

Full list of proposed changes to South Australia's Plant Quarantine Standard (SA PQS)

The following tables list 85 proposed changes to the SA Plant Quarantine Standard, separated into each of the three focus areas - Science, Completeness and Readability. While all changes are important, we have identified and bolded 28 key changes which will be the focus of the information sessions, but we welcome discussion and feedback on any of the changes.

The layout of these proposed changes has been set to represent the order in which the addressed items appear in the current PQS to aid comparison of existing to proposed.

"Science" (SCI)- which is about integrating new science on phylloxera disinfection treatments into practice

"Completeness" (COMP) - which is about ensuring entry conditions have been outlined for all risk pathways that can be regulated

"Readability" (READ) - which is about improving industry's ability to understand the entry conditions and how to comply with them

Ref. code	Focus area	CURRENT VERSION 13 OF SA PQS	PROPOSED CHANGE	REASON
0.1	READ	Conditions 7, 7A, 8, 8A	Merge all phylloxera-related Conditions into a single Condition called Condition 7: grape phylloxera	Creation of a single consolidated condition addressing import requirements relating to grape phylloxera, will improve speed at which importers can understand what they need to comply with
0.2	READ		Introductory section added to beginning of Condition 7, including: (i) section on import registration and direct inspection requirements (ii) General notes referring to: - for any other items relating to grape phylloxera not stated in Condition 7, contact Biosecurity SA - other Conditions in the PQS which might relate to importation of grape-related material; - Phylloxera Management Zones and map; - valid interstate compliance arrangements for winegrapes and table grapes with respect to grape phylloxera; - requirements for transiting another state en route to South Australia; - reference to Vinehealth website for best practice farm-gate hygiene documents, particularly importatnfor movement of people, given footwear and clothing, and livestock	
0.3	READ	SECTION 3 - INTERPRETATIONS	New definitions to be added to the PQS for: Cuttings, Diagnostic samples, Disinfestation, Equipment, Machinery, Meristem Culture, Phylloxera Management Zone, Pre-fermentation grape marc, Product (produce) Movement Declaration, Rooted vines, Rootlings, Transport Controller.	Improve clarification
0.4	READ	SECTION 3 - INTERPRETATIONS	Updated definitions to be added to the PQS for: Accredited Laboratory, Approved Laboratory, Cuttings, Filtered (processed) juice, Phylloxera Exclusion Zone, Phylloxera Infested Zone, Phylloxera Risk Zone, Steam, Unfiltered juice, Vineyard soil.	Improve clarification
0.5	READ		Where a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (PHAC) is mentioned as a valid movement document in a Condition, the Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) reference number for currently active ICAs has been added to the name of the applicable certification. Where there is no currently valid ICA, mention of a PHAC as a valid movement document has been removed.	Ensure all presented information on ICA arrangements is current, to help importers become familiar with these arrangements
0.6	READ	SECTION 5 - CONDITIONS OF ENTRY / REGULATED MOVEMENT	Reference included in each clause for importer registration and direct inspection requirements, referring to flowchart presented at beginning of Condition 7	Bring these requirements to the attention of importers as they were previously at the front of the PQS and poorly recognised as entry requirements
0.7	READ		For all allowable entries from a PRZ or PIZ, requirement for a Permit for movement out of the PRZ or PIZ listed as required documentation.	Reminder for documentation to be presented as part of conditional entry into SA
0.8	READ		Where multiple proof items are required as part of entry conditions, a series of 'ANDs' have been included to demonstrate all items are required.	Improve understanding of documentation which must be obtained to comply with the entry

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0.9	READ	Condition 7A includes import requirements for both machinery and equipment	Machinery and equipment sections of current Condition 7A separated into Clause 2. Machinery used in grape production, and Clause 3. Equipment used in grape production	Provides improved focus on both areas and ability to structure the conditions differently according to the varied content
1.10	READ	Condition 7 Grapevine material (including for planting and propagation)	Existing Condition 7 to become Clause 1 - Grapevine material (including for planting and propagation) in new Condition 7	
1.11	READ		New Condition 7 Clause 1 - reference made to separate clauses detailing entry conditions for grapes and grape-related materials and grapevine diagnostic samples.	Grapes and grape-related materials and diagnostic samples also technically included in the definition of 'grapevine material' but distinction noted about where entry conditions for these specific grapevine materials are addressed in Condition 7 separate to Clause 1
1.12	READ	Condition 7 - State names included when describing entry conditions from Phylloxera Management Zones	New Condition 7 Clause 1 - reference to state names associated with PMZs removed.	All PIZs treated the same, all PRZs treated the same, all PEZs treated the same
1.13	READ	Condition 7 - prohibition of entry itemised separately for PIZ material and PRZ material.	New Condition 7 Clause 1 - prohibited entry for items from a PRZ or PIZ now presented together.	Simplification of entry requirements and reflective of the treatment of items from a PRZ and PIZ throughout Condition 7
1.14	COMP	Condition 7	New Condition 7 Clause 1 - prohibited entry items from a PEZ separated from a PRZ/PIZ	Clearer presentation of prohibited entry conditions for different types of grapevine material, especially where different prohibited entry conditions apply for different PMZs.
1.15	COMP	Condition 7 - no mention of cleaning or bundle size.	New Condition 7 Clause 1 - entry requirements for dormant cuttings or rootlings into SA now incorporates additional specifications derived from the National Phylloxera Management Protocol (NPMP) Procedure B of cleaning and bundle sizes. Dormant cuttings must be washed free of all soil and excess organic matter before bundling. Dormant rootlings and rooted vines must be bare-rooted and washed completely visibly free of all soil prior to sterilisation. If bundled, no more than approximately 200 cuttings in a bundle, or approximately 100 rootlings in a bundle.	Brings cleaning (of soil and plant material) in line with that stipulated in other conditions. Bundle sizes included to ensure efficacy of disinfestation treatment.
1.16	READ	Condition 7 - note about plant material potentially being damaged by hot water treatment, and required sensor setup, positioned at end of the Condition	New Condition 7 Clause 1 - note removed from end of the Condition and inserted where hot water treatment is a requirement.	To increase chance that note is read in conjunction with carrying out the treatment
1.17	READ	Condition 7 - reference at end of current Condition 7 to Vinehealth Australia's website for phylloxera zone maps	New Condition 7 Clause 1 - reference to Vinehealth Australia's website for phylloxera zone maps moved to new General Notes section at beginning of new Condition 7.	Reference to maps seen as relevant to all sections within Condition 7
1.18	READ	Condition 7 - PIRSA website reference at end of Condition 7 to factsheets and information on regulated pests	New Condition 7 Clause 1 - PIRSA website reference at end of Condition 7 to factsheets and information on regulated pests removed.	Link outdated and considered to have broader applicability than to only Condition 7 and therefore should be placed elsewhere in the PQS

