

**MAF BIOSECURITY AUTHORITY
(PLANTS) STANDARD
152.09.05**

**CLEARANCE OF FRESH
CUT FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Review	iii
Endorsement	iii
Amendment Record	iv
Distribution	v
Internet	v
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Scope	1
1.2 References	1
1.3 Definitions	1
1.4 Explanation of Pest Categories	5
2. SERVICE REQUIREMENTS	8
2.1 General	8
2.2 Staff Proficiency Assessment Process	8
2.2.1 Eyesight Requirements for Staff	8
2.3 Rendering Cut Flower/Foliage Material Non-propagatable	9
2.4 Cut Flower/Foliage Recall Contingency Plan	9
2.5 Transit Through New Zealand (or as “Overcarried” Cargo)	9
3. CLEARANCE OF CONSIGNMENTS IN NEW ZEALAND	10
3.1 Documentation and Certificates	10
3.2 Transport to an Approved Inspection Facility	10
3.3 New Zealand Product Returning from Overseas	10
3.4 Sampling	11
3.5 Inspection	11
3.6 Packaging	12
3.7 Testing for Propagability	12
3.8 Consignment Reconciliation	12
3.9 Pre and Post-Inspection Security	13
3.10 Biosecurity Directive/Clearance	13
4. INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS	14
4.1 Inspection Report	14
4.2 Phytosanitary Feedback - <i>Quantum</i> Data Entry	14
4.3 Hard Copy Information Requirements	14
4.4 Reporting Information	15
4.4.1 Reporting Information Held in the <i>Quantum Database</i>	15

	Page
5. NON-COMPLIANCE CONTINGENCIES	16
5.1 Non-Technical, Non-Compliance	16
5.2 Technical Non-Compliance	16
5.3 Pest Interceptions	16
5.3.1 Risk Group 2 Quarantine Pests (RG2)	16
5.3.2 Risk Group 1 Quarantine Pests (RG1)	17
5.3.3 Vectors	17
5.3.4 Regulated, Non-plant Pests	17
5.3.5 Non-regulated, Non-quarantine Organism	17
5.3.6 Propagation Non-conformance	17
5.4 Soil and Foliage Contamination	17
5.5 Treatments	18
5.5.1 General	18
5.5.2 No Documented Treatments	18
5.5.3 Approved Devitalisation Treatments	18

Review

This MAF Biosecurity Authority Standard is subject to periodic review. Amendments will be issued to holders of controlled copies to ensure the standard continues to meet current needs.

Last Review:	February 2000
Next Review:	To be advised

ENDORSEMENT

Pursuant to section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, this document is hereby issued as an import health standard for the clearance of fresh cut flowers and foliage for decorative purposes.

R J Ivess
Director, Plants Biosecurity

Date:

AMENDMENT RECORD

Amendments to this document will be given a consecutive number and will be dated.

Please ensure that all amendments are inserted, obsolete pages removed, and the record below is completed.

Amendment No.	Entered By	Date
1	J. Downs	29 March 2000
2	J. Downs	16 June 2000
3	J. Downs	10 January 2001
4	J. Downs	8 February 2002
5		
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DISTRIBUTION

Holder(s)	Address	Copy No.
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INTERNET

MAF Biosecurity Authority (Plants) Standard 152.09.05: Clearance of Fresh Cut Flowers and Foliage is replicated at the following Internet address:

<http://www.maf.govt.nz/biosecurity/imports/plants/standards/152-09-05.pdf>

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 SCOPE

This document describes the phytosanitary requirements for the importation and clearance of fresh cut flowers and foliage, for decorative purposes, into New Zealand and is divided into the following standards:

- *MAF Biosecurity Authority (Plants) Standard 155.02.04: Import Health Standard for Cut Flowers and Foliage* (“Section I”).
- *MAF Biosecurity Authority (Plants) Standard 152.09.05: Clearance of Fresh Cut Flowers and Foliage in New Zealand* (“Section II”).

The primary purpose of this document is to consolidate the import health standards (pursuant to section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993) and operational standards for the clearance of cut flowers and foliage, and provide a practical medium for the development and revision of specific country/commodity import health standards in accordance with current MAF procedures.

1.2 REFERENCES

The references listed in *MAF Biosecurity Authority (Plants) Standard 155.02.04: Import Health Standard for Cut Flowers and Foliage* (see Section I) apply.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this MAF Biosecurity Authority standard the following definitions and abbreviations apply:

Additional declaration

A statement that is required to be entered on a phytosanitary certificate which provides specific additional information pertinent to the phytosanitary condition of a consignment.

