



Fertilisers and Growing Media of Plant Origin

MPI.STD.FERTGRO

TITLE

Import Health Standard: Fertilisers and Growing Media of Plant Origin

COMMENCEMENT

This Import Health Standard comes into force on the date of issue.

REVOCATION

This Import Health Standard revokes and replaces Import Health Standard BNZ-FERTGRO-IMPRT: Importation of Fertilisers and Growing Media of Plant Origin, dated 20 February 2009, and BNZ-COFP-IMPRT: Importation of Coco Peat and Coir Fibre Products, dated 12 October 2012.

ISSUING AUTHORITY

This Import Health Standard is issued under section 24A of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Dated at Wellington this 30th day of June 2015



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Introduction

This introduction is not part of the import health standard (IHS), but is intended to indicate its general effect.

Purpose

This IHS specifies the requirements for the importation of fertilisers and growing media of plant origin from all countries, to manage the biosecurity risks which may be associated with these goods.

Background

The New Zealand Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) provides the legal basis for effectively managing the import of risk goods.

Import health standards (IHS), issued under the Act, specify requirements to be met for the effective management of imported risk goods that may pose a biosecurity threat to New Zealand. IHS include requirements that must be met in the exporting country, during transit and importation and post clearance, if specified, before biosecurity clearance can be given.

This IHS replaces BNZ-FERTGRO-IMPRT: Importation of Fertilisers and Growing Media of Plant Origin and amalgamates BNZ-COFP-IMPORT: Importation of Coco Peat and Coir Fibre Products and the requirements for Excavated Peat, Processed Peat and Peat as a Packaging Material from the IHS BMG-STD-SOWTR: Soil, Rock, Gravel, Sand, Clay, Peat and Water from any Country.

The IHS for Soil, Rock, Gravel, Sand, Clay and Water has been reissued.

Who should read this Import Health Standard?

This standard applies to importers of products of plant origin to be used as fertilisers and growing media into New Zealand from all countries, and outlines the import requirements.

Why is this important?

Importers must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the goods comply with this IHS (section 16B of the Act).

Operating other than in accordance with this standard may result in the goods being reshipped or destroyed.

Equivalence

The Chief Technical Officer (CTO) may approve measures different from those set out in this IHS which can be applied to effectively manage risks associated with the importation of these goods.

Other information

It is the importers responsibility to be familiar with and comply with all New Zealand laws.

The following New Zealand Acts may set requirements that also apply to fertilisers and growing media of plant origin:

Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act (1997)

If a product makes a claim to act as a pesticide, fertiliser, or to have medicinal properties, the product must comply with the relevant requirements of the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act (1997).

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act (1996)

If a product includes microorganisms which may be subject to a Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) approval, the product must comply with the relevant requirements of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (1996).

Part 1: General Requirements

1.1 Application

- (1) This import health standard (IHS) applies to the following fertilisers and growing media products from all countries, unless otherwise specified in Part 2: Specific Requirements:
- a) processed fertilisers, growing media and bioremediation products;
 - i) processed plant products that have been produced by the decomposition of fresh or dry plant material;
 - ii) by-products of processed plant products, including but not limited to, oil seed meals (e.g. copra meal, cotton seed meal, mustard meal, neem meal, palm kernel meal, soybean meal and distillers dried grains), cotton delinting by-product, husks and ground nut shells;
 - iii) growing media units that have been processed from dried plant materials.
 - b) manufactured fertilisers and growing media products in granular, powder, fibrous or liquid form derived from organic plant extracts;
 - c) manufactured fertilisers and growing media products containing microorganisms;
 - d) coco peat products (coir pith and coir peat), including, but not limited to:
 - i) coco peat products for use as growing media in various grades and finished products for horticultural/agricultural use (e.g. grow slabs, grow bags, bales, blocks, discs, pots, starter cubes and small blocks);
 - ii) 'chips' and 'crush' derived from the whole chopped and crushed husk pieces;
 - iii) compressed or non-compressed product.
 - e) processed peat products sterilised during manufacture (e.g. peat pots, plugs and pellets);
 - f) raw peat that has been excavated from peat bogs or at depth;
 - g) peat as a packing material (e.g. peat used as a packaging material for imported bulbs).

