

Condition 7 - Grape phylloxera

The pest grape phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*) is present in parts of Victoria and New South Wales. The concern is for the movement of grape phylloxera risk vectors: grapevine material (including for planting and/or propagation) (refer Clause 1), machinery previously used in grape production (refer Clause 2), equipment previously used in grape production (refer Clause 3), grapes and grape-related materials (refer Clause 4) and grapevine diagnostic samples and vineyard soils (refer Clause 5).

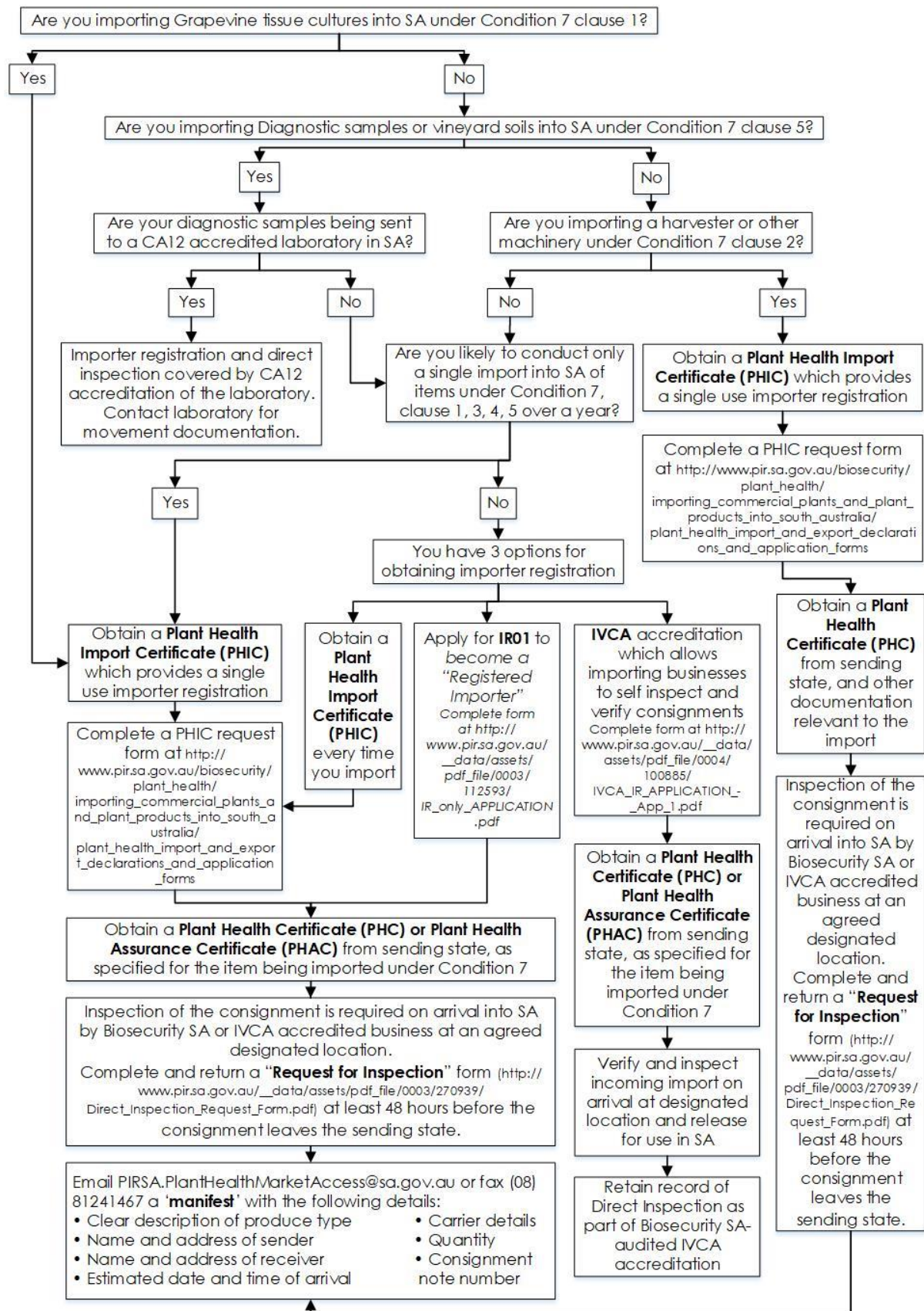
General notes

1. Additional entry conditions or requirements may apply to importing grape-related material. Refer SECTION 4 of South Australia's Plant Quarantine Standard (PQS) for other relevant Conditions to be read, including Condition 2, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23.
2. Grape phylloxera is managed from a policy, regulatory and management perspective in three Phylloxera Management Zones, referenced throughout Condition 7:
 - Phylloxera Exclusion Zone (PEZ) or state free of grape phylloxera
 - Phylloxera Risk Zone (PRZ)
 - Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ)South Australia has also recently introduced an additional Phylloxera Interim Buffer Zone (PIBZ).
Refer to the latest Phylloxera Management Zones Map at <http://vinehealth.com.au/industry/resources/maps/phylloxera-management-zones/> to determine the zone from which the item is to be moved.
3. Valid interstate compliance arrangements for winegrape and table grape materials with respect to grape phylloxera, include:
 - ICA-04 Fumigation with methyl bromide
 - ICA-23 Area or property freedom based on monitoring by the accrediting authority
 - ICA-33 Movement of wine grapes (phylloxera and fruit fly)
 - ICA-37 Hot water treatment of grapevines
4. If transiting through another state en route to South Australia, travel must be undertaken via the most direct route and preferably not through a PIZ. The consignment is not subject to any off-loading, reloading, backloading or temporary storage en route, must comply with all directions provided in accompanying permits or certificates issued by state biosecurity departments, be securely contained, consigned to prevent spillage and accompanied by proof of origin and destination documentation.
5. Movement of people and livestock is not regulated under the PQS, despite these posing a phylloxera risk. Phylloxera can survive for 21 days without food and therefore can inadvertently be tracked into a non-infested area on footwear, clothing or livestock, without appropriate management. For information on best practice farm-gate hygiene, refer: www.vinehealth.com.au.