Approved inspection facility

A place approved by a MAF Biosecurity CTO, or delegate in accordance with *MAF Biosecurity Authority Standard 152.04.03F: Appendix V, Fresh Produce Inspection Facilities*. Such facilities are also approved transitional facilities under the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Consignment

One or more lots imported by one importer, on one conveyance at one time and covered by one phytosanitary certificate.

Note 1: Commercial consignments are unaccompanied consignments covered by an airway bill/bill of lading intended for resale.

Note 2: Private consignments are accompanied consignments imported as personal property.

Note 3: Unaccompanied private consignments are consignments covered by an airway bill/bill of lading and imported as personal property.

Chief Technical Officer (CTO)

The Director, Plants Biosecurity (DPB) and/or the Director, Forest Biosecurity (DFB) of the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's Biosecurity Authority.

Devitalisation

Post harvest treatment which destroys the reproductive capability of parent plant stock.

Entry (of a pest)

Movement of a pest into an area where it is not present, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled.

Establishment

Perpetuation, for the foreseeable future, of a pest within an area after entry.

Fresh cut flowers and foliage

Fresh cut flowers and foliage includes fresh flowers, stems and foliage harvested for decorative purposes that cannot be readily propagated. It does not include roots, fruit or soil that may be associated with fresh cut flowers and foliage.

Homogeneous

An identifiable lot of produce which has undergone a known and documented process or production method resulting in uniformity of pest contamination at a specific level.

Import health standard

A document issued pursuant to section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 on behalf of a CTO permitting entry to New Zealand of a specific product under certain conditions.

Infested unit

An individual fresh flower, single piece of foliage or stem carrying any regulated or non-regulated organism.

Inspector

A person appointed as an inspector under section 103(1) of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Introduction

Entry and establishment of a pest.

IPPC

Abbreviation for the International Plant Protection Convention, as deposited in 1951 with the FAO in Rome and as amended (November 1997).

Lot

The number of units of a single commodity (i.e. species), identifiable by such things as its homogeneity of composition and origin which forms part of a consignment.

MAF Biosecurity Authority

The section within the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry which is responsible for regulatory functions.

Management representative

The designated single point of technical and service quality accountability as nominated by the supplier. This person shall act as the contact between the Programme Manager, Border Management Group and the supplier.

Maximum allowable prevalence (MAP)

The level of infestation that is the threshold, above which phytosanitary actions based on inspection would be applied.

NA, IO (PI)

Abbreviation for National Adviser, International Operations (Plant Imports), MAF Biosecurity Authority.

Non-regulated Pest

Non-regulated organisms are those organisms for which phytosanitary actions would not be undertaken if they were intercepted/detected.

National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO)

Official service organisation established by Government to discharge the functions specified by the IPPC.

NZ MAF

Acronym for the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Pathway

A series of activities that, when carried out according to documented procedures, form a discrete and traceable export system.

Pest

Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plant or plant products.

Pest list

A list of organisms known to be associated with a specific product in a specific country.

Pest proof container

A container or device of sound durable construction which when closed eliminates the possibility of pests escaping from or entering into its contents.

Phytosanitary certificate (PC)

A certificate issued by the authority of an exporting country, in accordance with the requirements of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), which verifies that the requirements of the relevant import health standard has been met.

Propagatable

The ability of the imported plant material to readily reproduce and be disseminated without manipulation (e.g. propagatable cuttings, adventitious roots, seeds).

Regulated organisms (FAO Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms 1996)

Regulated organisms are those organisms for which phytosanitary actions would be undertaken if they were intercepted/detected.

Secure area

A pest proof area, container or device which can be effectively sealed to ensure the contents cannot be tampered with or removed without the permission of an Inspector. This would be within an approved transitional facility.

Supplier

The organisation, or part of the organisation, that is contracted by MAF Biosecurity Authority to deliver services, in accordance with an accredited system, to meet appropriate standards.

Transitional Facility

Any facility approved in accordance with section 39 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 for the purpose of inspection, storage, treatment, quarantine, holding or destruction of uncleared goods.

Unit

An individual fresh flower, single piece of foliage or stem as appropriate.

Working day

Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday except for recognised national public holidays.

