



Treatment Requirement

Approved Biosecurity Treatments

MPI-ABTRT

2 May 2022

TITLE

Treatment Requirement: Approved Biosecurity Treatments

COMMENCEMENT

This Treatment Requirement is effective from 2 May 2022

ISSUING BODY

This Treatment Requirement is issued by the Ministry for Primary Industries.

Dated at Wellington, 2 May 2022

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Introduction

This introduction is not part of the Treatment Requirement, but is intended to indicate its general effect.

Purpose

When incorporated by reference into an import health standard or directed by an inspector this document specifies measures to be applied to risk goods requiring treatment prior to obtaining biosecurity clearance.

Background

Imported risk goods have the potential to introduce pests and unwanted organisms into New Zealand. The Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) prescribes requirements for the exclusion, eradication and effective managing of pests and unwanted organisms in New Zealand. Unwanted pests/organisms have the potential to cause harm to natural and physical resources and human health in New Zealand. The Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) is responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Who should read this Treatment Requirement?

All importers of goods to which an import health standard applies that incorporates by reference this treatment requirement or have had goods directed for treatment.

Why is this important?

Importers must ensure they comply with the relevant import health standard (IHS) for importing goods. For goods to be cleared, importers may need to comply with directions for treatment. Failure to meet the requirements of the IHS or a direction may result in the goods being reshipped or destroyed.

Document History

Refer Appendix 1

Other information

If treatments are being applied in New Zealand, the treatment must be carried out by a treatment provider approved by MPI. The treatment provider may only apply treatments given in their scope of approval and some treatments may not be available at a particular location. Importers should check treatment availability prior to importing goods. A list of approved providers is available at: <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/import/border-clearance/transitional-and-containment-facilities-for-border-clearance/find-treatment-options-and-provider/>

Importers are reminded that:

- a) They import contaminated goods into New Zealand at their own risk, goods may be reshipped or destroyed in some circumstances;
- b) If pre-clearance decontamination is required, this is entirely at the importer's risk and expense in all respects;
- c) Specifically, if treatment is required this is a private arrangement between the treatment supplier and importer and not carried out on behalf of MPI;
- d) Whilst MPI will ensure that only suitably qualified treatment suppliers are available for use by the importer MPI accepts no responsibility whatsoever for any failure by the treatment supplier in its contract for treatment services with the importer.

- e) Pre-shipment treatments may differ and are listed in the relevant import health standard, see the search facility: <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/legal/compliance-requirements/ih-import-health-standards/>

The measures are separated for convenience into commodity groups commonly imported into New Zealand and list the approved treatment options. The rates or dosages, temperature ranges, exposure times needed and the source from which the treatment is obtained are the **minimum** requirements for each treatment. A short code has been allocated to simplify reference to the specified treatment and these may be revised over time. Notes and comments are included and must be read in conjunction with the measure specified to ensure the success of the selected treatment.

For some treatments the pest may be sterilised rather than killed (e.g., irradiation) or it may take some time hours (hrs) or days for the pest to die. Factors influencing this are the type of treatment, dose, temperature (before, during and after treatment), insect species and life stage.

Methyl bromide (MeBr) is only to be used for official treatments see: [Find out about official use of Methyl bromide](#).

The retention level¹ for MeBr is prescribed as 30% unless otherwise stated (e.g. a 2-hour schedule requires 60% retention at the end of 2 hours). MeBr retention charts (30% to 80%) are available [here](#).

Any item awaiting treatment must be isolated and held securely to contain the biosecurity contamination or pests and be treated within the time specified on the Biosecurity Authority Clearance Certificate (BACC). If a direction is received to move an item to another facility for treatment, then this must happen in a secure manner to contain the biosecurity contamination or pest.

An importer may propose an alternative treatment for approval by MPI. Full details that prove equivalence of efficacy are to be provided to MPI before approval can be granted and treatment may commence. The International Plant Protection Convention ISPM 28 should be used as guidance when submitting a treatment for MPI approval: Costs involved in the evaluation process may be recovered and decisions on alternative chemicals and treatments may be subject to delay.

The importer of risk goods, including baggage, mail or personal effects that are treated before clearance must

- a) Pay the actual and reasonable costs of the treatment; and
- b) Bear the costs (if any) of packaging, storing, forwarding, and returning the goods before and after treatment.

It is the treatment provider's responsibility to ensure the goods are safe to access or handle after treatment. Treatment certificates will be verified by MPI before the goods treated will be given clearance.

These measures may be reviewed and amended at any time at the discretion of the chief technical officer (CTO). Treatment providers must ensure that the latest version of this schedule is being used at all times (date at the top of the page).

¹ Percentage of gas retained in the chamber at the end of a fumigation

Part 1: Treatments

1.1 Live Animals as Hitchhikers and Illegal Imports

Reason for Treatment	Requirements to be met	Treatment Procedure to follow
Interception of Small Animals; includes fish, amphibians, reptiles, and small mammals See Note 1 below re CITES	Euthanasia as directed. Also refer below for treatment with carbon monoxide. [Unless stated otherwise, the processes here are to be undertaken or supervised by an Inspector.]	The euthanasia of small animals that are found as hitchhiker pests at the border is not a straightforward issue to deal with. Despite their small size these animals may be wild and therefore dangerous, scared, injured, or fractious. Other species may have quills, scales or spines that are dangerous or poisonous. The most humane methods may endanger the handler or person who is carrying out the euthanasia because of the need to get close enough to handle the animal and deliver the method of euthanasia. In addition, the health status of the animal is usually unknown and therefore extreme care must be taken when dispatching the animal. Nevertheless, euthanasia must be carried out as painlessly and quickly as possible. Several different methods of euthanasia are available, but their use will depend on the type and nature of the animal and the situation. The following is recommended: 1. The hitchhiker animal should be secured in a container such as a bag, cage, sack, or box etc. which can be held in safe custody and which will aid the process of euthanasia. 2. The preferred option is for an MPI veterinarian to carry out the euthanasia process. An MPI veterinarian may choose other acceptable euthanasia options to those mentioned here, for example injection with suitable barbiturates. 3. In the absence of an MPI veterinarian, any other registered MPI-approved veterinarian may undertake the euthanasia process provided and the euthanasia is performed in the presence of an Inspector. In these situations, the Inspector may have to retrieve the dead animal for incineration. 4. If a veterinarian is not available, an Inspector is to undertake the euthanasia process as mentioned below.

Reason for Treatment	Requirement	Short Code	Treatment Procedure to follow	Comments
Amphibians (e.g. frogs), Fish and Reptiles (e.g., lizards)	Euthanasia or LAT3	LAT1	Place in a refrigerator for a period of 5 hrs. to induce torpor then in a freezer for 24 hrs.	See Note 1 for hitchhiker/illegal imports
	Euthanasia by treatment at commodity specific rate	LAT1a	If an amphibian or reptile hitchhiker is sighted but cannot be captured, fumigation with MeBr may be required for the whole area and commodity where it was sighted. Use the commodity specific rate (except for fresh produce and nursery stock).	

Reason for Treatment	Requirement	Short Code	Treatment Procedure to follow	Comments
Small Mammals (e.g. rodents) and Birds	Euthanasia by concussion or LAT3 or LAT4.	LAT2	Refer to an approved veterinarian or consult MPI. If an approved veterinarian is not available or obtaining rapid MPI feedback is not practical, concussion by a blunt instrument followed by decapitation may be used. Concussion as a method should be used only as the last resort.	See Note 1 for hitchhiker/illegal imports. Reference FAO 79
	Euthanasia by carbon monoxide gas	LAT3	The use of carbon monoxide is a very efficient method for euthanasia of smaller species as it is painless and is a quick method of death. It is highly recommended that compressed carbon monoxide from a tank is used by an experienced operator. Do not use exhaust fumes of a car. It is also useful for large numbers e.g., many one-day old chicks. If there are safe facilities where the animals can be placed within a cage and exposed to carbon monoxide and personnel are trained in its use, this gas would be the method of destruction. Note that some amphibians and reptiles can hold their breath for long periods, and therefore to ensure death has occurred, contain the animal for 24 hr.	
	Euthanasia by gas	LAT4	If a small hitchhiker animal is sighted but cannot be captured, fumigation of the whole area and commodity where the animal was sighted may be required. For a rodent, fumigate with Methyl bromide at 4 g/m ³ for 5 hrs at 10°C minimum and fan for first 20 minutes (mins) otherwise use the commodity specific rate. Hydrogen cyanide 4 g/m ³ for 6 hrs at 4°C and above may be able to be used where penetration and adsorption are not an issue.	FAO 54
	Bait	LAT5	When rodents are found on aircraft a treatment applicator needs to carry out a baiting programme as directed by MPI. Approved applicators of residual disinsection used by the airline may be able to provide service or other pest eradication providers can be used if access to airside aircraft is possible.	
Notes: Note 1: Before euthanasia, check with Department of Conservation (DOC) endangered species list (for example, if it's on CITES list)				

1.2 Inedible Animal Products

Commodity/Product	Reason for Treatment	Short Code	Treatment procedure to follow	Source	Comments
Animal Products and Non-Viable Dried Invertebrate Specimens (e.g. dead insect collections)	Insects (Insecta) and ticks – not including Dermestidae	IAP1	Fumigate with one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MeBr at 48 g/m³ for 3 hrs at Vac: 91 kPa if at 21-26°C; or • MeBr at 56 g/m³ for 3 hrs at Vac: 91 kPa if at 16-20°C; or • MeBr at 64 g/m³ for 3 hrs at Vac: 91 kPa if at 10-15°C or • EAP1 OR SPT1 	MPI STD; ANIEQPIC.ALL	Fan circulation minimum 20 mins at start of fumigation
	Mites (Arachnids)	IAP2	Fumigate twice with MeBr using one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MeBr at 48 g/m³ for 3 hrs at Vac: 91 kPa if at 21-26°C; or • MeBr at 56 g/m³ for 3 hrs at Vac: 91 kPa if at 16-20°C; or • MeBr at 64 g/m³ for 3 hrs at Vac: 91 kPa if at 10-15°C or • EAP1 OR SPT1. The second fumigation must be 12-14 days after the first.	MPI	After the first fumigation, hold securely in plastic bags and re-fumigate after 12-14 days, or if mite is non-regulated release.
	Dermestidae including <i>Trogoderma</i> spp.	SPT3	Refer to <i>Trogoderma</i> spp. rates in Stored Products Schedule		
Animal fibre	Mandatory	IAP3	See ANIFIBRE.ALL	MPI STD; ANIFIBRE.ALL	Follow IHS and/or import permit
Wool packs - used	All used wool packs must be heat treated.	IAP6	See ANIFIBRE.ALL	MPI STD; ANIFIBRE.ALL	

Commodity/Product	Reason for Treatment	Short Code	Treatment procedure to follow	Source	Comments
Fibre (i.e. sheep, goats, yaks, camels, alpacas, and llamas) for private use (up to 20kg)	Contaminated or unprocessed	IAP7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gamma irradiated at a dose of 25 kGy or 2.5 Mrad; or • Autoclaved at 120°C for at least 30 mins; or • Heated to 85°C at 40% relative humidity for at least 15 hours; or • Fumigated with formalin (37% formaldehyde) at 50 mL/m³ mixed with potassium permanganate 35 g/m³ at 80-90% humidity in a sealed container for 24 hours (Note: This option is only for fibre with no embedded seeds). <p>All packaging, semi-solid and solid waste associated with animal fibre is treated, destroyed, or disposed of by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incineration; or • Autoclaving (at least 120°C for at least 30 mins); or • Deep burial. 	MPI STD; ANIFIBRE.ALL	
	Insects	IAP5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Autoclaved at 120°C for at least 30 mins; or • Heated to 85°C at 40% relative humidity for at least 15 hours; or • IAP1 or IAP2 or SPT1 depending on infestation. 		
Ornamental animal products of animal origin (e.g. skins, game trophies, drums, blown eggs)	Where treatment is required	IAP8	<p>Either fumigate with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formalin at 20 mL/m³ and 16 g/m³ potassium permanganate for 8 hrs at Atm, 18°C, 80-90% relative humidity; or • 10% solution of formalin applied as spray in airtight container at 18°C for 8 hrs: or • Irradiate at 50 kGy <p>Note: if the item is over 32 mm thick then add 1 hour per extra 4 mm thickness for formalin treatment.</p> <p>All contaminated material that has been removed from the items must be treated or disposed of by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incineration; or • Autoclaving (at least 120°C for at least 30 mins) 	MPI STD; INETROIC.ALL	Items must be unpacked, and any contamination cleaned off to completely expose the goods for formalin treatment. Note: the formalin option doesn't kill insects use SPT1.
	Insects	SPT1			

Commodity/Product	Reason for Treatment	Short Code	Treatment procedure to follow	Source	Comments
	Mites	EAP2 or NST6	EAP2 or NST6 Phosphine + CO ₂ + MeBr		
	Seed contamination	IAP10	Remove contamination or heat treat to SPT4		
Game trophies (e.g. antlers, beaks, bones, claws, hooves, horns, skulls, teeth, and tusks)	Extraneous organic material, pest infestation, and evidence of decay on arrival	IAP8a	Boil in water at a minimum temperature of 100°C for a minimum of 30 minutes.	MPI STD; INETROIC.GEN RMP PERSONAL.ALL	
Feathers on handicrafts, artefacts, fly tying etc.	Visibly contaminated	IAP9	Either fumigate by mixing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formalin 27 mL/m³ with 16 g/m³ potassium permanganate for 8 hrs at Atm, 18°C, 80-90% relative humidity; or • Formalin 27 mL/m³ with 106 mL/m³ of water, heated to boil off with timer power off, items kept in the sealed container for 8 hours, temperature greater than 15°C, 60-90% relative humidity; or • Irradiate at 20 kGy 	MPI STD; ANIFIBRE.ALL	
	Insects	SPT1			

