



Import Health Standard

Sawdust, Shavings, Wood Chips and Wool from All Countries

SSCWOOD. IHS

17 October 2018

TITLE

Import Health Standard: Sawdust, Shavings, Wood Chips and Wool from All Countries – Import Health Standard

COMMENCEMENT

This Import Health Standard comes into force on 17 October 2018

REVOCATION

This import health standard revokes and replaces Import Health Standard: Sawdust, Wood Chips, Wood Shavings and Wood Wool from All Countries issued 16th April 2003

ISSUING AUTHORITY

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

Dated at Wellington, 17 October 2018

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(acting under delegated authority of the Director-General)

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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 describes the phytosanitary requirements that must be met for imported sawdust, wood chips, wood shavings and wood wool to be given biosecurity clearance into New Zealand.

Background

This IHS has been developed under the requirements of the Biosecurity Act (1993) and in regard to New Zealand's obligations under the International Plant Protection Convention (1997).

This amendment contains no change in content, but is issued in the new Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) format for IHSs.

Who should read this?

This IHS applies to all importers of sawdust, wood chips, wood shavings, and wood wool from all countries.

Why is this important?

It is the importers responsibility to ensure the risk goods comply with the requirements of this IHS. Risk goods that do not comply with the requirements of this IHS may not be cleared for entry into New Zealand.

Risk goods that do not comply with the requirements of this IHS may be directed for treatment, re-shipment, destruction or further action deemed appropriate by the Chief Technical Officer (CTO). The pathway may be suspended, if certain types of viable regulated pests are intercepted on the consignment.

Importers are liable for all associated expenses

Equivalence

A CTO may consider an equivalent phytosanitary measure, once that measure is proven to maintain at least the same level of protection assured by the current measures in this IHS. Equivalence is determined in accordance with ISPM 24 (*Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures*).

Document history

Refer to Appendix 3 for the Amendment record for this IHS.

Other information

Compliance with the provisions of this IHS does not absolve the importer of the need to comply with other laws relating to or prohibiting the importation of goods (e.g. Trade in Endangered Species Act 1989, Customs and Excise Act 1996).

As specified in the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (1996), proposals for the deliberate introduction of new organisms (including genetically modified organisms) as defined by the Act should be referred to the [Environmental Protection Authority](#).

Part 1: Requirements

1.1 Application

- (1) This import health standard (IHS) describes the phytosanitary requirements that must be met for sawdust, wood chips, wood shavings, and wood wool to be given biosecurity clearance into New Zealand.

1.2 Incorporation by reference

- (1) This IHS has been developed under the requirements of the Biosecurity Act (1993) and in regard to New Zealand's obligations under the International Plant Protection Convention (1997).
- (2) This IHS refers to the following documents:

[MPI's Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities \(BORIC\)](#)

[International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures](#)

- ISPM 5 (Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms)
- ISPM 12 (Guidelines for Phytosanitary Certificates)
- ISPM 24 (Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures).

1.3 Definitions

- (1) Definitions can be found in Appendix 2.

1.4 Biosecurity clearance

- (1) If the requirements of this IHS have been met, and regulated pests are not detected or are treated following interception/detection, biosecurity clearance may be given.

Part 2: Specific Requirements

2.1 Commodity description

- (1) Sawdust, wood chips, wood shavings, and wood wool includes wood that has been sawn, chipped, shaved or peeled to form wood pieces that are either no larger than 15 mm in length and 10 mm in cross-section, or no greater than 3 mm in cross-section if longer than 15 mm.

Guidance

- Sawdust, wood chips, wood shavings, and wood wool products that are principally made up of bark can be imported under the IHS: [Bark from All Countries](#).
- Wood pieces larger than specified are covered by the IHS: [Sawn wood from All Countries](#).
- Wood powder is covered by the IHS: [Dried and Preserved Plant Material, and Fresh Plant Material for Testing, Analysis or Research](#)

2.2 Pest list

- (1) Pests are categorised into regulated and non-regulated pests.
- (2) Regulated and non-regulated pests associated with sawdust, wood chips, wood shavings, and wood wool can be found in Appendix 1(a) and (b). Where a pest is detected and not listed, the regulatory status of this organism can be identified by referring to [BORIC](#).

2.3 Basic requirements

- (1) All sawdust, wood chips, wood shavings, and wood wool must be:
- a) free of live regulated pests (refer to Appendix 1(a));
 - b) no greater in volume than 40 cubic metres;
 - c) shipped in lots of no more than 2 cubic metres in volume and packaged in clear plastic wrapping (if shipped in bulk);
 - d) packed and shipped in a manner that prevents infestation and/or contamination by regulated pests;
 - i) plastic wrapping, 6 sided boxing, closed shipping containers are examples of appropriate packaging.
 - e) free of contamination (e.g. leaves, soil);
 - i) a contamination rate of up to 0.01% weight/weight of contaminant material is acceptable.

