

SUPPLEMENTARY GAZETTE



**THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE**

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

ADELAIDE, WEDNESDAY, 19 JULY 2023

CONTENTS

STATE GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTS	
Livestock Act 1997	2250

All instruments appearing in this gazette are to be considered official, and obeyed as such

STATE GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTS

LIVESTOCK ACT 1997

SECTION 33

Conditions for Entry of Livestock, Livestock Products and Other Property into South Australia or a Specified Part of the State

Pursuant to Section 87 of the *Livestock Act 1997*, I, Emma Victoria Rooke, deputy Chief Inspector of Stock, with delegated authority from the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, revoke the notice made pursuant to Section 33 of the *Livestock Act 1997* on 21 July 2022, published on 21 July 2022.

Pursuant to Section 33 of the *Livestock Act 1997*, I prohibit entry into the State, or the part of the State specified in bold in Column 2, of the Schedule hereto, the class of livestock, livestock products and/or other property specified in Column 1 of the Schedule subject to the conditions specified in Column 2 of the Schedule (or, if no conditions specified, then absolutely):

SCHEDULE

Column 1 Class of livestock, livestock products or other property	Column 2 Part of the State Conditions
1. Pigs	<p>Entry of pigs into South Australia from herds where Porcine Brucellosis is known or suspected to occur is not permitted.</p> <p>Breeding pigs entering South Australia from Queensland and New South Wales must be accompanied by a completed Pig Health Statement; and</p> <p>(a) A copy of the current Accreditation Certificate for herds accredited under a <i>Brucella suis</i> Accredited Herd Scheme; or</p> <p>(b) Non-accredited herds:</p> <p>(i) Breeding pigs moving to a property or boar testing facility in South Australia require a negative brucellosis serological test conducted within the preceding 30 days; or</p> <p>(ii) Breeding pigs may move to a facility in South Australia approved by the Chief Inspector of Stock where brucellosis testing is conducted prior to release.</p>
2. Bees, bee colonies, hive components (excepting new hive components), apiary products (excepting processed apiary products), apiary appliances (excepting new apiary appliances), and beekeeping plant, that, at any time since 1 January 2021, have been in or associated with bees, bee colonies, hive components, apiary products, apiary appliances or beekeeping plant located in any areas declared under a current NSW Biosecurity (Varroa Mite) Emergency Order as a Varroa mite eradication emergency zone (EEZ) or a Varroa mite surveillance emergency zone (SEZ), or in any other State or Territory within which Varroa mite has been detected and reported by any relevant State or Territory authority responsible for any Act or Regulation equivalent to the <i>Livestock Act 1997</i> .	<p>Entry into South Australia is prohibited unless accompanied by written permission of the Chief Inspector of Stock.</p>
3a. To the extent that Item 2 above does not apply, isolated bees or consigned queens that, at any time since 1 January 2021 have been in or associated with bees, bee colonies, hive components, apiary products, apiary appliances and beekeeping plant located in any areas declared under a current NSW Biosecurity (Varroa Mite) Emergency Order as a Varroa mite general emergency zone (GEZ).	<p>Entry into South Australia is prohibited unless accompanied by written permission of the Chief Inspector of Stock.</p>
3b. To the extent that Item 2 above does not apply, bee colonies, hive components (excepting new hive components), apiary products (excepting processed apiary products), apiary appliances (excepting new apiary appliances), and beekeeping plant, that, at any time since 1 January 2021, have been in or associated with bees, bee colonies, hive components, apiary products, apiary appliances and beekeeping plant located in any areas declared under a current NSW Biosecurity (Varroa Mite) Emergency Order as a Varroa mite general emergency zone (GEZ).	<p>Entry into South Australia is prohibited unless entry is compliant with the following conditions imposed by the Chief Inspector of Stock:</p> <p>(a) the applicant must submit a Chief Inspector of Stock approved Varroa Mite Entry Application a minimum of 6 days prior to the proposed entry, and</p> <p>(b) the Varroa Mite Entry Application must be accompanied by a completed Apiary Health Certificate signed by an inspector, and</p> <p>(c) the applicant has undertaken and provided evidence of completion of the applicable conditions specified in Schedules 2-6 of this Gazette Notice' and</p> <p>(d) the entry and management of the movement within South Australia is carried out in accordance with any conditions imposed by the Chief Inspector of Stock as part of any entry permission.</p> <p>(e) the entry and management of the movement within South Australia is carried out in accordance with the Act.</p> <p>Note: the Chief Inspector of Stock may refuse or withdraw permission or vary conditions at their own discretion at any time.</p>

Column 1 Class of livestock, livestock products or other property	Column 2 Part of the State Conditions
3c. To the extent that Item 2 above does not apply, bees, bee colonies, hive components (excepting new hive components), apiary products (excepting processed apiary products), apiary appliances (excepting new apiary appliances), and beekeeping plant, that, at any time since 1 January 2021, have been in the State of Victoria, the State of Queensland, or the Australian Capital Territory.	<p>Entry into South Australia is prohibited unless entry is compliant with the following conditions imposed by the Chief Inspector of Stock:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the applicant must submit a Chief Inspector of Stock approved Varroa Mite Entry Application a minimum of 6 days prior to the proposed entry, and (b) the Varroa Mite Entry Application must be accompanied by a completed Apiary Health Certificate signed by an inspector, and (c) the applicant has undertaken and provided evidence of completion of the applicable conditions specified in Schedules 1-6 of this Gazette Notice¹ and (d) the entry and management of the movement within South Australia is carried out in accordance with any conditions imposed by the Chief Inspector of Stock as part of any entry permission. (e) the entry and management of the movement within South Australia is carried out in accordance with the Act. <p>Note: the Chief Inspector of Stock may refuse or withdraw permission or vary conditions at their own discretion at any time.</p>
4. Bees, bee colonies, hive components (excepting new hive components), apiary products, apiary appliances (excepting new apiary appliances), and beekeeping plant that has at any time been in the State of Tasmania.	<p>Entry into South Australia is prohibited unless accompanied by a completed Apiary Health Certificate signed by an inspector, and for the control of <i>Braula coeca</i>, entry into South Australia is prohibited unless accompanied by written permission of the Chief Inspector of Stock.</p>
5. Bees, bee colonies, hive components (excepting new hive components for Kangaroo Island), apiary products, apiary appliances (excepting new apiary appliances), and beekeeping plant.	<p>Kangaroo Island</p> <p>Entry into Kangaroo is not permitted, excepting for the commodities identified below accompanied by a completed Apiary Health Certificate signed by an inspector, certifying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in the case of beeswax, that it has been refined by a heat treatment process approved by the Chief Inspector of Stock, or (b) in the case of hive components, other apiary products and apiary appliances that they have been subjected to a minimum gamma irradiation dose of 15 kilogray (kGy); or (c) in any other case: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) that the commodity has been tested and is free of American foul brood (<i>Paenibacillus larvae</i>) and has been subjected to a temperature of 70°C for two hours or 65°C for eight hours, or a similar approved treatment; or (ii) that the commodity has been subjected to a minimum gamma irradiation dose of 15 kGy; or, (iii) that the commodity has undergone some other treatment process approved by the Chief Inspector of Stock.

For the purposes of Section 33(5) of the *Livestock Act 1997*, Item 2 of this notice is issued for the purposes of controlling or eradicating an exotic disease, being Varroa mites.

Definitions

In this Notice:

‘Apiary’ means a location/site containing one or more colonies grouped together, up to the maximum number of colonies that constitute one full load for the beekeeping plant normally used by the applicant to shift these colonies.

‘Apiary appliance’ means any article, apparatus or implement used in connection with the keeping of bees or the handling or processing of apiary products.

‘Apiary Health Certificate’ means a document called a Health Certificate for the Interstate Movement of bees, bee colonies, hive components, apiary products, apiary appliances and beekeeping plant, or its predecessor, called a Health Certificate for the Interstate Movement of Apiary Products, Bee Colonies Used Appliances, Queen Bees, Escorts, Queen Cells and Package Bees, both available on the SA Department of Primary Industries and Regions website at: www.pir.sa.gov.au

‘Apiary product’ means honey, honey comb, beeswax, pollen, propolis, royal jelly and venom.

‘Associate/Association/Associated with’ means connected by some relationship, including ownership, management or location. Associations are where the applicant has:

- other colonies, or
- shared management, shared facilities, shared bees, bee colonies, hive components, apiary products, apiary appliances, and/or beekeeping plant, with another party, or
- shared apiary sites with another party, or
- shared apiary sites where bee colonies of another party are located within 200m,

any of which have been at any time since 1 January 2021 in any areas declared under a current NSW Biosecurity (Varroa Mite) Emergency Order as a EEZ or a SEZ, or in any other State or Territory within which Varroa mite has been detected and reported by any relevant State or Territory authority responsible for any Act or Regulation equivalent to the *Livestock Act 1997*.

‘Bee’ means a bee of the species *Apis mellifera*, of any life stage or caste, either singly or aggregated.

‘Consigned Queen’ means a queen and any associated attendant workers included as escorts that are not part of or contained within a bee colony.

