

BIOSECURITY BULLETIN

Vintage requirements for fruit fly in South Australia

PURPOSE

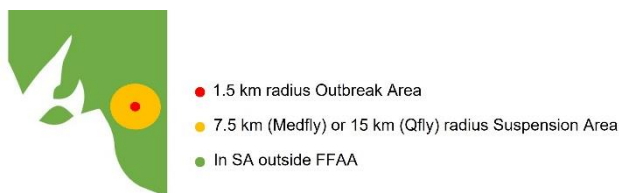
To provide information on quarantine requirements for **winegrape** vineyards and wineries in the event of a fruit fly outbreak in South Australia. This information applies for both Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly) and Queensland fruit fly (Qfly) outbreaks.

For current information on fruit fly and outbreaks in SA, refer <https://fruitfly.sa.gov.au/>.

QUARANTINE AREAS

- When a fruit fly outbreak is declared, the area around the discovery point is zoned as an **Outbreak Area** (1.5 km radius around the discovery point), and a **Suspension Area** (7.5 km radius around the discovery point for Medfly and 15 km radius around the discovery point for Qfly) (Figure 1).
- Collectively, these areas are known as the '**Fruit Fly Affected Area**' (FFAA).
- If you find that a quarantine area boundary dissects your land parcel, you must treat your whole land parcel as if it is inside the 'higher quarantine' area (i.e., Outbreak Area over Suspension Area, Suspension Area over outside the FFAA). This is irrespective of where your vine rows or winery buildings are located within the land parcel.

Figure 1. Fruit fly management areas



BUSINESS REQUIREMENTS FOR A FRUIT FLY OUTBREAK

In the event of a fruit fly outbreak in SA, operational requirements apply to vineyard practices, and movement requirements apply to winegrapes moving between vineyards and wineries or processing facilities.

Operational requirements for vineyard practices

Machine harvester washdown: best practice is always to washdown used harvesters of soil and grape material between vineyards. It is a requirement not to move grapes in the following situations, therefore making washdown especially important during a fruit fly outbreak:

- Between vineyards in an Outbreak Area
- Out of an Outbreak Area into a Suspension Area
- From a Suspension Area to outside the FFAA

NOTE: designated wash down areas have been set up in Outbreak Areas in the Riverland for those without access to their own facility, at which waste material will be treated by PIRSA. Contact PIRSA Industry Hotline on 1800 255 556 for details.

Unharvested winegrapes: if a vineyard owner inside the FFAA has been unable to secure a purchaser or end-use for their grapes, PIRSA has advised that these grapes may be harvested onto the ground. These grapes will not be treated by PIRSA unless fruit fly larvae are detected at the site.

Fruit fly bait: if applied by PIRSA to your vineyard, ensure application details are entered into your Spray Diary. Product label and MSDS can be obtained from PIRSA baiting teams. For industry assistance on agrochemicals, contact the Australian Wine Research Institute Helpdesk on 08 8313 6600 or email helpdesk@awri.com.au.

Movement requirements for winegrapes

There are two steps in determining requirements that relate to your business for the movement and receipt of grape material in the event of a fruit fly outbreak. It is important you familiarise yourself with these steps and comply with all requirements relevant to your situation. The following pages take you through the detail for these two steps, including definitions of the different Movement Groups, so that you can identify the exact movement requirements for your business.

- 1 Find the Movement Group that applies to you based on the location of the vineyard, winery/processing site or travel route, and identify relevant movement requirements**
- 2 For businesses in Movement Groups A and D, understand the accreditations or certification that apply to you**

Options to prepare your business for a fruit fly outbreak

In addition to the possibility of new fruit fly outbreaks being declared at any time, there is also a risk of ongoing changes to Suspension and Outbreak Area boundaries, and extensions to end dates for the lifting of movement restrictions for existing fruit fly outbreaks.

Given this, the movement restrictions that apply to your vineyard and/or receiving winery **can change rapidly at any time**, including in the middle of your peak harvest window.

An option exists for you to **pre-emptively apply** to PIRSA for accreditation that you would need if you were to fall into Movement Group A. This provides a level of readiness to reduce the risk of disruption to harvest logistics. If you suddenly need accreditation to move or receive grapes, this may take **up to 4 weeks** for PIRSA to arrange, especially if demand is high.

Each business must assess the risk that such a delay in arranging accreditation will have on their harvest logistics and grape quality, as compared to the upfront cost of obtaining pre-emptive accreditation that you may or may not use.

