



Procedure

PRIMARY INDUSTRIES
Biosecurity & Food Safety NSW
 PO Box 232, Taree NSW 2430
 Tel: 02 6552 3000 Fax: :02 6552 7239
 Email: ica.scheme@dpi.nsw.gov.au

ICA-18

TREATMENT AND INSPECTION OF CUSTARD APPLES AND OTHER *ANNONA* SPP.

NUMBER	ICA18	VERSION	5.0
AUTHORISED BY	Manager, Plant Product Integrity & Standards		
AUTHORISED DATE	23/06/2017	EFFECTIVE DATE	01/07/2017
ISSUED BY	Primary Industries, Biosecurity & Food Safety		

REVISION HISTORY

VERSION	DATE	AMENDMENTS	
		SECTION	DETAILS
1.0	17/09/2003	All pages	
2.0	22/12/2003	Pages 9, 27, 28, 29 & 30	
3.0	14/04/2009	All pages	
4.0	29/09/2015	All pages	Reformat and standardised sections and records common to other ICAs. Remove references to Fenthion uses within ICA01 and ICA18. Include sections for pre-harvest treatments and records; spray tank volume calibration certificate, bait spray calibration record, cover spray equipment calibration record, Preparation and treatment record, Harvest Inspection Record.
5.0	26/06/2017	All pages	Changes made to align with the <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i> . Updated definitions, removed details for accreditation, auditing procedures, sanctions policy and charging, and replaced the application form and PHAC. Updated NSW Department of Primary Industries contact details. Removed cover spray as dimethoate not registered for use on <i>Annona</i> in NSW. Changed requirement from the use of a Pre-harvest treatment and inspection declaration, to a PHAC

NEXT REVIEW DATE: 01/07/2018

Disclaimers

The information contained in this Procedure is based on knowledge and understanding at the time of writing (June 2017). However, because of advances in knowledge, users are reminded of the need to ensure that information upon which they rely is up-to-date and to check currency of the information with the appropriate officer of the Department or the user's independent adviser.

PROCEDURE

Contents

1. PURPOSE	4
2. SCOPE	4
3. REFERENCES	5
4. DEFINITIONS	5
5. RESPONSIBILITY	6
6. REQUIREMENTS	8
7. PROCEDURE – PART A	9
7.1 <i>Property Plan</i>	9
7.2 <i>Pre-harvest Treatment</i>	9
7.2.1 Spray tank volume calibration	9
7.2.2 Bait spraying equipment calibration and maintenance	10
7.2.3 Bait mixture preparation and treatment records	10
7.2.4 Bait spray mix preparation	11
7.2.5 Bait spray application	11
7.3 <i>Harvesting</i>	11
7.3.1 Identification of blocks of produce	11
7.3.2 Identification of treated and untreated produce at harvest	12
7.4 <i>Harvest inspection</i>	12
7.4.1 Inspection equipment	12
7.4.2 Inspection procedure	12
7.4.3 Harvest inspection records	13
7.4.4 Detection of non-conforming host produce at harvest	13
7.4.5 Rejected produce	13
7.5 <i>Plant Health Assurance Certificate</i>	13
8. PROCEDURE – PART B	14
8.1 <i>Receival of Produce</i>	14
8.2 <i>Post-harvest Treatment</i>	15
8.3 <i>Grading and packing</i>	15
8.3.1 Identification during grading and packing	15
8.3.2 Identification after packing	15
8.4 <i>Packed product inspection</i>	15
8.4.1 Sample selection	16
8.4.2 Inspection equipment	16
8.4.3 Inspection procedure	16
8.4.4 Identification of sample packages	17
8.4.5 Action following detection of non-conforming packed product	17
8.4.6 Rejected product	18
8.4.7 Packed Product Inspection Records	18
8.5 <i>Post Treatment Security (Tasmania only)</i>	19
8.6 <i>Dispatch</i>	20
8.6.1 Package Identification	20
8.6.2 Plant Health Assurance Certificate	20
8.6.3 PHAC distribution	21
9. RECORDS AND DOCUMENT CONTROL	21
9.1 <i>ICA system records</i>	21
9.2 <i>ICA system documentation</i>	21
10. ATTACHMENTS	21

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Procedure is to describe:

- (a) the operation and principles; and
- (b) the responsibilities and actions of personnel;

that applies to the treatment and inspection of custard apples and other *Annona* spp. for fruit fly under an Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) arrangement.

2. SCOPE

This Procedure covers all certification of treatment and inspection of custard apples and other *Annona* spp. from Businesses operating under an ICA arrangement in New South Wales.

Pest: Queensland fruit fly (QFF)

Produce: Custard apples and other *Annona* spp.
Certification of post-harvest treatment must be carried out in conjunction with this Procedure in accordance with the ICA Procedure, 'Dipping with Dimethoate' (ICA-01).

This Procedure is separated into two sections;

- (a) Part A covering grower activities, and
- (b) Part B covering packer activities of host produce receipt, grading and packing, post-harvest inspection and certification.

IMPORTANT

Suspension of Dimethoate and Fenthion

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) have suspended certain use patterns for Dimethoate and Fenthion. Treatment of some host produce previously eligible for treatment are no longer permitted. Check the APVMA website at www.apvma.gov.au for further details.

ALWAYS READ THE LABEL

Users of agricultural (or veterinary) chemical products must always read the label and any Permit before using the product and strictly comply with the directions on the label and the conditions of any Permit. Users are not absolved from compliance with the directions of the label or the conditions of the Permit by reason of any statement made or omitted to be made in this Procedure.

Certification of treatment and inspection of custard apples and other *Annona* spp. under this Procedure may not be an accepted quarantine entry condition for all intrastate and interstate markets.

Some intrastate or interstate markets may require additional certification as a condition of entry.

It is the responsibility of the Business consigning the host produce to ensure compliance with all applicable quarantine requirements.

Information on intrastate and interstate quarantine requirements can be obtained by phoning 1800 084 881 or accessing <http://www.interstatequarantine.org.au/>.

3. REFERENCES

[Biosecurity Act 2015](#)

Further information – <http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/plant/ica>

Policies – <http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurityact/procedures>

Accreditation of Biosecurity Certifiers

Biosecurity Audit Frequency

Work Instruction – <http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/plant/ica>

WI-01 – ‘Guidelines for Completion of Plant Health Assurance Certificates’

4. DEFINITIONS

<i>Act</i>	means the Biosecurity Act 2015 .
<i>APVMA</i>	means the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority.
<i>Authorised Person</i>	means an authorised officer under the Act or a person authorised under a law of another State or Territory that relates to plant biosecurity.
<i>Authorised Signatory</i>	means a person whose name is notified to the Secretary as a person who can issue a biosecurity certificate on behalf of the Business.
<i>block</i>	means an identifiable area of land on which produce is grown and pre-harvest treated as a unit and that is detailed on the Property Plan.
<i>Business</i>	means the legal entity accredited as a biosecurity certifier under the Act.
<i>Certification Assurance Arrangement</i>	means a CA Arrangement that enables a Business or a person authorised under a corresponding law of a State or Territory, to issue a Plant Health Assurance Certificate that meets certain plant health quarantine conditions for trade within the State or between the State and other States and Territories.
<i>consignment</i>	means a discrete quantity of packages consigned to one Business at one location at one time covered by a single PHAC.
<i>custard apple</i>	means fruit of a hybrid of <i>Annona cherimola</i> and <i>A. squamosa</i> .
<i>Department</i>	means the NSW Department of Industry – Office of Primary Industries.
<i>dipping</i>	means full immersion in a diluted chemical mixture.
<i>facility</i>	means the location where produce is assembled, inspected, securely stored, certified and dispatched.
<i>host produce</i>	means custard apple and other <i>Annona</i> spp.
<i>in-line inspection</i>	means the process by which a representative sample is drawn during the processing and packaging of the goods.