1.3 Edible Animal Products

Commodity/Product	Reason for Treatment	Short Code	Treatment procedure to follow	Source	Comments
Approved Animal Products for human consumption (e.g. dried fish, milk powder, meat floss, stock cubes etc.)	Insects (except Dermestidae and ticks)	EAP1	Fumigate with one of the following options: SPT1 or <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MeBr at 64 g/m³ for 3 hrs at Vac: 91 kPa if at 10-15°C; or • MeBr at 56 g/m³ for 3 hrs at Vac: 91 kPa if at 16-20°C; or • MeBr at 48 g/m³ for 3 hrs at Vac: 91 kPa if at 21-26°C; or Autoclave at 100 KPa Pressure for 30 mins at 118°C	FAO 79 FAO 50	Fan circulation minimum 20 mins at start of fumigation
	Mites (Arachnids) as unwanted hitchhikers	EAP2	Fumigate twice with MeBr using one of the options in EAP1. The second fumigation must be 12-14 days after the first.	MPI	After the first fumigation, hold securely in plastic bags and re-fumigate after 12-14 days
	Dermestidae and ticks	SPT2	Use schedule SPT2	FAO 79	
	<i>Trogoderma</i> spp.	SPT3	Use schedule SPT3	FAO 50	

1.4 Equipment used with Animals or Water

Commodity/Product	Reason for Treatment	Short Code	Treatment procedure to follow	Source	Comments
Used equipment associated with terrestrial animals including equine and birds	Dermestidae, Insects, mites, Ticks, <i>Trogoderma</i> spp.		Use the selection on the previous page for Edible Animal Products or VCE1a depending on the equipment and the pest		Applies to all used animal equipment contaminated with insects unless being heat treated or frozen.
Used equipment associated with terrestrial animals (NOT including equine or birds)	Wet and/or visibly contaminated	EAP5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Washed or cleaned to remove any visible contamination; and • Disinfected with an agent listed in the MPI List of Approved Disinfectants for General Transitional Facilities for Uncleared Goods (Note: dog and cat used equipment contaminated only with hair or fur does not require disinfection) 	MPI STD: ANIEQUIP.ALL	Note this includes animal bedding or apparel NOT accompanying an animal. Animal bedding accompanying an animal is not eligible for clearance and must be disposed of as biosecurity waste.
Used equipment associated with equine animals	Wet and/or visibly contaminated	EAP5a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Washed thoroughly using a standard detergent; or • Cleaned and treated with a disinfectant listed in the MPI List of Approved Disinfectants for General Transitional Facilities for Uncleared Goods; or • Fumigated with 10% formaldehyde (approximately 30% formalin) for 8 hours; or • Heated to a temperature of at least 60°C for at least 10 mins. 	MPI STD: ANIEQUIP.ALL	Choice of treatment depends on treatment availability and the tolerance of the item to be treated.
Used equipment associated with birds	Mandatory		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thoroughly washed using a standard detergent and treated with a disinfectant listed in the MPI List of Approved Disinfectants for General Transitional Facilities for Uncleared Goods; or • Fumigated with 10% formaldehyde (approximately 30% formalin) for 8 hours. 	MPI STD: ANIEQUIP.ALL	

Commodity/Product	Reason for Treatment	Short Code	Treatment procedure to follow	Source	Comments
Used equipment associated with marine aquatic animals or activities and aquaculture equipment	Wet and/or visibly contaminated	EAP5b	Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soaking the equipment in water kept above 60°C for at least 1 minute; or • Soaking the equipment to a point when all absorbent areas of the item have been saturated with a solution of 5% volume/volume concentration of dishwashing detergent, nappy cleaner antiseptic hand cleaner (chlorhexidine or chloroxylenol based), THEN treated on all surfaces with this solution for at least 1 minute; or • Soaking the equipment for 10 mins in, or if a hard surface wiped with, iodine solution at 250 mg per litre (Betadine ®); or • Soaking the equipment for 10 mins in, or if a hard surface wiped with, household bleach at 50 mg NaOCl per litre; or • Soaking the equipment for 10 mins in, or if a hard surface wiped with, sodium hydroxide solution consisting of 1% hydroxide and 0.1% Teepol ®. 	MPI STD; ANIEQUIP.ALL	Clean and dry equipment does not require treatment.
Used equipment associated with freshwater aquatic animals or activities (not including adsorbent material such as felt-soled footwear)	Wet and/or visibly contaminated	EAP5c	Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freeze until completely solid; or • Soaking the equipment in a solution of 5% volume/volume of either dishwashing detergent, nappy cleaner, antiseptic hand cleaner (chlorhexidine or chloroxylenol based) or salt (NaCl) for at least 1 minute (a 5% solution is 500 mL or 2 cups with water added to make 10 L); or • Soak in water kept above 45°C (uncomfortable to the touch) for at least 20 mins; or • Soak in water kept above 60°C for at least 1 minute; or • Soak in a household bleach solution with a minimum concentration of 2% - 200 mL of bleach to 10 L of water for at least 1 minute. 	MPI STD; ANIEQUIP.ALL	Clean and dry equipment does not require treatment.

Commodity/Product	Reason for Treatment	Short Code	Treatment procedure to follow	Source	Comments
Used equipment containing absorbent material (other than felt soles)	Wet and/or visibly contaminated	EAP5d	<p>Either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freezing the equipment until completely solid; or • Soaking the equipment to a point when all absorbent areas of the item have been saturated with a solution of 5% volume/volume concentration of dishwashing detergent, nappy cleaner antiseptic, hand cleaner (chlorhexidine or chloroxylenol based) or salt (NaCl), THEN treated on all surfaces with this solution for at least 1 minute; or • Soaking the equipment to a point when all absorbent areas of the item have been saturated with a solution of 2% volume/volume concentration of household bleach, THEN treated on all surfaces with this solution for at least 1 minute; or • Soaking the equipment to a point when all absorbent areas of the item have been saturated with water kept above 45°C, THEN treated on all surfaces with a soak of at least 20 mins in water kept above 45°C; or • Soaking the equipment to a point when all absorbent areas of the item have been saturated with water kept above water at no less than 60°C, THEN treated on all surfaces with water kept above 60°C for at least one minute. 	MPI STD; ANIEQUIP.ALL	Clean and dry equipment does not require treatment.
Used felt-soled fishing footwear (i.e. waders and boots)	If the footwear is not dry to the touch or has been used within the last 2 months	EAP5e	<p>Either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freezing the entire felt sole until completely solid; or • Completely immersing the entire felt sole in water kept above 45°C containing 5% volume/volume concentration of dishwashing detergent or nappy cleaner for at least 30 mins; or • or Completely immersing the entire felt sole in water kept above 45°C for at least 40 mins. 	MPI STD; ANIEQUIP.ALL	
Vehicles, Used Machinery, Parts etc. associated with animals see Section 1.12					

1.5 Forest Products

Commodity/Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Pressure/ Humidity/ CT	Dosage	Temp. °C	Time	Source	Comments
Woodware, Wood panels, Sawdust, Wood Chips, Wood Shavings, Wood Wool, Wood (up to 200 mm in thickness or cross-section); and Other miscellaneous products e.g. pine/conifer cones, needles, twigs, smudge sticks etc. See Note 4	Invertebrates See Note 22 below for ants	FPT1	MeBr	48 g/m ³ with 14.4 g/m ³ (30%) end reading or 631 g.h/m ³ CT		21+	24 hrs	MPI	Fan 20 mins at the start, filleted 5mm every 200mm. Plastic wrapping opened or perforated, wood must not be painted or lacquered on all surfaces.
				64 g/m ³ with 20 g/m ³ (30%) end reading or 859 g.h/m ³ CT		16-20			
				80 g/m ³ with 24 g/m ³ (30%) end reading or 1052 g.h/m ³ CT		10-15			
			MeBr	Vacuum	64 g/m ³	10 +	4 hrs	MPI	
			Phosphine		200 ppm minimum	21-25 16-20 21-25	9 days 12 days 15 days	MPI STD; Wood Packaging:	Top-up needed to maintain concentration due to sorption by wood. See Note 7 below.
			HT			56 +	30 mins	ISPM 15	
			Freezing			-18	7 days	Rust & Reiersen 1998	Core temperature. See Note 2 below.
	Fungi, Extraneous organic material and Devitalisation	FPT2	HT			70	4 hrs		Core temperature. Not for seed devitalisation See Note 3 below.
			Incineration	Incinerate to ash at an MPI- approved facility or carried out under supervision by MPI					Transport risk items to treatment site in pest-proof containers, e.g. completely wrapped with plastic.
			Autoclaving		100 kPa	120	10 mins	MPI	
			Irradiation		PPT2				
	Extraneous organic material	FPT3	Decontaminate by sweeping and/or washing off and to be collected and destroyed in an approved manner.						

Commodity/Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Pressure/ Humidity/ CT	Dosage	Temp. °C	Time	Source	Comments
	Pathogens (including fungi), Extraneous organic material (e.g. leaves, twigs, soil), Insects, Devitalisation (e.g. unprocessed burls) Note: Not for seed devitalisation	FPT4	HT	Wood Thickness		Temp. °C	Time	MPI Ramsfield et al 2010, Chidester 1956, CTO Plants Direction 20170022	If not measuring core temperature, use the Time schedule for thickness. Unprocessed burls and potentially viable materials, in particular, must be rendered nonviable (devitalisation) Note: maintain 90%+ humidity to prevent warping and quicker penetration of heat.
				Core temperature		70	4 hrs or		
						80	2 hrs or		
						90	1 hr or		
						100	30 mins or		
						110	20 mins or		
						120	15 mins		
				0-25 mm		70	4hrs		
				25-38 mm		70	5 hrs		
				38-50 mm		70	6 hrs		
				50-75 mm		70	8 hrs		
				75-100 mm		70	10 hrs		
				100-150 mm		70	14 hrs		
				150-200 mm		70	18 hrs		
				200-250 mm		70	22 hrs		
				250 mm+		70	26 hrs		
Woody items for human consumption (kava sticks, cinnamon bark etc.)	Insects	SPT1							
Wood Packaging (as defined in the Wood	ISPM15 Compliance or	ISPM15	HT	Kiln-drying, chemical pressure impregnation or other treatments may be used as a		56	30 mins	MPI STD; Wood Packaging: ISPM 15	All wood packaging material must achieve a minimum

Commodity/Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Pressure/ Humidity/ CT	Dosage	Temp. °C	Time	Source	Comments
Packaging Import Health Standard)	Invertebrates (For Fungi use FPT3a, FPT2 or FPT4)	ISPM15		means of achieving heat treatment provided that the above temperature and time requirements are met.					temperature of 56°C throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core) for duration of at least 30 mins.
			MeBr	48 g/m ³ with 24 g/m ³ (50%) end reading or 650 g.h/m ³ CT		21 +	24 hrs	ISPM 15	20 mins of fan at the start, filleted or otherwise separate layers by at least 5mm every 200mm.
				56 g/m ³ with 28 g/m ³ (50%) end reading or 800 g.h/m ³ CT		16-20.9			
				64 g/m ³ with 32 g/m ³ (50%) end reading or 900 g.h/m ³ CT		10-15.9			
		FPT1	Phosphine						Note: Not approved to be ISPM 15 stamped
Bamboo, Cane, Rattan, Willow And Bark (includes wood items containing bark, bark chips, cork, bark pencils and other items containing unprocessed bark)	Insects See Note 18 for ants.	FPT5	MeBr	48 g/m ³ with 14.4 g/m ³ (30%) end reading or 631 g.h/m ³ CT		21-25	24 hrs	Barak et al 2009 quote the I -Bamboo options	Fan circulation minimum 20 mins at start of fumigation. Plastic wrapping opened or perforated, must have an air gap between the bottom bundle and the floor.
				56 g/m ³ with 16.8 g/m ³ (30%) end reading or 736 g.h/m ³ CT		16-20			
				64 g/m ³ with 19.2 g/m ³ (30%) end reading or 841.3 g.h/m ³ CT		12-15			
				72 g/m ³ with 21.6 g/m ³ (30%) end reading or 946.5 g.h/m ³ CT		10-11			
			Vac	64 g/m ³		10+	24 hrs		
			HT			56	30 mins	ISPM 15	
	Invertebrates, Pathogens,	FPT4	HT						Note: maintain 90%+ humidity to prevent warping and achieves

Commodity/Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Pressure/ Humidity/ CT	Dosage	Temp. °C	Time	Source	Comments
	Extraneous organic material								quicker penetration of heat. See Note 3 .
Poles, Piles, Rounds, And Wood greater than 200 mm in thickness or cross-section.	Invertebrates	FPT6	MeBr	160 g/m ³ with 48 g/m ³ (30%) end reading or 4207 g.h/m ³ CT	10-15 +	48 hrs		Scheffrahn et al 1965, Cross 1992	Must be filleted every layer for large dimension timber (> 200mm in thickness).
				120 g/m ³ with 36 g/m ³ (30%) end reading or 3155 g.h/m ³ CT	16 +				
	Invertebrates, Pathogens, Extraneous organic material	FPT4	HT						Note: maintain 90%+ humidity to prevent warping and achieves quicker penetration of heat. See Note 3 .
Sleepers	Invertebrates, Pathogens, Extraneous organic material	FPT4	HT					MPI Pole, Piles, Rounds and Sleepers	Must be filleted every layer.
Wooden decking (associated with used vehicles etc.)	Fungi in wooden decking	Refer to Commodity/Product "Vehicles, machinery, containers, parts, equipment (not used with animals), tyres etc." for treatment options against fungi found in used wooden decking associated with imported used vehicles, trucks, and utilities. However, if fungal rot has set in and wood decay is obvious, the wooden decking must be heat treated or removed and destroyed.							

