

PHIT CLEARANCE OPERATIONAL WORK PLAN FOR
THE EXPORT OF LEMONS FROM SPAIN

I. DEFINITIONS

A. Product to be exported

1. Fruits from the genus *Citrus* of the following species:

Lemons (*Citrus limon*): Under Lemons, the following main varieties are considered: Fino (also known as Bianco Mesero or Primofiori), Verna (Also known as Veredelli), Eureka and Lisbon.

B. Pests/Organisms of concern

1. *Prays citri* Milliere (citrus flower moth); *Ceroplastes rusci* (L.) (a wax scale), *C. sinensis* Del Guercio (Chinese white wax scale); *Cryptoblabes gnidiella* (pyralid moth or Christmas berry moth); and *Parlatoria ziziphi* (Lucas) (black parlatoria scale), *Prietocella Barbara*, *Cochlicella acuta* and *Ceratitis capitata*.
2. The list of quarantine pests is not all inclusive and quarantine action is required for any other plant pest which is determined to be exotic to the US.

C. Participating organizations

1. The United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS) hereinafter referred to as "APHIS".
2. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Directorate General for Agriculture, General Directorate for Plant Health, Sanidad Vegetal (MAPA-SV) hereinafter referred to as "SV".
3. A Cooperator, Ibertrade, that represents the exporter's association and assumes financial responsibility for cost recovery under Cooperative Agreement Number 05-86-01-0050TF between USDA/APHIS and Ibertrade.

This program is based upon APHIS commodity exportation program management guidelines which can be located electronically at:

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/plant_imports/downloads/preclearance_guidelines.pdf.

II. USDA REGULATIONS AND POLICIES GOVERNING ENTRY OF CITRUS LIMON INTO THE UNITED STATES

A. Citrus is regulated under United States Code of Federal Regulation (CFR), Title , Agriculture, Part 319, Foreign Quarantine Notices, subpart 56, Fruits and Vegetables.

1. Citrus limon is subject to inspection and other actions at US Ports of Entry.
2. Cold Treatment, as specified in 7 CFR 305, Phytosanitary Treatments, is required for Verna variety C. limon from Spain.
3. Only materials approved for packing in 7 CFR 319.69 may be used unless otherwise approved by APHIS.
4. Solid Wood packaging materials must comply with ISPM standards and are regulated under 7 CFR 319.40.
5. APHIS policies related to foreign site programs apply to this program.
6. APHIS policy for a foreign site program requires the existence of a funding agreement to pay all APHIS costs associated with the program.

B. Conditions of entry

1. *C. limon* is subject to inspection on arrival in the United States.
2. All lemon shipments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate with an additional declaration stating that the fruit meets the conditions of the Government of Spain's Mediterranean fruit fly management program and applicable APHIS regulations
3. All lemon shipments also require an additional declaration on the Spanish Phytosanitary Certificate stating that the fruit has been inspected and found

free from *Prionoxystus Barbana* and *Cochlicella acuta*

4. C. limon may or may not be precleared.

5. C. limon that is precleared must not be mixed with citrus that is not precleared.

6. Precleared C. limon must be inspected at origin according to the specifications of this work plan.

7. Shipments of Verna variety lemons from Spain require cold treatment.

After successfully completing cold treatment, if the prescribed refrigeration period is met upon arrival, precleared treated Verna lemons may enter any US Port of Entry.

However if the prescribed period is unmet, or if the lemons are not precleared, the commodity may enter only at North Atlantic ports or ports with approved cold treatment facilities. A list of the approved facilities and ports will be provided upon request. It can also be located electronically at:

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/online_manuals.shtml

(Please select at the bottom of the web page, "List of Approved Treatment Facilities in the Eastern Region," and "List of Approved Treatment Facilities in the Western Region.")

8. All lemons (other than Verna variety as specified above) precleared or not may enter any U.S. port.

9. All lemons are subject to inspection on arrival in the U.S.

10. Shipments of C. limon that are precleared must be accompanied by a Spanish Phytosanitary Certificate, a PPQ Form 203, Foreign Site Certificate of Inspection and/or Treatment (original and 4 copies) and applicable documentation (for in-transit cold treatment in the case of Verna lemons) to be distributed as follows:

- Ship's captain
- PPQ Port of Entry (by courier / express / or electronic mail)

PPQ Representative (if)

Comments: PPHS - PHS - other request

SV file

The PPQ Form 203 and/or Phytosanitary Certificate may be filled electronically however, paper copies should continue to accompany the shipments.