‘Isolated bee’ means a bee either singly or aggregated that are not part of or contained within a bee colony.

‘Queen’ means any life stage of the reproductive female honey bee caste and any associated attendant workers included as escorts, of the species *Apis mellifera*.

‘Bee colony’ means any queen-right or queen-less aggregation of bees, commonly comprising of package bees, swarms, hives, nucs, and queen banks, and associated bases/pallets and securing devices.

In relation to Schedule 1:

- ‘Source nuc’ means a nuc in the apiary from which queens in this consignment were collected, a nuc being a bee colony, and of any size such as standard, micro and mini nucs,
- ‘Source production hive’ means a bee colony used in the production of queen cells such as cell starters and/or finishers, and cell builder support hives, or in holding queens such as queen banks.
- ‘Source support hive’ means a bee colony in the apiary from which queens in this consignment were collected, and which are associated with this consignment by being used for queen (i) emergence, (ii) mating, (iii) holding/banking and/or (iv) escorts

‘Beekeeping plant’ means all vehicles (trucks, cars, utes, trailers, forklifts/loaders, extraction vans and other plant) and associated apiary appliances (load securing devices, apiary water tanks, personal protective equipment, hive inspection equipment, hive sampling equipment, and hive equipment decontamination equipment), and all other plant associated with beekeeping and/or the handling, processing or storing of beekeeping commodities.

‘Commercially processed’ means:

- for beeswax—commercially processed beeswax that does not contain bees, debris, or other apiary products, and has been processed by heating to melting point (to a minimum core temperature of 70°C), and filtering and/or separating (to remove all bees, debris and other apiary products), and further processed by either forming into sheets or moulds, or applying as a liquid, is contained in new containers that have not been exposed to bees or apiary products, packaged so as to be bee-proof, and appropriately labelled, is supplied by a processor, wholesaler or retailer of processed beeswax; and preventing exposure until appropriate usage in South Australia.
- for liquid honey and/or creamed honey—commercially processed honey that has been processed under an appropriate recognised quality assurance program, does not contain bees, debris, or beeswax, and has been processed by filtering (to remove all bees, debris and beeswax, and where filter integrity is maintained, product post filtering is fully enclosed to prevent contamination, and final filter is 420 microns [0.42 mm] or less), further processed by heating and/or mixing, and is contained in either new prepack retail containers labelled in accordance with the requirements of Food Standards Australia New Zealand Code and intended solely for human use, or bulk wholesale containers that are new or prior to filling are cleaned internally and externally to remove all bees and apiary products, and post-filling are securely sealed, externally, cleaned to remove all bees and apiary products and appropriately labelled, and intended solely for human use, is supplied by a processor, wholesaler or retailer of processed honey; and preventing exposure until appropriate usage in South Australia.
- for pollen—commercially processed pollen that has been processed under an appropriate recognised quality assurance program, does not contain bees, debris, or other apiary products, and has been processed by a combination of filtering and/or separating (to remove all bees, debris and other apiary products), and further processed by drying/heating (to a minimum core temperature of 50°C for 20 minutes), freezing (to a minimum core temperature of minus 18°C for 48 hours), and/or gamma irradiated (to a minimum dose of 15 kGy), whilst additional apiary products added as ingredients must be incorporated prior to this further processing step unless they are themselves commercially processed and managed to prevent exposure to any bees or apiary products/other apiary products), is contained in new containers that have not been exposed to bees or apiary products, packaged so as to be bee-proof, and appropriately labelled, is supplied by a processor, wholesaler or retailer of processed pollen; and preventing exposure until appropriate usage in South Australia.

‘Consignee’ means someone who acquires bees, bee colonies, hive components, apiary products, apiary appliances and/or beekeeping plant.

‘Consignor’ means someone who consigns bees, bee colonies, hive components, apiary products, apiary appliances and/or beekeeping plant.

‘Consignment’ means a movement on one particular date into South Australia to an individual consignee.

‘Hive component’ means all components associated with bees and bee colonies.

‘Entry Application’ means the current Chief Inspector of Stock approved Varroa Mite Entry Application for bees, bee colonies, hive components, apiary products, apiary appliances and beekeeping plant, approved by the Chief Inspector of Stock and available on the SA Department of Primary Industries and Regions website at www.pir.sa.gov.au

‘New apiary appliance’ means apiary appliances that have never been exposed to any bees or apiary products or used in connection with beekeeping or the processing of apiary products, are in their original packaging (made externally clean/further bee-proofed as necessary), are supplied by a manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer of new apiary appliances; and preventing exposure until appropriate usage in South Australia.