<i>ICA Scheme</i>	means a scheme developed by the States and Territories to meet their respective plant quarantine requirements under the Memorandum of Understanding on Interstate Certification Assurance dated 6 August 1999.
<i>lot</i>	means a quantity of homogenous product assembled for inspection at one place and one time. A lot could consist of product from one or more growers / blocks / properties.
<i>Non-conformance</i>	means a failure to fulfil a specified requirement.
<i>package</i>	means the complete outer covering or container used to transport and market the product.
<i>packed product</i>	means custard apple and other <i>Annona</i> spp. in packages following grading and packing and ready for marketing.
<i>PHAC</i>	means a Plant Health Assurance Certificate that is issued in accordance with the requirements of a Certification Assurance Arrangement.
<i>property</i>	means one (1) or more contiguous parcels of land (lots on plan), owned or leased by a Business, that are managed as a unit and isolated from any other parcel of land owned or leased by the same Business.
<i>Queensland fruit fly (QFF)</i>	means the pest <i>Bactocera tryoni</i> (Froggatt).
<i>SDS</i>	means Safety Data Sheet, a procedure for handling or working with chemicals in a safe manner and includes information such as physical data, toxicity, health effects, first aid, reactivity, storage, disposal, protective equipment and spill-handling procedures.
<i>source block</i>	means a block on which produce is grown and pre-harvest treated and is the source of produce certified under this arrangement.
<i>unit</i>	means a single whole fruit or vegetable.

5. RESPONSIBILITY

Position titles have been created to reflect the responsibilities which must be met by the Business under the ICA arrangement. These positions must be assigned to trained staff. One person may carry out the responsibilities of more than one position.

The **Certification Controller** is responsible for:

- representing the Business during audits and other matters relevant to the ICA Procedure;
- training staff in their duties and responsibilities under this ICA Procedure;
- ensuring the Business and staff comply with their responsibilities and duties; and
- ensuring all certification of host produce is carried out in accordance with this Procedure.

UNDER PART A

- Ensuring the Business has current accreditation for an ICA arrangement under PART A of this Procedure;
- maintaining a Property Plan for each property on which the host produce is to be grown for certification under this Procedure;
- ensuring all source blocks of host produce to be harvested have undergone pre-harvest treatment as per this Procedure;
- ensuring treated produce is identified and segregated from untreated produce to avoid mixing;

- instigating action following detection of suspected live QFF infestation at harvest; and
- ensuring a PHAC is completed.

UNDER PART B

- Ensuring the Business has current accreditation for an ICA arrangement under PART B of this Procedure;
- ensuring all host produce received for post-harvest packing and inspection and certification under PART B of this Procedure are sourced from a Business accredited under PART A of this Procedure and are accompanied by a valid PHAC;
- ensuring treated and untreated produce are identified and controlled to prevent mixing during grading and packaging; and
- taking corrective action following detection of a QFF infestation during grading and packing or packed product inspection.

The **Treatment Operator** is responsible for:

- reading the label and/or Permit, and SDS for the chemical product in use;
- preparing and applying pre-harvest chemical treatments to all source blocks certified under this Procedure;
- conducting pre-harvest spray application calibration tests on pre-harvest treatment equipment;
- maintaining pre-harvest spray application calibration test records;
- maintaining pre-harvest spray equipment; and
- maintaining pre-harvest spray mixture preparation and treatment records.

The **Harvest Supervisor** is responsible for:

- undertaking produce inspection;
- all harvest activities, including identification of treated and untreated blocks and produce;
- advising of any infestations found and segregating infested produce;
- maintaining 'Harvest Inspection Records'; and
- completion of PHAC.

The **Grader/Packer** is responsible for:

- ensuring all host produce packed for certification under PART B of this Procedure is free from visible symptoms of QFF infestation and broken skins; and
- ensuring all non-conforming host produce is identified and controlled to prevent mixing with conforming host produce.

The **Packed Product Controller** is responsible for:

- sampling and inspecting for freedom from visible symptoms of QFF infestation;
- identifying all sample packages;
- taking corrective action following the identification of non-conforming host produce in any sample package; and
- maintaining records of packed produce inspection.

The **Authorised Signatory** is responsible for:

- signing and issuing the PHAC;
- ensuring that the product certified under the PHAC has been completed in accordance with this ICA Procedure and that the details on the certificate are true and correct in every particular.

The **Authorised Dispatcher** is responsible for:

- ensuring all packages covered by a PHAC issued by the Business are identified; and
- maintaining duplicate copies of all PHACs issued by the Business under the Procedure.

6. REQUIREMENTS

Pesticides Act 1999

There may be additional requirements, including records which must be kept, that a Business must meet under the [Pesticides Regulation 2009](#) of the [Pesticides Act 1999](#) that are not specified in this ICA Procedure.

Custard apple and other *Annona* spp. certified for treatment and inspection under this Procedure must comply with the following requirements:

- (a) pre-harvest treated with a program of bait sprays applied to all fruit fly host plants on the property with fruit at a susceptible stage, at a maximum interval of seven days commencing 42 days prior to harvest to the completion of harvest, with a mixture containing 2 L yeast autolysate protein lure and;
 - (i) 435 mL of product containing 1150 g/L Maldison per 100 L of water; or
 - (ii) 15.4 L of product containing 0.24 g/L Spinosad per 100 L of water; or
 - (iii) 780 mL of a product containing 500 g/L Trichlorfon;in accordance with all label and APVMA permit directions for the control of QFF; and
- (b) post-harvest inspected and found free of:
 - (i) QFF infestation; and
 - (ii) broken skins; and
- (c) post-harvest treated by full immersion for a period of not less than 60 seconds in a dip mixture containing 400 mg/L Dimethoate by a Business accredited for an ICA arrangement under the Procedure 'Dipping with Dimethoate' (ICA-01).

Post-harvest treatment must be the last treatment before packing.

The Business must use products in accordance with the instructions included on the product's approved permit and label, including any first aid, safety, protection, and storage and disposal directions.

Some produce may be damaged by chemical treatments. Businesses applying chemical treatments should check with experienced persons for any available information. Testing of small quantities is recommended.

Following the treatment requirements in this Procedure does not absolve the Business from the responsibility of ensuring that any pesticide run-off is fully contained and managed within the property.

The Department maintains the right to inspect, at any time, certified host produce and to refuse to accept a certificate where the host produce is found not to conform to specified requirements.

7. PROCEDURE – PART A

Part A – Covers grower activities.

7.1 Property Plan

A Property Plan must be provided with the application for accreditation of a Business for each block/land holding on which host produce is grown and pre-harvest treated (Attachment 2) for certification under this Procedure.

The Property Plan must include the following:

- (a) location of all the blocks on which the host produce is grown; and
- (b) Block Reference Code or Number used to identify each block; and
- (c) the cultivar and the number of trees planted in the block; and
- (d) road access including street name/s; and
- (e) internal roadways within the property; and
- (f) location and identification of buildings (for example, house, packing shed, equipment sheds); and
- (g) whether it is intended to certify host produce harvested from the block under the ICA arrangement.

If any changes occur to the Property Plan information, a new Property Plan must be submitted to the Certification Assurance Records Officer.

7.2 Pre-harvest Treatment

7.2.1 *Spray tank volume calibration*

Permanent volume indicator marks shall be made on the side of the spray tank, on a sight tube or sight panel on the outside of the tank, or by some other method which clearly and accurately indicates the maximum mixture level and any incremental volumes used.

Volume indicator marks shall include the volume in litres required to fill the tank to that level.