Unless stated otherwise in Condition 7 and as per Flowchart 1 'Requirements for importer registration and direct inspection under Condition 7':

- 1. Importer registration - as an importer, you must annually register with PIRSA (Biosecurity SA) to import items that are listed in the Clauses of Condition 7.**
- 2. Direct inspection - items imported must be inspected every time and cleared on arrival into South Australia. Penalties apply for failing to comply.**

Flowchart 1. Requirements for importer registration and direct inspection under Condition 7.



For further information, contact the Biosecurity SA Market Access team on (08) 8207 7814 or PIRSA.PlantHealthMarketAccess@sa.gov.au.

1. GRAPEVINE MATERIAL (INCLUDING FOR PLANTING AND/OR PROPAGATION)

Any grapevine material, including for planting and/or propagation, must not enter South Australia unless all steps have been undertaken as outlined below.

For entry conditions relating to grapes and grape-related material – refer Clause 4 and for grapevine diagnostic samples and vineyard soils – refer Clause 5.

1.1 Prohibited Entry

- 1) From a PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ
 - a) Grapevines (cuttings, rootlings (included grafted rootlings), plants, or other propagules, but excluding grapevine tissue cultures (refer 1.2 2)).
 - b) Potted grapevines.
- 2) From a PEZ or state free of grape phylloxera
 - a) Grapevines and plants, excluding rootlings, cuttings and grapevine tissue cultures (refer 1.2).
 - b) Potted grapevines.

1.2 Conditional Entry

- 1) Dormant cuttings and rootlings from a PEZ or state free of grape phylloxera
 - a) Dormant cuttings must be fully lignified before taking and dormant rootlings must be fully dormant before lifting.
 - b) Dormant cuttings must be washed free of all soil and excess organic matter before bundling. Dormant rootlings must be bare-rooted and washed completely free of all soil prior to sterilisation.
 - c) If bundled, no more than approximately 100 cuttings in a bundle, or approximately 50 rootlings in a bundle.
 - d) Sterilise by hot water treatment immediately prior to dispatch to South Australia:
 - i. Completely immerse and maintain bundles at a minimum of 50°C ± 1°C for 30 minutes OR 54°C ± 1°C for 5 minutes.
 - ii. A minimum of three (3) sensors must be used for each hot water treatment vessel. One sensor should be located at a depth of 100mm from the base of the vessel, another at 100mm from the surface and the other inserted into the centre of the load mass.

