

Manual Number

Location:

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, SAMOA



OPERATIONS MANUAL

PART 2: COMMODITY CLEARANCE PROCEDURES

[Where to find information about clearing imported goods]

ABOUT PART 2

Part 2 of this Quarantine Operations Manual contains the sets of procedures that relate to the clearance of specific commodities.

The sets of procedures described here may need to be read in conjunction with commodity or passenger clearance operations being carried out in a functional area such as an International Airport or a first port of entry for shipping and yachts. The procedures to be followed in those functional areas are set out in Part 1 of the Quarantine Operations Manual.

March 2003

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SECTION 1

ANIMAL PRODUCTS - Commercial**1.0 ANIMAL PRODUCTS****1. INSPECTION PROCEDURES FOR COMMERCIAL CONSIGNMENTS****1.1 Goods Other than Uncooked Meat**

- 1.1.1 Sight Import Permit, if required. (See Table 1 for a list of animal products that do not require an Import Permit or a Health Certificate.)

- Check for validity.
- Check for conditions.

- 1.1.2 Sight Health and/or cooking certificates, where required.

- Check for compliance.

EQUIPMENT LIST

Knife
Hand lens
Maggy lamp
Specimen bottles
Notebook and pen
Quarantine Operations Manual
Seals
Quarantine Ready Reference
Plastic bags
“Seizure” forms
“Release from Quarantine” forms
“HOLD QUARANTINE” tape

Table 1: Animal Products Permitted Entry Without Import Permits or Health Certificates

Commodity/Product	Conditions	Origin
Canned meats	Cooked	All sources
Hermetically sealed meat	Cooked	All sources
Fish products	Nil	All sources
Milk powder	Nil	All sources except FMD* countries
Tanned leather/sheep skins	Nil	All sources
Noodles containing egg	Nil	All sources
New clothing, footwear. Processed feather, fleece and hair goods	Nil	All sources
Meat and bone meals	Cooked	Australia and South Pacific except Papua New Guinea
UHT treated milk, custard etc.	Nil. (packages within “use by” date)	All sources

* The countries known **NOT** to be affected by Foot and Mouth Disease are listed in Table 2. This Table is a guide only and may vary from time to time. You should check to see if there are any amendments to the list of countries.

Table 2: Countries known NOT to be affected by Foot and Mouth Disease

Andorra, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Christmas Islands, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, East Timor, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, France, French Polynesia, Germany, Greece, Guam, Guatemala, Guiana (French), Guyana, Haiti, Hawaiian Islands, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Republic of, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, Repub, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Federated States Of, Moldavia, Nauru, Repub., Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, North Mariana Islands, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa (American), Samoa (Western), Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tonga, Kingdom Of, Trinidad & Tobago (S. America), Ukraine, United States of America, United Kingdom, Vanuatu, Wallis & Futuna Islands

- 1.1.3 If the importer cannot produce an Import Permit or an acceptable health certificate refer the matter to a senior officer for instructions.

The available options for the senior officer are:

- seize goods and advise importer to lodge an application for an import permit, if required.
- order goods to be held in secure storage pending receipt of certificates.
- order appropriate treatment to eliminate quarantine risks, if possible.
- allow importer to re-export goods.
- seize goods and order destruction.

Take action as directed by the senior officer. Complete a Seizure of Quarantine Materials form and hand a copy to the importer.

- 1.1.4 If documents are OK, inspect the outside of the package/s (packages must be commercially packed and packages must be unopened).

- 1.1.5 Inspect for:

- insect infestation in pallets, skids or wooden crates
- damaged packaging
- blown¹ or swollen cans
- soil

- 1.1.6 If no pests/disease/contaminants (including soil) found:

- advise importer of any fees due, collect fees, issue a receipt and release goods.

Note: Inspection charges do **not** apply for shipments of animal products which accompany a passenger, however, if an Import Permit is required for the consignment you must collect the fee for issuing a permit.

- 1.1.7 If pests/disease/contaminants found, refer to a senior officer for instructions.

¹ "Blown" cans are a human health issue and are not specifically covered by quarantine legislation. However, due to the serious nature of the risks to life posed by food poisoning, local health authorities at the Health Department should be contacted to determine appropriate action.

The available options for the senior officer are:

- order appropriate treatment to eliminate quarantine risks, if possible (including cleaning the outside of packaging and/or removing infested timber)
- allow importer to re-export goods.
- seize goods and order destruction.

Take action as directed by the senior officer. Complete a Seizure of Quarantine Materials form and hand a copy to the importer.

1.2 Uncooked Meat and Meat Products

- 1.2.1 An Import Permit is required for all imports of uncooked and insufficiently processed meat.
- 1.2.2 All meat must be derived from animals that have been slaughtered for human consumption and subjected to appropriate government controls.
- 1.2.3 Identify the species of animal. Meat from cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and poultry will generally be permitted entry. Permits may also be issued for other meats.
- 1.2.4 Identify the type of processing and packaging. (Drying, pickling, salting, fermenting and smoking can produce a meat that is safe as a food for humans. These treatments are **not** considered to be sufficient to destroy animal disease organisms and therefore represent a potential animal quarantine risk.)
- 1.2.5 Refer to Table 3 for a list of animal products that are permitted with an International Health Certificate (also known as a Sanitary Certificate or Health Certificate).

Table 3: Animal Products Permitted Only with an International Health Certificate

Commodity/Product	Conditions	Origin
Beef, Venison or Buffalo meat. (Includes salted or smoked meats)	Frozen or cooked OK. Chilled OK <u>ONLY</u> if certified free of Cysticercosis (Beef Measles)	Any export abattoir in Australia, New Zealand, USA or Vanuatu
Mutton (including salted or smoked)	Meat OK. Other organs (offal) must be frozen or cooked.	Any export abattoir in Australia, New Zealand or USA
Poultry meats including chicken, duck, goose, turkey and ostrich.	Establishment certified free of Newcastle disease and Virulent Avian Influenza.	Any export abattoir in Australia, New Zealand or USA
Pork (including salted or smoked)	Frozen or Cooked	Any export abattoir in Australia, New Zealand or USA
	Chilled	Any export abattoir in Australia or New Zealand
	Chilled AND certified free from cysticercosis	Any export abattoir in Australia, New Zealand or USA
Hog casings	Salted	All sources
Chicken eggs	Unfertilised, commercially packaged, free of faecal matter and soil	Australia, New Zealand or USA
Commercially processed sausages/franks/salamis	Cooked	Australia, New Zealand, Fiji or USA

Kangaroo meat	Nil	Any export abattoir in Australia
Crocodile meat	Nil	Any export abattoir in Australia

1.2.6 Refer to the "Conditions" column in Table 6 to see what conditions are required for entry.

1.2.7 If the conditions are satisfied look at the "Origin" column in Table 3.

1.2.8 If the product is approved and the Health Certificate is in order inspect a sample of the product and release if the product conforms to documentation. If the product does not conform in some way it must be held and the matter referred to a senior officer.