‘New hive component’ means hive components that have never been exposed to any bees or apiary products (excepting by the inclusion of processed beeswax in the form of foundation either as beeswax foundation sheets or plastic foundation coated in beeswax), or used in connection with beekeeping or the processing of apiary products, are in their original packaging (made externally clean/further bee-proofed as necessary), are supplied by a manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer of new hive components; and preventing exposure until appropriate usage in South Australia. (Note: entry into South Australia of new hive components containing processed beeswax must be accompanied by a completed Apiary Health Certificate signed by an inspector).

‘New hive components for Kangaroo Island’ means commodities that are intended for entry into Kangaroo Island and means the same as ‘New hive components’ but with the addition, for components containing processed beeswax as either beeswax foundation or plastic foundation that has been coated in beeswax, whereby the beeswax, either itself if pre-application and/or combined with the hive components if post-application, are subjected to a refinement process comprising of either a heat treatment process approved in writing by the Chief Inspector of Stock, or a minimum gamma irradiation dose of 15 kGy (Note: entry into Kangaroo Island of new hive components containing processed beeswax must be accompanied by a completed Apiary Health Certificate as identified in Item 7 above).

‘New South Wales Biosecurity (Varroa Mite) Emergency Order’ means an emergency order made under Section 44 of the *Biosecurity Act 2015* (NSW) for Varroa mite, as in force from time to time, whilst the associated:

- ‘Varroa mite eradication emergency zone’ (EEZ) means areas of New South Wales within a 10-kilometre radius of an infected premises, as represented in red on the associated map and available at the NSW Department of Primary Industries website at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au
- ‘Varroa mite surveillance emergency zone’ (SEZ) means areas of New South Wales within a 25-kilometre radius of an infected premises, excluding the Varroa mite eradication emergency zone, as represented in purple on the associated map and available at the NSW Department of Primary Industries website at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au
- ‘Varroa mite general emergency zone’ (GEZ) means areas of New South Wales not including the Varroa mite eradication or surveillance zones, as represented in blue on the associated map and available at the NSW Department of Primary Industries website at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au

‘Preventing exposure’ means undertaking measures as appropriate to prevent exposure to or cross-contamination with bees or apiary products, and includes decontamination, treatment, identification, sealing, containment, isolation and/or enclosure as necessary, from manufacture/processing until appropriate usage in South Australia.

‘Processed apiary products’ means:

- ‘processed beeswax’ means products containing commercially processed beeswax.
- ‘processed liquid’ and/or creamed honey means products containing commercially processed honey.
- ‘processed pollen’ means products containing commercially processed pollen.

(Note: entry into South Australia of processed apiary products must be accompanied by a completed Apiary Health Certificate signed by an inspector).

‘Varroa mites’ includes all life stages and associated diseases (including Deformed Wing Virus) of mites of the genus Varroa.

‘Pig Health Statement’ means a form called Pig Health Statement for Breeding Pigs Entering South Australia from New South Wales and Queensland available at: www.pir.sa.gov.au

SCHEDULE 1—QUEENS: PRE-ENTRY VARROA MITE TESTING PROCESS CONDITIONS (VICTORIA AND QUEENSLAND ONLY)