Each of the volume indicator marks shall be calibrated with the tank at the normal filling position using a calibrated flow meter. The person conducting the calibration test shall issue a certificate of calibration of the spray tank, which must be available to the auditor at the initial audit and all compliance audits.

The person conducting the calibration test shall issue a 'Spray Tank Calibration Certificate' (Attachment 3) of the tank which includes:

- (a) Name and address of the Owner of the equipment;
- (b) the type of equipment (for example, boom spray, mister);
- (c) the Brand, Model and Serial Number;
- (d) the name and address of the Business Conducting the test;
- (e) the date of testing;
- (f) the type of flow meter used;
- (g) the date of latest calibration of the flow meter;
- (h) the calibration results; and
- (i) the name and signature of the Testing Officer.

7.2.2 *Bait spraying equipment calibration and maintenance*

The **Treatment Operator** must ensure permanent volume indicator marks are identified on the spray tank which clearly and accurately indicates the maximum mixture level and any incremental volumes used. The Treatment Operator shall carry out:

- (a) calibration tests on baiting equipment to determine the bait application rate prior to commencement of the harvest season each year and within four weeks of commencement of treatment. Results must be recorded on the 'Equipment Application Calibration Test Record' (Attachment 6); and
- (b) regular checks of baiting equipment to ensure it continues to operate effectively and remains free from malfunction, blockages, damage or excessive wear.

Records shall identify:

- (a) name of the person conducting the test;
- (b) date of testing;
- (c) number of nozzles;
- (d) output for individual nozzles (L/minute/nozzle);
- (e) effective spray width (metres);
- (f) calibration run (metres);
- (g) litres used in run (L/run); and
- (h) application rate (L/ha).

Application rate calibration tests may be carried out by using the attached forms:

(a) **Spinosad baiting:**

The bait spray calibration record (Attachment 4) provides an example of calibration of baiting equipment for Spinosad treatment.

(b) **Maldison baiting:**

The bait spray calibration record (Attachment 5) provides an example of calibration of baiting equipment for Maldison treatment.

7.2.3 *Bait mixture preparation and treatment records*

The **Treatment Operator** must record details of all bait spray mixture preparation and pre-harvest bait spray using a 'Preparation and Treatment Record' (Attachment 7) or similar record which captures the same information.

- (a) the name and Interstate Produce Number (IP No.) of the accredited Business; and
- (b) date and time of bait spray mixture preparation; and
- (c) volume/weight of concentrate used in the spray mixture (mL or g); and
- (d) volume of yeast autolysate (where required) used in the spray mixture (mL); and
- (e) the total volume (litres) of the made up spray mixture (L); and
- (f) trade name of concentrate; and
- (g) other adjuvants; and
- (h) calibrated (yes/no); and
- (i) treatment equipment used; and
- (j) type of produce treated; and
- (k) number of blocks/hectares treated; and

- (l) Treatment Operator's name; and
- (m) signature of Treatment Operator.

7.2.4 *Bait spray mix preparation*

The Treatment Operator must prepare the chemical mixture within 24 hours of application, or more frequently as required.

Using a clean graduated measuring vessel, measure the required amount of concentrate for the required volume of mixture. Suitable measuring vessels include graduated plastic or glass measuring cylinders.

Add the required amount of concentrate to the spray tank in accordance with the manufacturer's directions on the label.

Fill the spray supply tank with clean water to the incremental volume mark or maximum mixture level mark.

Ensure that the chemicals are completely diluted in all of the water by mixing the tank for a minimum of two minutes before commencing the spray operation. Some equipment may require extended periods of mixing to fully dilute the chemical and yeast autolysate in the water.

For Spinosad bait spray, first add water equivalent to the volume of Spinosad concentrate to be mixed to the tank and start the agitation system. Then add the full amount of Spinosad concentrate followed by the remaining amount of water. Allow agitation system to operate for at least five minutes before applying the mixture. Once mixed, constant agitation of the spray solution is recommended to ensure uniformity of spray mixture. Once prepared, the spray solution must be used within 24 hours.

Spray equipment, other than hand-held equipment such as knapsack or backpack sprayers, must have a means of continuous agitation of the spray mixture in the spray tank throughout the spray operation to avoid settling or separation of the concentrate. This can be achieved by mechanical mixing devices in the spray tank, or agitation from spray mixture returned via a by-pass from the spray pump.

7.2.5 *Bait spray application*

The **Treatment Operator** must undertake bait spraying of all fruit fly host trees growing on the property with fruit at a susceptible state from 42 days prior to harvest until the completion of harvest. The bait spray must be applied at least every seven days.

Pre-harvest bait sprays containing Spinosad or Trichlorfon must be re-applied if rain sufficient to cause run-off occurs within two hours of spraying.

The Treatment Operator must carry out regular checks of spraying equipment to ensure it continues to operate effectively and remains free from malfunction, blockages, damage or excessive wear.

7.3 **Harvesting**

The **Certification Controller** must oversee the harvest process to ensure only treated produce is harvested for certification under this Procedure.

7.3.1 *Identification of blocks of produce*

A Business with blocks of treated and untreated produce must identify the treatment status of blocks to prevent mixing of treated and untreated produce.

Examples of acceptable methods of identifying treated and untreated blocks include:

- (a) signs indicating both treated and untreated blocks; or
- (b) colour markers indicating treated and untreated blocks.

Other methods may be used provided they clearly identify treated and untreated blocks and are acceptable to the auditor.

7.3.2 *Identification of treated and untreated produce at harvest*

A Business that maintains treated and untreated blocks of host produce must identify the treatment status of harvested produce to prevent mixing of treated and untreated produce.

Examples of acceptable methods of identifying treated and untreated produce include:

- (a) using picking bins / crates which differ in colour for treated and untreated produce; or
- (b) using picking bins / crates which differ significantly in appearance for treated and untreated produce.

Other methods may be used provided they clearly identify treated and untreated produce at harvest and are acceptable to the auditor.

7.4 **Harvest inspection**

Harvest inspection must be completed prior to the completion of a PHAC and delivery to the packer (Attachment 12).

7.4.1 *Inspection equipment*

The Business must maintain the following inspection equipment:

- (a) adequate illumination; and
- (b) a hand lens, microscope or other device that provides at least X10 magnification; and
- (c) reference illustrations and photographs for identification of QFF and symptoms of QFF infestations (Attachment 8 – ‘Inspection for Queensland Fruit Fly information sheet’); and
- (d) sealable plastic bags and labels for collecting specimens of infested produce; and
- (e) pocket knife or similar to cut produce to further investigate for the presence of QFF.

7.4.2 *Inspection procedure*

Pickers shall remain alert for evidence of QFF infestation in treated produce harvested for certification under this Procedure. Any produce showing symptoms of QFF infestation (that is, softened areas, spotted areas, weeping or showing bruising or breakdown) must be rejected and retained in suitably marked reject bins or other receptacles for inspection by the Harvest Supervisor.

The **Harvest Supervisor** must complete the inspection of host produce as follows:

- (a) Rejected produce shall be broken open to expose the flesh and examined by the Harvest Supervisor for the presence of live QFF infestation. Symptoms of QFF infestation (Attachment 8 – ‘Inspection for Queensland Fruit Fly information sheet’) include:
 - (i) split, discoloured, deformed, blemished or deteriorating produce; or
 - (ii) characteristic QFF ‘sting marks’ that appear to be pin pricks. Sting marks are a puncture mark caused when a female QFF punctures the skin with its ovipositor and positions eggs within the host produce. Once the eggs hatch the larvae burrow towards the centre of the host produce; or
 - (iii) softness under the skin. Cut the symptomatic produce in half. Larvae may be found, or the host produce will appear discoloured in the centre and the flesh will have begun to turn brown and mushy at sites where larvae are present; or
 - (iv) mature QFF larvae are creamy white and up to 9 mm long, with a slightly conical shaped body and 11 segments. When examined under a hand lens the thin head has small black mouth parts. There are three pairs of spiracles (small raised structures used

for breathing) grouped together at the thick end of the larvae. When disturbed, and especially if exposed to sunlight, they can draw their body in to an 'n' shape and 'flick' themselves up to 10 cm in any direction. This is a dispersal mechanism of the mature QFF larvae and is diagnostic for the species.