As a new applicant pre-emptively seeking accreditation, you have the option to either:

1. Pause the accreditation process after your application has been endorsed by PIRSA, but **BEFORE** the Initial Audit, thus lowering your upfront costs (**Position 1 on Flowcharts 1 and 3**). Pausing at Position 1 means that you cannot yet use the accreditation.
If your situation changes (e.g., you now fall into Movement Group A) and you need to use the accreditation, you must reactivate the accreditation process with PIRSA who will schedule an Initial Audit within 10 business days. Successful completion of this Initial Audit will then see you 'ready to go' and able to use your accreditation immediately to move and receive winegrapes.
2. Process your application to the point of being '**ready to go**' and able to use the accreditation immediately (**Position 2 on Flowcharts 1 and 3**).

As a renewing applicant having held accreditation in the previous year, as long as you submit your annual return documentation to PIRSA to renew your accreditation before it expires, your business can operate under the accreditation this year.

Costs associated with accreditation are detailed in Table 1. Costs are dependent on type of applicant (new or renewing), accreditation (ICA-33 v IVCA CA-01), size, location of the business and whether you are choosing to pause the accreditation process at Position 1.

Who should consider pre-emptive accreditation?

- Vineyards and wineries located inside or close to a current FFAA that has a nominated end date for lifting movement restrictions close to the start of harvest. These end dates may be extended at any time due to further fruit fly or larval detections in that FFAA.
- Wineries likely to receive grapes from vineyards that are either located in a current FFAA, or that have the potential to be incorporated into a FFAA during the vintage period should a current FFAA boundary extend.
- Wineries that are considering managing accreditation on behalf of their contracted growers.

1

Find the Movement Group that applies to you based on the location of the vineyard, winery/processing site or travel route, and identify relevant movement requirements

- Click on PIRSA's online [Fruit Fly Outbreak Map tool](#)
- Type the street address for the vineyard and winery/processing site in the search bar of the fruit fly outbreak map
- Determine whether these sites are in either a red (**Outbreak**) area, a yellow (**Suspension**) area, or a green (outside FFAA) area
- If both the vineyard and winery/processing site are in a green (outside FFAA) area, then determine whether the route of travel will transit through the FFAA
- With this information, use the matrix to the right to identify the relevant Movement Group (A, B, C or D)
- Find the column in the table below that matches this Movement Group letter to determine movement requirements that apply

Movement Groups

	To a winery / processing site in an Outbreak Area	To a winery / processing site in a Suspension Area	To a winery / processing site outside the Fruit Fly Affected Area in SA	To a winery interstate
From a vineyard in an Outbreak Area	A	A	A	D
From a vineyard in a Suspension Area	B	B	A	D
From a vineyard outside the Fruit Fly Affected Area in SA	B	B	C Only if transiting through a FFAA	D

Topic	Description	Movement requirements for each Movement Group			
		A	B	C	D
Maturity / diagnostic testing	SA vineyard sending grape (bunch or berry) samples ¹ for maturity or other diagnostics to a SA CA-12 ² accredited laboratory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seal each sample bag. • Complete laboratory sample submission documentation. • Include documentation with each consignment. 			
	SA vineyard sending grape (bunch or berry) samples ¹ for maturity or other diagnostics to a SA laboratory that does not hold CA-12 accreditation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seal each sample bag. • Vineyard must be accredited or certified to send samples. • Accompany samples with either a PHAC ³ issued under ICA-33, or a biosecurity certificate ⁴ issued by PIRSA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seal each sample bag. • Samples can be sent from a vineyard that is not accredited or certified. 		
	SA vineyard sending grape (bunch or berry) samples interstate for maturity or other diagnostics				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm requirements with receiving business and relevant interstate biosecurity department.
	SA laboratory or processing site that is not CA-12 accredited, receiving grape (bunch or berry) samples ¹ from a SA vineyard for maturity or other diagnostics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receiving laboratory or processing site must be accredited under IVCA-CA01 or certified by obtaining a biosecurity certificate ⁴ issued by PIRSA to receive samples. • If whole berries left in waste following sample processing, treat waste as per IVCA guidelines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples can be received by a SA laboratory or processing site that is not accredited or certified. 		
Harvesting winegrapes	SA vineyard harvesting winegrapes into bins or trucks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill to prevent spillage – retain at least a 200 mm gap between the top of the harvested winegrapes and the top lip of the bin or truck. 			