	Conditions (to be completed prior to Chief Inspector of Stock Permission being granted)																																							
Species	Queens kept by the applicant (including bees for which permission is sought) must only comprise of and/or be associated with bees of the species <i>Apis mellifera</i> (commonly known as the European honey bee).																																							
Pre-testing	<p>All persons undertaking Varroa mite testing must have completed training (either a Tocal College Varroa Mite Course, or a PIRSA Varroa Mite Course) within the 12 months preceding this application and prior to undertaking testing.</p> <p>Beekeeping plant, storage, processing and packing facilities, and apiary appliances associated with queen rearing, transport and packing, must be new, and/or regularly treated (as per Schedules 3-6 as appropriate), so as to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ free from bees not originating from the same apiary(s) as the queen(s) and escorts in each consignment,◦ free from pests likely to damage packaging (including wax moth, small hive beetles and rodents),◦ externally clean so as to be free from residual bees and apiary products.																																							
Testing	<p>Bee colonies must be tested using the alcohol wash method published on the SA Department of Primary Industries and Regions website at www.pir.sa.gov.au for this purpose,</p> <p>Testing of bee colonies be completed within the period 28 days—6 days prior to entry,</p> <p>Testing of bee colonies must be completed according to the following testing rate:</p> <table><tr><td>No. of queens in a consignment per apiary</td><td colspan="3">No. of source nucs to sample where:</td><td>No. of source support hives to sample where:</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>300 nurse bees are sampled per nuc producing queens for the consignment, or</td><td>150 nurse bees are sampled per nuc producing queens for the consignment, or</td><td>50 nurse bees are sampled per nuc producing queens for the consignment, or</td><td>300 nurse bees are sampled per nuc producing queens for the consignment</td></tr><tr><td>◦ 1-20 queens</td><td>◦ 1 nuc</td><td>◦ 2 nucs</td><td>◦ 6 nucs</td><td>◦ 1 hive</td></tr><tr><td>◦ 21-100 queens</td><td>◦ 2 nucs</td><td>◦ 4 nucs</td><td>◦ 12 nucs</td><td>◦ 2 hives</td></tr><tr><td>◦ 101-200 queens</td><td>◦ 3 nucs</td><td>◦ 6 nucs</td><td>◦ 18 nucs</td><td>◦ 3 hives</td></tr><tr><td>◦ 201-300 queens</td><td>◦ 4 nucs</td><td>◦ 8 nucs</td><td>◦ 24 nucs</td><td>◦ 4 hives</td></tr><tr><td>◦ 301-400 queens</td><td>◦ 5 nucs</td><td>◦ 10 nucs</td><td>◦ 30 nucs</td><td>◦ 5 hives</td></tr></table> <p>Tested bee colonies must be uniquely identified at time of testing by applying permanent legible marking to the front brood box face for each bee colony tested, and identifying test date and unique apiary and bee colony identifiers,</p> <p>Tested bee colonies must be recorded at time of testing in required records.</p>					No. of queens in a consignment per apiary	No. of source nucs to sample where:			No. of source support hives to sample where:		300 nurse bees are sampled per nuc producing queens for the consignment, or	150 nurse bees are sampled per nuc producing queens for the consignment, or	50 nurse bees are sampled per nuc producing queens for the consignment, or	300 nurse bees are sampled per nuc producing queens for the consignment	◦ 1-20 queens	◦ 1 nuc	◦ 2 nucs	◦ 6 nucs	◦ 1 hive	◦ 21-100 queens	◦ 2 nucs	◦ 4 nucs	◦ 12 nucs	◦ 2 hives	◦ 101-200 queens	◦ 3 nucs	◦ 6 nucs	◦ 18 nucs	◦ 3 hives	◦ 201-300 queens	◦ 4 nucs	◦ 8 nucs	◦ 24 nucs	◦ 4 hives	◦ 301-400 queens	◦ 5 nucs	◦ 10 nucs	◦ 30 nucs	◦ 5 hives
No. of queens in a consignment per apiary	No. of source nucs to sample where:			No. of source support hives to sample where:																																				
	300 nurse bees are sampled per nuc producing queens for the consignment, or	150 nurse bees are sampled per nuc producing queens for the consignment, or	50 nurse bees are sampled per nuc producing queens for the consignment, or	300 nurse bees are sampled per nuc producing queens for the consignment																																				
◦ 1-20 queens	◦ 1 nuc	◦ 2 nucs	◦ 6 nucs	◦ 1 hive																																				
◦ 21-100 queens	◦ 2 nucs	◦ 4 nucs	◦ 12 nucs	◦ 2 hives																																				
◦ 101-200 queens	◦ 3 nucs	◦ 6 nucs	◦ 18 nucs	◦ 3 hives																																				
◦ 201-300 queens	◦ 4 nucs	◦ 8 nucs	◦ 24 nucs	◦ 4 hives																																				
◦ 301-400 queens	◦ 5 nucs	◦ 10 nucs	◦ 30 nucs	◦ 5 hives																																				

Post-testing	<p>The applicant must retain pre-testing integrity and Varroa-free status during subsequent management, transport, storage, processing, packing and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>The applicant must notify PIRSA of all pre-entry notifiable occurrences that occur in the period between the submission of the entry application and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>Tested bee colonies must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • traceable in all documentation and on cages/banks to source apiary(s) of both queens and escorts, • contained in bee-proof queen cages that are sufficiently secured to prevent bee escape during normal handling, and packaged in Australia Post Express Post packaging with all openings comprising of bee-proof hole/mesh openings of less than 2.5 mm, • delivered into South Australia via the Australia Post network.
--------------	---