1.4 EXPLANATION OF PEST CATEGORIES

The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has categorised organisms associated with plants and plant products into regulated and non-regulated organisms as specified below. Organisms (including weeds) associated with each commodity will appear on a separate pest list which will be attached to each import health standard as an Appendix.

Regulated Organisms

Regulated organisms are those organisms for which phytosanitary actions would be undertaken if they were intercepted/detected. These will include new organisms as defined by the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996. Regulated organisms are sub-divided into the following groups:

Quarantine: Risk group 1 pests

Risk group 1 pests are those regulated pests (FAO Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms, 1996) which on introduction into New Zealand could cause unacceptable economic impacts on the production of a commodity/commodities and/or the environment.

Quarantine: Risk group 2 pests

Risk group 2 pests are those regulated pests which on introduction into New Zealand could cause a major disruption to market access (some importing countries require specific pre-export phytosanitary treatments) and/or significant economic impacts on the production of a particular commodity/commodities and/or the environment.

Quarantine: Risk group 3 pests

Risk group 3 pests (e.g. economically significant species of fruit flies) are those regulated pests which on entry into New Zealand would cause a major disruption to market access for a wide range of New Zealand commodities and/or have significant economic impacts on their production and/or the environment (some importing countries prohibit the entry of the host commodity). An official surveillance system is required for such pests in New Zealand.

Regulated non-quarantine pests

A regulated non-quarantine pest (denoted by "reg." on the pest list) is a pest whose presence in a consignment of plants for planting, affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact and is therefore regulated within the territory of the importing contracting party (Revised IPPC definition, Rome 1997). These pests would be under official control by the use of a Government operated or audited certification scheme.

Regulated non-plant pests

Regulated non-plant pests are those organisms which, although not pests of plants or plant products, may be associated with plants or plant products in international trade, and may have an affect on human or animal health (e.g. black widow spider) and thus fall under the jurisdiction of other biosecurity agencies. The categorisation of these organisms and their associated import restrictions will be applied in accordance with the requirements of the relevant departments.

Vectors of associated quarantine pests

In the context of this import health standard, vectors are those organisms which are able to transmit regulated pests into New Zealand. To prevent the transmission of vectored quarantine organisms to susceptible commodities in New Zealand, it is necessary to prevent the entry of their vectors. Vectors (denoted by "vect." on the pest list) will be categorised as risk group 1 even if they are present in New Zealand, unless they are risk group 2 pests in their own right. If the vectored organism is not present in the exporting country then the associated vector(s), if present in New Zealand, will be categorised as a non-regulated non-quarantine pest(s).

Vectored organisms

Vectored organisms (denoted by "VO" on the pest list) are those quarantine pests that are able to enter New Zealand via a vector associated with the imported commodity.

Strains of pests

Where there is documented evidence that a pest associated with the imported commodity has a different host range, different pesticide resistance, vectors a different range of organisms, or is more virulent than that of the same species present in New Zealand, then the different strain (denoted by "strain" on the pest list) of that pest will be categorised accordingly as a risk group 1 or 2 regulated pest.

Unidentifiable organisms

Should identification of an organism not be possible within the required time frame, the organism will be categorised as a regulated pest (either risk groups 1, 2, or 3) until such time as shown otherwise.

Unlisted organisms

Should an organism be intercepted that is not included on the pest list for that commodity, it will be categorised into the appropriate risk group and action taken accordingly.

Non-regulated organisms

Non-regulated organisms are those organisms for which phytosanitary actions would not be undertaken if they were intercepted/detected. Non-regulated organisms are sub-divided into the following groups:

Non-regulated non-quarantine pests

Non-regulated non-quarantine pests are those pests already present in New Zealand and are not under official control.

Non-regulated non-plant pests/organisms

Non-regulated non-plant pests/organisms are not pests of plants and are not of concern to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry or any other New Zealand government department.

Contaminants (including soil)

Consignments contaminated with soil, or other potential carriers of regulated pests (e.g. leaf litter) will not be permitted entry if the level of contamination is above the acceptable tolerance.

2. SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

2.1 GENERAL

The clearance of fresh cut flowers and foliage for decorative purposes shall be carried out by an organisation accredited for the purpose by the DPB in accordance with *MAF Biosecurity Authority Standard 152.02.S: Requirements for Suppliers of Inspection Service at the Border*. Such an organisation shall be represented by one person, referred to in this standard as the management representative. The management representative may delegate responsibilities referred to in this standard.