Commodity/Product	Reason for treatment	Short code	Treatment	Comment
All Forest Produce for Destruction				
	Disease: Fungi, Virus, Bacteria	FPT3a	Deep burial at an MPI approved commercial landfill or other approved MPI approved site. Must be buried deep enough to allow a minimum of 2 metres land-fill coverage. After unloading, the goods are covered immediately.	Risk items must be transported as per direction from MPI. An MPI inspector is required to supervise the deep burial process.
		FPT3b	Bagged and placed in a MPI Quarantine Waste bin (as specified in MPI standard in TF Gen for waste disposal) for the destruction of biosecurity waste.	
<p>Note 2: Freezing could cause damage to objects made of layers such as paintings, lacquer ware, photographs, and ivory. Objects of one material such as wood or paper, are the best candidates for freezing. Self-defrosting freezers to be avoided as freezer types don't maintain a steady temperature. When removing from the freezer, leave it in the bag and wrap it so it will reach room temperature slowly.</p> <p>Note 3: It takes time for the core temperature of forest produce to reach 70°C. If it is not possible to measure the core temperature accurately, use the sliding scale for HT shown in FPT4; that is, with increased thickness of wood the exposure time must be increased.</p> <p>Note 4: The Forest Produce items listed in the commodity/product column are defined as per the relevant Import Health Standard.</p>				

1.6 Stored Products

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Pressure/ Humidity	Dosage	Temp. °C	Time	Source	Comments
Interception Treatments for Stored Products									
General Stored Products in bags & cartons only up to 50kg. See Note 5 below. (Refer below for additional treatments of specific stored product items)	Insects (Insecta) except <i>Trogoderma</i> spp.	SPT1	MeBr		32 g/m ³ 40 g/m ³ 48 g/m ³	21 + 16-20 10-15	24 hrs	FAO 79	Fan circulation minimum 20 mins at start of fumigation. See Note 22 for ants.
				Vac:91 kPa	32 g/m ³ 40 g/m ³ 48 g/m ³	21 + 16-20 10-15	3 hrs		
			Phosphine		2 g/m ³	10-15 16-20 21-25 26 + (max 35)	15 days 12 days 9 days 5 days	MPI	One day less can be subtracted for cylindereed or generated phosphine. See Note 7 .
			Freezing			-18 or less	7 days	MPI	
			HT			56 +	30 mins	MPI	The core temperature of product must reach 56°C
Bulk containerised stored products, 50kg plus See Note 6 below. (Refer below for additional treatments of specific stored product items)	Insects (Insecta) except <i>Trogoderma</i> spp.	SPT2	MeBr		48 g/m ³ 64 g/m ³ 80 g/m ³	21 + 16-20 10-15	24 hrs	FAO 79	Fan circulation minimum 20 mins at start of fumigation. See Note 22 for ants.
			Phosphine		2 g/m ³	10-15 16-20 21-25 26 + (max 35)	15 days 12 days 9 days 5 days	MPI	One day less can be subtracted for cylindereed or generated phosphine. See Note 7 .
			HT			60 +	10 mins	MPI	The core temperature of product must reach 60°C.
			Freezing			-18 or less	7 days	MPI	Core temperature

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Pressure/ Humidity	Dosage	Temp. °C	Time	Source	Comments
General Stored Products in bags & cartons, and bulk containerised See Note 6 below.	<i>Trogoderma</i> spp. only	SPT3	MeBr		40 g/m ³ 56 g/m ³ 72 g/m ³ 96 g/m ³ 120 g/m ³	32 + 27-31 21-26 16-20 10-15	12 hrs	FAO 50	Fan circulation minimum 20 mins at start of fumigation.
			HT			60 +	30 mins	MPI	The core temperature of product must reach 60°C.
General Stored Products in bags & cartons, and bulk containerised See Note 4 above.	Devitalisation, Fungi	SPT4	HT	40% RH (min)		85	15 hrs	FAO 50	Destroys viability e.g. of seeds, nuts, and pathogens. Will also kill insects including <i>Trogoderma</i> spp.
			Autoclave	Pres:100 kPa		120	30 mins	FAO 50	
General Stored Products in bags & cartons	Mites	SPT5	MeBr		32 g/m ³ 40 g/m ³ 48 g/m ³	21 + 16-20 10-15	24 hrs	MPI	Re-fumigate after 12-14 days.
Stored products; bulk containers	Mites	SPT6	MeBr		48 g/m ³ 64 g/m ³ 80 g/m ³	21 + 16-20 10-15	24 hrs	MPI	Re-fumigate after 12-14 days. See Note 6 below.
Citrus Products (including dried peel and dried citrus belonging to genera <i>Citrus</i> , <i>Fortunella</i> & <i>Poncirus</i>) Dried herbs and leaves	Bacteria, micro- organisms	SPT7	HT	40% RH (min)		85	8 hrs	MPI	Treatment kills pathogens
			Autoclave	Pres:100 kPa		120	30 mins	MPI	
Stock food (plant derived animal feed)	Devitalisation/ Pathogens	SPT8	HT	40% RH (min)		85	15 hr	MPI	Destroys viability e.g. of seed and pathogens
			Autoclave	Pres:100 kPa		120	30 mins	MPI	
			Irradiation		25 kGy			MPI	
	Insects	SPT2	MeBr						

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Pressure/ Humidity	Dosage	Temp. °C	Time	Source	Comments
	<i>Trogoderma</i> spp. Only	SPT3	MeBr						
Nuts	Insects	SPT9	MeBr		16 g/m ³	21	12 hr	MPI	
				Vac 91kPa	48 g/m ³	21	1 hr	MPI	
Nuts	Devitalisation	SPT4							
Plant products	Devitalisation	SPT10	Grinding						No whole seeds remaining
Coffee/Cocoa Beans	Insects	SPT11	CO ₂ or SPT1		Min 35%	15	15 days	MPI	Use SPT1 for all sizes of bags where coffee and cocoa beans are packed in hessian or woven bags with no plastic liners. Alternatively, slash bags to allow fumigant penetration
Stored Products for destruction									
General Stored Products	Disease, Fungi, Virus, Bacteria	FPT3a or FPT3b							
<p>Note 5: Stored products (in bags and cartons and in bulk) refers to dried vegetable, fruit, grain, seed, edible nuts, etc. imported for human consumption, processing or stock food. Stored products do not include fresh fruit and vegetables.</p> <p>Note 6: High MeBr dosages may not be acceptable on products for human consumption, consult MPI Food Standards.</p> <p>Note 7: Phosphine dosage is active ingredient (normally 1/3 of pellet or tablet) not weight of product applied.</p>									

1.7 Plant Products

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Pressure/ Humidity	Dosage	Temp. °C	Time	Source	Comments
All Plant Products including broom millet, corn dollies, dried flowers & foliage, dried grapevine, millet spray, straw, etc.	Devitalisation (plant & seed) and Pathogens (e.g. fungi, bacteria)	SPT4						FAO 50 Dried Plant Material IHS	Destroys viability (e.g. plant & seed) and kills fungi, bacteria etc. Autoclaving appropriate for <i>Nostoc commune</i> .
	Insects (Insecta) except <i>Trogoderma</i> spp.	SPT1							
	<i>Trogoderma</i> spp. only	SPT3	MeBr	Use rates as prescribed for <i>Trogoderma</i> spp. found in Stored Products SPT3					Fan circulation minimum 20 mins at start
			HT	Use rates as prescribed for <i>Trogoderma</i> spp. found in Stored Products SPT3					
Plant Products not for human consumption (applies only to products in IHS's where this treatment is stated as an option)	Renders incapable of procreation (e.g. seed, Arthropods, pathogens etc.)	PPT2	Irradiation		25 kGy			MPI	
Brushwood Group 1 as per IHS	Devitalisation and Pathogens	SPT4 or PPT2						Dried Plant Material IHS	
Brushwood Group 2 as per IHS	Regulated pests	FPT5 or PPT2						Dried Plant Material IHS	
Mosses & Lichens	Devitalisation	SPT4						Dried Plant Material IHS	

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Pressure/ Humidity	Dosage	Temp. °C	Time	Source	Comments
Plant Products for destruction									
All plant products including broom millet, corn dollies, dried flowers and foliage, millet spray, straw etc.	Disease: Fungi, Virus, Bacteria	FPT3a or FPT3b							

1.8 Nursery Stock

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Active ingredient (a.i.)	Application Rate	Time	Source	Comments
All whole plants and cuttings e.g. cuttings, scions, bud wood, marcots, off-shoots	Insects (Insecta) only See Note 8 below	NST1	Organophosphate	Chlorpyrifos	2.4 g a.i./L of dip/spray	2-5 mins	MPI	Non-ionic surfactant required for dipping
				Dimethoate	0.32 g a.i./L	2-5 mins		Non-dormant material only
				Pirimiphos-methyl	0.475 g a.i./L of dip/spray	2-5 mins		Non-ionic surfactant required for dipping
				Acephate	0.75 g a.i./L of dip/spray	2-5 mins		Non-dormant material only
			Carbamate	Carbaryl	1.2 g a.i./L	2-5 mins		
			Diacylhydrazine	Tebufozide	0.06 g a.i./L	2-5 mins		
			Neonicotinoid	Imidacloprid	0.16 g a.i./L of dip/spray	2-5 mins		Non-dormant material only
				Thiacloprid	0.16 g a.i./L of dip/spray	2-5 mins		
			Pyrethroid	Deltamethrin	0.25 g a.i./L	15 mins		
			Pyrethroid	Esfenvalerate	0.06 g a.i./L	15 mins		
			Spinosyns	Spinosad	0.048 g a.i./L	2-5 mins		Dip/spray at room temperature

Note 8: The above contact and systemic insecticidal dips may be used instead of fumigation but only if the packaging material is separately fumigated (FVT8) or destroyed. Two chemicals must be used for any treatment, one organophosphate and one other insecticide must be used. Plants are to be immersed completely or all surfaces sprayed to runoff. For dipping, the treatment time is normally 2 mins (except those requiring 15 mins) but must be increased to 5 mins if bubbles remain present on the plant surface. The chemicals, if compatible, may be combined as a single treatment. Dip solutions must be used no more than twice or as per manufacturer's recommendations.

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Active Ingredient (a.i.)	Dosage	Minimum end point	Tempera- ture (°C)	Time	Source	Comments
All whole plants and cuttings e.g. cuttings, scions, bud wood, marcots, off- shoots	Insects only (excluding mites)	NST2 or NST6	MeBr		48 g/m³ (CT 74)	28.8 g/m³	10-15	2 hrs		Packaging to be dipped or fumigated as per FVT9 or destroyed. See Note 22 for ants and Note 9 .
					40 g/m³ (CT 62)	24 g/m³	16-21			
					32 g/m³ (CT 50)	19.2 g/m³	22-27			
					28 g/m³ (CT37.2)	14.4 g/m³	28-32			
	Insects only (excluding mites)	NST3	Hot Water and Chlorpyrifos + non-ionic surfactant	Chlorpyrifos	2.4 g a.i./L		24 then 45	2 hrs 3 hrs		Maximum of 2 times use of solution or as per manufacturer's recommendations.
	Spiders	NST4	Chlorpyrifos		2.4 g a.i./L			2 mins		Packaging to be dipped or fumigated as per FVT9 or destroyed.
	Molluscs	NST5	Methiocarb		0.75 g a.i./L			5 mins		
	For interceptions on arrival: (1) Insects, mites, spiders	NST6	(1) Phosphine + CO ₂ + MeBr or		3 g/m³ + 5% CO ₂ + 13 g/m³		15	4 hrs	Kawaka mi et al 1996	Add the MeBr into chamber directly after the PH ₃ /CO ₂ mix (ECO2FUME [™]) has been added.
			(1) Phosphine + CO ₂ + MeBr or NST2		3 g/m³ + 5% CO ₂ + 13 g/m³		20	3 hrs		
	Or For interceptions on arrival: (2) Insects only		(2) Organophosphate	Dichlorvos	0.9 g a.i./L			2-5 mins		
			(2) Organophosphate	Acephate	0.75 g a.i./L			2-5 mins		Non-dormant material only
			(2) Organophosphate	Chlorpyrifos	2.4 g a.i./L			2-5 mins		Non-ionic surfactant required for dipping
			(2) Organophosphate	Dimethoate	0.65 g a.i./L			2-5 mins		Non-dormant material only
			(2) Organophosphate	Pirimiphos- methyl	0.475 g a.i./L			2-5 mins		Non-ionic surfactant required for dipping

