Post-Harvest Biosecurity Plan

Background

Post-harvest operators manage significant movements of people and associated vehicles, equipment, machinery, tools, bins and personal effects and fruit that can be contaminated with kiwifruit leaf and plant material, moving these between orchards and the main post-harvest facility. Post-harvest operators already recognise this and play a key role in managing risks associated with their own operations.

Scope

This biosecurity plan covers the requirements for harvest and packing activities, transport and handling of reject fruit and disposal of kiwifruit waste material to minimise risk associated with these activities. They apply to packhouses, growers and transport operators freighting product and meets the requirements of the National Kiwifruit Pathway Management Plan.

Complete and submit this plan to KVH prior to start of packing.

POST-HARVEST OPERATOR DETAILS	
Name of operation:	
Physical address:	
Region:	
Contact name:	
Phone number:	
Email address:	

DQS PROCEDURES

Every post-harvest operator shall have documented, and operate in accordance with, a Post-harvest Biosecurity Plan. A post-harvest biosecurity plan should include the following: Description of risks to be managed
Practices and procedures that will be applied to:

- Reduce the risk that bins of fruit are contaminated with other kiwifruit and plant material prior to transport.
- Contain fruit that could be contaminated with kiwifruit leaf and plant material prior to transport.
- Remove, contain, and safely dispose of any residual (contaminant) kiwifruit leaf and plant material after transport or during processing.
- Sanitise fruit and any bins or other equipment used to transport fruit prior to processing and packaging.
- Ensure that any vehicles or equipment that leave their premises are free of kiwifruit leaf and plant material.
- Maintain general hygiene that reduces the risk that any kiwifruit plant material or any other item that could be contaminated with Psa-V could move off the packhouse or processing facility.

- How traceability of fruit will be maintained

Describe where the biosecurity plan is located – e.g., section of the DQS etc and what the current version is	

KIWIFRUIT INDUSTRY BIOSECURITY RISKS AND HYGIENE

All post-harvest personnel are aware of kiwifruit industry biosecurity risks and reporting and hygiene requirements before entering an orchard. If the packhouse is involved in orchard harvesting activities, then there must be documented systems in place to minimise the risk of transferring high risk infected material (including Psa)	
Describe some of the potential pathways that your operations could introduce pests and diseases into orchards	
Describe hygiene, training and reporting systems in place for those personnel entering orchards.	
Effective hygiene and training programme in place to ensure all personnel entering in and working in the packing facility are aware of the biosecurity risk management practices and the reason for the requirements.	
BIN CLEANING AND IDENTIFICATION	
Steps must be taken to ensure bins are clean and free of plant material before leaving the packhouse and between orchards.	
Bins arriving from the orchard are physically segregated from clean or sanitised bins and bins of reject fruit.	
Bins are cleaned of plant material and sanitised before use and maintained free of visible plant material. State sanitiser used and rate (i.e., Citrox 0. 5% etc.)	
Process in place verifying bins are free of leaf and plant material.	
CONSOLIDATION AND TRANSPORT Risks of contaminated plant material being carried from orchard to orchard on transport vehicles must be managed appropriately.	
Any vehicles and equipment, including trucks and truck decks that leave the packhouse premises are free of kiwifruit leaf and plant material.	

Systems in place to ensure bins/bearers are free of plant material and soil at time of loading.	
PLANT AND DUST WASTE All practical measures should be taken to ensure plant waste is contained, including dust extraction during fruit packing.	
Record method of collection and how plant debris is being fully contained and disposed of.	
REJECT FRUIT Reject fruit for animal feed and bulk disposal must be handled in a way to minimise risk associated with this process particularly in regard to wild kiwifruit. Fruit going to a fruit processor must also be free of leaf and plant material.	
All reject fruit awaiting action is being securely stored to prevent leaf dispersal/availability to birds.	
Reject fruit for stock feed. - meets the KVH movement controls. - Is transported fully covered. Or only goes to approved KVH compost manufacturers.	
All reject fruit consignments that are leaving the site to go to a processor have verification that bins are checked and free of plant material (i.e., Recorded on truck docket or similar. Bins to be sanitised if packhouse bins used.	
TRACEABILITY AND RECORDS	
If an incursion occurs traceability of all plant material back to orchard of origin enables accuracy in determining suspect area. Records need to be maintained for a minimum of seven years and available to KVH on request.	
Describe system that will enable fruit to be traced and how the integrity of that system will be maintained.	This is expected to be covered by the Zespri system of traceability from orchard to marketplace.
State where records are kept:	