Note: 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.
 - e) Handle post-sterilisation so as to prevent contamination/infestation after treatment.
 - f) Consignment subject to Importer Registration and Direct Inspection. [Flowchart 1]

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate (PHC) OR Plant Health Assurance Certificate (PHAC) under ICA-37

- 2) Grapevine Tissue Cultures
 - a) Must not enter South Australia without prior written approval from the Chief Inspector, providing:
 - i. Details of the place or places of origin of each culture.
 - ii. Details of the grape varieties of each culture.
 - b) Must be produced in accordance with SECTION 8 – Appendix 2 of South Australia's Plant Quarantine Standard as evidenced in PHIC.
 - c) Consignment subject to Importer Registration and Direct Inspection. *[Flowchart 1]*

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by a Plant Health Import Certificate (PHIC) AND Plant Health Certificate (PHC)
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- 3) Grapevines entering SA after overseas import
 - a) Refer SECTION 6 of South Australia's Plant Quarantine Standard for import requirements and documentation for grapevines imported from overseas.

2. MACHINERY PREVIOUSLY USED IN GRAPE PRODUCTION

Applies to any machinery previously 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, tillers, seeders and vineyard vehicles (including utes and other off-road vehicles, motorbikes, gators).

Notes:

- Any trucks involved in the transport of this machinery into South Australia must be clean of all soil and plant material.
- It is imperative to verify the fuel type of machinery including vehicles, prior to considering dry heat treatment. Petrol-powered vehicles cannot be sterilised in a heat shed.
- Where machinery has not previously been used in the production and manipulation of grapes, grapevines and/or ever used on vineyard soil, contact Biosecurity SA on (08) 8207 7814 or PIRSA.PlantHealthMarketAccess@sa.gov.au to verify if movement requirements apply.
- Refer to 3. EQUIPMENT PREVIOUSLY USED IN GRAPE PRODUCTION, for importation requirements for equipment previously used on vineyards or in grape production.

Any machinery previously used in grape production must not enter South Australia unless all steps have been undertaken as outlined in 2.1 and 2.2. Refer 2.3 for machinery that requires re-entry into SA after servicing only in an interstate PEZ or state free of grape phylloxera.

2.1 Used grape harvesters

- 1) A used grape harvester must not enter South Australia without prior written approval from the Chief Inspector and unless it has been:
 - a) Cleaned
 - i. Remove any parts of the harvester which may hold and hide vineyard 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 open or completely detach from the harvester frame (termed "dismantled parts").
 - ii. Thoroughly clean the harvester and all dismantled parts with a steam cleaner, pressure washer or air hose to ensure all vineyard 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 vineyard 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.

AND EITHER

- b) Sterilised using Dry Heat
 - i. Place the harvester and dismantled parts (as specified in 2.1 1) a) i.) in a suitable room, shed or container that can be heated up to the required temperature; and
 - ii. Apply temperature probes to the harvester and measure the surface temperature and preferably some deeper parts of the harvester; and
 - 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).

OR

- c) Provide a certified statement that the harvester is currently located in a PEZ or state free of grape phylloxera and has not been in a PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ in the previous 6 months.

OR

- d) Provide evidence that if the harvester is currently located in a PEZ or state free of grape phylloxera but has been in a PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ in the previous 6 months, that it was sterilised using Dry Heat as per 2.1 1) b) prior to exiting the PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ.

2) Consignment subject to Importer Registration and Direct Inspection. [Flowchart 1]

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by:

- PEZ or state free of grape phylloxera
- Plant Health Import Certificate (PHIC) from the Chief Inspector AND
- Plant Health Certificate (PHC) AND
- Certified statement verifying that the harvester has not been used in a PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ in the previous 6 month period (for 2.1 1) c) only) (refer Appendix x) OR
- Permit for movement out of the origin PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ AND
- Photographic timestamped evidence of dismantled parts in the heat shed and data logger evidence of time/temperature of Dry Heat sterilisation (for 2.1 1) d) only)

- PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ
- Plant Health Import Certificate (PHIC) from the Chief Inspector AND
- Plant Health Certificate (PHC) AND
- Permit for movement out of the origin PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ AND
- Photographic timestamped evidence of dismantled parts in the heat shed and data logger evidence of time/temperature of Dry Heat sterilisation (for 2.1 1) b))

2.2 Other used machinery excluding grape harvesters

- 1) Other machinery must not enter South Australia without prior written approval from the Chief Inspector and unless it has been:

- a) Cleaned
- i. Remove any parts of the machinery which may hold and hide vineyard soil and plant material. This includes covers or guards that have been designed to come off or open.
 - ii. Thoroughly clean the machinery and all parts removed with a steam cleaner, pressure washer or air hose to ensure all vineyard soil and plant material is completely removed. Clean from the top down to avoid contaminating areas already cleaned.

AND EITHER

- b) Sterilised by Dry Heat as specified in 2.1 1) b).

OR

- c) Provide a certified statement that the machinery is currently located in a PEZ or state free of grape phylloxera and has not been in a PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ in the previous 6 months.

OR

- d) Provide evidence that if machinery is currently located in a PEZ or state free of grape phylloxera but has been in a PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ in the previous 6 months, that it was sterilised using Dry Heat as specified in 2.2 1) b) prior to exiting the PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ.

2) Consignment subject to Importer Registration and Direct Inspection. [Flowchart 1]

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by:

- PEZ or state free of grape phylloxera
 - Plant Health Import Certificate (PHIC) from the Chief Inspector AND
 - Plant Health Certificate (PHC) AND
 - Certified statement verifying that the machinery has not been used in a PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ in the previous 6 month period (for 2.2 1) c) only) (refer Appendix x) OR
 - Permit for movement out of the origin PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ AND
 - Data logger evidence of time/temperature of Dry Heat sterilisation (for 2.2 1) d) only)
- PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ
 - Plant Health Import Certificate (PHIC) from the Chief Inspector AND
 - Plant Health Certificate (PHC) AND
 - Permit for movement out of the origin PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ AND
 - Data logger evidence of time/temperature of Dry Heat sterilisation (for 2.2 1) b))

2.3 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

- 1) The following steps can be undertaken to negate the need for dry heat treatment or obtaining a Plant Health Certificate (PHC) prior to re-entry into South Australia:
- a) The South Australian consigning business must ensure that the machine has been cleaned thoroughly (including removing any belts, covers etc.) to remove all vineyard soil and plant material prior to leaving South Australia.
 - b) When the machinery to be serviced is in transit outside of SA, it must not be backloaded with any other machinery or equipment.
 - c) The route of travel must be the most direct to and from the service provider and not through a PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ.
 - d) Consignment subject to Importer Registration and Direct Inspection. [Flowchart 1]

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by a Plant Health Import Certificate (PHIC) from the Chief Inspector AND

Declaration (refer Appendix x) issued by the service centre and sent to Biosecurity SA prior to departure from the service centre, including:

- The arrival and departure dates of the machinery at the service centre;
- Verification that the machinery was clean of all vineyard soil and plant material on arrival at the service centre;
- That no other machinery originating from either a PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ was present in the workshop at the time of the service; and
- A statement that the machinery was not field tested or moved out of the service centre during the service

Note: Any **used** machinery including grape harvesters sent from SA to a service provider located in an interstate PRZ/PIZ/**PIBZ** for servicing, must abide by all requirements in 2.1 and 2.2.

3. EQUIPMENT PREVIOUSLY USED IN GRAPE PRODUCTION

Applies to any equipment previously 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 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, netting, wire, dripper tube, clips and vine guards.

