Import Health Standard

Wood Packaging Material

from

All Countries

Pursuant to Section 22 of the Biosecurity Act (1993)
ISSUED: 1 May 2006

CONTENTS

1 OFFICIAL CONTACT POINT

1.1 The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is the official contact point in New Zealand for overseas National Plant Protection Organisations (NPPO) and importers. Any enquiries about this import health standard and requests for copies of this standard should be addressed to:

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1.2 Import health standards for forest produce and other related documents are available at the following web site address:
http://www.maf.govt.nz/biosecurity/imports/forests

2 GENERAL IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

2.1 SCOPE

2.1.1 This import health standard describes the phytosanitary requirements that must be met for wood packaging material to be given biosecurity clearance into New Zealand.

2.1.2 Regulated Commodities
Wood packaging material is defined as wood or wood products (excluding paper products) used in material supporting, protecting or carrying a commodity (includes dunnage) [ISPM Pub. No. 15, 2002].

Wood packaging material includes items such as dunnage, crates, fillets, spacers, pallets, drums, reels, and gluts. Although exempt from ISPM 15, peeler cores are regulated by New Zealand MAF under this standard when they are used for wood packaging.

2.1.3 Commodities Exempt

Wood packaging made wholly of manufactured wood such as plywood, particleboard, oriented strand board, fibreboard, veneer, and chip board are regulated according to the Import Health Standard Wooden Panels from All Countries.

Wood packaging material such as sawdust, wood wool, and shavings, are regulated according to the Import Health Standard Sawdust, Wood Chips, Wood Shavings, and Wood Wool from All Countries.

Wine barrels are regulated by the Import Health Standard Woodware from All

Countries.

Thin wood, which is considered to be 6mm thickness or less, is exempt from the requirement of this standard.

2.2 REFERENCES

2.2.1 This import health standard has been developed under the requirements of the Biosecurity Act (1993) and in regard to New Zealand's obligations under the International Plant Protection Convention (1997).

Compliance with the provisions of this import health standard does not absolve the importer of the need to comply with other laws relating to or prohibiting the importation of goods (e.g. Trade in Endangered Species Act 1989, Customs and Excise Act 1996).

2.2.2 This import health standard refers to the following documents:

- International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures, Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms, Pub. No. 5, 2001. http://www.ippc.int (ISPM 5)
- International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures, Guidelines for Regulating Wood Packaging Material in International Trade, Pub. No. 15, 2001. http://www.ippc.int (ISPM 15)

2.3 DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

2.3.1 Any terms defined in the Biosecurity Act (1993) or by the International Plant Protection Convention (1997) and used in but not otherwise defined in this import health standard have the same meaning as in the Act, or as in ISPM Pub. No. 5, 2001.

Bark-free wood	Wood from which all bark excluding vascular cambium, ingrown bark around knots, and bark pockets between rings of annual growth has been removed [ISPM Pub. No. 15, 2002].
Inspector	As defined by the Biosecurity Act 1993, Part 1, 2 (1)
ISPM 15	International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures, Guidelines for Regulating Wood Packaging Material in International Trade, Pub. No. 15, 2001. http://www.ippc.int
MAF	The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, New Zealand.
NPPO	National Plant Protection Organisation

3. SPECIFIC IMPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR WOOD PACKAGING MATERIAL

3.1 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

3.1.1 Imported wood packaging material must be:

a) free of regulated pests
b) free of extraneous material (e.g. leaves, soil).
c) Bark-free
d) Treated according to section 3.2
e) Certified according to section 3.3

3.2 TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

3.2.1 Wood packaging must be treated according to the standards set out in ISPM 15 (Appendix 1) OR according to the treatments in Appendix 3.

3.3 CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

3.3.1 Wood packaging treated to the ISPM 15 standard (see Appendix 1) must be marked according to Appendix 2.

3.3.2 Wood packaging treated with other treatments (Appendix 3) must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate with the treatment detailed in the Treatment Section or a NPPO-endorsed treatment certificate.

4 REQUIREMENTS ON ARRIVAL IN NEW ZEALAND

The importer shall meet all costs specified in the Biosecurity (Costs) Regulations (2003) associated with the inspection, identification of organisms and clearance of goods imported under this standard. Any treatment, if required, will be at the importer's expense.

4.1 INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL IN NEW ZEALAND

4.1.1 New Zealand MAF may check the accompanying documentation on arrival to confirm that it reconciles with the actual consignment.

4.1.2 If the wood packaging is not accompanied by the proper certification or marked, according to section 3.3., the wood packaging material will be considered untreated.

4.1.3 MAF will risk profile all consignments and select a subset for inspection.

4.1.4 Each consignment that is selected by the risk profile and contains untreated wood packaging material will be inspected and the wood packaging material will be treated, re-shipped or destroyed.

4.1.5 Consignments that are selected by the risk profile and contain treated wood packaging material may be inspected to verify that the treatment was effective.

4.1.6 Consignments that are not specifically selected by the risk profile may also be subject to inspection by MAF at a transitional facility or port of arrival. If the consignment contains untreated or ineffectively treated wood packaging material, the wood packaging material will be treated, re-shipped or destroyed.

4.1.7 All inspections completed on arrival in New Zealand must be carried out in the port area or transitional facility approved by MAF.

4.2 ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN ON THE INTERCEPTION/DETECTION OF ORGANISMS/CONTAMINANTS

4.2.1 All live organisms detected on or in the wood packaging material shall be identified to determine the regulatory status of the organism regardless of the treatment(s) or action(s) undertaken.

4.2.2 Wood packaging material contaminated with bark, soil, or other extraneous organic material (e.g. leaves, twigs) shall have the contaminating material removed (if possible) or treated, re-shipped or destroyed.