2.2 STAFF PROFICIENCY ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The accredited organisation shall document as part of their system for accreditation a staff proficiency process.

Staff proficiencies, at all levels, are to be objectively assessed by the management representative to ensure that the appropriate competencies have been attained, prior to recommending to the Director, Plants Biosecurity the accreditation of staff members. For quarantine officers, this assessment shall include the successful completion of the National Certificate in Biosecurity (Quarantine) or training course at least equivalent to unit standards BQ2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 15 and 16.

Quarantine Officers shall also have demonstrated knowledge of pest categories (regulated and non-regulated organisms), the measures applicable to each category and the contingencies for interception of each category. Particular emphasis shall be placed on the recognition of the signs and symptoms associated with commodity specific Risk Group 2 quarantine pests.

2.2.1 Eyesight requirements for staff

Prior to receiving accreditation and commencing duties, staff requiring adequate eyesight shall have:

- (i) to pass an Ishihara colour vision test; and
- (ii) a standard of near visual acuity equal to, or better than, N5 at 40cm with at least one eye (evidence must be provided whether this standard is met with or without optical aids, and if with aids then these same aids must be used when carrying out inspections).

The supplier shall provide evidence that:

- (i) staff eyesight has been re-tested within the last 5 years and still meets the requirements of this standard.

- (ii) the eyesight test has been carried out by an appropriately qualified person.

Note: “An appropriately qualified person” is one with evidence of recognised formal training as an optical health professional (e.g. Public Health Nurse, General Practitioner, Optometrist)

2.3 RENDERING CUT FLOWER/FOLIAGE MATERIAL NON-PROPAGATABLE

In order to meet the defined scope of this standard, cut flowers and foliage which are propagatable may require a devitalisation treatment in accordance with section 5.5 of this standard. Where a devitalisation treatment has been carried out in the exporting country, and certified accordingly, an inspector may test the viability of the consignment on arrival.

2.4 CUT FLOWER/FOLIAGE RECALL CONTINGENCY PLAN

The supplier shall develop and maintain a cut flower/foilage recall contingency plan. The plan shall be designed and maintained to deal with the possibility that a regulated organism is found on an imported consignment after a biosecurity clearance has been given.

The plan shall be submitted to the DPB for approval. All modifications to the plan shall be approved by the DPB. Initiation of the plan shall be the responsibility of the management representative after consultation with the DPB or their representative.

2.5 TRANSIT THROUGH NEW ZEALAND (OR AS “OVERCARRIED” CARGO)

Fresh cut flowers and foliage may transit through the international airports and seaports of New Zealand provided that the product is not removed from the aircraft or vessel upon which it arrived. No certification or special conditions are required.

Fresh cut flowers and foliage which are in-transit to another country, may be off loaded at the international airports and seaports of New Zealand for reloading onto another aircraft or vessel provided that the following conditions are met:

- An inspector shall be notified of consignment details 48 hours prior to arrival of the consignment.
- The fresh cut flowers and foliage are held in pest proof containers.
- The consignment shall be stored in a secure area, separate from other plant material to the satisfaction of an inspector.
- The consignment shall remain at the airport or wharf of arrival.
- Records shall be kept by an inspector recording each transited consignment with details of any problems encountered.
- The management representative shall maintain contingency plans for situations that do not comply with the aforementioned requirements.

3. CLEARANCE OF CONSIGNMENTS IN NEW ZEALAND

3.1 DOCUMENTATION AND CERTIFICATES

An inspector shall ensure that all consignments of cut flowers and foliage are accompanied by a valid phytosanitary certificate with any necessary additional declarations. Documentation must include an acceptable list of lots within the consignment.

Consignments accompanied by correct documentation shall be sampled and inspected as specified in sections 3.4 and 3.5 of this standard.

Consignments without certification or accompanied by incorrect certification shall be held in a secure area until correct documentation is presented. If correct documentation is not presented within 48 hours the consignment shall be re-shipped or destroyed.

3.2 TRANSPORT TO AN APPROVED INSPECTION FACILITY

Fresh cut flowers and foliage that are covered by correct documentation may be transhipped within New Zealand provided they are packaged in sealed pest proof containers and transported directly to an approved inspection facility for inspection and final clearance under the control of an inspector.