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Active Ingredient (a.i.)	Dosage	Minimum end point	Tempera ture (°C)	Time	Source	Comments
All whole plants and cuttings e.g. cuttings, scions, bud wood, marcots, off- shoots	Mites and Insects (on dormant plant material only)	NST12 or NST13 or NST13 a	MeBr		68 g/m ³ CT 120	51 g/m ³	10-15	2 hrs	MPI IHS 155.02.0 6	Use a schedule that achieves the minimum CT product at the specified temperature and time. To achieve the CT requirement the treatment must not drop below the minimum concentration listed. Minimum exposure time must not be less than 2.
					57 g/m ³ CT 100	43 g/m ³	16-20			
					48 g/m ³ CT 85	36 g/m ³	21-27			
	Mites (on dormant or non- dormant plant material)	NST13	Tetronic and Tetramic acid derivatives;	Spiromesifen or	40 g/m ³ CT 70	30 g/m ³	28-32		MPI IHS 155.02.0 6	The plants must be sprayed/dipped using either NST13 or NST13a as indicated Refer to note 9 for dipping and spraying method *Retreatment must apply according to the NOVACHEM agrichemical manual or label NST13 and 13a are only for mites not insects.
					56 g/m ³ CT 120	41 g/m ³	10-15	2.5 hrs		
					48 g/m ³ CT 100	35 g/m ³	16-20			
					40 g/m ³ CT 85	29 g/m ³	21-27			
					32 g/m ³ CT 70	23 g/m ³	28-32			
					48 g/m ³ CT 120	34 g/m ³	10-15	3 hrs		
					40 g/m ³ CT 100	28 g/m ³	16-20			
					34 g/m ³ CT 85	24 g/m ³	21-27			
					28 g/m ³ CT 70	20 g/m ³	28-32			
					0.152 g a.i./L water			Retreat after 7- 10 days		
			Avermectins, Milbemycins;	Milbemectin or	0.012 g a.i./L water					
			METI acaricides and insecticides;	Fenpyroxima- te or	0.025 g a.i. /L water					
			Bifenazate; Avermectins; Milbemycins;	Bifenazate + Abamectin or	0.135 g a.i./L water (Bifenazate) +.007 g a.i./L (Abamectin)			Retreat after 7- 10 days		
			METI acaricides and insecticides; + Acequinocyl;	Fenazaquin + Acequinocyl or	0.352 g a.i. /L water + 0.150 g a.i. /L water					
			METI acaricides and insecticides; + Dicofol;	Fenazaquin + Dicofol	0.352 g a.i. /L water + 0.694 g a.i. /L					

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Active Ingredient (a.i.)	Dosage	Minimum end point	Tempera ture (°C)	Time	Source	Comments
All whole plants and cuttings e.g. cuttings, scions, bud wood, marcots, off- shoots	Mites (non- dormant material only)	NST13 a	Etoxazole, Avermectins, Milbemycins;	Etoxazole + Abamectin or	0.038g a.i./L + 0.012g/L					
			Etoxazole + Pyrroles	Etoxazole + Chlorfenapyr	0.038 g a.i./L water + 0.087 g a.i./L water					
	Fungi	FNS8		If waiting for fungi identification plants can be treated as per FNS8 and directed to PEQ pending result. BSI must be informed of identification results. Further action may be required.						Packaging to be treated the same as the product or destroyed
	Bacteria/ Virus			Hold consignment. Following identification contact MPI.						Packaging to be treated the same as the product
Dormant bulbs, root divisions, corms, tubers and rhizomes	Insects (not mites)	NST7 or NST2 or NST3 or NST6	Apply two active ingredients from different chemical groups below.							Packaging to be dipped or fumigated as per FVT8 or destroyed. See Note 22 for ants.
			Phenylpyrazole	Fipronil	0.2 g.ai./L			5 mins		non-ionic surfactant required
			Organophosphate	Pirimiphos- methyl	3.25 g a.i./L			5 mins		non-ionic surfactant required
			Chloronicotinyl	Imidacloprid	1.26 g a.i./L			5 mins		
	Nematodes	NST8	NST2 + immersion in Fenamiphos, 2 g a.i./L for 1 hour or Hot water at 44°C for 3 hr (pre warm at 24°C for 2 hr) + immersion in Fenamiphos, 2 g a.i./L for 1 hour						MPI	Maximum of 2 times use or as per manufacturers' recommendations. Packaging to be dipped or fumigated as per FVT8 or destroyed.
	Mites	NST9 or NST6	Hot water at 44°C for 3 hr (pre warm at 24°C for 2 hr).							Packaging to be dipped in a miticide or fumigated as per NST6 or destroyed.

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Active Ingredient (a.i.)	Dosage	Minimum end point	Tempera ture (°C)	Time	Source	Comments			
Dormant bulbs, root divisions, corms, tubers and rhizomes	Fungi	NST10	Dip with one of the following chemicals then hot water at 44°C for 3 hr (pre warm at 24°C for 2 hr); a) Sodium hypochlorite 10% a.i., Ph 6.5-7 for 5 mins with agitation b) Bromo-chloro-dimethylhydantoin, 8.1-16 g/L c) Formaldehyde, 0.4% for 2 hrs d) Peroxyacetic acid, 80 ppm for 5 mins, wetting agent required e) Chlorine-dioxide, 80 mg/L for 5 mins with agitation or Dip in two active ingredients from different chemical groups below.							Dipped at room temp unless stated. Before any treatment is carried out, any bulbs with established infections are to be sorted & destroyed. Packaging to be dipped or heat treated SPT4 or destroyed.			
			Benzimidazole (wetting agent required)	Thiabendazole	1-1.3 g a.i./L							15-30 mins	
			Benzimidazole	Thiophanate- methyl	0.75 g a.i./L							15-30 mins	
			Dimethyldithio- carbamate	Thiram	11.2 g a.i./L							15 mins	
			Imidazole	Prochloraz	0.25 g a.i./L							15 mins	
			Strobilurin	Azoxystrobin	0.95 g a.i./L							15 mins	
Dormant cuttings	Insects only (not mites)	NST2 or							IHS Prunus				
		NST14 or	Hot water dip, steps to be followed 1 to 3: 1. Pre warm continuous immersion at 24°C for 2 hrs); 2. Continuous immersion at 45°C for a minimum of 3 hrs; 3. Dipping with agitation organophosphate (chloropyrifos dip (2.4 g a.i./L or label rates containing a non-ionic surfactant.								Apply according to Note 9		
		NST15	Organophosphate	Chlorpyrifos	0.8 g a.i./L			2 mins					
				Pirimiphos - methyl	Per label rate			2 mins					

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Active Ingredient (a.i.)	Dosage	Minimum end point	Tempera ture (°C)	Time	Source	Comments
Truffles (<i>Tuber spp.</i>)	Insects	NST11	Sodium hypochlorite		100 mL/L of 5% a.i. bleach			30 mins		Rinse 3 times in fresh water after treatment
Nursery Stock for destruction										
All whole plants and cuttings e.g. cuttings, scions, budwood, marcots, offshoots, dormant bulbs, root divisions, corms, tubers and rhizomes	Disease: Fungi, Virus, Bacteria	FPT3a								
<p>Note 9: Chemical treatment may be used instead of fumigation but only if the packaging material is separately fumigated or destroyed. The plants must be sprayed/dipped using one of the chemical treatment options for insects and one of the chemical treatment's options for mites. Treatments may be in the form of spray, or preferably immerse the item in a dip(s) with agitation, according to the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dipping - the treatment time is normally 2 mins but must be increased to 5 mins if bubbles remain present on the plant surface. Dip solutions must be used no more than twice or as per manufacturer's recommendations. All treatments must be carried out in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations using either the recommended label rate or the rates shown in the table above; or • Spraying - all surfaces of the plant must be sprayed to the point of dripping (including the under surfaces of leaves). <p>Packing material (arriving with the plant) must be treated the same as the product or destroyed.</p>										

1.9 Fresh Flowers and Foliage

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Pressure/ Humidity	Dosage	Temp. °C	Time	Source	Comments
Fresh Flowers and Foliage only	Snails (Mollusca); See below.	FNS4	MeBr		48 g/m ³	12 +	24 hrs	MPI	Fan circulation minimum 20 mins at start of fumigation. See Note 10 and Note 11 .
		NST5	Methiocarb						
	Giant African Snail, <i>Ceratomyxa</i> <i>virgata</i> & <i>Cochlicella acuta</i>	VCE2	The high dosages of MeBr which would be required here are likely to be phytotoxic to plants.						Fan circulation minimum 20 mins at start of fumigation.
	Mosses & Lichens	FNS5	Recondition consignment by removing all mosses and lichens for destruction.						The consignment must be re-inspected prior to release.
	Large hitchhikers such as worms		Hold consignment and following identification contact MPI.						100% inspection & removal may be an option.
	Only for ants, aphids, earwigs, moths, psocids, thrips	FNS6	Pestigas (pyrethrum + CO ₂) + ECO2FUME (Phosphine + CO ₂) or NST6		For rates & details refer Note 12 below	15 +	15 hrs	Approved by MPI	For requirement to re- inspect, see Note 13 .
	Insects, mites, and spiders.	NST6 or FVT1	NST6 or extend FNS6 to 24 hrs					Approved by MPI	Kawakami et al 1996. See Note 9 .
	Insects (Insecta) and slugs	FVT1							See Note 22 for ants and Note 9 .

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Active ingredient (a.i.)	Application Rate	Time	Source	Comments
Fresh Flowers and Foliage only	Insects (Insecta) only	FNS7 FNS7	Contact insecticides: (Choose one, plus a systemic insecticide below)	100 g a.i./L Dichlorvos	4 ml/L of water	15 mins	MPI STD 155.02.04	The contact and systemic insecticidal dips may be used instead of fumigation but only if the packaging material is separately fumigated or destroyed. These chemical dips are not acceptable on goods for human consumption.
				25 g a.i./L Permethrin	1 ml/L of water	15 mins		
				475 g/L Pirimiphos- methyl	1 ml/L of water	15 mins		
				240 g/L Tau- fluvalinate	0.4 ml/L of water	15 mins		
			Systemic insecticides: (Choose one, plus a contact insecticide)	195 g/L Acephate (soluble concentrate)	0.8 g/L of water	15 mins	MPI STD 155.02.04	Two chemicals (active ingredients) must be used for any treatment; one contact insecticide and one systemic insecticide must be used. Plants are to be immersed completely in the chemicals. The chemicals, if compatible, may be combined as a single treatment.
				970 g/kg Acephate (water soluble granule)	1 ml/L of water	15 mins		
				500 g/L Dimethoate	0.4 ml/L of water	15 mins		
				600 g/L Methamidophos	1.6 ml/L of water	15 mins		
				350 g/L Imidacloprid	0.45 ml/L of water	15 mins		
			Mineral Spraying oils or Surfactants					See Note 14.

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Active ingredient (a.i.)	Application Rate	Time	Source
Fresh Flowers and Foliage only	Spiders	NST6 or NST4					
	Fungi only	FNS8	250 g/L Chlorothalonil & 250 g/L thiophanate-methyl (e.g. Taratek 5F) or Other treatments as approved by MPI	3 ml/L of water	15 mins	MPI NZ Agri- chemical Manual	See Note 14 . These fungicides may be used as treatment options against fungi especially since final identifications of fungi may take a long time. All plants to be treated are to be immersed completely in the chemicals.
	Devitalisation	FNS9	1.8 g a.i./L. Glyphosate or 3.65 ml a.i./L Oryzalin*	Immerse the stems etc. to within 50 mm of the flowers for 20 mins. The temperature should be a minimum of 15°C, high enough to ensure transpiration is taking place to reduce viability			*Blanchon et al 2012
Fresh Flowers and Foliage for destruction							
Fresh Flowers and Foliage only	Disease: Fungi, Virus, Bacteria	FPT3a or FPT3b					
<p>Note 10: For MeBr fumigation of live plant material with leaves, maintain a high percentage of humidity (above 75 percent) in the chamber. Protect actively growing or delicate plants from the direct air flow of fans and do not enclose in plastic after fumigation.</p> <p>Note 11: This MeBr treatment for snails on fresh flowers, foliage and nursery stock may be permitted only if a full re-inspection is conducted after the MeBr fumigation is completed and all the gas fully discharged. If live snails are found during the re-inspection, the whole consignment must be held and MPI notified immediately.</p> <p>Note 12: Spray with Pestigas (synergised pyrethrum with carbon dioxide as a carrier gas) at 4.4 g/m³ (within an airtight enclosure or fumigation cell) and hold for 10 mins. This is followed by a spray with ECO2FUME (Phosphine with carbon dioxide as a carrier gas) to give a concentration of 700 ppm a.i./m³ of PH₃ and hold for 15 hours at a minimum air temperature of 15°C.</p> <p>Note 13: From Jamieson 2005: If any live Arthropod pests different from those mentioned here are found during inspection, and the importer wishes to use this treatment option, leave some of the live pests in at least 5 (or as many as possible) of the cartons they were found in. Mark the cartons clearly so they can be easily identified. Following treatment inspect the marked cartons to ensure all the pests concerned are killed and if the pests are killed, the consignment can be released. If the pests are alive, offer re-fumigation with Methyl bromide (if applicable) or re-ship/destroy etc. If insufficient Arthropod pests are “seeded”, a full re-inspection is required. Notify MPI of the results.</p> <p>Note 14: If a compatible (refer NZ Agrichemical Manual) adjuvant oil or a surfactant (improves wetting, penetration, adhesion) is used in the dip(s), the dipping time may be reduced from 15 mins to 5 mins, but all air bubbles must have dispersed from the flower/foliage surface ; except for bulbs, corms, tubers and rhizomes when dipping time will remain 15 mins.</p>							

1.10 Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

Commodity/Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Pressure/ Humidity	Dosage	Temp. °C	Time	Source	Comments
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables (Pineapples & Bananas see page 31) See Notes 15 and 16 below <i>(Refer below for additional treatments for some specified fruits and vegetables)</i>	Insects (except fruit flies) and Slugs.	FVT1	MeBr		48 g/m ³ 40 g/m ³ 32 g/m ³ 24 g/m ³	10-15 16-21 22- 27 28 -32	2 hrs	FAO 79/ MPI/USDA 305a	Three pulp temperatures to be used to obtain cold spot then continuous monitoring of that pulp. Fan circulation minimum 20 mins at start of fumigation. Lower rate may be better for the produce. See Note 26 below.
			MeBr		35 g/m ³ 26.5 g/m ³	10-15 16-21	3 hrs	Misumi 2009	
Grapes & Plums from Chile	Failed in transit cold treatment	FVT1c	MeBr		48 g/m ³ 40 g/m ³	11-16 16-21	2 hrs	MPI	
Grapes from Australia, Chile, Italy and USA	Spiders (Araneae)	FVT8	MeBr		48 g/m ³	12 +	8 hrs	MPI - Zettler unpublished	Inner carton /box temperature to be used.
Grapes USA	Failed in transit cold treatment	FVT1b	MeBr		40 g/m ³	15.5+	2 hrs		
	Insects	FVT1							
Pomegranates	Spiders (Araneae)	FVT8							
Stone fruit USA	Failed in transit cold	FVT1a	MeBr		48 g/m ³ 40 g/m ³	12-16.9 17+	2 hrs	MPI	Three pulp temperatures to be used to obtain cold spot then continuous monitoring of that pulp. Fan circulation minimum 20 mins at the start.
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	Snails (Mollusca), also see below	FVT3	MeBr		48 g/m ³	12 +	24 hrs	MPI	Fan circulation minimum 20 mins at start of fumigation See Note 17 below.

