

Methyl Bromide Fumigation Methodology version 3.0

Overview of key changes



Compliance and Enforcement Division

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

Overview

Version 3.0 comes into force 1 May 2025.

The methodology sets out the minimum requirements. Additional requirements can be found in import conditions through **BICON**.



Methyl bromide fumigation methodology

Version 3.0



Methyl bromide fumigation methodology – Prepare now for 2025 update - DAFF

Methyl Bromide Fumigation Methodology v3.0

What's changed?

- Order of the document
- Existing clauses reworded
- Temperature
- Gas concentration monitoring
- Topping up
- Other minor improvements

The way a successful fumigation is performed has not changed.

Enforceability and clarity

Some clauses have been reworded for clarity and enforceability.

What does this mean?

"Sufficient free airspace"

"As close as practicable"

"Where" vs

Wording, language and readability

Current

1.6.1 Impervious wrappings must have 4 or more holes of 6 mm diameter or 5 or more holes of 5 mm diameter for every 100 mm x 100 mm of surface area. Wrappings with at least 6 pinholes per 10 mm x 10 mm surface area are also acceptable.

New

- **3.2.3** To be considered pervious, wrappings must have at least:
- a) 4 holes of 6 mm diameter per 100 mm x 100 mm surface area, or
- **b)** 5 holes of 5 mm diameter per 100 mm x 100 mm surface area, or
- c) 6 pinholes per 10 mm x 10 mm surface area.

Temperature requirements

New sections

Temperature used to calculate the dose

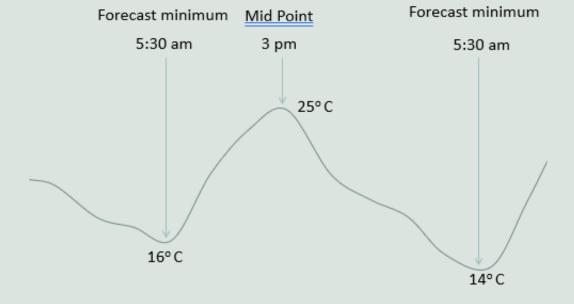
- 6.1 Ambient temperature fumigations
- 6.2 Controlled temperature fumigations
- 6.3 Perishable commodity fumigations

Temperature during the exposure period

- 7.1 Ambient temperature fumigations
- 7.2 Controlled temperature fumigations
- 7.3 Perishable commodity fumigations

Ambient temperature

- Obtaining the forecast
- Verifiable weather source
- Checking the temperature hasn't dropped below the temperature used for dosing



Controlled temperature

- Enclosure needs to be monitored no change
- Temperature data in the enclosure needs to be recorded every 15m
- Minimum temperature recorded on the ROF

Perishables temperature

Temperature used to calculate the dose

- Temperature sample must be taken from every type of produce
- Temperature samples must be taken before treatment starts

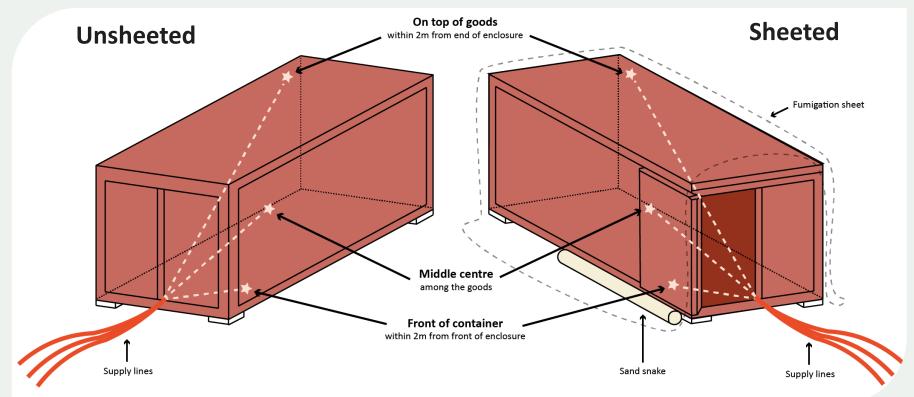
Temperature during the exposure period

- The temperature of the enclosure must be obtained and recorded every 15m
- Minimum temperature recorded on the ROF

Gas concentration monitoring locations

- Wording change from 'sampling tube location' changed to 'gas monitoring location'
- Location of gas monitoring lines clarified/specified

