

§319.56-2a

7 CFR Ch. III (1-1-01 Edition)

Nuevo Casas Grandes in the State of Chihuahua; and Altar, Atil, Bacum, Benito Juarez, Caborca, Cajeme, Carbo, Empalme, Etchojoa, Guaymas, Hermosillo, Huatabampo, Navajoa, Pitiquito, Plutarco Elias Calles, Puerto Penasco, San Luis Rio Colorado, San Miguel, and San Rio Muerto in the State of Sonora. Apples, apricots, grapefruit, oranges, peaches, persimmons, pomegranates, and tangerines may be imported from these areas without treatment for the pests named in this paragraph.

(i) Pending development of adequate treating facilities in Guam, fruits and vegetables that are subject to treatment as a condition of entry therein must first be entered and treated in accordance with the requirements of this subpart at a U.S. port of arrival where such treating facilities are available.

(j) The Administrator has determined that all Provinces in Chile meet the criteria of §319.56-2 (e) and (f) with regard to the insect pest Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly) (*Ceratitis capitata*) (Wiedemann). Fruits and vegetables from Chile otherwise eligible for importation under this subpart may be imported from these areas without treatment for Medfly.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0049)

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§319.56-2a Permits required for entry of chestnuts and acorns and certain coconuts.

It has been determined that the drying and processing of chestnuts and acorns, and of coconuts imported into Guam from the Trust Territory, may not entirely eliminate risk of spread of injurious insects. Therefore, notice is hereby given that chestnuts and acorns of all varieties and species may be imported into any part of the United States from any foreign country and coconuts may be imported into Guam from the Trust Territory, only under permit and upon compliance with the

safeguards prescribed therein pursuant to §319.56-2.

§319.56-2b Administrative instructions; conditions governing the entry of acorns and chestnuts.

(a) *Countries other than Canada and Mexico.* Except for importations of acorns and chestnuts grown in and shipped from Canada and Mexico, acorns and chestnuts are permitted entry into the United States under permit, for purposes other than propagation, under the provisions of §319.56 as follows:

(1) *Condition of entry.* Notwithstanding §319.56-2(e) (1) and (2), all shipments of acorns and chestnuts are required to be treated as a condition of entry. Fumigation with methyl bromide in accordance with procedures described in this section is effective against the chestnut and acorn weevils, *Curculio elephas* (Cyllenhal) and *C. nucum* Linnaeus; the nut fruit tortrix, et al., *Laspeyresia splendana* (Hubner), *Laspeyresia* spp., and *Hemimene juliana* (Curtis); and other insect pests of chestnuts and acorns. Accordingly, this treatment is approved as a condition of entry in connection with the issuance of permits under §319.56-4 for the importation of chestnuts and acorns from any country except Canada and Mexico.

(2) *Ports of entry.* Acorns and chestnuts to be offered for entry may be shipped from the country of origin to United States ports which are named in the permit.

(3) *Approved fumigation.* The approved treatment shall consist of fumigation with methyl bromide. The acorns and chestnuts may be fumigated in vacuum or normal atmospheric chambers, van containers, or tarpaulins that have been approved for that purpose by the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs. When the fumigation is carried out under tarpaulins or in van containers, it must be accomplished in a manner satisfactory to the inspector by insuring adequate air and commodity temperatures, and proper volatilization, distribution, and concentration of the fumigant. Fumigation with methyl bromide shall be in accordance with the following schedules:

(i) In chamber at normal atmospheric pressure (NAP):

Temperature (° F.)	Methyl bromide dosage in pounds per 1,000 cu. ft.	Exposed period (hours)
90-96	4	3
80-89	4	4
70-79	5	4
60-69	5	5
50-59	6	5
40-49	6	6

(ii) In chamber at 26" vacuum:

Temperature (° F.)	Methyl bromide dosage in pounds per 1,000 cu. ft.	Exposed period (hours)
80-96	3	2
70-79	4	2
60-69	4	3
50-59	4	4
40-49	4	5

(iii) In van containers or under tarpaulins: Fumiscope readings are required to assure minimum gas concentration as specified in this paragraph (a)(3)(iii) of this section at the end of the first one-half hour and at the completion of the exposure period.

Temperature (° F.)	Methyl bromide dosage in pounds per 1,000 cu. ft.	Exposed period (hours)
90-96 (minimum concentration first ½ hour—58 oz.) (minimum concentration at completion—34 oz.)	4	3
80-89 (minimum concentration first ½ hour—58 oz.) (minimum concentration at completion—32 oz.)	4	4
70-79 (minimum concentration first ½ hour—72 oz.) (minimum concentration at completion—42 oz.)	5	4
60-69 (minimum concentration first ½ hour—72 oz.) (minimum concentration at completion—40 oz.)	5	5
50-59	6	5

Temperature (° F.)	Methyl bromide dosage in pounds per 1,000 cu. ft.	Exposed period (hours)
(minimum concentration first ½ hour—85 oz.) (minimum concentration at completion—50 oz.)	6	6
40-49 (minimum concentration first ½ hour—85 oz.) (minimum concentration at completion—48 oz.)		

The fumigation temperatures used in these treatment schedules shall be that of the nut kernels. Acorns and chestnuts fumigated in van containers or under tarpaulins must be stacked in the container to provide for circulation of the fumigant under the load. Refrigerated van containers fitted with floor grooves meet this requirement. Van containers not fitted with floor grooves and tarpaulins should have provision for air circulation under the load by use of dunnage or pallets. Minimum concentrations of fumigant during the exposure period shall be maintained as specified in the treatment schedules. Because of the presence of various gases emitted by the nuts, special filtering procedures will be necessary for determination of the actual fumigant concentrations. At the end of the treatment exposure period the nuts shall be aerated for a minimum of one-half hour.

(4) *Supervision of treatment.* The treatment approved in this section must be conducted under the supervision of an inspector of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs. The inspector shall require such safeguards in each specific case for unloading and handling of the nuts at the port of entry, transportation of the nuts from the place of unloading to the treatment facilities, and their handling during fumigation and aeration as required by paragraph (a)(3) of this section, as he deems necessary to prevent the spread of plant pests and assure compliance with the provisions of this subpart. If any part of the treatment is conducted in the country of origin, the person or organization requesting the service must enter into a formal agreement

with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs to secure the services of an inspector.

(5) *Costs.* All costs of treatment, required safeguards, and supervision, other than the services of the supervising inspector during regularly assigned hours of duty and at the usual place of duty, shall be borne by the owner of the commodity or his representative.

(6) *Department not responsible for damages.* The treatment prescribed in paragraph (a)(3) of this section is judged from experimental tests to be safe for use with acorns and chestnuts. However, the Department assumes no responsibility for any damage sustained through or in the course of the treatment, or because of safeguards required under paragraph (a)(4) of this section.

(b) *Canada and Mexico.* Acorns and chestnuts grown in and shipped from Canada and Mexico for purposes other than propagation are enterable without permit or further restriction under this subpart.

(c) *Nuts for propagation.* Acorns and chestnuts from any country may be imported for purposes of propagation only in accordance with §319.37.

[37 FR 19799, Sept. 22, 1972]

§319.56-2c Administrative instructions authorizing the importation of frozen fruits and vegetables.

(a) The type of treatment designated in this subpart as freezing shall be one of those treatments commonly known as quick freezing, sharp freezing, or frozen pack. In general this involves an initial quick freezing at subzero temperatures with subsequent storage and transportation handling at not higher than 20° F. Any equivalent freezing method is also included in this designation.

(b) The Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, under authority contained in §319.56-2, hereby prescribes freezing as a satisfactory treatment for all fruits and vegetables enterable under permit under §319.56. Such frozen fruits and vegetables may be imported from any country under permit, on compliance with §§319.56-1 through 319.56-7 (exclusive of non-related administrative in-

structions), at such ports as shall be authorized in the permits.

(c) Such fruits and vegetables may not be removed from the vessel or vehicle transporting them until it has been determined by an inspector of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs that they are in a satisfactory frozen state on arrival in this country.

(d) If the temperature of the fruits or vegetables in any part of such an importation is found to be above 20° F. at the time of inspection upon arrival, the entire shipment shall remain on board the vessel or vehicle under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the inspector of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs until the temperature of the shipment is below 20° F., or the shipment is transported outside the United States or its territorial waters, or is otherwise disposed of to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(e) The importation from foreign countries of frozen fruits and vegetables is not authorized when such fruits and vegetables are subject to attack in the area of origin, by plant pests that may not, in the judgment of the Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, be destroyed by freezing.

(f) Freezing of fruits and vegetables as authorized in the instructions in this section is considered necessary for the elimination of pest risk, and no liability shall attach to the U.S. Department of Agriculture or to any officer or representative of that Department in the event of injury resulting to fruits or vegetables offered for entry in accordance with the instructions in this section.

§319.56-2d Administrative instructions for cold treatments of certain imported fruits.

(a) *Treatments authorized.* Fresh fruits imported in accordance with this subpart and required under this subpart to receive cold treatment as a condition of entry must be cold treated in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) Treatment Manual, which is incorporated by reference at §300.1 of this chapter. The cold treatments listed in the PPQ Treatment Manual are authorized for any