4.2.3 If regulated pests are intercepted/detected on or in the wood packaging material, the following actions will be undertaken as appropriate:

- Reshipment of the consignment, lot, or wood packaging material;
- Destruction of the consignment, lot, or wood packaging material in an appropriate manner at the discretion of the Inspector;
- Treatment (where possible) of the consignment, lot, or wood packaging material at the discretion of the Inspector;
- Identification of the importer, agent or supplier, and an alert profile applied to stop all, or a sample of subsequent consignments for inspection as risk goods;
- The suspension of the pathway, until the cause of the non-compliance is investigated, identified and rectified to the satisfaction of New Zealand MAF.

4.2.4 All treatments completed on arrival in New Zealand shall be carried out in a transitional facility approved by MAF for that purpose. Goods must be treated by a MAF approved treatment supplier.

4.3 BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE

4.3.1 If the requirements of this import health standard have been met, and regulated pests are not detected or are successfully treated following interception/detection, biosecurity clearance will be given.

APPENDIX 1

APPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT ACCORDING TO ISPM 15

1. Heat Treatment

All wood packaging material must be heated to a minimum internal wood core temperature of 56°C for 30 minutes. Kiln-drying, chemical pressure impregnation, or other treatments may be used as a means of achieving heat treatment provided that the above temperature and time requirements are met.

OR

2. Fumigation

Wood may be fumigated with **methyl bromide** at normal atmospheric pressure at the following rates:

Temperature	**Dosage g/m^3**	**Minimum concentration (g/m^3) at:**			
		2 hrs.	**4 hrs.**	**12 hrs.**	**24 hrs.**
21^o C or above	48	36	31	28	24
16^o C or above	56	42	36	32	28
10^o C or above	64	48	42	36	32

The minimum temperature should not be less than 10^o C and the minimum exposure time should be 24 hours.

Please note that methyl bromide is an ozone-depleting substance and, as such, its use is not encouraged when alternatives are available. Although its use as a quarantine treatment presently exempts it from consumption controls under the Montreal Protocol, it is not known how long this exemption will remain in effect.

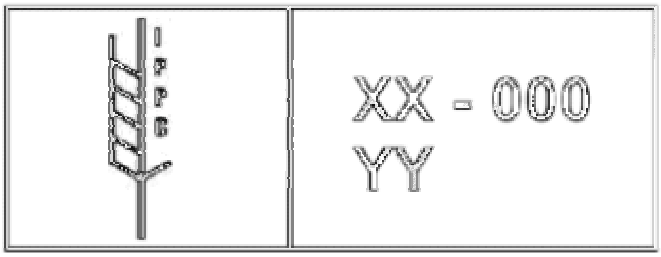
APPENDIX 2

SYSTEMS ACCEPTABLE FOR THE MARKING OF WOOD PACKAGING MATERIALS TREATED ACCORDING TO ISPM 15

Wood packaging material that has been treated by one of the methods specified in Appendix 1 and in a manner that is officially endorsed by the NPPO of the country from which the wood packaging materials originates may be permitted entry into New Zealand provided the wood packaging materials material is marked as follows:

1. The mark must at minimum include:

- the IPPC symbol for treated wood packaging materials (as per Annex II of the *"International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures #15: Guidelines for Regulating Wood packaging materials Material in International Trade*") as reproduced here.



Where XX represents the International Standards Organization two letter country code for the country in which the wood packaging is produced and 000 represents the official certification number issued to the facility producing the compliant wood packaging by the National Plant Protection Organization and YY represents the treatment carried out (e.g. HT for heat treated wood or MB for methyl bromide treated wood).

2. NPPOs or producers may at their discretion add control numbers or other information used for identifying specific lots. Other information may also be included provided it is not confusing, misleading, or deceptive.

3. Markings should be:

- legible
- permanent and not transferable (tags are not allowed)
- placed in a visible location on at least two opposite sides of the article being certified.

4. The colors: red or orange should be avoided.

5. Reconditioned wood packaging materials must be treated and contain the marks of the facility approved to perform the re-treatment.

APPENDIX 3

OTHER TREATMENTS APPROVED FOR NEW ZEALAND

1) Fumigation with phosphine at 1.41 g/m^3 minimum atmospheric concentration for more than 72 hours, and at a minimum temperature of 10 ^{O}C and a maximum temperature of 30 ^{O}C.
    - Note**:** Phosphine fumigation may **ONLY** be used on wood packaging material that is no thicker than 50 mm and has a moisture content of less than 25%.

2) Chemical preservation to full sapwood penetration as specified in the following table:

Chemical	Minimum Retention
Boron compounds *(insecticidal and limited fungicidal protection)*	0.1% Boric Acid equivalent minimum loading in the sapwood core for Soft Wood 0.2% mass/mass sapwood core for Hardwood
Copper + didecyldimethyl ammonium chloride (DDAC) *(insecticidal & fungicidal protection)*	0.35% mass/mass **OR** 2.8 kg/m^3 in softwood timbers, 5.60 kg/m^3 in hardwood timbers.
Copper azole *(insecticidal & fungicidal protection)*	0.23% mass/mass **OR** 1.35 kg/m^3 in softwood timbers, 2.7 kg/m^3 in hardwood timbers.
Copper Chrome Arsenic (CCA) *(insecticidal & fungicidal protection)*	0.32% mass/mass **OR** 3kg/m^3 minimum preservative retention
Propiconaole and Tebuconazole *(insecticidal & fungicidal protection)*	Minimum retention of 0.3% Propinazole + 0.03% Tebuconazole m/m.