

# BIOSECURITY ACT 2015

## Biosecurity Regulation 2017

### CITRUS FRUIT AND PLANTS

NSW produces around 250,000 tonnes of citrus annually, representing 40% of Australian citrus production. The Australian citrus industry is the largest fresh fruit exporter in Australia worth over \$200 million annually.

The biosecurity framework and tools will safeguard our economy, environment and community.

**This factsheet provides a summary of management arrangements for citrus biosecurity risks in NSW. More detailed information is available in the Biosecurity Regulation 2017, Biosecurity Order (Permitted Activities) 2017 and other documents at [dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurityact](http://dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurityact)**



#### ! GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY

● OUTCOME IS TO MANAGE & CONTROL THE RISK

- Any citrus grower or person working with citrus is responsible for managing biosecurity risks they know about or could reasonably be expected to know about
- Applies to all dealings with citrus plants and pests and diseases that can affect citrus
- Biosecurity Manual for citrus producers sets out good biosecurity guidelines on ways you can discharge your general biosecurity duty

#### ! CERTIFICATION

- Existing Interstate Certification Assurance and Certification Assurance schemes are recognised in Parts 13-17 of the Biosecurity Act to facilitate market access
- Transitional arrangements are in place for accredited businesses to continue to self-certify produce that meets the requirements of the relevant arrangement

#### ! CONTROL ORDER

● OUTCOME IS TO CONTAIN & MANAGE QUEENSLAND FRUIT FLY

- Control Zone for NSW portion of the Greater Sunraysia Pest Free Area
- Conditions on movement of fruit into or within the Queensland Fruit Fly Control Zone

#### ! BIOSECURITY ZONE

● CITRUS RED MITE

- Citrus Red Mite Biosecurity Zone for the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland
- Conditions on movement of host plants out of the Citrus Red Mite Biosecurity Zone e.g. Citrus, Fortunella, Poncirus, Eremocitrus, Microcitrus, Monanthocitrus

#### ! MANDATORY MEASURES

● OUTCOME IS TO MANAGE & CONTROL THE RISK

- Conditions when importing host plants that may be infected with orange stem pitting strains of citrus tristeza virus in to NSW
- Meet labelling requirements of host plants for sale
- Duty to notify the Exotic Plant Pest Hotline on 1800 084 881 within one working day of becoming aware of the presence or suspected presence of orange stem pitting strains of citrus tristeza virus and citrus red mite outside the citrus red mite biosecurity zone

## ! PROHIBITED MATTER

### ● OUTCOME IS TO PREVENT ENTRY

- Prohibited matter includes exotic plant pests and diseases of citrus
- Listed in Schedule 2 of the Biosecurity Act
- Includes citrus canker, huanglongbing (HLB) citrus greening, citrus variegated chlorosis, mal secco, citrus leprosis virus, citrus powdery mildew, Asiatic citrus psyllid
- Duty not to test or attempt to test unless certain conditions are met
- You must notify if you suspect its presence
- Offence to deal with or possess prohibited matter

## DEFINITIONS

### General biosecurity duty

The general biosecurity duty can apply to anyone. It provides that any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier, who knows (or ought reasonably to know) of the biosecurity risk posed (or likely to be posed), has a biosecurity duty to ensure that the risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised – so far as is reasonably practicable.

### Certification

Certification provides information that a product is free from certain pests and diseases or it has been treated in a manner in accordance with trade requirements. These provisions will also provide support and recognition of some industry based market assurance schemes.

Plant Health Assurance Certificate is a biosecurity certificate or interstate biosecurity certificate issued in accordance with the requirements of a Certification Assurance Arrangement and includes those documents issued by a person who, prior to 1 July 2017, was authorised by the Department to issue those documents in accordance with the requirements of a Certification Assurance Arrangement.

### Mandatory measures

Mandatory measures are requirements set out in regulation for a person who deals with biosecurity matter or carriers to take specified actions to prevent, eliminate or minimise a biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing.

### Biosecurity zones

A biosecurity zone is established by regulation and its purpose is to prevent, eliminate, minimise or otherwise manage a biosecurity risk or biosecurity impact. Generally, a biosecurity zone will apply to a specified part, or parts of NSW.

### Dealing

Dealing is used in the context of 'dealing with' biosecurity matter or a carrier or to 'engage in a dealing'.

A Dealing can include to keep, possess, care for, have custody of, control, produce, manufacture, supply, import, acquire, buy, sell, dispose of, move, release, use, treat, breed, propagate, grow, raise, feed, culture, experiment with, display, enter into an agreement that deals with, agree to deal with, and/ or cause or permit a dealing.

### Control orders

A control order is an order made by the Minister (or delegate) that establishes one or more zones to prevent, eliminate, minimise or otherwise manage a biosecurity risk or biosecurity impact.

Generally, a control order will be made to prevent the introduction of, or to eradicate, particular biosecurity matter. A control order can be made quickly so that a timely response can be mounted to a biosecurity risk or impact that does not require an emergency response, or while longer term management arrangements are being developed.

For example, a control order could require containment, treatment or disposal of soil, stock, plants or products from a contaminated area, to prevent the contaminant entering the human food chain. It could prohibit grazing, or plant and livestock production on the contaminated area, and require decontamination actions such as removal or deep burial. A control order can remain in place for up to five years. If it is clear that longer term management is required, a biosecurity zone could be established.

### Prohibited matter

Prohibited matter is biosecurity matter that is listed in Schedule 2 of the Biosecurity Act.

This listed matter is biosecurity matter that could have significant adverse consequences to the economy, environment or community. Examples of prohibited matter include foot and mouth disease, highly pathogenic avian influenza, citrus canker, and parthenium weed. Notification obligations apply with respect to prohibited matter. It is also an offence to deal with prohibited matter.

For further information about the Act, visit our website or contact us:

W [dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurityact](http://dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurityact)

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