The senior officer is to make a decision on the matter or refer the matter to a Veterinary Officer at Livestock Division for advice.

2. SPECIAL PROVISIONS

2.1 Accompanied consignments – Air passengers

Note: Special conditions have been developed to cope with small consignments of meats that are not considered to present a significant animal quarantine risk. In every case the meat must be in unbroken commercial packaging and **MUST** clearly state the country of origin.

The maximum quantity of meat products which may be imported as passenger's baggage AND for personal use must not exceed 10 kilograms[#]. All consignments greater than 10kg **MUST** comply with the conditions of importation for commercial consignments. In general, this requires that the importer obtain an Import Permit prior to importation and that the commodity be accompanied by an International Health Certificate with appropriate endorsement/s.

2.1.1 Refer to Table 4 for conditions of importation for animal products accompanied by a passenger.

Table 4: Clearance Conditions for Accompanied Animal Products

Commodity/Products	Conditions	Origin
BEEF/VENISON/BUFFALO Sausage, luncheon, saveloy, meat, hot dogs, frankfurts, pies	Cooked, Uncooked (including frozen, smoked, salted, dried and chilled)	Australia, New Zealand, United States of America, Vanuatu
POULTRY: (including Turkey, Duck, Chicken, Ostrich), carcasses, pieces, sausage, luncheon meat, frankfurts, offal	Cooked, Uncooked (including frozen, smoked, dried and chilled)	Australia, New Zealand, United States of America
PIG MEATS: Ham, sausage, bacon, saveloy, luncheon meat, hot dogs, pies, salami, frankfurts	Frozen, cooked	Australia, New Zealand, United States of America
	Chilled ONLY	Australia, New Zealand,
SHEEP AND GOAT MEATS: Mutton, lamb,	Cooked, Uncooked (including frozen, smoked, salted, dried and chilled)	Australia, New Zealand,
SHEEP Offal	<u>Must be frozen and/or cooked</u>	Australia, New Zealand, United States of America
CHICKEN EGGS	Not permitted with passengers unless they have an Import Permit and an Animal Health Certificate from the country of origin	All countries
MILK PRODUCTS: Yoghurt, cheese, milk, ice cream, UHT products	Commercially packed	Australia, New Zealand, United States of America

2.2 Accompanied consignments – Ex American Samoa by Aircraft or Ferry

- 2.2.1 An Import Permit is required for all uncooked meat from American Samoa.
- 2.2.2 All consignments must be accompanied by a copy of the original Health Certificate issued for the consignment from its original country of origin.
- 2.2.3 All packages must be clean, new and unbroken.
- 2.2.4 Where the passenger fails to provide a Health Certificate for meats of US origin Quarantine Officers shall initially inspect packages to ensure that they are unbroken. If the packages have not been opened Quarantine Officers may check the packaging for the presence of a USDA stamp indicating that the meat has been processed under the supervision of the US Department of Agriculture.
- 2.2.5 If a USDA stamp is present, and packages are unbroken, the meat may be released.
- 2.2.6 If packages have been opened, or if the original source of the meat cannot be positively established as USA, the consignment is to be refused entry. Passengers are to be offered the opportunity to re-export any declared meat. Undeclared meat is to be seized for destruction.

2.3 Accompanied consignments – Yachts

2.3.1 In the case of yachts Quarantine Officers may exercise some discretion and permit more than 10kg of meat where it can be proven that the meat is from an approved source.

2.3.2 See Yacht Clearance for further instructions.

2.4 Other Meat Products NOT Listed above:

All meat products not listed in Table 4 **MUST** be seized and referred to the Senior Officer on duty. In the case of yachts with significant quantities of meat not approved on the above list the meat is to be bonded on board and further instructions sought from a Senior Officer or the Veterinary Officer, Livestock Division, Avele.

2.4.1 Further information on animal products is contained under the commodity listings in the Quarantine Ready Reference.

3. PROHIBITED ITEMS

3.1 All prohibited items must be:

- held for re-export; or
- destroyed at importer's expense

SECTION 2

CUT FLOWERS

2.0 CUT FLOWERS

1. INSPECTION PROCEDURES

1.1 Sight the Import Permit.

- Check validity.
- Check for permit conditions.

1.2 Sight Phytosanitary Certificate, if required.

- Check for compliance with permit.

1.3 If documents **OK**, select sample as per Table 5. If **NOT OK**, refer to a senior officer.

The available options for the senior officer are:

- permit importer to lodge application for a permit to import
- advise importer to abandon flowers.
- re-export or destroy flowers at importer's expense.

*[If the flowers were discovered in passenger's baggage **and** were not declared the importer is **not** to be offered the option of re-export. Seize flowers for destruction, complete a Seizure of Quarantine Materials form and hand a copy to the passenger.]*

EQUIPMENT LIST

Knife
Hand lens
Maggy lamp
Inspection table
Specimen bottles
Notebook and pen
Seizure of Quarantine
Materials forms

Table 5: Sampling Rates for Cut Flowers

Number of cartons:	1-3	4-10	11-20	over 20
Sample size:	All	50% but not less than 4 cartons	40% but not less than 5 cartons	30% but not less than seven cartons

- 1.4 Inspect every stem in sample cartons, and look for:
- pests and diseases.
 - propagatable material.
 - prohibited species.
 - contaminants.
- 1.5 Flower inspections are to be conducted under good lighting and preferably on a white table top. Inspect each flower and stem. Hold flower stems over a white table, or white paper, and gently shake stems to see if insects are dislodged.
- 1.6 If no pests/diseases found, and stems not propagatable - Go to Step 1.11.
- 1.7 If no pests/diseases found, and stems propagatable, treat as below (Devitalisation).
On completion of treatment - Go to Step 1.11.
- 1.8 If pests found, fumigate with methyl bromide, as below - Go to Step 1.9.
- 1.9 If disease/s found, refer to a senior officer for instructions.
- The available options for the senior officer are:
- order appropriate treatment to eliminate quarantine risks, if possible.*
 - seize flowers and order destruction.
- * If treatment undertaken and release recommended - Go to Step 1.11.
- 1.10 If no disease - Go to Step 1.11.
- 1.11 Advise importer of fees due, collect fees - Go to Step 1.12.
- 1.12 Release flowers.