Topic	Description	Movement requirements for each Movement Group			
		A	B	C	D
Transporting winegrape loads	SA vineyard sending harvested winegrape loads to a winery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accompany each load with a PHAC³ issued under ICA-33 or a biosecurity certificate⁴ issued by PIRSA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loads can be sent from a vineyard that is not accredited or certified. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accompany each load with a PHAC³ issued under ICA-33. Contact relevant interstate biosecurity department to confirm.⁵
	Winegrape loads transiting through the FFAA			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Truck must not stop, backload or unload while transiting through FFAA. 	
	Carriers transporting winegrape loads from a vineyard to a winery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport loads filled to prevent spillage (as above) and drive to road conditions to minimise chance of spillage. Train drivers in spillage management and have spill kits on board. Contact consigning vineyard to report any spills en-route to the winery and the SES on 132 500 for assistance in cleaning up major spills. On arrival, present all documentation accompanying a load to the receiving winery. 			
Receiving winegrape loads	Winery receiving harvested winegrape loads ⁷	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receiving winery must be accredited under IVCA-CA01 or certified by obtaining a biosecurity certificate⁴ issued by PIRSA. Secure Movement Notifications apply to Riverland fruit fly outbreaks only. Email booking schedules at least every 7 days through vintage to PIRSA at PIRSA.MarketAccessOutbreak@sa.gov.au⁸ as an indication of expected delivery date of the accredited or certified loads, or use PIRSA's Secure Movement Notification online form. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loads can be received by a winery that is not accredited or certified.⁶ If a load of winegrapes received from outside the FFAA in SA is rejected by the winery for any reason, it cannot be moved back outside the FFAA. Contact the PIRSA Industry Hotline on 1800 255 556 if case arises. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loads can be received by a winery that is not accredited or certified.⁶ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loads can be received by an interstate winery that is accredited under ICA-33 Part B. Contact relevant interstate biosecurity department to confirm.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean used grape bins and trucks of all soil and grape material prior to leaving winery. 			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean up, contain and safely dispose of grape spills at wineries from grapes grown inside the FFAA as per IVCA guidelines. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean up, contain and safely dispose of grape spills at wineries from grapes grown inside the FFAA as per ICA-33 Part B guidelines.

¹ Grape juice is not considered fruit fly host material. No accreditation or certification applies to sending or receiving grape juice.

² Laboratory accreditation issued by PIRSA is CA-12 'Importation of Grapevine, Soil and Plant Diagnostic Material'. Contact laboratory to confirm if it holds CA-12.

³ Plant Health Assurance Certificate – a certificate issued by an authorised signatory for a Business that has been accredited by PIRSA under ICA-33.

⁴ Biosecurity certificate issued by PIRSA means either a Chief Inspector's Movement Certificate (CIMC) or an Inspector's Direction Certificate (IDC).

⁵ Movement of winegrapes from SA vineyards interstate always requires accreditation, regardless of fruit fly outbreaks. It is advisable to confirm all requirements (as they may change). Contact PIRSA and the [receiving state's biosecurity department](#).

⁶ It is best practice for winegrape loads to be processed within 24 hours of arrival at the receiving winery (as is a requirement under ICA-33 and IVCA).

⁷ Grape marc and destemmer waste from fresh grapes (stalks and stems) are not considered fruit fly host material and standard management practices apply.

