

Chile Phytosanitary Import Requirements for Fresh Blueberry Fruit (Resolution 7935/2020)

1. Blueberries (*Vaccinium corymbosum*, *Vaccinium ashei* and their hybrids), for consumption, produced in the States of California, Oregon and Washington, of the United States of America.

2. The consignments must be covered by an Official Phytosanitary Certificate of the country of origin, in original, containing the following additional declarations:

2.1 For *Epiphyas postvittana*,

“The shipment is free from all stages of *Epiphyas postvittana* according to the agreed risk management program between SAG and USDA / APHIS”.

2.2 For fruit flies:

“The shipment comes from an area free of *Anastrepha* spp., *Ceratitis* spp. and *Rhagoletis mendax*”.

2.3 For the rest of the pests included in the regulation:

“The shipment has been inspected and is free of *Acrobasis vaccinii*, *Argyrotaenia citrana*, *Grapholita packardii* and *Monilia vacciniicorymbosi*”.

3. The risk management program for *Epiphyas postvittana*, to be implemented in places of production and packing houses involved in the export of blueberry fruits (*Vaccinium corymbosum*, *Vaccinium ashei* and its hybrids), from the States of California, Oregon and Washington to Chile

3.1 Implementation of a phytosanitary program for Integrated Pest Management (IPM), guaranteed by an institution recognized and supervised by USDA / APHIS, and that will perform the monitoring of this pest.

3.2 Each place of production will be monitored two weeks before the start of the harvest of fruits, activity that will oversee the supervisory institutions of the IPM, and that will sample 300 bunches selected from 150 shrubs, the choice of the latter should be done randomly. The selected bunches will be inspected and, if they are suspected of being infested by any stage of *Epiphyas postvittana*, not being able to determine the species in situ, must be tested in official or authorized USDA / APHIS laboratories. Positive results to the pest will lead to the impossibility of entering the program of exports to Chile, throughout the season.

3.3 Phytosanitary inspection of each batch, in packing houses, ensuring the absence of *Epiphyas postvittana*. The determination of specimens, in their different stages, will mean the immediate rejection of the inspected batch and those that are in the packinghouse, or in transit to it, and that have as origin the same place of production, in addition, the place will be suspended of production for the rest of the season.

4. USDA / APHIS will monitor program participants, corresponding to production sites, recognized IPM institutions and packing houses.

6. USDA / APHIS shall notify SAG of any outbreak of *Anastrepha* spp., *Ceratitis* spp. and *Rhagoletis mendax*, and from regulated areas or quarantine areas that are defined, in a

period not exceeding 96 hours after the event occurred. Shipments of blueberry fruits (*Vaccinium corymbosum*, *Vaccinium ashei* and their hybrids) may not come from regulated or quarantined areas due to the presence of *Anastrepha* spp., *Ceratitis* spp. and *Rhagoletis mendax*. Exports may be resumed once the eradication of flies is declared and notified to SAG of fruit from the regulated or quarantined area.

7. Both the places of production and packing houses must be registered and authorized by USDA / APHIS, assigning them unique identification codes, to maintain traceability of each shipment.

9. The identification of each box that makes up the shipments must include the following information:

- 9.1 Name of the exported product
- 9.2 Production place code
- 9.3 Packing company code.

10. The containers must be new and of first use.

11. The packaging woods will have to comply with the “Guidelines for Regulating the Packaging of Wood Used in International Trade” (International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures [ISPM] fifteen).

12. The shipment must be free of soil and plant debris.

13. For possible fumigation quarantine treatment actions at the destination, the packaging material must meet adequate conditions, otherwise the shipment will be rejected.

14. The USDA / APHIS inspector will be responsible for supervising the dispatch activity, and must check the following aspects:

- 14.1 Compliance with the guidelines of this regulation.
- 14.2 Direct and safe dispatch from the storage area to the means of transport. Shall ensure that the movement of the fruit, to the means of transport, is carried out avoiding the risk of infestation with pests, it may be necessary to use mosquito nets in areas of loading when there are no facilities for direct connection to means of transport.
- 14.3 Confirming that the means of transport is free of insects, mollusks, wood, and plant remains.
- 14.4 All containers must use official stamps or seals of the American NPPO; in the case that the export is by air, the pallets must be protected with plastic or mesh type mosquito net and sealed or sealed in each unit.

15. In the issuance of the Phytosanitary Certificate, and in the corresponding section, the seal of the USDA / APHIS seal or seal used to secure the means of transportation.

16. Upon arrival of the shipment, SAG inspectors will proceed to verify the following aspects:

- 16.1 Original official Phytosanitary Export Certificate with the respective information.
- 16.2 Inspection of the means of transport or pallet (if it is by air), verifying the seal or official USDA / APHIS seal.
- 16.3 Physical inspection of the merchandise and packaging (with its respective labeling).

17. Upon detection of any stage of fruit flies and *Epiphyas postvittana* (alive or dead) in the verifications carried out by SAG at the points of entry to Chile, SAG and USDA / APHIS will proceed to temporarily suspend the export program for fresh blueberry fruits (*Vaccinium corymbosum*, *Vaccinium ashei* and their hybrids), for consumption, produced in the States of California, Oregon and Washington, of the United States of America. The situation will be assessed and implement any additional measures as necessary, before operations can be resumed exports, if applicable.

Detection of the pests *Acrobasis vaccinii*, *Argyrotaenia citrana*, *Grapholita packardii* and *Monilia vaccinii-corymbosi*, will mean the rejection of the shipment. The detection of a live quarantine pest, other than those mentioned in the previous paragraphs, will be a reason for rejection of the shipment. Any situation of non-compliance with the regulation, which is detected at the point of entry in Chile, other than those mentioned above, it will be reported to USDA / APHIS. Recurrence in the detection of anomalies will be reason for rejection and suspension of imports of blueberry fruits (*Vaccinium corymbosum*, *Vaccinium ashei* and their hybrids) produced in the States of California, Oregon and Washington, of the United States of North America, leading to the re-evaluation of the phytosanitary measures adopted in this regulation.

18. The SAG may carry out audits and supervision of the export program if it deems so convenient, communicating the request to USDA / APHIS in a timely manner, with a minimum term of 30 days prior to date of the activity. All costs associated with these activities must be covered by the exporting party.

Additionally, USDA / APHIS may directly perform audits and supervisions, to verify the certification program in each of the stages of the export process. They should be done in periodically, at least once a year, and its validity will be annual.