*** Treatments**

Fumigation - methyl bromide at 32 g/m³ for 2 hours at 21⁰C.

Devitalisation - Glyphosate (Roundup) Immerse stems for 15 minutes and do not wash off for 2 hours. Rate: Roses - 15ml Roundup/L; Other flowers - 5ml Roundup/L

2. IMPORTS OF CUT FLOWERS WITH AIR PASSENGERS

- 2.1 Passengers are permitted to carry small bunches of non-prohibited flowers. Flowers with propagatable parts must be seized for treatment to render them incapable of growing. See devitalisation treatment below.
- 2.2 Officers should be sensitive to sentimental needs of passengers. e.g. passengers may be importing flowers for, or from a funeral.

3. INSPECTION OF CUT FLOWERS AT THE AIRPORT

3.1 Sight permit, if required.

- Check validity.
- Check for permit conditions.

3.2 Sight Phytosanitary Certificate, if required.

- Check for compliance with permit.

3.3. Flower inspections should be conducted under good lighting and preferably on a white table top. Inspect each flower and stem. Hold flower stems over a white table and gently shake stems to see if insects are dislodged. If free from insects the flowers may be released to the passenger.

3.4. If insects are found in flowers - replace flowers into packaging and ensure that insects cannot escape. If necessary, place the flowers into a plastic bag. Inform passengers that they have two options:

- . flowers may be fumigated* at the passenger's expense and may be collected from the designated Quarantine Office, after treatment; or
- . destroy flowers.

[Inspectors should attempt to discourage passengers from importing flowers, by strongly recommending the destruction option. Where passengers insist on having flowers fumigated passengers should be warned that the life of the flowers may be reduced.]

3.5 Where flowers are seized for treatment complete a Seizure of Quarantine Materials form and give the white copy to the passenger. Attach a copy to the flowers and forward them to the treatment area as soon as possible.

*** Treatments**

Fumigation - methyl bromide at 32 g/m³ for 2 hours at 21⁰C.

Devitalisation - Glyphosate (Roundup) Immerse stems for 15 minutes and do not wash off for 2 hours. Rate: Roses - 15ml Roundup/L; Other flowers - 5ml Roundup/L

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SECTION 3

FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES**3.0 FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES****1. PREPARATION****1.1 Sight import permit.**

- Check validity (date, source, type of produce approved, quantity)
- Determine conditions of import from permit.
- Check documentation for compliance with permit conditions.
- **If OK** proceed to Step 1.2.
- **If NOT OK** take action to ensure that the consignment does not leave the airport or wharf. Refer the matter to a senior officer.

EQUIPMENT LIST

Plastic bags
Knife
Hand lens
Manual
Fine brushes
Maggy lamp
Inspection table
Specimen bottles
Notebook and pen

The available options for the senior officer are:

- . permit importer to lodge application for a permit to import
- . advise importer to abandon fruit/vegetables.
- . permit re-export, or destroy fruit/vegetables at importer's expense.

*[If the fruit/vegetables were discovered in passenger's baggage **and** were not declared the importer is **not** to be offered the option of re-export. Seize fruit/vegetables for destruction. Complete a copy of a Seizure of Quarantine Materials form and hand the white copy to the passenger.]*

1.2 Sight Phytosanitary Certificate. (All commercial importations of fruit and vegetables into Samoa require a Phytosanitary Certificate.)

- Check that the Phytosanitary Certificate complies with the permit.
- **If OK** order inspection of the consignment. Proceed to Step 1.3.
- **If NOT OK** take action to ensure that the consignment does not leave the airport or wharf. Refer the matter to a senior officer for instructions.

The available options for the senior officer are:

- . order fruit/vegetables to be held in secure storage pending receipt of certificate/s, or amendments to certificates.
- . order appropriate treatment to eliminate quarantine risks, if possible.
- . allow importer to re-export goods.
- . seize fruit/vegetables and order destruction.

If the final option is to be taken the exporter is to be advised that he/she will be required to pay for the costs incurred in destroying the material. Complete a Seizure of Quarantine Materials form and ask the owner/agent to sign the form. Hand the white copy of the form to the owner/agent. If the goods are valued in excess of \$200 also complete a Quarantine Destruction/Re/export Notice (Form 4) and forward the top copy to the CEO of MoA for approval to undertake the destruction of the goods.

- 1.3 Direct the agent to deliver the consignment to an appropriate place for inspection. Ask for the owner or his agent to be present during the inspection. The owner must arrange for the opening of containers, cartons, boxes etc. and for repacking following inspection.
- 1.4 If necessary, arrange for an inspection table to be located close to the point of inspection. The inspection facilities must be protected from direct sunlight, wind and rain. The area should have good lighting. If too dark, arrange for supplementary lighting or do not commence inspection until the light improves.

2. INSPECTION PROCEDURES

- 2.1 Determine random sample size using Table 6 below:

Table 6: Sampling Rates for Fruit and Vegetables*

Number of packages:	1-3	4-25	26-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	201 and over
Sample size:	All	4	6	8	10	12	15

- * After selecting the sample size check the produce to determine the number of pieces of fruit or vegetables in each package. Multiply the number of fruits/vegetables (count) by the number of packages in the sample. Where the answer is greater than 600 the number of packages in the sample may be reduced until the number equals not less than 600.

- 2.2 Inspect² 100 per cent of the sample.
 - Look at each item in sample packages. This involves opening every package in the chosen sample and inspecting every item. e.g. If you are inspecting a container load of 240 cartons of apples choose 15 cartons. Remove the trays from each of the 15 cartons and inspect each individual fruit in each carton.

² Inspection does **not** mean simply lifting lids on boxes or selecting a couple of pieces of fruit or vegetables from the box concerned.

Inspection includes removing all of the fruit or vegetables from the box or container. Visually check the product and then check the inside of the box for insects, soil, straw, weed seeds or other contaminants.

- Hold the fruit over a white table or a piece of white board on the inspection table. Use a small paint brush and brush around crevices of fruits and vegetables. Visually examine the debris removed in this way. Use a magnifying glass, maggy lamp or hand lens to examine debris.
- Use a hand lens to examine fruits or inspect each piece under a maggy lamp.