11. C. limon, Fino variety lemons (also known as Bianco, Mesero, and/or Primafiori), from Spain also require the following additional declaration if harvested between May 1st to November 1st: "The lemons have been harvested green."

12. Precleared C. limon Verna and Fino variety lemons must originate from groves registered and approved by MAPA-SV.

13. All packing and shipping containers must be free of soil and pests.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. It is the responsibility of APHIS to:

1. Provide management of the program by its Regional Office in Brussels and supervision by APHIS plant health personnel as appropriate.
2. Provide personnel on Temporary Duty Assignments (TDY Officers) to perform preclearance inspections to be carried out side by side with SV inspectors. Inspectors will include fruit cutting and inspections for external, hitch hiking pests and contaminants. All supervision will be under the direction of the APHIS Team Leader if more than one APHIS inspector is assigned.
3. Complete the PPQ Form 203 for all Precleared shipments.
4. Review and provide input into the work plan and maintain the work plan for the program.
5. Verify that each participant properly carries out his/her responsibilities.
6. Make an accounting of monies deposited by the Cooperator at the end of each fiscal year and provide a final accounting upon termination or expiration of the agreement. Any remaining balance at the conclusion of any fiscal year may be utilized during the ensuing year in continuation of the inspection services in the event of renewal of this agreement. Any remaining balance upon termination or expiration of this agreement shall

be submitted to the Cooperator

7. Provide the specific APHIS Treatment Manual procedures to SV for the initiation of the cold treatment. The Treatment Manual can be located electronically at:

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/treatment.shtml

8. Make available to SV an updated list of authorized cold treatment ships and containers prior to the beginning of each season. This list may also be accessed electronically at:

<http://www.cphst.org/treatment/index.cfm>

9. Upon arrival to the U.S., check and verify the cold treatment based on the documentation provided by SV and on information regarding logged-in transit temperatures, or data transmitted via the electronic Cold Treatment Tracking and Verification Database 556.

10. An APHIS plant health expert will work cooperatively with Sanidad Vegetal and the Autonomous Regions to evaluate the Medfly detection and control programs and make recommendations to strengthen these activities. The APHIS representative may be a Preclearance TDY Coordinator, or it may be a Fruit Fly Specialist. The representative selected will conduct a review of the monitoring, trapping and field control program prior to the harvest season.

Additional monitoring, if necessary, may be conducted by the APHIS Preclearance TDY officer in Spain during the harvest season.

11. Record all shipments passed and shipments rejected for quarantine pests on Daily Report Form (**See addendum 1: Daily Report Form**). Please include the specific variety inspected (Fino, Verna, Eureka, or Lisbon).

12. Occasionally monitor pre-cooling temperatures and initiation of cold treatments. APHIS TDY Officers must do this at least once during their assignment.

13. Document any regulatory irregularities (e.g. incorrect tags, infestations of live or dead Medfly at US ports of entry, etc.) detected in the US from APHIS

headquarters in Riverdale directly to SV with copy to the Brussels APHIS attaché

B. It is the responsibility of Sanidad Vegetal to:

1. Present to APHIS an official request to perform work in the country, and commit to active participation by SV in all foreign site activities. Arrange with the Cooperator and advise APHIS before the beginning of the exportation season the dates that APHIS inspectors will be needed in Spain.
2. Abide by the requirements of this work plan and applicable policies and regulations.
3. Provide inspector(s) to work side by side with the APHIS inspector(s) during inspections.
4. Ensure that phytosanitary standards set by APHIS are maintained. All lemons shipments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary certification with an additional declaration stating the fruit meets the conditions of the Government of Spain's Mediterranean fruit fly management program and applicable APHIS regulations.
5. Conduct surveys of the packing houses before the fruit is presented for export inspection to safeguard the fruit from all quarantine pests and assure only fruit from registered orchards is presented.
6. Inspect containers and ships prior to cold treatment to identify defective equipment and to notify APHIS if defective equipment is found.
7. Provide and arrange for pest identification services as needed.
8. For Verna variety lemons that require cold treatment, verify that prior to loading, fruit pulp temperature meets the precooling requirement to be at or below treatment temperature, and supervise initiation of in-transit CT and handle all related documentation.
9. Conduct and supervise the Medfly monitoring and management program in all export growing areas and to provide a monthly report to APHIS Brussels. Reports must be provided also upon request.
10. Provide a list of all registered orchards.

