	21 - Mar	25 - Sep	20 - Nov
21 - Jan	23 - Feb	23 - Mar	30 - Sep	22 - Nov
22 - Jan	24 - Feb	24 - Mar	02 - Oct	23 - Nov
23 - Jan	27 - Feb	27 - Mar	06 - Oct	25 - Nov
24 - Jan	27 - Feb	27 - Mar	06 - Oct	25 - Nov
25 - Jan	28 - Feb	28 - Mar	07 - Oct	25 - Nov
26 - Jan	01 - Mar	29 - Mar	07 - Oct	25 - Nov
27 - Jan	03 - Mar	31 - Mar	09 - Oct	25 - Nov
28 - Jan	04 - Mar	01 - Apr	09 - Oct	25 - Nov
29 - Jan	06 - Mar	03 - Apr	12 - Oct	27 - Nov
30 - Jan	07 - Mar	04 - Apr	13 - Oct	28 - Nov
31 - Jan	09 - Mar	06 - Apr	15 - Oct	28 - Nov
01 - Feb	10 - Mar	07 - Apr	16 - Oct	30 - Nov
02 - Feb	11 - Mar	08 - Apr	16 - Oct	30 - Nov
03 - Feb	12 - Mar	09 - Apr	18 - Oct	02 - Dec
04 - Feb	15 - Mar	12 - Apr	20 - Oct	03 - Dec
05 - Feb	16 - Mar	13 - Apr	22 - Oct	04 - Dec
06 - Feb	17 - Mar	14 - Apr	22 - Oct	04 - Dec
07 - Feb	19 - Mar	16 - Apr	24 - Oct	06 - Dec
08 - Feb	22 - Mar	19 - Apr	25 - Oct	07 - Dec
09 - Feb	24 - Mar	21 - Apr	27 - Oct	08 - Dec
10 - Feb	27 - Mar	24 - Apr	28 - Oct	09 - Dec

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11 - Feb	28 - Mar	25 - Apr	29 - Oct	10 - Dec
12 - Feb	02 - Apr	30 - Apr	31 - Oct	11 - Dec
13 - Feb	04 - Apr	02 - May	01 - Nov	12 - Dec
14 - Feb	08 - Apr	06 - May	03 - Nov	13 - Dec
15 - Feb	10 - Apr	08 - May	05 - Nov	14 - Dec
16 - Feb	16 - Apr	14 - May	08 - Nov	16 - Dec
17 - Feb	30 - Aug	27 - Sep	13 - Nov	21 - Dec
18 - Feb	11 - Sep	09 - Oct	15 - Nov	23 - Dec
19 - Feb	15 - Sep	13 - Oct	16 - Nov	23 - Dec
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21 - Feb	22 - Sep	20 - Oct	18 - Nov	25 - Dec
22 - Feb	25 - Sep	23 - Oct	20 - Nov	26 - Dec
23 - Feb	26 - Sep	24 - Oct	21 - Nov	27 - Dec
24 - Feb	30 - Sep	28 - Oct	22 - Nov	28 - Dec
25 - Feb	02 - Oct	30 - Oct	23 - Nov	28 - Dec
26 - Feb	04 - Oct	01 - Nov	24 - Nov	29 - Dec
27 - Feb	05 - Oct	02 - Nov	24 - Nov	29 - Dec
28 - Feb	06 - Oct	03 - Nov	25 - Nov	31 - Dec
01 - Mar	07 - Oct	04 - Nov	25 - Nov	31 - Dec
02 - Mar	07 - Oct	04 - Nov	25 - Nov	31 - Dec
03 - Mar	07 - Oct	04 - Nov	25 - Nov	31 - Dec
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06 - Mar	11 - Oct	08 - Nov	26 - Nov	31 - Dec
07 - Mar	12 - Oct	09 - Nov	27 - Nov	01 - Jan
08 - Mar	13 - Oct	10 - Nov	28 - Nov	02 - Jan
09 - Mar	14 - Oct	11 - Nov	28 - Nov	02 - Jan
10 - Mar	15 - Oct	12 - Nov	28 - Nov	02 - Jan
11 - Mar	16 - Oct	13 - Nov	30 - Nov	04 - Jan
12 - Mar	16 - Oct	13 - Nov	30 - Nov	04 - Jan
13 - Mar	18 - Oct	15 - Nov	02 - Dec	05 - Jan
14 - Mar	19 - Oct	16 - Nov	02 - Dec	05 - Jan
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16 - Mar	20 - Oct	17 - Nov	03 - Dec	06 - Jan
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21 - Mar	24 - Oct	21 - Nov	06 - Dec	09 - Jan
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26 - Mar	27 - Oct	24 - Nov	08 - Dec	11 - Jan
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28 - Mar	28 - Oct	25 - Nov	09 - Dec	11 - Jan
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30 - Mar	29 - Oct	26 - Nov	10 - Dec	12 - Jan
31 - Mar	30 - Oct	27 - Nov	10 - Dec	12 - Jan



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01 - Apr	30 - Oct	27 - Nov	10 - Dec	12 - Jan
02 - Apr	30 - Oct	27 - Nov	10 - Dec	12 - Jan
03 - Apr	31 - Oct	28 - Nov	11 - Dec	13 - Jan
04 - Apr	31 - Oct	28 - Nov	11 - Dec	13 - Jan
05 - Apr	01 - Nov	29 - Nov	12 - Dec	14 - Jan
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13 - Apr	05 - Nov	03 - Dec	14 - Dec	16 - Jan
14 - Apr	06 - Nov	04 - Dec	15 - Dec	17 - Jan
15 - Apr	06 - Nov	04 - Dec	15 - Dec	17 - Jan
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21 - May	12 - Nov	10 - Dec	20 - Dec	21 - Jan
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30 - May	12 - Nov	10 - Dec	20 - Dec	21 - Jan
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08 - Jul	12 - Nov	10 - Dec	20 - Dec	21 - Jan
09 - Jul	12 - Nov	10 - Dec	20 - Dec	21 - Jan
10 - Jul	12 - Nov	10 - Dec	20 - Dec	21 - Jan
11 - Jul	12 - Nov	10 - Dec	20 - Dec	21 - Jan
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13 - Jul	12 - Nov	10 - Dec	20 - Dec	21 - Jan
14 - Jul	12 - Nov	10 - Dec	20 - Dec	21 - Jan
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16 - Jul	12 - Nov	10 - Dec	20 - Dec	21 - Jan
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26 - Jul	12 - Nov	10 - Dec	20 - Dec	21 - Jan
27 - Jul	12 - Nov	10 - Dec	20 - Dec	21 - Jan
28 - Jul	12 - Nov	10 - Dec	20 - Dec	21 - Jan
29 - Jul	12 - Nov	10 - Dec	20 - Dec	21 - Jan
30 - Jul	12 - Nov	10 - Dec	20 - Dec	21 - Jan
31 - Jul	12 - Nov	10 - Dec	20 - Dec	21 - Jan
01 - Aug	12 - Nov	10 - Dec	20 - Dec	21 - Jan
02 - Aug	12 - Nov	10 - Dec	20 - Dec	21 - Jan
03 - Aug	12 - Nov	10 - Dec	20 - Dec	21 - Jan
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16 - Aug	12 - Nov	10 - Dec	20 - Dec	21 - Jan
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19 - Aug	12 - Nov	10 - Dec	20 - Dec	21 - Jan
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21 - Aug	12 - Nov	10 - Dec	20 - Dec	21 - Jan
22 - Aug	12 - Nov	10 - Dec	20 - Dec	21 - Jan
23 - Aug	12 - Nov	10 - Dec	20 - Dec	21 - Jan
24 - Aug	12 - Nov	10 - Dec	20 - Dec	21 - Jan
25 - Aug	12 - Nov	10 - Dec	20 - Dec	21 - Jan

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26 - Aug	12 - Nov	10 - Dec	20 - Dec	21 - Jan
27 - Aug	12 - Nov	10 - Dec	20 - Dec	21 - Jan
28 - Aug	12 - Nov	10 - Dec	20 - Dec	21 - Jan
29 - Aug	12 - Nov	10 - Dec	20 - Dec	21 - Jan
30 - Aug	12 - Nov	10 - Dec	20 - Dec	21 - Jan
31 - Aug	13 - Nov	11 - Dec	21 - Dec	22 - Jan
01 - Sep	13 - Nov	11 - Dec	21 - Dec	22 - Jan
02 - Sep	13 - Nov	11 - Dec	21 - Dec	22 - Jan
03 - Sep	13 - Nov	11 - Dec	21 - Dec	22 - Jan
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10 - Sep	14 - Nov	12 - Dec	22 - Dec	23 - Jan
11 - Sep	15 - Nov	13 - Dec	23 - Dec	24 - Jan
12 - Sep	15 - Nov	13 - Dec	23 - Dec	24 - Jan
13 - Sep	15 - Nov	13 - Dec	23 - Dec	24 - Jan
14 - Sep	15 - Nov	13 - Dec	23 - Dec	24 - Jan
15 - Sep	16 - Nov	14 - Dec	23 - Dec	24 - Jan
16 - Sep	16 - Nov	14 - Dec	23 - Dec	24 - Jan
17 - Sep	17 - Nov	15 - Dec	24 - Dec	25 - Jan
18 - Sep	17 - Nov	15 - Dec	24 - Dec	25 - Jan
19 - Sep	17 - Nov	15 - Dec	24 - Dec	25 - Jan
20 - Sep	17 - Nov	15 - Dec	24 - Dec	25 - Jan
21 - Sep	17 - Nov	15 - Dec	24 - Dec	25 - Jan
22 - Sep	18 - Nov	16 - Dec	25 - Dec	26 - Jan
23 - Sep	18 - Nov	16 - Dec	25 - Dec	26 - Jan
24 - Sep	19 - Nov	17 - Dec	25 - Dec	26 - Jan
25 - Sep	19 - Nov	17 - Dec	25 - Dec	26 - Jan
26 - Sep	20 - Nov	18 - Dec	26 - Dec	27 - Jan
27 - Sep	21 - Nov	19 - Dec	27 - Dec	28 - Jan
28 - Sep	21 - Nov	19 - Dec	27 - Dec	28 - Jan
29 - Sep	21 - Nov	19 - Dec	27 - Dec	28 - Jan
30 - Sep	21 - Nov	19 - Dec	27 - Dec	28 - Jan
01 - Oct	22 - Nov	20 - Dec	28 - Dec	29 - Jan
02 - Oct	22 - Nov	20 - Dec	28 - Dec	29 - Jan
03 - Oct	23 - Nov	21 - Dec	28 - Dec	29 - Jan
04 - Oct	23 - Nov	21 - Dec	28 - Dec	29 - Jan
05 - Oct	24 - Nov	22 - Dec	29 - Dec	30 - Jan
06 - Oct	24 - Nov	22 - Dec	29 - Dec	30 - Jan
07 - Oct	25 - Nov	23 - Dec	31 - Dec	31 - Jan
08 - Oct	25 - Nov	23 - Dec	31 - Dec	31 - Jan
09 - Oct	25 - Nov	23 - Dec	31 - Dec	31 - Jan
10 - Oct	25 - Nov	23 - Dec	31 - Dec	31 - Jan
11 - Oct	26 - Nov	24 - Dec	31 - Dec	31 - Jan
12 - Oct	26 - Nov	24 - Dec	31 - Dec	31 - Jan
13 - Oct	27 - Nov	25 - Dec	01 - Jan	02 - Feb



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15 - Oct	28 - Nov	26 - Dec	02 - Jan	03 - Feb
16 - Oct	28 - Nov	26 - Dec	02 - Jan	03 - Feb
17 - Oct	30 - Nov	28 - Dec	04 - Jan	05 - Feb
18 - Oct	01 - Dec	29 - Dec	04 - Jan	05 - Feb
19 - Oct	02 - Dec	30 - Dec	05 - Jan	06 - Feb
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29 - Oct	09 - Dec	06 - Jan	11 - Jan	12 - Feb
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31 - Oct	10 - Dec	07 - Jan	12 - Jan	14 - Feb
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02 - Nov	12 - Dec	09 - Jan	14 - Jan	16 - Feb
03 - Nov	12 - Dec	09 - Jan	14 - Jan	16 - Feb
04 - Nov	13 - Dec	10 - Jan	15 - Jan	17 - Feb
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06 - Nov	14 - Dec	11 - Jan	16 - Jan	18 - Feb
07 - Nov	15 - Dec	12 - Jan	17 - Jan	19 - Feb
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15 - Nov	22 - Dec	19 - Jan	23 - Jan	27 - Feb
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27 - Nov	31 - Dec	28 - Jan	31 - Jan	10 - Mar
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30 - Nov	03 - Jan	31 - Jan	04 - Feb	16 - Mar
01 - Dec	04 - Jan	01 - Feb	05 - Feb	17 - Mar

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03 - Dec	05 - Jan	02 - Feb	06 - Feb	19 - Mar
04 - Dec	06 - Jan	03 - Feb	07 - Feb	22 - Mar
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08 - Dec	11 - Jan	08 - Feb	12 - Feb	04 - Apr
09 - Dec	11 - Jan	08 - Feb	12 - Feb	04 - Apr
10 - Dec	11 - Jan	08 - Feb	12 - Feb	04 - Apr
11 - Dec	12 - Jan	09 - Feb	14 - Feb	10 - Apr
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13 - Dec	14 - Jan	11 - Feb	16 - Feb	30 - Aug
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15 - Dec	16 - Jan	13 - Feb	18 - Feb	15 - Sep
16 - Dec	17 - Jan	14 - Feb	19 - Feb	17 - Sep
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18 - Dec	18 - Jan	15 - Feb	20 - Feb	22 - Sep
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20 - Dec	20 - Jan	17 - Feb	23 - Feb	30 - Sep
21 - Dec	21 - Jan	18 - Feb	24 - Feb	02 - Oct
22 - Dec	22 - Jan	19 - Feb	27 - Feb	06 - Oct
23 - Dec	23 - Jan	20 - Feb	27 - Feb	06 - Oct
24 - Dec	24 - Jan	21 - Feb	28 - Feb	07 - Oct
25 - Dec	25 - Jan	22 - Feb	01 - Mar	07 - Oct
26 - Dec	26 - Jan	23 - Feb	03 - Mar	09 - Oct
27 - Dec	27 - Jan	24 - Feb	04 - Mar	09 - Oct
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30 - Dec	30 - Jan	27 - Feb	09 - Mar	15 - Oct
31 - Dec	30 - Jan	27 - Feb	09 - Mar	15 - Oct



## 9. POST TREATMENT SECURITY

### 9.1.1. At treatment centre

Cartons that have ventilation holes which have been closed off by approved mesh netting, are considered to be integral for the purposes of security and whilst care should be exercised in not deliberately exposing the fruits to possible re-infestation, no other additional security requirements are needed.

Cartons which are not integral units must, immediately following stamping of cartons with 'fumigated' and treatment date stamp\* (including time if necessary), be either:

- shrinkwrapped and sealed as a palletised unit.
- shade cloth/cheese-cloth types mesh bag, covering entire contents of the pallet and closed securely at the bottom
- Coolstored unprotected, at temperatures up to 5°C with a minimum of 1 metre between fumigated/treated produce and untreated product.
- Coolstored protected as in (i) and (ii) above in secure packages.

\* Date stamp is not mandatory. However, if on arrival in New Zealand MAF Border Protection inspectors are not convinced that fumigation took place at least 24 hours previous to arrival they will not inspect the produce until that time period has elapsed. Exporters should be aware of this requirement.

Packinghouses who wish to vary the above arrangements, can request of the Senior Inspector (Exports) in that State, for an exemption. It is recommended that any exemptions to the above, granted by the SI(E), take the format of a Certification Assurance arrangement and be fully documented and auditable.

### 9.1.2. At Exporters Premises

An exporter will nominate, in their "Application for Registration", the persons who will be responsible for carrying out and recording the following:

- (a) the security of cleared/treated produce whilst on their premises.
- (b) Supervision of loading and unloading of all consignments into and out of their premises signifying those consignments intended to be inspected/treated for New Zealand.
- (c) documenting all incoming and outgoing produce that is intended to be exported under the related BQA commodities.

The exporter or the exporters delegate will arrange appropriate transportation of cleared treated products to ensure that no cross infestation or substitution can occur for New Zealand destined produce.

Full details of the cleared and treated product will be included on Transfer Certificate (Ex 186) and Export Permit (Ex 28).

#### **9.1.3. At packinghouse premises**

In the case where dipping/spraying treatment is undertaken at the packinghouse i.e. dimethoate treatments, packing must commence immediately following such treatment and produce must be packed into either enclosed integral cartons with no gaps or, in the case of ventilated cartons, all vents and gaps will be fully meshed.

#### **9.2. Security of Produce Exporter/Freight Forwarder Premises**

Produce on arrival at exporters' premise or Freight Forwarder Depot will be inspected by AQIS officers to ensure that the consignment has not been interfered with. Inspectors will ensure that the produce is in a secure/safe condition (no tearing of shrinkwrap or mesh bags) and that documentation is correct with contents of the load and is accompanied by a treatment certificate.

**Export shipping containers will be inspected by freight forwarding agent or exporter for cleanliness and condition, (any holes in container will be taped over). Details of container, and its soundness and cleanliness will be recorded on "Container Report Sheet" Appendix 14 and signed by the Exporter/Airfreight Forwarding Agent.**

Any consignment or container not meeting the requirements as contained above will be rejected from shipment to New Zealand.



## 11. CONTINGENCIES

### 11.1. Procedures on Detection of Critical Quarantine Pests by New Zealand

Should detections of a critical quarantine pest exceeding the specified limits for that commodity be found on inspection by MAF Officers in New Zealand, the entire pathway in Australia which involves that grower will be placed on "suspension".

**Commodities for which interim arrangements for treatment have been granted but, during on-arrival inspection in New Zealand are found to have live critical quarantine pests, will mean that the entire commodity will be suspended until AQIS/MAF auditing results are known and recommendations are made and accepted between both organisations.**

Detection of any stage of fruit fly (alive or dead) from an area with area freedom status, will result in the suspension of that area freedom status. The consignment and others in transit will be rejected on arrival in New Zealand.

Details of any such rejection will be officially advised by New Zealand MAF to AQIS Central Office Canberra which will immediately notify the Senior Inspector (Exports) in the State involved. The Senior Inspector (Exports) or his delegate will then identify all parties involved in the pathway and immediately advise them of "suspension" until investigation/audit is completed. AQIS will then forward to MAF, complete details of the audit together with any recommendations that may need to be made. MAF New Zealand will lift the suspension if it is satisfied with all components of the pathway. The investigation/audit of the pathway is mandatory.

**All audit time is chargeable to the parties involved in the pathway, the grower/s audit time will be charge against the packinghouse which packed the product.**

"Suspension" means no AQIS inspection or phytosanitary certification of fruit fly host produce for New Zealand from that pathway will be permitted from the date of New Zealand notification until investigation clears, and is approved by MAF, for each component of the pathway.

The investigation/audit will have as a lead auditor, an international ISO accredited auditor and all other auditors if required should be AQIS accredited auditors.

The order of investigation (and the lifting of "suspension") will be

1. AQIS Inspector who signed the inspection record
2. Exporter
3. Treatment centre
4. Transport/Loading depots (if involved)
5. Exporters delegate (if involved)
6. Packinghouse
7. Grower

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## 10. CERTIFICATION ASSURANCE PROGRAMMES

Certification Assurance arrangements can be entered into with AQIS for any pathway of the BQA operational system.

All CA arrangements must meet with the requirements as set out in the Certification Assurance Arrangements Systems Manual for the NZ BQA. (QMP-SM-01).

CA arrangements for New Zealand are no different than any other CA arrangement but must specifically meet with the New Zealand requirements under the terms and conditions of the BQA. This places emphasis on critical quarantine pests and their identification, training of key staff within the establishment in this criteria, security of produce and identification of growers produce at all times within the operation and a record system which records all events during the processing phases of the operation to meet the New Zealand criteria.

CA arrangements can be made to cover only the processing of the produce through a packing house or can include all arrangements including that of the treatment centre and exporter responsibilities if the commitment from these organisations is also available, documented and approved.

Establishments under CA arrangements with AQIS will be subject to normal AQIS auditing requirements however in conjunction with measuring overall performances of this BQA Operational Manual, some additional audits may occur at times, focusing on a particular section of the operating conditions of a CA establishment through its involvement with an exporter being audited under the terms of the BQA. New Zealand MAF officers will also have the right to audit an establishment in conjunction with AQIS officers or approved persons.

**Audits undertaken with MAF officials will not be charged for as they are focussing on the AQIS management of the BQA conditions and restrictions and the audit pathways being measured, are taken as being representative of all pathways that are involved in the New Zealand trade.**

### **Certification Assurance - AQIS Management of System**

The AQIS management of its Certification Assurance programmes is detailed in QMP - SM - 01. The document nominates who is responsible for each step of the pathway and the records and audit schedules that must be complied with by industry, AQIS, State Contact Officers and the AQIS Central Office co-ordinating roles.



## 11. CONTINGENCIES

### 11.1. Procedures on Detection of Critical Quarantine Pests by New Zealand

Should detections of a critical quarantine pest exceeding the specified limits for that commodity be found on inspection by MAF Officers in New Zealand, the entire pathway in Australia which involves that grower will be placed on "suspension".

**Commodities for which interim arrangements for treatment have been granted but, during on-arrival inspection in New Zealand are found to have live critical quarantine pests, will mean that the entire commodity will be suspended until AQIS/MAF auditing results are known and recommendations are made and accepted between both organisations.**

Detection of any stage of fruit fly (alive or dead) from an area with area freedom status, will result in the suspension of that area freedom status. The consignment and others in transit will be rejected on arrival in New Zealand.

Details of any such rejection will be officially advised by New Zealand MAF to AQIS Central Office Canberra which will immediately notify the Senior Inspector (Exports) in the State involved. The Senior Inspector (Exports) or his delegate will then identify all parties involved in the pathway and immediately advise them of "suspension" until investigation/audit is completed. AQIS will then forward to MAF, complete details of the audit together with any recommendations that may need to be made. MAF New Zealand will lift the suspension if it is satisfied with all components of the pathway. The investigation/audit of the pathway is mandatory.

**All audit time is chargeable to the parties involved in the pathway, the grower/s audit time will be charge against the packinghouse which packed the product.**

"Suspension" means no AQIS inspection or phytosanitary certification of fruit fly host produce for New Zealand from that pathway will be permitted from the date of New Zealand notification until investigation clears, and is approved by MAF, for each component of the pathway.

The investigation/audit will have as a lead auditor, an international ISO accredited auditor and all other auditors if required should be AQIS accredited auditors.

The order of investigation (and the lifting of "suspension") will be

1. AQIS Inspector who signed the inspection record
2. Exporter
3. Treatment centre
4. Transport/Loading depots (if involved)
5. Exporters delegate (if involved)
6. Packinghouse
7. Grower



Details of all aspects of the audit will be recorded together with any recommendations. The reports must be forwarded to Central Office for final comment before application is made by PQIB to New Zealand MAF for pathway clearance.

If during investigation, deficiencies within the pathway are found, "suspension" will remain in force until satisfactory corrective action is completed and AQIS request MAF to lift the suspension.

### **11.2. Interceptions by AQIS**

Should detection (alive or dead) of a critical quarantine pest (fruit fly) be found during an AQIS inspection for phytosanitary certification, the pathway involved will be placed on "suspension" by AQIS and will remain suspended until an audit of the pathway is completed.

**Audit time will be charged against those components of the pathway involved.**

If critical non-conformances are detected through this audit, that/those component/s of the pathway will remain suspended until corrective actions have been implemented and AQIS is satisfied that the conditions of the BQA are being complied with.

### **11.3. Interceptions by Packinghouse Quality Controllers**

Should packinghouse management or quality control officers detect a grower who has delivered fruit that contains a critical or large numbers of a quarantine pest, management will immediately investigate the reason for this occurring. Should the grower be picking fruits or vegetables from a block that is showing signs of infestation then the packinghouse will inform the grower that no more produce will be accepted from this block. A record of such discussions will be placed on the growers file within the Company records and the packinghouse will immediately (or at the earliest opportunity) advise AQIS area office of the details of the incident.

### **11.4 Reconditioning of product rejected for New Zealand**

Details of permitted reconditioning of rejected produce for New Zealand are contained in Appendix 16 of this Manual.

## 12.

## FORMS AND RECORD SHEETS

The following forms and record sheets should be kept through-out the system.

The forms that are attached as appendices to the this Operational Manual are recommended layouts but can be adapted and altered to meet the needs of individual Companies. The contents of the forms are mandatory and must be included on any amended forms that are to be used.

1. Grower application to register for New Zealand - non-certified packinghouses
2. Grower application to register for New Zealand - Certified Assurance packinghouses
3. Pest and contaminant monitoring and control programme
4. Pest and contaminant monitoring and control diary
5. Packinghouse BQA registration application
6. Inspection records - Exporter AQIS
7. Exporter registration and Delegation of inspection responsibilities
8. Fumigation records
9. Cold disinfestation records
10. Withdrawal Notice
11. Suspension Notice
12. Declaration of treatment - Tomatoes
13. Crop Monitor registration
14. Container condition report sheet
15. The Oaths Act - Statutory Declaration



### 13. OTHER PROCEDURES - REQUIREMENTS

#### 13.1 Avocados - Sun Blotch Viriod (SBV)

Shipment of avocado fruits to New Zealand in addition to the requirements of the BQA and the Systems Operational Manual must also comply with the Tree Registration Scheme for Sun Blotch Viroid block/property freedom..

Only fruits from blocks and properties registered and accredited in the Avocado Nursery Voluntary Accreditation Scheme (ANVAS) tree registration register, can be packed for New Zealand.

AQIS and MAF will only accept SBV block/property freedom from growers who are registered with the ANVAS scheme.

Growers forwarding fruits to packinghouses must fill in a growers declaration stating that fruits have been harvested from blocks registered and accredited under the ANVAS system.

Packinghouses will not pack fruits for New Zealand unless they have a grower declaration that declares the fruit to be sourced from blocks registered under the ANVAS system.

ANVAS must provide all/any records that may be required by AQIS/MAF to identify any grower or property registered with the scheme.

When growers are registering for approval under the New Zealand BQA, growers will nominate only those blocks that are accredited with ANVAS to be used for the New Zealand trade.

AQIS will audit all New Zealand registered growers including sighting the growers records for registration of blocks and a plan of the property properly identifying these plantings with details of all samples that have been assayed by the ANVAS scheme since the block was originally registered under that scheme.

Where growers do not have complete records identifying status of their blocks/properties they will not be permitted access to the New Zealand markets

Growers will only deliver fruit packinghouses for New Zealand market from those blocks registered under the ANVAS tree registration scheme and will clearly identify the fruits as being sourced from registered blocks only.

Records must be kept at the packinghouse giving details of all fruits which are to be packed for the New Zealand market clearly identifying the grower and the registered blocks that the fruit has been harvested from. The records must be kept for a minimum of two years.

Fruit from registered blocks will be kept segregated at all times from all produce from unregistered properties and blocks.

Exporters who may be consigning avocados to New Zealand will ensure that they and their packinghouses have only sourced fruits from growers who have registered their produce to be property or block free of Sun Blotch Viroid (SBV) in accordance with the procedures of the ANVAS tree registration scheme.

Exporters will endorse the phytosanitary certificate as is required under Section 14.4 of this Manual i.e.

"This fruit has been sourced from growers and blocks registered with the ANVAS tree certification scheme to be free of Sun Blotch Viroid (SBV)."

### 13.2 Split consignment inspections

Following exporter or exporter delegate grower line inspections exporters can elect to have 'consignment' inspection performed by AQIS even if the 'consignment' is to be split to varying destinations and at differing times to New Zealand.

Where this procedure is adopted, the exporter will maintain consolidated records for all 'consignment' inspections and detail how each inspected 'consignment' was distributed including any that may have not been forwarded to New Zealand, i.e. sold on the domestic or other export markets. New Zealand will inspect as individual consignments on arrival.

#### NOTE:

**The above procedures cannot be implemented until the Senior Inspector has approved that the necessary documentation and record keeping is satisfactory and auditable.**

This procedure will allow one inspection at the fee for service rate and the first phytosanitary certificate free. All subsequent phytosanitary certificates both originals or certified copies will be charged for at the rate determined in the Fees Orders.

Split consignments where exporters/importers want to reduce the MAF on arrival inspection must adopt a system which fully documents the procedures to be used for managing such consignments. Any procedure must include:

- . notification of consignment details to MAF as they occur,
- . the New Zealand communication links (importer and MAF contacts),
- . flow chart detailing how the phytosanitary certificate moves through the system.

Each such procedure must have AQIS and MAF approval before implementation.



**13.3 Untreated produce being forwarded from country areas**

Growers who are forwarding untreated fruits from regions outside the place where treatment will be given, will obtain an EX 186 (Transfer of prescribed goods certificate, signed by an authorised AQIS officer), or a signed copy of an EX 28 Notice of Intention to export or, a grower declaration form, attesting that the produce has been grown and packed in accordance with the conditions and restrictions of the New Zealand BQA and the contents of this Manual.

**Exporters will provide either the transfer certificate, Notice of Intention to Export or grower declaration to AQIS prior to any AQIS inspection being undertaken**

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## **14. PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATION - ENDORSEMENTS**

### **14.1.1. Phytosanitary Certification**

Phytosanitary certification will only be provided if all relevant documentation for the produce is available. Documentation which is required may include Ex 186 (Transfer Certificate and Assessment Notice for Fresh Fruit and Vegetables) where inspection by both exporter delegate and the AQIS inspector has been performed in a place other than at the exporters establishment, EX 28 (Notice of Intention to Export Prescribed Goods/Export Permit) and all details of fumigation or treatment and the type of inspection performed, (i.e. sample size per grower line.)

