



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
1730 Varsity Drive, Suite 145
Raleigh, NC 27606-5202
United States of America
December 2, 2021

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Review

NAPPO Regional Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (RSPMs) are subject to periodic review and amendment. This standard was last reviewed in 2021. A review of a NAPPO standard may be initiated at any time upon request of a NAPPO member country. The next review of RSPM 38 is scheduled for 2026.

Approval

This standard was approved by the North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO) Executive Committee on December 2, 2021 and is effective from this date.

Virtual approval of NAPPO Products

Given the current travel restrictions brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic, the NAPPO Management Team unanimously endorsed a temporary process for virtual approval of its products.

Beginning in January 2021 and until further notice, this statement will be included with each approved NAPPO product in lieu of the Executive Committee original signature page.

Approved by:

The document “Regional standard for phytosanitary measures 38 – ***Importation of certain wooden and bamboo commodities into a NAPPO member country***” was electronically approved by the NAPPO Executive Committee members for Canada (Greg Wolff, CFIA) on November 23, 2021, the United States (Osama El-Lissy, APHIS PPQ) on November 15, 2021, and Mexico (Francisco Ramírez y Ramírez, SENASICA-DGSV) on December 2, 2021. Electronic copies of approval emails from each Executive Committee member have been archived by the NAPPO Secretariat.

Stephanie Bloem

Stephanie Bloem
NAPPO Executive Director

Implementation

No Implementation Plans are required.

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), the International Plant Protection Convention (IPCC) Secretariat, and to other Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs).

INTRODUCTION

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 from countries outside of the region of certain untreated wooden and non-propagative bamboo commodities. The standard does not include round wood, sawn wood, wood packaging or wood products for medicinal or cosmetic purposes.

References

- ISPM 5.** 2021. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
ISPM 7. 2011. *Phytosanitary certification system*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
ISPM 8. 2021. *Determination of pest status in an area*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
ISPM 12. 2014. *Phytosanitary certificates*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
ISPM 13. 2001. *Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
ISPM 15. 2018. *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, NAPPO.
RSPM 5. 2021. *NAPPO Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Raleigh, NC, USA, NAPPO.

Definitions

Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in this standard can be found in RSPM 5 (*NAPPO Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) and in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*).

Background

With increasing volumes and globalization of trade, NAPPO countries have seen an escalation of 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 quarantine pests to the NAPPO region.

A discussion paper on 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 introduction of forest pests.

1. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1.1 Basis of regulation

The discussion paper prepared by the NAPPO PRA Panel in 2011 reports that the risk of introduction of exotic invasive pests into the NAPPO region from the importation of wooden (angiosperms or gymnosperms) or (various species of) bamboo (Bambuseae) commodities hinges principally on various characteristics of the pest and the type of commodity and its intended use.

The 2011 paper determined that articles presenting the greatest risk when traded internationally are those that are nonmanufactured (e.g., natural stems of artificial Christmas trees) or constructed of materials that have not been heat treated in accordance with ISPM15 (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*) or produced in a systems approach-based phytosanitary program. Highly processed solid wooden articles and bamboo products that have been manufactured, coated and packaged commercially pose a much smaller risk. ISPM 32 (*Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*) provides additional guidance.

1.2 Regulated commodities

For the purposes of this standard the following are considered regulated commodities:

- unfinished wooden commodities that contain bark and/or foliage
- bamboo commodities

Examples of commodities that may be regulated include:

- wooden carvings
- baskets constructed from wood and/or bamboo
- wooden housing and structures for animals such as birdhouses, perches, hamster wheels, etc.
- decorative wooden chests, boxes, and cases
- 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 or other decorative items made from wood and/or bamboo
- wooden pet chews

1.3 Exempt commodities

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

- wooden commodities made wholly from processed wood, such as particle board, oriented strand board, plywood, or veneer
- tool handles, gunstocks, furniture, and other solid wood products that meet established criteria (e.g., kiln dried/seasoned to a moisture content less than 12% (dry basis), rough cut, then shaped and sanded)
- wooden commodities made solely with wood less than 6 mm in thickness
- commodities made solely from bamboo that has been split longitudinally

2. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Treatment

Wooden or bamboo commodities should be treated in the country of origin to reduce the risk of pests moving with them.

ISPM 15 treatments have been recognized as 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 all treatments in Annex 1 of ISPM 15. However, since there is limited information regarding the efficacy of treatments for specific pests in wooden commodities containing bark greater than the dimensions specified in ISPM 15, a conservative heat treatment for wood exceeding bark tolerances is required. Where wooden commodities possess bark exceeding the tolerance provided in ISPM 15, these should be subjected to heat treatment at a minimum temperature of 60 °C for a minimum duration of 60 continuous minutes.

ISPM 15 fumigation treatments should be limited to products less than 20 cm in cross-section at their largest dimension.

Fumigation must be applied prior to any processing or packaging of the commodity that would render the treatment ineffective.

Commodities containing bark greater than the dimensions specified in ISPM 15 or bamboo commodities must be treated with an alternative fumigation schedule as specified in the USDA APHIS Treatment Manual (Treatment number T404-d).

Where the NPPO of the exporting country can provide scientific evidence demonstrating that alternative treatments are effective in managing the pest risks associated with wooden commodities containing bark or bamboo products, the NPPO of the importing country may approve these alternative treatments on a bilateral basis.

Where possible, treatments approved bilaterally should be communicated to other NAPPO member countries 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 in cases where a phytosanitary certificate cannot be issued, other documentation approved by the NPPO of the importing country.

The phytosanitary certificate should identify the type and parameters of the treatment applied (e.g., duration, temperature, dose).

Guidance prescribed in ISPM 25 (*Consignments in transit*), ISPM 7 (*Phytosanitary certification system*), and ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*) 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 a non-compliance is detected by a NAPPO member country, the NPPO of the exporting country will be notified in accordance with ISPM 13 (*Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency actions*).

The type of action taken in response to a 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 authorized by the NPPO 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

In addition, legislation establishes penalties which could also be applied.

In the case of repeated violations, more systemic actions may be taken by the NPPO, such as:

- additional phytosanitary requirements
- suspensions
- prohibitions