3.3 NEW ZEALAND PRODUCT RETURNING FROM OVERSEAS

All returning product of New Zealand origin shall be reshipped immediately or destroyed on arrival **except** under the following circumstances:

(i) Product “unopened” offshore

Product in its original (pest proof) container with the original seals intact is permitted entry subject to a product reconciliation check on arrival to verify that it is New Zealand produce.

(ii) Product “opened” offshore

Cut flowers and foliage inspected offshore, and rejected for any reason, is permitted entry subject to the following;

- Verification that the produce was either returned to its original pest proof container and resealed immediately after inspection or stored in pest proof facilities prior to re-export.
- The consignment was reshipped back to New Zealand by the first available means.
- Inspection and clearance of the consignment on arrival in New Zealand using the sampling and action specifications detailed in this standard.

3.4 SAMPLING

A sample shall be taken from each lot of cut flowers and foliage within the consignment as specified in the appropriate sampling plan detailed below. Samples shall be drawn at random, must be representative of the consignment and, where possible, from different cartons or pallets.

The importer may nominate the size of sample, indicated by the options in the tables below, before the inspection is carried out. Once the sample size has been selected, the total sample shall be inspected (i.e. it is not permissible to stop at, say 600 units when a 950 sample was originally selected).

If the importer has not nominated a sample size, “option 1” shall be used.

Option 1

Lot Size (No. of units)	Sample Size	Acceptance Level RG1 Pests	Acceptance Level RG 2 Pests
< 1,000	450	0	0
1,001 – 2,000	520	0	0
2,001 – 3,000	550	0	0
3,001 – 4,000	560	0	0
4,001 – 5,000	570	0	0
5,001 +	600	0	0

Option 2

Lot Size (No. of units)	Sample Size	Acceptance Level RG1 Pests	Acceptance Level RG 2 Pests
> 1,000	950	1	0

Option 3

Lot Size (No. of units)	Sample Size	Acceptance Level RG1 Pests	Acceptance Level RG 2 Pests
> 1,250	1250	2	0

3.5 INSPECTION

All inspections of imported fresh cut flowers and foliage shall be carried out at approved inspection facilities (refer *MAF Biosecurity Authority Standard 152.04.03F: Appendix V Fresh Produce Inspection Facilities* for specifications).

Each individual unit of product within the sample shall be examined by an inspector, along with the package in which they were contained, for the presence of pests, seeds or disease symptoms, soil, and any other non-conformity with this standard.

All live organisms detected during inspection procedures shall be identified in accordance with *MAF Biosecurity Authority Standard BMG-STD-PESTI: Requirements for the Diagnosis and Reporting of Organisms Intercepted at the Border, or Within Transitional Facilities*.

Note: Organisms known to be associated with imported cut flowers and foliage have been categorised as “regulated” or “non-regulated” and have been listed separately in Annex 1 to this standard.

3.6 PACKAGING

Packaging associated with fresh cut flowers/foilage must be new, free from soil and other contaminants.

3.7 TESTING FOR PROPAGABILITY

Where the commodity, in the form it is imported in, is propagatable as indicated by a “Y” in the propagatable column of the appropriate country:commodity schedule (refer Section III), samples shall be taken on a random basis and tested for viability in accordance with a procedure approved by the DPB.

Note: *Testing for viability shall only be required for those commodities treated offshore and endorsed on a phytosanitary certificate.*

The propagatability test is an audit test on the pathway not the lot therefore, the consignment may be given a biosecurity directive/clearance after inspection.

Propagability tests shall be undertaken in accordance with procedures approved by the DPB, as follows:

(i) Pathways with untested history or previous non-conformance

A minimum of ten units shall be removed at random from the lot and tested for propagability in accordance with a procedure approved by the DPB. Once successful compliance (i.e. nil propagation from all tested units) has been demonstrated for ten consecutive lots from the same pathway, a random testing regime may then be applied. All non-compliances shall be reported to the NA, IO (PI) within 24 hours.

(ii) Pathways with a demonstrated history of compliance

A minimum of one (1) in ten (10) lots shall be tested for propagability in accordance with a procedure approved by the DPB. A minimum of ten units shall be removed at random and tested from identified lots. All non-compliances shall be reported to the NA, IO (PI) within 24 hours.

3.8 CONSIGNMENT RECONCILIATION

A minimum of one complete compliance check, selected randomly, per ten lots shall be carried out to validate phytosanitary certification details against the actual consignment.