### **14.1.2. Commodities covered**

Phytosanitary certificates will cover only those commodities listed in Section 5.1. of this Manual.

Phytosanitary certificates will be issued as set out below for the various exporter requirements and type of quality system that applies to the consignment.

### **14.2.1. Grower Line (Single) Consignments**

- Each consignment will consist of only one crop from one grower  
Inspected by grower line by Exporter, AQIS and MAF.

### **14.2.2. Mixed Grower Line Consignments**

- A consignment, covered by a single phytosanitary certificate for one commodity but from more than one grower
- Exporter/exporter delegate will inspect as individual grower lines but AQIS and MAF will treat it as a consignment line.
- The benefits for are a reduction in documentation and AQIS MAF inspection time.

**NOTE:** If a consignment inspection by AQIS or MAF fails then the total consignment is rejected as the system has failed not just the grower.

Unless exporter/importer have a documented management system for communications between Australia and New Zealand and AQIS/MAF, the following must apply for the issuing of phytosanitary certificates.

**A Phytosanitary certificate will be issued to cover one exporter, one importer, one destination, on one conveyance at one time.**

Treatment details of the consignment will be entered in the "disinfestation/treatment" section of the certificate. Where one treatment is common to all the commodities/grower consignments, no additional declaration is required.

## Phytosanitary Certification - Endorsements

Treatment details of the consignment will be entered in the "disinfestation/treatment" section of the certificate. Where one treatment is common to all the commodities/grower consignments, no attachment to the phytosanitary certificate is required.

Where due to the multi-grower/commodity nature of the shipment means more than one disinfestation/treatment has been effected, full details of each treatment by commodity will be included as an attachment to the phytosanitary certificate.

**All attachments will be stamped and signed by an AQIS inspector. The additional information section of the certificate will state "see attachment for treatment details".**

**Phytosanitary certificates can only be signed by AQIS inspectors or AQIS authorised officers.**

### 14.3. General Endorsement - All BQA Commodities

Endorsement as required by the BQA will be included in the "Additional Declaration" section of the certificate to signify that AQIS inspection was performed as grower or consignment line, the sampling regime used i.e. 600, 950 or 1250 and to include the statement:

"this produce has been treated in accordance with the arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of .....(product name) into New Zealand from Australia".

"Product has been inspected by AQIS as (grower or consignment line) and a 600\* unit inspection has been performed".

\* Can be 450, 950 or 1250 unit inspection.

### 14.4. Additional Declarations/Endorsements

#### **CERTIFICATION FOR AREA FREEDOM**

'The product was grown and packed in an area not less than 80km from an area where damaging species of fruit fly (family Tephritidae) exist".

#### **CERTIFICATION FOR CUCURBITS UNDER INTERIM APPROVAL**

' This product has been grown, packed and treated in accordance with the arrangement between AQIS and MAF concerning the interim approval system for cucurbits and access of Australian cucurbits to the New Zealand market.'



## ENDORSEMENT FOR TOMATOES

AQIS will provide phytosanitary certificate with either of the following additional statements:

- . If the tomatoes comply with the area freedom requirements-

"This produce has been treated in accordance with the arrangement between New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Australian Quarantine Inspection Service, concerning the access of tomatoes into New Zealand from Australia"

and

"Product has been inspected by AQIS as (grower or consignment line) and a 600\* unit inspection has been performed".

\* Can be 450, 950 or 1250 unit inspection.

- . If the tomatoes are from a fruit fly area-

"This produce has been treated in accordance with the arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Australian Quarantine Inspection Service, concerning the access of tomatoes (variety) into New Zealand from Australia".

and

"Product has been inspected by AQIS as (grower or consignment line) and a 600\* unit inspection has been performed.

\* Can be 450, 950 or 1250 unit inspection.

## AVOCADO FRUITS ADDITIONAL DECLARATION

" This fruit has been sourced from growers and blocks registered with the ANVAS tree certification scheme to ensure freedom from Sun Blotch Viroid (SBV)" and

For avocado the following additional declaration must be included within the phytosanitary certificate:

"Following a 46°C, 0.05% benomyl dip of 3 minutes minimum duration, the core temperature of the fruit in this consignment was held continuously at 1°C ± 0.2°C for 16 days".



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**ENDORSEMENT FOR COLD DISINFESTATION TREATMENTS**

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Either of the following two statements must be included within the phytosanitary certificate for pome fruits:

"The core temperature of the fruit in this consignment was held continuously at 0°C or below for not less than 13 days."      or,

"The core temperature of the fruit in this consignment was held continuously at 1 °C  $\pm$  0.6°C for 16 days."



## **15. COMMODITIES WITH INTERIM APPROVAL TREATMENTS CONDITIONS AND PROCEDURES WHICH MUST BE IMPLEMENTED**

### **Cucurbits - General**

AQIS and MAF have agreed to the following interim treatment conditions being permitted for Australian exports for an unspecified period.

Cucurbits (other than watermelons), of Count 15 in a bushel carton or which weigh approx. 1.2kg and/or with a maximum circumference of 45cm, will be granted an Interim Approval to export, subject to a dimethoate dipping treatment. The management and security requirements contained in this instruction form an integral part of the interim approval and must be complied with, to meet New Zealand import conditions for these fruit fly host commodities.

Watermelons also only have an Interim Approval for entry with methyl bromide fumigation but, must also meet the grower and inspection conditions contained in this Section of the Manual.

Large size/volume cucurbits (Queensland Blue pumpkin etc.), are prohibited for the New Zealand market as there is currently no recognised treatment against fruit fly infestation.

Interim Approval by MAF relates to the fact that the dimethoate treatment research data that has been submitted by Australia, has not satisfied all of NZ MAF's reporting requirements.

Because of this, MAF have insisted that until the efficacy of the dimethoate dip treatment is proven, additional security requirements are necessary from the point of production to the loading of each consignment. Should fruit fly be detected during on-arrival inspections in New Zealand, the entire commodity would be suspended from exports to New Zealand until a full AQIS audit is completed, rather than just one export pathway being suspended as is the case for other BQA commodities.

**Where dimethoate dipping treatments are used for disinfestation purposes, the use of oils or waxes during any part of the packing process is prohibited as this will dramatically affect the efficacy of the treatment.**

**Treatment centres and operators are advised that the chemical dimethoate should be stored in relatively cool conditions, as it is probable that the active ingredient will breakdown if stored at temperatures exceeding 46°C. It is further recommended that dimethoate purchases should be from recently manufactured stocks.**

#### **15.1.1. Grower Registration Requirements**

Basic registration requirements as contained in Section 6.2.1. must be met but in addition, growers must register each block within the property that is intended to be grown for possible New Zealand export.



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ENDORSEMENT FOR TOMATOES

AQIS will provide phytosanitary certificate with either of the following additional statements:

If the tomatoes comply with the area freedom requirements-

"This produce has been treated in accordance with the arrangement between New Zealand ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Australian Quarantine Inspection Service, concerning the access of tomatoes (variety name) into New Zealand from Australia".

"Product has been inspected by AQIS as (grower or consignment line) and a 600\* unit inspection has been performed".

\* Can be 450, 950 or 1250 unit inspection.

If the tomatoes are from a fruit fly area-

"This produce has been treated in accordance with the arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Australian Quarantine Inspection Service, concerning the access of tomatoes (variety) into New Zealand from Australia".

"Product has been inspected by AQIS as (grower or consignment line) and a 600\* unit inspection has been performed.

\* Can be 450, 950 or 1250 unit inspection.

## AVOCADO FRUITS ADDITIONAL DECLARATION

" This fruit has been sourced from growers and blocks registered with the ANVAS tree certification scheme to ensure freedom from Sun Blotch Viroid (SBV)".

## ENDORSEMENT FOR COLD DISINFESTATION TREATMENTS

Either of the following two statements must be included within the phytosanitary certificate for pome fruits:

"The core temperature of the fruit in this consignment was held continuously at 0°C or below for not less than 13 days." or,

"The core temperature of the fruit in this consignment was held continuously at 1°C  $\pm$  0.6°C for 16 days."

For avocado the following additional declaration must be included within the phytosanitary certificate:

"Following a 46°C, 0.05% benomyl dip of 3 minutes minimum duration, the core temperature of the fruit in this consignment was held continuously at 1°C  $\pm$  0.2°C for 16 days".



## 15. COMMODITIES WITH INTERIM APPROVAL TREATMENTS CONDITIONS AND PROCEDURES WHICH MUST BE IMPLEMENTED

### Cucurbits - General

AQIS and MAF have agreed to the following interim treatment conditions being permitted for Australian exports for an unspecified period.

Cucurbits (other than watermelons), of Count 15 in a bushel carton or which weigh approx. 1.2kg and/or with a maximum circumference of 45cm, will be granted an Interim Approval to import, subject to a dimethoate dipping treatment. The management and security requirements contained in this instruction form an integral part of the interim approval and must be complied with to meet New Zealand import conditions for these fruit fly host commodities.

Watermelons also only have an Interim Approval for entry with methyl bromide fumigation but, must also meet the grower and inspection conditions contained in this Section of the Manual.

Large size/volume cucurbits (Queensland Blue pumpkin etc.), are prohibited for the New Zealand market as there is currently no recognised treatment against fruit fly infestation.

**Where dimethoate dipping treatments are used for disinfestation purposes, the use of oils or waxes during any part of the packing process is prohibited as this will dramatically affect the treatment.**

**Treatment centres and operators are advised that the chemical dimethoate should be stored in relatively cool conditions as it is probable that the effect of the chemical will deteriorate if stored at temperatures exceeding 46°C. It is recommended that dimethoate purchases should be from recently manufactured stocks.**

Interim Approval by MAF relates to the fact that the dimethoate treatment research data that has been submitted by Australia, has not satisfied all of NZ MAF's reporting requirements.

Because of this, MAF have insisted that until the efficacy of the dimethoate dip treatment is proven, additional security requirements are necessary from the point of production to the loading of each consignment. Should fruit fly be detected during on-arrival inspections in New Zealand, the entire commodity would be suspended from exports to New Zealand until a full AQIS audit is completed, rather than just one export pathway being suspended as is the case for other BQA commodities.

#### 15.1.1. Grower Registration Requirements

Basic registration requirements as contained in Section 6.2.1. must be met but in addition, growers must register each block within the property that is intended to be grown for possible New Zealand export.



Each block must be identifiable on a plan of the property and be given a number or prefix that will enable produce being harvested and packed to be identifiable.

Growers who are registering properties and blocks for the New Zealand programme with AQIS, must also give details of the acreage of each block that is registered.

#### 15.1.2. Grower Monitoring and Spray Diaries for Quarantine Pests

Growers are responsible for maintaining monitoring and pest control spray programme diaries as detailed in Section 6.2.3.

Growers located within fruit fly proclaimed control areas (Sunraysia, Riverland and Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area), will be covered under the State Department of Agriculture controls for these areas, however, in the event of an outbreak and, where growers are directed to undertake specific programmes for fruit fly control, these details will be included in grower monitoring and spray diaries held for New Zealand registration purposes.

For growers located in areas which are not proclaimed areas for the control of fruit flies, i.e. Queensland, spray programmes will be fruit fly specific and recommendations made by industry or local horticulture officers and the directions contained in this Section of the Manual will be adhered to at all times.

Appendix 1 to this Section details the recommended fruit fly spray programme as issued by the Queensland Department of Primary Industries. Appendix 1 will be read in conjunction with the additional directions contained in this Section of the Manual.

Where it is required for growers to undertake their own controls, all specific fruit fly spray programmes will commence immediately the first fruits/vegetables commence to set for each registered block/property. Growers must apply a final spray for the control of fruit fly, as recommended by industry or horticultural field officers, prior to the harvesting of the registered block/property.

It is recommended a final spray for fruit fly control be given to cucurbit crops 2 days before harvest commences. This is not always practicable, and where mandatory systemic chemical sprays are used, growers will ensure spray programmes are applied to give the crop maximum protection against fruit fly infestation during the harvest programme.

Where growers are harvesting commodities that are continually cropping, the recommended 7 to 10 day spray programmes will be extended to ensure crop protection throughout the harvesting periods and until the crop is 'turned in'.

Growers must pick only sound fruits/vegetables and will not harvest fruits/vegetables that have previously become detached from the vine/plant.

Growers are required to observe strict orchard hygiene practices, i.e. wherever possible fallen or detached fruits/vegetables are to be removed from the ground so as to minimise the risk of fruit fly infestation within the registered block/property. Where this cannot be effectively



completed, the entire block/property will be sprayed with a fruit fly specific spray programme until that block/property has completed all harvesting and the is crop 'turned in'.

AQIS will audit growers for compliance to the above details in addition to the normal audit registration requirements detailed in Section 7 of this Manual.

On delivery to packinghouses, growers must advise the property and block details for each delivery.

## 15.2 Packinghouse Responsibilities

### 15.2.1. Packing Records

Packinghouses will identify all cucurbit commodities delivered for packing to New Zealand with the growers block/property identification details and will maintain such identification details through-out the packing operation.

Packinghouses who intend to pack cucurbits, when applying for registration for the New Zealand programmes, will demonstrate to the satisfaction of an AQIS authorised officer, that all staff who will be directly involved in inspecting, grading and sorting of cucurbit fruits/vegetables, have undertaken a training programme specifically directed at assessing fruits/vegetables for evidence of potential fruit fly infestation i.e. soft spots, bruising and stings.

Any produce showing evidence of soft spots, bruising or stings, will be cut and the results for all produce cut will be recorded, even where the results are negative for fruit fly.

Packinghouses will perform 100% inspection of all cucurbits destined for New Zealand.

Where product is packed on graders, belts etc. i.e. zucchini, cucumbers; product will be run at a speed which will enable graders and sorters to inspect (although not necessarily handle) each fruit/vegetable during the process.

Where fruits/vegetables are individually handled by adequately trained staff during the packaging operations, i.e. melons, this is deemed to be a method of 100% inspection.

Packinghouses must raise grower line/block packouts which accounts for 100% of all fruits/vegetables tipped onto processing lines when New Zealand destined products are being run. Packout details will include:

- . Registered grower name and number
- . Registered block identification details
- . Quantity of fruits/vegetables packed for potential New Zealand markets
- . Quantity of fruits/vegetables rejected for waste together with reasons
  - quality, undersize, misshapen or damaged etc.
  - record all fruit that has been cut and note the results for all cut fruits.

With the approval of the Senior Inspector, an exception may be granted to those packinghouses that may only pack one or two count ranges of a run for the New Zealand



market. In such instances the Senior Inspector will authorise the required method of recording packout details.

## Treatment and Security

### 15.2.2. Approved Interim Treatment - Dimethoate Dipping

A dimethoate immersion dipping system, holding the fruit for a minimum of 1 minute in a dimethoate/water solution of minimum concentration of 400ppm is approved for an interim period.

It is recommended that purchase of bulk dimethoate chemical be made from stock which is not older than 18 months. Where the chemical is stored at temperatures above 46°C (for even 1 day), the active ingredient will degrade and solution strength will be lessened.

The use of oils or waxes during the preparation of cucurbits prior to the dimethoate dipping treatment is prohibited.

Each treatment operator will be required to document their method/s of dipping and will include:

- . size of the dip tank
- . method of dipping (e.g. pallets loaded so many boxes high, bins etc with the top layer secured by screened mesh etc)
- . maximum volume of water required for any/each treatment
- . amount of chemical required to achieve the required level of 400ppm active ingredient
- . minimum allowable solution level
- . maintenance of active ingredient level (i.e. "top up" levels)

All product being treated with dimethoate will be free of soil.

The dimethoate dipping process must be the last preparation process prior to packing. i.e. there will be no other washing, cleaning by brushes or fungicide treatments permitted following dip treatment.

The packinghouse/treatment centre will nominate a person/s to undertake the making up of solutions and the recording of each consignment or batch lot that is treated and packed for New Zealand. The nominated person/s must satisfy AQIS authorised officer/inspector they are able to correctly determine the making up dimethoate solution strengths, before a packinghouse/treatment centre will be permitted by AQIS, to dimethoate treat fruits destined for the New Zealand market.

The packinghouse/treatment centre will make up dimethoate solutions immediately prior to use and will have systems in place for recording solution strengths. The packinghouse or treatment centre will also record details of the mixing of the solution and any topping up of the solution during processing which allows for chemical wash out. Details will include the times and indicate volumes of product treated at the time of topping up.



**Note:** The treatment time of one minute will commence once all product is fully submerged and all air bubbles have gone from the solution.

When the processing of any batch is completed, the solution will be completely disposed of. Solutions will not be allowed to be carried over to the next day/run.

Records will detail individual grower registered blocks/property identification, dates, times and volume of product treated. These details will be cross referenced if needed, to the identification of the final product details i.e. brands or product codes. All records will be signed by the nominated person at the completion of each consignment packed or processed.

Treatment operators will have an identification system in place which must identify treated products from untreated products and these must be placed on pallets/bins/crates in a clear manner.

AQIS officers will randomly sample solution strengths during operations for laboratory analysis. One sample will be collected immediately upon commencement of the treatment of produce and a second sample will be taken nearing the completion of any treatments being undertaken. Any costs associated with this testing will be debited to the packinghouse. Packinghouses can have solutions analysed by an accredited laboratory instead of by AQIS but, full details of these analysis must be made in writing and under the signature of the accredited laboratory.

Packinghouses submitting samples for analysis by accredited laboratories, will submit two samples, one sample will be taken immediately after the first pallet/bin of fruit has been treated and a second sample will be taken when the last pallet/bin of the processing run has been treated.

Packinghouses/treatment centres using accredited laboratories will ensure all analyses are made available to AQIS authorised officers when requested.

Failure to produce such analyses when requested by an authorised AQIS officer will mean immediate suspension from the New Zealand programme.

AQIS will audit dimethoate dipping systems and records as part of the normal packinghouse audit but under interim arrangements the frequency of audits will be increased as detailed in Para 15.2.5. of this Section of the Manual.

### **15.2.3. Interim Approval Treatment - Methyl Bromide Fumigation - Watermelon**

Water melons which have been granted interim approval for treatment with methyl bromide fumigation will be subjected to the following requirements.

Watermelon will be fumigated with methyl bromide at a rate of 32g/m<sup>3</sup> for 4 hours at a temperature of 21 - 26°C at a loading capacity of not greater than 50%.

Treatment centres operating in fixed chambers which have been tested and approved as meeting gas retention standards will be permitted to undertake fumigation treatments unsupervised although such centres will be subject to random monitoring and audit checks.



Treatment centres who elect to fumigate under tarps will require the attendance of an AQIS officer for all treatments being undertaken to ensure that the requirements contained in this section of the Manual are being complied with.

Treatment centres involved in methyl bromide fumigation for the New Zealand trade will ensure all produce is kept segregated from other produce both prior to and after completion of each treatment.

All fumigation details will be recorded including amount of product treated, time and temperature details, grower numbers and details of packinghouses. The fumigation record sheet as defined in Appendix 8 of the Systems Operations Manual is recommended for this use.

When treatment is complete, as many cartons/crates as possible on each pallet will be stamped "fumigated".

Upon completion of stamping of cartons, the produce must be immediately secured to eliminate cross contamination or re-infestation. This can be done by either placing product into a cool chamber or immediately shrinkwrapping the pallets using either a polythene or meshed bag (maximum aperture of 1.0 mm) and securing this to the pallets.

Produce that is placed into cool stores will be secured by the use of polythene/mesh bag covering the entire pallet when product is being loaded. All produce that is being transported will be fully secured prior to loading onto trucks.

### **15.3. Product Security**

Should any meshed or shrinkwrapped pallets be damaged (torn or split) during transportation or loading, the fruits contained therein will immediately be withdrawn from any consignment as the product security will be deemed to have been breached.

#### **15.3.1. Ventilated Cartons**

Fruits and vegetables that are being packed immediately following dimethoate dipping, will be packed into cartons that have all ventilation holes screen meshed. The mesh will be of a type that gives a maximum of 1.0mm hole at the widest part. All carton seals/flaps will be taped, to make each carton an integral unit which will prevent cross contamination by pests after packaging is completed.

#### **15.3.2. Unvented Cartons**

Alternatively, cartons can be solid i.e. no ventilation holes but, carton seal closures must be fully taped to make each carton an integral unit, which will prevent cross contamination to occur following packing during the storage and transportation phases of the consignment.



### 15.3.3. Pallet Shrinkwrapping or Meshed Bags

It is permitted to use both ventilated or solid cartons without fully taped carton seal closures where, the pallets are immediately either shrink wrapped or mesh bagged (it is recommended that mesh be constructed of a 1.0mm maximum hole diameter), over the entire pallet which forms a proper seal with the pallet base.

Completed pallets, intended to be secured in this manner, will not be left unsecured for a time greater than 10 minutes after pallet load is completed. This should allow sufficient time for all trade description details to be completed on all cartons before sealing of the pallet is finalized.

### 15.3.4. Polystyrene Boxes - Dipped after Size Grading/Packing

Packinghouses/Treatment centres who are dimethoate dipping pre-sized or packed product in polystyrene or open topped containers, but which boxes will not be the final export container, will have the option of performing the exporter inspection (if this has been delegated), prior to or following the dimethoate treatment.

It is permitted for packed product to be shipped without re-packing if the exporter is able to demonstrate that all treatment solution has been completely removed from the packed product.

Following the poor out-turn of early consignments of dipped corrugated waxed fibre board cartons, no dipping of produce in these cartons of final shipment is permitted. Until industry undertake research on the amount of residues contained in the actual fibre board, dimethoate treatment of cartons which are then to be shipped are prohibited.

**NOTE:** Open topped boxes/containers will have a lug or lip which raises the top of the container, a minimum of 3cm above the top of the packed product which to allow the unimpeded entry of the dimethoate solution over the top of the product.

The bottom of the container will have aeration/drainage vents. There will be at least one vent/drainage outlet towards/along each of the four sides of the bottom of the container. There will be sufficient drainage holes to allow complete drainage of the dimethoate dip from all parts of the container and product.

Exporters will ensure, that at the time of loading export consignments, all dimethoate solution has been completely drained from the product and the containers.

AQIS advise that there must be no dimethoate residue (liquid) inside the containers when fruit/vegetables are loaded for export. If during inspection following dimethoate dipping treatment, liquid residues are found, the consignment will be rejected.



As necessary, packinghouses undertaking this method, will repack the treated product into the final containers under secure conditions immediately the treated product has been drained. Such product must be repacked and secured as detailed in paras 15.3.1 or 15.3.2.

Should the packinghouse or treatment centre have adequate coolstorage facilities, treated fruits will be permitted to be placed immediately into the coolstore and be permitted to be repacked within the coolstore at a later time. Product is not permitted to be subsequently brought back into the packinghouse for repacking, unless it is done in an area of the premises which is screened with mesh holes not greater than 0.1 mm at the widest point.

#### 15.4. Product Inspection

##### 15.4.1. Exporter - Exporter Delegate Inspection

Exporters or persons who have been delegated exporter inspection duties, will perform 1000 unit grower line inspections. Inspection records will include grower block details in addition to grower registered number.

All grower line inspection records will be made available to AQIS inspectors before AQIS will undertake product inspection for phytosanitary certification purposes.

Any fruits found with soft spots, bruising or stings will be cut and details will be recorded even when result is negative.

There must be no fruit fly of any stage (alive or dead) found during grower line inspection. Detection of any fruit fly (alive or dead), will mean rejection of that consignment. AQIS will be notified of any rejection for fruit fly with all relevant grower details. The grower will be immediately suspended from the New Zealand programme and will remain suspended until AQIS, through grower and packinghouse audit, is satisfied corrective actions by the grower/packinghouse have been implemented.

AQIS undertakes to advise MAF Chief Plants Officers of all detections of fruit fly found during any inspection of packed fruits that were destined for New Zealand.

There is an allowance of 1 unit for detection of quarantine (Category 'B') pests per 1000 unit inspection.

Packinghouses undertaking individual fruit packing and inspection i.e. melons, do not need to implement a 1000 unit per grower inspection if the following procedures are adopted within the processing lines.

- each packer who is performing inspection has been properly trained in the detection of fruit fly infestation. i.e. soft spots, bruising and stings.
- a packer on finding an affected fruit/vegetable as above, places the fruit/vegetable in a container and notifies Quality Controller that fruit needs to be cut to check on the condition of the fruit/vegetable.



each packer will have a inspection report sheet which will detail produce packed for intended New Zealand export. Any produce that has been rejected from the line and the reason for making that decision, i.e. quality, maturity, mis-shapen, blemishes, size and bruised, stings and soft spots will be recorded on the inspection sheet.

at the end of each production run of intended export to New Zealand, Quality Controller will collect all inspection sheets from each packer and hold them on file together with all other relevant details of the intended consignment, i.e. treatment, grower details etc.

#### 15.4.2. AQIS Inspection

Prior to AQIS inspection staff undertaking consignment inspection, the exporter or the exporter delegate must register with Senior Inspector (Exports) of that State all components of the pathway which has been used for that consignment. The pathway options will be approved by Senior Inspector (Exports) before they are permitted to be used.

Pathways should be forwarded to the Senior Inspector of the State providing the inspection service, in the form of Flow Charts. Exporters are permitted as many flow charts as required to reflect all options that might be exercised. It is permitted to join groups of growers who are common to one pathway, under the one flow chart.

The exporter must include in the EX28, Notice of Intention to Export/ Export Permit, the nominated pathway option that the produce has originated through. Should the pathway not be described on the EX28 or, the pathway not be approved by Senior Inspector (Exports), the consignment will not be inspected.

Upon receipt and acceptance that all records are correct, AQIS will perform a 1000 unit inspection of the consignment by either grower line or consignment line at the direction of the exporter.

AQIS inspection can be performed either prior to or following dimethoate dipping treatment and this inspection will be undertaken at the direction of the Senior Inspector (Exports) in the State of production.

Wherever possible AQIS officers will monitor/supervise dipping treatments to ensure compliance with these instructions.

If during inspection performed by AQIS, detection of any fruit fly stage (alive or dead) is found, the line will be immediately rejected and all components of the pathway will be placed on suspension until an AQIS audit establishes, the detection was not a fault of the systems being used under that pathway.

There is an allowance of 1 unit for detection of quarantine (Category "B") pests per 1000 unit inspection however, should AQIS inspections of any packinghouse consignments reveal



more than the 1 allowed unit in any 3 of 10 successive inspections that packinghouse, grower pathway will be subjected to a full audit to determine where corrective actions are required.

### 15.5. Audit Requirements

Under the interim approval for treatments undertaken using dimethoate dipping, additional audits will be required to those outlined in Section 7 of this Manual.

#### 15.5.1. Growers

All registered growers will be audited for compliance with grower registration requirements and the additional responsibilities covered in para 15.1.1. and 15.1.2. of this Manual.

Audits will be conducted immediately prior to harvest of any block/property and will continue initially on a monthly basis until the crop/s registered for New Zealand are exhausted. Following three successive audits showing substantial compliance with grower responsibilities, the Senior Inspector of the State may give consideration to extending the period between audits.

Growers who are deemed not to be performing to the standards required by this Manual will be suspended from the New Zealand programme immediately and will not be re-instated into the programmes until a satisfactory audit is completed.

#### 15.5.2. Packinghouses

All packinghouses who are registered for packing cucurbit commodities will be audited on a monthly basis during the packing season for cucurbit crops. All responsibilities covered in the main body of this Manual at Section 7, plus the additional responsibilities as detailed in paras 15.2.1 to 15.2.4 inclusive in this Section will be subjected to a full audit. Section 15.2.2. will only apply to those packinghouses undertaking dimethoate dipping treatments.

Following three successive audits where substantial compliance with all packinghouse responsibilities, as defined in this Section of the Manual, have been completed, the Senior Inspector of that State may give consideration to increasing the times between audits.

Packinghouses not meeting the requirements of this Manual will be suspended from the New Zealand programme if it is demonstrated during audit, that the responsibilities and record keeping requirements are not being performed at a satisfactory level. Suspension will remain until a packinghouse can demonstrate at a subsequent audit, that it has made necessary corrective actions.

#### 15.5.3. Treatment Centres

Treatment centres which are registered for dimethoate dipping or methyl bromide fumigation under the interim approval for cucurbits and, which are operating independently of packinghouses, will be audited on a monthly basis. AQIS will audit against the criteria of accurate batch recording of treatments performed identification and proper segregation and security of the products whilst at the treatment centre.



### 15.6. MAF Border Protection - On-arrival Inspection

New Zealand MAF will inspect each consignment either by grower or consignment line in accordance with AQIS inspection performed and recorded on the phytosanitary certificate.

Should detection of any fruit fly stage (alive or dead) be found during on-arrival inspection, the interim approval for cucurbit crops to be allowed treatment with dimethoate, will be suspended immediately.

On advice from MAF, AQIS will conduct a full audit of all components of the pathway that has been found to contain fruit fly. AQIS will investigate during this audit where in the pathway there would appear to be a breach of the requirements.

Should AQIS believe that the problem can be identified as occurring other than from the dimethoate treatment, AQIS will request MAF to permit entry of cucurbits from other pathways. The offending pathway, and all components of it will remain suspended until identifiable corrective actions are in place and stand a further AQIS audit.

If the offending pathway makes corrective actions to correct deficiencies that are identified during audit AQIS will consider seeking MAF agreement to re-instating the offending pathway or component paths.

All costs involved in undertaking an audit as detailed above will be invoiced to the exporter.