11. In case of non-compliance by the participants of this Program, enforce penalties as provided in the Spanish legislation in force.

C. It is the responsibility of the Cooperator to:

1. Abide by all the requirements of the Work Plan and applicable regulations. The Cooperator will fully cooperate with SV and APHIS to support and maintain the quality of the program.
2. Arrange with SV before the beginning of the exportation season the dates that APHIS inspectors will be needed in Spain.
3. Provide the necessary funds to cover all APHIS officer salaries including overtime, travel, and per diem and other incidental expenses as needed. The Cooperator will deposit, at least 3 weeks prior to the beginning of the program, a sum to cover the expenditures for at least a 3-month period for these services.
4. Provide on-site logistical support for the inspector(s) assigned to the citrus preclearance program including transportation, hotel accommodations or any other assistance required during their stay in Spain.
5. Provide a clean, well lighted inspection area with a table at all sites where inspections are to be held and in a safe environment without excessive noise levels, heavy traffic (forklifts and heavy equipment) and exhaust fumes.

IV. TREATMENT

A. As a condition of entry to the US from Spain APHIS cold treatment (CT) schedule T-107-a, used to mitigate Medfly, is required for Citrus limon (Verna variety). CT will be carried out in ships and containers authorized by APHIS. Cold Treatment specifications can be located electronically at:

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/treatments.shtml

12. When requested to be performed, SV will be responsible for initiating the treatment and for

completing all the required cold treatment documents. All these tasks will be performed by SV according to the procedures that SV receives from APHIS.

C. At ports of entry, APHIS will verify CT compliance and will maintain the chain of custody of documents submitted by SV, the documents produced in-transit, and the temperature logs of the total CT process. These documents will be available to SV upon request.

D. Verna lemon variety requiring CT conducted in the ship's hold(s) will be authorized from the ports of Tarragona, Castellón, Sagunto, Valencia, Cartagena, Algeciras-Cádiz and Gandia. Any other port can be added by joint agreement of APHIS and SV. Lemons may be shipped from the ports of Alicante and Málaga in addition to the ports listed in the preceding sentence. CT carried out via containers may be authorized from any Spanish port provided the containers have been sealed at origin and no tampering or breaking of the seals takes place en-route to the US.

V. INSPECTION AND MONITORING IN ORIGIN

A. Methodology for Preclearance sampling of C. limon (see addendum 2)

Sampling rate requirement: The sampling rate requirement for "hitchhikers" and external pests will be based on a sample size of 42 boxes per lot. The maximum lot size is 6 containers or 120 pallets.

C. limon sampling rate for fruit flies: 76 randomly selected fruits would be cut for the detection of fruit fly larvae taken from the 42 box sampling rate. If one or more fruit fly larvae are found during the inspection of this sample, the officer(s) will continue to inspect the entire 76 fruit sample. A minimum 76 fruit sample gives a 95% confidence level of detecting a 1.5% infestation level.

1. Lemons. Lemons normally utilize a 15-kilo box and

will be sampled at a 42 box rate.

2. Lots for Inspection (operationally practical assemblage of fruit) will be designated prior to sampling and inspection, and there will be no alterations in the composition of the lot once the inspections have begun. Detection of any live quarantine pests on the fruit (including fruit flies and diseases), leaves and twigs will be cause of rejection of the entire lot pertaining to the sample in which the organism was found. No re-inspection of the lot or any portion thereof will be permitted. If the pest is Medfly, the second detection will result in the cancellation of that export grove for the remainder of the export season.

Should dead Medfly larvae be found during fruit cutting, indicate in the inspection record that dead larvae were found and notify SV. The shipment will be passed if only dead larvae are found. These records should be available to APHIS upon request.

B. Sampling inspection protocol for containerized and vessel holds or break-bulk shipments:

When pre-inspections are performed in the packing houses/sheds, the inspection sample specified above may be taken from the packing house conveyor belt and placed on a special "inspectional pallet," and held separately for final inspection by APHIS/SV. The sample and the rest of the shipment should both be safeguarded at an equally high level, whether in the cold room or in a screened area. APHIS/SV reserves the right to sample additional or alternative boxes and add to, or substitute for, previously identified samples.

To determine the sampling interval, divide the total number of boxes to be exported by 42.

C. Box Markings and Traceability

SV will control the markings of the boxes. All exporting companies must comply with these requirements. The markings will allow the identification of the ship or container where the CT was performed and will also allow the identification of groves where the fruit originated.

D. Labeling. Boxes in which lemons are packed must be labeled with a shipment number that provides information to identify the orchard where the fruit was grown and the packinghouse where the fruit was packed. The shipment number must end with the letters "US."

All labeling must be large enough to clearly display the required information and must be located on the side of the boxes to facilitate inspection.

E. Safeguarding and Storage

1. Phytosanitary standards: SV will monitor and ensure that the packing lines in the approved packing facilities are cleared prior to packing for the US market to eliminate co-mingling of fruit.

2. If the fruit destined to the US is to be stored prior to loading it must be stored in a separate cold storage room with numbered seals under APHIS or SV supervision.

3. Citrus fruit approved or pending approval for export to the U.S. may share the same cold storage rooms with packed citrus destined for other markets. However, to avoid co-mingling, fruit destined to the U.S. must be physically separated from fruit destined to other markets by a distance of 3 meters.

4. Fruit arriving from the field should not be kept in the same cold storage as fruit approved or pending approval for export to the U.S.

5. When lots are rejected because of quarantine pests, exporters will be immediately advised, and rejected lots will be removed from the export shipping area. Until the lot is removed, the rejected shipment will be covered with tarpaulin to prevent any co-mingling and discourage pest movement. If the removal is anticipated to take longer than a 1 day period, then the rejected lot will be placed in cold storage and sealed. SV will supervise and monitor the disposition of the rejected shipments.

F. Loading

SV will supervise the loading to ensure that only approved fruit is loaded into the ship's hold or containers, as applicable. Upon completion of loading in a container, it will be sealed, and the quantity of boxes and the container and seal numbers recorded on the PPQ Form 203, Foreign Site Certificate of Inspection and/or Treatment.

VI. PORT OF ENTRY CONTROL

At U.S. ports of entry, APHIS will verify the documentation and seals to make sure that the fruit has been precleared. APHIS will also verify CT compliance. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) agricultural specialists will monitor the shipment by cutting fruit.

If live larvae are found at ports of entry by CBP Agricultural Specialists, and the larvae are determined as being quarantine significant, APHIS will conduct an investigation with SV to determine the cause and extent of the incident and take appropriate actions. Depending on the outcomes of the investigations, these measures may range from taking action on the container, on the ship hold(s) or more comprehensive actions.

VII. MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY GROVE CONTROLS

A. Sanidad Vegetal (SV) will be responsible for the Medfly integrated management program conducted in groves approved to produce Citrus limon for export to the United States. The program will include Medfly monitoring and control activities that will determine the initiation of chemical treatments to reduce fly population's levels below an acceptable level.

The Medfly mitigation field program will be operated by the appropriate Services of those Autonomous Communities with groves approved to produce citrus for export to the United States. Unlike the work plan for Clementines and other citrus, the control program for lemons only requires Level I, area wide fruit fly management program.

Level 1. – Area wide fruit fly management program

A general fruit fly management program will be established for those areas with groves approved to export to the US. The Autonomous Communities will determine the areas to be protected and they will be responsible for the placement and management of traps, counting both the number of traps in service and the number of flies per trap serviced, treatments, etc. in those areas.

VIII. VIOLATIONS / CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

A. The detection by APHIS or SV of any deviation from the program's approved procedures could be cause for rejection of the involved shipment of fruit, restrictions or closure of packing house, or refusal of fruit from export groups or growers.

B. If during a Preclearance inspection live quarantine pests are found in a lot, the entire lot will be refused clearance for export to the U.S., and no re-inspection of the shipment or any portion thereof will be permitted. When Medfly is detected in two separate shipments from the same export grove, that grove will be cancelled for the remainder of the export season.

