



NAPPO

North American Plant Protection Organization

Organización Norteamericana de Protección a las Plantas

NAPPO Regional Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (RSPM)

RSPM 38

Importation of certain wooden and bamboo commodities into a NAPPO member country

The Secretariat of the North American Plant Protection Organization
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Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1A 0Y9
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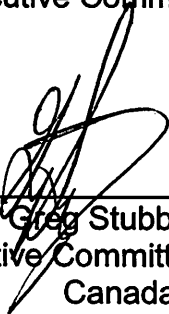
Review

NAPPO Regional Standards for Phytosanitary Measures are subject to periodic review and amendment. The next review date for this NAPPO standard is 2017. A review of any NAPPO Standard may be initiated at any time upon the request of a NAPPO member country.

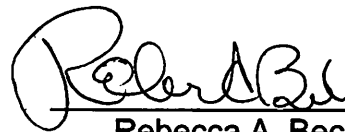
Endorsement

This Standard was approved by the North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO) Executive Committee on February 28, 2012 and is effective immediately.


Approved by:



Greg Stubbings
Executive Committee Member
Canada



Rebecca A. Bech
Executive Committee Member
United States



Javier Trujillo Arriaga
Executive Committee Member
Mexico

Implementation

See the attached Implementation Plans.

Amendment Record

Amendments to this Standard will be dated and filed with the NAPPO Secretariat.

Distribution

This standard is distributed by the NAPPO Secretariat, to the Industry Advisory Group (IAG) and Sustaining Associate Members (SAM), the International Plant Protection Convention (IPCC) Secretariat, and to other Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs).

Scope

This standard provides NAPPO member countries with guidelines for phytosanitary measures which are considered effective in reducing the risk of pests moving with imports of certain untreated wooden and non-propagative bamboo commodities. The standard does not include: round wood, sawn wood, wood packaging and wood products for medicinal and cosmetic purposes.

References

- ISPM 5. (updated annually). *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
ISPM 7. 2011. *Phytosanitary certification system*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
ISPM 8. 1998. *Determination of pest status in an area*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
ISPM 12. 2011. *Phytosanitary certificates*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
ISPM 13, 2001. *Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action*, Rome, IPPC, FAO.
ISPM 15. 2009. *Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
ISPM 25. 2006. *Consignments in transit*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
ISPM 32, 2009. *Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*, Rome, IPPC, FAO
NAPPO. 2011. *Discussion paper on wooden and bamboo commodities intended for indoor and outdoor use*, Ottawa, Canada
RSPM 5. (updated annually). *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Ottawa, NAPPO.

Definitions

Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in this standard can be found in RSPM 5 and in ISPM 5.

Background

With increasing volumes and globalization of trade, NAPPO countries have seen escalating interceptions of a variety of pests such as bark beetles and wood boring beetles associated with the importation of untreated wooden and bamboo commodities. Consequently, it is likely that certain wooden and bamboo commodities pose a risk for the entry and establishment of serious quarantine pests.

A discussion paper of the pest risks associated with the movement of certain wooden and bamboo commodities was prepared by the NAPPO Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) Panel in 2011 (NAPPO, 2011). The Panel concluded that many untreated outdoor wooden or bamboo commodities moving in trade internationally present a risk for the movement and establishment of serious forest pests.

1. General Requirements

1.1 Basis of regulation

The discussion paper prepared by the NAPPO PRA Panel reports that the introduction of exotic invasive pests into the NAPPO region as a result of the importation of wooden or bamboo commodities hinges principally on various characteristics of the pest and on the type of commodity.

The paper determined that articles presenting the greatest risk when traded internationally are those that are nonmanufactured (e.g., natural stem of artificial Christmas trees) or constructed of untreated raw materials such as sawn timber. Manufactured and highly processed solid wooden articles and processed bamboo products that have been commercially manufactured, coated and packed commercially pose a much smaller risk. Likewise, wooden or bamboo articles intended for outdoor use present a higher risk for pest establishment than those intended for indoor use. ISPM 32: 2009 provides additional guidelines on the categorization of commodities according to their pest risk.

Based upon the guidance provided in the discussion paper, NAPPO countries should consider the intended use of the commodity and the level of processing prior to establishing phytosanitary measures for specific commodities.