### 15.7 Phytosanitary Endorsements for Cucurbits under Interim Approvals

#### Cucurbits other than watermelon

' This product has been grown, packed and treated in accordance with the arrangement between AQIS and MAF concerning the interim approval system for cucurbits and access of Australian cucurbits to the New Zealand market.'

The appropriate treatment (dimethoate dipping or methyl bromide fumigation) details will be included in the treatment section of the phytosanitary certificate and must include treatment strengths and times.



## 15. COMMODITIES WITH INTERIM APPROVAL TREATMENTS CONDITIONS AND PROCEDURES WHICH MUST BE IMPLEMENTED

### Cucurbits - General

AQIS and MAF have agreed to the following interim treatment conditions being permitted for Australian exports for an unspecified period.

Cucurbits (other than watermelons), of Count 15 in a bushel carton or which weigh approx. 1.2kg and/or with a maximum circumference of 45cm, will be granted an Interim Approval to export, subject to a dimethoate dipping treatment. The management and security requirements contained in this instruction form an integral part of the interim approval and must be complied with, to meet New Zealand import conditions for these fruit fly host commodities.

Watermelons also only have an Interim Approval for entry with methyl bromide fumigation but, must also meet the grower and inspection conditions contained in this Section of the Manual.

Large size/volume cucurbits (Queensland Blue pumpkin etc.), are prohibited for the New Zealand market as there is currently no recognised treatment against fruit fly infestation.

Interim Approval by MAF relates to the fact that the dimethoate treatment research data that has been submitted by Australia, has not satisfied all of NZ MAF's reporting requirements.

Because of this, MAF have insisted that until the efficacy of the dimethoate dip treatment is proven, additional security requirements are necessary from the point of production to the loading of each consignment. Should fruit fly be detected during on-arrival inspections in New Zealand, the entire commodity would be suspended from exports to New Zealand until a full AQIS audit is completed, rather than just one export pathway being suspended as is the case for other BQA commodities.

**Where dimethoate dipping treatments are used for disinfestation purposes, the use of oils or waxes during any part of the packing process is prohibited as this will dramatically affect the efficacy of the treatment.**

**Treatment centres and operators are advised that the chemical dimethoate should be stored in relatively cool conditions, as it is probable that the active ingredient will breakdown if stored at temperatures exceeding 46°C. It is further recommended that dimethoate purchases should be from recently manufactured stocks.**

#### 15.1.1. Grower Registration Requirements

Basic registration requirements as contained in Section 6.2.1. must be met but in addition, growers must register each block within the property that is intended to be grown for possible New Zealand export.



## 15. COMMODITIES WITH INTERIM APPROVAL TREATMENTS CONDITIONS AND PROCEDURES WHICH MUST BE IMPLEMENTED

### Cucurbits - General

Subject to an official and successful audit by officers of the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF), at the commencement of the 1994 Queensland cucurbit season, the following interim treatment conditions will be permitted for Australian exporters for an unspecified period.

- Cucurbits (other than watermelons), which weigh 1.2kg and/or with a maximum circumference of 40cm, will be granted an Interim Approval for import, subject to a dimethoate dipping treatment, to meet New Zealand import conditions for these host commodities.

- Watermelons also only have an Interim Approval for entry with methyl bromide fumigation but, must also meet the grower and inspection conditions contained in this Section of the Manual.

Large size/volume cucurbits (Queensland Blue pumpkin etc.), are prohibited for the New Zealand market as there is currently no recognised treatment against fruit fly infestation.

Interim Approval by MAF relates to the fact that the dimethoate treatment research data that has been submitted by Australia, has not satisfied all of NZ MAF's reporting requirements.

Because of this, MAF have insisted that until the efficacy of the dimethoate dip treatment is proven, additional security requirements are necessary from the point of production to the loading of each consignment. Should fruit fly be detected during on-arrival inspections in New Zealand, the entire commodity would be suspended from exports to New Zealand until a full AQIS audit is completed, rather than just one export pathway being suspended as is the case for other BQA commodities.

#### 15.1.1. Grower Registration Requirements

Basic registration requirements as contained in Section 6.2.1. must be met but in addition, growers must register each block within the property that is intended to be grown for possible New Zealand export.

Each block must be identifiable on a plan of the property and be given a number or prefix that will enable produce being harvested and packed to be identifiable.

Growers who are registering properties and blocks for the New Zealand programme with AQIS, must also give details of the acreage of each block that is registered.



### 15.1.2. Grower Monitoring and Spray Diaries for Quarantine Pests

Growers are responsible for maintaining monitoring and pest control spray programme diaries as detailed in Section 6.2.3.

Growers located within fruit fly proclaimed control areas (Sunraysia, Riverland and Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area), will be covered under the State Department of Agriculture controls for these areas, however, in the event of an outbreak and, where growers are directed to undertake specific programmes for fruit fly control, these details will be included in grower monitoring and spray diaries held for New Zealand registration purposes.

For growers located in areas which are not proclaimed areas for the control of fruit flies, i.e. Queensland, spray programmes will be fruit fly specific and recommendations made by industry or local horticulture officers and the directions contained in this Section of the Manual will be adhered to at all times.

Appendix 1 to this Section details the recommended fruit fly spray programme as issued by the Queensland Department of Primary Industries. Appendix 1 will be read in conjunction with the additional directions contained in this Section of the Manual.

Where it is required for growers to undertake their own controls, all specific fruit fly spray programmes will commence immediately the first fruits/vegetables commence to set for each registered block/property. Growers must apply a final spray for the control of fruit fly, as recommended by industry or horticultural field officers, prior to the harvesting of the registered block/property.

It is recommended a final spray for fruit fly control be given to cucurbit crops 2 days before harvest commences. This is not always practicable, and where mandatory systemic chemical sprays are used, growers will ensure spray programmes are applied to give the crop maximum protection against fruit fly infestation during the harvest programme.

Where growers are harvesting commodities that are continually cropping, the recommended 7 to 10 day spray programmes will be extended to ensure crop protection throughout the harvesting periods and until the crop is 'turned in'.

Growers must pick only sound fruits/vegetables and will not harvest fruits/vegetables that have previously become detached from the vine/plant.

Growers are required to observe strict orchard hygiene practices, i.e. wherever possible fallen or detached fruits/vegetables are to be removed from the ground so as to minimise the risk of fruit fly infestation within the registered block/property. Where this cannot be effectively completed, the entire block/property will be sprayed with a fruit fly specific spray programme until that block/property has completed all harvesting and the crop is 'turned in'.

AQIS will audit growers for compliance to the above details in addition to the normal audit registration requirements detailed in Section 7 of this Manual.



On delivery to packinghouses, growers must advise the property and block details for each delivery.

## 15.2 Packinghouse Responsibilities

### 15.2.1. Packing Records

Packinghouses will identify all cucurbit commodities delivered for packing to New Zealand with the growers block/property identification details and will maintain such identification details through-out the packing operation.

Packinghouses who intend to pack cucurbits, when applying for registration for the New Zealand programmes, will demonstrate to the satisfaction of an AQIS authorised officer, that all staff who will be directly involved in inspecting, grading and sorting of cucurbit fruits/vegetables, have undertaken a training programme specifically directed at assessing fruits/vegetables for evidence of potential fruit fly infestation i.e. soft spots, bruising and stings.

Any produce showing evidence of soft spots, bruising or stings, will be cut and the results for all produce cut will be recorded even where the results are negative for fruit fly.

Packinghouses will perform 100% inspection of all cucurbits destined for New Zealand.

Where product is packed on graders, belts etc. i.e. zucchini, cucumbers; product will be run at a speed which will enable graders and sorters to inspect (although not necessarily handle) each fruit/vegetable during the process.

Where fruits/vegetables are individually handled by adequately trained staff during the packaging operations, i.e. melons, this is deemed to be a method of 100% inspection.

Packinghouses must raise grower line/block packouts which accounts for 100% of all fruits/vegetables tipped onto processing lines when New Zealand destined products are being run. Packout details will include:

- Registered grower name and number
- Registered block identification details
- Quantity of fruits/vegetables packed for potential New Zealand markets
- Quantity of fruits/vegetables rejected for waste together with reasons
  - quality, undersize, misshapen or damaged etc.
  - record all fruit that has been cut and note the results for all cut fruits.

With the approval of the Senior Inspector, an exception may be granted to those packinghouses that may only pack one or two count ranges of a run for the New Zealand market. In such instances the Senior Inspector will authorise the required method of recording packout details.

## Treatment and Security

### 15.2.2. Approved Interim Treatment - Dimethoate Dipping

A dimethoate immersion dipping system, holding the fruit for a minimum of 1 minute in a dimethoate/water solution of minimum concentration of 400ppm is approved for an interim period.

Each treatment operator will be required to document their method/s of dipping and will include:

- . size of the dip tank
- . method of dipping (e.g. pallets loaded so many boxes high, bins etc with the top layer secured by ....)
- . maximum volume of water required for any/each treatment
- . amount of chemical required to achieve the required level of 400ppm active ingredient *140 ppm*
- . minimum allowable solution level
- . maintenance of active ingredient level (i.e. "top up" levels)

All product being treated with dimethoate will be free of soil.

The packinghouse/treatment centre will nominate a person/s to undertake the making up of solutions and the recording of each consignment or batch lot that is treated and packed for New Zealand. The nominated person/s must satisfy AQIS authorised officer/inspector they are able to correctly determine the making up dimethoate solution strengths, before a packinghouse/treatment centre will be permitted by AQIS, to dimethoate treat fruits destined for the New Zealand market.

The packinghouse/treatment centre will make up dimethoate solutions immediately prior to use and will have systems in place for recording solution strengths. The packinghouse or treatment centre will also record details of the mixing of the solution and any topping up of the solution during processing which allows for chemical wash out. Details will include the times and indicate volumes of product treated at the time of topping up.

**Note: The treatment time of one minute will commence once all product is fully submerged and all air bubbles have gone from the solution.**

When the processing of any batch is completed, the solution will be completely disposed of. Solutions will not be allowed to be carried over to the next day/run.

Records will detail individual grower registered blocks/property identification, dates, times and volume of product treated. These details will be cross referenced if needed, to the identification of the final product details i.e. brands or product codes. All records will be signed by the nominated person at the completion of each consignment packed or processed.

AQIS officers will randomly sample solution strengths during operations for laboratory analysis. Any costs associated with this testing will be debited to the packinghouse. Packinghouses can have solutions analysed by an accredited laboratory instead of by AQIS



but, full details of these analysis must be made in writing and under the signature of the accredited laboratory.

Packinghouses submitting samples for analysis will submit two samples, one sample will be taken immediately after the first pallet/bin of fruit has been treated and a second sample will be taken when the last pallet/bin of the processing run has been treated.

Packinghouses/treatment centres using accredited laboratories will ensure all analyses are made available to AQIS authorised officers when requested.

Failure to produce such analyses when requested by an authorised AQIS officer will mean immediate suspension from the New Zealand programme.

AQIS will audit dimethoate dipping systems and records as part of the normal packinghouse audit but under interim arrangements the frequency of audits will be increased as detailed in Para 15.2.5. of this Section of the Manual.

### **15.2.3. Interim Approval Treatment - Methyl Bromide Fumigation - Watermelon**

Water melons which have been granted interim approval for treatment with methyl bromide fumigation will be subjected to the following requirements.

Watermelon will be fumigated with methyl bromide at a rate of 32g/m<sup>3</sup> for 4 hours at a temperature of 21 - 26°C at a loading capacity of not greater than 50%.

Treatment centres involved in methyl bromide fumigation for the New Zealand trade will ensure all produce is kept segregated from other produce both prior to and after completion of each treatment.

All fumigation details will be recorded including amount of product treated, time and temperature details, grower numbers and details of packinghouses. The fumigation record sheet as defined in Appendix 8 of the Systems Operations Manual is recommended for this use.

When treatment is complete, as many cartons/crates as possible on each pallet will be stamped "fumigated".

Upon completion of stamping of cartons, the produce must be immediately secured to eliminate cross contamination or re-infestation. This can be done by either placing product into a cool chamber or immediately shrinkwrapping the pallets using either a polythene or meshed bag (maximum aperture of 1.0 mm) and securing this to the pallets.

Produce that is placed into cool stores will be secured by the use of polythene/mesh bag covering the entire pallet when product is being loaded. All produce that is being transported will be fully secured prior to loading onto trucks.

### 15.3. Product Security

Should any meshed or shrinkwrapped pallets be damaged (torn or split) during transportation or loading, the fruits contained therein will immediately be withdrawn from any consignment as the product security will be deemed to have been breached.

#### 15.3.1. Ventilated Cartons

Fruits and vegetables that are being packed immediately following dimethoate dipping, will be packed into cartons that have all ventilation holes screen meshed. The mesh will be of a type that gives a maximum of 1.0mm hole at the widest part. All carton seals/flaps will be taped, to make each carton an integral unit which will prevent cross contamination by pests after packaging is completed.

#### 15.3.2. Unvented Cartons

Alternatively, cartons can be solid i.e. no ventilation holes but, carton seal closures must be fully taped to make each carton an integral unit, which will prevent cross contamination to occur following packing during the storage and transportation phases of the consignment.

#### 15.3.3. Pallet Shrinkwrapping or Meshed Bags

It is permitted to use both ventilated or solid cartons without fully taped carton seal closures where, the pallets are immediately either shrink wrapped or mesh bagged (it is recommended that mesh be constructed of a 1.0mm maximum hole diameter), over the entire pallet which forms a proper seal with the pallet base.

Completed pallets, intended to be secured in this manner, will not be left unsecured for a time greater than 10 minutes after pallet load is completed. This should allow sufficient time for all trade description details to be completed on all cartons before sealing of the pallet is finalized.

#### 15.3.4. Polystyrene Boxes - Dipped after Size Grading/Packing

Packinghouses/Treatment centres who are dimethoate dipping pre-sized or packed product in polystyrene or open topped containers, but which boxes will not be the final export container, will have the option of performing the exporter inspection (if this has been delegated), prior to or following the dimethoate treatment.

It is permitted for packed product to be shipped without re-packing if the exporter is able to demonstrate that all treatment solution has been completely removed from the packed product and that there is no solution within the corrugated fluting of fibreboard cartons.

**NOTE:** Open topped boxes/containers will have a lug or lip which raises the top of the container, a minimum of 3cm above the top of the packed product which to allow the unimpeded entry of the dimethoate solution over the top of the product.



The bottom of the container will have aeration/drainage vents. There will be at least one vent/drainage outlet towards/along each of the four sides of the bottom of the container. There will be sufficient drainage holes to allow complete drainage of the dimethoate dip from all parts of the container and product.

Exporters will ensure, that at the time of loading export consignments, all dimethoate solution has been completely drained from the product and the containers.

AQIS advise that there must be no dimethoate residue (liquid) either inside the containers or within any corrugated fluting of any container when fruit/vegetables are loaded for export. If during inspection following dimethoate dipping treatment liquid residues are found the consignment will be rejected.

As necessary, packinghouses undertaking this method, will repack the treated product into the final containers under secure conditions immediately the treated product has been drained. Such product must be repacked and secured as detailed in paras 15.3.1 or 15.3.2.

Should the packinghouse or treatment centre have adequate coolstorage facilities, treated fruits will be permitted to be placed immediately into the coolstore and be permitted to be repacked within the coolstore at a later time. Product is not permitted to be subsequently brought back into the packinghouse for repacking unless it is done in an area of the premises which is screened with mesh holes not greater than 0.1 mm at the widest point.

#### **15.4. Product Inspection**

##### **15.4.1. Exporter - Exporter Delegate Inspection**

Exporters or persons who have been delegated exporter inspection duties, will perform 1000 unit grower line inspections. Inspection records will include grower block details in addition to grower registered number.

All grower line inspection records will be made available to AQIS inspectors before AQIS will undertake product inspection for phytosanitary certification purposes.

Any fruits found with soft spots, bruising or stings will be cut and details will be recorded even when result is negative.

There must be no fruit fly of any stage (alive or dead) found during grower line inspection. Detection of any fruit fly (alive or dead), will mean rejection of that consignment. AQIS will be notified of any rejection for fruit fly with all relevant grower details. The grower will be immediately suspended from the New Zealand programme and will remain suspended until AQIS, through grower and packinghouse audit, is satisfied corrective actions by the grower/packinghouse have been implemented.

AQIS undertakes to advise MAF Chief Plants Officers of all detections of fruit fly found during any inspection of packed fruits that were destined for New Zealand.

There is an allowance of 1 unit for detection of quarantine (Category 'B') pests per 1000 unit inspection.

Packinghouses undertaking individual fruit packing and inspection i.e. melons, do not need to implement a 1000 unit per grower inspection if the following procedures are adopted within the processing lines.

- each packer who is performing inspection has been properly trained in the detection of fruit fly infestation. i.e. soft spots, bruising and stings.
- a packer on finding an affected fruit/vegetable as above, places the fruit/vegetable in a container and notifies Quality Controller that fruit needs to be cut to check on the condition of the fruit/vegetable.
- each packer will have a inspection report sheet which will detail produce packed for intended New Zealand export. Any produce that has been rejected from the line and the reason for making that decision, i.e. quality, maturity, mis-shapen, blemishes, size and bruised, stings and soft spots will be recorded on the inspection sheet.
- at the end of each production run of intended export to New Zealand, Quality Controller will collect all inspection sheets from each packer and hold them on file together with all other relevant details of the intended consignment, i.e. treatment, grower details etc.

#### 15.4.2. AQIS Inspection

Following exporter/exporter delegate inspection and the request for AQIS inspection to be undertaken, the exporter/exporter delegate will provide all details of the assembled consignment, grower details including harvested block, packing records and exporter/exporter delegate inspection records.

Upon receipt and acceptance that all records are correct, AQIS will perform a 1000 unit inspection of the consignment by either grower line or consignment line at the direction of the exporter.

AQIS inspection can be performed either prior to or following dimethoate dipping treatment and this inspection will be undertaken at the direction of the Senior Inspector (Exports) in the State of production.

Wherever possible AQIS officers will monitor/supervise dipping treatments to ensure compliance with these instructions.

If during inspection performed by AQIS, detection of any fruit fly stage (alive or dead) is found, the line will be immediately rejected and all components of the pathway will be placed on suspension until an AQIS audit establishes, the detection was not a fault of the systems being used under that pathway.



There is an allowance of 1 unit for detection of quarantine (Category "B") pests per 1000 unit inspection however, should AQIS inspections of any packinghouse consignments reveal more than the 1 allowed unit in any 3 of 10 successive inspections that packinghouse, grower pathway will be subjected to a full audit to determine where corrective actions are required.

### 15.5. Audit Requirements

Under the interim approval for treatments undertaken using dimethoate dipping, additional audits will be required to those outlined in Section 7 of this Manual.

#### 15.5.1. Growers

All registered growers will be audited for compliance with grower registration requirements and the additional responsibilities covered in para 15.1.1. and 15.1.2. of this Manual.

Audits will be conducted immediately prior to harvest of any block/property and will continue initially on a monthly basis until the crop/s registered for New Zealand are exhausted. Following three successive audits showing substantial compliance with grower responsibilities, the Senior Inspector of the State may give consideration to extending the period between audits.

Growers who are deemed not to be performing to the standards required by this Manual will be suspended from the New Zealand programme immediately and will not be re-instated into the programmes until a satisfactory audit is completed.

#### 15.5.2. Packinghouses

All packinghouses who are registered for packing cucurbit commodities will be audited on a monthly basis during the packing season for cucurbit crops. All responsibilities covered in the main body of this Manual at Section 7 plus the additional responsibilities as detailed in paras 15.2.1 to 15.2.4 inclusive in this Section will be subjected to a full audit. Section 15.2.2, will only apply to those packinghouses undertaking dimethoate dipping treatments.

Following three successive audits where substantial compliance with all packinghouse responsibilities, as defined in this Section of the Manual, have been completed, the Senior Inspector of that State may give consideration to increasing the times between audits.

Packinghouses not meeting the requirements of this Manual will be suspended from the New Zealand programme if it is demonstrated during audit, that the responsibilities and record keeping requirements are not being performed at a satisfactory level. Suspension will remain until a packinghouse can demonstrate at a subsequent audit, that it has made necessary corrective actions.

#### 15.5.3. Treatment Centres

Treatment centres which are registered for dimethoate dipping or methyl bromide fumigation under the interim approval for cucurbits and, which are operating independently of packinghouses, will be audited on a monthly basis. AQIS will audit against the criteria of

accurate batch recording of treatments performed identification and proper segregation and security of the products whilst at the treatment centre.

### 15.6. MAF Border Protection - On-arrival Inspection

New Zealand MAF will inspect each consignment either by grower or consignment line in accordance with AQIS inspection performed and recorded on the phytosanitary certificate.

**Should detection of any fruit fly stage (alive or dead) be found during on-arrival inspection, the interim approval for cucurbit crops to be allowed treatment with dimethoate, will be suspended immediately.**

On advice from MAF, AQIS will conduct a full audit of all components of the pathway that has been found to contain fruit fly. AQIS will investigate during this audit where in the pathway there would appear to be a breach of the requirements.

Should AQIS believe that the problem can be identified as occurring other than from the dimethoate treatment, AQIS will request MAF to permit entry of cucurbits from other pathways. The offending pathway, and all components of it will remain suspended until identifiable corrective actions are in place and stand a further AQIS audit.

If the offending pathway makes corrective actions to correct deficiencies that are identified during audit AQIS will consider seeking MAF agreement to re-instating the offending pathway or component paths.

All costs involved in undertaking an audit as detailed above will be invoiced to the exporter.

### 15.7 Phytosanitary Endorsements for Cucurbits under Interim Approvals

#### Cucurbits other than watermelon

' This product has been grown, packed and treated in accordance with the arrangement between AQIS and MAF concerning the interim approval system for cucurbits and access of Australian cucurbits to the New Zealand market.'

'This product has been treated with a dimethoate solution of 400 ppm for a minimum of 1 minute and product has been fully immersed in this solution'.



## APPENDIX 1

<b>APPLICATION FOR GROWER REGISTRATION AUSTRALIA - NEW ZEALAND BILATERAL QUARANTINE ARRANGEMENT</b>			
<b>NAME OF GROWER/S</b>			
<b>GROWER NUMBER</b> (if previously registered)			
<b>POSTAL OR BUSINESS ADDRESS</b>			
		<b>POST CODE</b>	
<b>PROPERTY ADDRESS</b>			
		<b>POST CODE</b>	
<b>REAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION</b> (of area under planting)			
<b>DECLARATION</b>			
<p>I/We, ..... hereby apply for registration to produce .....(insert one crop group only) for export to New Zealand as required under the Bilateral Quarantine Arrangement made between the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, New Zealand and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service, Department of Primary Industries and Energy, Australia</p> <p>I have read the arrangement and the Systems Operational Manual and agree to be bound by the conditions and restrictions contained therein as they apply to growers. I acknowledge that failure to comply with the aforementioned conditions and restrictions may lead to suspension or cancellation of said registration.</p>			
<b>SIGNATURE</b>		<b>DATE</b>	
<b>WITNESS</b>		<b>DATE</b>	
<b>CROP GROUPS</b>			
Avocados	Eggfruit	Capsicums	
Citrus	Pomegranate	Cucurbits	
Grapes		Mangoes	
Papaws/Papaya		Pome Fruits	
Strawberries		Tomatoes	

**Appendix 2**

**GROWERS - APPLICATION TO REGISTER  
TO NEW ZEALAND WITH A CERTIFIED ASSURANCE PACKINGHOUSE**

I/We, the undersigned, do hereby agree that all BQA commodities grown on my/our property for export to New Zealand will be grown under the protocol conditions agreed to by the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service and the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF).

I have a copy of the Australian - New Zealand BQA and understand my responsibilities as detailed in the BQA Systems Operational Manual.

I/We will undertake a pest control program for quarantine pests and will maintain records of the pest control program and monitoring surveillance and make these available for AQIS audit.

I/We nominate ..... of ..... to undertake field monitoring of my/our property for the season and agree to apply corrective action and maintain records of all spray and cultivation practices, in accordance with his/her/their advice.

The BQA commodities I/we will submit for export inspection and certification to New Zealand will be from:

**Section No.**.....

**District.**.....

I/We am/are also aware that any failure on my/our part to carry out the protocol procedures will result in suspension from the programme.

Signed:.....

Printed Name.....

Date.....

**NOTE**

The South Australian Department of Agriculture conducts eradication programmes during a current outbreak of fruit fly species in the Riverland District.



## Appendix 3.

# **CITRUS FOR EXPORT TO NEW ZEALAND PEST AND CONTAMINANT MONITORING AND CONTROL PROGRAM**

Growers Name..... Reg No.....  
Blocked Registered for New Zealand.....

**A. Critical Quarantine Pests**

1. Fruit Fly (Tephritidae)

**B. Quarantine Pests/Seeds**

- |                    |                            |                                  |
|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 11. Caterpillars   | 14. Sucking Bugs           | 17. Argentine Ants               |
| 12. Weevils        | 15. Mites                  | 18.                              |
| 13. Beetles        | 16. Aphids                 | 19.                              |
| 20. Black Spot     |                            |                                  |
| 31. Groundsel Bush | 36. Swamp Foxtail          | 41. Columbus Grass               |
| 32. Innocent Weed  | 37. African Feather Grass  | 42. Johnson Grass                |
| 33. Skeleton Weed  | 38. Australia Boxthorn     | 43. Calthrop                     |
| 34. Sedges         | 39. Common Reed            | 44. Californian or Noogoora Burr |
| 35. Love Grasses   | 40. Silver leaf Nightshade |                                  |

**NON - QUARANTINE PESTS****NON - ACTIONABLE****C. Injurious Pests**

- |                 |                     |   |
|-----------------|---------------------|---|
| 51. White Flies | 55. Plant Hoppers   | 59. Green Vegetable Bug<br>(Southern Green Stink Bug) |
| 52. Scale       | 56. Snails          | 60. Fullers Rose Weevil                               |
| 53. Mealy Bugs  | 57. Ants            |   |
| 54. Thrips      | 58. Citrus Red Mite |   |

**NON - QUARANTINE PESTS****NON - ACTIONABLE****D. Contaminants**

- |                     |                     |                               |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 71. Spiders         | 73. Parasitic Wasps | 75. Harmless Hitchhiker Pests |
| 72. Predatory Mites | 74. Vinegar Flies   |                               |

**Spray Programmes:\***

81. Weed Control  
85. Pest Control  
91. Disease Control

\*(Growers to insert normal sprays/dosage and application rates)

## Appendix 4

## PEST AND CONTAMINANT - MONITORING/CONTROL PROGRAM

MONITORING				CONTROL		
Date	Blocks	Presence Pests-Weeds	Qty	Spray Program	Rate	Signature
02.08.91	CD	Nil	Nil			
05.08.91	BF	15	Minor			
06.08.91	AG	15	Light			
07.08.91	AG			85	1/2 strength	
10.08.91	CD	14+33	Light			
11.08.91	CD	33		Cultivate		
14.08.91	BF	15	Moderate			
15.08.91	BF			85	Full strength	
16.08.91	AG	17	Minor			
17.08.91	CD	15	Moderate	85	1/2 strength	
21.08.91	BF	Nil	Nil			
23.08.91	AG	Nil	Nil			



Appendix 5

<b>APPLICATION FOR PACKER REGISTRATION AUSTRALIA - NEW ZEALAND BILATERAL QUARANTINE ARRANGEMENT</b>		
<b>NAME OF PACKER</b>		
<b>REGISTERED EXPORT ESTABLISHMENT NUMBER</b>		
<b>PREMISES ADDRESS</b>		
<b>DECLARATION</b>		
<p>I/We, ..... hereby apply for registration as a packer of .....(insert one crop group only) for export to New Zealand as required under the Bilateral Quarantine Arrangement made between the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, New Zealand and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service, Department of Primary Industries and Energy, Australia</p> <p>I have read the arrangement and the Systems Operational Manual and agree to be bound by the conditions and restrictions contained therein as they apply to growers.</p> <p>I acknowledge that failure to comply with the aforementioned conditions and restrictions may lead to suspension or cancellation of said registration.</p>		
<b>SIGNATURE</b>		
<b>WITNESS</b>		
<b>CROP GROUPS</b>		
Avocados	Capsicums	Citrus
Cucurbits	Grapes	Mangoes
Papaws/Papayas	Pome Fruits	Strawberries
Tomatoes	Eggplant	Pomegranate

## APPENDIX 8

Page 1 of 2

**ETHYLENE DI-BROMIDE AND METHYL BROMIDE FUMIGATION  
RECORD - NEW ZEALAND**

Date	
Name of Fumigator	
Licensed Fumigator Number	
Registered Establishment Number	
Transfer Certificate (Ex 186) Number	
Overall Temperature Range	
Fumigation Rate	
Fumigation Chamber Volume	
Total Load as % of Chamber Volume	
Time of Vaporisation	
Time of Vent	

Grower Number	Number of Cartons/Commodity	Temperatures Taken *

REMARKS:

\* of product at time of entry to fumigation

The thermometer used for temperature of product was calibrated on the .....(Date)



## Appendix 6

## INSPECTION RECORD - NEW ZEALAND

Date .....	Trade Description .....	Tick
Commodity .....	Commodity .....	
No of Cartons .....	Registered Grower No. ....	
Registered Grower No. ....	Registered Packing Establishment .....	
Ex 28 Number/s: .....	Australian Origin .....	
Ex 186 Number/s .....	Sample Size 450 - 600 - 950 - 1250	
Exporter/s .....	(Tick one) .....	
	Exporter Inspection completed by:.....	
	(a) Exporter	
Inspector Name .....	(b) Exporter delegate (name)	
(Block Letters)	Inspected by:	
Inspector's Signature	Grower Line .....	
	Consignment Line .....	