C. Only exporters who have agreed to comply with and signed the provisions of the SV Exporter Compliance Agreement will be permitted to participate in the cooperative preclearance inspection program. These provisions should include Good Agricultural Practices as determined by MAPA-SV. If there are problems with an exporter (i.e., rejected shipments for quarantine pests or for refusal to cooperate), the exporter will be removed from the preclearance program for the remainder of the season. The eventual cases of noncompliance by the participants of this Program will be met with the penalties provided for in the Spanish legislation in force.

E. If inspection by SV officers indicates a defective container, SV will notify APHIS of the container number and reason for rejection. Precleared fruit will not be allowed to be shipped in the container. If pre-inspection of a ship proposed for cold treating fruit indicates a problem, SV will consult with APHIS prior to loading the ship.

IX. DOCUMENTATION AND RECORD KEEPING

A. Foreign Site Certificate of Inspection and/or Treatment, PPQ Form 203.

All precleared Citrus limon from Spain must be accompanied by PPQ Form 203 completed by the APHIS Officer.

B. Phytosanitary Certificate Lemons from Spain must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate stating that the fruit meets conditions of the government of Spain's Mediterranean fruit fly management program and applicable APHIS regulations.

C. CT documentation

When CT is performed in transit, SV will be responsible for the correct documentation.

D. Work Plan

Procedures herein established are subject to revision as situations warrant. The English version of this Work Plan shall prevail in the event of conflict with the Spanish language version.

ADDENDUM to Par. VII. *CERATITIS CAPITATA* FIELD CONTROLS

VII.1. General Fruit Fly Management Program.

This program will be implemented according to the following guidelines:

1. The General Fruit Fly Management Program. This program will consist of the placement of one Nadel trap with trimedlure and a separate vapona strip every 200 Ha. of production area. These traps will be maintained in the Autonomous Communities of Valencia, Andalucia, Murcia and Catalonia.
2. The program traps will be installed on May 1 of every year and will remain in place and serviced until harvesting is complete. The number of trapped flies will be counted weekly.
3. Grove treatments will be apart of the plan. Starting four weeks before harvest, treatments will be applied

when the number of trapped flies reaches the designated trigger number within a Treatment Polygon. The treatments will be applied every 10-14 days, from the moment the trap counts are greater than 0.5 flies per trap/day (FTD>0.5) within the Treatment Polygon. The bait sprays should start and be maintained through harvesting or for at least one med fly life cycle (approximately 45 days) is achieved.

4. Medfly Treatments. Approved treatments will be applied by air and when this is not possible, ground application will be used. Treatments will include the following:

4a. Malathion. Malathion and hydrolyzed protein will be used following the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food (MAPA) Phytosanitary Products Registry's guidelines. For aerial treatments, it is anticipated the use of bait spray covering 40% of the production area. A solution of 1.5% malathion of 50% P/V and 1.2% hydrolyzed protein will be used at the rate of 8 liters/Ha. of treated production area which is equivalent to 20 liters/Ha of area flown over. For ground treatments, a solution of 0.6% malathion of 50% P/V and 0.6% hydrolyzed protein which could be applied up to 0.1 liter/per tree. In rare occasions, ULV treatments, mixture of 97% malathion P/P and hydrolyzed protein at a ratio 1:1, could be used.

4b. Spinosad. Spinosad and solbait will be utilized following established MAPA requirements. Treatments may be applied via aerial or ground applications following malathion guidelines for production area coverage. Treatments will be made at 7, but not to exceed 10, day intervals. The application rate is 13 to 26 ml (.5 to 1.0 ounces) per tree (based upon size of host tree) in urban areas, or 4 liters per hectare (54 ounces per acre) in orchards.

4c. Other Chemicals Approved. Bait treatments applied using other approved pesticides at the rate specified by Spain's Medfly Management Program. Use of Phosmet (Imidan) is allowed providing application is according to MAPA registration label specifications and US approved import tolerance levels for residues.

5. The Autonomous Communities will prepare weekly reports providing trap counts and the treatments

applied. They will also prepare a weekly summary with the same information. These weekly summaries will be submitted to SV which in turn will summarize the information and submit it to APHIS. These reports will be sent each month to APHIS' Regional Office in Brussels.