Ref. code	Focus area	CURRENT VERSION 13 OF SA PQS	PROPOSED CHANGE	REASON
1.19	READ	Condition 7 2.1(3) Grapevines that have been quarantined at a Commonwealth post-entry quarantine facility (PEQ) will be allowed entry as cuttings, rootlings or potted plants without additional treatment provided they are sent directly from that quarantine facility to South Australia with certification.	New Condition 7 Clause 1.2 3) added to refer to SECTION 6 for import requirements and documentation for grapevines imported from overseas.	PQS already provides SECTION 6 dedicated to fruit and plants for overseas export or imported from overseas. Making reference to this section assists importers to quickly find relevant entry conditions.
2.20	READ	Condition 7A Machinery and Equipment (Used in Grape Production)	Condition 7 Clause 2 - title changed to 'Machinery previously used in grape production' - separated out machinery and equipment requirements as different conditions and defined machinery.	Improve understanding of import requirements by importers
2.21	READ		Condition 7 Clause 2 - added Note referencing Condition 7 Section 3 for where to find import requirements for equipment.	Direct importers to appropriate Conditions for type of import
2.22	COMP	Condition 7A - This provision applies to any machinery (including grape harvesters) or equipment including tools, grape bins and containers, and posts, previously used in the production and manipulation of grapes and grapevines. The concern is for grape phylloxera.	Condition 7 Clause 2 - Definition broadened to include machinery that has worked on 'vineyard soil' as: Applies to any machinery used in the production and manipulation of grapes, grapevines and/or used on vineyard soil. Machinery is a device that uses energy to perform some activity and is defined as a collection of machines that operate together to perform a single task. It includes but is not restricted to, tractors, spray equipment, pruners, mechanical grape harvesters, post knockers, post-hole diggers, mechanical augers, trenchers, slashers, forklifts, backhoes, excavators and vineyard vehicles (including utes and other off-road vehicles, motorbikes, gators).	To provide reference for importers for non-traditional vineyard machinery use outside bounds of the vine rows but within 100m of living or dead vines and reminder that vineyard vehicle movement is regulated as part of Clause 2 as well.
2.23	READ		Added note to reference that trucks involved in the movement of machinery into SA covered under Condition 7 Clause 2 must be clean of all soil and plant material.	Truck movement is not regulated but trucks are potential carriers of phylloxera when moving risk vectors and therefore need to emphasise that truck cleaning is important in the movement of regulated items.
2.24	READ		Added note to check suitability of fuel use in or on machines and vehicles prior to entering a heat shed.	Some or potentially all dry heat treatment facilities cannot heat treat petrol vehicles so important to check this prior to considering a vehicle movement that may require this sterilisation.
2.25	COMP	Condition 7A - Cleaning for harvesters (1) Remove any parts of the machine or harvester which may hold and hide dirt and plant fragments; and (2) Thoroughly clean the machine or harvester with a steam cleaner or pressure washer to ensure all soil and plant fragments are completely removed.	Condition 7 Clause 2 - Cleaning for harvesters i) Remove any parts of the harvesters which may hold and hide soil and plant material. This includes all harvester belts (discharge, cross feed, transfer, pick up and elevator belts) and covers or guards that have been designed to come off or open. ii) Thoroughly clean the harvester and all parts removed with a steam cleaner, pressure washer or air hose to ensure all soil and plant material is completely removed. Clean the inside, outside, top of the harvester and cabin (where present). Start cleaning at the top of the harvester so that all soil and plant material does not wash back over areas that have already been cleaned. Pay particular attention to areas where material can get caught or carried inside the machine – including fans, conveyor belts, baskets (buckets), bow rods/beaters, fish plates, onboard deleafers, destemmers, hoppers and sorting tables.	Strengthen focus on cleaning step for harvesters.
2.26	COMP		Condition 7 Clause 2 - Cleaning using an air hose added in as an alternative cleaning option to a steam cleaner or pressure washer as identified in Procedure G of NPMP.	Important to outline all valid options for importers