The Harvest Supervisor must immediately advise the Certification Controller on detection of live QFF larvae.

7.4.3 Harvest inspection records

The Harvest Supervisor must maintain a record of harvest inspection of host produce. Harvest inspection records shall be in the form of a Harvest Inspection Record (Attachment 9 – 'Harvest Inspection Record') or records which capture the same information.

Harvest inspection records must include:

- (a) the date of inspection; and
- (b) the Interstate Produce (IP) number of the Business that grew and pre-harvest treated the host produce; and
- (c) the block/s from which the host produce was harvested; and
- (d) the number of bins/crates harvested; and
- (e) the number of host produce cut and examined; and
- (f) the presence or absence of QFF; and
- (g) the Harvest Supervisor's name and signature.

7.4.4 Detection of non-conforming host produce at harvest

Where produce has been inspected and is suspected of being infested with QFF, the **Certification Controller** must take the following actions:

- (a) all host produce harvested from the source block, must be segregated, clearly identified and held under secure conditions within the pack house to avoid mixing with non-conforming produce; and
- (b) all host produce from the source block (including any produce which has already been packed for certification) must not be certified or consigned under this ICA Procedure; and
- (c) the detection must be reported to the Department within 24 hours (during business hours) or the first available working day, so an investigation of the cause may be carried out and any problems rectified.

7.4.5 Rejected produce

Rejected produce may be:

- (a) treated and certified in accordance with an alternative quarantine entry condition; or
- (b) consigned to markets that do not require certification of treatment and/or inspection for QFF.

7.5 Plant Health Assurance Certificate

Businesses who supply host produce to be packed by another Business for certification must supply a PHAC (Attachment 12) with each delivery of host produce.

The Harvest Supervisor must ensure a PHAC is completed and signed by an Authorised Signatory prior to the consignment being dispatched.

PHACs must be completed, issued and distributed in accordance with the Work Instruction *WI-01 Guidelines for the completion of Plant Health Assurance Certificates*.

PHACs must include:

- (a) in the 'Accredited Business that Prepared the Produce' section, the name and address of the Accredited Business that packed and inspected the host produce; and
- (b) in the 'Grower' section, the name and address of the property on which the host produce was grown, pre-harvest monitored and harvest inspected; and
- (c) in the 'Consignment Details' section,
 - (i) the number and type of packages in the consignment; and
 - (ii) in the '*Type of Produce*' column, a description of the host produce; and
- (d) in the 'Treatment Details' section, the details of the last pre-harvest treatment applied to the source block or blocks in which the host produce was grown; and
- (e) in the 'Additional Certification' section the statement "inspected during harvest and found free of live QFF and broken skins"; and
- (f) additional detail for Tasmania only: In the '*Additional Certification*' section, the statement "handled, stored and transported in secure conditions".

The Business must not issue a PHAC for host produce owned by another Business. An individual PHAC must be issued to cover each consignment to avoid splitting of consignments.

Books of pre-printed PHACs are available from ICA Records Management, Department of Primary Industries, phone 02 6552 3000. Upon suspension, cancellation or withdrawal of accreditation, the PHAC book must be immediately returned to the Department.

A PHAC is not required where the Business that grows and pre-harvest treats and inspects the host produce is the same Business that packs, inspects, certifies and dispatches the host produce under this Procedure.

8. PROCEDURE – PART B

Part B – Covers the packer activities of produce receipt, grading and packing, post-harvest inspection and certification.

8.1 Receipt of Produce

The Produce Receipt Officer must ensure the following:

- (a) all host produce received for certification under this Procedure is supplied by a grower accredited under Part A; and
- (b) where the Business receives treated and untreated produce, the treatment status of the host produce is clearly identified at receipt by the packing facility to prevent mixing of treated and untreated produce; and
- (c) each delivery of host produce supplied by another Business is accompanied by a PHAC (Attachment 12). A PHAC is required for each day for each lot of host produce supplied for certification under this Procedure; and
- (d) produce supplied for certification has undergone pre-harvest treatment in accordance with Part A of this Procedure; and
- (e) grower identification and pre-harvest treatment details are maintained for all host produce received and certified under this Procedure; and
- (f) produce is segregated or secured upon arrival to ensure produce does not mix with untreated produce.

Any produce received that is not clearly identified as treated must be regarded as non-treated, and rejected and managed as untreated produce for the purpose of this Procedure.

The Business must maintain copies of all PHACs received from growers whose produce is packed and certified under this Procedure.

8.2 Post-harvest Treatment

Host produce certified under this Procedure must be post-harvest dipped in Dimethoate.

The Business carrying out post-harvest dipping must hold current accreditation for an ICA arrangement for the Procedure 'Dipping with Dimethoate' (ICA-01). The ICA arrangement must include custard apple or other relevant *Annona* spp. in the produce types covered under the scope of the accreditation.

Post-harvest dipping must be carried out in accordance with the Procedure ICA-01.

8.3 Grading and packing

The **Certification Controller** must supervise the sorting and packing operations to ensure that any host produce that does not conform to these requirements are clearly identified and segregated to prevent mixing with conforming product.

The Business must implement sorting systems during the grading and packing process to ensure all host produce certified for pre-harvest treatment and inspection is free from visible symptoms of QFF infestation.

8.3.1 Identification during grading and packing

Where both treated and untreated produce are packed, the Business must implement systems to identify the treatment status of host produce during grading and packing to prevent mixing of treated and untreated produce.

Example of acceptable methods of identifying treated and untreated produce during grading and packing include:

- packing treated produce at different times to untreated produce and clearing the lines before changing over; or
- packing treated and untreated produce on different packing lines.

Other methods may be used provided they clearly identify and segregate treated and untreated produce and are acceptable to the auditor.

8.3.2 Identification after packing

A Business which grades and packs treated and untreated produce must implement systems to identify the treatment status of the host produce after packing and before they leave the packing system to prevent mixing of treated and untreated produce.

Examples of acceptable methods of identifying treated and untreated produce after packing include:

- using packaging which differs significantly in appearance; or
- marking each package of treated produce in a manner that clearly identifies the host produce as treated in accordance with this Procedure.

Other methods may be used provided they clearly identify treated and untreated produce and are acceptable to the auditor.

8.4 Packed product inspection

Samples must be selected at random from packed product as an in-line inspection or end-point inspection.

The **Packed Product Controller** must continually monitor the grading and packing process by selecting a sample for examination from the packed product.

The Packed Product Controller must advise the Certification Controller of any problems or potential problems detected in these samples (for example, contain suspect QFF eggs or larvae) so that corrective action can be implemented.

8.4.1 Sample selection

The Packed Produce Controller must select a minimum of one package in every 50 packages or part thereof.

(a) **In-line inspection:**

- (i) in-line inspection must only be carried out by the Business that packs the host produce for certification under this Procedure; and
- (ii) in-line inspection must be performed at facilities where the host produce is being packed; and
- (iii) the in-line inspection method is only available at the first point of packing the host produce; or
- (iv) the in-line inspection must involve the selection of a sample of packed product from all host produce in the same category of host produce, packed on the one day for certification under this Procedure; and
- (v) packed produce must be selected at random from the final packed product as it leaves the packing line in the packing shed for consolidation.

or

(b) **End-point inspection:**

- (i) end-point inspection must be conducted after the consignment has been consolidated but prior to certification and dispatch; and
- (ii) the sample must be selected at random from the final packed product.