Carton Number	Number of Units	Total Units	Category				Remarks
			A	B	C	D	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
Total							

Passed	Failed
1	0

**Ex 161 Number/s (if failed).....**

## Appendix 7

**AUSTRALIA - NEW ZEALAND BILATERAL QUARANTINE ARRANGEMENT  
EXPORTER REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION APPLICATION**

Name of Applicant (Exporter) .....

Address .....

Phone Number .....

Contact Persons .....

(Actively involved in NZ Program) .....

Title .....

I/We have read and thoroughly understand the exporters' responsibility as contained in the of the Australian - New Zealand Bilateral Quarantine Arrangement and the BQA Systems Operational Manual (as amended).

I/We agree to abide by the requirements contained in the Arrangement at all times.

**Exporters do not need to fill out exporter delegation functions immediately however, it is imperative that when exporters are to delegate any duty, AQIS must be advised immediately and certainly before any duties are so performed. A facsimile transmission covering the points listed below will suffice as proper notification.**

**Exporter Inspection**

The Company will be undertaking exporter inspection requirements under the BQA and the Systems Operational Manual. This Company undertakes to use appropriately trained Quality Control persons who are aware of the quarantine and critical quarantine pests that are of a concern to New Zealand.

The Company when undertaking Quality Control inspections for BQA commodities will provide properly identified Inspection records which will be signed by the person who undertakes the inspection.

**Exporter Delegation of Inspection**

The following persons are hereby delegated by this Company and with agreement of those hereby nominated to perform export inspection duties for and on behalf of this Company.

Name	Company	Commodity	Location
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....



## APPENDIX 8

Page 1 of 2

**ETHYLENE DI-BROMIDE AND METHYL BROMIDE FUMIGATION  
RECORD - NEW ZEALAND**

Date	
Name of Fumigator	
Licensed Fumigator Number	
Registered Establishment Number	
Transfer Certificate (Ex 186) Number	
Overall Temperature Range	
Fumigation Rate	
Fumigation Chamber Volume	
Total Load as % of Chamber Volume	
Time of Vaporisation	
Time of Vent	

Grower Number	Number of Cartons/Commodity	Temperatures Taken *

REMARKS:

\* of product at time of entry to fumigation

The thermometer used for temperature of product was calibrated on the .....(Date)

Signature ..... Date .....



2 of 2

11

## DECLARATION

On .....(date) I, .....  
Department of Health Licensed Fumigator Number.....  
of ..... fumigated the product described on EX  
186 Number .....with Ethylene Dibromide in accordance with  
treatment specifications outlined in the agreement between the Australian Quarantine and  
Inspection Service and the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries concerning  
the access of fruit fly host produce into New Zealand from Australia. The product described  
was fumigated at a rate of ..... g/m<sup>3</sup> with EDB for two (2) hours at a  
temperature range of ..... - ..... °C.

Signature

Date

NOTE: This declaration to be securely attached to the nominated EX 186 (i.e. transfer certificate) prior to shipment.

## Appendix 9

### COLD DISINFESTATION TREATMENT RECORD

DATE .....

COMMODITY RECEIVED .....

QUANTITY .....

PACKING HOUSE NAME

EXPORTERS NAME

## LOT IDENTIFICATION

DATE CHAMBER LOADED .....

Cub Capacity.....

DATE CHAMBER REACHED  $1^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ .....

All Sensors/probes were calibrated using the ice slurry method on .....(Date)

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

TIME

## TEMPERATURE CHECKS

INITIALS

Sensor

### Sensor

Sensor

Sensor

Sensor

Sensor

[illegible]



Appendix 10

**WITHDRAWAL NOTICE**

Following inspection of my/our premises/property by AQIS inspector

I, ..... on .....  
(Name) (Date)

I/We agree that my premises/property does not meet with the conditions as required by the Australia - New Zealand Bilateral Quarantine Arrangement and agree to the withdrawal of my/our registration under the Agreement until further notice.

I/We understand that should I/we wish to re-enter the Arrangement protocol at a future date, that I/we will have to request an initial audit of my/our property/premises and to be assessed as satisfactory before registration will be issued.

Name in block letters

Signature

Date

.....

**Voluntary Withdrawal**

I/we agree that my/our property is no longer required to be registered under the terms and conditions that are required for the New Zealand export trade for BQA commodities.

I/we agree that our current registration be withdrawn from the New Zealand register. I/we understand that should I/we wish to re-enter the Arrangement at a future date, that I/we will have to request an initial audit of my/our property premises and to be assessed as satisfactory before registration will be issued.

Name in Block letters

Signature

Date

.....

**AQIS OFFICE DOCUMENTATION**

Fax to State Office

Appropriate Exporters Advised (State Office)

Grower Deleted from Active Register (State Office)

Authorised person or  
Inspector's Signature

.....

Appendix 11

**SUSPENSION NOTICE**

Following inspection of the following property/premises:- (Grower - Packer) (delete one)

Name .....

Address .....

.....

.....

Reg No .....

I believe that for the following reasons that the above Grower/Company no longer complies with the requirements of the Australia - New Zealand Bilateral Quarantine Arrangement and the related appendices:-

Description of Deficiency .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

and following discussions with .....(Name) that they have no intention to correct the above mentioned deficiency in the immediate future.

I hereby declare that the above mentioned grower/packer is suspended from the Australia - New Zealand BQA until further notice.

.....  
Name in block letters

.....  
Inspector's Signature  
or Authorised Person

.....  
Date

.....  
Grower Name

.....  
Grower's Signature

.....  
Date

**OFFICE DOCUMENTATION**

Grower deleted from active Register (State Office)

Copy to State Office (fax)



Appendix 12

**THIS DECLARATION TO ACCOMPANY ALL TOMATO/BANANA  
CONSIGNMENTS TO BRISBANE, TOWNSVILLE OR CAIRNS**

**DECLARATION OF TREATMENT**

I, ..... of .....

hereby declare that the ..... number of tomatoes consigned to

.....on .....(date)

1. have been subjected to (TICK AS APPLICABLE)

(i) dipping in a solution of dimethoate with 400ppm active ingredient for minimum period of one minute.

**OR**

(ii) flood spraying with a solution of dimethoate of 400ppm active ingredient equivalent to a system with a flow rate of 16 litres per minute, per square metre, on a conveyor moving at 0.5 metres per minute. Fruit must not be handled for at least one minute after spraying (i.e. remain wet).

(iii) Bananas - dipping in a solution of dimethoate with 500 ppm active ingredient for a minimum period of 30 seconds.

**AND**

the insecticide solution was freshly prepared immediately prior to use.

Date of treatment.....

**AND**

2. nominate a sample size of 600/950/1250\* fruits to be inspected from each lot.  
(\*Delete as applicable)

**AND**

3. further declare that .....(insert name of supervisor) a designated person nominated by .....(insert name of exporter) has supervised the loading of this consignment for transport to .....  
.....(insert name of establishment or freight forwarder).

Declared at .....

this ..... day of .....19.....

Signature ..... Witness .....

## Appendix 13

**TOMATO VARIETY DECLARATION**

## PRODUCTION OF TOMATOES FOR EXPORT TO NEW ZEALAND

I, ..... registered

New Zealand Grower No.....declare the tomatoes supplied

by me on the ..... to .....

are of the variety .....

Signed ..... Dated .....



Appendix 14

AUSTRALIA - NEW ZEALAND BILATERAL QUARANTINE ARRANGEMENT

APPLICATION TO PERFORM FIELD MONITORING ADVISORY SERVICES

I/We (Name) ..... for Season/Year .....  
Address .....  
.....  
.....

hereby make application for approval under the BQA to perform field monitoring advisory services to growers registered by AQIS for the following commodities:

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

Please attach list separately if insufficient room above.

Please detail briefly your training and experience that enables you to give grower consultancy for the control of pests, disease and weed seeds.

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

I/We have copies of the BQA Systems Operational Manual and have the ability to recognise and identify the pests and weed seeds that are contained in the MPL's for quarantine pests.

I/We agree to recommend to growers only those sprays/chemicals that are listed in the Recommended Spray Charts issued by local Department authorities.

I/We agree to issue to growers records of findings of all field visits together with recommended corrective action when necessary. I/We further agree to maintain individual grower/commodity records for all growers to which I/we provide field monitoring services for. I/We agree to make all records pertaining to BQA registered growers available to AQIS/MAF for auditing purposes.

I/We agree to notify AQIS immediately should any BQA registered grower that we are performing advisory services for, fail to maintain their property in a hygienic manner as

required under the terms and conditions of the BQA and the Instructions contained in the Operations Manual for Australian New Zealand BQA.

Signature .....  
Printed Name ..... Date .....

Approved ..... Senior Inspector/Supervising Inspector  
Date ..... Seal/Stamp .....



Appendix 15

CONTAINER REPORT SHEET

CONDITION/ HYGIENE OF CONTAINERS

Date.....

Container No.....

Place of  
Inspection.....

Produce to be loaded a/c Exporters Name.....

Produce to be loaded as per EX28 Nos.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Inspection of Container

Condition of      Floor.....  
                         Roof.....  
                         Walls.....  
                         Doors.....

Detail any repairs made prior to loading

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

Signed.....

Name in Block Letters.....

## Appendix 16

## THE OATHS ACTS - 1867-1960

## STATUTORY DECLARATION

P. S. CROWER

State to wit .....

I Name..... of  
address.....  
in the State of..... do solemnly and sincerely  
declare that:

Product (name)..... supplied to (exporter/packinghouse,  
name and address

..... have  
been grown under the AQIS/MAF protocol procedures for export of such produce to New  
Zealand.

My registered grower number is ..... and is current and the conditions  
as required by the BQA for growers have been complied with.

The produce aforementioned was loaded under my supervision on the (date).....  
and comprised ..... Bins or ..... Tonnes Bulk and was  
loaded onto registered truck no. .... and trailer  
no.....

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by  
virtue of the provisions of "The Oaths Acts 1867-1960"

.....Signature .....

A Justice of Peace



## Appendix 17

**RE-INSPECTION AND OR****RECONDITIONING OF PRODUCE REJECTED FOR EXPORT TO NEW ZEALAND**

Exporters and Packinghouses are permitted re-inspection of rejected produce under the following guidelines.

If AQIS inspection was carried out at the 600 unit rate and 1 quarantine pest was found and caused rejection, the exporter or exporter delegate can opt for an additional sample to be taken comprising 1000 units. If no further quarantine (or critical Quarantine pest) is found in the supplementary sample the line can be passed for export to New Zealand.

Alternatively:-

Exporters and Packinghouses will be permitted to recondition (clean and sort) produce which has been rejected for export to New Zealand for identification of live quarantine pests.

1. **Quarantine pests and weed seeds** - tolerance nil pieces of fruit or vegetables in the 600 unit inspection sample.

**NOTE;** This policy does not apply to produce rejected for the presence of Tephritidae type fruit flies at all stages of development (adult, larvae or eggs) which cannot be reconditioned and represented for export.

This also applies to produce in which eggs and larvae suspected as being those of Tephritidae type fruit flies have been found.

Exporters/ Packinghouses who are resubmitting previously rejected fruits will do so by completing the declaration section of the "Inspection Advice Note EX161 " and signing.

## Appendix 18

## EXPORT OF AVOCADOS TO NEW ZEALAND

## GROWER DECLARATION

I/We.....

of.....declare that the

Avocados, variety.....

in bins/packages marked.....were

harvested from block/farm No.....in  
which the trees are registered under the Avocado Nursery Voluntary Accreditation Scheme  
(ANVAS) or the Virus Tested Tree Registration Program (VTTR) and were propagated from  
stock tested and found to be free from Sun Blotch Viroid.

Signed.....

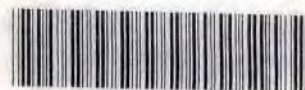
Position.....

Date.....



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**NEW ZEALAND CONTACT OFFICER  
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**Australia - New Zealand - Bilateral Quarantine Arrangement - 1999**

**SYSTEMS OPERATION MANUAL**

Version 1

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## Australia - New Zealand Bilateral Quarantine Arrangement



# Systems Operation Manual

### amendment 3

Incorporating the New Zealand Import Health Standards for fruit fly host material and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service's operational requirements

# AQIS

## AUSTRALIAN QUARANTINE AND INSPECTION SERVICE



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31 May 1999



## SYSTEMS OPERATIONS MANUAL

**AUSTRALIA - NEW ZEALAND BILATERAL QUARANTINE ARRANGEMENT  
INCORPORATING THE NEW ZEALAND  
IMPORT HEALTH STANDARDS AND AQIS OPERATIONS REQUIREMENTS**

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AFFA	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forests of Australia
ANVAS	Avocado Nursery Voluntary Accreditation Scheme
APPB	Animal and Plant Programs Branch (AQIS Canberra)
AQIS	Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service
BQA	Bilateral Quarantine Arrangement
CA	Certification Assurance
EC (FF+V) O's	Export Control (Fresh Fruit and Vegetable) Orders
EDB	Ethylene Dibromide
IHS	Import Health Standards (New Zealand)
ISO	International Standards Organisation
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (New Zealand)
MAP	Maximum Allowable Prevalence
MB	Methyl Bromide
QC	Quality Control
SBV	Sun Blotch Viroid (Avocado)
SI(E)	Senior Inspector (Exports)

## DEFINITIONS

AQIS Inspection Lots	An inspection lot is any number of packages from one packer/exporter of the same BQA commodity presented for inspection at one time. Lines are rejected/accepted for export based on this inspection. This includes lines presented for inspection that will be subsequently split into separate consignments for export to several destinations in New Zealand.
Commodity	All species/varieties of produce which come under the one genus of plants and are treated by the same disinfestation treatment, are to be considered as one commodity. (i.e. rockmelons and zucchini are one commodity under the cucurbit group of plants - mandarins and lemons are one commodity under citrus).
Defect	Any unit of produce that is infested with critical and/or quarantine pests.
End Point Inspection	Product inspection carried out on an individual grower line basis following disinfestation treatments being undertaken. Lines are rejected/accepted for AQIS inspection based on the results.
Grower Line Consignments	A consignment consisting of only one BQA crop and from one grower.
Homogeneous	An identifiable lot of produce which has been produced in accordance with the directions in this Manual resulting in uniformity of treatment.
In - Line Inspection	A process where a packinghouse under AQIS Approved Certification Assurance (CA) Arrangements, has defined a sampling and inspection method, that meets the appropriate sampling plan required in this Manual, over a period of time during the packing process.
Interim Approval	Approval for a disinfestation treatment system which has been accepted in principal by MAF but not ratified as an approved treatment system pending additional research being concluded and accepted by MAF. Any commodity which has an "interim approved" arrangement, will if live fruit fly is found during on-arrival inspection in New Zealand, be suspended from export to New Zealand immediately.
Line	A group of produce that is homogeneous.
Mixed Line Consignments	A consignment, covered by a single phytosanitary certificate for one commodity but from more than one grower.



Monitoring	The actions undertaken to detect the presence of fruit fly or other Risk Group 2 pest/contaminant in the orchard area and/or to meet New Zealand's fruit fly area freedom specifications.
Pathway	A documented series of activities that, when carried out according to approved procedures, form a discrete and traceable system, from the grower to export loading point.
Phytosanitary Certificate	The certificate signed by an AQIS Inspector in accordance with the International Plant Protection Convention verifying that produce has been produced in accordance with the Australia - New Zealand BQA and the directions of this Manual and appropriately endorsed.
Risk Group 3 Pest	Risk Group 3 pests (e.g. economically significant species of fruit flies) are those regulated pests which on entry into New Zealand would cause a major disruption to market access for a wide range of New Zealand commodities and/or have significant economic effects on their production and/or environment (some importing countries prohibit the entry of the host commodity). An official surveillance system is required for such pests in New Zealand.
Risk Group 2 Pest	Risk Group 2 pests are those regulated pests which on introduction into New Zealand could cause a major disruption to market access (some importing countries require specific pre-export phytosanitary treatments) and/or significant economic impacts on the production of a particular commodity/commodities and/or the environment.
Risk Group 1 Pest	Risk Group 1 pests are those regulated pests which on introduction into New Zealand could cause unacceptable economic impacts on the production of a commodity/commodities and/or the environment.
Secure Package	Any approved method that will minimise the risk of cross contamination, re-infestation or substitution of produce destined for New Zealand after it has been inspected and/or treated, to ensure it meets the New Zealand entry requirements.
Trade Samples	Are fruits which are being forwarded for market appraisal, packaging methods or other types of research work being investigated on a commercial scale by importers/exporters involved directly in the Australia - New Zealand trade.
Unit	An individual piece of produce, or, in the case of grapes (a bunch) or bananas (a cluster).

Winter Window

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## INTRODUCTION

### SECTION 1. BACKGROUND

#### 1.1 Bilateral Quarantine Arrangement (BQA) - Incorporating New Zealand Import Health Standard Requirements

The BQA is a formal agreement between the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS) and the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), to ensure New Zealand's pre-export requirements are documented. This Manual ensures all parties are aware of their responsibilities when exporting fruit fly host commodities to New Zealand.

The previous BQA had 15 appendices which related to each commodity being exported. For example Appendix 2 related to pome fruits and included responsibilities that must be followed by AQIS before certifying apples or pears for export to New Zealand.

AQIS/MAF have amended the BQA to include a series of appendices that describe the requirements for a particular treatment for fruit fly host material. This new BQA structure incorporates recent developments in relation to the documentation of New Zealand import health standards (IHS) on a commodity by commodity basis.

The major change which occurs between the "old" and the "new" import systems is that under the "old" BQA, MAF imposed a tolerance of 5 live eggs/larvae of fruit flies in one million units of produce. To meet that fruit fly tolerance, operational systems had to include additional grower and packer responsibilities to ensure that a very low level of infested material would be presented to AQIS for export inspection. With the incorporation of the new IHS and BQA systems, New Zealand have reviewed the tolerance levels for fruit flies and now consider disinfestation treatments that provide 32 insect survivors in one million treated insects (Probit 9 treatments) to be adequate security for their import Standards.

All approved fruit fly disinfestation treatments, as listed in this Manual, meet the required New Zealand disinfestation standards. Any new disinfestation treatments that industry may require to be investigated (particularly heat treatments), will need to meet the efficacy requirements of the New Zealand IHS systems.

The resultant change in emphasis by MAF means that the previous stringent grower and packer requirements are no longer mandatory for all treatment pathways\* where an approved disinfestation treatment is applied. However, packinghouses who have some responsibilities delegated to them through treatments and exporter inspection arrangements, will still have responsibilities to fulfil to ensure New Zealand quarantine requirements are met. There will be much more emphasis placed on treatment centres, treatment centre operators, post treatment security and exporter requirements than was previously required.

\*NOTE: growers of some commodities will still be required to undertake specific responsibilities where there are pests which are categorised as Quarantine Risk Group 2 and need field control programs as a treatment management option for this category of pest. For further information see Grower Responsibilities in Section 5 of this Manual.



## Specific Changes to the BQA

Under the new BQA/IHS framework, AQIS/MAF have changed the emphasis of the appendices from commodities to treatment pathways. This means that for many commodities there are no longer mandatory requirements to document and undertake pre-treatment activities.

Procedures which may no longer be compulsory under the new BQA/IHS framework include;

- grower registration - (monitoring and spray diaries - unless specific controls are required for defined Quarantine Risk Group 2 pests).
- packer registration - (unless packer is packing defined Quarantine Risk Group 2 pest commodities, or is undertaking approved treatments of produce, or inspecting produce under exporter delegation).

NOTE: grower and/or packer registration may still be required where traceback to the “treatment” includes pest free production areas or non-host status treatment with special requirements (e.g. designated non-host status by variety).

The new BQA/IHS and the requirements of this Manual concentrate on the documented responsibilities of treatment of produce through to the export of the commodities, including security of the system once treatment has been undertaken and inspection procedures which must be undertaken to ensure accurate phytosanitary certification and consignment homogeneity.

For some fruit fly host commodities it will only be necessary to have an auditable system from the treatment operator and/or treatment facility, including post-treatment security procedures until the product is loaded for export shipping, which will safeguard against possible product reinfestation or substitution.

However, for other commodities where Quarantine Risk Group 2 (RG2) pests are associated with the commodity being packed, an auditable system must be in place from grower through to export loading—as was the case under the “old” BQA systems.

## 1.2 Scope of the Manual

This Operational Manual is designed to ensure;

- only approved fruit fly host commodities are exported to New Zealand,
- homogeneity of fruit fly host produce consignments,
- approved treatments for fruit fly host produce are used,
- required levels and intensity of inspection of fruit fly host produce are maintained,
- security to eliminate cross contamination, reinfestation and potential substitution of legitimate export produce,
- records traceback to grower/packer/treatment centre (as appropriate),
- accurate phytosanitary certification is made in accordance with New Zealand requirements.

NOTE: all systems will be subject to random audits by the Canberra Office and all systems may be audited by New Zealand MAF at frequent intervals. The purpose of such audits will be to establish that the terms and conditions of the BQA/IHS are being met via the procedures agreed to and documented in this Manual, and will include measurement of pathway compliance from growers (where required) through to final export container loading and all associated documentation.



It is recommended that AQIS State Offices and State Departments of Agriculture (or equivalents), should also conduct management audits of the systems to ensure the State responsibilities are being adequately performed and recorded.

This Manual gives instructions for audit procedures and maintenance of records that will be the responsibility of AQIS State Offices, and where applicable State Departments of Agriculture or their equivalents (where these States still retain independent export inspection regimes), to implement and to take required corrective actions when non-conformities are identified.

The commodities and approved treatments that apply to fruit fly host produce are as follows:

Commodity	Treatments	Special Conditions
Tomatoes	Dimethoate	Grower Registration
	Area Freedom	Nil
Cucurbits	Dimethoate - Approved treatment	Nil
	Dimethoate & in-field controls	Grower Registration
	Fumigation & in-field controls	Grower Registration
	Area Freedom	Nil
	Winter window	Grower Registration
Capsicum	Dimethoate	Nil <i>Grower Registration</i>
	Area Freedom	Nil
Grapes	Cold Storage	Nil
	Area Freedom	Nil
Pineapple	Non-Host status	Nil
Strawberry	Fumigation	Nil
	Area Freedom	Nil
Avocado	Cold Storage	Grower Registration
	Area Freedom	Grower Registration
Citrus	Cold Storage	QLD - Grower Reg.
	Area Freedom	QLD - Grower Reg.
<i>Pears</i>		

NOTE: all cartons of produce intended for export to New Zealand, whether grower registration is required or not, must be marked with some form of grower and packinghouse identification so that traceback can be undertaken to grower's properties.

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## SECTION 2. PEST CATEGORIES

MAF have made some alterations to the previous pest lists that have been used in conjunction with BQA products. Some of these changes include amendments to pest classifications or categories. Industry and AQIS inspection staff should compare the new and old pest lists for each commodity (listed at Appendix 1 to this Manual) to become familiar with the new listings. Pest Lists are commodity specific and include reference to pests which are regarded as non-quarantine pests to enable additional direction to be given to inspection requirements.

Note: during any inspection, should a pest be found that is not contained in the Pest Lists for that commodity, the pest must be regarded as a Quarantine Risk Group 2 pest until official categorisation has been determined by AQIS/MAF.

Any pest detected which is not presently included in the Pest Lists **must** be reported to the Canberra Office immediately so that advice and categorisation can be made in conjunction with MAF New Zealand. The consignment must be held until a categorisation of the pest is made.

### 2.1 Pest Category Classifications

#### 2.1.1 BQA/IHS Pests - Official Offshore Treatments Required - Quarantine Risk Group 3 - PESTS

Risk Group 3 pests (e.g. economically significant species of fruit flies) are those regulated pests which upon entry into New Zealand would cause a major disruption to market access for a wide range of New Zealand commodities and/or would have significant economic effects on their production and/or environment (some importing countries prohibit the entry of the host commodity). An official surveillance system is required for such pests in New Zealand.

Hosts of Risk Group 3 pests require approved disinfestation treatments to be undertaken in Australia and the establishment of operational systems which document the procedures which will be undertaken to ensure AQIS phytosanitary certification is meaningful and auditable by MAF.

The action taken by MAF should Risk Group 3 pests be detected on arrival in New Zealand will be to reshipe or destroy the offending consignment and to immediately suspend the export treatment pathway. For example, if an offending consignment is associated with dimethoate treatment, all dimethoate treatments would be suspended (not just the offending commodity), until an AQIS audit/investigation was completed and the results accepted by New Zealand.

The same rule applies to area freedom or non-host status treatment pathways.

#### 2.1.2 Additional Declaration Pests -Quarantine Risk Group 2 - PESTS

Risk Group 2 pests are those regulated pests which upon introduction into New Zealand could cause a major disruption to market access (some importing countries require specific pre-export phytosanitary treatments) and/or significant economic impacts on the production of a particular commodity/commodities and/or the environment.

These pests/contaminants will require an Additional Declaration for Risk Group 2 pests on the phytosanitary certificate. The Additional Declaration will certify that some form of management

practice (eg. a pest control program in the field), has been carried out to ensure the consignment is free from the pest/contaminant of concern.

The action taken by MAF on interception of live Risk Group 2 pests will be to reshipe or destroy the offending consignment and immediately advise AQIS of the non-conformance. In some instances the consignment may be ordered for treatment (if an effective treatment is available). There will be no suspension of trade invoked for Risk Group 2 pests although AQIS will usually conduct a follow up audit to determine the cause of the system failure and to implement corrective action where possible.

Please see the individual commodity pest lists at Appendix 1 to this Manual for details of those commodities for which additional declarations are required for Risk Group 2 pests/diseases.

### **2.1.3 International Phytosanitary Certificate (IPC) Pests - Risk Group 1 - PESTS**

Risk Group 1 pests are those regulated pests which upon introduction into New Zealand could cause unacceptable economic impacts on the production of a commodity/commodities and/or the environment.

The action taken by MAF on interception of live Risk Group 1 pests will be to allow the consignment to be treated if an approved treatment is available, or alternatively, the consignment will be reshipped or destroyed.

Should Risk Group 1 pests be detected during exporter/exporter delegate inspections, the consignment must be rejected and subject to corrective action before being presented for AQIS inspection.

In accordance with International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) rules for the issuance of phytosanitary certificates, should any live Risk Group 1 pests be detected during AQIS inspection the consignment must be rejected and subject to corrective action (reprocessing, withdrawal of offending grower etc.), before being resubmitted for further inspection and certification.

## **2.2 Maximum Pest Levels**

The inspection tolerances in Table 1 below ensure a 95% confidence that the given Maximum Allowable Pests (MAP) will not be exceeded for any category.

A selected sample size must be nominated by the exporter or exporter delegate prior to any inspection being undertaken. Once a sample number has been selected it cannot be varied and must then be used for all inspections covering that line/consignment. That is, the AQIS and MAF on-arrival inspections will all be conducted at the nominated sample size rate.



**TABLE 1**  
**INSPECTION TOLERANCE TABLE**  
**SAMPLE SIZES - PEST TOLERANCE LEVELS**

Lot size	Sample size	Acceptance level Risk group 1 pests	Acceptance level Risk group 2 pests	Acceptance level Risk group 3 pests
≤ 1,000	450	0	0	0
1,001 – 2,000	520	0	0	0
2,001 – 3,000	550	0	0	0
3,001 – 4,000	560	0	0	0
4,001 – 5,000	570	0	0	0
> 5,000	600	0	0	0
> 1,000	950	< 2 units	0	0
> 1,250	1250	< 3 units	0	0

Pests listed as Non-regulated (non-quarantine) pests at Appendix 1 of this Manual have an unlimited tolerance during inspection. These pests are regarded as non-quarantine pests between Australia and New Zealand.

Note: during any inspection, should a pest be found that is not contained in the Pest Lists for that commodity, the pest must be regarded as a Quarantine Risk Group 2 pest until official categorisation has been determined by AQIS/MAF. The offending consignment must be held until a categorisation is made.

### 2.3 Contaminants

Consignments contaminated with soil, or other potential carriers of regulated pests (eg. leaf litter) will not be permitted entry if the level of contamination is above the acceptable tolerance level. MAF Biosecurity Authority (Plants) Standard 152.02 – section 7.4 gives the following tolerances for soil and foliage contamination upon inspection of lots in New Zealand:

- Lots contaminated with soil in excess of 25g per 600 units sampled shall either be washed free of soil prior to release, reshipped or destroyed at the importer's option and expense.
- Lots contaminated with foliage in excess of one leaf per 50 units shall be resorted, reshipped or destroyed at the importer's option and expense.

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## SECTION 3. NEW ZEALAND - IMPORT HEALTH STANDARDS APPROVED TREATMENTS FOR AUSTRALIAN FRUIT FLY HOST PRODUCTS

### 3.1 Country Freedom From Fruit Flies

#### PEST FREE AREAS (BASED ON NASS STANDARD 158.03.07) ARE KNOWN AS APPENDIX 1 TO THE BQA/IHS

Appendix 1 to the BQA/IHS refers to fruit flies that are considered to be exotic to Australia and which are not established here. e.g. *Bactrocera cucurbitae* (melon fly).

Through the Australian surveillance and monitoring program, managed by the National Plant Protection Office within AFFA (and consisting of exotic fruit fly trapping and monitoring regimes which are conducted at all international air and sea ports), Australia can claim and New Zealand will accept whole of Australia freedom from exotic fruit flies.