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2.27	SCI	<p>Condition 7A - Dry Heat</p> <p>(a) Place the harvester in a suitable room, shed or container that can be heated up to the required temperature;</p> <p>(b) Apply temperature probes to the machine, and measure the surface temperature and preferably some deeper parts of the machinery;</p> <p>(c) Heat up the room until the probes indicate the required temperature has been reached EITHER 1.5 hours at 45°C OR 2 hours at 40°C.</p>	<p>Condition 7 Clause 2 - Dry Heat</p> <p>i) Place the harvester and dismantled parts in a suitable room, shed or container that can be heated up to the required temperature; and</p> <p>ii) Apply temperature probes to the harvester and measure the surface temperature and preferably some deeper parts of the grape harvester; and</p> <p>iii) Heat up the room until the probes indicate the required temperature has been reached and hold the harvester at the required temperature for the required time: EITHER 45°C for 90 minutes (1½ hours) OR 40°C for 180 minutes (3 hours).</p>	<p>Increased time duration for 40°C heat treatment as proven ineffective against key phylloxera strains in the laboratory, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The recent research on dry heat was only undertaken at set oven temperatures for set durations (refer review of research section below), not as a study to determine incremental dose-response relationships. Under laboratory conditions, 100% mortality of first instar grape phylloxera was declared to have been achieved at 40°C by 135 minutes, but in reality the science is unclear as to whether this complete mortality was only achieved at the 134th minute mark, and thereby if the proposed duration of 135 minutes at 40°C were adopted, there would be no inbuilt time buffer to account for infield variables. The same reasoning then applies to the 45°C treatment, whereby if 100% mortality was only achieved at 74th minute mark, there would be no inbuilt time buffer. • The possibility that different phylloxera life stages vary in resilience to dry heat. Research on dry heat has only been carried out on first instar grape phylloxera. • Machinery that is not fully clean of all soil and plant material prior to the disinfestation treatment, could increase the time to ensure 100% mortality of grape phylloxera, where clods of soil or leaf material remain. • Potential for heat shed temperature sensor inaccuracy, given current lack of operation of heat sheds under a certification scheme.
2.28	COMP		<p>Condition 7 Section 2 - Where dry heat sterilisation is stated as an entry condition, photographic timestamped evidence of dismantled parts in the heat shed and data logger evidence of the sterilisation is required to be produced.</p>	<p>The data logger evidence provides proof that dry heat treatment specifications have been met prior to entry; especially considering changed specifications for the 40°C treatment.</p> <p>With grape harvesters notoriously hard to clean of soil and plant material, dismantling ensures the best chance of cleaning the machinery of soil and plant material and therefore the efficacy of the dry heat treatment.</p>

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2.29	SCI	Condition 7A - Hot water treatment Immerse totally in water at a minimum 70°C, and hold in water for at least 2 minutes after the entire machine has reached 70°C.	Condition 7 Clause 2 - Hot water treatment i. Fully immerse the machinery in water. ii. Once the water temperature has stabilised at 60°C or higher, hold the machinery or equipment in the water for at least 90 seconds (1½ minutes).	Despite the latest research indicating that 50°C for 1 minute showed 100% mortality of all key grape phylloxera strains, water temperature and time buffers have been incorporated into the proposed recommendation as a cautious approach, considering: 1. Lack of an incremental dose-response relationship close to the time/temperature specifications found to be effective in the research. 2. Even small time and temperature reductions will be valuable for industry during the height of vintage. 3. This research was carried out on first instars only and therefore effect of hot water treatment on adult phylloxera or eggs is currently unknown. 4. Assumed level of hot water treatment vessel sensor inaccuracy 5. Machinery that is not fully clean of soil and plant material prior to the disinfestation treatment, could increase time to ensure 100% mortality of grape phylloxera, where clods of soil or leaf material remain
2.30	COMP	Condition 7A - Hot water (i) immerse totally in water at a minimum of 70°C and (ii) hold in water for at least 2 minutes after the entire machine has reached 70°C.	Condition 7 Clause 2 - Hot water i. Fully immerse the equipment in water. ii. Once the water temperature has stabilised at 60°C or higher, hold the machinery or equipment in the water for at least 90 seconds (1½ minutes).	Modified treatment description to ensure equipment is held at the required temperature for the required duration and that the temperature of the water is the focus (rather than the temperature of the vessel itself)
2.31	COMP		Condition 7 Section 2 - Where hot water treatment sterilisation is stated as an entry condition, data logger evidence of the sterilisation is required to be produced.	The data logger evidence provides proof that the hot water treatment specifications have been undertaken appropriately and therefore the risk of importing phylloxera into SA is very low
2.32	COMP	Condition 7A - As stated in the Plant Health Import Certificate, entry of machinery from a PEZ or state free from grape phylloxera requires cleaning plus submission of a certified statement verifying that the machine has been located continuously for at least the preceding 2 weeks in the PEZ	Condition 7 - Clause 2 - Statement certifying machinery use only in a PEZ is still required, but to certify that the machine currently in a PEZ, has not been used in a PRZ or PIZ in the last 6 months - if it has, cleaning and sterilisation is required with data logger evidence as well as timestamped photographic evidence of dismantling prior to sterilisation for grape harvesters.	Increased time period from 2 weeks to 6 months represents a qualitative buffer knowing that machinery is a high risk vector for grape phylloxera and inherently difficult to clean of all soil and plant material and highlights that use of machinery in a PRZ/PIZ presents high risk. Also indicative of industry preference (from a risk management perspective) to have harvesters moving into SA that have only worked in PEZs rather than machinery that works across multiple PMZs.
2.33	SCI	Condition 7A - Steam applied must be above 100°C. Steam must contact all surfaces until the surface is left dry, not wet with condensate	Condition 7 Clause 2 - Steam to be removed as an acceptable disinfestation treatment of all machinery, as each section of the item to be disinfested must be sprayed for at least 10 seconds until the entire surface has been disinfested.	Whilst steam has proven to be an effective disinfestation treatment under laboratory conditions, attention to detail during application is required to ensure efficacy and this is considered unlikely for large items like machinery
2.34	COMP		Added a new section in Condition 7 - Clause 2.3 Previously used machinery including grape harvesters sent from South Australia to a service provider located in an interstate PEZ or state free of grape phylloxera, for servicing only, which details all movement requirements which if met, will negate the need for heat treatment or obtaining a Plant Health Certificate (PHC) prior to re-entry into South Australia.	Adaptation of entry requirements based on feedback from importers, but not facilitating increased risk to SA with the modified entry requirements
3.35	READ	Condition 7A - Machinery and Equipment (Used in Grape Production)	Condition 7 Clause 3 - title changed to 'Equipment previously used in grape production' - separated out machinery and equipment requirements as different conditions and defined machinery.	Separation of equipment from machinery into different conditions