Look for:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| . fruit fly strikes/stings. | . mites. | . caterpillars. |
| . nematode galls or symptoms. | . frass. | . soil. |
| . scale insects/mealy bugs. | . plant debris. | . thrips. |
| . ants, spiders, earwigs etc. | . disease symptoms. | . leaf miners. |
| . fruit fly larvae and pupae. | . slugs and snails. | |
| . beetles and other surface pests. | | |

In **all** cases when any pest or disease is found refer to a senior officer to determine further action. **DO NOT** permit release of the consignment until you receive further advice.

2.3 Record details on Produce Inspection Report (Table 7).

2.4 Collect specimens of pests/diseases for identification. (Keep duplicates if possible).

2.5 If infested or infected proceed to Step 2.7.

2.6 If no pest or disease found proceed to Step 2.11.

2.7 Secure the consignment and refer to a senior officer. Treat, release or destroy as directed.

Treatment - proceed to Step 2.8.

Release - proceed to Step 2.11.

Destroy - complete a Seizure of Quarantine Materials form and order for fumigation, deep burial or burning, as appropriate.

If the final option is to be taken the exporter is to be advised that he/she will be required to pay for the costs incurred in destroying the material. Complete a Seizure of Quarantine Materials form and ask the owner/agent to sign the form. Hand the white copy of the form to the owner/agent. If the goods are valued in excess of \$200 also complete a Quarantine Destruction/Re/export Notice (Form 4) and forward the top copy to the CEO of MoA for approval to undertake the destruction of the goods.

2.8 If fumigation is recommended by your senior officer as the appropriate treatment, and this is agreed by the owner/agent, order produce to be delivered to a MoA fumigation site and undertake fumigation.

2.9 On completion of fumigation proceed to Steps 2.11, 2.12 and 2.13.

2.10 If fumigation, or other treatment, is not agreed by the owner/agent complete a Seizure of Quarantine Materials form. HOLD the consignment and refer to a senior officer for further instructions. Follow the instructions given.

2.11 Recommend release of the consignment. Advise the owner/agent of any fees due.

2.12 After successful inspection of produce and payment of all fees the consignment may be released.

Notes for inspector - Advise your Senior Officer if:

- . insects, pest or disease are found.
- . no phytosanitary certificate is included with the consignment.

In both of the above cases - the Head of Quarantine Division (MoA) should advise the exporting country's Plant Health Authorities of the non-conformity with Samoan entry requirements.

Table 7: Produce Inspection Report

Importer:

Permit No: Vessel/Flight Date:

Phytosanitary Certificate Number:

Commodity	Quantity	Sample size	Number of pests*	Pest damage/frass	Suspect disease	Soil/debris

Signed:

Quarantine Officer

*** If Critical Quarantine Pests found refer immediately to a Senior Officer**

Specimen No(s)

Decision:

Diagnosis:

.....

Treatment details:

.....

Action taken:Signed: Date:
(Senior Quarantine Officer)*Notes for inspector:* Use one line for each package.

Put all pests found into specimen bottles with alcohol. Keep samples of suspect disease, frass, soil and debris. Label all specimens with type and origin of produce. Attach the phytosanitary certificate to this report. If anything is found hold the consignment and show this report and specimens to a senior officer.

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SECTION 4

HERBARIUM SPECIMENS**4.0 HERBARIUM SPECIMENS****1. INSPECTION PROCEDURES**

An import permit is not generally required.

1.1 Inspect all items.

Look for:

- seeds.
- straw.
- prohibited species.
- pests and diseases.
- green or partially dried specimens. (fresh)

1.2 If pests/diseases, or fresh specimens found, refer to a senior officer.

The available options for the senior officer are:

- order fumigation of specimens infested with insects [Methyl bromide at 32 g/m³ for 3 hours @ 21°C.]
- order heat treatment of green or improperly dried specimens. [85⁰C for 8 hours]
- destroy diseased specimens.

1.3 If seeds found - the specimens must be heat treated at 85⁰C for 8 hours; or destroyed.**1.4 If no prohibited species and no pests/diseases found - advise importer of fees due, collect fees and release goods.****EQUIPMENT LIST**

Knife
Hand lens
Maggy lamp
Inspection table
Sieves
Specimen bottles
Plastic bags
Adhesive tape
Specimen Submission forms
Notebook and pen

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SECTION 5

LIVE ANIMAL CLEARANCE**5.0 LIVE ANIMALS**

(including live fish)

EQUIPMENT LISTNotebook and pen
Seizure forms**1.1 Sight Import Permit.**

- Check validity.
- Check for permit conditions.

1.2 Sight veterinary certificates.

- Check certificates against permit conditions.
- Check that certificates relate to correct animal/s.

1.3 Where practical, imported animals are to be detained at the airport or seaport until a Quarantine Veterinary Officer arrives to inspect the animal and give further instructions.**1.4** The Quarantine Officer must **not** handle the animal/s.**1.5** Notify the Quarantine Veterinary Officer of the arrival of the animal/s.**1.6** Where all documentation is valid and the animal/s appear to be generally healthy, small animals such as dogs and cats may be permitted to travel to their owner's property where they will be subjected to an inspection by the Quarantine Veterinarian at a convenient time.**1.7** Where dogs and cats are permitted to be taken to a residence Quarantine Officers shall instruct the owners to ensure that their animal does not come into contact with any local animal until after it has been inspected and cleared by the Quarantine Veterinarian.**1.8** Where the Quarantine Veterinarian believes that it is necessary, animals shall be transported to their place of quarantine accompanied by a Quarantine Officer.**1.9** Animals required to undergo post-entry quarantine will normally do so at the owner's property or at a place nominated on the import permit. Small animals such as cats and dogs must remain in the cages in which they arrive in Samoa until they arrive at the place where quarantine is to take place.**1.10** After animals have been cleared by the Quarantine Veterinarian, cages are to be thoroughly washed by the owner before being returned to the airline or pet courier company.**1.11** Where large animals complete a quarantine period in Samoa, and where no pest or disease is found, the Quarantine Veterinarian will prepare a recommendation for release and forward it to the Assistant CEO, Quarantine Division, MoA.**1.12** If pest/disease is found the Quarantine veterinarian will recommend appropriate action to the Assistant CEO, Quarantine Division, MoA. [If the animal is infected with a quarantinable disease the appropriate action will be destruction.]