The air and sea ports that are included in the trapping and monitoring regimes are listed below;

#### **Northern Territory**

Darwin

Gove

Groote

#### **Queensland**

Brisbane

Bundaberg

Cairns

Gladstone

Karumba

Mackay

Mourilyan Harbour

Thursday Island

Townsville

Weipa

#### **New South Wales**

Coffs Harbour

Newcastle

Sydney

Wollongong

Yamba

#### **Victoria**

Geelong

Melbourne/Westerport

Portland

#### **South Australia**

Adelaide

Ceduna

Port Augusta

Port Lincoln

Port Pirie

Whyalla

#### **Western Australia**

Albany

Broome

Bunbury

Carnarvon

Dampier

Derby

Esperance

Geraldton

Karratha

Perth/Freemantle

Port Hedland

Wyndham

#### **Tasmania**

Devonport/Burnie

Hobart

Launceston



### 3.2 Area Freedom Districts within Australia

#### **PEST FREE AREAS (BASED ON NASS STANDARD 158. 03. 06) ARE KNOWN AS APPENDIX 2 TO THE BQA/IHS**

The fruit flies that are referred to at Appendix 2 to the BQA are those fruit flies which are endemic to Australia, but for which various districts have through trapping and monitoring programs, been able to establish area freedom from those flies. eg *Bactrocera tryoni*.

Area freedom from fruit flies is considered as an approved treatment for those areas where approved trapping regimes are in place in accordance with the minimum Standards covered by the Australian Code of Practice for the Management and Control of Queensland Fruit Fly and where equivalent permanent trapping regimes are in place for Mediterranean fruit fly and Oriental species of fruit fly as stipulated in the New Zealand NASS Standard 158.03.06 and NASS Standard 158.03.07.

NOTE: should a fruit fly of any species (either alive or dead) be found during AQIS or Exporter inspections in Australia, AQIS will inform the State Department of Agriculture responsible for the Region supplying that fruit of the detection, and will suspend area freedom certification (for New Zealand and all other markets) until the cause of the find can be determined.

Should a fruit fly of any species (either alive or dead) be found during New Zealand MAF on-arrival inspections, it will mean the suspension of all area freedom certification from all districts of Australia until an AQIS audit can be undertaken to determine the cause of the fruit fly find. Reinstatement of areas not directly involved in the fruit fly detection may be permitted depending on the results of the AQIS audit.

MAF have approved (under specific management criteria - New Zealand NASS Standard 158.03.06) a 15km radius suspension zone for a period of one generation plus 28 days (from when the last fly was caught) to be implemented around fruit fly outbreak sites in the Riverland (including the Riverland extension area and Mypolonga), Sunraysia, and Riverina. A fruit fly outbreak will occur where either 2 male flies are detected within 400 metres within 14 days, 1 female fly is detected, or one or more larvae are detected.

Should, as a result of detection surveys, there be a situation where 2 outbreak sites are found between 1 - 3 kms apart, a 30 kms outbreak zone will be applied from a mid-distance between the outbreak sites. Where detections reveal two outbreak sites in excess of 3 kms apart, two 15 kms radii circles will be applied to each outbreak site.

NOTE: should a fruit fly species other than Queensland or Mediterranean fruit fly be detected and found to cause an outbreak, the period of suspension will be negotiated between AQIS and MAF.

State Departments of Agriculture (or their equivalents) must report all fruit fly finds (including single fly detections) in the fruit fly area freedom zones to AQIS Canberra Office within 2 days of detection and identification. This information shall be passed onto MAF New Zealand at the earliest opportunity thereafter.



The following districts are recognised as being area free of all species of fruit fly as determined by trapping surveys and monitoring data forwarded by AQIS to MAF, and accepted by MAF as meeting their requirements under NASS Standards 158.03.06.

### 3.2.1 Riverina - MIA

This area covers the horticulture growing districts along the Murrumbidgee River (as well as the township of Hillston on the Lachlan River), and includes (but is not excluded to) the townships/cities of Leeton, Yanco, Griffith, Darlington Point and Tharbogang.

**Area ( a ) is known as the area including Griffith, Tharbogang, Leeton, Narrandera and Darlington Point and the towns which are located between the above nominated towns.**

**Area ( b ) is the Hillston District.**

**Area ( c ) is the Menindee District.**

### 3.2.2 Sunraysia - Victoria and New South Wales

This area covers the horticulture growing districts along the Murray River in both New South Wales and Victoria and the associated irrigation systems, and includes (but is not excluded to) the townships/cities of Merbein, Coomealla, Mildura, Red Cliff, Euston, Robinvale, Boundary Bend, Nyah, Woorinen, Swan Hill, Barham, Koondrook and Kerang

**Area ( d ) is the area covering Mildura, Nangiloc/Colignan, Red Cliff, Curlwaa, Dareton and other areas around and between these towns.**

**Area ( e ) is the Central Murray including the districts of Robinvale, Euston, Boundary Bend, Wemen and other areas between these towns.**

**Area ( f ) is the Mid Murray area including the townships of Nyah, Swan Hill, Koondrook, Barham and other areas between these towns.**

### 3.2.3 Riverland - South Australia

This area covers the horticulture growing districts along the Murray River and associated irrigation systems from the Victoria Border (including 3 properties located in the Shire of Mildura), through the townships of (but not excluded to), Paringa, Renmark, Loxton, Berri, Barmera, Waikerie, Cadell, Blanchetown and Walkers Flat.

**Area ( g ) is those districts surrounding the townships of Renmark, Loxton, Berri, Barmera, Waikerie and other areas between these towns.**

**Area ( h ) is the Riverland extension districts of Cadell, Blanchetown, Walkers Flat and Swan Reach, and includes the towns in between and the Shire of Mildura.**

**Area ( i ) the Mypolonga township surrounds.**

NOTE: in the event that “Area Freedom” is suspended within any of the above defined regions at any time, packinghouses who intend to pack both “area free fruits” and “suspension zone fruits” must develop written procedures to show how fruits from each area will be identified, segregated, processed, stored and documented. Fruits from “area free zones” and those needing physical or chemical treatments must be shipped as separate consignments and cannot be co-joined.

### 3.2.4 Commodity Registration Requirements

Where a treatment is based on sourcing host material from a pest free area, the consignment must be directly traceable to that area. AQIS requires that grower numbers must form part of the trade description requirements and will form an additional traceback mechanism should such be required.

Where a treatment is a post harvest disinfestation treatment, the consignment must be traceable to the approved treatment facility and the unique treatment batch. AQIS however requires that grower numbers are part of the trade description requirements, and these numbers will form additional traceback mechanisms should such be required.

Whilst grower registration may not be mandatory, all packinghouses must provide a list of grower's names, addresses and allocated grower numbers for all produce that is being packed for the New Zealand market.

Note: in the event that fruit fly outbreak suspension zones are implemented within fruit fly area freedom districts, packinghouses must provide a list of growers who are in the declared quarantine suspension zone, and a list of growers who remain in the area freedom districts surrounding a suspension zone.

**TABLE 2**  
**APPENDIX 2 TO THE BQA/IHS**  
**AREA FREEDOM FROM FRUIT FLIES**  
**COMMODITY REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS**

Commodity/ Requirements	Grower Registration	Grower Monitoring & Spray Diaries	Packinghouse Registration for NZ	Treatment Registration	Exporter Registration
Citrus	Yes - QLD	Yes - QLD	Yes	“	Yes
Avocado	Yes	Yes	Yes	“	Yes
All other commodities	Not required	Not required	Not required	“	Yes

**Regardless of grower/packinghouse registration requirements, each package of produce destined for New Zealand will contain the grower number or equivalent recognised code, packinghouse number and exporters name and address.**

Tablegrapes are subject to mandatory treatment for redback spiders. For fumigation specifications, see Section 11 of this Manual, and for information regarding fumigator's responsibilities see Section 3 of this Manual.



Avocado growers must register due to *Cercospora* Spot Blotch (CSB) and Sun Blotch Viroid (SBV), and citrus growers for citrus leaf miner which is categorised as a Quarantine Risk Group 2 pest for New Zealand.

Citrus growers in Queensland must be registered for field treatment requirements for the control of *Guignardia citricarpa* - citrus black spot. Field treatments, as recommended for the Australian - Japanese citrus program are acceptable, and grower records must be kept for all controls that are being implemented. As citrus black spot is being surveyed for in other States, no grower monitoring or control programs need to be undertaken. **An additional declaration for this pest/disease must be made for all citrus consignments.**

Growers of other commodities under area freedom certification will not need to be formally registered for the New Zealand BQA.

### 3.2.5 Commodity Security - Area Freedom

All product being moved from an area freedom from fruit flies district, which is to be loaded for export outside that district, must be fully secured at all times.

Approved security measures for transporting of produce will include either;

- . fully shrinkwrapping each pallet of produce (including the surface area between the bottom row of cartons and the actual pallet),
- . fully enclosing each pallet with shademesh cloth with a maximum aperture of 1.6mm (including the surface area between the bottom row of cartons and the actual pallet),
- . loading direct into panotech vans with units sealed by AQIS officers. *changed*

All consignments shipped out of Area Freedom Districts will be covered by either an AQIS EX 186 Transfer Certificate or EX 28 Notice of Intention to Export Certificate issued by the despatching AQIS office. Each consignment must be inspected on arrival in the receiving district by AQIS officers in that region to verify the security of the consignment/s.

Should inspecting officers find that the security of the consignment/s have been breached during transporting, the consignments must be rejected for area freedom certification. However, the rejected produce may be allowed disinfestation treatments, as directed in this Manual, as corrective action should the exporter choose this option.

### 3.2.6 Phytosanitary Certification Endorsements - Area Freedom Treatments

#### General Endorsement - 1

"The produce in this consignment has been treated in accordance with Appendix 2 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"

## General Endorsement - 2

"The produce in this consignment has been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry"

## Specific Endorsements - Avocado

"The fruit in this consignment has been sourced from growers and blocks registered with the ANVAS tree certification scheme to ensure freedom from Sun Blotch Viroid (SBV) and have undergone field management regimes for the control of *Cercospora* Spot Blotch (CSB)".

## Specific Endorsement - Tablegrapes

"The grapes in this consignment have undergone an agreed fumigation treatment that is effective against *Lactrodectus hasselti* (Australian redback spider)".

## Specific Endorsement - Citrus Fruits

"The citrus in this consignment has undergone a disease control program that ensures freedom from *Guignardia citricarpa* - Citrus black spot".



*Appendix 9 merges*

### 3.3 Methyl Bromide Fumigation

#### **METHYL BROMIDE FUMIGATION IS KNOWN AS APPENDIX 3 TO THE BQA/IHS AND APPLIES ONLY TO STRAWBERRIES.**

Methyl bromide fumigation is an **approved treatment for strawberry fruits**. All fumigations must be performed by licensed fumigators, and within AQIS/State Department approved treatment centres.

All fumigations must be undertaken in accordance with AQIS Fumigation Standards.

For the purposes of this Manual, **watermelon** fumigation requirements are listed in this Section of the Manual.

All exports of **watermelon** must be referred to in export documentation as **Appendix 9 to the BQA** and additional responsibilities and requirements are located at Section 3.9 of this Manual.

Fumigation treatment requirements are as detailed in Table 4 below;

**TABLE 4  
METHYL BROMIDE FUMIGATION  
TIME/TEMPERATURE DOSE RATES**

Temperature	Dose Rates	Times
21.0 - 26°C and above	32g/m <sup>3</sup>	Watermelon - 4 hours
15°C and above	48g/m <sup>3</sup>	Strawberry - 3 hours

All fumigations must be performed with the amount of product space equal to less than 50% of total air space within the chamber or tent.

NOTE: should live fruit fly be found during AQIS or Exporter inspections following treatment, the fumigation centre will be suspended immediately and an audit will be conducted to determine the reason for the find.

Should live fruit fly be found during New Zealand MAF on-arrival inspections of treated fruit, the methyl bromide treatment pathway will be suspended immediately for all Australian products until an AQIS audit can be undertaken to determine the reasons for such failure, and MAF accept these findings.

#### **3.3.1 Fumigation Responsibilities**

All fumigation treatment centres that are to be involved in the New Zealand BQA/IHS trade must be registered with AQIS for this purpose.

In addition to the normal AQIS registration requirements pertaining to fumigation centres, the following additional requirements must be in place before registration for the New Zealand program is permitted.

All BQA/IHS produce required to be fumigated must be managed in accordance with the following process controls. Fumigation treatment centres must be able to demonstrate at all times that the following requirements are being met:

1. Incoming product identification.
2. Segregation from other produce and clearly marked "New Zealand"
3. The treatment processes and controls. Details of how each incoming consignment is reconciled to each treatment. ie Treatment batch numbers relating to incoming consignments or equivalent recording systems will be required.
4. Documented treatment records
5. How measuring equipment is calibrated, and how often and by whom.
6. Security arrangements after treatment.
7. Maintenance of segregation from untreated product.
8. Supervision and security arrangements at loading.
9. If required, maintenance of inspection facilities on the premises.

In accordance with the above requirements, fumigation treatment facilities must develop a set of procedures that clearly define the responsibilities and work duties of all staff involved in the fumigation of watermelons or strawberries.

It is recommended that fumigation establishments write procedures for each of the above requirements, detailing who is responsible for the activity (it can be more than one person as long as all persons know their duties in each category), when the activity is done, what records are made and where these records will be filed.

With regard to Item 3 above, it is recommended that individual procedures accompanied by work instructions be written to define the processes and controls on the processes. The following criteria should be considered:

- within process control, mention must be made as to how assessment is made to enable a 50% product capacity, in relation to the overall volume within the chamber or tent, and
  - .. define how the product will be equally spread throughout the chamber/tent to enable free fumigant flow throughout the stack.
- how many fruits will be sampled to measure lowest flesh temperature of product?
- if tent fumigation is being performed, by whom and when is the tent checked for holes/tears?
- who, how and when is temperature measuring equipment calibrated? How is this recorded?
- where are in-process gas monitoring lines located within the stack for verification of fumigant dose rates, and who is responsible for reading and recording this information?



- who calculates and who checks required fumigation dosage rate once temperature and volume are calculated?
- how is it established that circulation fans within the unit are working prior to fumigant entry into the chamber/tent?
- who is responsible for checking that the correct amount of fumigant is entered into the chamber/tent?
- what procedures are applied to ensure no leaks from the chamber or tent are evident?
- what period of time after initial fumigant is released into the chamber/tent will verification readings be made, and using what type of equipment?
- calibration of gas measuring equipment is undertaken how frequently and who does this? Calibration details are recorded where?
- at completion of intended treatment, who undertakes verification of gas retention rates, who records this, and where are these records held on file?
- who has the authority to sign off the treatment certificates to enable release of produce?
- how is treated product identified as being treated?

All processes undertaken by fumigation treatment centres for New Zealand trade should have written procedures, and the system should be such that it can always stand up to audits.

All fumigations which are undertaken using flexible tent capacities will be subject to AQIS supervision and monitoring procedures to ensure that the requirements as directed above are being undertaken effectively. Fumigations performed in fixed capacity chambers or tents will be monitored by AQIS at frequent intervals during the fumigation season.

It is recommended that treatment centres, when making application for registration for the New Zealand trade, should submit a process control procedures manual for AQIS assessment so that registration and process controls can be assessed and approved simultaneously.

NOTE: although growers and packinghouses associated with strawberry production and packaging do not need to be formally registered for the New Zealand export program, each package of fumigation treated product must be clearly marked with some form of grower and packinghouse identification, along with the exporter's name and address.

Where treatments have been performed in other than the exporter's own premises and the product is not being loaded for direct export shipment, full details of the treated product will be included on the Transfer Certificate (EX 186) or Notice of Intention to Export/Export Permit (EX 28) and signed off by an AQIS approved officer.

NOTE: Senior Inspectors (Exports) may approve variations to the above documentation requirements to suit a particular State's operating requirements, and the use of facsimiles for transferring this information is permitted. Where other than official AQIS documentation is to be used, it is recommended that audits of such systems be undertaken frequently enough to enable confidence within the systems.

### **3.3.2 Phytosanitary Certificate Endorsements**

#### **General Endorsement - 1**

"The strawberries in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 3 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"

#### **General Endorsement - 2**

"The strawberries in this consignment have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry"



### 3.4. Dimethoate Dip/Spray

*Appendix 8 merges*

*+ cucumbers  
Scallopinis  
Honeydew melons*

#### DIMETHOATE DIPPING OR SPRAYING IS KNOWN AS APPENDIX 4 TO THE BQA/IHS

The application of dimethoate dips/sprays is an **approved treatment for tomatoes, capsicums, rockmelons and zucchini fruits/vegetables.**

NOTE: Honeydew melons, cucumbers and scallopinis are not permitted to be treated under this appendix, and reference must be made to Section 3.8 of this Manual for specifications that relate to these products.

**TABLE 5**

#### **DIMETHOATE DIPPING/SPRAYING COMMODITY REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS**

Commodity/ Requirements	Grower Registration	Grower Monitoring & Spray Diaries	Packinghouse Registration for NZ	Treatment Registration	Exporter Registration
Capsicum	Not required	Not required	Not required	Yes	Yes
Tomato	Yes	Not required	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rockmelon	Not required	Not required	Not required	Yes	Yes
Zucchini	Not required	Not required	Not required	Yes	Yes

Tomato growers must be registered for the BQA/IHS due to the specific varieties of tomatoes which are permitted to be treated with dimethoate. Tomato growers must include in their registration application a map showing all blocks in which permitted tomato varieties are grown. Reference to individual blocks on this map will be made on the tomato variety declaration, at appendix 3.10 of this manual, for each consignment of tomatoes delivered to registered packhouses. **The five permitted varieties of tomatoes are; Floradade, Sunny, Duke, Hayslip and Tristar.**

Tomato packinghouses are not permitted to pack/treat tomatoes for New Zealand unless they have grower declaration forms showing that the tomatoes are one of the five varieties permitted to undergo dimethoate treatment for export to New Zealand.

To help reduce the possibility of non-approved tomato varieties being inadvertently included in consignments destined for New Zealand, the approved tomato variety **must** be shown (eg. stamped) on all export tomato cartons. It is recommended that differentiation of export and domestic cartons also be implemented. This already occurs in many instances, for example, different trading names/colours are used for domestic and export cartons.

Notwithstanding that growers and packinghouses of rockmelons, zucchinis and capsicums need not be specifically registered for the New Zealand program, each package of produce treated under this Section of the Manual will be marked in some way to identify the grower and packinghouse, and must be labelled with the exporter's name and address.

The required dimethoate treatments for tomatoes, capsicums, rockmelons and zucchinis are:

Capsicums: 400ppm dimethoate applied as a spray system only.

Tomatoes: 400ppm dimethoate applied as either a spray system or dipping regime.

Rockmelons & Zucchini: 400ppm dimethoate applied as a dipping regime only.

**NOTE:**

- (1) A tolerance in measurement of  $\pm 6\%$  (or  $\pm 24$  ppm) is permitted.*
- (2) When using a dipping regime fruit must remain submersed for 1 minute.*
- (3) When using a spray system for tomatoes the fruit must be sprayed for a minimum of 10 seconds and remain wet for no less than 1 minute.*
- (4) When using a spray system for capsicums the fruit must be sprayed for no less than 1 minute.*

NOTE: should live fruit fly be found during AQIS or exporter inspections following treatment, the dipping treatment centre will be suspended immediately and an audit will be conducted to determine the reason for the find.

Should live fruit fly be found during New Zealand MAF on-arrival inspections of treated fruit, the dimethoate treatment pathway will be suspended immediately for all Australian products, until an AQIS audit can be undertaken to determine the reasons for such failure, and MAF accepts the findings of this audit

Treatment centres using dimethoate sprays/dips for New Zealand produce must be registered with AQIS for this purpose. When applying for registration, treatment centres should present a procedures manual detailing how their process controls will be implemented. The details of process controls that must be in place are as follows:

- . that purchase of bulk chemical be from fresh stocks and certainly made from stock which is not older than 18 months,
- . how chemical is be stored at temperatures below 40°C, as it has been determined that at temperatures above 46°C (for even 1 day), the active ingredient will degrade and solution strength will be lessened.
- . the use of oils or waxes during the preparation of product prior to the chemical dipping treatment is prohibited.
- . all product being treated with chemical dip will be free of soil.
- . the chemical dipping process must be the last preparation process prior to packing.  
i.e. there will be no other washing, cleaning by brushes or fungicide treatments permitted, following dip treatment.



the packinghouse/treatment centre will nominate a person/s to undertake the making up of dimethoate solutions and the recording of each consignment or batch lot that is treated and packed for New Zealand,

- the nominated person/s must satisfy an AQIS authorised officer/inspector they are able to correctly determine the make up of chemical solution strengths, before a packinghouse/treatment centre will be permitted by AQIS to chemically dip/treat fruits destined for the New Zealand market.

the packinghouse/treatment centre will make up chemical solutions immediately prior to use and will have systems in place for recording solution strengths. The packinghouse or treatment centre will also record details of the mixing of the solution and any topping up of the solution during processing which allows for chemical wash out. Details will include the times and indicate volumes of product treated at the time of topping up.

each treatment operator will be required to document their method/s of dipping and will include:

- size of the dip tank,
- method of dipping (e.g. pallets loaded so many boxes high, bins with the top layer secured by screened mesh etc),
- maximum volume of water required for any/each treatment,
- amount of chemical needed to achieve the required ppm level active ingredient,
- minimum allowable solution level,
- maintenance of active ingredient level (i.e. "top up" levels).

treatment operators will have an identification system in place which must identify treated products from untreated products and these must be placed on pallets/bins/crates etc in a clear, reasonably permanent manner.

after dipping as many packages/crates as possible, product must be marked/identified as being "treated".

NOTE: when the processing of any batch is completed, the solution will be completely disposed of. Solutions will not be allowed to be carried over to the next day/run unless the treatment centre has established systems that can demonstrate that they are able to carry over solutions to a following day without losing effectiveness of the chemical solution.

### 3.4.1 Post Treatment Security - Chemical Dipping/Spraying

Immediately following labelling of packaging, produce must be secured by either:

- shrink-wrapping and sealing as a palletised unit (including the surface area between the bottom row of cartons and the actual pallet), or
- shade cloth/cheese-cloth types mesh bag, covering entire contents of the pallet and closed securely at the bottom, or
- coolstoring unprotected, at temperatures up to 5°C with a minimum of 1 metre between fumigated/treated produce and any untreated product, or
- coolstoring protected in secure packages at any temperature.

Should any treatment operator/packinghouse or freight forwarder wish to vary the above security arrangements, details of the system of operation should be forwarded to the Senior Inspector (Exports) in the State of operation for assessment and approval.

### 3.4.2 Post Treatment - Transportation of Product to Export Loading Point

The exporter must nominate, in their "Application for Registration", the person/s who will be responsible for carrying out and recording the following:

- the security of cleared/treated produce whilst on treatment centre premises.
- supervision of loading of all consignments out of treatment centre premises, signifying the status of the consignments intended to be inspected/treated for New Zealand.
- documenting all outgoing produce that is intended to be exported under the related BQA/IHS appendix.
- the nominated person can be either the exporter's delegate or the operator of the treatment establishment.
- the exporter or the exporter's delegate will arrange appropriate transportation of treated produce to ensure that no cross infestation or product substitution can occur to the New Zealand destined produce.
- the exporter or the exporter's delegate will ensure that the transport medium is clean and is not loading other products (i.e. unsecured packaging of untreated commodities), that could cause cross infestation of cleared produce,
  - if unsecured packaging of untreated produce will be loaded onto the same transport, either the treated produce or the untreated produce must be properly secured.



Where treatments have been performed in other than the exporter's own premises and the product is not being loaded for direct export shipment, full details of the treated product will be included on Transfer Certificate (Ex 186) or Notice of Intention to Export/Export Permit (Ex 28) and signed by an AQIS authorised officer.

### 3.4.3 Phytosanitary Certificate Endorsements

#### General Endorsement - 1

"The produce (name) in this consignment has been treated in accordance with Appendix 4 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"

#### General Endorsement - 2

"The produce (name) in this consignment has been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry"

#### Specific Endorsement - Tomato

"This produce has been treated in accordance with the arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of tomatoes (variety to be named) into New Zealand from Australia".



### 3.5 Cold Storage

#### **COLD STORAGE IS KNOWN AS APPENDIX 5 TO THE BQA/IHS**

Cold storage disinfestation treatments are permitted for the following commodities;

**Citrus fruits                  Pears                  Tablegrapes                  Avocadoes**

Growers of commodities that do not have Quarantine Risk Group 2 pests listed in the Pest Lists at Appendix 1 to this Manual do not need to be registered for the New Zealand trade.

Growers of commodities for which in-field controls are required must be registered with AQIS, and must maintain spray and monitoring records to demonstrate that those Quarantine Risk Group 2 pests as listed are being appropriately controlled by field management regimes.

Whilst grower registration may not be mandatory, all packinghouses must provide a list of grower's names, addresses and allocated grower numbers for all produce that is being packed for the New Zealand market.

Note: in the event that fruit fly outbreak suspension zones are implemented within fruit fly area freedom districts, packinghouses must provide a list of growers who are in the declared quarantine suspension zone, and a list of growers who remain in the area freedom districts surrounding a suspension zone.

**Notwithstanding the above registration requirements, each package of produce destined for New Zealand must contain grower numbers or an equivalent recognised code, packinghouse number and exporter name and address.**

Tablegrapes must undergo a mandatory fumigation for the health pest redback spider. For details of the treatment requirements see Section 11 of this Manual and Section 3 regarding fumigator's responsibilities.

**TABLE 6  
COLD STORAGE DISINFESTATION  
COMMODITY REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS**

Commodity/ Requirements	Grower Registration	Grower Monitoring & Spray Diaries	Packinghouse Registration for NZ	Treatment Registration	Exporter Registration
Avocado	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Citrus	QLD only	QLD only	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pears	Not Required	Not required	No	Yes	Yes
Tablegrapes	Not Required	Not Required	No	Yes	Yes

Avocado growers must be registered to undertake field controls in accordance with New Zealand requirements for the Quarantine Risk Group 2 diseases Cercospora Spot Blotch and Sun Blotch Viroïd.



NOTE: should live fruit fly be found during AQIS or Exporter inspections following treatment, the cold storage treatment centre will be suspended immediately and an audit will be conducted to determine the reason for the find.

Should live fruit fly be found during New Zealand MAF on-arrival inspections of treated fruit, the cold storage treatment pathway will be suspended immediately for all Australian products until an AQIS audit can be undertaken to determine the reasons for such failure and MAF accept the findings of this audit.

### 3.5.1 Approved Cold Storage Disinfestation Treatments

**The following treatment is approved for Queensland fruit fly for the commodities Pears, Tablegrapes and Citrus fruits:**

The core temperature of the fruit must be held continuously at

- 0°C or below for not less than 13 days or

- 1°C ± 0.6°C for 16 days.

**The cold storage disinfestation for Avocado is:**

The core temperature of the fruit must be held continuously at

1°C (±0.2°C) for 16 days.

### 3.5.2 Registration

Cold storage premises used for cold disinfestation treatments will be registered by AQIS as an approved premises for treating/storing such fruits/vegetables as required under the Export Control Act and Fresh Fruits and Vegetable Orders and specifically for the New Zealand BQA/IHS list of commodities.

### 3.5.3 Cold Disinfestation Procedures

Note: for avocados, it is permissible to have the AQIS inspection either before or after the cold disinfestation treatment. If the AQIS inspection is performed prior to the cold disinfestation treatment, and quarantine pests are found, the consignment will be rejected for export. If the exporter elects to recondition the consignment, reinspection by AQIS must take place prior to any cold disinfestation treatment.

The registered treatment centre must have documented procedures in place for receipt, identification by grower and packinghouse, segregation of all New Zealand destined fruits and marking/labelling all New Zealand BQA/IHS produce.

The following specific requirements must be in place to enable cold storage treatment centres to become registered for the New Zealand program:

- minimum of three sensors, two for pulp and one for air temperature will be used for the first 250 cu.m. of fruit or less. For each additional 250 cu.m. of fruit, or part thereof, one additional pulp sensor will be used.
- thermometers and sensors will be checked and calibrated prior to and immediately following treatment with results recorded and available to staff using this equipment for temperature checks.
- the warmest area of each coolstorage facility will be determined during the initial cooling process by the use of sensory probes/thermometers. One sensor will be placed in fruit pulp at the warmest area of the coolstore. Further sensors will be placed throughout the load in locations representing different areas of the coolstore, from midway to the top height of the chamber load. Cartons will be fully closed following insertion of the sensors.

### 3.5.4 Temperature Recording

The following temperature recording requirements must be available before treatment centres will be registered for the New Zealand trade in BQA/IHS commodities:

- Continuous - Strip charts or data log sheets will be held for each cold treatment batch. Note: temperature recorders must be capable of monitoring fruit pulp temperatures—Ryan, Cox or similar air temperature recorders are not acceptable.
- Intermittent - Sensor temperatures will be manually recorded twice daily (morning and afternoon) for each day of the cold treatment and verified once every 4 days by an AQIS authorised officer.

Temperature records will be retained for auditing purposes by AQIS/MAF

NOTE: where the refrigeration unit is equipped with a print out recorder, the AQIS inspector will initiate the treatment when the treatment chamber has stabilised at the required temperature. When cold disinfestation treatment is completed, the AQIS inspector will sign that the treatment has been satisfactorily undertaken and the records covering the treatment will be copied with one copy being retained by the treatment facility and the second copy being retained by the AQIS inspector and filed.

