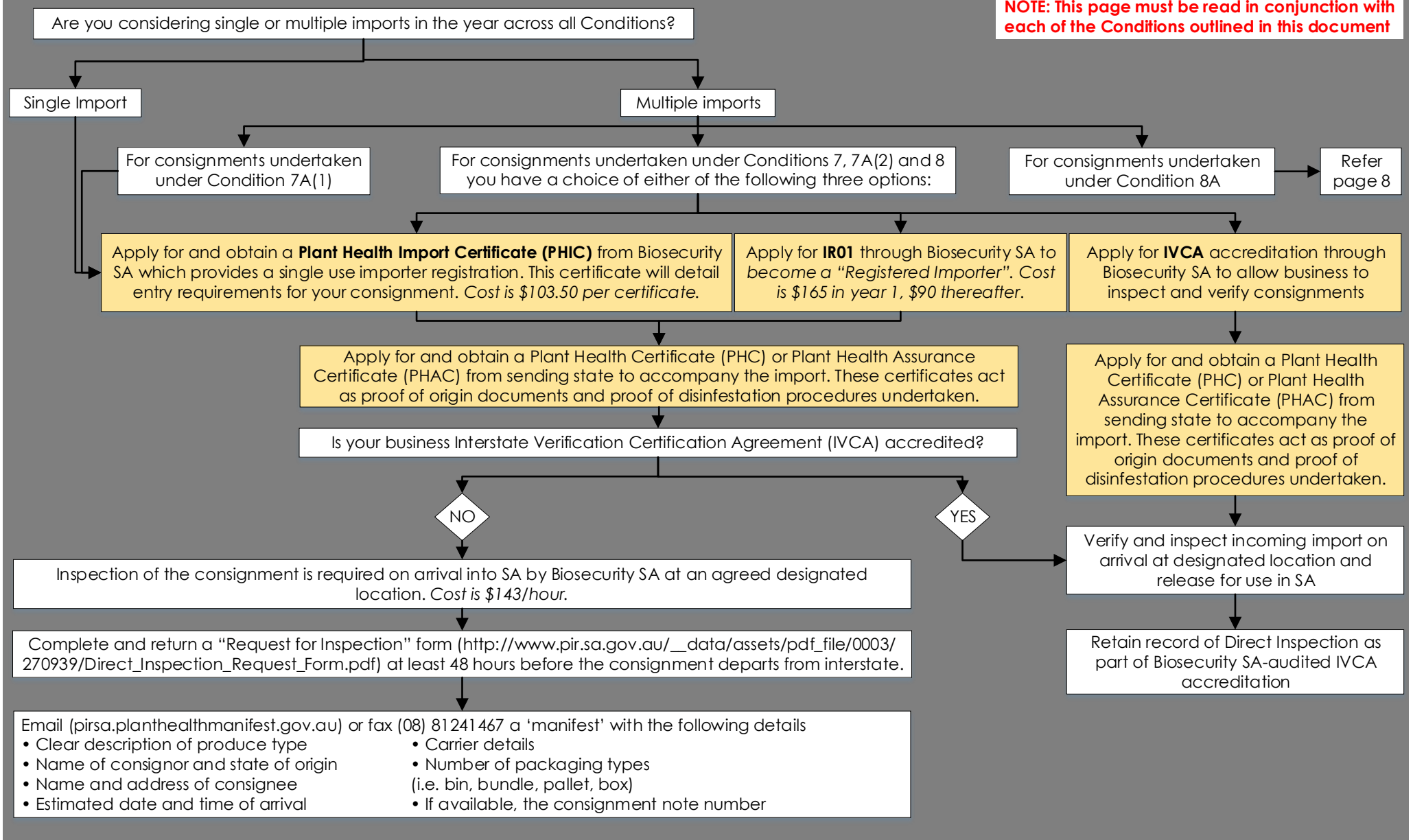


NOTES:

1. Refer to the latest *Phylloxera Management Zones Map* at www.vinehealth.com.au to determine the origin zone of the item.
2. If your movement of winegrapes, machinery or equipment involves transit through an adjoining state or phylloxera management zone en route to a destination state (e.g. NSW to SA via VIC and vice versa), the item must be securely contained, consigned to prevent spillage, accompanied by documentation that can prove both the origin and destination, is not subject to any off-loading, re-loading or storage, and that all directions provided in accompanying permits or certificates issued by state biosecurity departments, are adhered to.