ANNEX I

**APPLICATION FOR INCLUSION IN THE OFFICIAL REGISTRY OF GROWERS
AUTHORIZED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CITRUS FOR EXPORT TO THE UNITED
STATES**

Grower Information:

Name:

Address:

Phone: Fax:

Auditing Company:

Operator that will market the fruit:

Information on the groves located in the Autonomous Community:

Municipality	Pol. cat. (Cadastral Information)	Parc. Cat.	Area (Ha)	Estimated production (kgs)	Variety

The Operator

The Grower

The Auditing Company

Signed:

Signed:

Signed:

V. March 2008

ADDENDA

ADDENDUM 1 – Daily Report Form

ADDENDUM 2 – Methodology for Preclearance Sampling and Inspection of Shipments of Lemons from Spain.

DDENDUM 1 – Daily Report Form

PPQ DAILY REPORT

DAILY INSPECTION REPORT FOR SPANISH CITRUS JOBS/2008

NAME OF INSPECTION POINT

INSPECTION DATE: _____

Reasons for Rejections

NAME OF INSPECTION INSPECTOR(S)

FROM VARIETY	Lb/Box		C/Box		Common Name	Scientific Name	HT/CLIP/BUAG/CH	Status	Remarks
	Inspected	Not Ins	Passed	Not Passed					
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
TOTALS									

COMMENTS ON HOLD:

CONSIGNMENT #	CLIENT REF #	# OF CARTONS IN CONSIGNMENT	DATE PASSED	DATE RE-CTED	REASON FOR REJECTION
					SCIENTIFIC NAME

ADDENDUM 2 – Methodology for Preclearance Sampling and Inspection of Shipments of Lemons from Spain

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Use these procedures to detect various pests. The Palletized fruits may be shipped in one of two ways:

- In the holds of vessels approved by APHIS for in-transit cold treatment
- In refrigerated sea containers approved by APHIS

Inspectional Unit Operationally practical assemblage of fruit from which a sample is drawn for inspection.

Sampling Rate Select 42 cartons of fruit for each shipment smaller than 6 containers or 120 pallets.

Selecting the Sample

- The lot size must be disclosed prior to initiating the inspection.
- A list of growers for each lot must be presented.
- Samples may be taken off the packing line by an automated system, identifying interval for sampling then assembled into a pallet.

Procedure for Selecting The Cartons for Inspection

1. Establish the inspectional unit.
2. Divide the inspectional unit established in Step 1 above by 42 cartons. The quotient will be the sampling interval.
3. Randomly select a number between once and the quotient calculated in Step 2 above. This will be the first box to inspect.
4. To determine the second box to inspect, add the first box number to the sampling interval. Determine the third box to inspect by adding the second box number to the sampling interval. Repeat the process until 42 boxes are accounted for.

Example 1

A shipment of 2,000 cartons

1. The inspectional unit is 2,000 cartons.
2. $2,000 / 42 = 47$
3. The randomly selected number between 1 and 47 is 8. Eight (8) represents the first box to be inspected.
4. $8 + 47 = 55$, the second box to be inspected; $55 + 47 = 102$, the third box to be inspected;

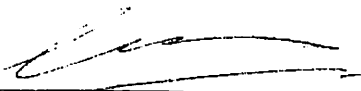
Example 2

A shipment of 6,000 cartons

1. The inspectional unit is 6,000 cartons.
2. $6,000 / 42 = 142$ (the sampling interval)
3. The randomly selected number between 1 and 142 is 12. Twelve (12) represents the first carton to be inspected.
4. $12 + 142 = 154$, the second carton to be inspected; $154 + 142 = 296$, the third carton to be inspected; $296 + 142 = 438$


5. Select Randomly 76 fruit from the 42 cartons for detection of fruit fly larvae by cutting the fruit.
 6. Select one additional box from every grower(s) not included in the original sample. Cut and inspect five fruit from each box.
- ** There will be no alteration in the composition of the lots once inspections have begun.**

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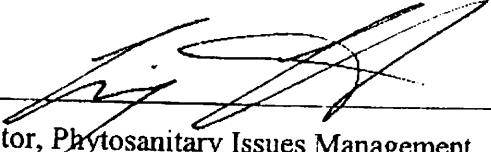
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