1.1.1 Exclusions to this standard

- (1) Growing media associated with imported nursery stock.

Guidance

- Requirements for oil seed meals and other plant products that are intended for animal feeds are prescribed in the IHS: BNZ-PAFP-IMPRT: Importation into New Zealand of Processed Animal Feeds of Plant Origin.
- Requirements for mats and fibres derived from plants, for multiple uses are prescribed in the IHS: MPI.STD.PLANTMATERIAL: Dried and Preserved Plant Material, and Fresh Plant Material for Testing, Analysis or Research.
- There are no requirements for coir fibre products made from large coir fibres for a variety of uses (e.g. mattress matting, basket liners, erosion and weed control matting, fibre blankets, domestic mats, brushes and fillers for industrial uses, clean coir twine or fibre rolls).
- Goods which include products of animal origin must also meet the requirements of the relevant animal products IHS.
- Manufactured inorganic fertilisers and growing media not containing any plant material and/or microorganisms are not included under this IHS. Bulk imports of inorganic fertilisers are covered under the IHS INORGFERTALL: Import Health Standard for Bulk Inorganic Fertiliser (including Guano Fertiliser).

1.2 Incorporation of material by reference

- (1) The following documents are incorporated by reference under section 142M of the Act:
 - a) FAO IPPC International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures;
 - b) MPI Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities (BORIC);
 - c) MPI Schedule of Regulated (Quarantine) Weed Seeds.
- (2) Under section 142O(3) of the Act it is declared that section 142O(1) does not apply, that is, a notice under section 142O(2) of the Act is not required to be published before material that amends or replaces any material incorporated by reference has legal effect as part of those documents.

1.3 Definitions

- (1) Refer to Appendix 1. for definitions that apply to this IHS.

1.4 General

- (1) All fertilisers and growing media products must meet the requirements of Part 1: General Requirements and Part 2: Specific Requirements.
- (2) All fertiliser and growing media products imported into New Zealand must be free from regulated pests and contaminants (e.g. seeds, soil, animal material and other extraneous plant material).
- (3) All fertiliser and growing media products must be clearly labelled with the full description of contents of each package provided.
- (4) Following any treatments and certification, all fertiliser and growing media products must be packaged and held in a manner to prevent contamination by regulated pests.
- (5) All fertiliser and growing media products must be shipped in a manner to prevent contamination by regulated pests.
- (6) All fertiliser and growing media products must be commercially packaged in one of the following:
 - a) a new retail package;
 - b) a new and clean bag made of either polypropylene or double walled strong paper secured by stitching, stapling or sealing;
 - c) a strong, clean plastic sealed package.

Guidance

- Where regulated contaminants are found during inspection, the importer will be given the appropriate options for the goods. These options may include:
 - i) identification of seeds or pests (e.g. insects);
 - by approved providers of pest identification services, identified in Table 1. on the website <http://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/1047> depending on the result of the identification, further action may be required for the goods;
 - ii) treatment, under the treatment standard: [MPI-STD-ABTRT Approved Biosecurity Treatments](#)
 - by approved treatment providers, identified on the website <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/trans/treat/approved:>
 - iii) reshipment of the goods to the country of origin, or destruction of the goods.
- Biosecurity clearance, under section 26 of the Act, may be issued when the goods meet all the requirements of this IHS, provided the applicable requirements of section 27 and 28 of the Act are met.

1.5 Documentation and inspection

- (1) All documentation must be written in English, but may be bilingual.
- (2) All fertiliser and growing media products must be clearly labelled with the brand name or product type and intended use, or have this information stated on the invoice or accompanying manufacturer's information.
- (3) All documentation will be inspected to verify that it complies with the requirements of this IHS. The consignment may be inspected upon arrival in New Zealand to verify compliance with the requirements of this IHS.
- (4) All inspections must be completed at an MPI approved transitional facility or biosecurity control area, which has been approved by MPI as suitable for inspecting the goods.

1.6 Permit to import

- (1) The following fertilisers and growing media products require a permit to import:
 - a) processed fertilisers, growing media and bioremediation products derived from plant products;
 - b) manufactured fertilisers and growing media containing microorganisms;
 - c) coco peat products, except those products that have been treated pre-export or are being heat treated on arrival (refer to Part 2: Specific Requirements).
- (2) Complete the [application form](#) on the MPI website to apply for a permit to import.
- (3) A copy of the permit to import must accompany the goods.
- (4) Applicants must provide information describing the ingredients and manufacturing process as an attachment to the application for a permit to import. If the temperature of the product has been raised by heat during processing, full details of the temperature reached and the duration must be provided.
- (5) For coco peat, a [questionnaire](#) must be completed when applying for a permit to import. A permit to import will not be issued unless a questionnaire has been completed.

1.7 Phytosanitary certificate

- (1) All fertiliser and growing media products require a phytosanitary certificate (refer to Part 2: Specific Requirements).
- (2) All phytosanitary certificates must be issued by the exporting National Plant Protection Authority (NPPO) in accordance with International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures: ISPM 12.
- (3) If any visually detectable pests are found by the NPPO during the inspection of the fertiliser and growing media products, the certifying NPPO can establish the regulatory status of the pest by referring to MPI's Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities (BORIC).
- (4) If the pest is not listed in BORIC, the certifying NPPO can contact MPI at plantimports@mpi.govt.nz to establish the regulatory status.

Guidance

- For a list of NPPOs, refer to the [International Plant Protection Convention](#) (IPPC) website.

1.8 Manufacturer's certificate

- (1) Fertiliser and growing media products requiring a manufacturer's certificate are set out in Part 2: Specific Requirements.
- (2) All manufacturer's certificates must be issued on company letterhead by a person authorised to act on behalf of the company and include the following information:
 - a) their signature, job title and date of issue;
 - b) name and address of the supplier (if different to the manufacturer);
 - c) product identity (description or brand name) and the processing involved;
 - d) date of manufacture.

1.9 Treatment certificate

- (1) Where details of the seed devitalisation treatment has not been specified on the phytosanitary certificate, a treatment certificate is required for fertilisers, growing media and bioremediation products containing viable seed, and coco peat products, as set out in Part 2.1 and Part 2.4. (Options 4 and 6).
- (2) Treatment certificates must be issued on company letterhead by a person authorised to act on behalf of the company and include the following information:
 - a) their signature, job title and date of issue;
 - b) product identity (description or brand name);
 - c) date and details of the treatment.

1.10 Government issued laboratory test result

- (1) A government issued laboratory test result is required for coco peat products where details of the 'grow- out' test are not recorded on the phytosanitary certificate, as set out in Part 2.4 (Option 1).
- (2) All government issued laboratory test results must be issued on company letterhead by a person authorised to act on behalf of the company and include the following information:
 - a) their signature, job title and date of issue;
 - b) original number of the phytosanitary certificate;
 - c) product identity (description or brand name);
 - d) completion date of testing;
 - e) declaration stating that;
 - i) the coco peat has been randomly sampled and tested by a 'grow-out' test showing freedom from viable seeds.

Part 2: Specific Requirements

2.1 Processed fertilisers, growing media and bioremediation products derived from plant products

2.1.1 Treatment

- (1) Treatment for seed devitalisation is required for products containing viable seed. One of the following treatments must be carried out:
 - a) heat treatment by raising the core temperature of the peat to a minimum of 85°C for at least 15 hours at approximately 40% relative humidity;

OR

 - b) autoclaving at 120°C for 30 minutes at 100kPa.

2.1.2 Documentation

- (1) The following documents are required:
 - a) permit to import;
 - b) phytosanitary certificate;
 - c) manufacturer's certificate;
 - d) if the seed devitalising treatment is not recorded on the phytosanitary certificate, a treatment certificate must be provided in accordance with Part 1.9.
- (2) Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must inspect the consignment and must be satisfied that the consignment is free of any visually detectable soil, contaminant animal or plant material and other extraneous matter;
 - a) this is to be confirmed by providing the following additional statement on the phytosanitary certificate:
 - i) the consignment has been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable soil, contaminant animal or plant material and other extraneous matter.

2.2 Manufactured fertilisers and growing media in granular, fibrous, powder or liquid form derived from organic plant extracts

- (1) This section sets out the specific requirements for manufactured fertilisers and growing media in granular, powder and liquid form containing only organic plant extracts.
- (2) A manufacturer's certificate is required.

Guidance

- [ACVM class determination](#) will be required if label claims are made.

2.3 Manufactured fertilisers and growing media containing microorganisms

- (1) This section sets out the specific requirements for manufactured fertilisers and growing media which contain microorganisms.
- (2) A permit to import is required.
- (3) A manufacturer's certificate is required.

Guidance

- Prior to applying for the permit to import, the importer should take all reasonable steps to ensure that all microorganisms in the product are approved for import into New Zealand.
- **New Organism status:**
 - the species was not be present in New Zealand for the purposes of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996;
 - HSNO applications register can be searched at the website <http://www.epa.govt.nz/search-databases/Pages/applications-search.aspx>. When the species is listed as present in New Zealand on this register, or approved by the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) for general release, the application code or approval code (e.g. BER00001) should be recorded on the permit application;
 - if the species is not listed on the HSNO applications register, the importer may contact the EPA new organisms group for further advice: <http://www.epa.govt.nz/Contact-us/Pages/Contact-us.aspx>.
- **Regulatory status:**
 - the regulatory status of the microorganism can be searched on BORIC, which can be viewed on the [website](#);
 - if the microorganism is not listed on BORIC, or the regulatory status is unclear, contact MPI plant imports team for further advice: plantimports@mpi.govt.nz;
 - additional requirements for the microorganisms may also be required under the IHS for microorganisms, which can be viewed on the website: <http://www.mpi.govt.nz/importing/biological-products-and-organisms/micro-organisms/>

2.4 Coco peat (coir pith and coir peat) products

- (1) This section sets out the specific requirements for coco peat and peat products (e.g. coir pith and coir peat).
- (2) For those options requiring a permit to import, a [questionnaire](#) must be completed when applying for the permit.
- (3) Coco peat must meet the specific requirements of Table 1.
- (4) Coco peat must be produced by a method other than the traditional method of retting husks in open troughs or ponds.
- (5) Washing or rinsing of coco peat, chips or crush must be by a method using bore water not pond or dam water.
- (6) Coco peat drying areas must be buffered underneath from contact with soil.
- (7) A plant free buffer zone of 3 metres must be maintained around the coco peat drying areas unless concrete walls are built on the perimeter of concrete pads.

- (8) Trade samples of any type, up to 5kg in total weight, must be free from weed seeds, plant material and other extraneous material. These samples will require 100% inspection on arrival.

Guidance

- Coco peat imported with a 'grow-out' test on arrival in New Zealand (refer to Table 1: Option 2) will be held in a transitional facility approved to hold plant products for the duration of the testing.
- Sampling for the 'grow-out' test will occur in the following manner:
 - random samples will be collected by the MPI inspector and will require compressed product to be broken down for sampling.

Table 1. Specific requirements for coco peat products

Option 1:	Approved quality production process with a 'grow-out test' in the exporting country.
<p>Coco peat must be accompanied by a permit to import.</p> <p>Coco peat must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate. Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must inspect the coco peat and must be satisfied that the coco peat is free of any visually detectable soil, seeds, contaminant animal or plant material and other extraneous matter, and that the coco peat (randomly sampled) is free from viable seeds based on a 'grow-out test'.</p> <p>Additional declarations to be endorsed on the phytosanitary certificate:</p> <p>a) this coco peat consignment has:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">i) been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable soil, seeds, regulated pests, contaminant animal or plant material and other extraneous material;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">ii) been randomly sampled and tested by a 'grow-out' test showing freedom from viable seeds.</p> <p>A government issued laboratory result may be required. The government issued laboratory test result is required when the phytosanitary certificate is not endorsed with the above declaration.</p>	

Option 2:	Approved quality production process with 'grow-out' test in New Zealand
<p>Coco peat must be accompanied by a permit to import. Coco peat must remain in an approved transitional facility throughout the duration of the 'grow-out' test. Biosecurity clearance will only be given upon receipt of negative 'grow-out' test results.</p> <p>When the consignment arrives in New Zealand a random sample will be collected for a 'grow-out' test.</p> <p>Coco peat must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate. Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must inspect the coco peat goods, and must be satisfied that the coco peat is free of any visually detectable soil, seeds, contaminant animal or plant material and other extraneous matter, and that the coco peat (randomly sampled) is free from viable seeds based on a 'grow-out test'.</p> <p>Additional declaration to be endorsed on the phytosanitary certificate:</p> <p>a) this coco peat consignment has:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">i) been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free</p>	

of any visually detectable soil, seeds, regulated pests, contaminant animal or plant material and other extraneous material.

Option 3:	Grow slabs and grow bags for use in a transitional facility in New Zealand
<p>Coco peat must be accompanied by a permit to import. Coco peat must be used in a transitional facility for a minimum of 9 months before a biosecurity clearance can be given.</p> <p>Coco peat must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate. Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must inspect the coco peat and must be satisfied that the coco peat is free of any visually detectable soil, seeds, contaminant animal or plant material and other extraneous matter.</p> <p>Additional declaration to be endorsed on the phytosanitary certificate:</p> <p>a) this coco peat consignment has:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable soil, seeds, regulated pests, contaminant animal or plant material and other extraneous material.</p>	

Option 4:	Treatment prior to export
<p>Coco peat must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate. Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must inspect the coco peat and must be satisfied that the coco peat is free of any visually detectable soil, seeds, contaminant animal or plant material and other extraneous matter, has been treated by an approved treatment and has been held securely post treatment to prevent re-contamination.</p> <p>Additional declarations to be endorsed on the phytosanitary certificate:</p> <p>a) this coco peat consignment has:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">i) been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable soil, seeds, regulated pests, contaminant animal or plant material and other extraneous material;</p> <p>AND</p> <p>b) prior to export, the coco peat was treated with one of the following MPI approved treatments:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">i) ethylene oxide, under an initial minimum vacuum of 50kPa at 1500g/m³ for 4 hours at 50°C. Treatment must occur no more than 21 days prior to the consignment arriving in New Zealand;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">OR</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">ii) ethylene oxide, under an initial minimum vacuum of 50kPa at 1500g/m³ for 24 hours at 21°C. Treatment must occur no more than 21 days prior to the consignment arriving in New Zealand;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">OR</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">iii) heat treatment by raising the core temperature of the peat to a minimum of 85°C for at least 15 hours at approximately 40% relative humidity;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">OR</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">autoclaving at 120°C for 30 minutes at 100kPa.</p> <p>NB: Treatment details must be recorded in the disinfection and/or disinfection treatment section of the phytosanitary certificate.</p>	

Option 5:	Products sterilised during manufacture
<p>Coco peat does not require a permit to import.</p> <p>Coco peat must be accompanied by a manufacturer’s certificate. The core temperature that the product reached during manufacture and the time held at that temperature must be recorded in the manufacturer’s certificate.</p> <p>Coco peat must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate. Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must inspect the coco peat and must be satisfied that the coco peat is free of any visually detectable soil, seeds, contaminant animal or plant material and other extraneous matter, and that the coco peat (randomly sampled) is free from viable seeds based on a ‘grow-out’ test.</p> <p>Additional declaration to be endorsed on the phytosanitary certificate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) this coco peat consignment has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable soil, seeds, regulated pests, contaminant animal or plant material and other extraneous material. 	

