



[1] **Draft Annex to ISPM 26: Control measures for an outbreak within a fruit fly-pest free area (2009-007)**

[2]

Status box	
<i>This is not an official part of the standard and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after adoption.</i>	
Date of this document	2013-11-22
Document category	Draft Annex to ISPM 26
Current document stage	2013-11: to CPM-9 (2014) for adoption
Major stages	2009-11 SC introduced topic Establishment and maintenance of regulated areas upon outbreak detection in fruit fly free areas (2009-007) 2010-03 CPM-5 added topic (2009-007) 2010-11 SC approved draft specification for MC 2011-02 Sent for MC then steward revised draft specification 2011-05 SC revised and approved specification 53 2011-08 TPFF developed draft text 2012-04 SC revised and approved draft for MC 2012-06 Submitted for MC 2013-03 TPG reviewed comments 2013-05 SC-7 approved for SCCP 2013-10 Sent for SCCP then steward revised draft specification 2013-11 SC approved draft to be submitted to CPM-9 for adoption
Steward history	2013-05 SC Aliaga, Julie (US, Steward), Castro-Dorochessi, Soledad (CL, Assistant Steward) 2012-11 SC Gonzalez, Jaime (CL, Steward) 2012-11 SC Aliaga, Julie (US, Assistant Steward), Castro-Dorochessi, Soledad (CL, Assistant Steward) 2011-05 SC Rossel, Bart (AU) 2011-05 SC Gonzalez, Jaime (CL, Technical Steward) 2009-11 SC Gonzalez, Jaime (CL)
Notes	2013-11-22 Edited

[3] This annex was adopted by the XXth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in [month] [year].

[4] This annex is a prescriptive part of the standard.

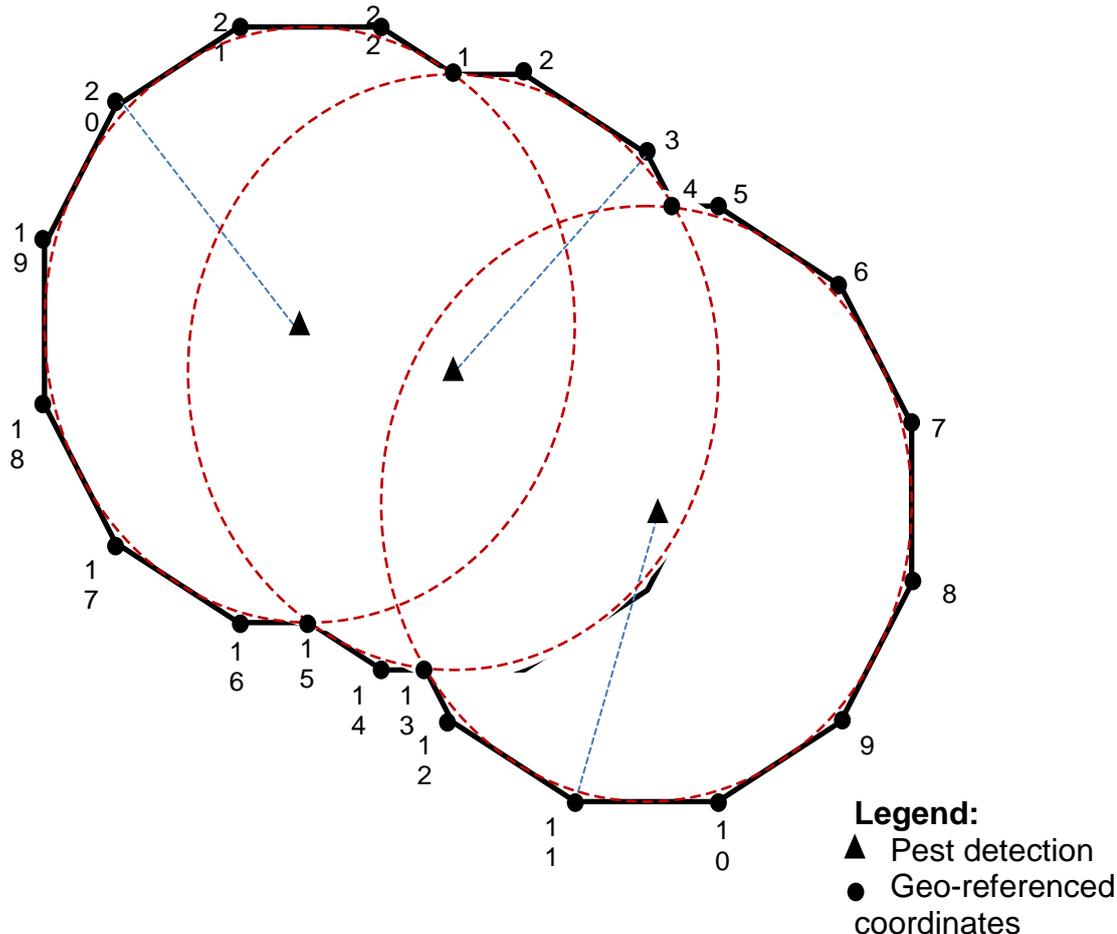
[5] **ANNEX Z: Control measures for an outbreak within a fruit fly-pest free area (Year)**

[6] **BACKGROUND**

[7] A fruit fly (Tephritidae) outbreak detected in a fruit fly-pest free area (FF-PFA) may pose a risk for those importing countries where the fruit fly species is considered a quarantine pest. This annex describes control measures to be taken in a fruit fly eradication area established within an FF-PFA in the event of an outbreak.

- [8] Corrective actions and other phytosanitary measures that may be used in an eradication area within an FF-PFA are covered by this standard.
- [9] The eradication area and the related control measures are established with the intent to eradicate the target fruit fly species and restore FF-PFA status, to protect the surrounding FF-PFA, and to meet the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country, where applicable. In particular, control measures are needed because movements of regulated articles from and through an eradication area pose a potential risk of spreading the target fruit fly species.
- [10] **1. Establishment of an Eradication Area**
- [11] The national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting country should declare an outbreak in accordance with this and other relevant international standards for phytosanitary measures. When a target fruit fly species outbreak is detected within an FF-PFA, an eradication area should be established based on a technical evaluation. The free status of the eradication area should be suspended. If control measures cannot be applied to establish an eradication area, then the status of the FF-PFA should be revoked in accordance with this standard.
- [12] The eradication area should cover the infested area. In addition, a buffer zone should be established in accordance with this standard, and as determined by delimiting surveys, taking into account the natural dispersal capability of the target fruit fly species, its relevant biological characteristics, and other geographic and environmental factors.
- [13] A circle delimiting the minimum size of the eradication area should be drawn, centred on the actual target fruit fly species detection and with a radius large enough to comply with the above considerations, as determined by the NPPO of the exporting country. In the case of several pest detections, several (possibly overlapping) circles should be drawn accordingly, as illustrated in Figure 1.
- [14] If necessary for the practical implementation of the eradication area, the NPPO of the exporting country may decide to adjust the eradication area to correspond to administrative boundaries or topography, or to approximate the circle with a polygon.
- [15] A georeferencing device (e.g. global positioning system (GPS)) or map with geographical coordinates may be used for delimiting and enabling recognition of the eradication area. Signposts may be placed along boundaries and on roads to alert the public, and notices may be published to facilitate public awareness.
- [16] The NPPO of the exporting country should inform the NPPO of the importing country when a fruit fly outbreak is confirmed and an eradication area is established within an FF-PFA.

[17]



[18] **Figure 1:** Example of delimiting circles and approximating polygons to determine the eradication area around three pest detections.

[19] **2. Control Measures**

[20] Each stage of the production chain (e.g. growing, sorting, packing, transporting, dispatching) may lead to spread of the target fruit fly species from the eradication area into the FF-PFA. This statement does not apply to any facilities located in the FF-PFA and handling only host fruit from the FF-PFA. Appropriate control measures should be applied to manage the pest risk for the surrounding FF-PFA and the importing country.

[21] Control measures in use in other fruit fly-infested areas may be implemented in the eradication area.

[22] Control measures may be audited by the NPPO of the importing country, in accordance with the NPPO of the exporting country's requirements.

[23] Control measures applied at each stage of the production chain are described in the following sections.

[24] **2.1 Production**

[25] During the production period, within the eradication area, the NPPO of the exporting country may require control measures to avoid infestation, such as fruit bagging, fruit stripping (i.e. removal of unwanted fruits from trees), protein bait sprays, sterile insect technique, parasitoid releases, field sanitation, male annihilation technique, bait stations or netting.

[26] **2.2 Movement of regulated articles**

[27] Movement of regulated articles (e.g. soil, host plants, host fruit) into, from, through or within the eradication area should comply with control measures to prevent the spread of the target fruit fly species and should be accompanied by the necessary documentation to indicate the articles' origin and

destination. This also pertains to moving regulated articles for phytosanitary certification.

[28] 2.3 Packing and packing facilities

[29] Fruit packing facilities may be located within or outside the eradication area and may pack host fruit grown in or outside the eradication area. Control measures preventing spread of the target fruit fly species should be taken into account in each case.