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3.36	READ		Condition 7 Clause 3 - added Note referencing section 2 for where to find import requirements for machinery.	Direct importers to appropriate Conditions for type of import
3.37	READ		Added note to reference that vehicles involved in the movement of equipment into SA covered under Condition 7 Clause 3 must be clean of all soil and plant material.	Vehicles moving equipment are potential carriers of phylloxera and therefore warrant emphasising that cleaning of soil and plant material is important.
3.38	COMP	Condition 7A - This provision applies to any machinery (including grape harvesters) or equipment including tools, grape bins and containers, and posts, previously used in the production and manipulation of grapes and grapevines. The concern is for grape phylloxera.	Condition 7 Clause 3 - Definition broadened to include equipment that has worked on 'vineyard soil' as: Applies to any equipment used in the production and manipulation of grapes, wine, grapevines and/or used on vineyard soil. Equipment is defined as items required to do a given task (excluding machinery) and includes but it is not limited to, any vessel that holds grapes (including grape bins, picking buckets, bulk tippers), hand tools (including pruning snips - pneumatic/hydraulic and electric shears, picking snips, shovels, soil corers, dig sticks, technical equipment), trellis posts used in vineyard soil and other vineyard equipment (including netting, wire, dripper tube, clips and vine guards).	To provide reference for importers for non-traditional vineyard equipment use outside bounds of the vine rows but within 100m of living or dead vines
3.39	READ	Condition 7A - Condition presented in hierarchy of equipment type but clear import requirements by PMZ lacking	Condition 7 Clause 3 - New Condition presented in hierarchy PMZ and then equipment type, with entry conditions also now presented for netting and other vineyard equipment including wire, dripper tube, clips and vine guards. Entry conditions separated for any vessel that holds grapes, from hand tools.	Provide clear guide for entry conditions according to equipment type importer would be looking for
3.40	COMP		Condition 7 Clause 3 - Entry of used netting to be prohibited from all phylloxera management zones	Addresses current silence on netting, but recognises that in practice it's extremely difficult to clean netting of soil and plant material and therefore is prohibited into SA.
3.41	READ	Condition 7A - Inconsistent wording around cleaning, e.g. Grape bins from a Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ) must be 'cleaned', used vineyard posts must be 'cleaned', used grape equipment and hand tools must be 'clean and free of plant residues and soil'.	Condition 7 Clause 3 - Requirement for cleaning of any equipment, irrespective of PMZ is: a) Clean thoroughly with a steam cleaner, pressure washer or air hose to ensure all soil and plant material is completely removed.	Improved clarity of wording around expectation of cleaning to improve efficacy of disinfestation treatment
3.42	SCI	Condition 7A - Hot water (i) immerse totally in water at a minimum of 70°C and (ii) hold in water for at least 2 minutes after the entire machine has reached 70°C.	Condition 7 Clause 3 - Hot water i. Fully immerse the equipment in water. ii. Once the water temperature has stabilised at 60°C or higher, hold the equipment in the water for at least 90 seconds (1½ minutes).	Despite the latest research indicating that 50°C for 1 minute showed 100% mortality of all key grape phylloxera strains, water temperature and time buffers have been incorporated into the proposed recommendation as a cautious approach, considering: 1. Lack of an incremental dose-response relationship close to the time/temperature specifications found to be effective in the research. 2. Even small time and temperature reductions will be valuable for industry during the height of vintage. 3. This research was carried out on first instars only and therefore effect of hot water treatment on adult phylloxera or eggs is currently unknown. 4. Assumed level of hot water treatment vessel sensor inaccuracy 5. Machinery that is not fully clean of soil and plant material prior to the disinfestation treatment, could increase time to ensure 100% mortality of grape phylloxera, where clods of soil or leaf material

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3.43	READ	Condition 7A - Grape bins from a Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ) must be cleaned prior to (i) immersion totally in water at 70°C and (ii) for at least 2 minutes after the machinery has reached 70°C.	Condition 7 Clause 3 - Reference to 'machinery' in hot water treatment description removed and replaced with 'equipment'.	Correction of terminology
3.44	COMP	Condition 7A - Hot water (i) immerse totally in water at a minimum of 70°C and (ii) hold in water for at least 2 minutes after the entire machine has reached 70°C.	Condition 7 Clause 3 - Hot water i. Fully immerse the equipment in water. ii. iOnce the water temperature has stabilised at 60°C or higher, hold the equipment in the water for at least 90 seconds (1½ minutes).	Modified treatment description to ensure equipment is held at the required temperature for the required duration and that the temperature of the water is the focus (rather than the temperature of the vessel itself)

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3.45	SCI	<p>Condition 7A - Dry Heat</p> <p>(a) Place the equipment in a suitable room, shed or container that can be heated up to the required temperature;</p> <p>(b) Apply temperature probes to the equipment, and measure the surface temperature and preferably some deeper parts of the equipment;</p> <p>(c) Heat up the room until the probes indicate the required temperature has been reached EITHER 1.5 hours at 45°C OR 2 hours at 40°C.</p>	<p>Condition 7 Clause 3 - Dry Heat</p> <p>i) Place the equipment in a suitable room, shed or container that can be heated up to the required temperature; and</p> <p>ii) Apply temperature probes to the equipment and measure the surface temperature and preferably some deeper parts of the item (e.g. if bundled); and</p> <p>iii) Heat up the room until the probes indicate the required temperature has been reached and hold the equipment at the required temperature for the required time: EITHER 45°C for 90 minutes (1½ hours) OR 40°C for 180 minutes (3 hours).</p>	<p>Increased time duration for 40°C heat treatment as proven ineffective against key phylloxera strains in the laboratory, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The recent research on dry heat was only undertaken at set oven temperatures for set durations (refer review of research section below), not as a study to determine incremental dose-response relationships. Under laboratory conditions, 100% mortality of first instar grape phylloxera was declared to have been achieved at 40°C by 135 minutes, but in reality the science is unclear as to whether this complete mortality was only achieved at the 134th minute mark, and thereby if the proposed duration of 135 minutes at 40°C were adopted, there would be no inbuilt time buffer to account for infield variables. The same reasoning then applies to the 45°C treatment, whereby if 100% mortality was only achieved at 74th minute mark, there would be no inbuilt time buffer. • The possibility that different phylloxera life stages vary in resilience to dry heat. Research on dry heat has only been carried out on first instar grape phylloxera. • Equipment that is not fully clean of all soil and plant material prior to the disinfestation treatment, could increase the time to ensure 100% mortality of grape phylloxera, where clods of soil or leaf material remain. • Potential for heat shed temperature sensor inaccuracy, given current lack of operation of heat sheds under a certification scheme.
3.46	COMP	<p>Condition 7A - Grape bins from a Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ) must be cleaned prior to (i) immersion totally in water at 70°C and (ii) for at least 2 minutes after the machinery has reached 70°C.</p>	<p>Condition 7 Clause 3 - Dry heat treatment added as a valid disinfestation treatment for any vessel that holds grapes originating from a PRZ or PIZ.</p>	<p>Increase disinfestation options for industry in line with NPMP</p>
3.47	COMP	<p>Condition 7A - Grape bins and containers</p>	<p>Condition 7 Clause 3 - Wording of grape bins or containers changed to 'any vessel that holds grapes' to incorporate picking buckets and bulk tippers.</p>	<p>To address current silence on entry requirements for picking buckets and bulk tippers</p>
3.48	COMP	<p>Condition 7A - Used grape equipment including grape bins and containers from PRZ/PEZ areas, together with hand tools used in vineyards, must be clean and free of plant residues and soil on arrival in South Australia</p>	<p>Condition 7 Clause 3 - Any vessel that holds grapes from a PRZ to undergo a disinfestation treatment of hot water or dry heat</p>	<p>Strengthened requirement for vessels that hold grapes from a PRZ in line with NPMP and to maintain consistency throughout Condition 7 for items from a PRZ to be sterilised prior to entry to SA</p>
3.49	COMP		<p>Condition 7 Section 3 - where hot water or dry heat treatment sterilisation is stated as an entry condition, data logger evidence of the sterilisation is required to be produced.</p>	<p>The data logger evidence provides proof that the sterilisation has been undertaken appropriately and therefore the risk of importing phylloxera into SA is very low</p>

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3.50	COMP	Condition 7A - Used vineyard posts must be cleaned and sterilised by one of the methods specified for Machinery (including grape harvesters)	Condition 7 Clause 3 - Prohibit entry of all used vineyard trellis posts from a PRZ or PIZ into SA.	It is almost certain that used wooden trellis posts will contain soil fragments given the nature of the posts being rammed into the soil, and the effectiveness of disinfestation treatments has not been tested scientifically.
3.51	READ		<p>Condition 7 Clause 3 - Added new equipment type as 'other vineyard equipment including wire, dripper tube, clips and vineguards' with conditional entry as follows:</p> <p>From a PEZ or state free of grape phylloxera</p> <p>a) Clean thoroughly with a steam cleaner, pressure washer or air hose to ensure all soil and plant material is completely removed.</p> <p>b) Consignment subject to Importer Registration and Direct Inspection Consignment to be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate (PHC)</p> <p>From a PRZ or PIZ</p> <p>a) Clean thoroughly with a steam cleaner, pressure washer or air hose to ensure all soil and plant material is completely removed.</p> <p>b) Sterilised by either of the following methods: (1) Hot water (2) Dry heat</p> <p>c) Consignment subject to Importer Registration and Direct Inspection Consignment to be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant Health Certificate (PHC) • Permit for movement out of the origin PRZ or PIZ • Data logger evidence of the time and temperature sterilisation for Dry Heat and Hot Water. 	Important to outline entry conditions for equipment types likely to be moved, to ensure 'silence' is not construed as unlimited entry
3.52	SCI	Condition 7A - Steam (a) Steam applied must be above 100°C. (b) Steam must contact all surfaces until the surface is left dry, not wet with condensate.	<p>Condition 7 Clause 3 - Steam to only be a valid disinfestation option for hand tools (including technical equipment), using the following procedure:</p> <p>i. Steam applied must be 100°C or above.</p> <p>ii. Steam must contact all surfaces of the hand tools at a distance of approximately 10cm.</p> <p>iii. The spray coverage at this distance must be held for at least 10 seconds on each portion of the item.</p> <p>iv. Steam will only be accepted as a valid disinfestation treatment when applied in the presence of the Biosecurity Officer issuing the Plant Health Certificate.</p> <p><i>Note a diagram explaining how to apply steam in practice is included with the new procedure.</i></p>	Whilst steam has proven to be an effective disinfestation treatment under laboratory conditions, attention to detail during application is required to ensure efficacy and this is considered unlikely in practice for all equipment items other than small hand tools.
3.53	COMP		<p>Condition 7 Clause 3 - Added additional disinfestation treatment option of sodium hypochlorite (bleach) in entry conditions for hand tools (including technical equipment) from PRZ or PIZ, as:</p> <p>i. Mix a 2% sodium hypochlorite solution in a tub in sufficient volume to cover the top of the hand tools. If using a 4% sodium hypochlorite product, mix 1-part water to 1-part product.</p> <p>ii. Completely immerse hand tools for a minimum of 60 seconds. Do not rinse with water after immersion.</p>	Sodium hypochlorite has been found to be effective as a disinfestation treatment against a range of key phylloxera strains for both footwear and small hand tools. The procedure is simple to follow and once completed, will ensure risk of importing phylloxera into SA is very low.