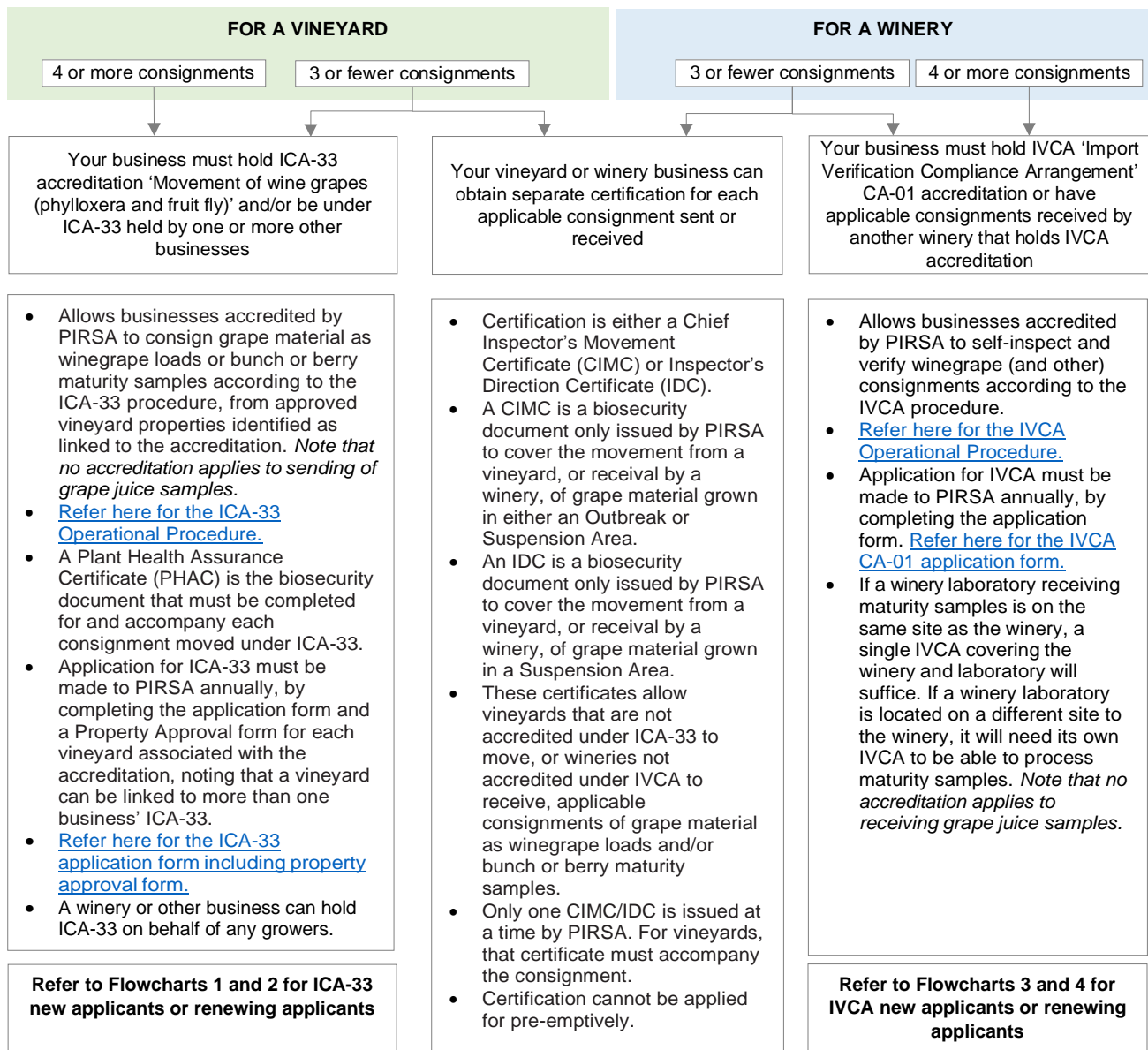
⁸ PIRSA recognises that booking schedules include winegrape loads coming from multiple regions and growers for any particular day/week. You can simply send through your full booking schedule each time, rather than having to modify it to flag or only show those accredited or certified loads.