Commodity/Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Pressure/ Humidity	Dosage	Temp. °C	Time	Source	Comments
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	Giant African Snail, <i>Cernuella virgata</i> & <i>Cochicella acuta</i>	The high dosages of MeBr (VCE2) which would be required are likely to be phytotoxic to plants and produce, and not acceptable for human consumption. This effectively means this is not a suitable treatment option for fresh fruit and vegetables.							
	Bacteria/ Fungi/ Virus	Hold consignment! Contact the MPI Plant Imports team							
	Fruit flies & <i>Drosophila suzukii</i>	Hold consignment! Following identification, use ONZPR (Official New Zealand Pest Register) and follow instructions.							
Fruit Fly Host Material (i.e. all fruits and vegetables that are hosts to fruit flies)	Arthropods (including Insecta) & Devitalisation For fruit flies and <i>Drosophila suzukii</i> refer to instructions immediately as above.	FVT4	Freezing			-18 or less	7 days	FAO 50	A fully calibrated and reliable thermograph recording may be required for the 7-day exposure period. Freezing must not be used for treating any fruit or vegetable host material that is infested with or suspected of being infested with any fruit fly species, or with <i>Drosophila suzukii</i> .
Non-Fruit Fly Host Material (i.e. all fruits and vegetables not attacked by fruit flies)	Arthropods (Arthropoda, including Insecta) & Devitalisation	FVT5	Freezing			-10 or less	7 days	FAO 50	A fully calibrated and reliable thermograph recording may be required for the 7-day exposure period.
Pineapples	Insects	FVT1 or FVT6							Importer's choice
Bananas	Surface insects (does not treat wood pests)	FVT6	HCN		3 g/m ³ (2620ppm)	13.5 +	2 hrs See Note 18 below.	BNZ/ Pharmo-chem Co.	Fan circulation (1m/sec minimum) throughout treatment, plastic carton liners perforated or removed, inner carton/ box temperature to be used and 50% load factor.

Commodity/Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Pressure/ Humidity	Dosage	Temp. °C	Time	Source	Comments
Root crops associated with the soil e.g. ginger, garlic, taro, yam, cassava, etc.	Insects, Nematodes, Slugs & Worms	FVT9	MeBr		48 g/m³	10-15	4 hrs	USDA T101-Z-1	Pulp temperature to be used. Fan circulation minimum 20 mins at start of fumigation.
					48 g/m³	16-20	3.5 hrs		
					48 g/m³	21-26	3 hrs		
					40 g/m³	27-31	3 hrs		
					32 g/m³	32 +	3 hrs		
			Hot air						Rates are being investigated
			Hot water						Rates are being investigated
	Weed seeds	FVT10	Reconditioning to remove weed seeds. Verification by inspector supervision or by MPI inspection of a new random sample. Where reconditioning is removal of contamination site (e.g. cutting tops off pineapples) verification is by visual MPI check						
	Soil	FVT11	Either washing or scraping or brushing then re-inspection						
Truffles (Tuber spp.)	Insects	NST11							
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables for destruction									
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables for destruction	Disease: Fungi, Virus, Bacteria	FPT3a							
	Fruit fly host material fruit flies & Drosophila suzukii	FVT12 then FPT3a	MeBr fumigation of the consignment at 144 g/m³ at 21°C for a minimum of 2 hours. Then FPT3a but excludes disposal through a quarantine waste system.						This MeBr rate (FVT12) makes food unsuitable for human consumption.
	Fruit fly host material	FPT3b	For the management of fruit fly host material (fruit and vegetables) seized at international airports and mail centres. These items must be bagged and placed in an MPI Quarantine Waste Bin (FPT3b) if the number and volume of items are suitable to safely fit inside, then following disposal via steam-sterilisation is appropriate".						
	Split fruit	FPT3a							
Note 15: Some treatments for fresh fruit and vegetables are contaminant or commodity specific e.g. HCN for bananas. If a specific treatment is not identified for a commodity, then use the generic treatments identified.									
Note 16: It is not acceptable to use chemical dips for commodity items used for human consumption (e.g. fruit, vegetables, stored products etc.).									

Commodity/Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Pressure/ Humidity	Dosage	Temp. °C	Time	Source	Comments
<p>Note 17: This MeBr treatment for snails on fresh fruit and vegetables may be permitted only if a full re-inspection is conducted after the MeBr fumigation is completed and all the gas fully discharged. If live snails are found during the re-inspection, the whole consignment must be held and MPI notified immediately.</p> <p>Note 18: If discoids are used rather than bottled hydrogen cyanide (HCN) gas, add 30 mins to the exposure times mentioned above to allow sufficient time for HCN gas to form. Commodity must be dry as any moisture will absorb HCN and fumigation enclosure must have painted surfaces.</p>									

1.11 Seeds

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Pressure/ Humidity	Dosage	Temp. °C	Time	Source	Comments
Interception treatments for Seeds for Sowing									
Seeds for Sowing See Note 19	Insects (<i>Insecta</i>) except Trogoderma spp. (see below), and Pea weevil (<i>Pisum</i> (peas) see SST16)	SST1	MeBr or	Vac: 91 KPa	40 g/m³	20	3 hrs	FAO 79	Fan circulation minimum 20 mins at start of fumigation. See Note 22 for ants.
			MeBr or		16 g/m³ 24 g/m³	20 + 10-19	24 hrs	FAO 79	
			Phosphine or		2 g/m³	10 -15 16 - 20 21 - 25 26 + (max 35)	7 days 6 days 5 days 4 days	FAO 54	One day can be subtracted if bottled or generated phosphine is used.
			Freezing			-18	7 days	CTO	Up to and including maximum 20 kg. Excludes Pisum, Note: Freezing at owner's risk for seed viability
	Trogoderma spp.	SPT3	MeBr	Use rates as prescribed for Trogoderma spp. found in Stored Products. Potential for reduction in germination.					Fan circulation minimum 20 mins at start of fumigation
	Mites (Arachnida)	SST2	MeBr	SST1 then hold securely and re-fumigate after 12-14 days.				MPI	This treatment will affect viability.
	Seed and soil as contaminants	Dressing out or sorting or reconditioning of seeds is a viable "treatment" option in some instances. The method here involves manual or mechanical removal of all biosecurity risk contaminants for destruction by an approved method. Reconditioning must be done under supervision by an Inspector. The reconditioned seed consignment must be re-inspected by an Inspector to ensure freedom from contaminants prior to final release.							
Bacteria/Fungi/ Virus	Hold consignment. Send for ID at an MPI-approved facility. Following identification, Inspector to use the ONZPR database and follow instructions.								

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Dosage	Source	Comments
Treatment requirements for seed imported under part 2 of the IHS 155.02.05: Seeds for Sowing						
<i>Abies</i>	Fungi	SST13	Captan or Thiram	2 g a.i./kg of seed.	MPI IHS 155.02.05	
<i>Acer</i>	Fungi	SST13				
<i>Agropyron/ Agrostis</i>	Fungi	SST7	Carboxin and Thiram or	0.8 g a.i. and 1.0 g a.i./kg of seed	MPI IHS 155.02.05	
			Carboxin and Captan or	0.8 g a.i. and 0.7 g a.i./kg of seed		
			Imazalil and Triadimenol or	0.08 g a.i. and 0.22 g a.i./kg of seed		
			Imazalil and Flutriafol	0.08 g a.i. and 0.08 g a.i./kg of seed		
<i>Avena</i>	Fungi	SST10	Carboxin and Thiram or	0.8 g a.i. and 0.8 g a.i./kg of seed	MPI IHS 155.02.05	
			Carboxin and Imazalil* or	0.8 g a.i. and 0.05 g a.i./kg of seed		*Not an option for <i>Avena</i> and <i>Triticum</i>
			Flutriafol and Imazalil or	0.05 g a.i. and 0.05 g a.i./kg of seed		
			Triadimenol and Fuberidazole or	0.375 g a.i. and 0.15 g a.i./kg of seed		
			Triadimenol, Imazalil and Fuberidazole or	0.23 g a.i., 0.075 g, and 0.15 g a.i./kg of seed		
			Tebuconazole and Imazalil	0.025 g a.i. and 0.05 g a.i./kg of seed		
<i>Camissonia</i>	Fungi	SST13				
<i>Coffea</i>	Fungi	SST13				
<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Fungi	SST13				
<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	Bacteria and Fungi	SST14 or/and* SST7	Hot water	50°C for 30 mins or at 60°C for 10 mins.	MPI IHS 155.02.05	*depends on IHS option chosen Hot water treatment currently not available in NZ
<i>Carpinus</i>	Fungi	SST13				

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical		Dosage			Source	Comments
Carya	Insects	SST15	Treatment	Pressure	Dosage	Temperature	Time	MPI IHS 155.02.05	
			MeBr	ATM	32 g/m³	15-21	12 hrs		
					16 g/m³	21+	12 hrs		
				91 kPa	48 g/m³	15-21	1.5 hrs		
					48 g/m³	21+	1 hr		
	Fungi	SST13							
Carthamus tinctorius	Fungi	SST17	Iprodione		2.5 g a.i./kg of seed			MPI IHS 155.02.05	
Coriandrum	Fungi	SST4	Benomyl, or Carbendazim, or Thiophanate methyl or		2.5 g a.i./kg of seed			MPI IHS155.02.05	See Note 32 for equivalent importation requirements * Metalaxyl-M = Mefenoxam. Mefenoxam is a synonym for Metalaxyl-M
			Fludioxonil and Metalaxyl or		0.05 g a.i. and 0.7 g a.i./ kg of seed				
			Fludioxonil and Metalaxyl-M*		0.05 g a.i. and 0.7 g a.i./ kg of seed				
Cuminum	Fungi	SST17							
Echinochloa	Fungi	SST7							
Fagus	Fungi	SST13							
Glycine	Fungi	SST5	Metalaxyl and Captan or		0.7 g a.i. and 0.7 g a.i./kg of seed			MPI IHS 155.02.05	See Note 32 for equivalent importation requirements
			Metalaxyl and Thiram		0.7 g a.i. and 1.0 g a.i./kg of seed				
Helianthus	Fungi	SST19	Metalaxyl and Fludioxonil		0.7 g a.i. and 0.05g a.i./ kg of seed			MPI IHS 155.02.05	

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Dosage	Source	Comments
<i>Helianthus</i>		or SST5	Metalaxyl-M*, Fludioxonil and Cymoxanil	0.35 g a.i., 0.1 g a.i. and 0.2 g a.i./kg of seed		See Note 32 for equivalent importation requirements * Metalaxyl-M = Mefenoxam. Mefenoxam is a synonym for Metalaxyl-M
<i>Hordeum</i>	Fungi	SST10				
<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>	Fungi	SST13				
<i>Lavandula</i>	Fungi	SST4				See Note 32 for equivalent importation requirements
<i>Juglans</i>	Insects	SST15				
<i>Macadamia</i>	Insects	SST15				
<i>Myrtaceae</i>	Fungi	SST18	Azoxystrobin, or	0.22 g a.i./kg of seed	MPI IHS 155.02.05	See Note 32 for equivalent importation requirements
			Triadimenol, or	0.225 g a.i./kg of seed		
			Mancozeb, or	4 g a.i./kg of seed		
			Tebuconazole	2.5 g a.i./kg of seed		
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Fungi	SST5				See Note 32 for equivalent importation requirements
<i>Oxyria</i>	Fungi	SST7				

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Dosage			Source	Comments
<i>Panicum</i>	Fungi	SST7						
<i>Phaseolus</i>	Fungi	SST12	Metalaxyl-M*, Fludioxonil and Cymoxanil, or	0.35 g a.i., 0.1 g a.i. and 0.2 g a.i./kg of seed			MPI IHS 155.02.05	See Note 32 for equivalent importation requirements * Metalaxyl-M = Mefenoxam. Mefenoxam is a synonym for Metalaxyl-M
			Fosetyl aluminium, Thiram and Thiabendazole, or	1.53 g a.i., 0.5 g a.i. and 0.3g a.i./kg of seed				
			Metalaxyl or Metalaxyl-M* and Captan or	0.7 g a.i. and 1.6 g a.i./kg of seed				
			Metalaxyl or Metalaxyl-M*, Captan and Thiram or	0.7 g a.i., 1.6 g a.i. and 40 g a.i./kg of seed				
			Metalaxyl or Metalaxyl-M, Captan and Fludioxonil	0.7 g a.i., 1.6 g a.i. and 0.05 g a.i./kg of seed				
<i>Pinus</i>	Fungi	SST13						
<i>Pisum</i>	Insects	SST16	Treatment	Dosage	Temp. °C	Time	FAO 79	
			MeBr	16 g/m³	20+	24 hrs		
				24 g/m³	10-19	24 hrs		
			Phosphine	2 g/m³	10 - 15	14 days	MPI 2016	One day can be subtracted if bottled or generated phosphine gas is used. See Note 19 below
					16 - 20	13 days		
					21 - 25	12 days		
					26+ (max 35)	11 days		
	Fungi	SST12						See Note 32 for equivalent importation requirements
	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Fungi	SST13					
<i>Quercus</i>	Insects	SST15						