[30] The NPPO of the exporting country should:

- [31] • register the facility
- [32] • require control measures to prevent the target fruit fly species from entering or escaping the facility, as appropriate
- [33] • require and approve methods of physical separation of different host fruit lots (e.g. by using insect-proof packaging) to avoid cross-contamination
- [34] • require appropriate measures to maintain segregation of host fruits originating from areas of different pest status (e.g. separate locations for reception, processing, storage and dispatch)
- [35] • require appropriate measures regarding the handling and movement of host fruit through the facility to prevent mixing of fruit from areas of different pest status (e.g. flowcharts, signs and staff training)
- [36] • require and approve methods of disposal of rejected host fruit from the eradication area
- [37] • monitor the target fruit fly species at the facility and, if relevant, in the adjacent FF-PFA
- [38] • verify the packing material is insect proof and clean
- [39] • require appropriate control measures to eradicate target fruit fly species from the facility when they are detected
- [40] • audit the facility.

[41] 2.4 Storage and storage facilities

[42] Fruit storage facilities may be located within or outside the eradication area. Such facilities should be registered with the NPPO of the exporting country and comply with the control measures to prevent the spread of the target fruit fly species; for example, they should:

- [43] • maintain distinction and separation between host fruit originating from the eradication area and from the FF-PFA
- [44] • use an approved method of disposal of host fruit from the eradication area that has been rejected as a result of inspection or quality control activities
- [45] • monitor for the target fruit fly species at the facility and if relevant, in the adjacent FF-PFA
- [46] • take appropriate control measures to eradicate the target fruit fly species from the facility when detected.

[47] 2.5 Processing and processing facilities

[44] If the processing facility is located within the eradication area, host fruit destined for processing (such as juicing, canning and puréeing) does not pose additional fruit fly risk to the area.

[48] If the facility is located outside the eradication area, the NPPO of the exporting country should require measures within the facility to prevent the escape of the target fruit fly species, through insect-proof reception, storage and processing areas.

[49] Monitoring for the target fruit fly species may be conducted at the facility and, if relevant, in the adjacent FF-PFA. Appropriate control measures should be taken to eradicate target fruit fly species from the facility when they are detected.

[50] Approved disposal of rejected host fruit and plant waste from the eradication area should be required by the NPPO of the exporting country. Rejected host fruit should be disposed of in such a way that the target fruit fly species are rendered non-viable.

[51] **2.6 Treatment and treatment facilities**

[52] Treatment facilities should be registered by the NPPO of the exporting country.

[53] Post-harvest treatment (e.g. cold treatment, heat treatment, fumigation, irradiation), or in some cases pre-harvest treatment (e.g. bait spray, fruit bagging), may be required for host fruit moving into an FF-PFA or being exported to countries where the target fruit fly species is regulated as quarantine pest.

[54] Control measures preventing the escape of the target fruit fly species may be required for treatment facilities located within the FF-PFA, if treating regulated articles from the eradication area. The NPPO of the exporting country may require physical isolation within the facility.

[55] The NPPO of the exporting country should approve the method of disposal of rejected host fruit from the eradication area to reduce the risk of spread of the target fruit fly species. Disposal methods may include double bagging followed by deep burial or incineration.

[56] **2.7 Sale inside the eradication area**

[57] Host fruit sold within the eradication area may be at risk of infestation if exposed before being sold (e.g. placed on display in an open air market) and may therefore need to be physically protected, when feasible, to avoid spread of the target fruit fly species while on display and being stored.

[58] **3. Documentation and Record-Keeping**

[59] The control measures, including corrective actions, used in the eradication area should be adequately documented, reviewed and updated (see also ISPM 4:1995). Such documents should be made available to the NPPO of the importing country on request.

[60] **4. Termination of Control Measures in the Eradication Area**

[61] Eradication of the target fruit fly species in the eradication area should meet the requirements for reinstatement of an FF-PFA status after an outbreak, according to this standard. The declaration of eradication should be based on no further detections of the target fruit fly species for a period determined by its biology and prevailing environmental conditions, as confirmed by surveillance referred to in this standard.¹

[62] The control measures should remain in force until eradication is declared. If eradication is successful, the particular control measures in the eradication area may be terminated and the FF-PFA status should be reinstated. If eradication is unsuccessful, the FF-PFA delimitation should be modified accordingly. The NPPO of the importing country should be notified as appropriate.

[63] **5. References**

[64] **ISPM 4.** 1995. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

¹ The period starts from the last detection. For some species, no further detection should occur for at least three life cycles; however, the required period should be based on scientific information, including that provided by the surveillance systems in place.