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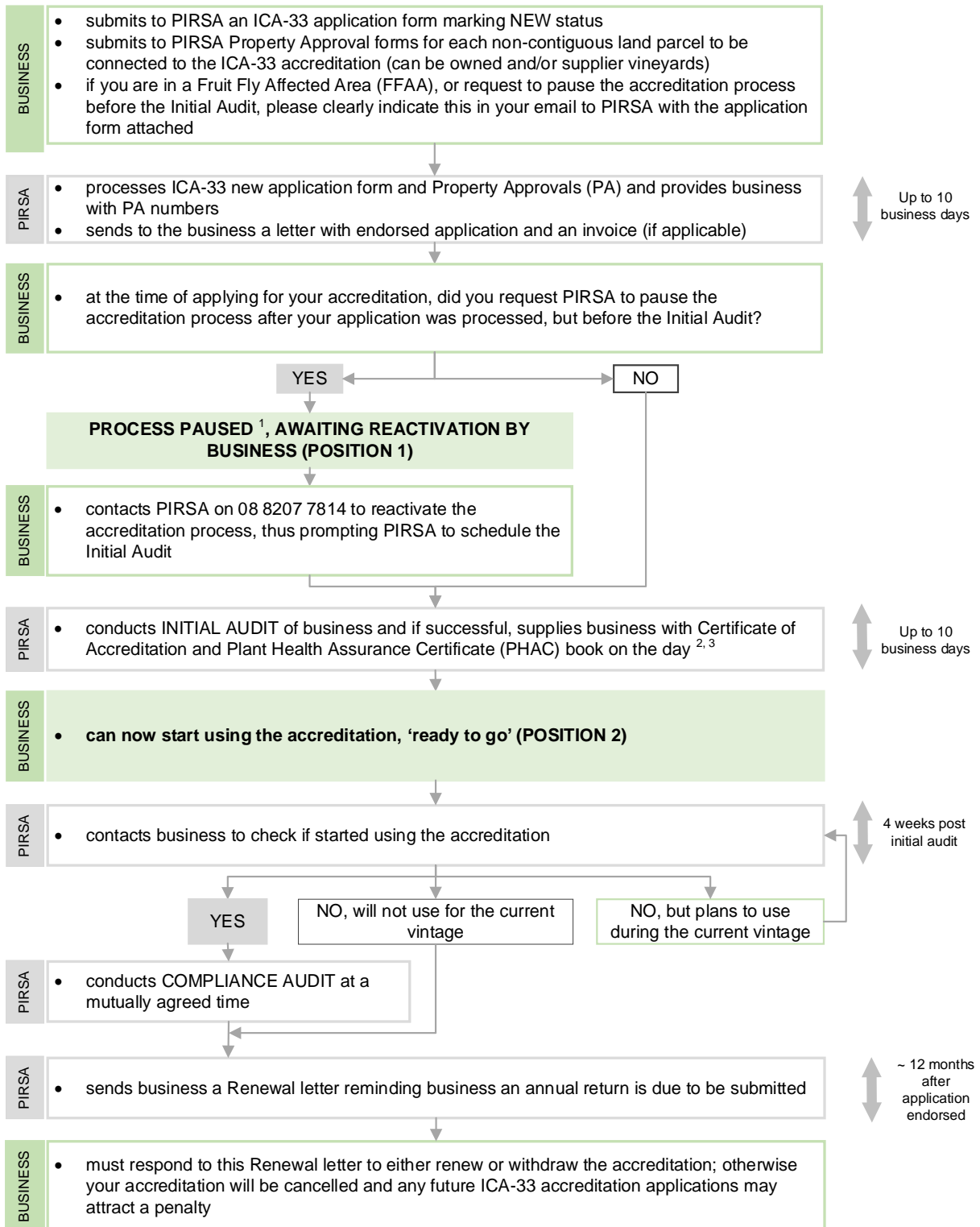
For businesses in Movement Groups A and D, understand the accreditations or certification that apply to you

Use the diagram below to determine the accreditations or certification that apply to you if you are in Movement Groups A or D. Accreditation costs are outlined in Table 1.

How many applicable consignments of winegrape loads and/or bunch or berry maturity samples does your business envisage sending or receiving in the year?



FLOWCHART 1: ICA-33 accreditation process for new applicants (including pause point)

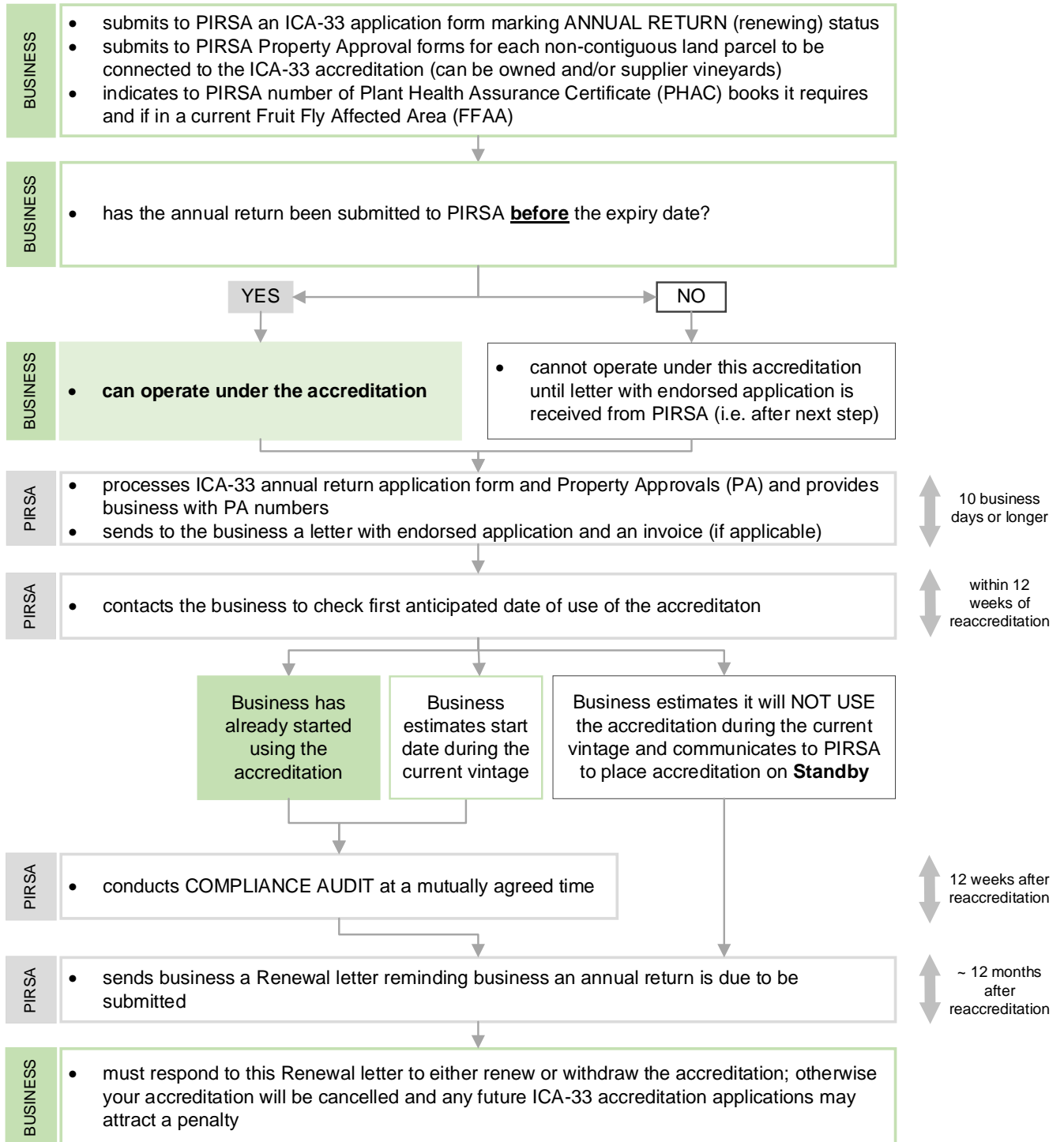


¹ If the business does not continue the accreditation after pausing, PIRSA will automatically send the business a Renewal letter approximately 12 months after the application was processed.