SCHEDULE 2—BEE COLONIES: PRE-ENTRY VARROA MITE TESTING PROCESS CONDITIONS

	Conditions (to be completed prior to Chief Inspector of Stock Permission being granted)
Species	Bee colonies kept by the applicant (including bee colonies for which permission is sought) must only comprise of and/or be associated with bees of the species <i>Apis mellifera</i> (commonly known as the European honey bee).
Pre-testing	All persons undertaking Varroa mite testing must have completed training (either a Tocal College Varroa Mite Course, or a PIRSA Varroa Mite Course) within the 12 months preceding this application and prior to undertaking testing.
Testing	<p>Bee colonies must be tested using the alcohol wash method published on the SA Department of Primary Industries and Regions website at www.pir.sa.gov.au for this purpose,</p> <p>Testing of bee colonies must be completed within the period 28-6 days prior to entry.</p> <p>Testing of bee colonies must be completed according to the following testing rate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the number of bee colonies proposed to enter South Australia on the Entry Application is 64 or less—the applicant must test all bee colonies • if the number of bee colonies proposed to enter South Australia on the Entry Application is between 65 and 640—the applicant must test a minimum of 65 bee colonies and testing must be conducted from each apiary that has supplied bee colonies into the movement as equally as possible • if the number of bee colonies proposed to enter South Australia on the Entry Application is 641 or more—the applicant must test a minimum of 10% (rounded up to whole number) of bee colonies from each apiary that has supplied bee colonies into the movement. <p>Testing of bee colonies must be undertaken through selecting bee colonies to be tested from the following priority list (in order of priority) that in the proceeding 18 weeks were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • displaying unusual/suspect symptoms (as brood or adults) • appearing inexplicably weak • acquired (eg caught swarm/purchased bee colony) • requeened (particularly if with an interstate queen) • strong and had been used as a queen bank or had accumulated a lot of drift bees • have not previously tested • in all other cases by selecting a mixture of stronger and weaker bee colonies at random from throughout the apiary <p>Tested bee colonies must be uniquely identified at time of testing by applying permanent legible marking to the front brood box face for each bee colony tested, identifying test date and unique apiary and colony identifiers,</p> <p>Tested bee colonies must be recorded at time of testing in required records.</p>
Post-testing	<p>The applicant must retain pre-testing integrity and Varroa-free status during subsequent management, transport and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>The applicant must notify PIRSA of all pre-entry notifiable occurrences that occur in the period between the submission of the entry application and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>Tested bee colonies must be traceable in all documentation and on hive components to source apiary.</p>

SCHEDULE 3—HIVE COMPONENTS: PRE-ENTRY TREATMENT CONDITIONS

	Conditions (to be completed prior to Chief Inspector of Stock Permission being granted)
Species	Hive components kept by the applicant (including hive components for which permission is sought) must only be associated with bees of the species <i>Apis mellifera</i> (commonly known as the European honey bee).
Pre-treatment	<p>Hive components must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • free from live bees (including brood) and live pests likely to damage packaging (including wax moth, small hive beetles and rodents) • externally clean so as to be free from bees and apiary products • securely packaged so as to bee-proof and leak-proof

Treatment	<p>Hive components must be treated by one of the treatment options listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • heating (such that the honey is heated to a minimum core temperature of 50°C and held at that temperature for a minimum of 40 minutes) • freezing (frozen to a minimum core temperature of minus 12°C for a minimum of two consecutive days (48 hours) • gamma Irradiation (to a minimum of 15 kGy) • isolation (stored for a minimum of 21 consecutive days (504 hours) in area(s) free from and excluding bees, apiary products and used apiary appliances that have not had a treatment to ensure Varroa freedom. • testing (tested for Varroa mites and managed to minimise residual bee spread, as per Schedule 3a). <p>Treated hive components must be recorded at time of treatment in required records.</p>
Post-treatment	<p>The applicant must retain treatment integrity and Varroa-free status during subsequent management, transport and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>The applicant must notify PIRSA of all pre-entry notifiable occurrences that occur in the period between the submission of the entry application and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>Hive components must be traceable in all documentation and on hive components to source apiary.</p>

SCHEDULE 3A—HIVE COMPONENTS: PRE-ENTRY TREATMENT CONDITIONS (HONEY SUPERS FOR PROCESSING/EXTRACTION)