8.4.2 Inspection equipment

The Business must maintain the following inspection equipment:

- (a) adequate illumination; and
- (b) a hand lens, microscope or other device that provides at least X10 magnification; and
- (c) reference illustrations and photographs for identification of QFF and symptoms of QFF infestations (Attachment 8 – ‘Inspection for Queensland Fruit Fly information sheet’); and
- (d) sealable plastic bags and labels for collecting specimens of infested produce; and
- (e) pocket knife or similar to cut produce to further investigate for the presence of QFF.

8.4.3 Inspection procedure

The Packed Product Controller must carry out 100% inspection of the host produce as follows:

- (a) each piece of host produce in the sample package must be removed from the package and all surfaces examined for evidence of QFF and broken skins. Symptoms of QFF infestation (Attachment 8) include:
 - (i) split, discoloured, deformed, blemished or deteriorating produce; or
 - (ii) characteristic QFF ‘sting marks’ that appear to be pin pricks. Sting marks are a puncture mark caused when a female QFF punctures the skin with its ovipositor and positions

eggs within the host produce. Once the eggs hatch the larvae burrow towards the centre of the host produce; or

- (iii) softness under the skin. Cut the symptomatic produce in half. Larvae may be found, or the host produce will appear discoloured in the centre and the flesh will have begun to turn brown and mushy at sites where larvae are present; or
- (iv) mature QFF larvae are creamy white and up to 9 mm long, with a slightly conical shaped body and 11 segments. When examined under a hand lens the thin head has small black mouth parts. There are three pairs of spiracles (small raised structures used for breathing) grouped together at the thick end of the larvae. When disturbed, and especially if exposed to sunlight, they can draw their body in to an 'n' shape and 'flick' themselves up to 10 cm in any direction. This is a dispersal mechanism of the mature QFF larvae and is diagnostic for the species; or
- (v) broken skin which includes any crack, split, puncture or other break of the skin that penetrates through to the flesh that occurred prior to grading and packing. Any break of the skin that occurred during grading and packing shall not be regarded as non-conforming for the purpose of the packed product inspection.

8.4.4 Identification of sample packages

Sample packages must be sequentially numbered during the day of packing.

- (a) Identify each sample package with a Packed Product Sample (PPS) number by placing either a stamp or sticker bearing the lettering "PPS No." on the exposed end of the package, then marking on or below the identifier the sequential sample number and their initials (Attachment 10 – 'Example of a Packed Product Sample Number').
- (b) For palletised consignments, the sample packages must be stacked on the pallet with the "PPS No." visible on the outside of each pallet packed for certification under this Procedure.

8.4.5 Action following detection of non-conforming packed product

The **Packed Product Controller** must take the following actions on the detection of non-conforming packed product.

8.4.5.1 Detection of live QFF larvae

If live QFF Larvae are detected, the **Packed Product Controller** must immediately advise the Certification Controller if any produce is found infested with live QFF.

The **Certification Controller** must take the following actions:

- (a) all host produce harvested from the source block/s, including any produce which has been packed for certification but which remains on the premises, must be rejected for certification under this Procedure; and
- (b) the detection must be reported to the Department within 24 working hours of detection, (during business hours) or the first available working day, so an investigation of the cause may be carried out and any problems rectified.

8.4.5.2 Detection of produce with broken skin

If any sample package contains produce with broken skin, the **Packed Product Controller** must:

In-line inspection:

- (a) reject the sample package; and
- (b) withdraw and isolate all product packed since the previous sample package was selected; and
- (c) stop the packing line; and

- (d) note in the “Comments” section of the ‘Packed Product Inspection Record’ (Attachment 11) next to the entry for the sample package which failed inspection, the reason for failure and the number of withdrawn packages; and
- (e) following resumption of grading and packing, the Packed Product Controller must:
 - (i) select an additional three sample packages from the withdrawn packages; and
 - (ii) carry out 100% inspection of the host produce in the additional sample packages for conformance with the requirements specified in 8.4.3, and
 - (iii) give additional sample packages the next three PPS Nos. after the package that initially failed inspection. The inspection results must be entered on the ‘Packed Product Inspection Record’.
- (f) If all three additional sample packages are found to conform, the withdrawn packages and the three sample packages may be passed for certification and returned to the product assembly point.
- (g) If any of the additional sample packages contain non-conforming host produce, all withdrawn packages shall be rejected.
- (h) Once any problems have been identified and rectified, grading and packing may recommence.

End-point Inspection:

- (a) reject the entire consignment; and
- (b) note in the “Comments” section of the ‘Packed Product Inspection Record’ next to the entry for any sample package which failed the inspection, the reason for failure and the number of packages in the rejected consignment.

8.4.6 Rejected product

All rejected packages must be isolated and clearly identified to prevent mixing with conforming packages.

Packages rejected for live QFF larvae must be either:

- (a) certified in accordance with an alternative quarantine entry condition; or
- (b) consigned to markets that do not require certification of treatment and/or inspection for QFF.

Packages rejected for broken skins must be either:

- (a) re-graded, re-packed and re-inspected in accordance with this section prior to certification under this Procedure; or
- (b) treated and certified in accordance with an alternative quarantine entry condition; or
- (c) consigned to markets that do not require certification of treatment and/or inspection of QFF.

8.4.7 Packed Product Inspection Records

The **Packed Product Controller** must maintain records of the results of packed product inspection.

Packed product inspection records must be in the form of a ‘Packed Product Inspection Record’ (Attachment 11), or a similar record which captures the same information.

‘Packed Product Inspection Records’ must include:

- (a) Business name; and
- (b) type of host produce; and
- (c) the Interstate Produce (IP) number of the Business that operates the approved facility in which the host produce was packed; and
- (d) the date of inspection of the sample package; and

- (e) PHAC number; and
- (f) the sample package sequential number (PPS No.); and
- (g) the inspection result for the sample package (yes/no); and
- (h) details of defects or problems detected during inspection; and
- (i) the number of any withdrawn or rejected packages; and
- (j) the inspection results and follow-up action by the Certification Controller following withdrawal; and
- (k) the Packed Product Controller's name and signature.

8.5 Post Treatment Security (Tasmania only)

Packing shall commence as soon as practicable after treatment. Host produce may be allowed to dry adequately prior to packing.

Treated host produce shall be held for the minimum practical period after treatment before it must be secured against re-infestation.

Any host produce which is stored outside the treatment facility after treatment, and prior to dispatch, must be held under secure conditions.

Any treated host produce which remains unpacked at the end of the day must be held in secure conditions until packed. Completed pallets shall be held for the minimum practical period before placing in secure conditions.

Certified host produce must be stored at, and transported from, the facility in secure conditions which prevent infestation by fruit fly.

Certification Assurance certificates must state that host produce was; "Packed in such a way as to prevent infestation of fruit fly".

Secure conditions are:

- (a) unvented packages;
- (b) vented packages with the vents secured with gauze/mesh with a maximum aperture of 1.6 mm;
- (c) fully enclosed under tarpaulins, hessian, shade cloth, mesh or other covering which provides a maximum aperture of 1.6 mm;
- (d) shrink wrapped and sealed as a palletised unit;
- (e) fully enclosed or screened buildings, cold rooms, vehicles or other facilities free from gaps or other entry points greater than 1.6 mm.

The Business shall have adequate procedures in place which prevent mixing of treated and untreated host produce at the facility.

Host produce consigned to Tasmania must be transported in full container lots sealed prior to transport, or as lesser container lots in accordance with the requirements of (a), (b) or (d) above.

Where consignments are transported to Tasmania as full container lots, the seal number must be included in the additional declaration section of the PHAC covering the consignment (Attachment 12).