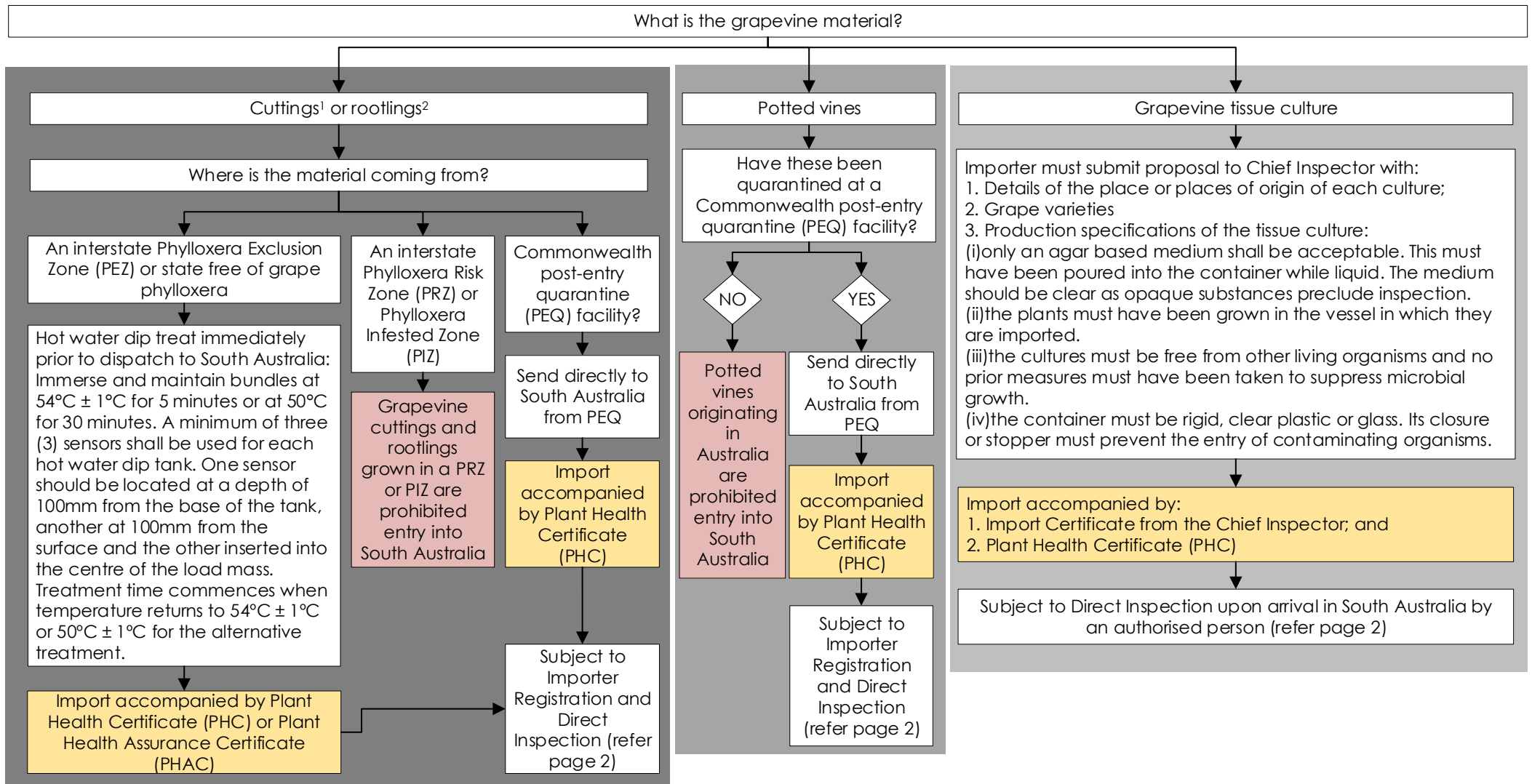
IMPORTING REGULATED PRODUCTS INTO SA THAT REQUIRE PLANT HEALTH CERTIFICATION – REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORT REGISTRATION AND DIRECT INSPECTION