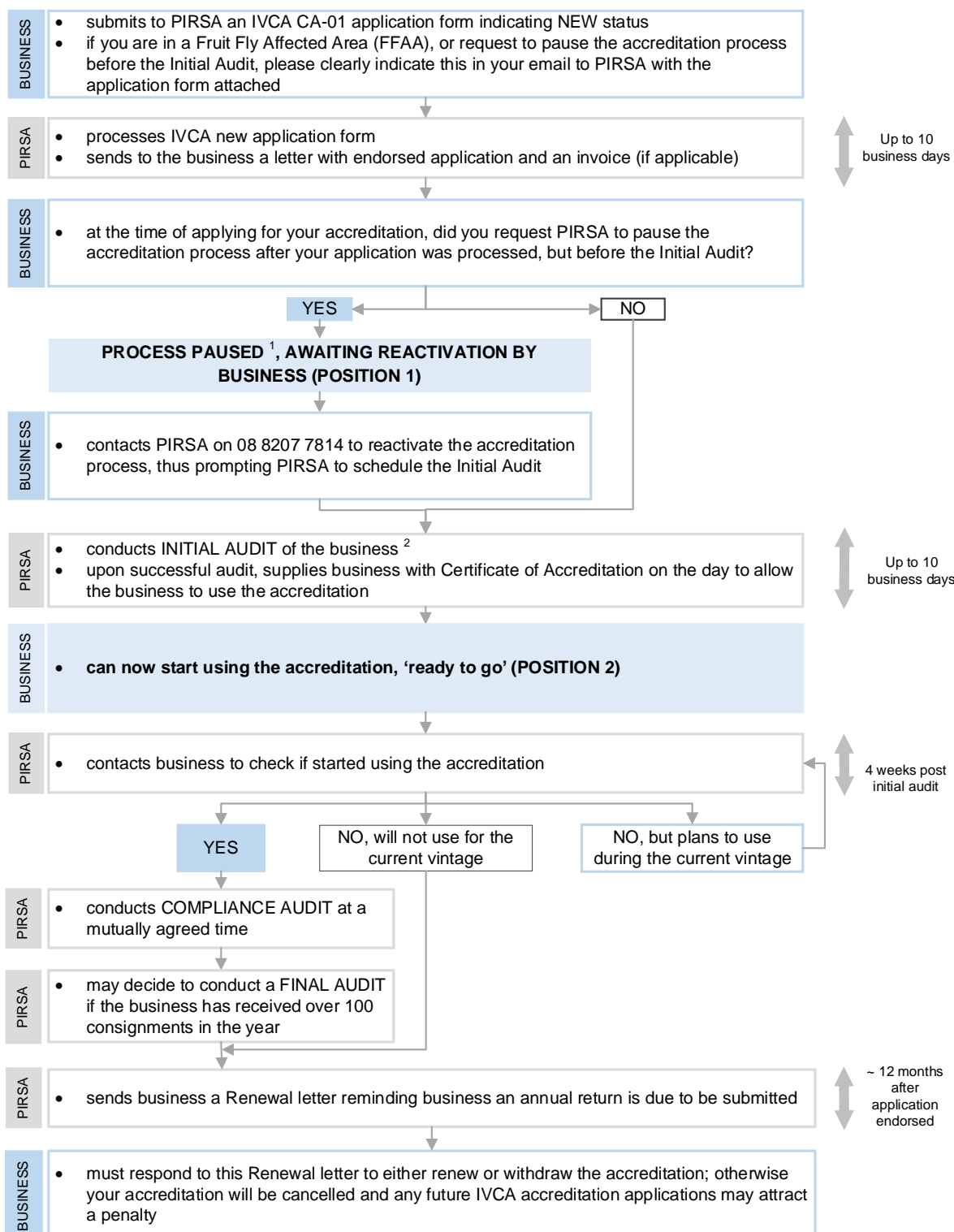
² Businesses continuing the accreditation process after pausing will be scheduled for Initial Audit preferentially, but timing will depend on demand and availability of PIRSA auditors.

³ After passing an Initial Audit, business can continue standby status year after year, whether for fruit fly purposes or other, paying annual renewal fee to maintain.