- 1.13 For animals showing no signs of pest/disease, the Assistant CEO, Quarantine Division, MoA will arrange to advise the importer of any fees due and upon payment of those fees will release the animal/s from Quarantine.

SECTION 6

NURSERY STOCK

6.0 NURSERY STOCK

1. INSPECTION PROCEDURES

1.1 Sight import permit.

- Check validity.
- Check for permit conditions.

1.2 Sight Phytosanitary Certificate.

- Check for compliance with permit.
- Check that the certificate relates to the correct consignment.

EQUIPMENT LIST

Plastic bags
Knife
Hand lens
Manual
Maggy lamp
Inspection table
Specimen bottles
Notebook and pen

1.3 If importer cannot produce import permit or correct Phytosanitary Certificate - seize plants and refer to a senior officer for instructions.

The available options for the senior officer are:

- . permit importer to lodge application for a permit to import
- . advise importer to abandon plants.
- . re-export or destroy plants at importer's expense.

*[If the plants were discovered in passenger's baggage **and** were not declared the importer is not to be offered the option of re-export. Seize plants for destruction and issue a Seizure of Quarantine Materials form.]*

1.4 If documentation **OK**, carefully inspect **ALL** plants or pieces of plant material.

Look for signs and symptoms of pests and diseases including:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| . leaf miners. | . live pests. |
| . leaf silvering. | . soil. |
| . sooty mould. | . rots. |
| . snail tracks. | . cysts. |
| . chewed leaves. | . galls. |
| . frass. | . chlorosis. |
| . distorted leaves. | . mottled leaves. |

1.5 Check packing materials for contamination and/or prohibited items.

1.6 Count and record all items.

1.7 If pests and/or diseases found, refer to a senior officer.

The available options for the senior officer are:

- . order appropriate treatment, if available.
 - . seize plants and order destruction.
- 1.8 If **NO** pests and/or diseases are found and conditions comply with those stated in the permit apply a post-entry treatment for arthropod pests - fumigation with methyl bromide or treatment by immersion in an insecticide mixture as appropriate. See Treatment Schedule.
 - 1.9 If plants are to be grown at Nu'u advise the person in charge to expect plants.
 - 1.10 Refer to conditions of import on permit. Some low risk plants may be released at this point. Higher risk plants must be sent to the post-entry quarantine screen houses, Nu'u.
 - 1.11 If plants are to be released after insecticidal treatment advise importer of any fees due. On payment of fees, complete and issue a Quarantine Release.
 - 1.12 For plants being sent to nu'u, prepare a PEQ job card/record.
 - 1.13 If plants are to be grown in post-entry quarantine at Nu'u arrange for transport. After treatment re-pack plants and deliver to post-entry screenhouse, Nu'u.
 - 1.14 Advise a plant pathologist of the entry of the plants into post-entry quarantine. Arrange for the care of plants and for inspections to be made by the plant pathologist.
 - 1.15 Inspect plants at least once per month and complete records of inspection on the job card for the consignment.
 - 1.16 On completion of the minimum mandatory PEQ period, arrange for plants to be inspected by a plant pathologist and request a recommendation on the future of the consignment.
 - 1.17 Release any plants recommended for release by the plant pathologist. Complete PEQ job card and complete a Quarantine Release. Advise importer of any fees due. On payment of any fees release plants from PEQ.
 - 1.18 Destroy the remains of any dead or diseased plants and note the action on the job card.
 - 1.19 Check with importer to see whether to continue the PEQ of any remaining plants.
If YES - continue to hold the plants in PEQ until the plant pathologist is satisfied that they are free from disease and recommends their release. When plants are considered fit for release follow procedures 1.17 and 1.18.
If NO - destroy the remaining plants and note this action on the job card.

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SECTION 7

SEEDS FOR PLANTING**7.0 SEEDS FOR PLANTING****1. INSPECTION PROCEDURES****1.1 Commercial Consignments****1.1.1 Sight import permit.**

- Check validity.
- Check for permit conditions.

1.1.2 Sight Phytosanitary Certificate.

- Check for compliance with permit.
- Check that certificate relates to the correct consignment.

1.1.3 Sight the orange International Seed Testing Certificate where this is a condition of the importation.**1.1.4 If importer cannot produce permit - SEIZE SEEDS. Issue a Seizure of Quarantine Materials form. Advise owner to apply for a permit to import. If Import Permit is issued take appropriate action, as below. If permit is refused seed may be re-exported or destroyed at the owner's expense.****1.1.5 If importer cannot produce a Phytosanitary Certificate (or International Seed Testing Certificate, where required)- refer the matter to a Senior Officer for directions.**

The available options for the senior officer are:

- . order goods to be held in secure storage pending receipt of a certificates.
- . order appropriate treatment to eliminate quarantine risks, if possible.
- . allow importer to re-export goods.
- . seize goods and order destruction.

EQUIPMENT LIST

Knife
Hand lens
Maggy lamp
Inspection table
Sieves
Seed sampler (trier)
Specimen bottles
Notebook and pen

1.1.6 If documentation **OK**, then:

- . take samples. (Refer to Table 8 below)

Inspect for:

- . contaminant seeds
- . soil
- . pests
- . khapra beetle
- . disease symptoms
- . cysts
- . plant debris
- . animal products
- . chewing damage
- . webbing
- . frass (residue from insect activity)

Table 8: Sampling Table for Seeds

NUMBER OF BAGS IN THE LOT	NUMBER OF BAGS TO SAMPLE
1 - 5	a portion from every bag
6 - 30	a portion from every third bag, but not less than five bags
more than 30 bag lot	a portion from every fifth bag, but not less than ten bags

1.1.7 If no pests/disease/contaminants - Return the sample to the consignment. Go to Step 1.1.9.

1.1.8 If pests/disease/contaminants found, refer to a senior officer.

The available options for the senior officer are:

- . order appropriate treatment to eliminate quarantine risks, if possible. (including cleaning the outside of packaging.)*
- . allow importer to re-export goods.
- . seize seed and order destruction.

* If treatment undertaken and release recommended - Go to Step 1.1.9.

Note: In all cases, return the sample to the consignment.