Notes:

- Any vehicles involved in the transport of this equipment into South Australia must be clean of all soil and plant material.
- Where equipment has not previously been used in the production and manipulation of grapes, grapevines and/or used on vineyard soil ever, contact Biosecurity SA on (08) 8207 7814 or PIRSA.PlantHealthMarketAccess@sa.gov.au to verify if movement requirements apply.
- Refer to 2. MACHINERY PREVIOUSLY USED IN GRAPE PRODUCTION, for importation requirements for machinery previously used in grape production.

Any equipment previously used in grape production must not enter South Australia unless all steps have been undertaken as outlined in 3.1 and 3.2. Refer 3.3 for hand tools that require re-entry into SA after servicing only in an interstate PEZ or state free of grape phylloxera.

3.1. From a PEZ or state free of grape phylloxera

- 1) Used netting, trellis posts, vine guards, dripper tube, wire, clips – **prohibited entry into South Australia**
- 2) For all other previously used equipment
 - a) Clean thoroughly with a steam cleaner, pressure washer or air hose to ensure all vineyard soil and plant material is completely removed.
 - b) Consignment subject to Importer Registration and Direct Inspection. [Flowchart 1]

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate (PHC)

3.2. From a PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ

- 1) Used netting, trellis posts, vine guards, dripper tube, wire, clips – **prohibited entry into South Australia**
- 2) For any used vessel that holds grapes (including grape bins, picking buckets, bulk tippers), and used hand tools (including technical equipment):
 - a) Clean thoroughly with a steam cleaner, pressure washer or air hose to ensure all vineyard soil and plant material is completely removed.
 - b) Sterilise by one of the approved methods indicated in the table below:

Sterilisation method	Used vessel that holds grapes	Used hand tools
Dry Heat i. As specified in 2.1 1) b).	Yes	Yes
Hot Water i. Fully immerse the item in water; and ii. Once the water temperature has stabilised at 60°C or higher, hold the item in the water for at least 90 seconds (1½ minutes).	Yes	Yes
Sodium hypochlorite (bleach) i. Mix a 2% sodium hypochlorite solution in a tub in sufficient volume to cover the top of the equipment. If using a 4% sodium hypochlorite product, mix 1-part water to 1-part product; and ii. Completely immerse the equipment for a minimum of 60 seconds. Do not rinse with water after immersion.	No	Yes

c) Consignment subject to Importer Registration and Direct Inspection. [Flowchart 1]

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate (PHC) AND Permit for movement out of the origin PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ AND Data logger evidence of the time/temperature sterilisation for Dry Heat and Hot Water only

3.3 Used hand tools sent from South Australia to a service provider located in an interstate PEZ or state free of grape phylloxera, for servicing only

1) The following steps can be undertaken to negate the need for obtaining a Plant Health Certificate (PHC) prior to re-entry into South Australia:

a) The South Australian consigning business must ensure that the hand tools have been cleaned thoroughly to remove all vineyard soil and plant material and are securely packaged prior to leaving South Australia.

b) Consignment subject to Importer Registration and Direct Inspection. [Flowchart 1]

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by Declaration (refer Appendix x) issued by the service centre and sent to Biosecurity SA prior to departure from the service centre, including the following detail:

- The arrival and departure dates of the hand tools at the service centre;
- Verification that the hand tools were clean of all vineyard soil and plant material on arrival at the service centre;
- That no other hand tools originating from either a PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ were present in the workshop at the time of the service; and
- A statement that the hand tools were not field tested or moved out of the service centre during the service

Note: Any previously used hand tools sent from SA to a service provider located in an interstate PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ for servicing, must abide by all requirements in 3.2.

4. GRAPES AND GRAPE-RELATED MATERIALS

Applies to table grapes, winegrapes, grape must and unfiltered (fresh) juice, filtered juice, wine, grape marc and stalks and stems.

Notes:

- 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.
- Refer to Conditions 12E and 12F for fruit fly requirements.

Any grapes and grape-related materials must not enter South Australia unless all steps have been undertaken as outlined below for each grape or grape-related material type:

4.1 Table grapes

- 1) From a PEZ or state free of grape phylloxera
 - a) Permitted entry, subject to proof of origin.
 - b) Consignment subject to Importer Registration and Direct Inspection. [Flowchart 1]

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate (PHC)

- 2) From a PRZ
 - a) Permitted entry if free of all vineyard soil and leaf material and sterilisation by one of the following methods:
 - i. Fumigation with methyl bromide by a licensed fumigator at either of the following rates based on flesh temperature -
 - 16°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m³ for 2 hrs; or
 - 21°C - 31.9°C @ 32 g/m³ for 2 hrs.