Ref. code	Focus area	CURRENT VERSION 13 OF SA PQS	PROPOSED CHANGE	REASON
3.54	COMP	Condition 7A - Used grape equipment from PRZ/PEZ areas, (including) hand tools used in vineyards, must be clean and free of plant residues and soil on arrival in South Australia.	Condition 7 Clause 3 - Used hand tools (including technical equipment) from a PRZ or PIZ a. Thorough cleaning with a steam cleaner, pressure washer or air hose to ensure all soil and plant fragments are completely removed. b. Sterilised by one of the following methods: (1) Dry heat (2) Hot water (3) Steam (4) Sodium hypochlorite (bleach) c. Consignment subject to Importer Registration and Direct Inspection Consignment to be accompanied by: • Plant Health Certificate (PHC) • Permit for movement out of the origin PRZ or PIZ • Data logger evidence of the time and temperature sterilisation for Dry Heat and Hot Water only.	Strengthened requirement for used hand tools from a PRZ to be disinfested rather than just cleaned. This ensures consistency across Condition 7 with items from a PRZ treated like a PIZ.
3.55	COMP	Condition 7A - silence on entry of hand tools from a PIZ	Condition 7 Clause 3 - hand tools (including technical equipment) from a PIZ to be: a) Cleaned thoroughly with a steam cleaner, pressure washer or air hose to ensure all soil and plant material is completely removed. b) Sterilised by dry heat, hot water, steam or sodium hypochlorite. c) Consignment subject to Importer Registration and Direct Inspection Consignment to be accompanied by: • Plant Health Certificate (PHC) • Permit for movement out of the origin PRZ or PIZ • Data logger evidence of the time and temperature sterilisation for Dry Heat and Hot Water only.	Ensures consistency across Condition 7 with items from a PIZ always requiring disinfestation as part of permitted entry requirements.
4.56	READ		Addition of a paragraph under Clause 4 heading to explain what grape-related materials are covered by the clause	Consistency with other clauses
4.57	READ		Added note to reference that trucks involved in the movement of grapes and grape-related materials into SA covered under Condition 7 Clause 4 must be clean of all soil and plant material, as 'Any trucks involved in the transport of grapes and grape-related materials into South Australia must be clean of all soil and non-consigned plant material.'	Vehicles moving grapes and grape-related material are potential carriers of phylloxera and therefore warrant emphasising that cleaning of soil and plant material is important.
4.58	READ	Condition 8 entry requirements presented in hierarchy of PMZ and then material type	Condition 7 Clause 4 - entry requirements presented in new hierarchy of grapevine material type and then PMZ.	Ordered according to how a user would approach finding out the requirements for importing a specific item
4.59	READ	Condition 8 - Grapes from a Phylloxera Exclusion Zone	Condition 7 Clause 4 - Added reference to 'state free of grape phylloxera' to entry requirements from a PEZ	Improve consistency in wording across Condition 7
4.60	COMP	Condition 8 - Table grapes from a PIZ or PRZ permitted entry following sterilisation	Condition 7 Clause 4 - Additional entry requirements added to table grapes from PIZ and PRZ, as: Permitted entry if free of all soil and leaf material, following sterilisation.	Aligns with 'cleaning' component for table grapes in NPMP
4.61	COMP	Condition 8 - From PIZ - Table grapes permitted entry following fumigation From PRZ - Table grapes are prohibited except as packed table grapes with treatment	Condition 7 Clause 4 - Wording for permitted entry of table grapes from PIZ and PRZ aligned, to: Permitted entry if free of all soil and leaf material, following sterilisation. Current reference to table grapes from a PRZ as allowed only as packed table grapes moved as a note to reference table grapes that have undergone sulphur pad disinfestation only (relevant to PRZ only).	Correctly placed note now ensures efficacy of the sulphur pad disinfestation treatment

Ref. code	Focus area	CURRENT VERSION 13 OF SA PQS	PROPOSED CHANGE	REASON
4.62	COMP	<p>Condition 8 - Table grapes from PIZ or PRZ - Fumigation with methyl bromide by a licensed fumigator at one of the following rates:</p> <p>(1) 10°C - 10.9°C @ 56 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or (2) 11°C - 15.9°C @ 48 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or (3) 16°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or (4) 21°C - 31.9°C @ 32 g/m³ for 2 hrs.</p> <p>Note: Packaging of fruit for fumigation must allow for penetration and subsequent aeration of the above fumigants.)</p>	<p>Condition 7 Clause 4 - Table grapes from PIZ or PRZ - Fumigation with methyl bromide by a licensed fumigator at either of the following rates based on pulp temperature -</p> <p>i. 17°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or ii. 21°C - 31.9°C @ 32 g/m³ for 2 hrs.</p> <p>NOTE: Fumigant loading rates for table grapes must not be less than 30% or more than 50% of the volume of the chamber when empty. The fumigator must ensure table grapes packaged or covered with impervious materials (such as plastic bags, stacked plastic punnets or waxed paper), are opened, cut or removed to allow adequate penetration of the gas unless impervious materials contain not less than four unobstructed perforations of 6mm diameter per 100cm², or five unobstructed perforations of 5mm diameter per 100cm², or numerous pinholes (at least six holes per cm²).</p>	Wording change to align with Nov 2018 update of Condition 13 and ICA-04 'Fumigation with Methyl Bromide' Operational Procedure
4.63	COMP	<p>Condition 8 - Fumigation with methyl bromide by a licensed fumigator at one of the following rates:</p> <p>(1) 10°C - 10.9°C @ 56 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or (2) 11°C - 15.9°C @ 48 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or (3) 16°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or (4) 21°C - 31.9°C @ 32 g/m³ for 2 hrs.</p>	<p>Condition 7 Clause 4 - Addition of reference to methyl bromide fumigation specifications referring to 'pulp temperature' rather than ambient temperature, as follows:</p> <p>i) Fumigation with methyl bromide by a licensed fumigator at either of the following rates based on pulp temperature -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or • 21°C - 31.9°C @ 32 g/m³ for 2 hrs. 	Ensure consistency with NPMP and Condition 13
4.64	COMP	<p>Condition 8 - Wine grapes from Phylloxera Risk Zone (PRZ) are prohibited except under an Import Certificate from the Chief Inspector.</p> <p>Note: An Import Certificate for the movement of grapes from a PRZ will only be issued for growers who have entered into an approved Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) arrangement with their relevant interstate department. Such an arrangement will involve grape phylloxera risk minimisation processes for the vineyard including the history of the sourcing of the grapevine planting material on the property, machinery movements and disinfestation, etc.</p>	Condition 7 Clause 4 - Winegrapes from a PRZ to be prohibited entry.	SA has never received an application of wine grape import from a PRZ through the Plant Health Import Certificate process. Vintage time is a risky time for phylloxera movement, and due to sharing of harvesters between PIZs and PRZs the risk is phylloxera being in a PRZ is ever present.
4.65	READ	Condition 8 - Grape must and unfiltered juice to be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate	<p>Condition 7 Clause 4 - Updated documentation type for Grape must and unfiltered juice consigned under ICA22 from a PRZ or PIZ as a Product Movement Declaration not a Plant Health Assurance Certificate, as:</p> <p>Consignment to be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permit for movement out of the origin PRZ or PIZ, AND • Product Movement Declaration (PMD) under ICA-22, OR • Plant Health Certificate (PHC) where the sending business is not accredited under ICA-22. 	Correction of proof of origin documentation name for ICA-22 accreditation