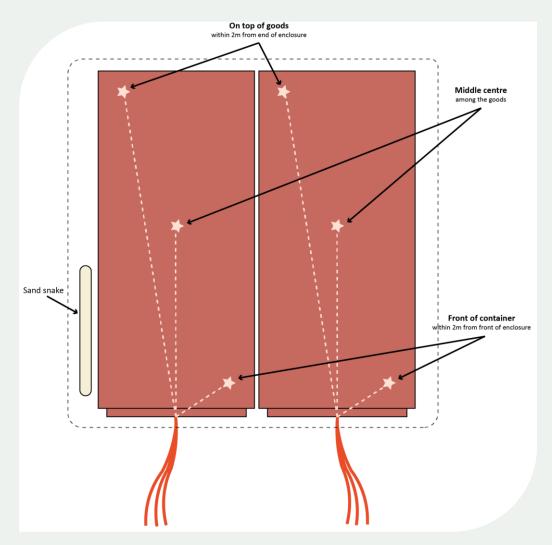
Single container enclosures



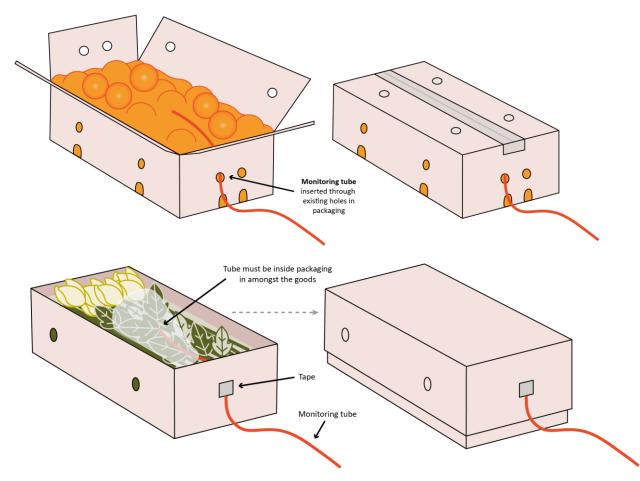
Sheeted enclosures

- Each container in a sheeted enclosure must have 3 monitoring lines
- New allowance: one container can fail

Multi-container sheeted enclosure

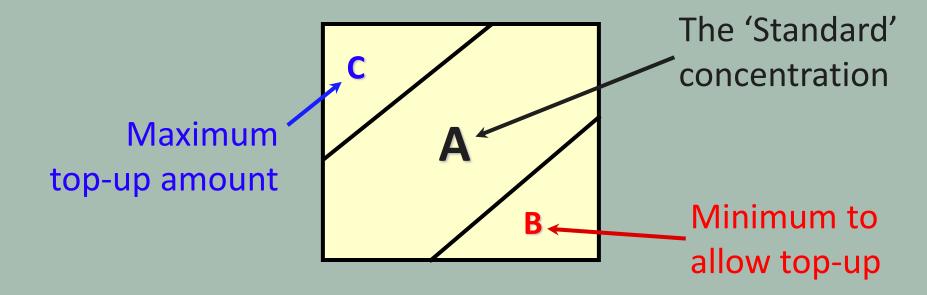


Gas concentration monitoring locations - perishables



Topping up

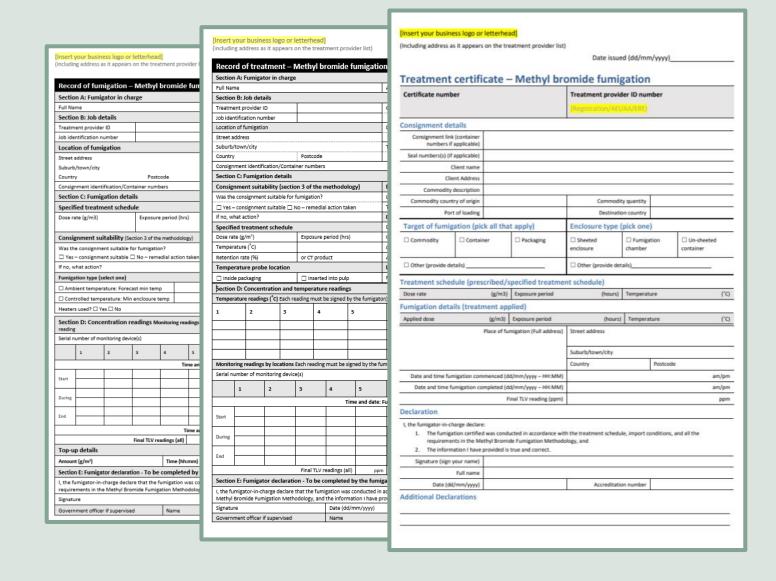
- During the exposure period if concentration is equal to or above the standard
- Permitted for treatments under 12 hours