NOTE: This page must be read in conjunction with each of the Conditions outlined in this document



- Email (pirsa.planthealthmanifest.gov.au) or fax (08) 81241467 a 'manifest' with the following details
- Clear description of produce type
 - Name of consignor and state of origin
 - Name and address of consignee
 - Estimated date and time of arrival
 - Carrier details
 - Number of packaging types (i.e. bin, bundle, pallet, box)
 - If available, the consignment note number

Any grapevine material must not enter South Australia unless the following conditions have been met:



¹Cuttina is a portion of a grapevine cane, which has not been planted in soil or permitted to develop roots.

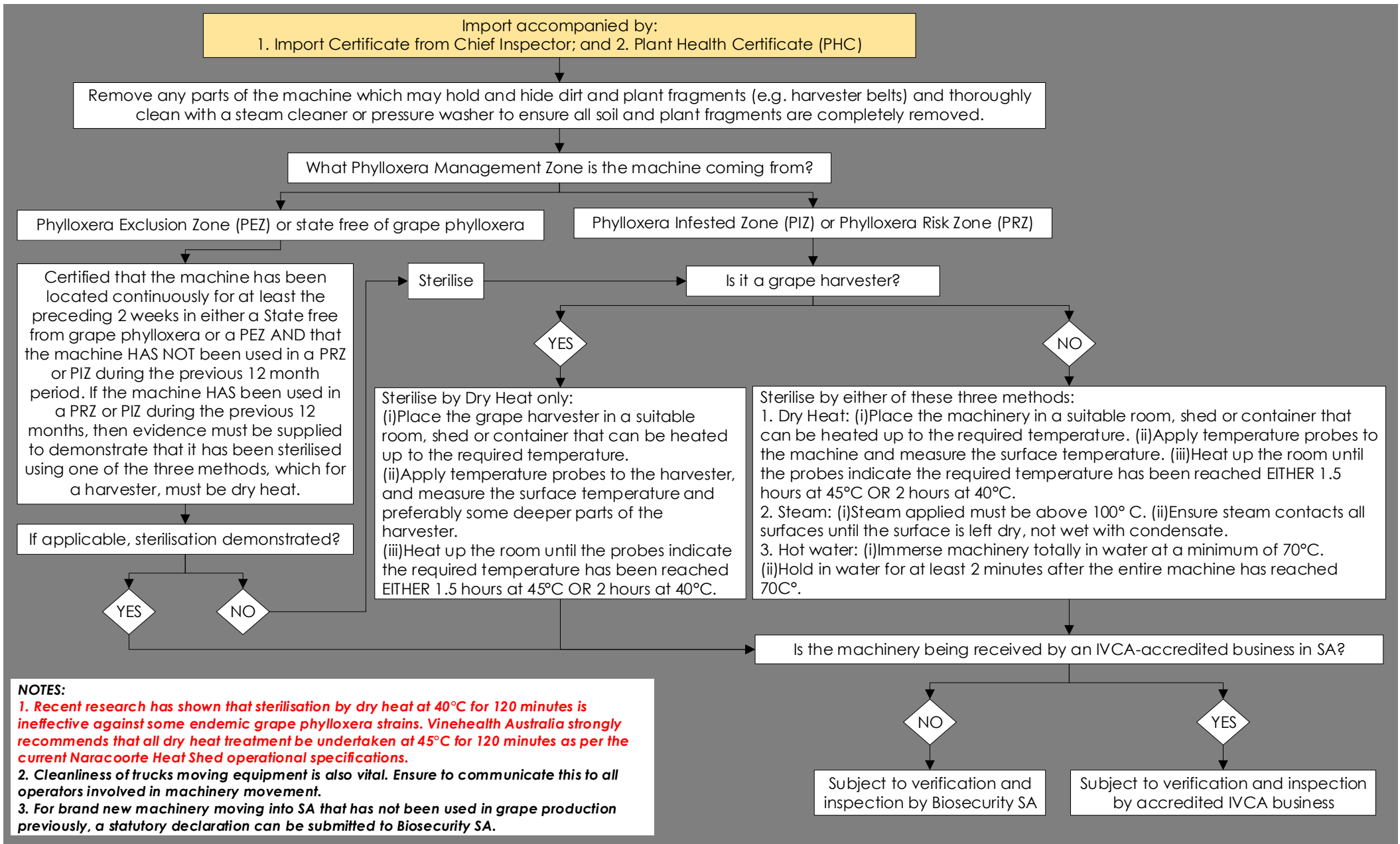
²Rootling refers to any vine material which has developed roots (including callus), and includes original and grafted plants.