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Dosage	Source	Comments
<i>Sorghum</i>	Fungi	SST7				
<i>Sesamum</i>	Fungi	SST17				
<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i>	Fungi	SST4				See Note 32 for equivalent importation requirements
<i>Triticum</i>	Fungi	SST10				Carboxin and Imazalil not an option
<i>Vicia</i>	Fungi	SST11	Metalaxyl-M*, Fludioxonil and Cymoxanil, or	0.35 g a.i., 0.1 g a.i. and 0.2 g a.i./kg of seed	MPI IHS 155.02.05	* Metalaxyl-M = Mefenoxam. Mefenoxam is a synonym for Metalaxyl-M
			Fosetyl aluminium, Thiram and Thiabendazole	1.53 g a.i., 0.5 g a.i. and 0.37 g a.i./kg of seed		
<i>Zea mays</i>	Fungi	SST8	Carboxin and Thiram or	0.8 g a.i. and 0.8 g a.i./kg of seed	MPI IHS 155.02.05	See Note 32 for equivalent importation requirements * Metalaxyl-M = Mefenoxam. Mefenoxam is a synonym for Metalaxyl-M
			Carboxin and Captan or	0.8 g a.i. and 0.7 g a.i./kg of seed		
			Fludioxonil and Metalaxyl or	0.025 g a.i. and 0.02 g a.i./kg of seed		
			Imazalil and Triadimenol or	0.08 g a.i. and 0.22 g a.i./kg of seed		
			Imazalil and Flutriafol or	0.08 g a.i. and 0.08 g a.i./kg of seed		
			Difenoconazole and Metalaxyl-M or	0.12 g a.i. and 0.01 g a.i./kg of seed		
			Fludioxonil and Metalaxyl-M* or	0.025 g a.i. and 0.01 g a.i./kg of seed		
			Prothioconazole and Metalaxyl or	0.05 g a.i. and 0.01 g a.i./kg of seed		
			Ipconazole and Metalaxyl	0.08 g a.i. and 0.064 g a.i./kg of seed		

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment		Dosage		Source	Comments
Seeds for destruction								
Devitalisation of seeds (including contaminant seeds) and Fungi	SST6	Heat		Temperature °C	Time	MPI TFGen	To destroy viability and kill fungi. Note that without suitable moisture the seeds are likely to be incinerated.	
				121	15 mins			
				100	30 mins			
			40 % RH (min)	85	15 hrs	FAO 50		
Devitalisation of seeds	SPT10	Grinding or milling					No whole seeds remaining	
Note 19: When fumigating seeds packed in airtight bags, the bags need to be perforated or opened to allow for gas distribution. Note 32: Under equivalence, <i>Coriandrum</i> , <i>Glycine</i> , <i>Helianthus</i> , <i>Lavandula</i> , <i>Myrtaceae</i> family, <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> , <i>Phaseolus</i> , <i>Pisum</i> , <i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i> , and <i>Zea mays</i> are able to be treated before arrival in New Zealand with the fungicides specified as above in this section and applied at the maximum label rate legally allowed for treating these Genera/species of seeds in the country of export. Exporters must include the corresponding chemical label(s) with phytosanitary documentation to confirm that the maximum label rate of the exporting country has been applied before export to New Zealand.								

1.12 Vehicles, Machinery, Containers, Parts, Equipment² (not used with animals), Tyres, etc.

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Dosage	Temp. °C	Time	Source	Comments
Any commodity/product	Snails (not Giant African or Mediterranean snails)	VCE1	HT or		60	10 mins	MPI	Only use on heat tolerant commodities.
			MeBr	48 g/m³	10-15	24 hrs	MPI	
				40 g/m³	16-21+			
Any commodity/product	Snails: Giant African (<i>Achatina fulica</i>) or Mediterranean snails (<i>Cernuella virgata</i> & <i>Cochicella acuta</i>)	VCE2	HT or		65	10 mins	Brown/MPI unpublished	Only use on tolerant commodities.
			MeBr or	118 g/m³	10-15	24 hrs	Cassell's et al 1994	Only use on tolerant commodities.
				105 g/m³	16-20			
				86 g/m³	21-25			
			HCN	48 g/m³	10 +	24 hrs	FAO 50	
Asbestos (Used)	Hitchhikers	VCE2						To be covered
Batteries (used)	Hitchhikers including reptiles	VCE8	MeBr or	80 g/m³	10-16	4 hrs	MPI	An approved knockdown insecticide must be applied on detection of insects. Fan 20 mins at start of fumigation. Note: This fumigation rate does not treat associated wood packaging, use ISPM 15.
				40 g/m³	16+			
			Phosphine or	3 g/m³	10-30	48 hrs		
			HT		56	30 mins		
Cullet (broken or whole glass for recycling) non-Gas countries	Hitchhikers	VCE1					MPI	

² Refer to 1.4 for Equipment used with animals

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Dosage	Temp. °C	Time	Source	Comments
Material permitted to enter NZ for destruction or disposal (Asbestos)	Insects & Hitchhikers	VCE2					MPI	
Paper for recycling	Insects & Hitchhikers	VCE1a						Heat option not available for this commodity.
Scrap metal non-GAS countries	Insects & Hitchhikers	VCE1a					MPI	
Scrap metal GAS countries	Snails - Giant African or Mediterranean	VCE2					MPI	
Shipping & Air containers BMSB see VCE1d	Insects, Spiders incl. <i>Latrodectus</i> spp. (also see VCE1b & c)	VCE1	HT or		56	30 mins	MPI	For containerised goods, an approved knockdown insecticide must be applied by the fumigator as soon as the container door is open. 20 mins fan circulation. See Notes 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26 below.
					60	10 mins		
			MeBr	40 g/m³	16-21+	24 hrs	CFIA	
				48 g/m³	10-15			
	<i>Demestidae</i> and <i>Trogoderma</i> spp.	VCE1a	HT or		65	10 mins	MPI Vehicle Risk Analysis.	
			MeBr	56 g/m³	21+	24 hrs		
				64 g/m³	16 - 20			
				72 g/m³	10 - 15			
	Spiders (non- <i>Latrodectus</i> spp.)	VCE1b	Synthetic pyrethroid (e.g. Pyrethroid, Permethrin or Cypermethrin)	As per maximum label rate e.g. Pestigas 50 g/100m³	10+	6 hrs	DAWR <i>Arhopalus</i> sp. rate	Only use spray option where sufficient air space for spray distribution to the pest other wise use VCE1
	Spiders (including <i>Latrodectus</i> spp.) and ants	VCE1c	Ethyl Formate 16.7% + 83.3% CO ₂ (*Vapormate™)	390 gm³	21+	4 hrs	MPI Technical Advice 2014	Gas input temperature >60°C, time starts when equilibrium reached
				450 g*/m³	16 - 20			

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Dosage	Temp. °C	Time	Source	Comments
Shipping & Air containers				510 g*/m ³	10 - 15			between top, middle bottom readings, 30% end point reading required
BMSB see VCE1d	Snails	VCE1a						
	Snails - Giant African or Mediterranean	VCE2						
Tents, footwear, golf bags, misc. equipment, Tapa cloth etc	Insects except <i>Trogoderma</i> spp.	SPT1						
Used parts including tyres – not on rims	Insects	VCE1					Ritchie 2001	If heat is used monitor water temperature in a tyre
Vehicles, machines, parts, misc. equipment etc	Insects Pet hair BMSB see VCE1d	VCE1	HT		56	30 mins		All sizes
					60	10 mins		<3 tonne
					60	20 mins		>3 tonne
			MeBr	32 g/m ³	21+	24 hrs		30% end point MB g/m ³
				40 g/m ³	16-21			
				48 g/m ³	10-15			
	<i>Demestidae</i> , <i>Trogoderma</i> spp. & snails	VCE1a						
	Snails - Giant African or Mediterranean	VCE2						

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Dosage	Temp. °C	Time	Source	Comments	
Vehicles, machines, parts, misc. equipment etc	Spiders	VCE1b or VCE1c or VCE1							
Containers, vehicles, machinery, new parts, misc., equipment etc. Used parts require VCE1	Stink bugs e.g., Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (<i>Halyomorpha halys</i>), Yellow Spotted Stink Bug (<i>Erthesina fullo</i>), and ants	VCE1d	HT or	All sizes	56	30 mins	ISPM 15	The coldest surface of the goods temperature in the hardest to heat area	
				<3 tonnes only	60	10 mins			
			MeBr or	Achieve a CT of 200 g.h/m³ or more with a dose of 24 g/m³ at 10°C and above for 12 hours (but less than 24 hours) with a minimum final reading of at least 12 g/m³ (50%) or ;			MPI 2018 Technical review for BMSB Treatments and Joint Australia and NZ BMSB Scheme CTO201800 17	Link to Consignment preparation See Note 26 below. Link to 33% Retention table	
				Achieve a CT of 200 g.h/m³ or more with a dose of 24 g/m³ at 10°C and above for 24 hours or longer with a minimum end point reading of 8³ g/m³ (33% of 24 g/m³).					
			Sulfuryl fluoride	A dose of 24 g/m³ or above, at 10°C or above, for 12 hours (but less than 24 hours), with a minimum end point concentration of 12 g/m³ (50%) or ;			*Fumiguide or Fumicalc method Note: Under the BMSB Programme Offshore Treatment certificates must record the endpoint reached. Onshore treatment certificates do not require the end point to be recorded		
				A dose of 24 g/m³ or above, at 10°C or above, for 24 hours or longer, with a minimum end point concentration of 8⁴ g/m³ (33% of 24 g/m³) or ;					
			Achieve a CT* of 200 g.h/m³ at 10°C or above, for 12 hours (but less than 24 hours), with a minimum end point concentration of 12 g/m³ (50%) or ;						

³ 7.9 rounded to 8g/m³

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Dosage	Temp. °C	Time	Source	Comments
				Achieve a CT* of 200 g.h/m ³ or more at 10°C or above, for 24 hours or longer, with a minimum end point concentration of 8 ⁴ g/m ³ (33% of 24 g/m ³).				(under MPI Treatment Programme requirements) See Note 25 and 26 below.
Containers, vehicles, machinery, new parts, misc., equipment etc. Used parts require VCE1	Stink bugs e.g., Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (<i>Halyomorpha halys</i>), Yellow Spotted Stink Bug (<i>Erthesina fullo</i>), and ants	VCE1d	Ethyl formate 16.7% + 83.3% CO ₂	Achieve a CT of 65 g.h/m ³ of Ethyl formate or more with an initial dose of 20 g Ethyl formate/m ³ and 4% CO ₂ at 10°C and above for 4 hours, with a minimum final reading of at least 15 g/m ³ of Ethyl formate and 3% CO ₂			MPI 2021	Treatment follows normal fumigation practices (ICCBA fumigation methodology) as appropriate. See Note 26 below.
Aircraft and watercraft	Stink bugs e.g., Brown Marmorated (<i>Halyomorpha halys</i>), Yellow Spotted Stink Bug (<i>Erthesina fullo</i>)	VCE1e	Insecticide or VCE1d	Bifenthrin, Cyphenothrin, Esfenvalerate, Permethrin or Silafluofen (residual insecticides) as per Maximum label rate. Note: Guidance and Certificate example can be found at Find treatment options and providers .			MPI 2018	All compartments where stink bugs may hide must be opened before fogging or spraying. Note: VCE1d used at owners' risk
Vehicles, machines, parts, tyres, containers, tents, footwear, golf bags, misc. equipment etc.	Soil, leaves, needles, seeds etc.	VCE9		Decontaminate by sweeping or vacuuming and/or washing off. For soil contamination, wash off and disinfect only with disinfectant when animal residue is detected. All contaminants removed must be collected and destroyed through an MPI approved facility and process.				Shoes, boots, sports footwear, and equipment with soil do not normally need disinfecting unless animal residue detected.
Vehicles, machines, parts, tyres, containers, footwear, misc. equipment etc.	Contaminated with animal, products such as blood or faeces	EAP5						Contaminates to be removed prior to disinfecting. Contaminates to be destroyed in an approved manner

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Dosage	Temp. °C	Time	Source	Comments
Used vehicles, machinery, parts, tyres that would normally come into contact with animals (transport of or farming of or processing of, hunting of or pet keeping of etc.)	Contamination with soil or vegetation (that could include animal products such as blood or faeces)	EAP5f	Originating from countries with African Swine Fever Virus (ASFV)* the decontamination process is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sweep and/or wash away contaminants (all soil, animal residue, grass etc.), and • D using one of the attached list of disinfectants at the dilution rate and duration specified and applied as per the manufacturers recommendations, or • Store the vehicle in a dry secure storage area for 7 days or more. Contaminants to be collected and destroyed in an approved manner.				MPI Risk and Science	ASFV is known to survive in soil less than 20grams in weight (normal contaminant threshold) for 3-4 days. Extra precautions are required to remove all contaminants, especially soil and animal residue, before disinfection is applied. *Within the OIE link to countries with ASFV select 'Analytics' then 'Disease Situation'. Under 'Disease Situation', select the following filters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disease – African swine fever • Disease status – present and suspected
Vehicles, Trucks, Utilities and Containers with wooden decking	Fungi in wooden decking (Refer to Note 27 for wood/ fungal rots)	VCE5	Sodium hypochlorite solution (NaOCl)	200 mL of 31.5 g/L a.i. NaOCl in 1 litre water		20 mins	MPI	Steam clean decking first if dirty, then liberally apply treatment.
			Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (e.g. Wet & Forget)	200 mL of 99 g/L DDACl in 1 L water		20 mins		
		FPT4	HT					See page 16 and Note 3 .