### 3.5.5 Record Requirements

Details required to be recorded include:

- date and results of sensor/probe calibrations
- date chamber was loaded with produce
- type and variety of produce treated, the quantity by lots involved, all to be identified by packinghouse and exporter.
- date the maximum pulp temperatures initially recorded  $1^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.6^{\circ}$  (or for avocado  $1^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and the date treatment concluded or date the pulp temperature of the fruit within the chamber recorded 13 days at  $0^{\circ}$  or below or equivalent.



- either continuous print out records or records of a.m. and p.m. temperatures within the chamber on a daily basis throughout the treatment program.

- date produce was cleared from chamber with details of post treatment security and dispatch of produce.

- date and results of re-calibration of sensors following completion of treatment.

The exporter must nominate, in their "Application for Registration", the person/s who will be responsible for carrying out and recording the following:

- the security of treated produce whilst on their premises.

- supervision of loading and unloading of all consignments into and out of their premises, identifying and segregating those consignments intended to be treated for New Zealand.

- documenting all incoming and outgoing produce that is intended to be exported to New Zealand.

- the nominated person/s can be either the exporter's delegate or the operator of the treatment establishment.

The exporter or the exporter's delegate will arrange appropriate transportation of cleared treated products to ensure that no cross infestation or product substitution can occur for New Zealand destined produce.

The exporter or the exporter's delegate will ensure that the transport medium is clean and is not loading other products (i.e. unsecured packages of untreated commodities) that could cause cross infestation of cleared produce.

Where treatments have been performed in other than the exporters own premises and the product is not being loaded for direct export shipment, full details of the treated product will be included on Transfer Certificate (Ex 186) or Notice of Intention to Export/Export Permit (Ex 28) and signed by an AQIS authorised officer.

### **3.5.6 Auditing Requirements – Cold Storage Disinfestation Centres**

The Senior Inspector (Exports) will be responsible for arranging an audit schedule for cold disinfestation centres and will consider the number and size of treatments being undertaken in determining frequency of audits. It is recommended that each cold disinfestation treatment centre should be audited at least twice during the operating season.

Audits will cover the receipt (packer – exporter lots), segregation, identification and treatment of batches and the recording and despatch records, security arrangements when product is loaded, for all treated produce.

### 3.5.7 Phytosanitary Certificate Endorsements

#### General Endorsement - 1

"The produce (name) in this consignment has been treated in accordance with Appendix 5 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"

#### General Endorsement - 2

"The produce (name) in this consignment has been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry"

#### Specific Endorsement - Avocado

"The fruit in this consignment has been sourced from growers and blocks registered with the NVAS tree certification scheme to ensure freedom from Sun Blotch Viroid (SBV) and have undergone field management regimes for the control of Cercospora Spot Blotch (CSB)".

#### Specific Endorsement - Tablegrapes

"The grapes in this consignment have undergone an agreed fumigation treatment that is effective against *Lactrodectus hasselti* (Australian redback spider)".

#### Specific Endorsement - Citrus

"The citrus in this consignment has undergone a disease control program that ensures freedom from *Guignardia citricarpa* – Citrus black spot".

NOTE: the States of South Australia, New South Wales and Victoria, through their Departments of Agriculture, conduct surveys for *Guignardia citricarpa*, and these States are considered free of this disease at this time. The above additional declaration however must be inserted on all phytosanitary certificates for citrus fruits regardless of origin.



### 3.6 Non Host Status

#### **NON-HOST STATUS IS KNOWN AS APPENDIX 6 TO THE BQA**

Some commodities are agreed to by MAF as having non-host status. **Pineapples of the smooth cayenne variety** are fruits which are regarded as a non-host of endemic Australian fruit flies and can be shipped under the BQA subject to normal AQIS inspection and phytosanitary certification.

Growers of pineapple consignments being shipped to New Zealand must have records which can verify the variety of pineapple to be of smooth cayenne parentage.

It is important to note that non-host status applies only to Australian endemic species of fruit flies and therefore, should Australia have an incursion of an “exotic” species of fruit fly for which pineapple may be a host, this Appendix to the BQA may be suspended until the fly is eradicated.

Under this treatment, growers do not need to be registered for the New Zealand trade.

**Notwithstanding the above, all packages of non-host produce being exported under the BQA/IHS must be clearly marked with some form of grower and packinghouse identification, and exporter’s name and address.**

Packinghouses who require AQIS inspection on the premises must be registered by AQIS for this purpose as required under the Export Control (Fresh Fruits and Vegetables) Orders.

Exporters of non-host produce will need to be registered as exporters under the BQA/IHS—as even though the fruit is considered non-host status, this is an official treatment under the BQA/IHS, and pathway systems must be in effect.

All smooth cayenne variety pineapples must be secured and protected against substitution or malpractice at all times during transit of fruits which are destined for New Zealand.

Exporters are required to ensure that adequate security from point of loading ex packinghouse through to final export loading has been delegated or undertaken directly by the exporter. Records must be kept throughout any transport movement of non-host products.

#### **3.6.1 Phytosanitary Certificate Endorsement**

##### **General Endorsement - 1**

"The pineapples in this consignment has been treated in accordance with Appendix 6 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"

##### **General Endorsement - 2**

"The pineapples in this consignment has been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry"

### 3.7 Heat Treatments

#### **HEAT TREATMENTS ARE KNOWN AS APPENDIX 7 TO THE BQA**

Heat treatments such as vapour heat treatment (VHT) and high temperature forced air (HTFA) are recognised treatments for some commodities however, at this time Australia has not submitted any efficacy data to MAF seeking approval of VHT or HTFA as approved treatments for all nominated fruit flies for any Australian commodities.

NOTE: Australian disinfestation work for VHT has only been conducted with relation to Queensland and Mediterranean fruit flies.

Should any heat treatments be approved by MAF in the future, requirements and conditions will be included in this Manual at that time.

**Australia is not permitted to use heat treatment disinfestation methods for fruit fly host materials exported to New Zealand at this time.**



### 3.8 Dimethoate Dipping - Approved Cucurbits

*Combination Appendix 4 + 10*

#### **DIMETHOATE DIPPING - APPROVED PRODUCTS - CUCURBITS IS KNOWN AS APPENDIX 8 TO THE BQA**

The cucurbits, cucumber, honeydew melon and scallopini are approved for export to New Zealand under the “approved treatment of dimethoate dipping”. Dimethoate spray treatments are not permitted for these approved products.

The conditions and requirements for dimethoate dipping as listed at Section 3.4 of this Manual must be fully complied with. The conditions for identification, segregation, security and documentation requirements must be fully complied with.

Growers and packers of cucumber, scallopini and honeydew melon (which are not listed at Section 3.4) must be registered for the New Zealand trade as this treatment is based on additional field controls for fruit fly, as well as the dimethoate dipping disinfestation treatment. A cucurbit grower declaration form (appendix 3.15 to this Manual) must be completed for each consignment of cucurbits to be treated under appendix 8 to the BQA.

Growers will maintain monitoring and spray diaries and will make these records available to AQIS officers upon request. Growers can elect to use commercial crop monitors for the purpose of monitoring however, all corrective actions must be recorded in spray diaries.

If crop monitors are to be used by growers, the crop monitor must be registered with AQIS for this purpose and all crop monitor records must be made available to AQIS authorised officers for audit purposes.

Growers not adequately maintaining field control monitoring and spray diaries may be suspended from the New Zealand BQA/IHS programs.

NOTE: the Queensland Department of Primary Industries (QDPI) has issued a Farm Note (F76/DEC92) which covers the requirements for field control programs against infestation of *Bactrocera cucumis*. This Farm Note will be the minimum Standard that AQIS will be measuring compliance against. Variations of recommendations in this Standard in regard to the application of sprays will only be permissible when using an AQIS approved crop monitor. All activities relating to field controls must be recorded and held on file for at least 12 months.

Packinghouses packing “approved dimethoate treated products” must maintain identification, segregation and security of all New Zealand destined produce and have such fruits clearly marked. This includes identification, segregation and security from cucurbit species nominated at Section 3.4 of the Manual. For example, zucchini and honeydew melons must be received, processed, packed and stored completely separated from each other.

**All packaging of cucurbits must be clearly marked with some form of grower and packinghouse identification, and the exporter’s name and address.**

### 3.8.1 Dimethoate Treatment Centre Requirements

All responsibilities as detailed at Section 3.4 of this Manual for treatment centres involved in dimethoate disinfestation procedures must also be undertaken for “approved dimethoate treated products”.

### 3.8.2 Phytosanitary Certificate Endorsements

#### General Endorsement - 1

"The produce (name) in this consignment has been treated in accordance with Appendix 8 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"

#### General Endorsement - 2

"The produce (name) in this consignment has been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry"

#### Specific Endorsement - cucumber

"The cucumbers in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against *Bemisia tabaci* [strain], *Tetranychus kanzawai* and *Thrips palmi*".

#### Specific Endorsement - honeydew melon

" The honeydew melons in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against *Bemisia tabaci* [strain], *Tetranychus kanzawai* and *Thrips palmi*".

#### Specific Endorsement - scallopini

"The scallopinis in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against *Bemisia tabaci* [strain] and *Tetranychus kanzawai*".



Combination Appendix 3 + 10

### 3.9 Methyl Bromide Fumigation - Approved Products

#### **METHYL BROMIDE FUMIGATION - APPROVED PRODUCTS - WATERMELON IS KNOWN AS APPENDIX 9 TO THE BQA.**

**Watermelon is the only product that is approved for methyl bromide fumigation treatment under appendix 9 to the BQA.**

All the requirements listed at 3.3 of this Manual (Fumigation Treatments) must be applied, including treatment times, temperatures and dose rates. The responsibilities of packinghouses, treatment centres and exporters as detailed at Section 3.3 of this Manual must be fully complied with at all times. All recording must be retained on file and made available at any time to AQIS authorised officers.

In addition to the responsibilities listed at Section 3.3 of this Manual, growers of watermelons must be registered with AQIS for the purpose of maintaining field controls to minimise the risk of fruit fly infestation whilst fruit is being produced. Growers must maintain property pest monitoring diaries and spray diaries for each field of watermelons being produced. A cucurbit grower declaration form (appendix 3.15 to this Manual) must be completed for each consignment of cucurbits to be treated under appendix 9 to the BQA.

Packinghouses are required to be registered because of their responsibility to maintain security of watermelon whilst on the packing premises.

**All packages of watermelon must be marked with some form of grower and packinghouse identification, and the exporter's name and address on them.**

Exporters are responsible to ensure that the security of the watermelons during all phases of transportation cannot be breached and that the produce cannot be reinfested or substituted following treatment.

#### 3.9.1 Phytosanitary Certificate Endorsement

##### **General Endorsement - 1**

"The watermelons in this consignment has been treated in accordance with Appendix 9 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"

##### **General Endorsement - 2**

"The watermelons in this consignment has been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry"

##### **Specific Endorsement - watermelons**

The watermelons in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against *Bemisia tabaci* [strain], *Tetranychus kanzawai* and *Thrips palmi*".



### 3.10 Winter Window – Field Control Systems Approach

Becomes appendix 11

#### FIELD CONTROL – SYSTEMS APPROACH – CUCURBITS – “WINTER WINDOW” ACCESS IS KNOWN AS APPENDIX 10 TO THE BQA/IHS.

A "winter window" access period has been negotiated between MAF New Zealand and AQIS, specifically for those commodities subject to infestation by *Bactrocera cucumis* (cucumber fruit fly). The "winter window" therefore specifically applies to cucurbits, and relies on in-field control mechanisms rather than post-harvest treatment of these commodities. The access period is for those cucurbits exported (arriving in New Zealand) between **1 May and 30 September in any year**.

Although cucurbits require no post-harvest treatments for cucumber fly for "winter window" access, additional fruit flies have been listed as Risk Group 3 pests for most cucurbits. Area freedom must be established before these commodities can be exported to New Zealand under this appendix.

Accordingly, **rockmelons, honeydew melons and cucumbers** can be exported under this appendix, but only from the states of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania (for which area freedom from Mediterranean fruit fly has been established).

As cucumber fruit fly is the only Risk Group 3 pest listed for **watermelons**, this commodity can be exported under this appendix from all areas in Australia.

Because Queensland fruit fly has been listed as a pest of **zucchini** and **scallopini** (in addition to Mediterranean fruit fly and cucumber fruit fly), zucchini and scallopini can only be exported under this appendix from areas where area freedom from both Mediterranean fruit fly and Queensland fruit fly has been established (that is, the Riverland, Sunraysia, MIA-Riverina and Tasmania).

Should live fruit fly infestation be found in New Zealand the consignment will be reshipped, destroyed or subject to treatment at the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry – Chief Plants Officer's discretion (on a case by case basis).

#### 3.10.1 Grower Responsibilities

All growers wishing to participate in trade under Appendix 10 to the BQA will have all blocks registered for the New Zealand program. Applications for Registration will be made to the AQIS office in the growers Region. This application must be received by AQIS 6 weeks before the anticipated harvest of the first crop.

Upon receipt of the Application, AQIS inspection staff will visit the property to validate blocks and crops and ensure the grower/s is/are aware of their responsibilities and issue the grower with a grower registration number. AQIS will undertake monthly audits of grower properties throughout the growing/harvesting season. All audits of growers will be charged to the packinghouse who is packing the grower's fruits/vegetables.

Growers must commence applying recommended field control programs for the pest *Bactrocera cucumis* at least 4 weeks prior to first harvest for New Zealand. Growers are required to conduct field monitoring and keep spray diary records for all activities relating to each block registered for the New Zealand program. A cucurbit grower declaration form (appendix 3.15 to this Manual) must be completed for each consignment of cucurbits to be exported under appendix 10 to the BQA.

Doesn't in place



NOTE: the Queensland Department of Primary Industries (QDPI) has issued a Farm Note (F76/DEC92) which covers the requirements for field control programs against infestation of *Bactrocera cucumis*. This Farm Note will be the minimum Standard that AQIS will be measuring compliance against. Variations of recommendations in this Standard in regard to the application of sprays will only be permissible when using an AQIS approved crop monitor. All activities relating to field controls must be recorded and held on file for a 12 month period.

### 3.10.2 Packinghouse Responsibilities

Packinghouses supplying cucurbits to New Zealand under Appendix 10 of the BQA will be registered for this purpose. Packinghouses must maintain a register (names, addresses and grower number) for all growers supplying commodities under the “winter window” access conditions.

Packinghouses must identify “winter window” receivals immediately as they arrive, and the product must be secured and segregated from all other produce, regardless of whether these other commodities are for export or domestic markets.

Produce packed under Appendix 10 must be packed as discrete lots and cannot be packed for the New Zealand program if any “non-field controlled produce” is located within the premises.

Following packing, the produce must be immediately secured against possible reinfestation or cross-contamination. Security can be effected by one or more of the following means;

- produce is packed into non-ventilated cartons with gaps on the carton flaps not to exceed 1.6 mm. At any point,
- Cartons/pallets can be put into discrete storage areas including cool or controlled temperature rooms,
- cartons/pallets can be covered by tarps or shade mesh cloth that are sandbagged to floor areas,
- shrinkwrapping of all cartons/pallets.
- less than 50C with 1m separation

AQIS will monitor regularly and audit packinghouses at monthly intervals throughout the season to ensure compliance with the above requirements. Packinghouses who are found not to be complying with identification, packing and final product security will be suspended from the program immediately.

### 3.10.3 Inspection of Produce

Packinghouses will undertake a grower line inspection (600 units) for each grower making up a consignment. Persons undertaking these inspection procedures must be aware of the New Zealand pest lists and be experienced in inspection duties. Records of these inspections (see Appendix 3.4) must be made and retained. Any commodity that contains suspect fruits (soft spots, rots etc.) must be cut and inspection results recorded.

Following grower line inspections, an exporter inspection (on a consignment line – 600 unit basis) must be undertaken. The exporter can delegate these duties to a packinghouse representative but this must be done in writing and the packinghouse personnel must acknowledge and accept the delegation duties. If the packinghouse is to undertake this inspection, full details of the inspection will be recorded (see Appendix 3.4).



Upon receipt of the above inspection records, AQIS will undertake a 600 unit consignment line inspection for each consignment. AQIS inspections will also be recorded as per Appendix 3.4.

Should during AQIS inspection live fruit fly be detected, the packinghouse and grower supplying the offending fruits/vegetables will be suspended from this program until a full audit of both parties is conducted.

### **3.10.4 Transporting and Loading into Export Containers**

If “winter window” product is to be loaded into export containers at the packing premises, the packinghouse will ensure that there is minimum time delays in moving fruits/vegetables from the secure area into the container/s. Product cannot be left in an unsecure environment for more than 15 minutes. This should enable the packinghouse to attend to any trade description requirements, which may need to be applied before final loading.

“Winter window” fruits/vegetables which are to be transported to another destination for export loading must be subjected to strict security provisions. The transport must be clean and not carrying any unprotected fruit fly host commodity. That is, either the other commodities are secured (shrinkwrap or similar) or the “winter window” produce must be secured.

The exporter must delegate nominated persons to ensure security of produce will be maintained and the nominated persons must acknowledge and accept these responsibilities in writing.

The receival depot or centre must be able to unload the “winter window” fruits/vegetables quickly and secure the produce immediately on arrival. Security will be as indicated in Section 3.10.2 above.

The receival depot/centre will, when loading the fruits/vegetables into a final destination container, ensure the movement of fruits during loading will cause minimum time delays to ensure the produce is not exposed to the environment for any period exceeding 15 minutes.

AQIS will audit receival depot/centres at least monthly to ensure compliance is being maintained. Additional audits may be undertaken at the discretion of the Senior Exports Inspector.

### **3.10.5 Phytosanitary Certification**

#### **General Endorsement - 1**

"The cucurbits (name) in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 10 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"

#### **General Endorsement - 2**

"The cucurbits (name) in this consignment have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry"



### **Specific Endorsements - Cucumber**

" The cucumbers in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against *Bemisia tabaci* [strain], *Tetranychus kanzawai* and *Thrips palmi*"

"The cucumbers in this consignment have been sourced from the state of (name) which is declared free from the pest *Ceratitis capitata*"

### **Specific Endorsements - Honeydew melon**

" The honeydew melons in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against *Bemisia tabaci* [strain], *Tetranychus kanzawai* and *Thrips palmi*"

"The honeydew melons in this consignment have been sourced from the state of (name) which is declared free from the pest *Ceratitis capitata*"

### **Specific Endorsements - Rockmelon**

" The rockmelons in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against *Bemisia tabaci* [strain], *Tetranychus kanzawai* and *Thrips palmi*"

"The rockmelons in this consignment have been sourced from the state of (name) which is declared free from the pest *Ceratitis capitata*"

### **Specific Endorsements - Scallopini**

" The scallopinis in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against *Bemisia tabaci* [strain] and *Tetranychus kanzawai*"

"The scallopinis in this consignment have been sourced from an area free from the pests *Ceratitis capitata* and *Bactrocera tryoni*"

### **Specific Endorsement - Watermelon**

"The watermelons in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against *Bemisia tabaci*, *Tetranychus kanzawai* and *Thrips palmi*"

### **Specific Endorsement s- Zucchini**

" The zucchinis in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against *Bemisia tabaci* [strain] and *Tetranychus kanzawai*"

"The zucchinis in this consignment have been sourced from an area free from the pests *Ceratitis capitata* and *Bactrocera tryoni*"

\* the commodity/treatment also requires in-field controls  
 GR grower registration required  
 GM grower monitoring and spray diaries required

PR packinghouse registration required  
 TR treatment registration required  
 ER exporter registration required

### Attachment 1 to Section 3 – Summary of requirements for access of fruit fly host commodities into New Zealand from Australia

COMMODITY	TREATMENT	REGISTRATION REQUIRED					ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS
		GR	GM	PR	TR	ER	
Avocado	Area freedom	✓	✓	✓		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- "The avocados in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 2 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"</li><li>- "The avocados in this consignment have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry"</li><li>- "The avocados in this consignment have been sourced from growers and blocks registered with the ANVAS tree certification scheme to ensure freedom from Sun Blotch Viroid (SBV) and have undergone field management regimes for the control of Cercospora Spot Blotch (CSB)"</li></ul>
Avocado	Cold storage 1°C (±0.2°C) for 16 days	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- "The avocados in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 5 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"</li><li>- "The avocados in this consignment have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry"</li><li>- "The avocados in this consignment has been sourced from growers and blocks registered with the ANVAS tree certification scheme to ensure freedom from Sun Blotch Viroid (SBV) and have undergone field management regimes for the control of Cercospora Spot Blotch (CSB)"</li></ul>
Banana	Export prohibited						
Capsicum	Area freedom			✓		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- "The capsicums in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 2 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"</li><li>- "The capsicums in this consignment have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry"</li><li>- " The capsicums in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> [strain], <i>Bactrocera bryoniae</i> and <i>Thrips palmi</i>".</li></ul>



\* commodity/treatment also requires in-field controls  
 GR grower registration required  
 GM grower monitoring and spray diaries required

PR packinghouse registration required  
 TR treatment registration required  
 ER exporter registration required

COMMODITY	TREATMENT	REGISTRATION REQUIRED					ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS
		GR	GM	PR	TR	ER	
Capsicum	Dimethoate (spray only) 400ppm and fruit must be sprayed for a minimum of one minute				✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- "The capsicums in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 4 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"</li><li>- "The capsicums in this consignment have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry"</li><li>- "The capsicums in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> [strain], <i>Bactrocera bryoniae</i> and <i>Thrips palmi</i>".</li></ul>
Citrus	Area freedom	QLD	QLD	✓		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- "The ..... [type of citrus] in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 2 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"</li><li>- "The ..... [type of citrus] in this consignment have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry"</li><li>- "The ..... [type of citrus] in this consignment have undergone a disease control program that ensures freedom from <i>Guignardia citricarpa</i> – citrus black spot"</li></ul>
Citrus	Cold storage 1°C (±0.6°C) for 16 days or 0°C or below for not less than 13 days	QLD	QLD	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- "The ..... [type of citrus] in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 5 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"</li><li>- "The ..... [type of citrus] in this consignment have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry"</li><li>- "The ..... [type of citrus] in this consignment have undergone a disease control program that ensures freedom from <i>Guignardia citricarpa</i> – Citrus black spot"</li></ul>
Cucumber	Area freedom			✓		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- "The cucumbers in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 2 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"</li><li>- "The cucumbers in this consignment have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry"</li><li>- "The cucumbers in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> [strain], <i>Tetranychus kanzawai</i> and <i>Thrips palmi</i>"</li></ul>

\* the commodity/treatment also requires in-field controls  
 GR grower registration required  
 GM grower monitoring and spray diaries required

PR packinghouse registration required  
 TR treatment registration required  
 ER exporter registration required

COMMODITY	TREATMENT	REGISTRATION REQUIRED					ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS
		GR	GM	PR	TR	ER	
Cucumber*	Dimethoate (dip only) 400ppm and fruit must remain submersed for one minute	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- "The cucumbers in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 8 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"</li> <li>- "The cucumbers in this consignment have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry"</li> <li>- "The cucumbers in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> [strain], <i>Tetranychus kanzawai</i> and <i>Thrips palmi</i>"</li> </ul>
Cucumber* (1 May – 30 Sep)	Winter Window	✓	✓	✓		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- "The cucumbers in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 10 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"</li> <li>- "The cucumbers in this consignment have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry"</li> <li>- "The cucumbers in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> [strain], <i>Tetranychus kanzawai</i> and <i>Thrips palmi</i>"</li> <li>- "The cucumbers in this consignment have been sourced from the state of (name) which is declared free from the pest <i>Ceratitidis capitata</i>"</li> </ul>
Grape	Area freedom			✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- "The grapes in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 2 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"</li> <li>- "The grapes in this consignment have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry"</li> <li>- "The grapes in this consignment have undergone an agreed fumigation treatment that is effective against <i>Lactrodectus hasselti</i> (Australian redback spider)"</li> </ul>
Grape	Cold storage 1°C (±0.6°C) for 16 days or 0°C or below for not less than 13 days				✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- "The grapes in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 5 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"</li> <li>- "The grapes in this consignment have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry"</li> <li>- "The grapes in this consignment have undergone an agreed fumigation treatment that is effective against <i>Lactrodectus hasselti</i> (Australian redback spider)"</li> </ul>



\* commodity/treatment also requires in-field controls  
 GR grower registration required  
 GM grower monitoring and spray diaries required

PR packinghouse registration required  
 TR treatment registration required  
 ER exporter registration required

COMMODITY	TREATMENT	REGISTRATION REQUIRED					ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS
		GR	GM	PR	TR	ER	
Honeydew	Area freedom			✓		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"The honeydew melons in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 2 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"</li> <li>"The honeydew melons in this consignment have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry"</li> <li>"The honeydew melons in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> [strain], <i>Tetranychus kanzawai</i> and <i>Thrips palmi</i>"</li> </ul>
Honeydew*	Dimethoate (dip only) 400ppm and fruit must remain submersed for one minute	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"The honeydew melons in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 8 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"</li> <li>"The honeydew melons in this consignment have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry"</li> <li>"The honeydew melons in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> [strain], <i>Tetranychus kanzawai</i> and <i>Thrips palmi</i>"</li> </ul>
Honeydew* (1 May – 30 Sep)	Winter Window	✓	✓	✓		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"The honeydew melons in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 10 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"</li> <li>"The honeydew melons in this consignment have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry"</li> <li>"The honeydew melons in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> [strain], <i>Tetranychus kanzawai</i> and <i>Thrips palmi</i>"</li> <li>"The honeydew melons in this consignment have been sourced from the state of (name) which is declared free from the pest <i>Ceratitidis capitata</i>"</li> </ul>
Mango	Export prohibited						
Papaya	Export prohibited						
Pears	Area freedom			✓		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"The pears in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 2 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"</li> <li>"The pears in this consignment have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry"</li> </ul>

\* the commodity/treatment also requires in-field controls  
 GR grower registration required  
 GM grower monitoring and spray diaries required

PR packinghouse registration required  
 TR treatment registration required  
 ER exporter registration required

COMMODITY		TREATMENT	REGISTRATION REQUIRED					ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS
			GR	GM	PR	TR	ER	
Pears	Cold storage 1°C (±0.6°C) for 16 days or 0°C or below for not less than 13 days					✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- "The pears in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 5 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"</li><li>- "The pears in this consignment have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry"</li></ul>
Pineapple (smooth cayenne only)	Non-host status				✓		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- "The pineapples in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 6 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"</li><li>- "The pineapples in this consignment have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry"</li></ul>
Pumpkin	Area freedom				✓		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- "The pumpkins in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 2 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"</li><li>- "The pumpkins in this consignment have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry"</li></ul>
Rockmelon	Area freedom				✓		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- "The rockmelons in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 2 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"</li><li>- "The rockmelons in this consignment have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry" and found to be free of any visually detectable quarantine pests as specified by New Zealand MAF"</li><li>- "The rockmelons in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> [strain], <i>Tetranychus kanzawai</i> and <i>Thrips palmi</i>"</li></ul>
Rockmelon	Dimethoate (dip only) 400ppm and fruit must remain submersed for one minute					✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- "The rockmelons in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 4 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"</li><li>- "The rockmelons in this consignment have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry"</li><li>- "The rockmelons in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> [strain], <i>Tetranychus kanzawai</i> and <i>Thrips palmi</i>"</li></ul>



\* commodity/treatment also requires in-field controls  
 GR grower registration required  
 GM grower monitoring and spray diaries required

PR packinghouse registration required  
 TR treatment registration required  
 ER exporter registration required

COMMODITY	TREATMENT	REGISTRATION REQUIRED					ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS
		GR	GM	PR	TR	ER	
Rockmelon*	Winter Window	✓	✓	✓		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"The rockmelons in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 10 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"</li> <li>"The rockmelons in this consignment have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry"</li> <li>"The rockmelons in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> [strain], <i>Tetranychus kanzawai</i> and <i>Thrips palmi</i>"</li> <li>"The rockmelons in this consignment have been sourced from the state of (name) which is declared free from the pest <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>"</li> </ul>
Scallopini	Area freedom			✓		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"The scallopinis in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 2 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"</li> <li>"The scallopinis in this consignment have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry"</li> <li>"The scallopinis in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> [strain] and <i>Tetranychus kanzawai</i>"</li> </ul>
Scallopini*	Dimethoate (dip only) 400ppm and fruit must remain submersed for one minute	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"The scallopinis in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 8 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia"</li> <li>"The scallopinis in this consignment have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry"</li> <li>"The scallopinis in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> [strain] and <i>Tetranychus kanzawai</i>"</li> </ul>
Scallopini*	Winter Window	✓	✓	✓		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"The scallopinis in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 10 of the arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of fruit fly host material into New Zealand."</li> <li>"The scallopinis covered by this phytosanitary certificate have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable quarantine pests as specified by New Zealand MAF."</li> <li>"The scallopinis in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> [strain] and <i>Tetranychus kanzawai</i>"</li> <li>"The scallopinis in this consignment have been sourced from an area free from the pests <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> and <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>"</li> </ul>

\* the commodity/treatment also requires in-field controls  
 GR grower registration required  
 GM grower monitoring and spray diaries required

PR packinghouse registration required  
 TR treatment registration required  
 ER exporter registration required