NOTE:

1. Some plant material may be damaged by hot water treatment. A trial treatment is recommended unless the response of the plant material to this treatment is known.

- This provision applies to any machinery (including grape harvesters) previously used in the production and manipulation of grapes and grapevines.

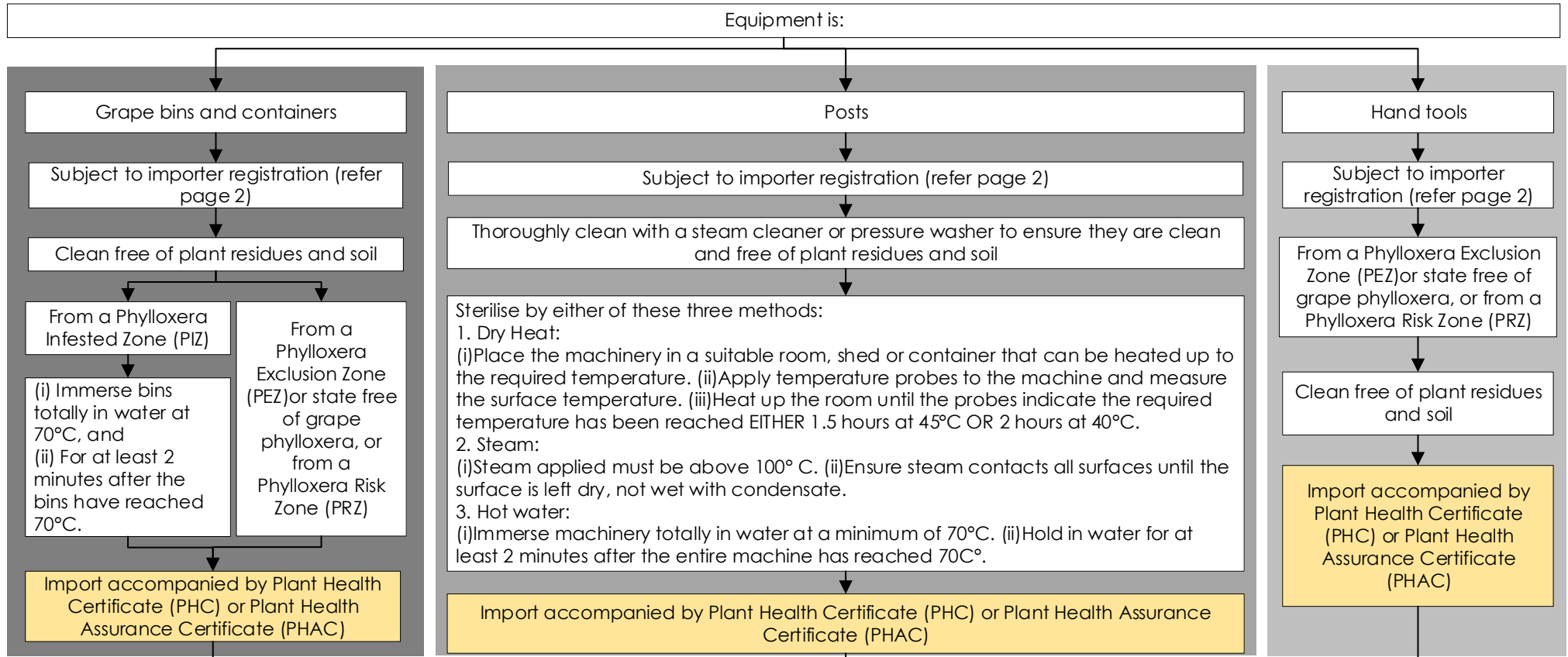
Any used grapevine machinery must not enter South Australia without prior written approval from the Chief Inspector AND unless the following has been undertaken:



NOTES:
 1. Recent research has shown that sterilisation by dry heat at 40°C for 120 minutes is ineffective against some endemic grape phylloxera strains. Vinehealth Australia strongly recommends that all dry heat treatment be undertaken at 45°C for 120 minutes as per the current Naracoorte Heat Shed operational specifications.
 2. Cleanliness of trucks moving equipment is also vital. Ensure to communicate this to all operators involved in machinery movement.
 3. For brand new machinery moving into SA that has not been used in grape production previously, a statutory declaration can be submitted to Biosecurity SA.

- This provision applies to any equipment including tools, grape bins and containers, and posts, previously used in the production and manipulation of grapes and grapevines.

Any used grapevine equipment must not enter South Australia unless the following has been undertaken:



Is the receiving business IVCA accredited?

NO

YES

Subject to verification and inspection by Biosecurity SA (refer page 2)

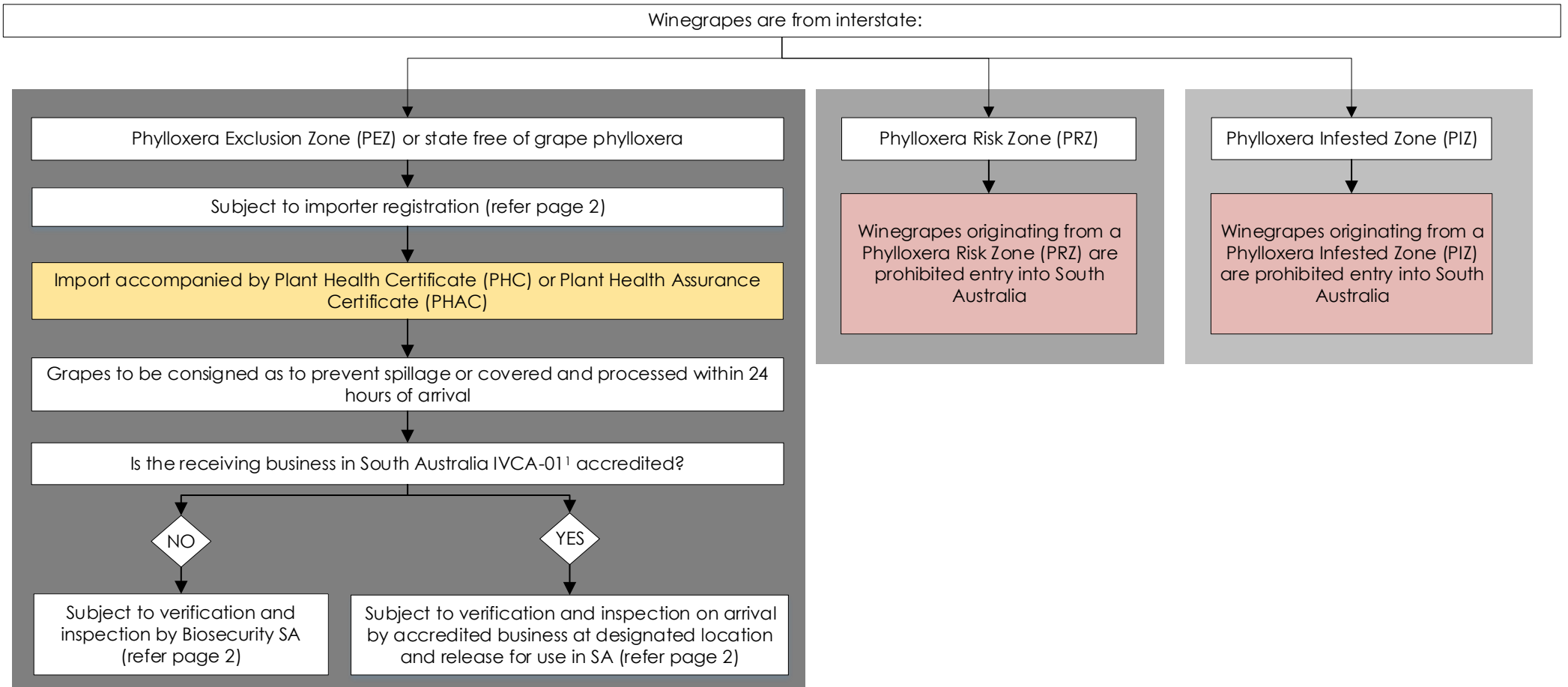
Subject to verification and inspection on arrival by accredited business at designated location and release for use in SA (refer page 2)

NOTE: If hand tools are from a PIZ, please contact PIRSA (Biosecurity SA)

NOTE:
Recent research has shown that sterilisation by dry heat at 40°C for 120 minutes is ineffective against some endemic grape phylloxera strains. Vinehealth Australia strongly recommends that all dry heat treatment be undertaken at 45°C for 120 minutes as per the current Naracoorte Heat Shed operational specifications.