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Dosage	Temp. °C	Time	Source	Comments
Winches, wire or fibre ropes or cables for agricultural and forestry machinery	Soil, fungal spores, insects, seeds, etc.	VCE7	HT		70	4 hrs	MPI	
					121	15 mins		
Note 20: Warning: It is advisable to use heat or sulfuryl fluoride treatment option instead of MeBr when treating vehicles with rubber, leather seats and other sulphur containing components, due to a possibility of tainting post fumigation. Methyl bromide information sheet								
Note 21: Motor homes & caravans if fumigated must use the lowest rate at 16-21°C and vented with fans for minimum 2 hrs with all cupboards open. Some materials can be affected by Methyl bromide, check: Methyl bromide information sheet								
Note 22: Where containers are being treated for ants then the container must be covered and treated with doors open.								
Note 23: All plank floored containers must be covered for fumigation.								
Note 24: When heat is used all cavities of the vehicle to achieve temperature & continuous fan for duration. At least one sensor must be inserted in the carpet layer if present, for a container it is the door seal and for scrap metal includes the surface temp of the largest accessible piece away from heat input.								
Note 25: Sulfuryl fluoride is not registered in NZ, this rate will not kill eggs nor spiders. CT g.h/m³ is the concentration over time sum								
Note 26: For containerised goods for on arrival treatment, an approved knockdown insecticide must be applied by the fumigator as soon as the container door is open.								
Note 27: If decayed portions of decking or cross members are observed, the wood must be heat treated (FPT4) or removed and destroyed by incineration or by another approved method.								

1.13 Soil

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Pressure/ Humidity	Dosage	Temp. °C	Time	Source	Comments
Soil, less than 10kg	Micro-organisms including insects, bacteria, fungi etc.	SOT1	HT or	Minimum 40% RH	50 kGy	100	25 mins	MPI.STD.SOWTR	Soil must be moist during HT
			85			15 hrs			
			Irradiation						
Peat	Micro-organisms including insects, bacteria, fungi etc	SOT2	Autoclave or	Pres:100 kPa		120	30 mins	MPI.STD.FERTGRO	
			HT				85		
Soil	Contaminant on products or items not used for human consumption	SOT 3	The soil must be removed for destruction by incineration or any other approved method. The product to be washed and disinfectant only needed when animal residue detected.						Shoes, boots, sports footwear and equipment do not normally need disinfecting unless animal residue detected.

1.14 Vessels or Floating Structures

Commodity/Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment	Source	Comments
Marine-going boats or other craft (i.e., Barges, hovercraft, floating drilling rigs etc.)	Biofouling on <u>external hull areas</u>	BIOF1	In-water cleaning by mechanical or manual methods: all visible biofouling is removed from the cleaned area or rendered non-viable (not capable of living and developing to reproductive maturity). All biological material $\leq 12.5 \mu\text{m}$ particle size must be captured or rendered non-viable. See Note 28. Or	MPI 2016, MORRISEY 2015	Note: there are currently no approved providers of these treatments.
			Shrouding (enclosure or encapsulation) of vessel within water barrier material, isolating craft from surrounding environment: All biofouling in the treated area must be rendered non-viable (not capable of living and developing to reproductive maturity). See Note 29		
Marine-going boats or other craft (i.e. barges, hovercraft, floating drilling rigs etc.)	Biofouling in <u>internal niche areas</u> (sea chests, pipework, etc.)	BIOF2			
Ballast water sediment	Marine larvae, propagules, cysts, etc.	MAR1	Disposed of to a landfill that has no drainage to the sea directly or indirectly.		
<p>Note 28: No release to the marine environment unless filtered to $\leq 12.5 \mu\text{m}$ or treated to render biological material non-viable. No material dislodgement of $> 0.5 \text{ cm}$ in diameter during system mobilisation, operation or demobilisation (e.g., by divers, hoses or system). Other residues to be buried in a landfill in accordance with regional government requirements.</p> <p>Note 29: Organisms may be rendered non-viable when body structures are broken, missing or decomposing; feeding/movement cannot be observed, and organisms are unresponsive/no respiration currents can be observed. The efficacy of these shrouding treatments in achieving this must be established prior to treatment use.</p>					

1.15 Water

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Type	Dosage	Temp. °C	Time	Source	Comments
Water as contaminant or if imported up to 100L	Micro- organisms including mosquito life stages	WAT1	Boiling			100	1 minute	MPI STD; BMG-STD-SOWTR	
			Calcium hypochlorite		20 mg/L		Agitate for 1 minute then let sit for 30 mins	MPI STD; BMG-STD-SOWTR	
	Mosquito larvae	WAT2	BTI (<i>Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis</i>) larvicide	Liquid concentrate Briquettes	50/50 with water 1 per 12m ²		24 hrs	Ministry of Health	Spray for complete coverage of the water or receptacle surface. See Note 31 below
Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Quantity	Active Ingredient	Water Volume	Concentration	Source	Comments
Pooled water on used machinery etc. Large receptacles , surface treatment after draining water	Insects including mosquitoes completing lifecycle in water, and especially unhatched eggs at or below the waterline	WAT3	Granular pool chlorine (650 g/kg calcium hypochlorite)	1 kg	650 g	65 L	1 %	New Zealand Ministry of Health	Pooled water must be drained treated and the cavity treated with 1% solution of any of the chlorination solutions mentioned. Solution must be sprayed onto surfaces including tide marks to the point of runoff such that the solution stays in place for at least 5 seconds. Where fumigation occurs after draining
				15.4 g	10 g	1 L	1 %		
				77 g	50 g	5 L	1 %		
				154 g	100 g	10 L	1 %		
			Granular pool chlorine (700 g/kg calcium hypochlorite)	1 kg	700 g	70 L	1 %		
				14.3 g	10 g	1 L	1 %		
				71.5 g	50 g	5 L	1 %		
				143 g	100 g	10 L	1 %		
			Liquid pool chlorine (150 g/kg benzalkonium chloride)	1 kg ≈ 1 L	150 g	15 L	1 %		
				66.7g ≈ 66.7mL	10 g	1 L	1 %		
				335 g ≈ 334 mL	50 g	5 L	1 %		
				667 g ≈ 667 mL	100 g	10 L	1 %		
			Liquid bleach	1 L	4 %	4 L	1 %		

Commodity/ Product	Reason for Treatment	Short code	Treatment/ Chemical	Type	Dosage	Temp. °C	Time	Source	Comments
			(4 % sodium hypochlorite)	250 mL	4 %	1 L	1 %		spraying is not required.
				1.25 L	4 %	5 L	1 %		
				2.5 L	4 %	10 L	1 %		
Pooled water including tide marks on used machinery etc. Small receptacles including those with tide marks, especially with difficult access e.g. semi-sealed drums	Insects including mosquitoes completing lifecycle in water	WAT4	Granular pool chlorine (650 g/kg calcium hypochlorite)	100 g	65 g	20 L	0.33 %	New Zealand Ministry of Health& Australian Mosquito Manual 2002	Where draining of pooled water is not readily possible; treatment must be done by filling the receptacle to the point of overflow with chlorination solution of 0.3 to 0.35 % chlorine. The solution must be in place for at least 30 mins and then emptied on the same day after treatment. Generally used for small receptacles up to 200L (volume) and includes those with a “tide mark”. Warning signs must be placed on the treated receptacles until emptied.
				50 g	32.5 g	10 L	0.33 %		
				500 g	325 g	100 L	0.33 %		
			Granular pool chlorine (700 g/kg calcium hypochlorite)	100 g	70 g	20 L	0.35 %		
				50 g	35 g	10 L	0.35 %		
				500 g	350 g	100 L	0.35 %		
			Liquid pool chlorine (150 g/kg benzalkonium chloride)	100 g ≈ 100 mL	15 g	5 L	0.30 %		
				200 g ≈ 200 mL	30 g	10 L	0.30 %		
				2 kg ≈ 2 L	300 g	100 L	0.30 %		
			Liquid bleach (4 % sodium hypochlorite)	100 mL	4 %	1.2 L	0.33 %		
				833 mL	4 %	10 L	0.33 %		
				8.33 L	4 %	100 L	0.33 %		

Note 30: Contact MOH when mosquitoes are found and discuss appropriate treatments and rates. Adult mosquitoes may be exterminated by utilising synthetic pyrethroids applied as contact insecticides, aerosols or by thermal fogging.

Note 31: Chemical toilets in caravans and motor homes do not require treatment.

Appendix 1: Amendment Record and Implementation Schedule

Amendments to this standard originally issued on 5 December 2007 will be given a consecutive number and will be dated. Amendments for 2009, 2010 and 2012 have been placed in a separate document and placed on the Treatments Webpage. For hard copies, please ensure that all amendments are inserted, and obsolete pages removed, or print out an entire new copy.

Date: 28/04/2022 Amendment No: 18-1C		
Page/Code	What has Changed	Implementation Date
16, ISPM15	The 80 g/m ³ rate at 10-11°C for methyl bromide is not part of ISPM15, it was added by mistake for amendment 18 and is now removed. The temperature ranges for the remaining rates have been aligned with ISPM15.	When published
32, FNS8	The 6 mL/L rate was removed as it related to a brand name and concentration that is no longer available for sale (Greenguard) and which had been removed in a previous amendment.	When published
51, SOT1	The humidity is specified as being the minimum, to avoid confusion with the abbreviation for minutes (min)	When published

Date: 22/02/2022 Amendment No: 18-1B		
Page/Code	What has Changed	Implementation Date
16, ISPM15	A typo was fixed, the retention rate for methyl bromide was incorrect (changed from 24 to 40 g/m ³)	When published

Date: 4/02/2022 Amendment No: 18-1A		
Page/Code	What has Changed	Implementation Date
37-44/SST4, SST5, SST8 & SST12	Under equivalence, <i>Coriandrum</i> , <i>Glycine</i> , <i>Helianthus</i> , <i>Lavandula</i> , <i>Myrtaceae</i> family, <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> , <i>Phaseolus</i> , <i>Pisum</i> , <i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i> , and <i>Zea mays</i> are able to be treated before arrival in New Zealand with the fungicides specified for treatment codes SST4, SST5, SST8 and SST12 at the maximum label rate legally allowed for treating these Genera/species of seeds in the country of export, instead of the rate in this document. Exporters must include the corresponding chemical label(s) with phytosanitary documentation to confirm that the maximum label rate of the exporting country has been applied before export to New Zealand.	When published
Whole document	Formatting of tables throughout the document has been improved to remove ambiguity, notably in headings.	

Date: 21/12/21		Amendment No: 18
Page/Code	What has Changed	Implementation Date
5/LAT1a	Addition of LAT1a to ensure lizards are fumigated at the commodity rate, as opposed to the rodent rate.	When published
8/IAP8a	Inclusion of an interception treatment for ornamental animal products i.e. Heat, as per the IHS - INETROIC.All and INETROC.Gen	
14/FPT1 16/ISPM15 16/FPT5 17/FPT6	Inclusion of the CT values for MeBr fumigation to allow for dose to concentration application to take place. CT values are those provided within the IHS-Wood and IHS-Bamboo.	
30/FVT1	Addition of MeBr only treatment (as per MPI policy) to allow for treatment of mites, insects & spiders on cut flowers only.	
39-40 /SST4/SST12/SST19	The term Metalaxyl-M replaces Mefenoxam for consistency. Mefenoxam is a synonym for Metalaxyl-M. Metalaxyl-M/Mefenoxam is a fungicide for seeds (i.e. <i>Coriandrum</i> , <i>Helianthus</i> , <i>Phaseolus</i>).	
39-42 /SST4 (4)(5)/SST5(1) /SST8 (8)(9) & SST12(3)(4)(5)	Referencing the actual dose rates, rather than referring to 'Maximum label rate'.	
40/SST18	Removal of the chemical Triforine (a fungicide treatment for <i>Myrtaceae</i>). The chemical is not available in NZ or Europe.	
48/VCE1d	Addition of Ethyl formate as a fumigation option for targeted stink bugs (for example, BMSB, YSSB).	
48/EAP5f	Update of OIE weblink	
Definitions	ONZPR (Official New Zealand Pest Register) replaces Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities (BORIC) as the official dataset of pests regulated in New Zealand.	