2.4 Treatment

- (1) Any treatment completed prior to import must comply with the requirements of this IHS.
- (2) Sawdust, wood chips, wood shavings, and wood wool that are fumigated or heat treated prior to export must be treated no more than twenty-one (21) days before packaging/loading/shipping to New Zealand.

2.5 Treatment options

- (1) Treatment options are as follows:
- fumigation, in separate units no larger than 2 m³, with methyl bromide or sulphuryl fluoride at 80 g/m³ for more than 24 continuous hours, and at a minimum temperature of 10°C; or
 - heat treatment (or kiln drying) at one of the following minimum continuous core temperature and minimum time combinations in the table below:

Core temperature (°C)	Time (minutes)
70	240
80	120
90	60
100	30
110	20
120	15

2.6 On-arrival verification

- Certificates accompanying a consignment and submitted as clearance documentation must reconcile with the actual consignment.
- If appropriate certification is not provided, the sawdust, wood chips, wood shavings, and wood wool will be considered untreated.
- If sawdust, wood chips, wood shavings, and wood wool consignments are not packaged in a manner to prevent re-infestation after treatment, or were not packaged/loaded/shipped within 21 days of treatment (heat or fumigation), the consignment will be considered untreated.
- Consignments of sawdust, wood chips, wood shavings, and wood wool that do not comply with this IHS must be appropriately treated.
- Each commercial (bulk) consignment of:
 - manufactured product containing wood wool may be inspected for evidence of phytosanitary risk;
 - untreated sawdust, wood chips, wood shavings, or wood wool must be treated as per treatment specifications stated in Part 2.5;
 - treated sawdust, wood chips, wood shavings, and wood wool have will have an 8 kg random sample (or whole consignment, whichever is the lesser) inspected for evidence of pests or contaminants to verify that the treatment was effective.
- Each accompanied, packaging or private consignment will be inspected for evidence of pests or contamination.

2.7 Actions undertaken on the interception/ detection of organisms/ contaminants

- All live organisms detected on the sawdust, wood chips, wood shavings, and wood wool may be identified to determine the regulatory status of the organism regardless of the treatment(s) or action(s) undertaken.
- If live regulated pests are intercepted/detected on the commodity, or associated packaging, the following actions will be undertaken as appropriate (depending on the pest identified, see Appendix 2):

- a) treatment as per Part 2.5;
 - b) reshipment;
 - c) destruction;
 - d) the suspension of trade, until the cause of the non-compliance is investigated, identified and rectified to the satisfaction of CTO.
- (3) Lots contaminated with bark or greater than 0.01% weight/weight soil or other contamination (e.g. leaves, twigs) must have the contaminating material removed (if possible), or be treated, re-shipped or destroyed.
- (4) All inspections and treatments completed on arrival in New Zealand must be carried out in a transitional facility approved for that purpose.

Part 3: Documentation requirements

3.1 Certificates

- (1) An import permit is not required.
- (2) The importer may use one of the following options for the purpose of providing certification of the treatment status for consignments imported into New Zealand:
 - a) Phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO and based on the model certificate included in ISPM 12 (*Guidelines for Phytosanitary Certificates*);OR
 - b) Phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO other than the certificate specified in (a) to which the following is to be included;
 - i) *"The sawdust, wood shavings, wood chips and wool in this consignment have been inspected according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the regulated pests specified by MPI, and to conform with New Zealand's current phytosanitary requirements"*.OR
 - c) Treatment certificate issued by the manufacturer or operator/manager of the treatment company.
- (3) Phytosanitary certificates must be original (includes electronic phytosanitary certificates under ISPM12), free of alterations and erasures and printed in English.
- (4) Treatment certificates must be issued on company letterhead, signed and dated by a person authorised to act on behalf of the company
 - a) the certificate must have the signee's full name and job title.

3.2 Certificate information

- (1) If used, a certificate must contain the following information:
 - a) a full description of the consignment and wood component;
 - b) all relevant identification marks and brands;
 - c) the number and/or volume of items treated;
 - d) the container number (where applicable);
 - e) the following additional declarations may be used (where applicable).
- (2) Certificates for consignments that have been fumigated as per 2.5(1)a) may contain the following declaration:
 - a) **"The** ___ (sawdust/wood shavings/wood chips or wood wool) ___ **have been fumigated, in units no larger than 2 m³, with** ___ (methyl bromide or sulphuryl fluoride) ___ **at** ___ (Fumigant concentration (g/m³)) ___ **for** ___ (Duration of treatment) ___ **at a minimum temperature of** ___ (Minimum temperature during treatment) ___ **on the** ___ (Date of treatment (dd/mm/yy)) ___."
- (3) Certificates for heat-treated consignments that have been heat-treated as per 2.5(1)b) may contain the following declaration:
 - a) **"The** ___ (sawdust, wood shavings, wood chips and wood wool) ___ **have been heated for** ___ (Duration of treatment) ___ **at a minimum core temperature of** ___ (Minimum core temperature during treatment) ___ **on the** ___ (Date of treatment (dd/mm/yy)) ___."

3.3 Transit

- (1) Where a consignment is under the direct control of the transit country NPPO and is either stored, split up or has its packaging changed while in transit through that country, en route to New Zealand, a "[Re-export Certificate](#)" is required.
- (2) Where a consignment is held under official control as a result of the need to change conveyances and is kept in the original container, a "Re-export Certificate" is not required.

Appendix 1(a): Regulated Pests Potentially Associated with Sawdust, Shavings, Wood Chips and Wool

Scientific Name	Organism Type	Common Name	Treatment Options (see part 2.5)	Contingency for interception
Micro-organisms				
<i>Atropellis tingens</i>	Fungus	Canker	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Caliciopsis pinea</i>	Fungus	Canker	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Calonectria ilicicola</i> (anamorph <i>Cylindrocladium crotalariae</i>)	Fungus	Collar rot	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Calonectria indusiata</i> (anamorph <i>Cylindrocladium theae</i>)	Fungus	Root & stem rot	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Cronartium quercuum</i> (anamorph <i>Peridermium cerebrum</i>)	Fungus	Pine blister rust	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Cronartium quercuum</i> f.sp. <i>fusiforme</i>	Fungus	Stem rust	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Cryphonectria cubensis</i>	Fungus	Basal / stem canker	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Cryphonectria havanensis</i>	Fungus	Stem canker	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Dermea pini</i>	Fungus	Shoot blight	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Elytroderma deformans</i>	Fungus	Needle blight	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Endocronartium pini</i>	Fungus	Stem rust	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Graphium</i> spp.	Fungus	Blue stain, wilt	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Heterobasidion annosum</i> (anamorph <i>Spiniger meineckellum</i>)	Fungus	Root rot	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Ischnoderma resinosum</i>	Fungus		Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Ophiostoma leptographioides</i>	Fungus		Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Ophiostoma</i> spp.	Fungus	Blue stain, wilt	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Phellinus noxius</i>	Fungus	Wood rot	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction

Scientific Name	Organism Type	Common Name	Treatment Options (see part 2.5)	Contingency for interception
<i>Sparassis crispa</i>	Fungus	Root and butt rot	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Trametes trogii</i>	Fungus	Wound parasite	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Trichaptum abietinus</i>	Fungus	Butt rot	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
Arthropods				
<i>Agrilus sexsignatus</i>	Buprestidae	Varicose borer	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>	Formicidae	Yellow crazy ant	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>	Cerambycidae	Asian longhorned beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Anoplophora</i> spp.	Cerambycidae	Longhorned beetles	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Celosterna scabator</i>	Cerambycidae	Longhorn beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Ceresium declaratum</i>	Cerambycidae	Longhorn beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Ceresium flavipes</i>	Cerambycidae	Longhorn beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Ceresium holophaeum</i>	Cerambycidae	Longhorn beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Ceresium longicorne</i>	Cerambycidae	Longhorn beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Ceresium nilgiriensis</i>	Cerambycidae	Longhorn beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Ceresium sinicum</i>	Cerambycidae	Brown twig-girgling longhorn	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Ceresium sinicum ornatocolle</i>	Cerambycidae	Longhorn beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Ceresium sinicum sinicum</i>	Cerambycidae	Longhorn beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Coptotermes curvignathus</i>	Rhinotermitidae	Subterranean termite	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Coptotermes formosanus</i>	Rhinotermitidae	Formosan subterranean termite	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Cryphalus</i> spp.	Scolytidae	Bark beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Cryptotermes brevis</i>	Kalotermitidae	West Indian drywood termite	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Dryocoetes</i> spp.	Scolytidae	Bark beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction

Scientific Name	Organism Type	Common Name	Treatment Options (see part 2.5)	Contingency for interception
<i>Hesperophanes campestris</i>	Cerambycidae	Longhorn beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Hesperophanes fasciculatus</i>	Cerambycidae	Longhorn beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Hesperophanes griseus</i>	Cerambycidae	Longhorn beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Hesperophanes heydeni</i>	Cerambycidae	Longhorn beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Hesperophanes maculatus</i>	Cerambycidae	Longhorn beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Hesperophanes</i> spp.	Cerambycidae	Longhorn beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Incisitermes</i> spp.	Kalotermitidae	Drywood termites	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Ips erosus</i>	Scolytidae	Mediterranean pine engraver	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Monochamus alternatus</i>	Cerambycidae	Rusty pine longhorn	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Monochamus bimaculatus</i>	Cerambycidae	Sawyer beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Monochamus gravidus</i>	Cerambycidae	Sawyer beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Monochamus guerryi</i>	Cerambycidae	Sawyer beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Monochamus guttatus</i>	Cerambycidae	Sawyer beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Monochamus impluviatus</i>	Cerambycidae	Sawyer beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Monochamus saltuarius</i>	Cerambycidae	Sawyer beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Monochamus sparsutus</i>	Cerambycidae	Sawyer beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Monochamus sutor</i>	Cerambycidae	Small white-marmorated longicorn	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Monochamus urusovi</i>	Cerambycidae	Sawyer beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Orthotomicus</i> spp.	Scolytidae	Bark beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Paratrechina longicornis</i>	Formicidae	Crazy ant	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Purpuricenus</i> sp. (<i>spectabilis</i>)	Cerambycidae	Longhorn beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Reticulitermes</i> spp.	Rhinotermitidae	Subterranean termites	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction

Scientific Name	Organism Type	Common Name	Treatment Options (see part 2.5)	Contingency for interception
<i>Scolytus</i> spp.	Scolytidae	Engraver beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Shirahoshizo</i> spp.	Cucurlionidae	Pine weevil	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Xylosandrus crassiusculus</i>	Scolytidae	Asian ambrosia beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction

Appendix 1(b): Non- regulated Pests Potentially Associated with Sawdust, Shavings, Wood Chips and Wool

Scientific Name	Organism Type	Common Name	Treatment Options	Contingency for interception
Micro-organisms				
<i>Epicoccum nigrum</i>	Fungus	Sooty mould, leaf spot	None Required	None
<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	Fungus	Root rot	None Required	None
<i>Lasiodiplodia theobromae</i>	Fungus	Java black rot	None Required	None
<i>Nectria haematococca</i> (anamorph <i>Fusarium solani</i>)	Fungus	Root rot	None Required	None
<i>Nigrospora sphaerica</i>	Fungus	Nigrospora rot	None Required	None
<i>Phanerochaete gigantea</i>	Fungus	White rot	None Required	None
<i>Polyporus arcularius</i>	Fungus		None Required	None
<i>Schizophyllum commune</i>	Fungus		None Required	None
<i>Trametes hirsuta</i>	Fungus		None Required	None
<i>Trichoderma viride</i>	Fungus	Green mould	None Required	None

Appendix 2: Definitions

Any terms defined in the Biosecurity Act (1993) or by the International Plant Protection Convention (1997) and used in but not otherwise defined in this IHS have the same meaning as in the Act, or as in ISPM Pub. No. 5.

Bark

The layer of a woody trunk, branch or root outside the cambium.

Biosecurity clearance

A clearance under section 26 of the Biosecurity Act (1993) for the entry of goods into New Zealand.

Certificate

A document or its electronic equivalent that attests to the phytosanitary status or treatment of a consignment.

Commodity

A type of plant, plant product or other regulated article being moved for trade or other purpose.

Consignment

A quantity of plants, plant products and/or other articles being moved from one country to another and covered, when required, by a single phytosanitary certificate (a consignment may be composed of one or more commodities or lots).

Contamination

Presence in a commodity, storage place, conveyance or container, of pests or other regulated articles, not constituting an infestation.

Import health standard (IHS)

Document with the meaning as per section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Infestation

Presence in a commodity, storage place, conveyance or container, of a living pest.

Inspection

Official visual examination of plants, plant products or other regulated articles to determine if pests are present and/or to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations.

International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

As deposited in 1951 with FAO in Rome and subsequently amended.

International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM)

An international standard adopted by the Conference of FAO, the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures or the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, established under the IPPC.

Lot

A number of units of a single commodity, identifiable by its homogeneity of composition, origin etc., forming part of a consignment.

MPI

Ministry for Primary Industries (the NPPO of New Zealand)

National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO)

Official service established by a government to discharge the functions specified by the IPPC.

Packaging

Appropriate packaging examples are plastic wrapping, 6 sided boxing, closed shipping containers

Pest

Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent, injurious to plants or animals (or their products) or human health or the environment.

Phytosanitary measure

Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests, or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests.

Quarantine pest

A pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled.

Regulated pest

A quarantine pest or a regulated non-quarantine pest.

Treatment

Officially authorised procedure for the killing or removal of pests or rendering pests infertile.

Untreated

A consignment where treatment before arrival in New Zealand has not been undertaken.

Wood (as commodity class)

A commodity such as round wood, sawn wood, wood chips and wood residue, with or without bark, excluding wood packaging material, processed wood material and bamboo products.

Appendix 3: Amendment record

The following table provides a summary of the amendments to this IHS.

Number	Date	Details
1	17 October 2018	This amendment contains no change in content, but is issued in the new Ministry for Primary Industries format for IHS