1.1.9 Advise importer of fees due, collect fees - Release seed.

1.2 Small Retail Packets

- 1.2.1 Small packets of seeds will occasionally be intercepted at the airport. Provided that they are not prohibited by legislation they may enter subject to the following procedure:

1.3 Non-Commercial Imports by Passengers

- 1.3.1 If from a known reputable seed company, small commercial packs of flower seeds, fruit seeds and vegetable seeds may be released without inspection unless they are of a type known to be prohibited.
- 1.3.2 If from an unknown seed company, small commercial packs of flower seeds, fruit seeds and vegetable seeds must be opened and inspected. Release if clean and true to name. Seize for destruction if contaminated with other seeds, debris, disease and/or insects.
- 1.3.3 Small non-commercial packs of flower seeds, fruit seeds and vegetable seeds must be opened and inspected. (Importer **MUST** have an Import Permit for maize seed) Release if clean. Seize for destruction if not true to name, contaminated with other seeds, debris, disease and/or insects. If unnamed - seize and destroy.
- 1.3.4 Advise importer of fees due, collect fees - Release seed.

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SECTION 8

STORED PRODUCTS**8.0 STORED PRODUCTS****1. INSPECTION PROCEDURES****1.1 Sight import permit, if required.**

- Check for validity.
- Check for conditions.

1.2 Sight Phytosanitary Certificate, if required.

- Check for compliance.

1.3 An import permit would normally only be required for viable seeds such as peanuts. If an import permit and/or Phytosanitary Certificate is required and the importer cannot produce either - refer the matter to a senior officer for directions. A Phytosanitary Certificate would rarely be called for, but may be required as a means of establishing the origin of the product.

The available options for the senior officer are:

- . inspect and treat if necessary (and if possible).
- . seize produce and order importer to re-export at own expense.
- . seize and destroy at importer's expense.

1.4 If documents OK, inspect the outside of the bag/s (especially ears and seams), and take a sample of the contents. (For large consignments sample as for Table 8 in 'Seeds for Planting')

Look for:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| . khapra beetle | . disease symptoms |
| . soil | . frass |
| . contaminant seeds | . pests |
| . chewing damage | . webbing |

1.5 If no pests/disease/contaminants found - Go to Step 1.7.**1.6 If pests/disease/contaminants found, refer to a senior officer.**

The available options for the senior officer are:

- . order appropriate treatment to eliminate quarantine risks, if possible. (including cleaning the outside of packaging.)*
- . allow importer to re-export produce**.
- . seize produce and order destruction.

* If treatment undertaken and release recommended - Go to Step 1.7.

EQUIPMENT LIST

Knife
Hand lens
Maggy lamp
Inspection table
Sieves
Specimen bottles
Notebook and pen

** If the goods were intercepted with a passenger complete a Seizure of Quarantine Materials form. Give the passenger a copy and hold a copy with the goods until the passenger advises of arrangements for re-export.

1.7 Advise importer of fees due, collect fees - Release produce.

2. SPECIFIC ACTION

2.1 Refer to commodity heading in the Quarantine Ready Reference

3. PROHIBITED ITEMS

3.1 All prohibited items must be:

- . held for re-export; or
- . destroyed at importer's expense

SECTION 9

TYRES - NEW AND USED

9.0 TYRES – NEW AND USED

**** NOTE ****

New and used tyres are considered to present a major quarantine risk if they have held water at any time. They provide an ideal breeding site for container breeding mosquitoes including those of the *Aedes sp.* which are important vectors of the human diseases yellow fever, dengue fever and dengue haemorrhagic fever.

1. INSPECTION PROCEDURES - NEW TYRES

- 1.1. Ask the agent or owner if he/she has any documentation to present with the tyres.
- 1.2. Scan any documentation provided for conformity with import conditions.
- 1.3. If the documentation is **OK** → proceed through Steps 1.5 to 1.9.
- 1.4. If the documentation is **NOT OK** → proceed through Steps 1.10 to 1.13.
- 1.5. **DOCUMENTATION OK.** Look at the tyres. If the tyres are fully wrapped and free from contamination (by animal and/or plant material and/or soil) no further inspection is necessary and the tyres may be released.
- 1.6. If contamination is found on tyres direct the owner/agent to remove the contamination and release the tyres after they have been cleaned.
- 1.7. If the tyres are not wrapped – inspect a sample of the tyres, taking care to look inside each tyre for evidence of water marks which may indicate that water has been in the tyre at some stage. Use a torch for this inspection, if necessary. Release tyres if no evidence is found of watermarks or mosquito eggs.
- 1.8. If there is evidence of a water mark or mosquito eggs in any tyres – direct the owner/importer to treat all tyres with a chlorine solution at the rate of 200ppm. [This solution can be prepared using swimming pool chlorine powder at the rate of 5gm per 25 litres of water.]
- 1.9. Release tyres after supervising the treatment.
- 1.10. **DOCUMENTATION NOT OK.** Look at the tyres. If the tyres are fully wrapped and free from contamination (by animal and/or plant material and/or soil) select a sample of the tyres (not less than 5% of the total shipment), unwrap and inspect for evidence of water inside the tyres. If there is no evidence of water the consignment of tyres may be released.
- 1.11. If the tyres are not wrapped – inspect a sample of the tyres, (not less than 5% of the total shipment), taking care to look inside each tyre for evidence of water marks which may indicate

EQUIPMENT LIST

Knife
Hand lens
Hammer
Case opener
Specimen bottles
Notebook and pen
Torch

that water has been in the tyre at some stage. Use a torch for this inspection, if necessary. Release tyres if no evidence of watermarks or mosquito eggs is found.

- 1.12. If there is evidence of a water mark or mosquito eggs in any tyres – direct the owner/importer to treat all tyres with a chlorine solution at the rate of 200ppm. [See Step 1.8 for details]
- 1.13. Release tyres after supervising the treatment.

2. INSPECTION PROCEDURES – USED TYRES

Note: ALL previously used tyres MUST be treated before release.

- 2.1. Ask the agent or owner if he/she has a fumigation certificate for the used tyres. If YES, check the certificate for conformity with treatment requirements.
- 2.2. If the treatment certificate is **OK** → proceed through Steps 2.4 to 2.5.
- 2.3. If the treatment certificate is **NOT OK** or if the owner/agent does not have a certificate → proceed through Steps 2.6 to 2.7.
- 2.4. **CERTIFICATE OK**. Inspect the tyres for contamination (by animal and/or plant material and/or soil) and release if clean.
- 2.5. If contamination is found on tyres, direct the owner/agent to remove the contamination and release the tyres after they have been cleaned.
- 2.6. **CERTIFICATE NOT OK or NOT AVAILABLE**. Direct the owner/agent to unpack the tyres and treat with chlorine solution at the rate of 200ppm. [See Step 1.8 for details.]
- 2.7. If tyres have evidence of contamination by animal and/or plant material and/or soil → direct the owner/agent to clean the tyres. Release the tyres when clean.