Documentation

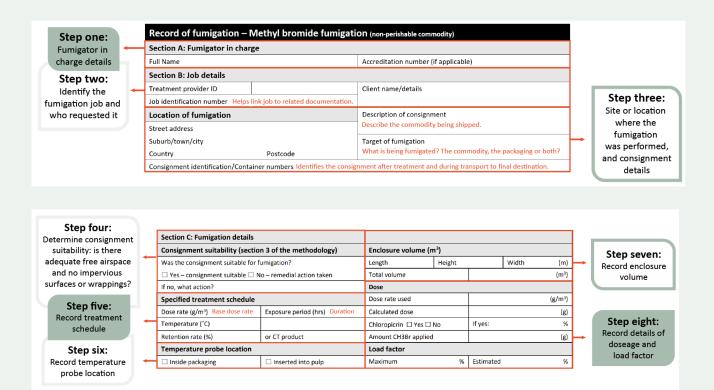
- Minimum requirements listed in the methodology
- New templates available on the webpage





Record of fumigation

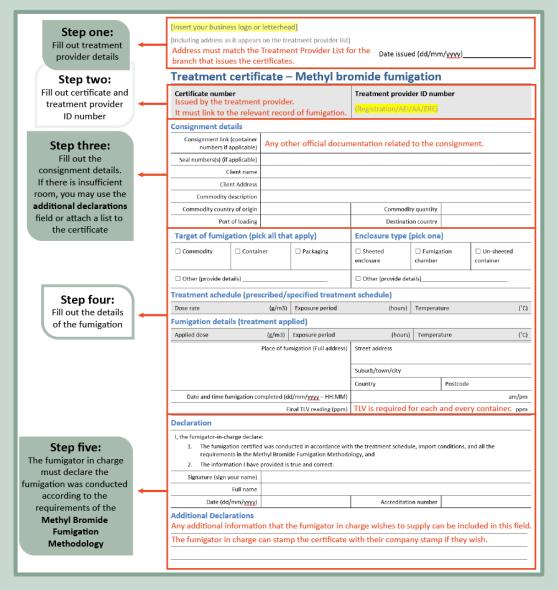
- Pass/fail option
- Airspace/impervious surfaces question has turned into a general 'consignment suitability' question
- Serial number for monitoring device
- 3 final TLV readings
- Fumigator initials for each concentration reading



<u>Instructions on how to fill out a ROF and treatment certificate in the 'Guide to performing quarantine pre-shipment (QPS) fumigations with methyl bromide v2.0'</u>

Treatment certificate

- Requires a declaration that the consignment complies with the treatment schedule, import conditions, and all requirements of the Methyl Bromide Fumigation Methodology
- Date fumigation commenced
- Importer/exporter address is now client address and place of fumigation



<u>Instructions on how to fill out a ROF and treatment certificate in the 'Guide to performing quarantine pre-shipment (QPS) fumigations with methyl bromide v2.0'</u>

Other minor improvements

Mostly to wording

- Safety
- Free airspace
- Enclosure types
- Glossary definitions
- Consignment suitability

Consignment suitability

- More details included and existing requirements clarified
- New section for perishable commodity packaging
- Reworded timber requirements
- Clearer impermeable packaging requirements



Guide to packaging suitability for performing QPS treatments

Version 2.0



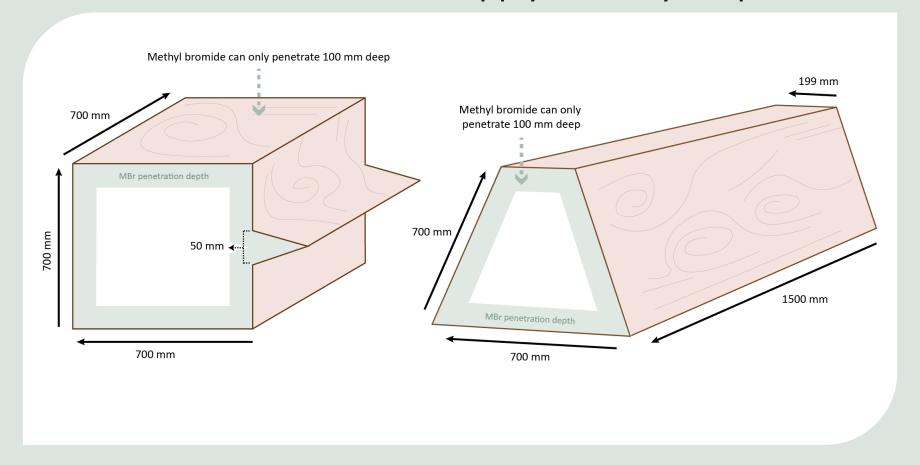
Guide to packaging suitability for QPS treatments v2.0

