



BUYING USED MACHINERY

If you're purchasing second-hand machinery for use in your vineyard, remember to consider biosecurity as part of the steps to getting it home.

Purchasing second-hand machinery is a great way to reduce capital expenditure. But assuming the machinery is clean and pest-free is risky from a biosecurity perspective.

Whether the machinery has been used in vineyards or other environments, soil and plant material is likely to be present and is often invisible to the eye. This soil or plant material could carry harmful pests, diseases or weeds onto your property.

As a grower you should always inspect equipment for yourself and thoroughly clean any second-hand machinery before you use it.

On the next page we outline the steps you should take to ensure your used machinery is biosecure, particularly if you're purchasing from interstate.

BEST PRACTICE MEANS KNOWING WHERE THE MACHINE HAS COME FROM, UNDERSTANDING WHAT MAY BE HIDDEN WITHIN IT, AND MAKING SURE IT IS CLEAN BEFORE IT IS USED ON YOUR PROPERTY.

Vinehealth Australia is the wine biosecurity expert, providing information and tools for best practice operational biosecurity, and supporting vital biosecurity programs and research.



Purchasing from another state

If you purchase any used farm machinery from interstate, you need to ensure you've met all state import requirements to get it home.

Don't forget that if you've purchased a tractor or implement that has been used in another horticulture or broadacre operation, it can still pose a risk of spreading soil and plant borne pests. Contact your state biosecurity department to discuss all import requirements.

For South Australia, Condition 27 in the SA Plant Quarantine Standard describes requirements for importing used machinery and associated farm/horticultural equipment linked with plant or soil contact into SA. It must be clean of soil and quarantine risk material and declared or certified as not having been recently used in a 'high-risk' area. Specific documentation must accompany the movement – generally being either a Declaration (Statutory or Biosecurity SA Declaration in Appendix 9) or a Plant Health Certificate issued by the exporting state, and importer registration and direct inspection conditions apply.

If the machinery or equipment has recently been used in a listed 'high risk' area for a particular pest, imports must comply with requirements for the particular pest-related Condition instead. These include:

- Grape Phylloxera: Condition 7;
- Red Imported Fire Ant: Condition 2;
- Tomato Potato Psyllid and Zebra Chip: Condition 17;
- Potato Cyst Nematode: Condition 18;
- Potato Spindle Tuber Viroid: Condition 18A;
- Fusarium oxysporum Race 3: Condition 21; and
- Green Snail: Condition 23.

If you have purchased clean, new unused machinery or equipment, it will be exempt from this Condition.

In addition to adhering to the import requirements above, when you get your purchase home and before use, we recommend you thoroughly inspect it for any plant material, soil or pests that may have dislodged during the trip, then thoroughly clean the machinery away from vineyards or other sensitive areas on your property.

Click here to read a handy article from Plant Health Australia's Farm Biosecurity website about purchasing a second-hand machine and the importance of cleaning on arrival: www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/unseen-does-not-mean-clean/

For further information, refer to Vinehealth Australia's website www.vinehealth.com.au or phone (08) 8273 0550