Ref. code	Focus area	CURRENT VERSION 13 OF SA PQS	PROPOSED CHANGE	REASON
4.66	COMP		Condition 7 Clause 4 - Added entry requirements of a Plant Health Certificate for once off movements for businesses sending grape must or unfiltered juice from a non-ICA22 accredited winery. The importing winery can also be non ICA-22 accredited but must be able to demonstrate ability to meet ICA-22 requirements.	New wording reflects current options for industry
4.67	READ	Condition 8 - Filtered Juice and Wine may enter unrestricted under the agreed National Phylloxera Management Protocols	Condition 7 Clause 4 - entry requirements for wine and filtered juice split into different sections. Definitions of each added to meet unrestricted entry from a PEZ, as follows: Wine - That has completed a minimum of four days in the fermentation process, may enter unrestricted without proof. Filtered Juice - That has been processed (filtered, centrifuged, cold settled or other) to a 50-micron filtration rating (or tighter) may enter unrestricted without proof.	Requirements for importing juice that's classified as filtered, and wine, are clearer for importers
4.68	COMP	Condition 8 - Filtered Juice and Wine may enter unrestricted under the agreed National Phylloxera Management Protocols	Condition 7 Clause 4 - Added entry requirement for a Plant Health Certificate to accompany a consignment of filtered juice from a PRZ or PIZ, as: Filtered juice that has been processed (filtered, centrifuged, cold settled or other) to a 50-micron filtration rating (or tighter). Consignment to be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate.	Plant Health Certificate to certify that the juice has been filtered to a 50-micron filtration rating or tighter to remove phylloxera life stages that might have been present (smallest life stage is the egg with a width of approximately 100-160 microns
4.69	COMP	Condition 8 - Grape Marc - only post fermentation marc may enter	Condition 7 Clause 4 - Separated grape marc into pre-fermentation and post-fermentation with definitions added into Condition 7 Clause 4 , as follows: Pre-fermentation grape marc - The solids residue from crushing or pressing of must, containing skins, seeds, and stems (bunch and berry stalks) is prohibited entry into South Australia Post-fermentation grape marc – Completed a minimum of four days in the fermentation process or has undergone composting or pasteurisation according to Australian Standard AS 4454 for at least 3 months, carried out at least 500m from any grapevines or in a secure and segregated location	New layout and definitions as part of conditional entry better emphasise for importers, the type of marc permitted and prohibited entry into SA
4.70	COMP		Condition 7 Clause 4 - Added entry requirement for a Plant Health Certificate to accompany a consignment of post-fermentation grape marc from a PRZ or PIZ, as that which has: Completed a minimum of four days in the fermentation process or has undergone composting or pasteurisation according to Australian Standard AS 4454 for at least 3 months, carried out at least 500m from any grapevines or in a secure and segregated location. a) Securely packaged or covered to prevent spillage. b) Container and transport vehicle must be cleaned free of all soil and plant material. c) Consignment subject to Importer Registration and Direct Inspection. Consignment to be accompanied by: • Plant Health Certificate (PHC) from a PRZ or PIZ • Permit for movement out of the origin PRZ or PIZ	This change reflects current Victorian entry requirements and emphasises the risk of importing marc that has not undergone required fermentation, composting or pasteurisation to kill any phylloxera present
4.71	COMP	Condition 8 - Post-fermentation marc, means the solids residue from pressing of wine fermented on skins containing skins, seeds, and possibly stems and that has completed at least four days in the fermentation process.	Condition 7 Clause 4 - Additional disinfestation treatment for grape marc allowed into SA as: 'undergone composting or pasteurisation according to Australian Standard AS 4454 for at least 3 months, carried out at least 500m from any grapevines or in a secure and segregated location'.	New definition reflects wording of post-fermentation grape marc in NPMP
4.72	COMP	Condition 8 - Grape Marc - only post fermentation marc may enter	Condition 7 Clause 4 - Added in additional entry requirements for grape marc pertaining to transport as: 'Container and transport vehicle must be cleaned free of all soil and plant material'.	New definition reflects wording of post-fermentation grape marc in NPMP

Ref. code	Focus area	CURRENT VERSION 13 OF SA PQS	PROPOSED CHANGE	REASON
5.73	COMP	Condition 8A - Grapevine diagnostic samples and vineyard soils require prior written approval (Import Certificate) from the Chief Inspector, Biosecurity SA before they can enter the State.	Condition 7 Clause 5 - Requirement for prior written approval (Plant Health Import Certificate) for importing all grapevine diagnostic samples and vineyard soils into SA has been modified - only required for sending to approved laboratories, not CA12 laboratories, where importer registration is in-built into the CA12 laboratory accreditation process.	Streamline import documentation to remove duplication for sending to CA12 labs
5.74	COMP	Condition 8A - Grapevine diagnostic samples and vineyard soils require prior written approval (Import Certificate) from the Chief Inspector, Biosecurity SA before they can enter the State.	Condition 7 Clause 5 - Added text to distinguish that the PHIC is the responsibility of the approved lab as the importer to obtain through Biosecurity SA, not the grower sending the diagnostic samples to the approved laboratory	Improved clarity around which entity is regarded as the 'importer' when diagnostic samples are being sent to a laboratory
5.75	READ		Condition 7 Clause 5 - New note added to reference website listing of accredited laboratories in SA so importers can rapidly identify which requirements are applicable to them, given their choice of laboratory for diagnostics, as: NOTE: For a list of accredited laboratories in SA, refer: http://pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/plant_health/importing_commercial_plants_and_plant_products_into_south_australia/accredited_laboratories	Website added to quickly assist importers to recognise the category of laboratory they are sending samples to and the associated import requirements
5.76	READ	Condition 8A - Note: Wherever possible, diagnostic procedures should be carried out within the PIZ, before the sample is moved to another region for testing.	Condition 7 Clause 5 - Current note also applies to PRZ. Note adjusted as: Wherever possible, diagnostic analysis should be preferentially carried out within the originating Phylloxera Management Zone.	New wording reflects intent in NPMP
5.77	READ	Condition 8A - Condition presented in hierarchy of PMZ but with poor clarity around the type of laboratory the consignments are going to (approved versus accredited) and associated importation requirements	Condition 7 Clause 5 - Condition presented in hierarchy of PMZ and then type of laboratory, to clearly emphasise differences in import requirements for material sent to these types of laboratories.	Clear layout of import requirements is expected to aid understanding and therefore adherence to these requirements
5.78	READ	Condition 8A - Entry conditions for grapevine material and vineyard soil presented separately for PRZs and PIZs	Condition 7 Clause 5 - Entry conditions for diagnostic samples or vineyard soils originating from a PRZ or PIZ presented together as the entry requirements vary for the different laboratory types, not from originating PMZs.	Removal of potential duplication