1.2 Intended use

The intended use of a wooden or bamboo commodity affects the risk of pests associated with the commodity. Wooden commodities which are free of bark and foliage, finished smooth on all sides and are intended for use indoors are unlikely to present a phytosanitary risk. Similarly, non-propagative bamboo commodities intended for use indoors present little phytosanitary risk.

Some examples of commodities that would not generally present a sufficient phytosanitary risk to justify regulatory action include:

- furniture intended for use indoors (e.g. dining tables, chairs, bed frames, wooden frames, etc.);
- masks and carvings for indoor use;
- musical instruments;
- wooden and wicker baskets;
- kitchen and other utensils used in the home or office;
- some wooden tools (e.g. handles of wood-working equipment, broom handles, etc.);
- wooden toys.

Bamboo commodities or commodities with bark, foliage and/or unfinished but intended for use indoors may present a risk for the movement of pests, but present a lower risk for the establishment of pests than similar commodities intended for use outdoors. Based upon technical justification, NPPOs of importing countries may establish requirements for these commodities.

1.3 Regulated commodities

For the purposes of this standard the following should be regulated:

- wooden commodities which contain bark and/or foliage and are unfinished, and/or intended for use outdoors;
- bamboo commodities used outdoors.

Examples of commodities which may be regulated include:

- wooden carvings,
- baskets constructed from wood and/or bamboo,
- wooden birdhouses
- decorative wooden chests, boxes and cases not included within the scope of ISPM 15: 2009,
- artificial Christmas trees containing wood and/or conifer cones,
- wooden garden, lawn and/or patio furniture,
- artificial plants containing wood components (e.g. branches used to create the stem of the plant);
- wood chips for crafts and/or potpourri
- bark and/or other natural components (e.g. foliage, cones, etc.) of a tree used for crafts
- wooden fencing, slats and/or stakes;
- bamboo furniture, ladders, stakes, garden ornaments and/or other bamboo commodities
- ornaments made from wood and/or bamboo

1.4 Exempt commodities

Commodities that present a negligible risk because of their size or level of processing include:

- Wooden commodities made wholly from processed wood.
- Wooden commodities solely made with wood less than 6mm in thickness.
- Commodities made solely from bamboo that has been split longitudinally.

2. Specific Requirements

2.1 Treatment

To reduce the risk of pests moving with wooden or bamboo commodities, they should be treated in the country of origin.

ISPM 15: 2009 treatments have been recognized to be effective in reducing the pest risks associated with the international movement of wood packaging. Since wooden or bamboo commodities are recognized to present similar pest risks they should be treated according to the general parameters of Annex 1 of ISPM 15: 2009.

However, since there is limited information regarding the efficacy of treatments for specific pests of wooden commodities containing large bark pieces, a conservative treatment for wood exceeding bark tolerances is required. Where wooden or bamboo commodities possess bark exceeding the tolerance provided in ISPM 15: 2009, these should be submitted to heat treatment at a minimum temperature of 60 °C for a minimum duration of 60 continuous minutes.

Where countries can demonstrate that alternative treatments are effective in managing the pest risks associated with wooden or bamboo commodities with bark, importing NPPOs may approve these treatments on a bilateral basis.

Where possible, treatments approved bilaterally should be communicated to other NAPPO members prior to their acceptance.

2.2 Certification

All regulated wooden or bamboo commodities entering the NAPPO region should be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or other document approved by the NPPO of the importing country.

The phytosanitary certificate should identify the type of treatment applied, the rates of application and the duration of application.

Guidance prescribed in ISPM 25: 2006, ISPM 7: 2011 and ISPM 12: 2011 should be followed in dealing with consignments moving in transit between NAPPO member countries or re-exported from one NAPPO member country to another.

3. **Non-compliance**

Where non-compliance is detected by NAPPO members, NPPOs of the exporting country will be notified in accordance with ISPM 13: 2001.

The type of action taken in response to non-compliance will vary depending on the risk of introduction and spread of a pest at the time of detection, the potential impact on trade and other risk factors. Actions ordered by the NPPO may include:

- detention and/or treatment of the imported commodity;
- refusal of entry of the commodity with requirements that the commodity be redirected or returned to origin;
- destruction;
- penalties.