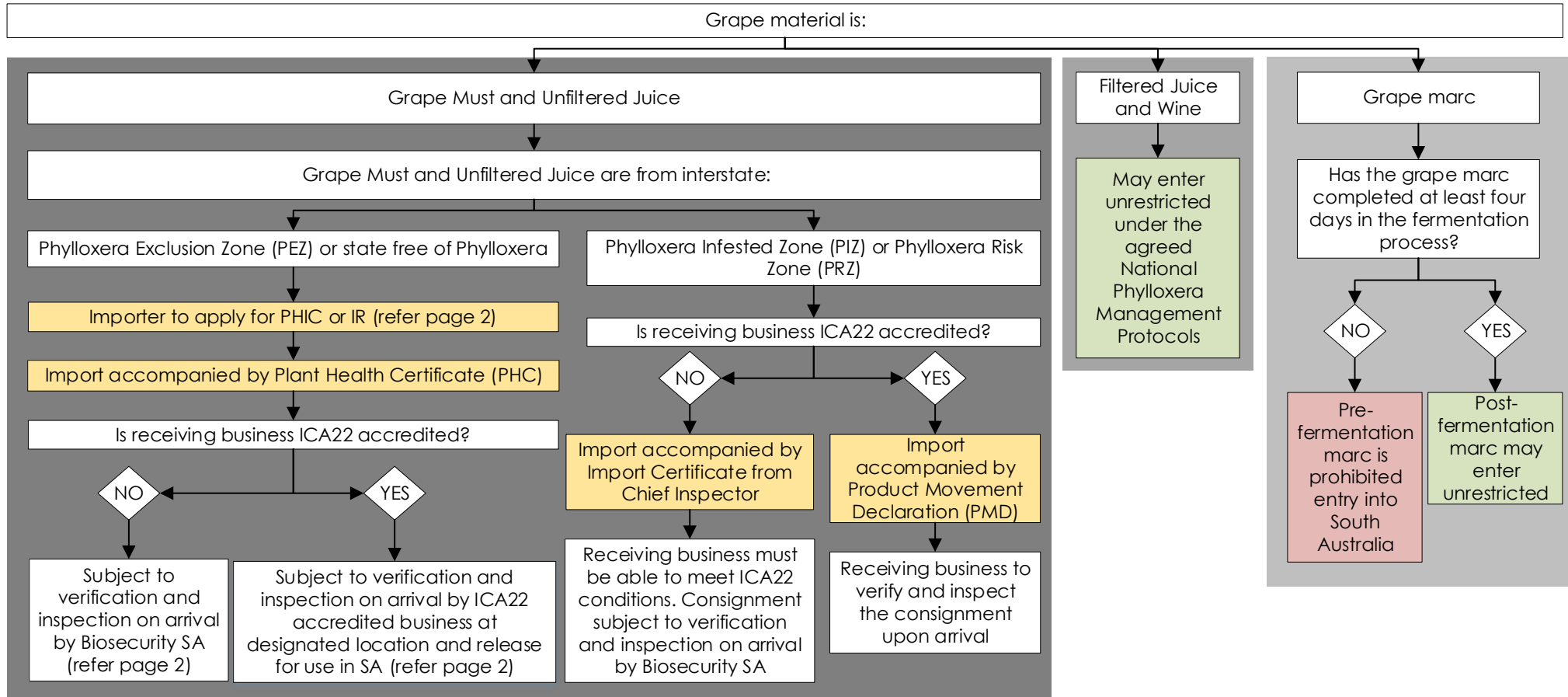
Note: Table grape requirements are also covered in this Condition but have not been presented below.

Any winegrapes must not enter South Australia unless the following has been undertaken:



¹For IVCA Operational Procedure, refer: http://pir.sa.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0017/100862/CA-01-IVCA_Operational_Procedure_Version_5_2-fixed.pdf