	Conditions (to be completed prior to Chief Inspector of Stock Permission being granted)
Species	Hive components kept by the applicant (including hive components for which permission is sought) must only be associated with bees of the species <i>Apis mellifera</i> (commonly known as the European honey bee).
Pre-treatment	<p>Each apiary from which hive components are removed must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tested using the alcohol wash method published on the SA Department of Primary Industries and Regions website at www.pir.sa.gov.au with the following exceptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ each apiary must have been tested within the last 4 weeks, ◦ each apiary must have been tested at the rate of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 1-20 bee colonies in an apiary = all bee colonies must be tested – 21 bee colonies or above in an apiary = 10% of bee colonies (rounded up) must be tested. <p>Hive components must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bee-proof, • identifiable to apiary, • when on a bee colony: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ kept brood free by keeping above functioning queen excluders, not rotating brood frames/queen above the queen excluder, and inspecting/managing to ensure absence of brood bees prior to removal, ◦ cleared of bees prior to removal from hive by using clearer boards and/or blowers, and inspecting/managing to ensure absence of adult bees prior to removal, ◦ removed from bee colonies and loaded onto beekeeping plant under conditions that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – not conducive to robbing, – conducive to rapid bee clearance from hive components. • when loading, transporting, unloading and storing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ kept bee-proof and bee-free using appropriate loading/unloading and load binding techniques, and tightly fitting bases and clearer boards/covers, ◦ externally enclosed during transport within an enclosed load area (to prevent access/escape by bees) such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – under bee-proof netting/tarpaulins, where overlaps and completely encloses the hive components on the load area so as to be bee-proof, including by ensuring netting/tarpaulins interface with adjoining netting/tarpaulins, load area and/or tray are secure and bee-proof (eg. by using sufficient overlap and tie-off between netting/tarpaulins, below coaming rail/under pallets, and behind head/tail boards), or – inside a pantec/curtainsider/van body, ◦ kept identifiable to apiary of removal. <p>Storage, processing/extraction, and packing facilities must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bee-proof, • equipped with internally located bee catch box(s) in proximity to lights/windows that (i) will attract residual bees from supers, and (ii) enables alcohol wash testing of trapped bees; supplemented if necessary with bee trap colony(s) located in the immediate vicinity to further attract residual bees from supers and which can be alcohol wash testing of bees. <p>Pre-treated hive components must be recorded at time of treatment in required records.</p>

Post-treatment	<p>The applicant must retain treatment integrity and Varroa-free status during subsequent management, transport and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>The applicant must notify PIRSA of all pre-entry notifiable occurrences that occur in the period between the submission of the entry application and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>Hive components must be traceable in all documentation and on hive components to source apiary.</p>
----------------	--

SCHEDULE 4—APIARY PRODUCTS: PRE-ENTRY TREATMENT CONDITIONS

	Conditions (to be completed prior to Chief Inspector of Stock Permission being granted)
Species	Apiary products kept by the applicant (including apiary products for which permission is sought) must only be associated with bees of the species <i>Apis mellifera</i> (commonly known as the European honey bee).
Pre-treatment	<p>Apiary products must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • free from live bees (including brood) and live pests likely to damage packaging (including wax moth, small hive beetles and rodents) • externally clean so as to be free from bees and apiary products • securely packaged so as to bee-proof and leak-proof
Treatment	<p>Apiary products must be treated by one of the treatment options listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • heated (such that the honey is heated to a minimum core temperature of 50°C and held at that temperature for a minimum of 40 minutes). • freezing (frozen to a minimum core temperature of minus 12°C for a minimum of two consecutive days (48 hours). • gamma Irradiation (to a minimum of 15 kGy). • re-filtering and re-packing (filtered through a pore size of no greater than 0.42mm into new/cleaned used containers where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ all re-packed product has been filtered and is free from bees and beeswax ◦ filter and container integrity are intact ◦ if re-packed into used containers, the containers have been internally hot water pressure cleaned so as to be free from bees and apiary products (including wax), then flushed, drained and dried. All washings to remain bee-proof (such as by disposal to an enclosed waste-water treatment system and drying to be undertaken such that containers remain bee-proof. • isolation (stored for a minimum of 21 consecutive days (504 hours) in area(s) free from and excluding bees, apiary products and used apiary appliances that have not had a treatment to ensure Varroa freedom. <p>Treated apiary products must be recorded at time of treatment in required records.</p>
Post-treatment	<p>The applicant must retain treatment integrity and Varroa-free status during subsequent management, transport and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>The applicant must notify PIRSA of all pre-entry notifiable occurrences that occur in the period between the submission of the entry application and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>Apiary products must be traceable in all documentation and on bulk containers to source apiary.</p>

SCHEDULE 5—APIARY APPLIANCES: PRE-ENTRY TREATMENT CONDITIONS

	Conditions (to be completed prior to Chief Inspector of Stock Permission being granted)
Species	Apiary appliances kept by the applicant (including apiary appliances for which permission is sought) must only be associated with bees of the species <i>Apis mellifera</i> (commonly known as the European honey bee).
Pre-treatment	<p>Apiary appliances must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • free from live bees (including brood) and live pests likely to damage packaging (including wax moth, small hive beetles and rodents). • externally clean so as to be free from bees and apiary products. • securely packaged so as to bee-proof and leak-proof.
Treatment	<p>Apiary appliances must be treated by one of the treatment options listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • heating (heated to a minimum core temperature of 50°C and held at that temperature for a minimum of 40 minutes). • freezing (frozen to a minimum core temperature of minus 12°C for a minimum of two consecutive days (48 hours). • gamma Irradiation (to a minimum of 15 kGy). • isolation (stored for a minimum of 21 consecutive days (504 hours) in area(s) free from and excluding bees, apiary products and used apiary appliances that have not had a treatment to ensure Varroa freedom. <p>Treated hive components must be recorded at time of treatment in required records.</p>