Where consignments are transported in vented packages that are sealed as a palletised unit in accordance with (d) above, the Business must secure the top layer of the pallet by applying a row of tape over the shrink-wrap and have applied to the tape in waterproof ink the signature of an Authorised Signatory, the number of the PHAC covering the consignment and the date.

8.6 Dispatch

8.6.1 Package Identification

The **Authorised Dispatcher** shall ensure that, after treating and packing, each package is marked in indelible and legible characters of at least 5 mm, with:

- (a) the Interstate Produce number of the Business that operates the approved facility in which the produce was treated;
- (b) the words “MEETS ICA-18”; and
- (c) the date (or date code) on which the fruit was treated;

prior to the issuance of an Assurance Certificate by the Business under this Procedure.

Produce that has not been verified as conforming to the requirements specified in this Procedure must not be marked as stated above.

8.6.2 Plant Health Assurance Certificate

The **Authorised Dispatcher** must ensure a PHAC (Attachment 12) is completed and signed by an Authorised Signatory prior to the consignment being dispatched.

PHACs must be completed, issued and distributed in accordance with the work instruction WI-01 ‘Guidelines for the completion of Plant Health Assurance Certificates’.

PHACs must include:

- (a) in the ‘Accredited Business that Prepared the Produce’ section, the name and address of the Accredited Business that packed the product; and
- (b) in the ‘Grower’ section, the name and address of the Accredited Business that was responsible for pre-harvest treatment of the host produce. Where the consignment contains produce pre-harvest treated by a number of growers the words “VARIOUS” must be used; and
- (c) in the “Treatment” section:
 - (i) post-harvest treatment details in accordance with Operational Procedure ICA-01, ‘Dipping with Dimethoate’; and
 - (ii) pre-harvest treatment details for bait spraying including:
 - A. in the Treatment Date column, the most recent date or dates of pre-harvest bait spraying of the source block/s; and
 - B. in the Treatment column, the words “Bait Spray”, the concentration and name of the active ingredient in the concentration used (for example, “1150 g/L Maldison”), and the mixing rate of the concentration in the bait spray mixture (for example, “435 mL/100L”); and
- (d) in the “Additional Certification” section “Inspected and found free of QFF larvae and broken skins” must be written.
- (e) additional detail for Tasmania only: In the ‘Additional Certification’ section, the statement “handled, stored and transported in secure conditions”.

The Business must not issue a PHAC for product owned by another Business. An individual PHAC must be issued to cover each consignment to avoid splitting of consignments.

Books of pre-printed PHACs are available from ICA Records Management, Department of Primary Industries, phone 02 6552 3000. Upon suspension, cancellation or withdrawal of accreditation, the PHAC book must be immediately returned to the Department.

8.6.3 PHAC distribution

The **original** (yellow copy) must accompany the consignment.

The **duplicate** (white copy) must be retained by the accredited Business.

9. RECORDS AND DOCUMENT CONTROL

9.1 ICA system records

The Business must maintain the following records, or similar which record the same information:

Under PART A

- (a) current 'Property Plan' for each block/source property (Attachment 2); and
- (b) 'Spray Tank Calibration Certificate' (Attachment 3); and
- (c) 'Equipment Application Calibration Test Record' (Attachment 6); and
- (d) 'Preparation and Treatment Record' (Attachment 7); and
- (e) 'Harvest Inspection Record' (Attachment 9); and
- (f) a copy of each PHAC issued under this Procedure (Attachment 12).

Under PART B

- (a) a copy of each PHAC received (Attachment 12); and
- (b) 'Packed Product Inspection Record' (Attachment 11); and
- (c) a copy of each PHAC issued under this Procedure (Attachment 12).

Records must be retained for at least 4 years from completion.

Records shall be made available on request to an Authorised Person.

9.2 ICA system documentation

The Business must maintain the following documentation:

- (a) a current copy of the ICA Procedure; and
- (b) a current Certificate of Accreditation.

Documentation must be made available on request to an Authorised Person.

10. ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1	Application for Accreditation as a Biosecurity Certifier
Attachment 2	Property Plan – ICA-18
Attachment 3	Spray Tank Calibration Certificate
Attachment 4	Spinosad Bait Spray Calibration
Attachment 5	Maldison Bait Spray Calibration
Attachment 6	Equipment Application Calibration Test Record
Attachment 7	Preparation and Treatment Record
Attachment 8	Inspection for Queensland Fruit Fly information sheet
Attachment 9	Harvest Inspection Record
Attachment 10	Example of a Packed Produce Sample Number (PPS No.)

- Attachment 11 Packed Product Inspection Record
- Attachment 12 Plant Health Assurance Certificate

Application for accreditation as a Biosecurity Certifier

A business seeking to become accredited or renew accreditation for an ICA or CA arrangement must complete and lodge an application for accreditation using the prescribed form and paying the application fee.

The application form can be accessed at:

<http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/plant/ica> under the heading [Resources](#)

Alternatively, contact ICA Records Management:

Phone: 02 6552 3000

Fax: 02 6552 7239

Email: ica.scheme@dpi.nsw.gov.au

Property Plan – ICA-18

Complete the following details for each block shown on the Property Plan:

Grower Name:	
Property Address:	

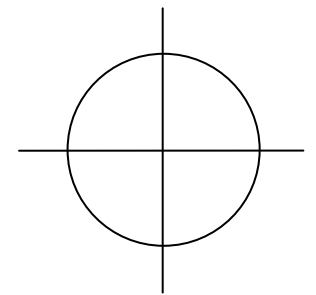
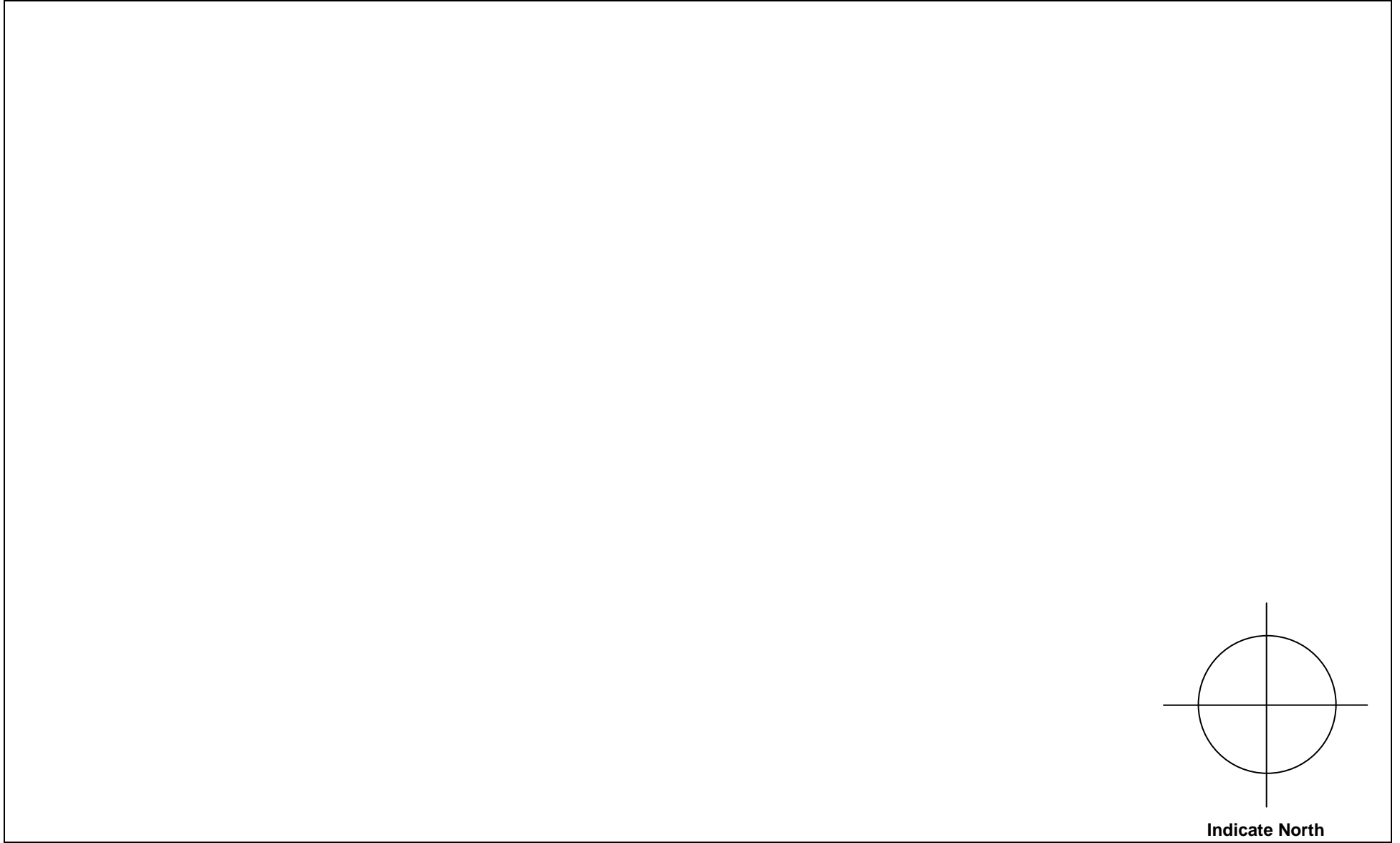
The Property Plan is to include the following:

- (a) the location of all blocks on which host produce is planted;
- (b) the block reference code or number used to identify each block;
- (c) the cultivar and number of trees planted in the block;
- (d) road access including street name/s;
- (e) internal roadways within the property;
- (f) the location and identification of buildings on the property (for example, house, packing shed, equipment sheds).
- (g) whether it is intended to certify host produce harvested from the block under the ICA arrangement.

Note: A Property Plan (overleaf) must be included for each property covered by the Interstate Certification Assurance arrangement of the Business.

Block Reference Code or No.	Name Used on Farm for the Block	Variety of host produce	Number of trees

Property Plan – ICA-18



Indicate North

Spray Tank Calibration Certificate

EQUIPMENT CALIBRATED

Name and Address of
Owner of Equipment: _____

Type of equipment
(e.g. boom spray): _____

Brand: _____

Model: _____

Serial No.: _____

Other Identification: _____

TESTING DETAILS

Name and Address of
the Business
Conducting the
Test: _____

Date of Testing: _____

Type of Flow Meter: _____
Date of Latest
Calibration: _____

CALIBRATION RESULTS

Maximum Mixture Level Volume (litres): _____

Incremental Volumes (litres)
(as marked on the spray tank): _____

CERTIFICATION

The spray mixture tank on the equipment described above has been calibrated in the normal filling position using a calibrated flow meter. Volume indicator marks have been clearly marked on the tank with the volume in litres required to fill the tank to that level.

Printed Name

Signature

____ / ____ / ____
Date

Spinosad Bait Spray Calibration

Date	→	Date of Calibration / /
		Unit ID _____
Person Conducting Test	→	Name <i>(print)</i>
		Signature

System 1		Continuous Band Spray <i>(usually bike mounted style with directed jet out each side)</i>
Target	→	Target Rate = 2.5 - 7.5 litres of mixture per hectare (l/ha)
Measure	→	Seconds to spray 1 litre seconds _____ (D) <i>(at standard operating pressure)</i>
Measure	→	Metres travelled in 10 sec metres _____ (E) <i>(at normal operating speed)</i>
Record	→	Av. distance between rows metres _____ (F)
Calculate	→	Litres applied per hectare = 100,000 divided by (D) divided by (E) divided by (F); or $100,000 \div (D) \div (E) \div (F) = \text{l/ha}$
Example	→	(D) = 65 seconds to spray 1 litre (E) = 28 metres travelled in 10 seconds (F) = 7.3 metre average row spacing On the calculator – $100,000 \div 65 \div 28 \div 7.3 = 7.5 \text{ l/ha}$
Actual	→	$100,000 \div \text{_____} \div \text{_____} \div \text{_____} = \text{_____ l/ha}$

System 2		Directed Application per Bait Spot <i>(usually hand-gun style applying one directed spot per tree)</i>
Target	→	Target Rate = 20-50 ml bait per spot
Measure	→	Seconds to spray 1 litre (1000ml) = _____ (A)
Calculate	→	Seconds to spray 50 ml = Seconds to spray 1 litre (A) ÷ 20 = _____ (B)
Calculate	→	Seconds to spray 20 ml = Seconds to spray 1 litre (A) ÷ 50 = _____ (C)
Example	→	Seconds to spray 1 litre (A) = 50 seconds Seconds to spray 50 ml (B) = 2.5 seconds Seconds to spray 20 ml (C) = 1 second

Calculation of Number of Bait Spots per Hectare <i>(for use in system 2)</i>
Trees per hectare = <div style="text-align: center;">10,000</div> <hr/>
Av. distance between rows (m) X av. distance between trees (m)
Example → On the calculator – $10,000 \div (7.3 \times 3.9) = 351 \text{ trees/hectare}$
Calculate → $10,000 \div (\text{_____} \times \text{_____}) = \text{_____ trees/ha}$
Target → Target Rate = 125 – 150 baits/ha
Calculate → $\text{trees/ha} \div \text{Target Rate} = \text{number of trees baited/ha}$
Actual → _____ ÷ _____ = bait every _____ tree

Maldison Bait Spray Calibration

Date	→ Date of Calibration / / Unit ID _____
Person Conducting Test	→ Name (<i>print</i>) Signature

System 1	Directed Application per Tree <i>(usually hand-gun style applying one directed spot per tree)</i>
Target	→ Target Rate = 50-100 ml bait spray per tree
Measure	→ Seconds to spray 1 litre (1000ml) = _____ (A)
Calculate	→ Seconds to spray 100 ml = Seconds to spray 1 litre (A) ÷ 10 = _____ (B)
Calculate	→ Seconds to spray 50 ml = Seconds to spray 100ml (B) ÷ 2 = _____ (C)
Example	→ Seconds to spray 1 litre (A) = 50 seconds Seconds to spray 100 ml (B) = 5 seconds Seconds to spray 50 ml (C) = 2.5 seconds

Calculation of Number of Trees per Hectare <i>(for use in system 2)</i>	
*Trees per hectare = $\frac{10,000}{\text{Av. distance between rows (m)} \times \text{av. distance between trees (m)}}$	
Example	→ On the calculator – $10,000 \div (7.3 \times 3.9) = 351 \text{ trees/hectare}$
Actual	→ $10,000 \div (\text{_____} \times \text{_____}) = \text{_____} \text{ tree/ha}$