Date: 21/07/21		Amendment No: 17
Page/Code	What has Changed	Implementation Date
21/SPT4	Included grapevine (fibre and foliage) as per IHS: Dried and Preserved Plant Material for devitalisation under treatment (SPT4).	When published
40/SST19	Addition of the fungicide treatment combinations of 'Metalaxyl and Fludioxonil' AND 'Metalaxyl-M, Fludioxonil and Cymoxanil' for <i>Helianthus</i> seeds for sowing.	
42/SST8	Addition of two new fungicide treatment combinations (Prothioconazole and Metalaxyl) AND 'Ipconazole and Metalaxyl' for <i>Zea mays</i> seeds for sowing	

Date: 30/11/20		Amendment No: 16
Page/Code	What has Changed	Implementation Date
8/SPT1	Referenced to SPT1 rather than repeating the treatment in full	When published
14/FPT2	Noted that FPT2 is not for seed devitalisation	
16/FPT5	Added that an air gap is required between the bundle of goods and the floor.	
17,20,22,28,32,35/FPT 3a	Added deep burial as a destruction treatment for non-complying unaccompanied risk goods for forest produce, stored products, plant products, nursery stock, fresh flowers, foliage, fresh fruit and vegetables	
17,20,22,29,32,35/FPT 3b	Destruction through an MPI approved destruction of biosecurity waste facility (except for fruit fly host material)	
20/SPT11	Inserted 'for all bag sizes' to provide guidance as to the volume and type of bag able to be fumigated	
25 and 26/NST12, NST13	Added differentiated treatments for insects, mites and spiders according to the updates in IHS: Importation of Nursery Stock 155.02.06 (V22 July 2020). In addition, added CT calculations for MeBr treatments	
28/NST11	Spelling error 'Sodium hypochloride' changed to Sodium hypochlorite	
35/FVT1 35/FVT12	Removed "spider next pages" as redundant Added new MeBr treatment for destruction of fruit fly and noted that the rate is toxic to humans	
39/SST18	Apiaceae treatment deleted from Import Health Standard:	
39/SST4	Inserted ' or ' between treatments to remove ambiguity	
41/SST6	Clarified that the humidity is required when heating to avoid incineration	
45/VCE1d	Added the requirement for BMSB offshore treatment certificates	
45/VCE1b	VCE1b added for spiders to be consistent with containers	
46/VCE1e	Added Guidance and Certificate example link	
46/VCE9	Inserted decontamination options and added vacuum process	
48/ Note 27	Added heat treated specification code	
59/Deep burial definition	Revised the deep burial definition to provide clarity as to when a CTO direction is required.	

Date: 23/07/20		Amendment No: 15
Page/Code	What has Changed	Implementation Date
32/FVT4	Fresh Fruit and Vegetables: For fruit flies and <i>Drosophila suzukii</i> refer to instructions immediately as above. Freezing must not be used for treating any fruit or vegetable host	When published

	material that is infested with or suspected of being infested with any fruit fly species or <i>Drosophila suzukii</i> .	
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Date: 13/03/20 Amendment No: 14		
Page/Code	What has Changed	Implementation Date
17/FPT6	Formatting error corrected	When published

Date:12/02/2020 Amendment No: 13		
Page /code	What has Changed	Implementation Date
11/	Used equipment – clarified to mean all terrestrial animals including equine and birds (previously did not specify all)	When published
11/EAP5a	Specified a reason for treatment as per IHS: Animal Equipment standard	
17/FPT6	Deleted a note <i>Not to be used for smaller dimension timber with fillets more than 200mm apart</i> . Filleting requirements are described in the relevant IHS: Poles, Piles, Rounds and Sleepers, ISPM 15 and included in the ICCBA methodology for fumigation.	
19/	Formatting of Stored Products (section 1.6)	
25/Note 9	Note 9 revised to clarify the options available	
36//SST4	Added two additional treatment options for the treatment of fungi in Coriandrum seed (CTO direction)	
37/VCE1d	Clarified format to ensure the treatment of Pisum for insects included an option for phosphine fumigation	
42/VCE1d	Added consignment preparation guidance to BMSB VCE1d treatment	
42/VCE1d	Updated VCE1d - updated wording, added new parts (used parts require VCE1 and Aircraft and watercraft require VCE1e) and added 33% end point to MB rate (as per CTO/ MPI Technical review).	
44/EAP5f	Added EAP5f – updated to require all used vehicles/machinery/parts (associated with animal handling or farming) from those countries where African Swine Fever Virus is established to be decontaminated (swept/washed) and disinfected with a list of approved disinfectants or held in a dry storage area for 7 continuous days. (emergency measure as per MPI Science and Risk assessment and MPI brief)	

Date: 22/07/19 Amendment No: 12		
Page/Code	What has Changed	Implementation Date
Pg33,34,37	Seeds sectioned into interception, Part 2 of the IHS and destruction	When published
Pg 38	Asbestos - required to be covered as per IHS	

Pg 41	VCE1d - updated wording to align with Department of Agriculture including removing 60C for 20 mins >3,000kg.	
Pg 43 VCE1e	Changed wording to watercraft to match the Vehicle IHS. Note 20 and 21, added link to Methyl bromide information sheet	

Date: 26/11/18 Amendment No: 11		
Page/Code	What has Changed	Implementation Date
Pg 8 IAP8	Note added on insect treatment	When published
Pg 11	Note added on insect treatment	
Pg 37 SST6	Added TFGen sterilisation temperature and time	
Pg 41, VCE1d	New BMSB treatment dosage for Methyl bromide and sulfuryl fluoride added to meet the CT value	
Pg 41, VCE1e	Esfenvalerate added, VCE1d added as an option	

Date: 9/08/18 Amendment No: 10		
Page/Code	What has Changed	Implementation Date
Pg 41, VCE1d	New BMSB treatments for MeBr and sulfuryl fluoride. Note 25 CT added	When published
Pg 41, note 26	Added for all containers insecticide spray on door opening	
Pg 42-48	Updated Note numbering due to adding new 26.	
Pg 51	CT definition added	

Date: 12/07/18 Amendment No: 9		
Page/Code	What has Changed	Implementation Date
Pg 7, IAP2	Added SPT1	When published
Pg 35, SST18	Added Myrtaceae seed treatment	

Date: 20/04/18 Amendment No: 8			
Page	Code	What has Changed	Implementation Date
various		Corrected Note 18 to Note 22 for reference to ants	When published
27		Added two species of snail reference to VCE2	
31		Added two species of snail reference to VCE2 and updated comment on treatment effect	
36	SST16	Moved the columns to match heading correctly	

Date: 4/04/18 Amendment No: 7			
Page	Code	What has Changed	Implementation Date
various		Corrected Note 18 to Note 22 for reference to ants	When published
30	FVT8	Removed double entry for Grapes from Australia Chile and USA	
34	SST10	Was SS10 corrected to SST10	

34	SST18	SST18 corrected typo error from 30 to 20 mins	
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Date: 17/11/17		Amendment No: 6	
Page	Code	What has Changed	Implementation Date
1-3		Formatted to the new MPI technical document format.	When published
4		Comment added on pre-shipment treatment and official MeBr use.	
4		Added a comment on the time that it can take for a pest to die after treatment or be alive and infertile such as irradiation	
4		Added reference to ISPM 28 for submitting a treatment to MPI for approval	
6		Clarified possible treatment providers comment regarding baiting for rodents on aircraft	
7,8,9		Clarification of wording around formalin v formaldehyde, potassium permanganate and measuring units.	
7-9	IAP3,6,7	Animal products – updated treatments	
11		Animal bedding treatment removed.	
12		Changes to wording regarding reason for treatment for used equipment.	
13		Added VCE1a as an option	
14	FPT1	Added freezing as an option	
15	FPT4	Improved note on humidity, items with fully painted surfaces cannot be fumigated and added reference to ISPM 15	
15	FPT4	Updated as per CTO 20170022 for temperature range and times, improved note on humidity and added reference to ISPM 15, comment added on painted surfaces	
17	FPT4	Removed 200mm from comments, humidity note added, removed FPT7 and replaced with FPT4, added a sleepers category. Added heat treatment option for wooden decking of trucks	
17	FPT5	Added FPT4 to bamboo for pathogens	
18	SPT1&2	Added active ingredient to be used comment and added a freezing option to SPT2	
19	Note 6	Replaced reference to NZFSA with MPI Food Safety	
20	SPT11	Added SPT1 for bags of all sizes for beans	
22	NST1	Added application rate for dimethoate, esfenvalerate & spinosad	
23	NST6	Added spiders to NST6, corrected spelling, added rates for dichlovos and dimethoate, added a note for the care of fumigating live plants	

25	NST7	Corrected chemical name, corrected rate for fenamiphos, NST7 updated a.i. removed	
29	FVT1 or NST6	Added slug treatment for fresh flowers and foliage	
29	FNS9	Changed a.i. from % to grams, altered wording on viability & removed reference to old MPI standard	
30	FVT1a	Changed reference from specific fruits to stone fruit, insects as a reason and added another temperature rate, FVT1b added for grapes & plums from Chile as per IHS, separated out USA grapes as different temperature, noted that SO2 treatment for spiders as not available in NZ.	
30	FVT8	Added spider treatment for pomegranates	
32	FVT9	Added slugs and worms to FVT9 and referenced APHIS treatment schedule as the source	
34-37	SST7-18	Added Seed treatments from IHS. Updated the pea treatment with phosphine for longer. SST18 corrected typo error from 30 to 20 mins	Pea treatment: when the revised IHS is signed off
39	VCE1b	Removed pybuthrin 33 from VCE1b, added tapa cloth, and removed reference to VCE4. Added VCE1c.	
40	VCE1c	Ethyl formate for Spiders (including Latrodectus spp.) and ants added	
40	VCE1	Added 60C for 20 mins for vehicles 3,000kg and above	
41	VCEd	Added treatment of vehicles and machinery for BMSB	When the revised IHS is signed off.
42	VCE7	Removed reference to old MPI standard	
43	SOT1	SOT1 - Added irradiation	
43	SOT2	Referenced FERTGRO IHS	
44	BIOF 1 & 2, MAR1	Added BIOF1, BIOF2 and MAR1	
51		Added link to FAO treatment manual	

Appendix 2: Definitions

a.i. Active ingredient

Atm Under normal atmospheric pressure

BACC Biosecurity Authority Clearance Certificate

Biosecurity contaminant(s):

Any organic material, thing or substance that (by reasons of its nature, origin or other relevant factor) it is reasonable to suspect harbours or contains a regulated pest (or parts thereof) and where such organic material/thing/substance is not intended for biosecurity clearance under the Act.

°C Degrees Celsius. Where temperatures are given, measure actual rates with Swedish rounding, e.g. 12.4°C = 12°C; 12.5°C = 13°C.

CITES Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.
<http://www.cites.org/>

CO₂ Carbon dioxide

CT Is expressed as g.hr/m³ or grams x hours per m³ = the sum of the fumigant concentration readings over time. E.g. 20g/m³ x 10 hours = 200g.h/m³
CT can be estimated using the following calculation:

$$CT_{n,n+1} = (T_{n+1} - T_n) \times \sqrt{C_n \times C_{n+1}}$$

Where T_n is the time the first reading was taken, in hours

T_{n+1} is the time the second reading was taken, in hours

C_n is the concentration reading at T_n , in g/m³

C_{n+1} is the concentration reading at T_{n+1} , in g/m³

$CT_{n,n+1}$ is the calculated CT between T_n and T_{n+1} , in g.h/m³

e.g. 20g/m³ @ 0 hour, 14g/m³ @ 12 hours; 200g.h/m³ = 14 - 0 x SQR (20x14)

Deep burial Buried under a minimum of two metres compacted fill at an MPI approved site. A CTO direction will be required for deep burial at a non-MPI approved site. A CTO direction for goods under \$NZ50,000 is not required on a MPI approved site, as per the standing CTO direction 30A(4) Destruction of non-complying unaccompanied risk goods.

Disinfectant Any of the MPI approved disinfectants; refer - <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/files/regs/stds/MPI-approved-disinfectants.pdf>

DOC Department of Conservation

ECO2FUME Phosphine with carbon dioxide as a carrier gas

FAO 50 International Plant Quarantine Treatment Manual; FAO Plant Production and Protection Paper 50, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, Rome. Editors: J F Karpati, C Y Schotman & K A Zammarano. 1983.

FAO 79 Manual of Fumigation for Insect Control; FAO Agricultural Studies No. 79, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome 1969. By H A U Monro. 1969.
<http://www.fao.org/docrep/X5042E/x5042E00.htm#Contents>

Formalin Formalin fumigation: (37% formaldehyde solution)

g Grams

g/L Grams per litre

g/kg	Grams per kilogram
g/m ³	Grams of active ingredient per cubic metre
GAS	giant African snail
h	Time in hours (i.e. CT = 900 g.h./m ³)
hr	Hour/Hours
HCN	Hydrogen cyanide fumigation
HT	Heat treatment
IHS	Import Health Standard, Biosecurity Act 1993
Inspector	As per the Biosecurity Act 1993
Irradiation	Any consignments to be irradiated are subject to approval and acceptance by Schering Plough Animal Health Ltd. Items must be packaged so that they fit into a container with the dimensions 384mm x 600mm x 276mm and weigh no more than 8kg.
ISPM15	International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, publication No. 15, Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade: https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/ispm15
ISPM 28	Phytosanitary Treatments for Regulated pests: https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/ispm28
ISPM 43	Guidelines for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure
kg	Kilogram
kGy	Kilogray, a metric unit for measuring radiation
kPa	Kilopascal, a metric unit for measuring pressure above or below atmospheric; 1 kPa = 0.1450 psi
MPI STD	Ministry for Primary Industries Standard
MeBr	Methyl bromide
Mins	Minutes
MOH	Ministry of Health
OIE	Office International des Epizooties- World Organisation for Animal Health
ONZPR	Official New Zealand Pest Register is a searchable data base of pests regulated in New Zealand. The database replaces the previous Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities (BORIC)
Pestigas	Pestigas is synergised pyrethrum with carbon dioxide as a carrier gas.
ppm a.i./m ³	Parts per million active ingredient per cubic metre
ppm	Parts per million
Pres	Under positive pressure
Risk goods	Means any organism, organic material, or other thing, or substance, that (by reason of its nature, origin, or other relevant factors) it is reasonable to suspect constitutes, harbours, or contains an organism that may: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Cause unwanted harm to natural and physical resources or human health in New Zealand; or b) Interfere with the diagnosis, management, or treatment, in New Zealand, of pests or unwanted organisms.
RH	Relative humidity

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	MAR - Vessels and Water craft	page 52
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	VCE - Vehicles Containers Equipment	page 44
	WAT - Water	page 53
SO ₂	Sulphur dioxide	
TF	Transitional Facility	
Vac	Under partial vacuum	