If a compliance check identifies a non-conformance (e.g. undeclared product), the next ten lots from the offending identified pathway shall be fully reconciled. Should a further non-conformance be identified the NA, IO (PI) shall be notified immediately.

3.9 PRE AND POST-INSPECTION SECURITY

All consignments of fresh cut flowers and foliage which are not inspected immediately (i.e. within 4-6 hours) on arrival in New Zealand, shall be stored in a secure area within a transitional facility until such time as they are inspected.

All consignments of fresh cut flowers and foliage not complying or suspected of not complying with the specifications detailed in this standard shall be stored in a secure area until such time as they can be inspected and or cleared, reshipped or destroyed.

3.10 BIOSECURITY DIRECTIVE/CLEARANCE

A biosecurity directive shall specify any conditions applying to the consignment prior to its release.

A biosecurity clearance shall be issued by an inspector for each consignment/lot of imported fresh cut flowers and/or foliage cleared for unconditional entry into New Zealand.

4. INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

4.1 INSPECTION REPORT

All consignment inspection, pest identification and release details relating to commercial consignments and unaccompanied private consignments of imported fresh cut flowers and foliage covered by a phytosanitary certificate shall be entered into the MAF Quarantine Service *Quantum Database*. Accompanied private consignments of fresh cut flowers/foliage shall be entered into the MAF Quarantine Service *Quanpax Database*.

Note: Details of fresh cut flowers/foliage that is not covered by a phytosanitary certificate does not get entered into the *Quantum* or *Quanpax*.

4.2 PHYTOSANITARY FEEDBACK – QUANTUM DATA ENTRY

The Management Representative shall designate “specialists” at each port of entry who will be responsible for:

- Overseeing data entry
- Designating appropriate personnel for data entry and processing
- Ensuring integrity and accuracy of the database information
- Reporting problems to the NA IO (PI)
- Transferring files to update NA IO (PI) as requested

Note 1: Access to input/modify information in the database will be restricted to designated personnel via the use of a password known only to those persons.

Note 2: A 97%, minimum accuracy level shall be maintained (i.e. 97% of all records shall be complete, accurate and entered within specified time frames).

Unless agreed otherwise, information relating to all consignments shall be entered into the database within 14 elapsed days from inspection.

4.3 HARD COPY INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

All phytosanitary certificates shall be held in separate country/crop combinations.

Clearance documentation relating to each phytosanitary certificate, e.g. pest identification records, treatment records and other clearance documentation shall be either held with the original phytosanitary certificate or clearly referenced and traceable if held separately.

Separate country/crop files shall be maintained for;

- non-conforming commercial consignments,
- commercial consignments released unconditionally,
- non-conforming accompanied consignments,
- conforming accompanied consignments.

Hard copy information shall be available 1 hour after request by a CTO or their representative.

Note: Where it is not possible to hold information as discrete country/crop combinations (e.g. multiple lots on one certificate) the information shall be segregated and held on a (calendar) monthly or phytosanitary certificate number basis. Non-conforming consignment information shall be highlighted and held separately to the conforming consignment information.

4.4 REPORTING INFORMATION

4.4.1 Reporting Information Held in *Quantum Database*

Reports generated from the *Quantum Database* shall only be used for internal MAF use unless with the express permission of the DPB.

5. NON-COMPLIANCE CONTINGENCIES

5.1 NON-TECHNICAL, NON-COMPLIANCE

Where the integrity of the documentation or consignment has not been compromised (e.g. spelling mistake on PC), the clearance procedure for that consignment may be actioned.

5.2 TECHNICAL NON-COMPLIANCE

Where a technical non-conformance has been identified relating to the documentation (e.g. additional declaration missing), the consignment shall be held and the nature of the non-compliance reported to NA, IO (PI) for a decision concerning the release, or otherwise, of the offending consignment via the management representative.

5.3 PEST INTERCEPTIONS

5.3.1 Risk group 2 quarantine pests (RG2)

Lots found to be infested with **live*** suspected RG2 quarantine pests, at levels exceeding those detailed in the appropriate sampling plan, shall be held in a secure area until the pest(s) has been identified in accordance with *MAF Biosecurity Authority Standard: BMG-STD-PESTI: Requirements for the Diagnosis and Reporting of Organisms Intercepted at the Border, or Within Transitional Facilities*.

Note: The inspector shall ensure that all necessary steps are taken to determine and confirm if the interception is alive or dead.