3. INSPECTION PROCEDURES – TYRES ON WHEELS

- 3.1. Inspect the tyres to ensure that they are inflated. If inflated and free from contamination → Release. If inflated and contaminated → Go to Step 3.4.
- 3.2. If tyres are not inflated, inspect for evidence of water inside the tyre. If no evidence is found and if no contamination → Release. If contaminated → Go to Step 3.4.
- 3.3. If evidence of water is found in tyres direct the owner to treat the tyre with a 200ppm solution of chlorine prepared as in Step 1.8 above and release after treatment.
- 3.4. If tyres have evidence of contamination by animal and/or plant material and/or soil → direct the owner/agent to clean the tyres. Release the tyres when clean.

SECTION 10

**USED VEHICLES, MACHINERY
AND PARTS****10.0 USED VEHICLES, MACHINERY & PARTS****1. INSPECTION PROCEDURES**

1.1 Sight cleaning certificate, if any.

1.2 Inspect. Look for:

- soil.
- seeds.
- insects and other pests.
- giant African snail/other snails
- dunnage/cases.
- straw and other plant material

1.2 If it is a road vehicle or parts go to Step 1.3.

If it is agricultural, earthmoving, mining, logging, sawmill and/or military equipment go to Step 1.4.

If it is food processing machinery go to Step 1.5

1.3 Road vehicles and parts - look carefully in the following areas:

- underside.
- chassis.
- boot/trunk and glovebox.
- spare tyre and well.
- carpets (above and beneath).
- radiator.
- tyres and wheels.
- engine compartment.
- mudguards/fenders.

Then proceed to Step 1.6.

1.4 Agricultural, earthmoving, mining, logging, sawmill and military equipment.

Look carefully in the following areas:

- tracks and track frames (removal of plates and covers is essential).
- newly painted areas for concealed soil.

EQUIPMENT LIST

Knife
Hand lens
Torch
Hammer
Screw drivers
Case opener
Specimen bottles
Notebook and pen

- internal screens, and augers in harvesting machines (will need substantial dismantling to inspect properly).
- seed boxes and seed tubes; fertiliser boxes and tubes on seed planting equipment.

Then proceed to Step 1.6.

1.5 Used food processing machinery.

- including: meat processors, stock feed mills, abattoir equipment, dairy machinery.
- dismantle for proper inspection then go to Step 1.6.

1.6 If contaminated or infested, instruct importer to move the vehicle, machinery etc. to an approved place for cleaning.

1.7 Direct the importer to remove soil from vehicles, machinery etc. with a high pressure water jet. All washings must drain directly into the sea, a sewerage system or must be collected in a sump and treated with chlorine. Solids are to be removed from the sump and fumigated with methyl bromide.

1.8 For all other forms of contamination including seed spillage - direct the importer to remove the contamination and treat as necessary by fumigation or burning.

1.9 Re-inspect after cleaning and if **OK** - Go to Step 1.11. If **NOT OK** order re-treatment and re-inspect on completion. Go to Step 1.10.

1.10 Supervise destruction of soil, seeds and other plant and animal debris. Go to Step 1.11.

1.11 On completion of inspection and treatment - advise importer of fees due, collect fees - Release vehicle/machinery/parts.

SECTION 11

WOOD IMPORTS

11.0 WOOD IMPORTS

**** NOTE ****

See the Appendices for details of currently approved timber treatments.

1. INSPECTION PROCEDURES

1.1 Sawn wood (lumber)

1.1.1 Check treatment certificates (if required).

- *Heat Treatment certificates* must state the temperature and the duration of the treatment. Certificates are only to be accepted if the timber was packed for shipment within 21 days of treatment. This time may be extended to 90 days in the case of timber from New Zealand where re-infestation following treatment is extremely unlikely. If heat treatment certificates are rejected the timber is to be subjected to visual inspection.
- *Fumigation certificates* must state the type and concentration of fumigant used and the ambient temperature and duration of the treatment. Certificates are only to be accepted if the timber was packed for shipment within 21 days of treatment. This time may be extended to 90 days in the case of timber from New Zealand where re-infestation following treatment is extremely unlikely. If fumigation certificates are rejected the timber is to be subjected to visual inspection.
- *Certificates for Permanent Timber Immunisation* must indicate the chemical used, its concentration, duration of treatment and whether by vacuum or immersion. These certificates are to be accepted even if more than 21 days after treatment. [See Appendices for details of currently approved treatments.]

EQUIPMENT LIST

Knife
Hand lens
Torch
Hammer
Chisel
Pliers
Specimen bottles
Plastic bags
Knockdown spray
Notebook and pen

If the certificate is **OK** - Go to Step 1.1.2.

If the certificate is **NOT OK**, refer to a senior officer and act on his/her instructions.

The available options for the senior officer are:

- order timber to be held in secure storage pending receipt of certificates.
- order thorough inspection of the timber, and treatment if necessary.
- order mandatory fumigation* with methyl bromide to eliminate quarantine risks, if necessary.
- allow importer to re-export timber; or destroy the timber at the importer's expense.

If **NO CERTIFICATE** is presented - Go to Step 1.1.3.

** Because of the difficulty of inspection, mandatory fumigation with methyl bromide is to be carried out on all previously used timber unless it is covered by a valid fumigation certificate. The certificate must not be more than 21 days old.*

If inspection is recommended - Go to Step 1.1.2.

****** NOTE ******

Inspections must not be conducted until 24 hours after the timber has been stacked or 24 hours after rain. This gives time for any build up of boredust or frass resulting from an active insect infestation to become obvious.

- 1.1.2 Inspect the outsides of bundles for grain spillage and other contamination. Inspect approximately ten per cent of timber for the presence of insects. This inspection is a monitoring inspection which aims to test the validity of the treatment certificates.

If live insects are found - order fumigation of all timber in the mark.

Advise the Assistant CEO Quarantine Division, MoA of the interception. The Assistant CEO Quarantine Division should contact the company or authority responsible for issuing the treatment certificate, inform them that insects have been found and request an explanation. If no explanation or if an unsatisfactory explanation is received, advise the authority and the importer that treatment certificates will no longer be accepted from that source. All timber covered by such certificates will be fumigated on arrival until further notice.