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 enclosed 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 packaging has 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).
 - ii. Fumigation treatment with a mixture of 1% sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and 6% carbon dioxide (CO₂) for 30 minutes.

Note: Packaging of grapes for fumigation must allow for penetration and subsequent aeration of the fumigants.
 - iii. Sulphur pads.
 - The inclusion of sulphur pads (a registered product containing a minimum of 970g/kg anhydrous sodium metabisulphite at the rate specified on the label).

Note: This method is only valid for packed table grapes.
 - b) Consignment subject to Importer Registration and Direct Inspection. [Flowchart 1]

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate (PHC) OR Plant Health Assurance Certificate (PHAC) issued under ICA-04 for methyl bromide fumigation only AND Permit for movement out of the origin PRZ

- 3) From a PIZ/PIBZ
 - a) Permitted entry if free of all vineyard soil and leaf material, following sterilisation by either the method as specified in 4.1 2) a) i. or 4.1 2) a) ii..

b) Consignment subject to Importer Registration and Direct Inspection. [Flowchart 1]

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate (PHC) OR Plant Health Assurance Certificate (PHAC) issued under ICA04 for methyl bromide fumigation only AND Permit for movement out of the origin PIZ/PIBZ

4.2 Winegrapes

1) From a PEZ or state free of grape phylloxera

a) Permitted entry subject to proof of origin.

b) Consignment subject to Importer Registration and Direct Inspection. [Flowchart 1]

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate (PHC) OR Plant Health Assurance Certificate (PHAC) under ICA-33

2) From a PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ - **prohibited entry into South Australia**

4.3 Grape Must and Unfiltered (Fresh) Juice

1) Produced from grapes grown in a PEZ or state free of grape phylloxera

a) Permitted entry subject to proof of origin.

b) Consignment subject to Importer Registration and Direct Inspection. [Flowchart 1]

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate (PHC)

2) Produced from grapes grown in a PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ - **prohibited entry into South Australia**

4.4 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.

4.5 Wine

May enter unrestricted without proof.

4.6 Grape marc and stalks and stems

1) Produced from grapes grown in a PEZ or state free of grape phylloxera

a) Permitted entry subject to proof of origin.

b) Consignment subject to Importer Registration and Direct Inspection. [Flowchart 1]

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate (PHC)

2) Produced from grapes grown in a PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ - **prohibited entry into South Australia**

5. GRAPEVINE DIAGNOSTIC SAMPLES AND VINEYARD SOILS

Grapevine diagnostic samples and vineyard soil samples **imported into South Australia** for analysis must only be handled in laboratories in South Australia that are accredited or approved by Biosecurity SA for this purpose, unless otherwise specified. 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.

Notes:

- 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.
- Wherever possible, diagnostic analysis should be preferentially carried out within the originating Phylloxera Management Zone.

Diagnostic samples of any part of a grapevine and vineyard soils, must not enter South Australia unless all steps have been undertaken below as outlined:

5.1 **Sourced from a grapevine or vineyard in a PEZ or state free of grape phylloxera**

- 1) Sending to a CA12 accredited laboratory
 - a) Securely package the sample in a double ziploc or sealed bag, inside a cooler box (or similar hard structure). Place the cooler box in an overnight courier bag, express post pack or similar for transport or personal carriage.

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by CA12 accredited laboratory documentation

- 2) Sending to an approved laboratory
 - a) Diagnostic samples must not enter South Australia without prior written approval from the Chief Inspector and unless they have been:
 - i. Securely package as specified in 5.1 1) a).
 - ii. Consignment subject to Direct Inspection by Biosecurity SA. *[Flowchart 1]*

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by a Plant Health Import Certificate (PHIC) to be organised by the approved laboratory through Biosecurity SA AND Plant Health Certificate (PHC)

5.2 **Sourced from a grapevine or vineyard in a PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ**

- 1) Sending to a CA12 accredited laboratory
 - a) Samples to be disinfested by one of the following methods prior to moving out of the PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ:
 - i. Freezing and then being held at -18°C for 12 hours and packed in dry ice or with an ice pack for transport.
 - ii. Freezing and transfer under liquid nitrogen at -196°C.
 - iii. Freeze drying.
 - iv. 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.
 - v. Hot water treatment at 54°C ± 1°C for 5 minutes, or 50°C ± 1°C for 30 minutes.