If the specimen is positively identified as a **live** RG2 pest, the inspector shall immediately gather the following details about the interception:

- the genus and species (and variety where appropriate) of the cut flower/foilage concerned,
- all identifying marks on the export carton/bin from which the infested/infected unit was taken from,
- the stage of life cycle at the time of interception,
- any comments about the offending line (e.g. quality).

The above details shall be conveyed, within one working day, to one of the following people:

Justin Downs
National Adviser, International Operations (Plant Imports)
Ph: (04) 474 4119 A/Hrs (04) 299 3222
Mobile (021) 44 988

Matthew Spence
National Adviser, International Operations (Plant Imports)
Ph: (04) 498 9852 A/Hrs (04) 387 7739
Mobile (021) 888 724

Lots infested with live RG 2 quarantine pests, shall be treated (at the discretion of the DPB), reshipped or destroyed.

5.3.2 Risk group 1 quarantine pests (RG1)

Lots infested with live RG1 quarantine pests at levels exceeding those detailed in the appropriate sampling plan, shall be treated in accordance with *MAF Biosecurity Authority Standard 152.11.02: Approved Quarantine Treatments* (see Section 5.5 also) to ensure the pest(s) is killed prior to release. Alternatively, the consignment shall be reshipped or destroyed at the importers option and expense.

5.3.3 Vectors

Lots infested with live vectors of quarantine pests shall be treated as for RG1 unless identified as RG2 pests in their own right.

Note: If vectored organisms are not present in the exporting country and the vector is present in New Zealand, it will be categorised as a non-regulated non-quarantine pest.

5.3.4 Regulated, non-plant pests

Consignments infested with regulated, non-plant pests shall be actioned in accordance with instructions from the relevant biosecurity agency accountable for the pest concerned.

5.3.5 Non-regulated, non-quarantine organism

Consignments infested with non-regulated non-quarantine organisms shall be released unconditionally.

5.3.6 Propagation non-conformance

Where a test for propagability results in the detection of a non-compliance, the DPB will immediately notify the exporting country NPPO.

5.4 SOIL AND FOLIAGE CONTAMINATION

Lots contaminated with soil in excess of 25g per 600 units sampled shall be washed free of soil prior to release or reshipped or destroyed at the importers option.

Lots with fleshy fruit shall be resorted, reshipped or destroyed at the importers option. Resorting shall be carried out by the importer or their agent. Resorting of contaminated lines shall not be carried out by the supplier. Resorted lines shall be re-inspected by an inspector to determine whether or not they comply with this standard.

Lots contaminated with leaf litter shall be held in a secure area and the nature of the non-compliance shall be reported to the NA (IO) PI for a decision concerning the release, or otherwise, of the offending consignment.

5.5 TREATMENTS

5.5.1 General

Cut flowers and foliage that require treatment before biosecurity clearance (e.g. interception of RG1 pest) shall only be treated by a method which is proven to be effective against intercepted pests and is documented in recognised publications. For the purposes of this standard, examples of acceptable reference publications would include:

- Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (1984) Manual for Fumigation and Insect Control.
- Novachem Manual - New Zealand Guide to Agrichemicals for Plant Protection [or equivalent].
- United States Department of Agriculture Treatment Manual (1992).
- MAF Biosecurity Authority Standard 152.11.02: Approved Quarantine Treatments.

Note: *All treatments will be carried out at owners risk and expense.*

5.5.2 No documented treatments

Where there is no reference information readily available to the inspector the onus will be on the importer to provide evidence to an inspector of proven efficacy for any suggested treatment.

5.5.3 Approved Devitalisation Treatments

Devitalisation treatments shall be carried out in the exporting country. All treatment details must be included as an additional declaration to the phytosanitary certificate (refer Appendix 1).

Option 1:

<i>Method:</i>	Immersed to within 50 mm of the flower.
<i>Duration:</i>	20 minutes.
<i>Temperature:</i>	Sufficient for transpiration to occur.
<i>Formulation:</i>	Roundup © by Monsanto New Zealand
<i>Active Ingredient:</i>	Glyphosate at 360 grams per litre. (Stated on label)
<i>Solution:</i>	Based on 0.5% Roundup © (active ingredient [a.i.] 360g/L glyphosate) (5 ml Roundup © + 995 ml water)

Option 2:

An equivalent treatment approved by MAF Biosecurity Authority.