

GROUP PERMIT
Import of Restricted Matter
(Plants, Plant Products & Horticultural Material)

Biosecurity Act 2019

Section 110

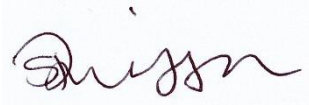
1. I, Susanna Driessen, being and as the Chief Plant Protection Officer under the [Biosecurity Act 2019](#) (the Act)¹, hereby grant to the classes of persons described in clause 2 below, a group permit authorising the import, subject to the conditions in clause 3, of the following classes of restricted matter:
 - (a) plants, plant products and restricted horticultural material; and
 - (b) restricted matter that is, or may be, carried by plants, plant products or restricted horticultural material imported in accordance with this permit.
2. This permit is granted to all persons who are importing, or proposing to import, any plant, plant product or restricted horticultural material into Tasmania.
3. This permit is subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) restricted matter that may reasonably be suspected of being a carrier of prohibited matter must not be imported into Tasmania;
 - (b) this permit does not authorise the importation of restricted matter comprising (in part or whole) –
 - (i) any declared pest or suspected carrier of a declared pest; or
 - (ii) any unknown pest or suspected carrier of an unknown pest; or
 - (iii) any declared disease or suspected carrier of a declared disease; or
 - (iv) any unknown disease or suspected carrier of an unknown disease; or
 - (v) any invasive pest, animal disease, or plant disease that is not known to be established in any part of Tasmania; or
 - (vi) any plant, plant product or restricted horticultural material listed in **Schedule 1** of this permit;
 - (c) a person importing restricted matter under this permit must comply with all relevant and applicable import requirements and restrictions specified in the latest edition of the [Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania](#), as published on the website of the Department, except for amended conditions set out

¹ All terms used in this permit that are defined in the Act, regulations made under the Act, or the Tasmanian Biosecurity Compendium have the same meaning as in the Act, regulations or the Compendium.

*in Import Requirement 8A – Queensland Fruit Fly Host Produce –
Treatment with Dimethoate as specified in Schedule 2 of this permit*

4. This permit –
 - (a) takes effect on 17 August 2024 at 12:00AM;
 - (b) revokes and replaces Group Permit GMGP_RM_29/03/2024 issued on 29 March 2024; and
 - (c) remains in force for a period of five (5) years unless sooner cancelled or amended.

Signed

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Driessen', is written over a light blue rectangular background.

Dr Susanna Driessen
Chief Plant Protection Officer

Dated: 14 August 2024

SCHEDULE 1

(Restricted matter excluded from this permit under clause 3 (b) (vi))

1. Any live plants, fruit, seed, tissue culture, pollen, cut flowers, foliage and stems of any plant of the Family Myrtaceae that has been grown or packed in any part of Australia outside of Tasmania.²
2. Soil.
3. Any plant known to be a genetically modified organism, within the meaning of the *Gene Technology Act 2000* (CTH).
4. Any plant known to be an “**SDN-1 modified organism**”, being an organism (other than a genetically modified organism) that –
 - (a) has been modified by repair of single strand or double strand breaks of genomic DNA induced by a site directed nuclease, if a nucleic acid template was not added to guide homology directed repair; or
 - (b) has inherited particular traits from an organism (the initial organism), being traits that occurred in the initial organism because of a modification of the type described in subparagraph (a) above.
5. Any plant (including seeds) of the following species that is viable for propagation:

PLANT SPECIES	COMMON NAME
<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	Starburr
<i>Aegilops</i> spp. (syn. <i>Parapholis</i> spp.)	Goatgrasses
<i>Ageratina</i> spp. (syn. <i>Eupatorium</i> spp. ; including <i>A. adenophora</i> (syn. <i>E. adenophorum</i>), & <i>A. riparia</i>)	White snakeweeds, Croton weed, mistflowers, bonesets
<i>Alhagi maurorum</i> (syn. <i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>)	Camel thorn
<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	Khaki weed
<i>Ambrosia</i> spp.	Ragweeds
<i>Amelichloa brachychaeta</i> (syn. <i>Achnatherum brachychaetum</i> , <i>Stipa brachychaeta</i>)	Narrow kernel espartillo
<i>Amelichloa caudata</i> (syn. <i>Achnatherum caudatum</i>)	Espartillo
<i>Annona glabra</i>	Pond Apple
<i>Argemone</i> spp.	Mexican poppy, American poppy
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Groundsel bush
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's pegs
<i>Calicotome spinosa</i>	Spiny broom
<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Calotrope
<i>Carthamus glaucus</i>	Glaucous star thistle
<i>Carthamus leucocaulos</i>	Glaucous star thistle
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	St. Barnaby's thistle, golden star thistle
<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	Green cestrum, green poison berry
<i>Conringia orientalis</i>	Hare's ear, treacle mustard
<i>Echium italicum</i>	Italian Bugloss
<i>Euphorbia drummondii</i> (syn. <i>Chamaesyce drummondii</i>)	Flat spurge, caustic weed
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	Leafy Spurge
<i>Euphorbia lathyris</i>	Caper Spurge

² A full list of genera of the Family Myrtaceae is available in Appendix 1.3 of the Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania, or on www.nre.tas.gov.au. Note that the Family Myrtaceae includes the genus *Heteropyxis* and the genus *Psiloxylon*

PLANT SPECIES	COMMON NAME
<i>Harrisia</i> spp. (syn. <i>Eriocereus</i> spp.).	Harrisia cactus, moon cactus, snake cactus
<i>Helenium amarum</i>	Bitter Sneeze Weeds, American Sneezeweed
<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	Texas Blueweed
<i>Heliotropium amplexicaule</i>	Blue Heliotrope
<i>Ibicella lutea</i>	Yellowflowered Devil's Claw
<i>Iva axillaris</i>	Poverty Weed
<i>Martynia annua</i>	Devil's Claw
<i>Myagrurn perfolatum</i>	Muskweed
<i>Nicandra physalodes</i>	Apple of Peru
<i>Oenothera lindheimeri</i> (syn. <i>Gaura lindheimeri</i>)	Clockweed, butterfly bush
<i>Oxalis</i> spp.	Oxalis, Wood Sorrels, Pink Shamrock
<i>Pascalial glauca</i> (syn. <i>Wedelia glauca</i>)	Pascalial Weed
<i>Picnomon acarna</i>	Soldier Thistle
<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	Purpleflowered Devil's Claw
<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i>	Mediterranean Sage, African Sage
<i>Salvia reflexa</i>	Mintweed
<i>Scolymus hispanicus</i>	Golden Thistle
<i>Scolymus maculatus</i>	Spotted Thistle
<i>Senecia pterophorus</i>	African Daisy
<i>Setaria</i> spp. (except <i>S. italica</i> and <i>S. sphacelata</i>)	Pigeon Grass
<i>Solanum dimidatum</i> (syn. <i>Solanum carolinense</i>)	Carolina Horse Nettle
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Corn Sowthistle
<i>Sorghum x almum</i>	Columbus Grass
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnson Grass
<i>Stachytarpheta</i> spp.	Snakeweeds
<i>Troxicodendron radicans</i>	Poison Ivy

SCHEDULE 2

(Amended conditions on restricted matter (clause 3(c)))

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

8A Queensland Fruit Fly Host Produce – Treatment with Dimethoate

SUSPENSION OF DIMETHOATE

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) has suspended certain use patterns for dimethoate. Post harvest treatment of some host fruits previously eligible for treatment is no longer permitted. Check the APVMA website at www.apvma.gov.au for further details.

A person must not import, or cause to be imported, any fruit unless it has been treated according to one of the following methods:

- I. full immersion in a mixture containing 400 mg/L dimethoate for at least 60 seconds after harvest. Carambola, longan, lychee, passionfruit, star apple and rambutan may be dipped for 10 seconds but must remain wet for a further 60 seconds; **or**
- II. after harvest flood spraying in a single layer with a mixture containing 400 mg/L dimethoate at a rate of 16 L per minute per square metre of the area being flood-sprayed, for at least 10 seconds, with fruit remaining wet with the mixture for not less than 60 seconds; **or**
- III. after harvest flood spraying in a single layer with a mixture containing 400 mg/L dimethoate at a rate of 32 L per minute per square metre of the area being flood-sprayed, for at least 12 seconds, with fruit remaining wet with the mixture for not less than 60 seconds; **or**
- IV. Treatment according to Clause I, II or III must be the final treatment before packing except in the case of citrus which may:
 - (a) have a non-recovery gloss coating (wax) applied not less than 60 seconds after treatment; **or**
 - (b) be washed, treated with a fungicide and/or a gloss coating applied not less than 24 hours after treatment with dimethoate.

EXPLANATORY NOTES:

- *Consignments that meet Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) protocol ICA-01 (Dipping with Dimethoate) satisfy Clauses I and IV of this Import Requirement;*
- *Consignments that meet ICA-02 (Flood Spraying with Dimethoate) satisfy Clauses II, III and IV of this Import Requirement;*
- *ICA-01 and ICA-02 cannot be used for treatment of mangoes under this Import Requirement;*

- *Consignments that meet ICA-18 (Treatment and Inspection of Custard Apple and Other Annona spp.) satisfy this Import Requirement;*
- *Consignments that meet ICA-19 (Treatment and Inspection of Mangoes) do not satisfy this Import Requirement;*
- *As of 17 August 2024, mangoes that meet CTM-01 (Condition and Treatment of Mangoes) no longer meet this Import Requirement – CTM-01 is not accepted for supplying mangoes to Tasmania;*
- *Consignments must also satisfy the import requirements of Schedule 1B re fruit fly host secure fruit handling, storage and transport.*

PROOF: Consignments must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate