

TRANSLATION[§]

General Administration for Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine Notice no. 32 (2005)

Pursuant to the Law of the People's Republic of China on Import-Export Animal and Plant Quarantine and its implementing Regulation, and with reference to International Standard no. 15 on Plant Quarantine Measures (Code of Conduct for the Administration of Wood Packaging Materials in International Trade) published by the International Plant Protection Convention, for the purposes of preventing noxious forest and tree organisms being brought into the country aboard the wood packaging of imported merchandise, and to protect the country's forest, ecological and tourism resources, AQSIQ, CGA, MOFCOM and the State Forestry Administration have jointly published Notice 11 (2005), requiring that wood packaging used for imported merchandise must have been treated in the exporting country / region, and must have had a specific mark affixed. The confirmed wood packaging sanitisation treatment methods and marking requirements are hereby announced as follows:

A Quarantine sanitisation treatment methods

1 Heat treatment (HT)

- a. The core temperature of the wood must be guaranteed to reach at least 56°C, and that this is maintained for over 30 minutes.
- b. Drying within the kiln (KD), chemical pressure infusion (CPI) or other treatment methods may be considered as heat treatment, provided that they fulfil the heat treatment requirements. For example, if chemical pressure infusion is able to meet the technical index requirements of heat treatment by means such as fumigation, hot water or dry heat.

2 Methane-bromine (MB) fumigation treatment

- a. Under normal pressure, treatment to be made to the following standards:

Temperature	Dosage (g/m ³)	Minimum concentration requirements (g/m ³)			
		0.5 hour	2 hours	4 hours	16 hours
≥21°C	48	36	24	17	14
≥16°C	56	42	28	20	17
≥11°C	64	48	32	22	19

- b. The minimum fumigation temperature must not be lower than 10°C; and the fumigation time must be 16 hours at least.
- c. On an interim basis, coniferous wood packaging coming from pinewood nematode epidemic countries or regions shall be subjected to methane-bromine fumigation treatment according to the following requirements:

Temperature	Dosage (g/m ³)	Minimum concentration requirements (g/m ³), 24 hours
≥21°C	48	24
≥16°C	56	28
≥11°C	64	32

NB: b. The minimum fumigation temperature must not be lower than 10°C; and the fumigation time must be not less than 24 hours. The following are pinewood nematode epidemic zones: Japan, USA, Canada, Mexico, South Korea, Portugal, and the Taiwan and Hong Kong regions of China.

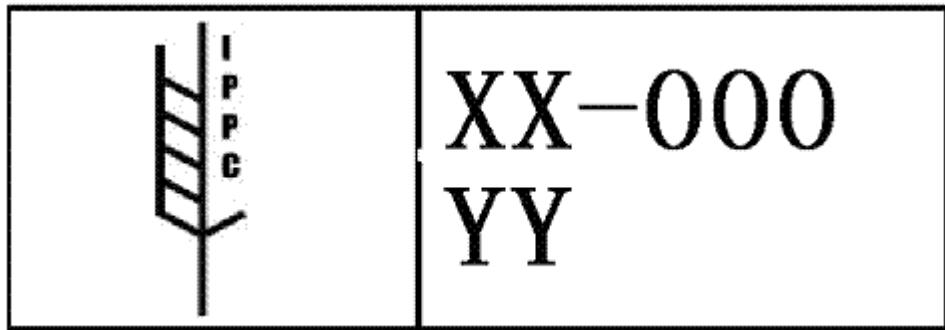
After the IPPC standard on methane-bromine fumigation has been revised, the standards which it has confirmed shall be followed.

3 Other sanitisation treatment methods [under] international standards for phytosanitary measures or as recognised by the importing country/region.

4 On the basis of risk analysis results for noxious organisms, where the above sanitisation treatment methods are unable to effectively eradicate noxious organisms of concern to China, AQSIQ may require the exporting country or region to adopt other sanitisation treatment measures.

B Labelling requirements

1 Specimen label



Within which:

IPPC – English abbreviation for International Plant Protection Convention

XX – 2-character national code specified by the International Standards Organisation (ISO) for the exporting country

000 – 3-digit code number of the production company for wood packaging, as approved by official phytosanitary authorities of the exporting country or region;

YY – Confirmed sanitisation treatment method – bromine-methane = MB, heat treatment = HT

2 According to needs, the official phytosanitary authorities or the production company for wood packaging in the exporting country or region may add other information, such as the use of “DB” to indicate the fact that bark has been removed.

3 The marking must be placed in a prominent position on the wood packaging, and should be on at least two opposite sides; the marking should be clear and easily distinguishable, permanent and unmovable.

4 For the marking, the use of red or orange colours should be avoided.

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