System 2	Continuous Spray to One Side of Each Row <i>(usually bike mounted style with directed jet out each side)</i>
Target	→ Target Rate = 15-20 litres per hectare (l/ha)
Measure	→ Seconds to spray 1 litre seconds _____ (D) <i>(at standard operating pressure)</i>
Measure	→ Metres travelled in 10 sec metres _____ (E) <i>(at normal operating speed)</i>
Record	→ Av. distance between rows metres _____ (F)
Calculate	→ Litres applied per hectare = 100,000 divided by (D) divided by (E) divided by (F); or $100,000 \div (D) \div (E) \div (F) = \text{l/ha}$
Example	→ (D) = 30 seconds to spray 1 litre (E) = 28 metres travelled in 10 seconds (F) = 7.3 metre average row spacing On the calculator – $100,000 \div 30 \div 28 \div 7.3 = 16.3 \text{ l/ha}$
Actual	→ $100,000 \div \text{_____} \div \text{_____} \div \text{_____} = \text{_____} \text{ l/ha}$
Target	→ Target Rate = 50-100 ml per tree
Convert	→ Litres per hectare to ml per tree = litres/hectare times 1000 divided by $\frac{\text{trees}}{\text{hectare}}$; or $\text{l/ha} \times 1000 \div \frac{\text{trees}}{\text{ha}} = \text{ml/tree}$
Example	→ On the calculator – $16.3 \times 1000 \div 351 = 46.4 \text{ ml/tree}$
Actual	→ _____ X 1000 ÷ _____ = _____ ml/tree

Equipment Application Calibration Test Record

Business Name		IP Number:	
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Date of Test	No. of Nozzles	Output for individual nozzles (L/min/nozzle)	Effective Spray Width (m)	Calibration run (m)	Litres used in run (L/run)	Application rate (L/ha)	Testing Officer's Name

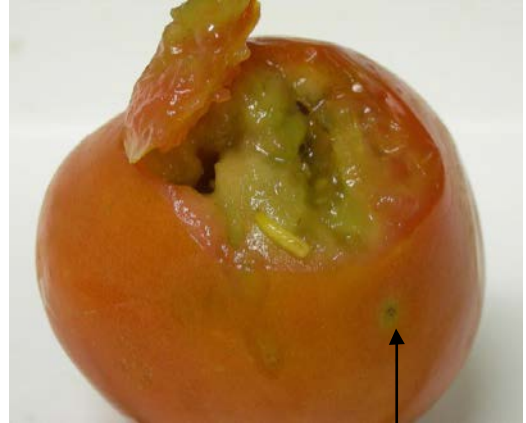
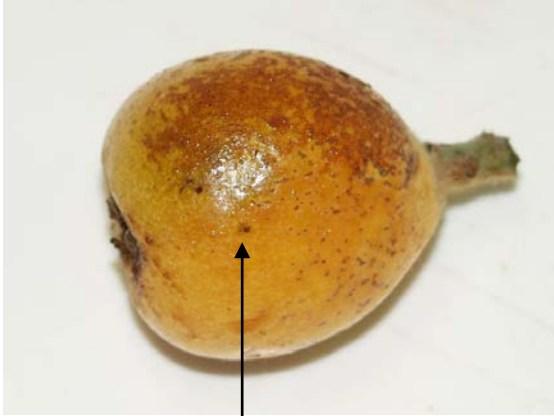
Preparation and Treatment Record

Business Name		IP Number:	
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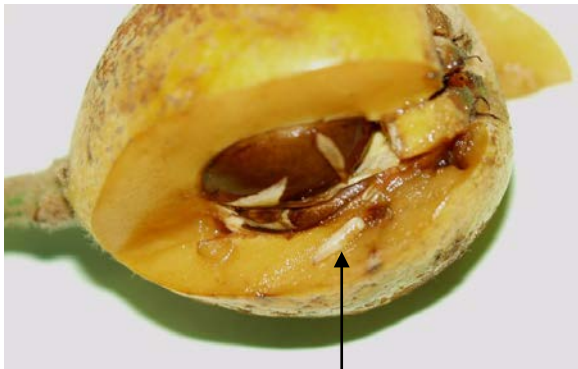
Mixture Preparation						Treatment Application				
Date and time of preparation and application	Volume/Weight of concentrate (mL or g)	Volume of mixture (L)	Trade name of concentrate	Other adjuvant	Calibrated (Y/N)	Treatment Equipment used	Type of produce	Number treated (block or ha)	Treatment Operator	
									Printed Name	Signature

Inspection for Queensland Fruit Fly information sheet
(Images courtesy of Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria)

Larvae and sting marks



Sting marks



Larvae

Harvest Inspection Record

Date	Grower IP Number	Source Block/s	No. of Bins/Crates	No. of Fruit Cut & Examined	Fruit Fly Present		Details	Harvest Supervisor	
					Yes	No		Printed Name	Signature
					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
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					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

Example of a Packed Product Sample Number

Marking sample packages after Packed Product Inspection

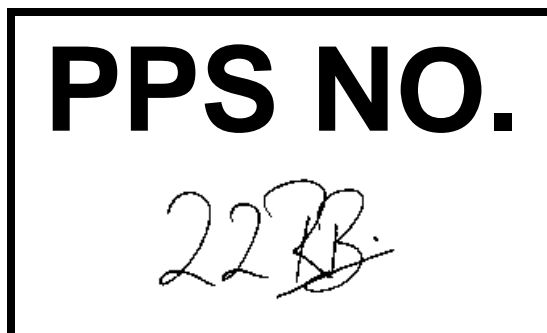
Following inspection, the Packed Product Controller must:

- (a) mark one end of each sample package by applying a stamp or sticker with the PPS Number (Packed Product Sample Number) and their initials as shown below; and
- (b) ensure that the PPS Number stamp or sticker is visible on the exposed end of the package when the package is assembled on the pallet.

Stamp or Sticker Design (Example Only)



Completed Stamp or Sticker (Example Only)



Packed Product Inspection Record

Business Name		IP Number:	
Host produce type			

Date of Inspection	PHAC No.	PPS No	Free of live fruit fly		Free from broken skins		Comments	Packed Product Controller	
			Yes	No	Yes	No		Printed Name	Signature
							Note any problems detected during inspection and the number of any withdrawn or rejected packages.		



Department of
Primary Industries

Certificate Number	
Business Specific Information*	
Dispatch Date: / /	Ref No:
Arrival Date: / /	PO No:
<small>* These items display business specific information entered at the discretion of the consignor. They do not represent any part of the certifying conditions of the produce.</small>	

Plant Health Assurance Certificate

A biosecurity certificate issued under Part 13 of the *NSW Biosecurity Act 2015*

All accreditation details must be completed. Please print clearly and initial any alterations.

Consignment Details

Consignor

Name			
Address			
State		Postcode	

Consignee

Name			
Address			
State		Postcode	

Reconsigned to: (If applicable)

Splitting consignments, preparing composite lots or reconsigning whole consignments

Name			
Address			
State		Postcode	

Certification Details

IP Number Facility Number Procedure

N		
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Accredited Business that prepared produce

Name			
Address			
State		Postcode	

Grower(s) (If more than one grower – attach list)

Name			
Address			
State		Postcode	

	Number of Packages	Type of Packages (e.g. trays, cartons)	Type of Produce	Brand Name or identifying marks (as marked on packages)	Date Code (as marked on packages)	Authorisation for reconsignment
1						
2						
3						
4						

Treatment Details

	Treatment Date	Treatment Chemical (Active Ingredient), Concentration, Duration, Temperature
1	/ /	
2	/ /	
3	/ /	
4	/ /	

Additional Certification/Codes:

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This certificate is valid for 21 days from date of certification

Declaration

I am a person authorised under the *NSW Biosecurity Act 2015* to issue this biosecurity certificate and I hereby certify that the details shown above are true and correct and the procedure(s) listed above have been completed.

Full name

Signature

Date

Note: A person who provides false or misleading information on a biosecurity certificate is guilty of an offence under the Act. Such action could result in a penalty infringement notice or prosecution. The maximum penalty for an individual is \$1,100,000, and the maximum penalty for a corporation is \$2,200,000. This information is collected by the collecting agency identified in this form in relation to its functions under the Biosecurity Act 2015. This agency/s and the NSW Department of Industry may use and disclose this information as reasonably necessary for the purpose of performing biosecurity risk functions under, or reasonably contemplated by, the Biosecurity Act 2015.