Option 6:	Treatment in New Zealand
<p>When the consignment arrives in New Zealand the coco peat must be treated by one of the following MPI approved treatments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) heat treatment, by raising the core temperature of the peat to 85°C for at least 15 hours at 40% relative humidity; b) autoclaving at 120°C for 30 minutes at 100kPa; c) ethylene oxide, under an initial minimum vacuum of 50kPa at 1500g/m³ for 4 hours at 50°C. Treatment must occur no more than 21 days prior to the consignment arriving in New Zealand; d) ethylene oxide, under an initial minimum vacuum of 50kPa at 1500g/m³ for 24 hours at 21°C. Treatment must occur no more than 21 days prior to the consignment arriving in New Zealand. 	

2.5 Peat and processed peat products

- (1) This section sets out the specific requirements for peat and processed peat products.
- (2) Processed peat products must be accompanied by a manufacturer's certificate, stating the core temperature of the product reached during manufacture and the time held at that temperature.
 - a) the core temperature must be raised to a minimum of 85°C for at least 15 hours at approximately 40% relative humidity.
- (3) Raw excavated peat, including peat used as a packing material, must meet the requirements of Table 2. below and must be from one of the following countries: Australia, Canada and the European Union (Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom).

Table 2. Specific requirements for raw excavated peat

Option 1:	Raw peat from all countries with treatment prior to export.
<p>Raw peat must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate. Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the raw peat has been treated by an approved treatment and is held securely post treatment to prevent re-contamination.</p> <p>Prior to export, the raw peat must be treated by autoclaving at 120°C for 30 minutes at 100kPa.</p> <p>NB: Treatment details must be recorded in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section of the phytosanitary certificate.</p>	
Option 2:	Raw peat from Canada produced under the Canadian Peat Certification Program.
<p>Raw peat must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate. Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must inspect the raw peat and must be satisfied that the raw peat conforms to the Canadian Peat Certification Program and that the raw peat is free of any visually detectable soil, regulated pests, seeds and other extraneous plant material.</p> <p>Additional declarations to be endorsed on the phytosanitary certificate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) this raw peat consignment conforms to the Canadian Peat Certification Programme; <p>AND</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> b) this raw peat consignment is packaged in clean packaging. 	
Option 3:	Raw peat from Australia, Canada and the European Union.
<p>Raw peat must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate. Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must inspect the raw peat and must be satisfied that the raw peat is free of any visually detectable soil, regulated pests, seeds and other extraneous plant material.</p> <p>Additional declarations to be endorsed on the phytosanitary certificate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) this raw peat consignment is free of soil, regulated pests and contaminants; <p>AND</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> b) this raw peat consignment is packaged in clean packaging. 	

Appendix 1: Definitions

Definitions have the same meaning as defined by the Act and ISPM 5: Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms (2012), unless set out below:

BORIC

Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities: MPI database which informs on the quarantine status for an organism as either regulated or non-regulated for New Zealand.

Coir

Fibre derived from the husk of coconuts.

Coco peat

Peat products derived from the husk of coconuts, which may be compressed into finished products (e.g. bales, discs, pots) or uncompressed chips and crush.

Consignment

One or more lots imported by one importer on one conveyance at one time and covered by one phytosanitary certificate.

Note: Commercial consignments are unaccompanied consignments covered by an airway bill/bill of lading intended for resale.

Note: Private consignments are accompanied consignments imported as personal property.

IPPC

International Plant Protection Convention.

ISPM

International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures.

NPPO

National Plant Protection Organisation is the official organisation established by a government to discharge the functions specified by the IPPC.

Peat

Also referred to as peat moss. Partially carbonised plant tissue formed by partial decomposition of various plants in water. Peat moss can be exported both as a distinct commodity or used as a packing material.

Processed peat products

Peat products that have been sterilised during manufacture such as peat pots, peat plugs and pellets.

Note: If an intercepted organism is not listed in BORIC, the NPPO must contact MPI to establish the regulatory status.

Retting

A process to separate fibre from stems using micro-organisms and moisture to dissolve or rot away cellular tissues.

Unit

One unit of fertiliser or growth media.

Viable

Any organism that is capable of development and/or reproduction, including insects, plants, seeds and other organisms that have not been through a de-vitalisation or sterilisation treatment.

Appendix 2: Amendment Record

The following table provides a summary of amendments to this import health standard.

Number:	Details:	Date: