

§ 319.56-2hh

of infestation is determined and all Medflies are eradicated;

(e) The peppers must be safeguarded from harvest to export by insect-proof mesh or plastic tarpaulin, including while in transit to the packing house and while awaiting packing. They must be packed in insect-proof cartons or covered by insect-proof mesh or plastic tarpaulin for transit to the airport and subsequent export to the United States. These safeguards must be intact upon arrival in the United States;

(f) The peppers must be packed for shipment within 24 hours of harvest;

(g) During shipment, the peppers may not transit other fruit fly-supporting areas unless shipping containers are sealed by MAFF with an official seal whose number is noted on the phytosanitary certificate; and

(h) A phytosanitary certificate issued by MAFF and bearing the declaration, "These peppers were grown in registered greenhouses in Alicante or Almeria Province in Spain," must accompany the shipment.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0210)

[63 FR 65656, Nov. 30, 1998, as amended at 68 FR 37922, June 25, 2003]

§ 319.56-2hh Conditions governing the entry of peppers from New Zealand.

Peppers from New Zealand may be imported into the United States only under the following conditions:

(a) The peppers must be grown in New Zealand in insect-proof greenhouses approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF).

(b) The greenhouses must be equipped with double self-closing doors, and any vents or openings in the greenhouses (other than the double closing doors) must be covered with 0.6 mm screening in order to prevent the entry of pests into the greenhouse.

(c) The greenhouses must be examined periodically by MAF to ensure that the screens are intact.

(d) Each shipment of peppers must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection issued by MAF bearing the following declaration: "These peppers were grown in green-

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houses in accordance with the conditions in § 319.56-2hh."

[66 FR 45161, Aug. 28, 2001]

§ 319.56-2ii Administrative instructions: conditions governing the entry of mangoes from the Philippines.

Mangoes (fruit) (*Mangifera indica*) may be imported into the United States from the Philippines only under the following conditions:

(a) *Limitation of origin.* The mangoes must have been grown on the island of Guimaras, which the Administrator has determined meets the criteria set forth in § 319.56-2(e)(4) and § 319.56-2(f) with regard to the mango seed weevil (*Sternochetus mangiferae*).

(b) *Treatment.* The mangoes must be subjected to the following vapor heat treatment for fruit flies of the genus *Bactrocera*. The treatment must be conducted in the Philippines under the supervision of an inspector.

(1) Size the fruit before treatment. Place temperature probes in the center of the large fruits.

(2) Raise the temperature of the fruit by saturated water vapor at 117.5 °F (47.5 °C) until the approximate center of the fruit reaches 114.8 °F (46 °C) within a minimum of 4 hours.

(3) Hold fruit temperature at 114.8 °F (46 °C) for 10 minutes.

(4) During the run-up time, temperature should be recorded from each pulp sensor once every 5 minutes. During the 10 minutes holding time, temperature should be recorded from each pulp sensor every minute. During the last hour of the treatment, which includes the 10-minute holding time, the relative humidity must be maintained at a level of 90 percent or higher. After the fruit are treated, air cooling and/or drench cooling are optional.

(c) *APHIS inspection.* Mangoes from the Philippines are subject to inspection under the direction of an inspector, either in the Philippines or at the port of first arrival in the United States. Mangoes inspected in the Philippines are subject to reinspection at the port of first arrival in the United States as provided in § 319.56-6.

(d) *Labeling.* Each box of mangoes must be clearly labeled in accordance with § 319.56-2(g).