COMMODITY	TREATMENT	REGISTRATION REQUIRED					ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS
		GR	GM	PR	TR	ER	
Strawberry	Area freedom			✓		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- "The strawberries in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 2 of the arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of fruit fly host material into New Zealand."</li><li>- "The strawberries covered by this phytosanitary certificate have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable quarantine pests as specified by New Zealand MAF."</li></ul>
Strawberry	Methyl bromide 48g/m <sup>3</sup> for 3 hours at a temperature of at least 15°C				✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- "The strawberries in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 3 of the arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of fruit fly host material into New Zealand."</li><li>- "The strawberries covered by this phytosanitary certificate have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable quarantine pests as specified by New Zealand MAF."</li></ul>
Tomato	Area freedom			✓		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- "The tomatoes in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 2 of the arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of fruit fly host material into New Zealand."</li><li>- "The tomatoes covered by this phytosanitary certificate have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable quarantine pests as specified by New Zealand MAF."</li><li>- "The tomatoes in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against <i>Bactrocera bryoniae</i>, <i>Bactrocera musae</i>, <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> and <i>Thrips palmi</i>"</li></ul>
Tomato	Dunethoate (spray or dip) 400ppm and fruit must remain wet for a minimum of one minute	✓		✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- "The tomatoes in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 4 of the arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of fruit fly host material into New Zealand."</li><li>- "The tomatoes covered by this phytosanitary certificate have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable quarantine pests as specified by New Zealand MAF."</li><li>- "The tomatoes in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against <i>Bactrocera bryoniae</i>, <i>Bactrocera musae</i>, <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> and <i>Thrips palmi</i>"</li><li>- "This produce has been treated in accordance with the arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forests and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of tomatoes (variety to be named) into New Zealand from Australia"</li></ul>
Watermelon	Area freedom			✓		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- "The watermelons in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 2 of the arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of fruit fly host material into New Zealand."</li><li>- "The watermelons covered by this phytosanitary certificate have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable quarantine pests as specified by New Zealand MAF."</li><li>- "The watermelons in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against <i>Bemisia tabaci</i>, <i>Tetranychus kanzawai</i> and <i>Thrips palmi</i>"</li></ul>



\* commodity/treatment also requires in-field controls  
 GR grower registration required  
 GM grower monitoring and spray diaries required

PR packinghouse registration required  
 TR treatment registration required  
 ER exporter registration required

COMMODITY	TREATMENT	REGISTRATION REQUIRED					ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS
		GR	GM	PR	TR	ER	
Watermelon*	Methyl bromide 32g/m <sup>3</sup> for 4 hours at a temperature of 21°C to 26°C	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- "The watermelons in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 9 of the arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of fruit fly host material into New Zealand."</li><li>- "The watermelons covered by this phytosanitary certificate have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable quarantine pests as specified by New Zealand MAF."</li><li>- "The watermelons in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against <i>Bemisia tabaci</i>, <i>Tetranychus kanzawai</i> and <i>Thrips palmi</i>"</li></ul>
Watermelon* (1 May – 30 Sep)	Winter Window	✓	✓	✓		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- "The watermelons in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 10 of the arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of fruit fly host material into New Zealand."</li><li>- "The watermelons covered by this phytosanitary certificate have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable quarantine pests as specified by New Zealand MAF."</li><li>- "The watermelons in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against <i>Bemisia tabaci</i>, <i>Tetranychus kanzawai</i> and <i>Thrips palmi</i>"</li></ul>
Zucchini	Area freedom			✓		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- "The zucchinis in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 2 of the arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of fruit fly host material into New Zealand."</li><li>- "The zucchinis covered by this phytosanitary certificate have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable quarantine pests as specified by New Zealand MAF."</li><li>- "The zucchinis in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> and <i>Tetranychus kanzawai</i>"</li></ul>
Zucchini	Dimethoate (dip only) 400ppm and fruit must remain submersed for one minute				✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- "The zucchinis in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 4 of the arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of fruit fly host material into New Zealand."</li><li>- "The zucchinis covered by this phytosanitary certificate have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable quarantine pests as specified by New Zealand MAF."</li><li>- "The zucchinis in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> and <i>Tetranychus kanzawai</i>"</li></ul>
Zucchini*	Winter window	✓	✓	✓		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- "The zucchinis in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 10 of the arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service concerning the access of fruit fly host material into New Zealand."</li><li>- "The zucchinis covered by this phytosanitary certificate have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable quarantine pests as specified by New Zealand MAF."</li><li>- "The zucchinis in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> and <i>Tetranychus kanzawai</i>"</li><li>- "The zucchinis in this consignment have been sourced from an area free from the pests <i>Ceratitidis capitata</i> and <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>"</li></ul>

\* the commodity/treatment also requires in-field controls  
GR grower registration required  
GM grower monitoring and spray diaries required

PR packinghouse registration required  
TR treatment registration required  
ER exporter registration required



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## SECTION 4. MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

This section lists and describes the responsibilities associated with any BQA/IHS export pathway to be performed by all those organisations, groups and individuals to ensure that the BQA/IHS is developed, maintained and audited to standards that ensure confidence in the systems being implemented and accuracy in the phytosanitary certification which must be provided for export of fruit fly host products to New Zealand.

### 4.1 AQIS Canberra Office

The AQIS organisation structure and management flow chart is at Attachment 1 at the end of this Section. It is recommended that each AQIS Regional Office and/or State Department develop its own organisation structure and management flow chart as it will apply to the management and auditing of the Australian - New Zealand BQA/IHS and include this information for distribution within that State.

Manager - Plant Programs Section - Animal and Plant Programs Branch

will be responsible for ensuring;

- all components of the BQA/IHS Systems Operations Manual are being complied with consistently, over all commodities and treatments through all States.
- by delegation within Plant Programs Section, for all establishments/premises that are required to be registered, that regular audits of State Departments (where applicable) and AQIS Region/State Office systems are conducted by AQIS Canberra Office to ensure compliance with the conditions and requirements of the BQA/IHS and that a proper record management system is available and easily accessible.
- for Certification Assurance (CA) establishments, that AQIS Region/State Offices are conducting audits of these establishments in accordance with the requirements of QMP - SM - 01 and the requirements of the BQA/IHS and this Manual.
- that wherever deficiencies are found in the systems, either at or within the States' responsibilities, that any adverse findings are recorded and corrected at the earliest opportunity and are subsequently re-audited to verify that corrective action requests have been satisfactorily implemented.
- collate and circulate up to date National lists for specific commodities of registered growers, packers, and of all treatment centres and exporters.
- that all amendments to this Manual are completed promptly and amendments are distributed and acknowledged by holders of the controlled copies.

*\* call section 4*

- ensuring that audits of the South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales State Departments of Agriculture (or their equivalents) fruit fly area freedom trapping and monitoring regimes are conducted at a frequency that ensures confidence in AQIS area freedom certification.

## 4.2 State Departments of Agriculture (or equivalents)

Where AQIS is not directly represented at State level (Tasmania, Western Australia and Northern Territory), State Departments of Agriculture or their equivalents are responsible for the following:

- the daily management and supervision where required, of all components of the BQA/IHS and the directions given in this Manual,
- ensure all exporters, treatment centres, packinghouses and growers (where applicable) are meeting the requirements of the BQA/IHS and the directions contained in this Manual,
- ensuring inspection staff are trained in the terms, responsibilities and conditions for all BQA/IHS commodities from that State that are being exported to New Zealand,
- ensuring they have registered all required components of the export pathways for commodities being exported through that State and have a Register of registered growers, packers, treatment centres and exporters for the BQA/IHS commodities which have been forwarded to AQIS Canberra Office, and that there are systems in place to forward amendments to the Register on a frequent basis (monthly),
- ensuring that audits (including internal audits) are being conducted at the correct frequency so that the measurement of the system and corrective action where required, has been effected and that all audit observations are recorded,
- ensuring that Canberra Office (Program Manager) is informed where any breaches of the conditions of this Manual are observed.
- where required, ensure that the implementation of fruit fly trapping, monitoring and surveillance is being performed in accordance with the requirements of individual State management plans (as submitted to MAF New Zealand), the Australian Code of Practice for the Management and Control of Queensland Fruit Fly, and the requirements of New Zealand NASS Standards 158.03.06 and 158.03.07 and
  - will report to AQIS Canberra Office any detections of economically significant fruit fly species found within trapping grids within 24 hours of identification.



### 4.3 AQIS State Offices

AQIS State Offices, through the Regional Managers and Program Managers (Exports), located in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia are responsible for the following;

- .. the daily management and supervision where required, of all components of the BQA/IHS and the directions given in this Manual,
- .. ensuring all exporters, treatment centres, packinghouses and growers (where applicable), are meeting the requirements of the BQA/IHS and the directions contained in this Manual,
- .. ensuring inspection staff are trained in the terms, responsibilities and conditions for all BQA/IHS commodities that are being exported to New Zealand from that State,
- .. ensuring they have registered all required components of the export pathways for commodities being exported through that State,
- .. ensuring that audits (including internal audits), are being conducted at the correct frequency and that the measurement of the system and corrective action where required, has been effected and that all audit observations are recorded,
- .. ensuring that Canberra Office (Program Manager) is informed where any breaches of the conditions of this Manual are observed,
- .. ensuring all inspectors in their State, involved in the New Zealand BQA/IHS export pathways, are immediately informed of any conditions and/or restrictions when fruit fly outbreaks are reported to them by Canberra Office, in any district of Australia,
- .. ensuring Canberra Office has copies of all registered elements of the export pathways (as required) and is forwarded details of any amendments to these lists.

#### 4.3.1 Registration Requirements

AQIS Offices and State Department agencies will implement a registration system for all growers (where applicable), packinghouses (where applicable), treatment centres and exporters who intend to produce, pack, treat and export fruits and vegetables as listed in this Manual for export to New Zealand.

AQIS prefers that growers should register for the New Zealand programs with their packinghouse or exporter however AQIS will accept grower applications for registration at local offices, State Departments of Agriculture or their equivalent. Whichever authority accepts the registration of growers/properties, they will be responsible to ensure that registration details are forwarded to both the AQIS State Office and the AQIS Canberra Office. The accepting authority will also be responsible for ensuring grower spray and monitoring diaries are current and relevant.

Growers of commodities who require registration will not be permitted to participate in the New Zealand trade for that commodity, unless AQIS has details of the properties or blocks for registration, of that grower.



All organisations that are undertaking approved disinfestation treatments must be registered, packinghouses where required for specific commodities must be registered and all exporters of fruit fly host commodities (including non-host commodities) must be registered for each commodity.

It is the responsibility of each individual State/region to develop a system of recording Registrations, and that such records are maintained so they are auditable.

Registration details will include name, address, unique number identifier, purpose of registration (grower, packer, treatment centre etc.), and current status e.g. active/non active.

AQIS State Offices and State Department Agencies must forward a list of registrations made in that State to Canberra Office for an Australian consolidated list. A list of current registrations should be forwarded prior to the commencement of each commodity season and must be updated/amended as new applications are processed during a season. Canberra Office will make this list available to all State Offices/Agencies through the LAN computer network or hard copy documents.

NOTE: this information is extremely important, particularly when exporters are sourcing fruits from interstate but assembling export consignments in their home State prior to export to New Zealand.

### 4.3.2. Sampling Requirements

#### 4.3.2.1 Consignment Line Samples

*Consignment lines can only consist of fruits/vegetables that have had a common treatment under the one approach*

Following individual grower line inspections, exporters are permitted to present consignment lines to AQIS for inspection and phytosanitary certification. Consignment lines can only consist of the one genus of fruits/vegetables. For example, lemons, oranges and mandarins that have had a common treatment (area freedom) or one treatment centre (cold storage disinfestation) applied.

Where there is more than one grower or commodity presented for AQIS inspection, the inspector should select sample cartons on the basis of the commodities which may present the greatest risk. There can be no rules of how this requirement is applied, however, the following guidelines may assist in determining selection of sample cartons;

- select one or more samples from the grower submitting the largest lot within the consignment,
- select one or more samples from the commodity comprising the greatest quantity in the consignment line,
- select at least one carton from the commodity seen to present the greatest quarantine risk,
- select at least one carton from any known "poorer" performing growers/packers or from a newly registered grower or packer.

Consignment lines that are passed after AQIS inspection will be identified as "passed for New Zealand" and immediately separated from any other produce which has not been passed or is not destined for New Zealand. The placement of cards or stickers onto pallets by the exporter/exporter delegate is recommended.





### 4.3.2.2 Grower Line Samples

A grower line is a number of packages of one commodity from one grower with one common treatment, presented for inspection at one time. This includes a grower line that is presented for inspection that will subsequently be split into separate consignments for export.

Grower lines that are passed after AQIS inspection, will be identified as "passed for New Zealand" and immediately separated and segregated from any other produce which has not been passed or is not destined for New Zealand. The placement of cards or stickers onto pallets by the exporter/exporter delegate is recommended.

### 4.3.3 AQIS Inspection Procedures

AQIS will carry out inspections as required under the New Zealand BQA/IHS only where establishments provide an area which is suitable for the purpose and contains:

- a suitable bench or table on which to work,
- suitable fixed lighting of a minimum of 600 lux,
- a clean and relatively noise free area in which to perform inspection functions,
- all relevant BQA/IHS documentation covering the line to be inspected is available prior to the inspection commencing.

Inspections performed by AQIS for the BQA/IHS programs will be recorded on "Inspection Record - New Zealand", attached at Appendix 3.4.

*Inspection either before or after treatment*

NOTE: alternative types of Inspection records can be developed and used as long as they contain at least as much information supplied on the inspection record sheet as detailed in Appendix 3.4

AQIS inspection may be by grower line or by consignment line at the option of the exporter (but either the exporter or packinghouse must have undertaken grower line inspection and provide detailed records of such inspections), and will be in accordance with the sampling plan detailed in Table 1 and at the same sample regime as used by the exporter/exporter delegate.

For inspection on a consignment basis, produce can be from multiple grower/packer combinations but will belong to only one commodity group.

NOTE: notwithstanding the requirements of this Manual, should AQIS consignment inspection result in a rejection for quarantine purposes, the whole consignment is rejected not just that particular grower line. If the exporter requires the balance of the consignment for export purposes, the exporter/exporter delegate must re-inspect the balance of the consignment (as it is a new lot), by grower line before AQIS will re-inspect.

Exporters will provide AQIS officers with inspection records of the consignment line/grower line inspection details before AQIS will commence their inspection. If all records are not provided or any records are incomplete, the consignment will not be inspected until these records are completed and sighted.



NOTE: AQIS will lift 5% of all calyces in citrus fruit for the determination of freedom from mealybugs, an RGI pest. This must be undertaken until industry can provide clear scientific evidence that the mealybugs *Ferrisia virgata*, *Maconellicoccus hirsutus*, *Nipaecoccus viridis* and *Planococcus pacificus* are not associated with this export pathway.

#### 4.3.4 Rejection Procedures

A rejection upon inspection by AQIS of either a consignment or grower lot does not necessarily indicate that a packinghouse or grower has breached the conditions of the Arrangement. It should however indicate a possible problem within the packer/exporter system and therefore it will be recorded.

All rejections are to be recorded on Form Ex 161 (Inspection Advice Note) and must detail the grower, packer and exporter/delegate through which the commodity has passed.

Exporters/exporter delegates who fail two inspections in any one season must be audited immediately. This will ascertain if there are reasons that AQIS may consider necessary for suspending the nominated inspector/quality controller from the New Zealand programme, or if corrective actions can be implemented quickly and there is a possible need for a follow up audit within 7 days.

The following conditions will apply for AQIS inspection rejected products:

- Any rejection for Quarantine Risk Group 3 Pests - Immediate suspension of treatment centre (and in the case of "Area Freedom from Fruit Flies", all area freedom districts in that State are suspended), and the possible suspension of other elements of the export pathway as may be determined by audit. Audit/s to be undertaken at earliest opportunity.
- Any rejection for Quarantine Risk Group 2 Pests - Senior Inspector/Supervisor to be informed immediately to consider if audit of grower, packer, exporter or exporter delegate is necessary. This may depend on type and quantity of infestation detected.
- Any rejection for Quarantine Risk Group 1 Pests - The consignment can be totally withdrawn from the New Zealand export market, or corrective action can be undertaken. Corrective action can be performed by either treating the product (fumigation etc.) or by the exporter withdrawing the offending part of the consignment and undertaking reinspection before re-presenting the remaining part of the consignment for further AQIS inspection.

#### 4.3.5 Split Consignment Inspections

Following exporter or exporter delegate grower line inspections exporters can elect to have 'consignment' inspection performed by AQIS even if the 'consignment' is to be split to varying destinations and at differing times to New Zealand.

Where this procedure is adopted, the exporter will maintain consolidated records for all 'consignment' inspections and detail how each inspected 'consignment' was distributed including any that may have not been forwarded to New Zealand (That is, sold on the domestic or other export markets). New Zealand will inspect as individual consignments on arrival.



NOTE: the "split consignment" procedures cannot be implemented until the Senior Inspector (Exports) has given approval that the necessary documentation and record keeping to be used for these procedures is both satisfactory and auditable.

This procedure will allow one inspection at the fee for service rate and the first phytosanitary certificate free. All subsequent phytosanitary certificates, both originals or certified copies, will be charged for at the rate determined in the Fees Orders.

Split consignments, where exporters/importers want to reduce the MAF on arrival inspection, must adopt a system which fully documents the procedures to be used for managing such consignments. Any procedure must include:

- notification of consignment details to MAF as they occur,
- the New Zealand communication links (importer and MAF contacts),
- flow chart detailing how the phytosanitary certificate moves through the system.

Each such procedure must have AQIS and MAF approval before implementation.

#### **4.4 Untreated Produce Being Forwarded from Country Areas**

Growers who are involved with Risk Group 2 and 3 commodities and, who will be forwarding untreated produce from regions outside the place where treatment will be given, will obtain an EX 186 (Transfer of prescribed goods certificate) signed by an authorised AQIS officer, or a signed copy of an EX 28 Notice of Intention to Export, or, a grower declaration form attesting that the produce has been grown and packed in accordance with the conditions and restrictions of the New Zealand BQA and the contents of this Manual.

Exporters will provide either the transfer certificate, Notice of Intention to Export or grower declaration to AQIS, prior to any AQIS inspection being undertaken.

#### **4.5 AQIS Auditing Requirements**

##### **4.5.1 AQIS BQA/IHS Audit Requirements**

AQIS inspection staff are to conduct audits of growers (where applicable) to ensure compliance with registration requirements. Such audits are to include an assessment of growing practices, field hygiene, pest monitoring, spray diary entries and SBV status (avocado growers only). AQIS however, may not audit all individual growers who are supplying fruit to:

- \* CA accredited packinghouses,
- Packinghouses who pack commodities which do not require grower registration,
- \* Growers who are using the services of a registered crop monitor.

\* However, some growers under these regimes must be audited as part of the audit of the packinghouse establishments as documented in Grower/Audit frequency, Section 4.8.1 of this Manual.



#### 4.5.1.1 Grower/Audit Frequency:

AQIS audits of growers will be conducted where a commodity has Quarantine Risk Group 2 pests listed which require field management controls. To enable phytosanitary certification in accordance with New Zealand's requirements, audits will be conducted to ensure compliance with the stated directions contained in this Manual.

Grower registration is required for some of those commodities for which Risk Group 2 pests are listed, and for those commodities being exported under appendices 8, 9 and 10 to the BQA (section 3.8, 3.9 and 3.10 of this manual). Registered growers must undertake all the required monitoring and field controls, and keep records of all management surveillance and corrective actions.

The accepting authority for grower registrations will ensure audits are conducted and ensure property records are maintained in accordance with the directions in this Manual.

Upon application to be a registered grower, the accepting authority will conduct an "initial" audit of the grower's property and record keeping, to satisfy themselves that the grower can meet the requirements of this Manual for that commodity. Following an initial audit, growers will have at least one other "additional audit" during the subsequent growing season.

For growers previously registered and having successfully participated in the New Zealand program the previous season/year, one audit will be formally conducted early in the new picking/packing season. (That is, no initial audit is required in subsequent years/seasons providing registration and supply to New Zealand has been continuous).

Should deficiencies be found at anytime during the registration period, follow up audits will be required to ensure corrective actions have been completed which will allow registration to be continued. Should a grower not manage the registered property in accordance with the directions of this Manual, and make no corrective action where deficiencies are detected, the property must be placed under suspension from the New Zealand program.

Where an Agency other than AQIS has placed a property under suspension from New Zealand trade, that Agency must inform their AQIS State Office of the suspension at the earliest opportunity. The AQIS State office will advise inspection staff in the area of property suspension and advise AQIS Canberra Office as soon as possible after obtaining such a report.

All audits of growers (AQIS or State Department staff), will be "announced audits" giving the grower at least two days notice. All AQIS audits are chargeable with the times involved being debited to the exporter or packinghouse with whom the grower will be supplying product.

Unannounced monitoring audits can be conducted if in the opinion of the Senior Inspector (Exports) a need is demonstrated. Unannounced monitoring audits are not chargeable unless a major non-conformance is detected.

#### 4.5.1.2 Grower Audits - Certification Assurance Systems

Where a packinghouse has an approved Certification Assurance Arrangement with AQIS, and is involved in a commodity for which the grower must be registered, the packinghouse must register and audit those growers to ensure that the stipulated field management controls are being effected.



During normal AQIS auditing of an establishments' CA Arrangement, a sample of registered growers will be audited as part of the overall quality system for compliance with the requirements of the BQA/IHS and the directions given in this Manual. If a major non-conformance is detected at such grower audits, the suspension of the packinghouse may be considered necessary as it is the packinghouse that is responsible for ensuring compliance with AQIS/New Zealand requirements.

#### **4.5.1.3 Audit Requirements/Growers - Suspension Criteria**

A property will be considered to be either unsatisfactory for registration or, if already registered, "suspended from registration" for any of the following reasons:

- no pest control or monitoring records,
- bad hygiene practices within the property (rotting infested produce) or unsatisfactory control of past crops,
- bad hygiene practices from an adjoining property, placing the registered property at risk i.e. severe quarantine weed build up (where weed seeds are determined to be of quarantine concern to New Zealand), past crop/s not being covered or disposed of, leading to greater risks of infestation.
- evidence of growers not committed to carrying out the requirements as set out in this Manual,
- no corrective action to control quarantine weeds/seeds or pests and diseases,

#### **4.5.1.4 Grower Audits - Non Compliance**

A property may be considered to be placed "on notice" of a follow-up audit, should it be found that any of the following have occurred, which may jeopardise its participation under the New Zealand Arrangement:

- inadequate monitoring/spray records,
- insufficient care in disposal or chemical control of past crops (but not yet infected or diseased),
- evidence of quarantine weeds within the property (but not yet seeding),
- adjoining properties with potential risk of cross infesting with pests or disease or weed seed contamination.

Whether a follow up audit would be required within days or a week or so, is dependent on the type of problem and the relationship to growing/harvesting of the current crop. Senior Inspector (Exports) will have to determine whether follow up audits will be required or not.

## 4.6 Audit Requirements/Crop Monitors

As mandatory grower registration for all BQA commodities is no longer required, the role of commercial crop monitors is obviously substantially reduced however, where a grower is using a commercial crop monitor associated with commodities requiring field management controls, those crop monitors must be registered with AQIS for that purpose.

Crop Monitors must register with AQIS or a State Department of Agriculture (or equivalent) to undertake crop monitoring duties for the New Zealand BQA/IHS commodities. A Crop Monitor will include in their application, details of the registered growers that they will be supplying services to and the commodities which will be covered by these services.

Where it is a requirement of this Manual, commercial crop monitors will make registered grower property records available for AQIS/MAF audit when required to do so. AQIS/State Departments of Agriculture or their equivalent (where AQIS has no direct inspection services in that State), will perform random audits of each registered crop monitor at least once per year/season for each commodity that field monitoring services are provided for, and, such audits will involve an audit of randomly selected growers. Audit time including grower visits, will be charged to the crop monitor.

Where, through AQIS packinghouse grower audits, it is found that at least three growers are covered by the same crop monitor, and grower audit reveals substantial compliance with monitoring and spray control diaries, additional grower audits of that crop monitor may be waived by the Senior Inspector (Exports) in that State.

Where a crop monitor is providing services to grower/packer organisations, AQIS will conduct audits of the grower part of this Manual simultaneously with the packinghouse requirements. In these instances, where compliance is found to be correct, no additional audits of the growers will be scheduled against the crop monitoring functions.

### 4.6.1 Crop Monitor Audits/Non Compliance

AQIS will deregister any commercial crop monitor for any of the following reasons:

- failure to maintain individual grower records,
- inadequate or incorrect records,
- failure to provide growers with a record of each visit including any recommended pest control measures,
- recommendations to growers to apply non-recommended or unregistered chemicals.

## 4.7 Audit Requirements/Packinghouses

All packinghouses packing BQA/IHS produce will be audited annually (minimum) for compliance with grower numbers/addresses registers, training of staff within the establishment, completion and storage of records and security responsibilities. Variance to audit requirements can be made at the discretion of the Senior Inspector (Exports).



Packinghouses involved in those commodities with Risk Group 2 pests, for which grower registration is required, will be subject to AQIS audit on initial application/registration under the New Zealand requirements, and then at least on one further occasion during the actual packing season.

Packinghouses which are involved in physical or chemical disinfestation treatments for the New Zealand BQA/IHS will be subject to auditing requirements against the directions contained in Section 3 - Approved Treatments, of this Manual.

A packinghouse that has been delegated and accepted exporter inspection duties as required by this Manual, will be audited to ensure that all such inspections have been conducted in accordance with the directions of this Manual, and that proper records have been maintained and filed.

Where packinghouses are required to be registered under two or more of the above criteria, audits of each element requiring registration will be conducted in one audit.

If a packinghouse audit detects minor non-conformities against the requirements and directions of this Manual, the packinghouse will be required to address the concerns, and a follow up audit will be scheduled within 7 days.

If a packinghouse audit detects major non-conformance in any element, consideration will be made as to whether the packinghouse should be suspended until the required corrective action has been implemented and successfully re-audited. The Senior Inspector (Exports) will have the authority to assess and implement the necessary actions, depending on the circumstances surrounding a non-conformance against the systems.

The basis of all packinghouse audits is to ensure it is performing its responsibilities for those commodities/treatments/inspections under the BQA/IHS arrangements and the directions of this Manual.

CA accredited packinghouses will be audited for compliance with the New Zealand BQA requirements under their existing audit programmes.

All audit time involved at the packinghouses is to be charged to the packinghouse involved.

#### **4.7.1 Packinghouse Audits/Non Compliance**

AQIS may deregister a packinghouse for the New Zealand BQA/IHS if:

- the packinghouse was sourcing fruit/vegetables from unregistered growers where it is a requirement of this Manual for them to be registered.
- the packinghouse did not have procedures in place for identifying commodity specific registered grower/s,
- the packinghouse did not mark packages with a registered grower and packinghouse number,

- the packinghouse did not have procedures in place to segregate commodity specific growing lines through the packing process, (including area freedom treatment commodities),
- the packinghouse did not have trained staff operating at the time of packing BQA/IHS produce that could recognise pests, disease and weed seeds that are of concern to New Zealand,
- the packinghouse did not have procedures in place to deal with suspect fruit with a sting, rot or bruise,
- the packinghouse did not comply with "inspection procedures" as delegated and accepted by them through their exporter,
- the packinghouse did not comply with any other requirement set out in the BQA/IHS and the directions contained in this Manual.

#### 4.8 Audit Requirements - Treatment Centres

Each treatment centre (either fumigation, chemical dip/spray treatment or cold) is responsible for clear, precise, documented and auditable procedures that detail how product relating to the BQA/IHS process is handled. Such procedures will include:

1. How product is identified
2. How product is treated and marked as treated.
3. The treatment process and controls.
4. How treatment records are documented
5. How measuring equipment is calibrated and how often and by whom.
6. Security of product after treatment.
7. Segregation of treated product from untreated product.
8. Supervision of loading.

Each treatment centre establishment (excepting fumigation facilities which are subject to direct supervision of each treatment performed) will be audited by AQIS at least once a month unless a premise has a CA arrangement with AQIS. Audit reports will be kept on file for a period of not less than 2 years.

AQIS requires that all treatment centres (other than fumigation centres) be monitored on a monthly basis during their operating season, and that audit reports are to be kept detailing when auditing/monitoring checks were performed. These audits/monitoring checks can be undertaken as part of inspection duties where inspections are performed at such centres but reports must be written and placed on file when they are actually undertaken.

Note: the Senior Inspector (Exports) has the authority to vary the above audit requirements on the basis of compliance with the operating instructions of this Manual. That is, in the case of continued substantial compliance, audit intensity may be reduced; in the case of marginal compliance or repeated non-conformance, intensity may need to be increased.



Inspectors must ensure that:

- treatment facilities are maintained in a condition that will provide efficacy in treatment programs,
- all measurement gauges are calibrated regularly, and records are maintained to verify this,
- all movement of treated produce is documented, particularly in relation to load-out activity,
- product security is maintained at all times.

#### **4.8.1 Treatment Centre Audits/Non Compliance**

If monitoring/audit checks being carried out on treatment centre premises reveal non-conformances, an official audit must be scheduled as soon as possible so as to instigate corrective action. Findings that may lead to suspension as a registered treatment centre or increased auditing scheduling under the BQA/IHS will include :

- insufficient/improper identification of treated and untreated product,
- incorrect treatments,
- improper documentation,
- no calibration or records of calibration regarding measuring equipment,
- no segregation of untreated product and treated BQA product,
- product not correctly marked as treated or secured after treatment.

All audit time is to be charged to the treatment centre involved.

### **4.9 Audit Requirements - Exporters**

AQIS will perform an audit of all exporters registered for the New Zealand programme on an annual basis. All relevant documentation for all New Zealand BQA/IHS consignments must be made available to the AQIS authorised officer. Records may include grower/packer registrations, delegation of exporter inspection responsibilities, delegation to perform exporter load out security requirements, records of exporter/exporter delegate inspections, export documentation including EX 186 - Transfer of Product (or equivalent documents), EX28's - Notice of Intention to Export and Phytosanitary Certificates.