FLOWCHART 2: ICA-33 accreditation process for renewing applicants



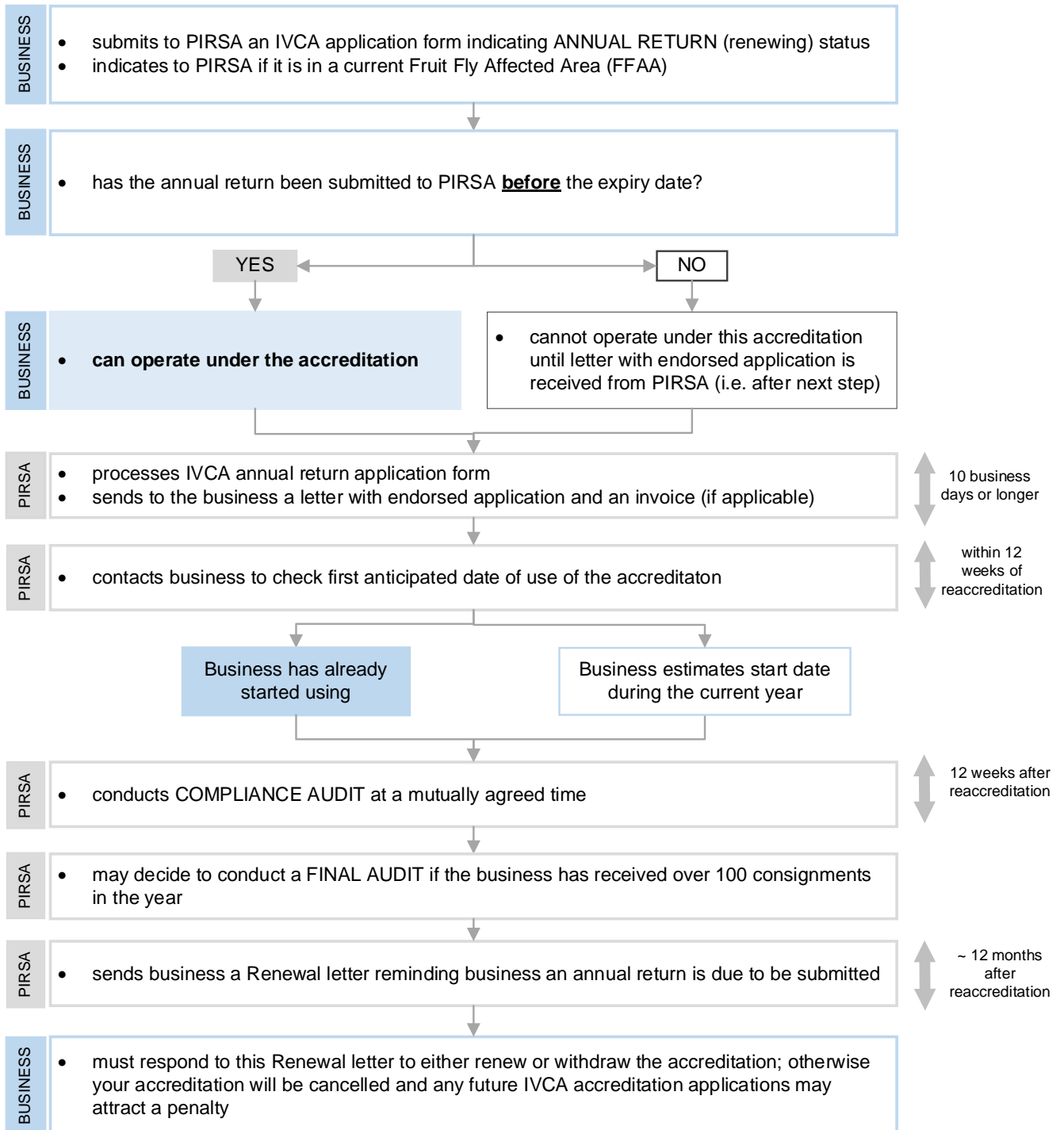
FLOWCHART 3: IVCA CA-01 accreditation process for new applicants (including pause point)



¹ If the business does not continue the accreditation after pausing, PIRSA will automatically send the business a Renewal letter approximately 12 months after the application was processed.

² Businesses continuing the accreditation process after pausing will be scheduled for Initial Audit preferentially, but timing will depend on demand and availability of PIRSA auditors.

FLOWCHART 4: IVCA CA-01 accreditation process for renewing applicants



Cost of accreditation

In the event that your vineyard is in a FFAA, or if a winery is receiving fruit from a FFAA and provided the business does not otherwise require accreditation to send or receive consignments, all costs for new accreditation, certification or annual return accreditation applications, will be waived by PIRSA for that season.

Businesses applying for a pre-emptive accreditation as new applicants will need to pay all fees and charges applicable at the time of applying. However, if the business does choose to pause the accreditation at Position 1 on Flowcharts 1 and 3, but then needs to reactivate it to send or receive applicable consignments (e.g., as a result of the expansion of a current FFAA, or a new fruit fly outbreak), applicable accreditation fees and charges beyond this point will be covered by PIRSA within that season.

Where a business is renewing an application for the sole purpose of operating in a fruit fly outbreak, applicable audits conducted after the time the business has started using the accreditation to send or receive consignments will be covered by PIRSA for the particular season.

The table below outlines indicative costs should your business require accreditation. *Note that all fees and charges are subject to periodic review and update.*

Table 1. Costs associated with accreditation (as at November 2021)

Item	Cost *	Accreditation		Comments
		ICA-33	IVCA CA-01	
Annual application cost	\$457 for new applicants \$179 for renewing applicants	✓	✓	
Processing of Property Approval forms	\$156 per hour	✓		• 10 to 30 mins per form
Audit cost – initial, compliance or final audits (including travel time)	\$156 per hour	✓	✓	• Estimated duration of 1.5-2 hours per audit + travel time • Number of audits may vary by accreditation and applicant type
Plant Health Assurance Certificate (PHAC) books	\$36 per book of 100 certificates	✓		

* inclusive of GST

For assistance

- For all queries regarding accreditations and certification within a FFAA, contact the PIRSA Industry Hotline on **1800 255 556**.
- If you are applying for pre-emptive accreditation and/or have associated queries, contact PIRSA Market Access on **08 8207 7814**.
- Vinehealth Australia can be contacted on **08 8273 0550** for assistance.