If inspection is **OK**, or treatment carried out - Go to Step 1.1.7.

- 1.1.3 Inspect all timber in the consignment. Look for contaminants including the following:

- bark, frass, soil;
- seed and stored product contaminants;
- fungi fruiting bodies;
- snakes and other reptiles;
- giant African snails/other snails;
- plant debris;
- holes and/or live insects;
- ants, spiders.

The inspection involves visually checking for:

- boredust, frass and faecal pellets.
- tunnels, and attempting to classify the insect type. [Refer to Appendix 9 for details.]
- movement, eg. ants, adult insects, etc.
- gaps and shelter sites e.g. between individual boards in stacks and in the knots of timber such as red cedar.
- spillage, soil, termite galleries etc.

In addition, timber should be probed for areas of weakness which may indicate an infestation.

Ideally, timber inspections should be conducted on two occasions:

- i) conduct an initial inspection 24 hours after timber is placed on the wharf (or 24 hours after rain). Search the outside surfaces for signs of insect activity or holes. Mark holes by circling them with a lumber crayon. This inspection is best carried out by two officers. One officer should work from the ground and the other should work on the top of the stack.
- ii) if any holes have been marked with crayon, re-inspect after about six hours or more. If there is active insect infestation in the timber this should be revealed during re-inspection.

If frass or boredust is found it is necessary to find a live insect before you may order treatment. Do this by using the hammer and chisel to dig into the timber around the site of the frass. Collect any insects, place them into specimen bottles and refer them to a MoA Entomologist.

- 1.1.4 If timber is infested with insect or snails, arrange to have it fumigated immediately. If fumigation cannot be carried out immediately **and** adult insects are present, spray with a knockdown spray and cover the timber to prevent the escape of flying insects. If timber is plastic wrapped, ensure that the plastic is slashed to allow penetration of fumigant. Check that timber is packed in such a way that fumigant will penetrate. If **NOT**, direct the importer to re-stack the timber with stickers inserted every twenty millimetres (8 inches) high. Insert gas monitoring tubes as the stack is being constructed.
- 1.1.5 If contaminated with soil, seeds or animal/plant matter instruct importer to treat and/or decontaminate. Contaminating material must be destroyed by burning or subject to fumigation with methyl bromide.
- 1.1.6 Re-inspect fumigated and decontaminated timber.
- 1.1.7 If **OK** - advise importer of fees due, collect fees - Release timber.

1.2 Cases, crates and pallets

1.2.1 Inspect **ALL** cases, crates and wood packing.

Look for bark (especially in knots)

****** NOTE ******

Cargo items often contain wood packing within cartons.

1.2.2 If infested, isolate and apply cover spray or, arrange to remove infested material to a fumigation chamber and fumigate with methyl bromide.

1.3 Round Wood (logs, power poles, wharf piles)

1.3.1 Check permit (if required)

1.3.2 Check treatment certificates.

If **OK** - conduct a monitoring inspection as for Step 1.1.2 under **Sawn wood** above. Then follow directions as for **Sawn wood**.

If **NOT OK** - refer to a senior officer for instructions.

The available options for the senior officer are:

As for Step 1.1.1 under **Sawn wood** above.

1.3.3 If infested, carry out fumigation immediately. If fumigation cannot be carried out immediately apply a knock down spray and cover the infested timber until fumigation can be performed.

1.3.4 If contaminated with spillage, direct the importer to clean spillage and destroy or treat contaminating material.

1.3.5 If free from insects and spillage - Go to Step 1.3.7.

1.3.6 Reinspect after treatment or removal of grain spillage. Go to Step 1.3.7.

1.3.7 If **OK** - advise importer of fees due, collect fees - Release timber.

1.4 Processed Wood (canite, particle board, fibreboard, panel products)

- 1.4.1 If new, these products pose minimal quarantine risk except for wood packing materials and ply wood from S.E. Asian sources.
- 1.4.2 Previously used plywood and panel woods are to be subject to inspection and treatment if necessary.

2. A SUMMARY OF TIMBER IMPORT REQUIREMENTS**1. Logs**

- may be imported without bark³,
- inspect on arrival for bark, insects, soil, grain spillage
- fumigate with methyl bromide at 48 g/m³ for 24 hours at 21⁰C, if insects or bark found.

2. Sawn timber and timber mouldings

- inspection for insect infestation, soil, residues etc
- treatment by fumigation, if necessary. See rate under Logs above.

If containerised

- must have an acceptable fumigation certificate. If certificate states fumigation carried out in the container, inspect container to ensure that satisfactory fumigation was possible.
- if there is no fumigation certificate timber must be unloaded for inspection. Fumigate, if necessary as for Logs above.

If in Jumbo packs

- must have an acceptable fumigation certificate and be correctly stickered
- inspect to verify stickering
- if plastic wrapped, inspect to ensure gas penetration possible - slash plastic, if necessary.
- order fumigation, if necessary at the rate for **LOGS** above.

3. Dunnage

- if from conventional shipping, fumigate or destroy if it is not to be re-used on the ship. Alternatively, store in a secure area for re-use on a ship within 14 days. Do not store for more than 14 days at the wharf, without treatment.
- if in a container, must have a certificate of treatment, otherwise remove for fumigation, destruction or storage at the wharf for re-use on an outgoing ship within 14 days.

³ Bark is a prohibited import, however in practical terms, you will occasionally encounter timber with a small amount of bark. This presents a quarantine risk because bark is an ideal hiding place for timber insects. Bark must be removed and fumigated or destroyed. Where bark removal is not possible, timber with bark must be fumigated, or destroyed by burning.

4. Packing, including timber pieces, boxes, crates, pallets

- if in a container - must have an acceptable fumigation certificate or certificate indicating that the timber has been immunised.
- if in a container but no certificate - the container must be unpacked and the timber inspected thoroughly.
- fumigate or destroy packing as appropriate.

5. Plywood veneer and particle board products

- may be imported subject to inspection on arrival.
- must have acceptable pre-shipment fumigation certificates or manufacturer's certificates certifying that they have been newly manufactured within 21 days of containerisation or shipment.

From New Zealand

- may be imported with approved treatment and without inspection
- if imported without approved treatment - must be inspected
- treatment by fumigation, if necessary.

6. Bark

- permitted entry as a small component of carvings **subject to prior heat treatment**
- must be accompanied by an official certificate of treatment
- inspection on-arrival
- treatment by fumigation, if necessary
- logs with bark attached are not permitted entry

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