Consignment suitability

Current	New
1.2.2 If the consignment does not conform to the suitability requirements remedial action must be taken or an alternative acceptable treatment method used.	 3.1.2 If the consignment is not suitable for fumigation, remedial action must be taken to make the consignment suitable prior to fumigation. If the consignment cannot be made suitable, the consignment must not be fumigated with methyl bromide. 3.1.3 If the target of fumigation includes the exterior of a sea container, the fumigation must be performed as a sheeted enclosure in accordance with section 4.2 Sheeted enclosures or otherwise made suitable for fumigation. 3.1.4 If the target of fumigation is inside a sea container, and the sea container is not sufficiently gas tight (in accordance with section 4.1 All Enclosures), compliant with section 4.1.1a), the fumigation must be performed as a sheeted enclosure in accordance with section 4.2 Sheeted enclosures or otherwise made suitable for fumigation.

Timber suitability

Re-worded to ensure conditions apply to oddly shaped timber



Examples:

Gas permeable packaging:



Dry cloth that is porous enough to allow the fumigant to pass through freely



Woven fabrics and plastics that are not lined, coated or laminated with impermeable materials



Paper and cardboard that is not waxed, lined, laminated or painted



Perforated plastics or cellophane that meet perforation requirements of the Methodology*

Gas impermeable packaging:



Sealed solid plastic or cellophane bags or pouches (including those with insufficient perforations)



Sealed pouches, tins and cans



Paper, cardboard and woven fabrics that are waxed, lined, laminated, or painted with impermeable materials



Sealed glass jars and bottles

Summary

Version 3.0 comes into force 1 May 2025.

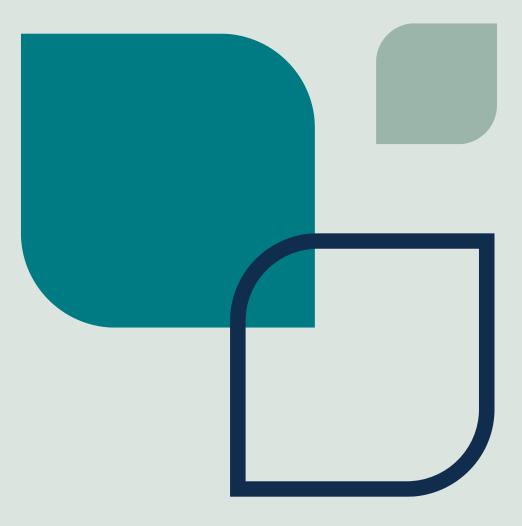


All methyl bromide fumigations with a start date and time at or after 1 May 2025 00:00 (midnight local time) must adhere to the new requirements. Local time means the place where the fumigation was performed.

- Example: A treatment certificate has a start date listed as 30 April 2025 and an end date of 2 May 2025 and arrives in Australia on the 15 May 2025.
 - Version 2.0 methodology requirements apply.
- Example: A treatment certificate has a start date of 1 May 2025 and an end date of 3 May 2025, and arrives in Australia on the 18 May 2025.
 - Version 3.0 methodology requirements apply.

Where to get more information:

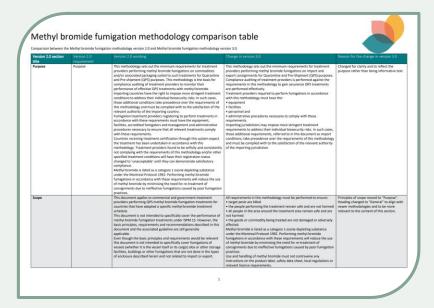
- Methyl bromide fumigation methodology – Prepare now for 2025 update - DAFF (agriculture.gov.au)
- offshoretreatments@aff.gov.au

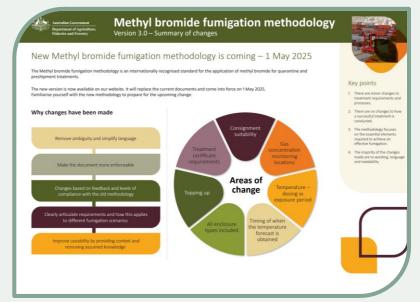


Resources









Questions

Please type your questions in the chat or upvote the question(s) you would like to be answered.