- vi. Fixative – devitalisation using formalin/acetic acid, glutaraldehyde, or 70% ethanol.
 - vii. Gamma irradiation at 50 grays in an approved facility.
 - viii. For juice samples, either:
 - Filter, centrifuge or cold-settle to ensure remaining particles are less than 50 microns in size; or
 - Freezing and then being held at -18°C for 12 hours and packed in dry ice or with an ice pack for transport; and
 - Seal in an unbreakable vessel prior to sending.
- b) Securely package as specified in 5.1 1) a).

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by a Permit for movement out of the origin PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ AND CA12 accredited laboratory documentation

2) Sending to an approved laboratory

- a) Diagnostic samples must not enter South Australia without prior written approval from the Chief Inspector and unless they have been:
 - i. Disinfested prior to moving out of the PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ as specified in 5.2 1) a).
 - ii. Securely package as specified in 5.1 1) a).
 - iii. Consignment subject to Direct Inspection by Biosecurity SA. [Flowchart 1]

Proof: Consignment to be accompanied by a Plant Health Import Certificate (PHIC) to be organised by the approved laboratory through Biosecurity SA AND Permit for movement out of the origin PRZ/PIZ/PIBZ AND Plant Health Certificate (PHC)

INTERPRETATIONS:

For the purpose of Condition 7 **only**, the words and terms appearing below shall be interpreted as follows:

WORD/TERM	DEFINITION
Cuttings	Cuttings are portions of a grapevine cane taken for use as planting material, that have not been planted in soil or permitted to develop roots.
Diagnostic samples	Non-commercial volume of grapes, grapevine material or vineyard soil collected for specific analyses undertaken in a Biosecurity SA approved or accredited laboratory.
Dismantled parts	A term used in association with used grape harvesters to describe all belts (discharge, cross feed, transfer, pick up and elevator belts) and covers or guards that have been designed to completely detach from the frame of the harvester.
Equipment	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, netting, wire, dripper tube, clips and vine guards.
Filtered (processed) juice	Juice that has been processed (filtered, centrifuged, cold settled or other) to a 50-micron filtration rating (or tighter).
Grape marc	Grape material discarded after juice is extracted through pressing of white, rose and sparkling wine styles, and after wine is extracted through pressing of must fermented for at least four days on skins. Consists of grape skins/pulp, seeds, stems (bunch and berry stalks) and unfermented grape juice or wine.
Grape must	The total product of crushing grape berries and includes unclarified juice, skins, seeds, pulp and possibly some stems and leaves.
Grape-related materials	Grape-derived materials other than table or wine grapes, including grape must and unfiltered (fresh) juice, filtered juice, wine, grape marc and stalks and stems.
Grapevine tissue cultures	Plant material of the genus <i>Vitis</i> , produced solely in accordance with SECTION 8 - Appendix 2 of the Standard.
Machinery	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, tillers, seeders and vineyard vehicles (including utes and other off-road vehicles, motorbikes, gators).
Phylloxera Exclusion Zone (PEZ)	A whole state or part thereof, recognised to be free of Grape phylloxera (<i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i>).
Phylloxera Interim Buffer Zone (PIBZ)	A zone of 5 km radius around a new detection of phylloxera in Australia, as officially notified by the Chief Plant Health Manager of the jurisdiction in which the detection has been made, as an interim measure pending declaration of a new or amended PIZ in that jurisdiction.
Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ)	An area in which at least one vineyard is known to be, or known to have been, infested with Grape phylloxera (<i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i>).