Ref. code	Focus area	CURRENT VERSION 13 OF SA PQS	PROPOSED CHANGE	REASON
5.79	COMP	<p>Condition 8A - Grapevine material and vineyard soil going to a CA12 Biosecurity SA Accredited Laboratory as diagnostic samples from a Phylloxera Risk Zone (PRZ) region can enter South Australia provided they are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Issued with permit for the movement out of the PRZ by the Chief Plant Health Officer, Victoria (Victorian PRZ regions only) or by the Principal Director Biosecurity or Director Compliance Operations, NSW (NSW PRZ regions only) or their equivalents; b. Treated using one of the approved disinfestation procedures; c. Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate indicating both the treatment process and the origin of the sample(s); and an Import Certificate from the Chief Inspector 	<p>Condition 7 Clause 5 - Reference to different states as part of entry conditions, removed.</p>	<p>Entry requirements are the same for all PEZs, or all PRZs, or all PIZs. This presentation of entry requirements addresses the current silence from a QLD PRZ and the incorrect reference to a NSW PRZ</p>

Ref. code	Focus area	CURRENT VERSION 13 OF SA PQS	PROPOSED CHANGE	REASON
5.80	READ	Condition 8A - All grapevine diagnostic samples and vineyard soil samples for analysis in South Australia may only be handled in a laboratory that is accredited or approved by Biosecurity SA for this purpose. Grapevine diagnostic samples and vineyard soils require prior written approval (Import Certificate) from the Chief Inspector, Biosecurity SA before they can enter the State. Accredited laboratories must document and maintain agreed procedures for the secure handling and disposal of grapevine diagnostic samples and vineyard soils from interstate sources and specific conditions, approved by the Chief Inspector, will be applied depending upon the perceived risk associated with samples from the three key grape phylloxera zones.	Condition 7 Clause 5 - Modification of introductory paragraph on CA12 laboratory accreditation scope, as: 'Grapevine diagnostic samples and vineyard soil samples for analysis must only be handled in laboratories in South Australia that are accredited or approved by Biosecurity SA for this purpose, unless specified otherwise. The laboratory accreditation scheme is CA12 (Laboratory Accreditation for Importation of Grapevine, Soil and Plant Diagnostic Material) which covers the importation, security, receipt, storage, handling and disposal of received material.'	Streamlining introduction to only include information relevant to importers, not additional information relevant to laboratories with CA12 accreditation.
5.81	SCI	Condition 8A - Freezing to -18°C for 24 hours and packed in dry ice for transport	Condition 7 Clause 5 - Freezing disinfestation treatment changed to freezing and being held at -18°C for 12 hours and packed in dry ice or with an ice pack for transport.	Scientific research indicated that 100% mortality of a range of phylloxera strains was reached at -20°C for 12 hours under laboratory conditions, to align with standard freezer temperature. Tested temperature of -20°C is expected to be as effective as -18°C over the 12 hour duration. REFER 'SA PQS_EVALUATION OF NEW SCIENCE AROUND PHYLLOXERA DISINFESTATION PROTOCOLS' FOR FURTHER DETAIL
5.82	COMP	Condition 8A - Oven drying at 45°C for a minimum of 2 hours	Condition 7 Clause 5 - Strengthen oven drying disinfestation procedure by requiring use of probes and spreading out on trays: Oven drying at 45°C for a minimum of 120 minutes Note: Probes must be used with large samples to ensure middle of sample has reached the required temperature for the required time. Bulky samples must be spread out on trays prior to placing in oven to increase surface area exposed to the heat.	Ensure disinfestation procedures are carried out to kill any phylloxera present.
5.83	COMP	Condition 8A - Hot water treatment @ 54°C ± 1°C for 5 minutes	Condition 7 Clause 5 - Hot water treatment at 54°C ± 1°C for 5 minutes, or 50°C ± 1°C for 30 minutes	New wording reflects both hot water treatment options for propagation material
5.84	SCI	Condition 8A - (For juice): placed in a sealed, unbreakable vessel	Condition 7 Clause 5 - Current disinfestation treatment for 'juice' not considered a disinfestation treatment. Change to: i. Filter, centrifuge or cold-settle to ensure remaining particles are less than 50 microns in size; or ii. Freeze and hold at -18°C for 12 hours and packed in dry ice or with an ice pack for transport; and iii. Seal in an unbreakable vessel prior to sending.	Proposed change for juice reflects consistency with unfiltered juice in Condition 7 Clause 4 and or an alternative treatment of freezing.
5.85	READ	Condition 8A - Note: For non-grapevine plant samples refer to Condition 6 and for non-vineyard soil samples refer to Condition 20 for specific requirements.	Condition 7 Clause 5 - Note removed referring to Conditions 6 and 20.	Considered outside scope of Condition 7