Post-treatment	<p>The applicant must retain treatment integrity and Varroa-free status during subsequent management, transport and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>The applicant must notify PIRSA of all pre-entry notifiable occurrences that occur in the period between the submission of the entry application and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>Apiary appliances Must be traceable in all documentation and on applicable apiary appliances to source apiary.</p>
----------------	---

SCHEDULE 6—BEEKEEPING PLANT: PRE-ENTRY TREATMENT CONDITIONS

	Conditions (to be completed prior to Chief Inspector of Stock Permission being granted)
Species	Beekeeping plant kept by the applicant (including beekeeping plant for which permission is sought) must only be associated with honey bees of the species <i>Apis mellifera</i> (commonly known as the European honey bee).
New and in-packaging	New items that have not been in contact with bees or apiary products, are still in original intact packaging and for which there is a dated, itemised receipt do not require treatment.
Lockers, storage bins and storage areas or associated containers and crates	<p>Must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> opened up and all loose items removed, then <ul style="list-style-type: none"> spaces/containers and all loose items are treated (as per treatment options below), spaces/containers are managed (as per post management), restocked with items that have been treated (as per treatment options below).
Pre-clean and Treatment	<p>Must be pre-cleaned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> free from live bees (including brood) and live pests likely to damage packaging (including wax moth, small hive beetles and rodents), externally clean so as to be free from bees and apiary products, <p>Must be treated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> within the period immediately prior to departure from a base/facility where treatment is undertaken: prior to loading with commodities permitted to enter SA (if entering SA with commodities), by one of the treatment options listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> vehicle external surfaces (including tray/well, and all external and internal surfaces of externally located lockers/storage bins/storage areas) and apiary appliances can be pressure cleaned by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> pre-cleaning, then pressure cleaning with hot water (minimum temperature of 65°C) and detergent or sanitiser (at label rates) until cleaned. all areas not able to be pressure cleaned (primarily vehicle interiors and internally located lockers/storage bins/storage areas) can be vacuumed and sprayed by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> pre-cleaning, then vacuuming until cleaned, and spraying with insecticide (eg. domestic aerosol-type insecticide spray) to cover all surfaces. associated apiary appliances can be immersed by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> opening up (to expose all surfaces) and pre-cleaning, then fully immersing in container(s) of hot water (minimum initial temperature of 65°C) and detergent or sanitiser (at label rates) for a minimum of 30 minutes until cleaned. associated apiary appliances can be immersed and sprayed by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> pre-cleaned, then partly/fully immersing in container of water (eg. footbath) and detergent or sanitiser (at label rates) for a minimum of 30 seconds, and spraying with 70% ethanol (eg. methylated spirits), and then managed. associated apiary appliances can be scraped or burnt and sprayed/immersed by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> scraping or burning until cleaned, then spraying with 70% ethanol (eg. methylated spirits) and/or completely immersing in container(s) of water (preferably hot) and detergent or sanitiser (at label rates) and soaked for a minimum of 30 minutes until cleaned. associated apiary appliances can be washed by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> pre-cleaning, then washing in washing machine with hot water and detergent or sanitiser (at label rates) for a minimum cycle time of 30 minutes until cleaned. associated appliances can be heated or frozen by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> pre-cleaning, then either heating to a minimum core temperature of 50°C for a minimum of 60 minutes or freezing to a minimum core temperature of minus 12°C for a minimum of two consecutive days (48 hours), and then managed. <p>Treated hive components must be recorded at time of treatment in required records.</p>

Post-treatment	<p>The applicant must retain treatment integrity and Varroa-free status during subsequent management, transport and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>The applicant must notify PIRSA of all pre-entry notifiable occurrences that occur in the period between the submission of the entry application and entry into South Australia.</p> <p>Beekeeping plant must be traceable in all documentation.</p>
----------------	---

Copies of documents referred to in this notice may also be obtained from the Chief Inspector of Stock at 33 Flemington Street, Glenside SA 5065, or GPO Box 1671, Adelaide SA 5001 or by phone (08) 8207 7900.

Dated: 19 July 2023

EMMA VICTORIA ROOKE
Deputy Chief Inspector of Stock
Delegate of the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development

All instruments appearing in this gazette are to be considered official, and obeyed as such