WORD/TERM	DEFINITION
Phylloxera Management Zone (PMZ)	According to the National Phylloxera Management Protocol, Australian wine regions are classified into three zones for policy, regulatory and management purposes, according to evidence of phylloxera presence, absence or unknown (untested) status. These three zones are PEZ or state free of grape phylloxera, PRZ or PIZ. The new PIBZ is now included as a PMZ in South Australia.
Phylloxera Risk Zone (PRZ)	An area of unknown Grape phylloxera (<i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i>) status.
Potted vine	Often termed 'green potted vine' or 'spring banded vine' it is a vine that is grown in soil-less media inside a biodegradable paper plant band, peat pot or plastic pot. Typically grown in a greenhouse and supplied as an actively growing plant it can be own-rooted or grafted.
Rootlings	Grapevine plants that have been grown in a nursery so as to develop roots (including callus) and includes grafted rootlings.
Stalks and stems ²	A winery waste of grape bunch stalks (rachis). Commonly a separate waste stream from grape marc where it has arisen from handpicked grapes that are destemmed prior to crushing and/or pressing.
Unfiltered (fresh) juice ²	The liquid fraction from must, excluding skins, seeds and other large solids, but may contain some suspended solids (particle size is greater than 50 microns). Also includes clarified juice not filtered to 50 microns.
Vineyard soil ²	Earth from within 100 metres of an existing live or dead vine, or evidence of a vineyard having been removed in the past 2 years.

**THE FOLLOWING INTERPRETATIONS ARE RELEVANT TO MORE THAN JUST
CONDITION 7 AND THOSE HIGHLIGHTED IN YELLOW WILL BE UPDATED IN
'SECTION 3 – INTERPRETATIONS' OF THE SA PQS**

WORD/TERM	DEFINITION
Accredited business	A Business that complies with the conditions outlined in SECTION 5 of the Standard relating to an Import Verification Compliance Agreement (IVCA) with Biosecurity SA or an Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) or Compliance Arrangement (CA) with the Department in the exporting State or Territory.
Accredited Laboratory	A laboratory accredited by Biosecurity SA under CA12 (Laboratory Accreditation for Importation of Grapevine, Soil and Plant Diagnostic Material) to receive, verify and inspect, process and dispose of imported diagnostic quarantine material.
Approved Laboratory	A laboratory approved under Biosecurity SA Chief Inspector's Import Certificate to receive, process and dispose of imported diagnostic quarantine material.
Direct Inspection	Unless otherwise clearly stated, an inspection by an inspector, or business under accreditation procedures, to verify the pest free status or condition of the consignment. For machinery and equipment, every item to be inspected. For produce, inspection of 2% or 600 items/pieces from a consignment.
Dormant	Dormant is a state in which a plant is alive but not actively growing.
Grapes	Whole grape berries, or part thereof, and berry and bunch stalks but not leaves or other parts of grapevines.
Grapevines	Plant material of any <i>Vitis</i> species (including <i>Vitis vinifera</i> , winegrape and table grape varieties, ornamental vines and American rootstock species, and is in the form of cuttings, rootlings (included grafted rootlings), plants, or other propagules, and excluding grapevine tissue cultures and grapes and grape-related material.
Import certificate	A Plant Health Import Certificate from the Chief Inspector or delegate.
Inspector	An inspector appointed under the Act by the Minister or an inspector appointed under equivalent legislation interstate.
Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA)	A system of certification assurance developed to meet the requirements of State and Territory Governments for the plant health certification of produce for interstate and intrastate quarantine purposes.
Plant Health Assurance Certificate (PHAC)	A certificate issued by the authorised signatory for a Business that has been accredited by a Department for an Interstate Certification Assurance Arrangement accepted by Biosecurity SA.
Plant Health Certificate (PHC)	A certificate that has been issued by an authorised officer for the Department of the exporting State / Territory or a certificate issued by Biosecurity SA.
Plant Health Certification	Means a Plant Health Certificate, Plant Health Assurance Certificate, Plant Health Import Certificate or other certificate accepted by the Minister.
Soil	Topsoil and does not include clean sand, cave or marine sediment or geological materials from an ore-body, lode, vein, seam, or reef, which forms the mineralized package of economic interest to the miner.