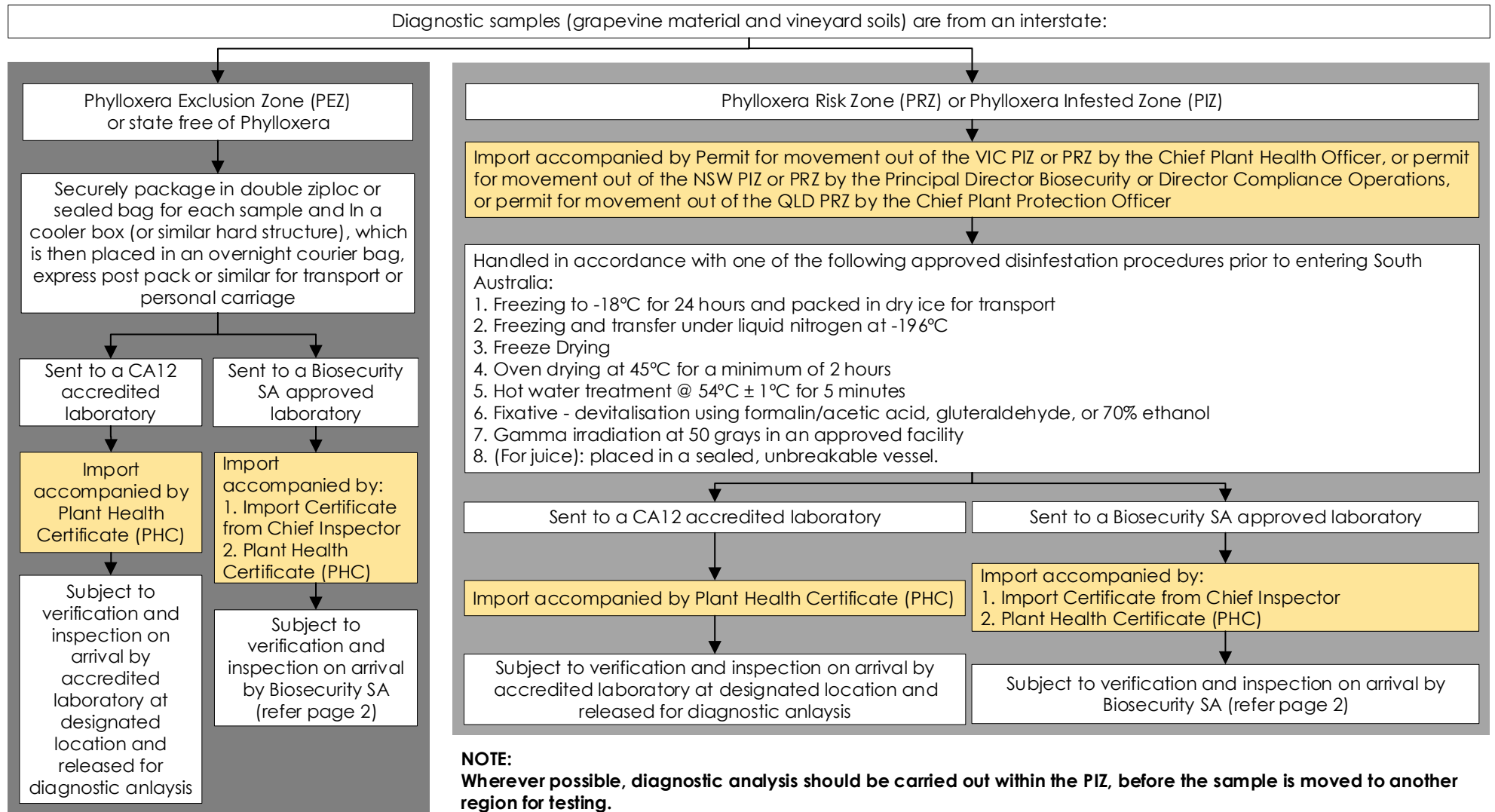
Any grape-related materials must not enter South Australia unless the following has been undertaken:



¹For SA ICA22 procedure, refer: http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0006/42594/ICA_22.pdf

- NOTES:**
1. Grape must means the total product of crushing grape berries, includes juice, skins, seeds, pulp and possibly some stems and leaves.
 2. Unfiltered juice means the liquid fraction from must, excluding skins, seeds and other large solids, but which contain some suspended solids (particle size is greater than 50 microns).
 3. Filtered juice means juice processed through a filter that removes all particles larger than 50 microns. Centrifugation and cold settling are accepted alternatives to filtration for the purposes of this definition provided that the same outcomes are achieved.
 4. Post-fermentation grape marc means the solids residue from pressing of wine fermented on skins containing skins, seeds, and possibly stems and that has completed at least four days in the fermentation process.

Grapevine diagnostic samples and vineyard soil samples for analysis must only be handled in a laboratory in South Australia that is accredited or approved by Biosecurity SA to conduct diagnostic analyses, and when the following has been undertaken:



'Accredited Laboratory' is a laboratory accredited by Biosecurity SA under CA12 Laboratory Accreditation to receive, verify and inspect, process and dispose of imported diagnostic quarantine material. CA12 is inclusive of importer registration.

'Approved Laboratory' is a laboratory approved under a Biosecurity SA Chief Inspector's Import Certificate to receive, process and dispose of imported diagnostic quarantine material. Imports received by approved laboratories are subject to Direct Inspection on arrival by Biosecurity SA.