#### **4.9.1 Exporter Delegate Audits**

In addition to any scheduled packinghouse audit where packinghouse personnel are also approved to act as an exporter delegate for the purpose of inspection, treatment and/or load out security, two audits per year will be conducted on the exporter delegates responsibilities and their records. Audits will include inspection documentation, knowledge of Risk Group 1, 2 and 3 pests, demonstration of inspection techniques, sample selection and knowledge of the inspection requirements of this Manual.

#### 4.9.2 Exporter/Exporter Delegate - Non Compliance

An Exporter/Exporter Delegate may be suspended from the BQA/IHS if they are not meeting their obligations as detailed in this Manual. Major non-compliance may include:

- . failing to provide up to date and correct documentation, including Inspection Records, for New Zealand BQA/IHS product,
- . failing to correctly sample and inspect product,
- . failing to appropriately train (or be trained) Quality Control inspectors for the purposes of inspecting BQA/IHS product,
- . failing to segregate BQA/IHS treated/passed product from non treated product,
- . failing to fulfil any other requirement/responsibility as outlined in this Manual.

Additional audits (scheduled by the Senior Inspector (Exports)), will be scheduled where an audit reveals minor non-conformities occurring within the exporter/exporter delegate responsibilities. The exporter/exporter delegate audit costs will be charged to the exporter that the personnel are accredited with unless another satisfactory arrangement is made and agreed to by AQIS.

#### 4.9.3 Audits after Product Rejections by AQIS

Should an audit be considered necessary after rejection by an AQIS officer, the following details will be investigated:

- . exporter/delegate inspection records,
- . grower pest monitoring records and pest control diaries (commodity specific),
- . packer training and associated pest identification,
- . premises general hygiene,
- . cleanliness of machinery and equipment,
- . segregation and identification of produce/products,
- . staff responsibilities,
- . exporter or exporter delegate performing inspections are competent in carrying out their duties and know correct identification of pests/weed seeds.

Should auditing prove satisfactory and fails to identify any breach of the BQA/IHS arrangement or responsibility under the programme, all parties will be immediately re-instated.

Copies of audit reports will be placed on relevant grower, packer and/or exporters files.



Results of audits will detail findings and be forwarded to the State Senior Inspector (Exports) who will co-ordinate necessary action and advise all parties. Copies of any audit will be given to the relevant components of the pathway audited and kept on file in the State AQIS or Department office.

Inspectors undertaking these audits must be either AQIS AQA, AQIS CA or ISO/CA trained and accredited.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)



## SECTION 5. GROWER RESPONSIBILITIES

### 5.1 Registration

Growers of commodities (excepting southern state citrus growers) for which in-field controls are required must be registered with AQIS for the purpose of exporting those commodities to New Zealand. These commodities include avocados, citrus, cucumbers, honeydew melons, scallopinis and watermelons. Growers of zucchinis and rockmelons must also be registered if these commodities are exported to New Zealand under appendix 10 (winter window treatment) to the BQA.

NOTE: for tomatoes, only those growers exporting tomatoes to New Zealand under appendix 4 (dimethoate dip/spray treatment) to the BQA must be registered. This is because only approved tomato varieties can be grown for export to New Zealand under this appendix. Tomato growers must include in their registration application a map showing all blocks in which permitted tomato varieties are grown. Reference to individual blocks on this map will be made on the tomato variety declaration at appendix 3.10 of this manual.

Cucurbit growers that export produce to New Zealand under appendices 8, 9 and 10 to the BQA (section 3.8, 3.9 and 3.10 of this Manual) must be registered with AQIS. Grower registration will include registration of each block/property used to grow the cucurbits. A cucurbit grower declaration form (appendix 3.15 to this Manual) must be completed for each consignment of cucurbits to be treated under appendices 8, 9 and 10 to the BQA.

Growers who must be registered for specific commodities will do so either by making application directly to AQIS or through their packinghouse or exporter. Packinghouses and exporters must forward any grower applications through to AQIS/State Offices for inclusion on the Master List (compiled by AQIS Canberra Office) of growers, approved for the New Zealand trade in that/those commodities that require grower registration.

Packinghouses/exporters who accept application for registration from growers will be responsible for maintaining all information which those growers will need to have in place to ensure compliance with the directions contained in this Manual and for auditing those growers in accordance with the directions contained in this Manual.

### 5.2 Responsibilities

Growers of those commodities detailed in 5.1 above must maintain spray monitoring diaries and implement field hygiene requirements that demonstrate an appropriate level of management and recording for those pests/contaminants listed as being Quarantine Risk Group 2 in the Pest Lists (as contained at Appendix 2 of this Manual).

Citrus fruits have two Risk Group 2 pests—*Guignardia citricarpa* (citrus black spot) and *Phyllocnistis citrella* (citrus leafminer)—however, only citrus growers in the state of Queensland where *Guignardia citricarpa* is found need to be registered. Although growers in the Southern states of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia are not required to be specifically registered for this program, monitoring and spray diaries must be kept because of the Risk Group 2 pest *Phyllocnistis citrella*.

Growers must register each block or property/ies that they will be using to grow those commodities for which they need to be registered.

Cucurbit growers that export produce to New Zealand under the “**winter window**” field control systems approach must manage registered blocks/properties in accordance with the Queensland Department of Primary Industries Farm note “Cucurbits – recommended pest control programme for export to New Zealand”.

Growers are permitted to use the services of AQIS approved crop monitors for the New Zealand BQA/IHS arrangements. Should growers use the services of an AQIS approved crop monitor, the grower must still maintain spray diaries showing implementation of any corrective actions undertaken on the New Zealand registered property/block/commodity.

Crop monitors will be responsible for ensuring adequate monitoring records are maintained for each registered New Zealand grower that they are undertaking services for.

### 5.3 Grower Audits

The registering authority (State Department, AQIS, packinghouse or exporter), will undertake grower audits at the following frequency:

- in the initial year of registration,
  - before the grower is approved as a New Zealand grower (before harvesting commences) and
  - one further audit during the growing season.
- where grower registration is continuous, in subsequent years,
  - once during the season.

AQIS audits of grower responsibilities will be conducted simultaneously with packinghouse/exporter audits. All audit time will be charged to either the packinghouse or the exporter.

Cucurbit growers that export produce to New Zealand under the “**winter window**” field control systems approach will be audited more frequently. AQIS will audit blocks/properties and monitoring diaries on a monthly basis.

NOTE: growers will not be charged for audits associated with the New Zealand BQA. All audit charges are to be invoiced to the packinghouse or exporter who is packing/accepting the registered growers' fruits/vegetables, unless another satisfactory arrangement is made between AQIS and the parties involved.

#### 5.3.1 Grower Suspensions

Growers will be suspended from the New Zealand trade if spray and monitoring diaries are not accurately maintained throughout the year or growing season.



All registered growers (excluding growers of tomatoes and southern state citrus) must maintain monitoring and spray diaries of their registered blocks. All activities shall be recorded even where pests are noticed but are of small infestation levels which are deemed inappropriate to control with chemical sprays.

The following considerations may be applied to growers during grower audits;

A property will be considered to be either unsatisfactory for registration or, if already registered, "suspended from registration" for any of the following reasons:

- no pest control or monitoring records,
- bad hygiene practices within the property (rotting infested produce) or unsatisfactory control of past crops,
- bad hygiene practices from an adjoining property, placing the registered property at risk i.e. severe quarantine weed build up (where weed seeds are determined to be of quarantine concern to New Zealand), past crop/s not being covered or disposed of, leading to greater risks of infestation.
- evidence of growers not committed to carrying out the requirements as set out in this Manual,
- no corrective action to control quarantine weeds/seeds or pests and diseases,

### 5.3.2 Grower Audits - Non Compliance

A property may be considered to be placed "on notice" of a follow up audit should it be found that any of the following have occurred, which may jeopardise its participation under the New Zealand Arrangement:

- inadequate monitoring/spray records,
- insufficient care in disposal or chemical control of past crops (but not yet infected or diseased),
- evidence of quarantine weeds within the property (but not yet seeding). This is of particular relevance to the crops, table grapes and capsicums which are subject to this type of infestation,
- adjoining properties with potential risk of cross infesting with pests or disease or weed seed contamination.

Whether a follow up audit would be required within days, or a week or so, is dependent on the type of problem and the relationship to growing/harvesting of the current crop. Senior Inspector (Exports) will have to determine whether follow up audits will be required or not.

### 5.3.3 Audit Requirements/Crop Monitors

As mandatory grower registration for all BQA commodities is no longer required, the role of commercial crop monitors is obviously substantially reduced, however, where a grower is using a commercial crop monitor associated with commodities requiring field management controls, those crop monitors must be registered with AQIS for that purpose.

Crop Monitors must register with AQIS or a State Department of Agriculture (or equivalent), to undertake crop monitoring duties for the New Zealand BQA/IHS commodities. A Crop Monitor will include in their application, details of the registered growers that they will be supplying services to and the commodities which will be covered by these services.

Where it is a requirement of this Manual, commercial crop monitors will make registered grower property records available for AQIS/MAF audit when required to do so. AQIS/State Departments of Agriculture or their equivalent (where AQIS has no direct inspection services in that State), will perform random audits of each registered crop monitor at least once per year/season for each commodity that field monitoring services are provided for. Such audits will involve an audit of randomly selected growers. Audit time including grower visits, will be charged to the crop monitor.

Where, through AQIS packinghouse grower audits it is found that at least three growers are covered by the same crop monitor, and grower audits reveal substantial compliance with monitoring and spray control diaries, additional grower audits of that crop monitor may be waived by the Senior Inspector (Exports) in that State.

Where a crop monitor is providing services to grower/packer organisations, AQIS will conduct audits of the grower part of this Manual simultaneously with the packinghouse requirements. In these instances, where compliance is found to be correct, no additional audits of the growers will be scheduled against the crop monitoring functions.

### 5.3.4 Crop Monitor Audits/Non Compliance

AQIS will deregister any commercial crop monitor for any of the following reasons:

- . failure to maintain individual grower records,
- . inadequate or incorrect records,
- . failure to provide growers with a record of each visit including any recommended pest control measures,
- . recommendations to growers to apply non-recommended or unregistered chemicals.



## SECTION 6. PACKINGHOUSE RESPONSIBILITIES

Packinghouses that are packing fruits/vegetables for which in-field controls are required must be registered with AQIS for the purpose of exporting those commodities to New Zealand. These commodities include avocados, citrus, tomatoes, cucumbers, honeydew melons, scallopinis and watermelons. Packers of zucchinis and rockmelons must also be registered if these commodities are exported to New Zealand under appendix 10 (winter window treatment) to the BQA. Packinghouses that have been delegated, and have accepted, exporter delegate responsibilities must also be registered for this purpose.

Packinghouses who will also be conducting "treatments" under the BQA/IHS must be registered for this purpose in addition to normal packinghouse registration requirements. Section 8 of this Manual outlines the requirements for Treatment Centres.

Therefore, all packinghouses which are packing fruits/vegetables under the "Area Freedom" treatment (Appendix 2 to the BQA) must be registered for this purpose.

Packinghouses will however, maintain secure conditions for the packing of growers' fruits and will have systems in place to ensure grower identification and segregation of New Zealand fruits is maintained. That is, cross contamination with other commodities or the same commodity for markets other than New Zealand must be minimised.

**All cartons of fruits/vegetables for the New Zealand export trade must be marked in some form with a grower and packinghouse identification. It is the exporter's responsibility to ensure that the exporter name and address is on all packages.**

Packinghouses must have records identifying produce from each grower that is received, packing details and despatch details for each batch/lot of fruit that is to be certified for New Zealand.

### 6.1 Grower Registration - Commodity Specific

All packinghouses must provide a list of grower's names and addresses and designated numbers/codes for all suppliers of New Zealand BQA/IHS produce into that packinghouse.

As per Section 3 of this Manual, growers of some commodities will be required to be registered for the purpose of field management controls for pests which are determined to be Quarantine Risk Group 2 pests, or if they are growing commodities for export using the "**winter window**" field control systems approach. Commodity specific pests lists can be found at Appendix 1 to this Manual.

**Where a packinghouse is packing fruits/vegetables for which in-field controls are required, all such fruits must only be sourced from registered growers of that commodity.**

Growers of citrus fruits, whilst having the Risk Group 2 pest - Citrus leaf miner, will not need to be registered, although they must maintain spray and monitoring diaries for control of this pest.



Growers have the opportunity to make application for registration with AQIS, State Departments of Agriculture (or their equivalents), packinghouses or exporters. Where a grower makes application for registration with a packinghouse, the packinghouse is responsible to ensure:

- that the AQIS State Regional Office is aware of the registration/acceptance, and
- that all grower requirements as detailed at Section 5 of this Manual have/are being complied with, and
- the packinghouse will maintain records detailing audits of the grower property/block registered for the New Zealand BQA/IHS trade.

Packinghouses must have systems in place to ensure incoming produce is identified by grower and for commodities which have Quarantine Risk Group 2 pests that these commodities are segregated from any other fruits to minimise cross contamination of this produce.

## 6.2 Packinghouse Responsibilities - Commodity Specific

Packinghouses which are packing fruits/vegetables for New Zealand do not need to be specifically registered for the New Zealand export trade unless they are packing commodities requiring in-field controls, packing tomato varieties for export under section 3.4 of this Manual, or have been delegated and accepted duties/responsibilities by exporters.

Packinghouses that are effecting treatments as defined in the BQA or in this Manual must be registered for that purpose.

Therefore, all packinghouses which are packing fruits/vegetables under the “Area Freedom” treatment (Appendix 2 to the BQA), must be registered for this purpose. Similarly, all packinghouses packing commodities for export using the “**winter window**” field control systems approach must be registered to comply with the requirements of Appendix 10 to the BQA.

Packinghouses must ensure that the fruits/vegetables they are packing are free of all quarantine pests as contained in the pest listings at Appendix 1 of this Manual. This means all Risk Groups 1,2 and 3 and any Regulated non plant pests which are listed and are to be certified for on the phytosanitary certificate. Graders, sorters and packers must be trained to be able to recognise all pests and symptoms and to record findings of these pests.

Packinghouses packing BQA/IHS commodities for which they are required to be registered must perform a 600 unit inspection for each grower that makes up a consignment. This inspection does not replace an exporter or exporter delegate inspection for that commodity and must be undertaken regardless of exporter inspection requirements. Records of these inspections must be retained for audit purposes.

To help reduce the possibility of non-approved tomato varieties being inadvertently included in consignments destined for New Zealand, the approved tomato variety must be indicated (eg. stamped) on all export tomato cartons. To further help reduce this possibility, it is recommended that differentiation of export and domestic cartons be implemented. This already occurs in many instances, for example, different trading names/colours are used for domestic and export cartons.



### 6.3 Inspection Requirements

Where a packinghouse is registered for the New Zealand programme, that packinghouse must undertake grower line inspections for all consignments of New Zealand BQA/IHS produce. These inspections will be carried out using a 600 unit inspection sample for each grower making up the consignment. All inspection results will be recorded as per Inspection Record at Appendix 3.4 of this Manual.

The maximum time that can be run continuously for New Zealand is a 24 hour process. Therefore each daily run must be considered as one lot and all grower inspections must be undertaken on that day. A grower run cannot be continued over into a new day.

For packinghouses located in areas which are declared free of fruit fly, inspection staff must cut any fruits which are considered suspect (soft fruits, bruised or rot spots) and the results of the cutting must be recorded.

During inspection, any soft, bruised or fruits showing rot spots will be cut to determine if the fruits/vegetables contain evidence of fruit fly infestation, and if so, if the infestation is alive or dead. The results of all fruits cut will be recorded on the inspection sheets.

#### 6.3.1 Documentation

Where an exporter has delegated to the packinghouse the exporter inspection requirements, and where that packing establishment requires AQIS to undertake inspection at the establishment, the packinghouse will provide copies of the delegation request and confirmation as required under Section 9.6.

### 6.4 Security and Supervision Responsibilities

Where a packinghouse has been delegated and accepted exporter responsibilities in accordance with directions contained in Section 9.9 of this Manual the packinghouse must undertake and record all functions so delegated to them and which may include the following:

- the security of cleared/treated produce whilst on their premises,
- supervision of loading and unloading of all consignments into and out of their premises signifying those consignments intended to be inspected/treated for New Zealand,
- documenting all incoming and outgoing produce that is intended to be exported under the related BQA/IHS commodities.

The exporter or the exporter's delegate will arrange appropriate transportation of cleared treated products to ensure that no cross infestation or substitution can occur for New Zealand destined produce. Where delegation of loading supervision is undertaken, both the exporter and loading company will have copies of all documentation of delegation and acceptance of duties on file.

Full details of the cleared and treated product will be included on Transfer Certificate (EX 186) and/or Export Permit (EX 28).

## **6.5 Packinghouse Audits**

AQIS will audit all packinghouses involved in BQA/IHS listed commodities for compliance with grower names and addresses and allocated numbers/codes, and as appropriate, training of staff in the identification of pests associated with the commodity/ies being packed. AQIS will also audit packinghouses to determine compliance with identification, segregation and security of product whilst on the premises. Records pertaining to all the foregoing aspects will be checked for accuracy.

The frequency of audits of packinghouses will be at the discretion of the Senior Inspector (Exports) in each state, but there will be a minimum of one audit per packing season and where seasons are longer than 4 months, it is recommended a second audit should be scheduled for that year.

### **6.5.1 Application for Registration**

An initial audit will be performed prior to the commencement of the season for the purposes of ensuring that the packinghouse has systems in place that will meet the identification, segregation, inspection, security (and where applicable treatments) and recording requirements of the New Zealand BQA/IHS.

At least one additional audit will be undertaken during the packing season.

### **6.5.2 Continued Registration**

At least one audit will be performed during the packing season.

Additional audits may be performed, where as a result of an earlier audit, non-conformances were detected and a reappraisal of the systems following corrective action may be considered necessary.

## **6.6 Suspension of Packinghouse Registration**

AQIS may impose suspension of a packinghouse should the packinghouse be found to not be performing its responsibilities in the required manner. Depending on the reasons for invoking suspension, such suspension may only affect trade for the New Zealand BQA/IHS and not other markets.

Packinghouses who do not have sufficiently trained staff, appropriate segregation and security and identification procedures, or detailed records of their New Zealand packing arrangements, may be subject to suspension.



## SECTION 7. CERTIFICATION ASSURANCE ARRANGEMENTS - PACKINGHOUSE RESPONSIBILITIES

### 7.1 General Requirements

**All fruits/vegetables for the New Zealand export trade must include grower numbers or equivalent codes and packinghouse numbers on each individual package. It is the exporter's responsibility to ensure that the exporter name and address is on all packages.**

Packinghouses located in areas declared to be free of fruit flies must have a register of all growers names and addresses and allocated grower numbers for all suppliers of New Zealand BQA/IHS commodities.

Should packinghouses located in fruit fly area freedom districts become involved in area freedom suspension zones, those packinghouses must be able to provide grower registers showing growers who are still in area freedom districts against those who are located within the suspension zone/s. Establishment Quality Manuals must then have procedures for identification, segregation and packing processes to ensure "area free" fruits cannot be contaminated whilst on the establishment and/or surrounds.

It is recommended that packing establishments have contingency plans within their quality manuals to address additional procedures that would be required in the event of fruit fly outbreaks in their district. Whilst each fruit fly outbreak (when they occur) must be considered separately, a generic procedure should be established as a reference.

Packinghouses who have Certification Assurance Arrangements with AQIS may incorporate the required New Zealand systems into their Quality Manuals and be audited simultaneously with normal auditing requirements.

Packinghouses which have accredited CA Arrangements in place and who are packing commodities which do not have any Quarantine Risk Group 2 or 3 pests, and are not undertaking official disinfestation treatments, will not need to add any additional systems to their Quality Manuals.

However, packinghouses with CA Arrangements that are packing commodities with Quarantine Risk Group 2 or 3 pests listed will need to ensure that the quality systems, procedures and management ensures, that grower registration, commodity segregation, identification and inspections are performed to meet the New Zealand certification requirements. It is likely that some CA Quality Assurance Manuals will need to either be amended or have attached an Appendix to meet the new export requirements for New Zealand BQA/IHS commodities.

Packinghouses which are seeking CA accreditation for the New Zealand BQA/IHS must have 5 joint inspections (packinghouse – AQIS) to assess the ability of packinghouse inspection staff to undertake inspections for New Zealand in accordance with the directions contained in this Manual and before CA accreditation can be given.

Packinghouses who will also be conducting "treatments" under the BQA/IHS must be registered for this purpose in addition to normal registration requirements. Section 8 of this Manual outlines the requirements for Treatment Centres.



### 7.1.1 Auditing for New Zealand Requirements

CA accredited packinghouses who incorporate BQA/IHS commodity responsibilities within their current Quality Manuals will be subject to normal audit regimes which will incorporate any specific New Zealand requirements.

CA accredited packinghouses who wish to leave specific New Zealand BQA/IHS requirements outside their other CA accreditation will have the two systems audited separately but within the usual audit schedules that apply to that establishment.

Packinghouses which have responsibility for registering growers and ensuring adequate field control monitoring and spray diaries are properly maintained for specific Quarantine Risk Group 2 pests, will have a percentage of those registered growers audited at the packinghouse schedule audits to ensure compliance with the New Zealand BQA/IHS is in effect.

Where required, packinghouses who elect to register growers of commodities of Quarantine Risk Group 2 pests must also conduct audits of all their registered growers in the following manner;

- on initial registration
- following registration at least once during the growing season and
- in subsequent seasons, once during each growing season.

During AQIS CA audits, auditors will perform random audits of growers who are required to be registered under the BQA/IHS on the following basis;

- in the initial year of registration - 5% of all growers registered by the packinghouse
- subject to compliance with all requirements the previous year - reduce to 2 1/2% of all growers registered by the packinghouse or
- if nonconformances were detected at a previous audit - increase random selection of growers to 10% of all registered growers of that packinghouse.

Should a major nonconformance with the New Zealand BQA/IHS and the instructions contained in this Manual be detected at audit, the packinghouse will be suspended from the New Zealand trade in fruit fly host material immediately, and depending on the type of nonconformance, suspension from the AQIS CA Arrangement may be considered. Such a decision will be given through the AQIS CA Contact Officer in that State in conjunction with State Regional Manager and Canberra Office.

### 7.1.2 CA - New Zealand Inspection Requirements

As most CA Arrangements are based on “in-line” process controls rather than “endpoint” inspection regimes, CA packinghouses are permitted to undertake the required inspection regimes as “in-line” processes.

In-line inspection systems will be granted where the CA establishment has systems in place that;

- address grower field controls (horticulture extension officers, reference to crop monitors etc.), and
- have some form of formal receival inspection records, and
- within the processing line have sorter and grader recording systems..



In order to properly document the required inspection for the New Zealand BQA/IHS, CA packinghouses will undertake "in-line" consignment line inspections according to the following:

**TABLE 7**

**DETERMINING SAMPLE REQUIREMENTS  
ACCREDITED AQIS CA ESTABLISHMENTS  
IN-LINE PROCESS CONTROL**

Inspection type	No. of fruits	Per time period	Over period of time	Total Fruits
(a)	100	1/2 hour	3 hours	600 units
(b)	200	hourly	3 hours	600 units
(c)	100	hourly	6 hours	600 units

Table 7 sets out possible sampling regimes that can be applied as in-line process controls within an accredited CA packing establishment. The maximum time that can be run continuously for New Zealand is a 24 hour process. It is extremely important that records showing this type of in-line process control are maintained for each consignment run for the New Zealand protocol.

All inspections (undertaken as indicated in Table 7) must be undertaken by the Senior Quality Control Officer. Where inspections are performed as per Table 7, these are consignment line inspections and individual grower line inspections are not required.

During inspection, any soft, bruised or fruits showing rot spots will be cut to determine if the fruits/vegetables contain evidence of fruit fly infestation, and if so, if the infestation is alive or dead. The results of all fruits cut will be recorded on the inspection sheets.

Packinghouses can make up any type of sampling system based on the above table but it is important to document exactly what regime is to be used before the production run is commenced and that the sampling regime is representative of the consignment/s being assembled.

The packinghouse requirements covered in Section 6 of this Manual pertaining to identification, segregation, security and records for all New Zealand destined produce must be part of the Quality Assurance Manuals submitted to AQIS for approval.

## **7.2 Documentation**

The identity of the exporter, in addition to the grower and packinghouse numbers will be included on all packages covered by the BQA/IHS.

For all product that is being transferred intrastate or interstate, documentation will be required to ensure that the receiving company and AQIS inspector can verify the security and integrity of a consignment on arrival. A declaration to the following effect will be made on the "Notice of Intention to Export Prescribed Goods"/"Export Permit" (EX 28) or EX 222 or if appropriate EX186 as follows:

"The (commodity) covered by this Notice of Intention has been inspected on a grower line basis (or equivalent), for those quarantine pests categorised by New Zealand MAF and the tolerance for infested fruits has not been exceeded."

Where a phytosanitary certificate is to be signed in a state other than the state of production and packing, an official inspection report must be attached to the EX222 or EX186 together with an internal transfer note.

### 7.3 Post treatment Security

Where a CA packinghouse has accepted an exporter delegation for the security and loading supervision of BQA/IHS commodities the packinghouse will nominate the person/s who will be responsible for carrying out and recording the following:

- . the security of cleared/treated produce whilst on their premises,
- . supervision of loading and unloading of all consignments into and out of their premises signifying those consignments intended to be inspected/treated for New Zealand,
- . documenting all incoming and outgoing produce that is intended to be exported under the related BQA/IHS commodities.

The exporter or the exporter's delegate will arrange appropriate transportation of cleared treated products to ensure that no cross infestation or substitution can occur for New Zealand destined produce. Where delegation of loading supervision is undertaken, both the exporter and loading company will have copies of all documentation of delegation and acceptance of duties on file.

Full details of the cleared and treated product will be included on Transfer Certificate (EX 186) and Export Permit (EX 28).



## SECTION 8. TREATMENT CENTRE REQUIREMENTS - AQIS SUPERVISION RESPONSIBILITIES

### 8.1 Registration

In addition to normal AQIS registration requirements under the Export Control Act, all establishments who undertake either physical or chemical treatments for the disinfection of fruit flies for export of host commodities to New Zealand, must be registered specifically for this purpose. Application for registration will be made directly to AQIS Regional Offices in the State where registration is required.

### 8.2 Process Controls

All treatment centres which are registered for the New Zealand BQA trade must have a system of process controls and record keeping which can be audited at all times.

Treatment centres must have systems which demonstrate identification, segregation, process controls, separation of treated and untreated fruits, quarantine secure areas or quarantine secure packaging following treatment and supervision responsibilities when loading produce either direct to export or through exporters/freight forwarders.

Persons who are responsible for calibrating, measuring and recording will be appropriately trained to be able to undertake these responsibilities and understand their importance.

### 8.3 BQA Treatments - AQIS Supervision

Treatment centres will be subject to the following AQIS supervision during treatments;

#### 8.3.1 Fumigation Centres

Where fumigation is being performed with the use of flexible tents, AQIS inspection staff will attend each fumigation which is being undertaken for the New Zealand BQA. AQIS will attend the treatment centre either at commencement of the treatment to be carried out or prior to the completion of the fumigation. AQIS officers will verify treatment dosages, calculations and gas retention general process controls for each fumigation treatment.

Treatment centres which are using fixed capacity fumigations (chambers or fixed tents), will be audited at the first fumigation treatment being performed for the New Zealand trade and then if substantial compliance is being effected 2 - 3 times during the season.

**Fumigation centres must advise their local AQIS office 24 hours in advance of intended fumigation treatments.** If it is difficult for AQIS to be in attendance at the required times, arrangements will be made between the treatment centre and the local AQIS office which will enable the treatment to go ahead but define how AQIS will manage the required supervision requirements.

### 8.3.2 Cold Storage Centres

AQIS inspection staff will undertake supervision of each cold disinfestation treatment. In normal circumstances AQIS will be required to be in attendance when sensors and probes are calibrated, both prior to and at the completion of each treatment. Inspection staff will also attend the cold disinfestation treatment centre once during the disinfestation period (normally about halfway through), to ensure that temperature recording is being maintained in the required manner.

Where cold disinfestation treatments are being undertaken using manual recording devices, AQIS inspection staff will attend for monitoring purpose at that treatment centre every 3-4 days during the treatment/s being undertaken.

### 8.3.3 Dimethoate Treatments

#### 8.3.3.1 Waxed produce

The application of waxes or oils to produce prior to dimethoate treatment is prohibited for export of produce to New Zealand. The application of waxes or oils to produce which has completed the disinfestation treatment and completely dried will be allowed only at the discretion of the State Senior Inspector (Exports).

#### 8.3.3.2 AQIS requirements

There is no requirement for AQIS inspectors to attend each dimethoate disinfestation treatment, however, AQIS inspection staff will undertake analysis of chemical dipping strengths on the following basis;

- . during the first year of a treatment centre registration,
  - each month
- . where registration has been continuous and without a nonconformance,
  - twice during the treatment season.

In addition to the above AQIS analysis, treatment centres which perform dimethoate dipping/spraying are required to have a recognised agency analyse the concentration of dimethoate used in their dips/sprays. This will be undertaken monthly during the first 3 months of the treatment season, followed by an additional sample if the treatment season extends for a period of greater than 4 months. Results of these analyses will be retained and made available to AQIS authorised officers upon request.