DRAFT ANNEX TO ISPM 28: VAPOUR HEAT TREATMENT FOR BACTROCERA MELANOTUS AND BACTROCERA XANTHODES ON CARICA PAPAYA (2009-105)

Status box This is not an official part of the standard and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after adoption.	
Document category	Draft Annex to ISPM 28 (Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests)
Current document stage	To CPM for adoption
Major stages	2009 High temperature forced air treatment for selected fruit fly species (Diptera: Tephritidae) on fruit (2009-105) submitted
	2010-07 Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) reviewed treatment and requested additional information
	2012-12 TPPT requested additional time for evaluation
	2013-07 TPPT changed the title to High temperature forced air treatment for <i>Bactrocera melanotus</i> and <i>B. xanthodes</i> on <i>Carica papaya</i> (2009-105) and recommended to Standards Committee (SC) for member consultation (MC)
	2013-09 TPPT approved treatment schedule (virtual meeting)
	2014-02 SC e-decision for approval for MC
	2014-03 Secretariat applied changes suggested by forum and opened pol
	2014-03 SC approved draft treatment for MC via poll (2014_eSC_May_02)
	2015-02 Member consultation comments under review by TPPT
	2015-05 TPPT May virtual meeting
	2015-09 TPPT September meeting
	2015-10 SC approved draft treatment for adoption by CPM-11 (2015_eSC_Nov_07)
Treatment lead	2015-02 Mr Daojian YU (CN)
	2009-01 Mr Andrew JESSUP (AU)
Secretariat notes	2013-09 Formatted in accordance with new requirements
	2013-09 Secretariat started using previously revised footnote related to treatment adoption
	2014-04 Edited
	2015-09 TPPT invited the SC to note change in title of this draft PT to "Vapour heat treatment for <i>Bactrocera melanotus</i> and <i>Bactrocera xanthodes</i> on <i>Carica papaya</i> (2009-105)" (pending SC approval)
	2015-09 Inclusion of reference "Waddell et al., 1993" 2015-09 Edited

Scope of the treatment

[1] This treatment comprises the treatment of fruit of *Carica papaya* in a high temperature forced air chamber to result in the mortality of eggs and larvae of *Bactrocera melanotus* and *Bactrocera xanthodes* (Pacific fruit fly) at the stated efficacy¹.

¹The scope of phytosanitary treatments does not include issues related to pesticide registration or other domestic requirements for contracting parties' approval of treatments. IPPC adopted treatments may not provide information on specific effects on human health or food safety, which should be addressed using domestic

Treatment description

[2] Name of treatment Vapour heat treatment for Bactrocera melanotus and Bactrocera xanthodes on

Carica papaya (2009-105)

[3] Active ingredient N/A

[4] **Treatment type** Physical (vapour heat)

[5] Target pests Bactrocera melanotus (Coquillett) (Diptera: Tephritidae) and Bactrocera

xanthodes (Broun) (Diptera: Tephritidae)

[6] **Target regulated articles** Fruit of Carica papaya L.

Treatment schedule

- [7] Exposure in a forced air chamber:
 - at a minimum of 60% relative humidity
 - with air temperature increasing over a minimum of 3.5 hours from room temperature to 48.5 °C or above
 - with air temperature held at 48 °C or above for a minimum of 3.5 hours
 - with all fruit within the chamber maintaining a core temperature of 47.5 °C or above, for a minimum of 20 minutes.
- Once the treatment is complete, the fruit may be cooled (e.g. by hydro-cooling) to a core temperature of 30 °C in a period of time of no less than 70 minutes.
- [9] There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule kills not less than 99.9914% of eggs and larvae of *B. melanotus* and *B. xanthodes*.

Other relevant information

- [10] In evaluating this treatment the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) considered the technical justification for including other pest tephritid fruit flies (Anastrepha ludens (Loew), Anastrepha suspensa (Loew), Bactrocera cucurbitae (Coquillett), Bactrocera dorsalis (Hendel), Bactrocera facialis (Coquillett), Bactrocera kirki (Froggatt), Bactrocera passiflorae (Froggatt), Bactrocera psidii (Froggatt), Bactrocera tryoni (Froggatt) and Ceratitis capitata (Wiedemann)) and other fruit crops (all fruit hosts of tephritid fruit flies) in the treatment description as originally submitted. The TPPT recommended, however, including only two pest tephritid fruit flies, B. melanotus and B. xanthodes, for only one fruit crop, C. papaya, based on Waddell et al. (1993).
- [11] The fruit crop used to develop the schedule was *C. papaya*. Waimanalo Solo.

References

[12] Waddell, B.C., Clare, G.K., Maindonald, J.H. & Petry, R.J. 1993. Postharvest disinfestations of *Bactrocera melanotus* and *B. xanthodes* in the Cook Islands. Report 3. Wellington, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (New Zealand) – Regulatory Authoritypp.1-44.

procedures prior to contracting parties approving a treatment. In addition, potential effects of treatments on product quality are considered for some host commodities before their international adoption. However, evaluation of any effects of a treatment on the quality of commodities may require additional consideration. There is no obligation for a contracting party to approve, register or adopt the treatments for use in its territory.