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	EFFECTIVE DATE December 14, 2001 (2nd Revision)
Title: Import requirements of non-propagative wood and other regulated wood products; except solid wood packaging material, from all areas other than the continental United States	

File

SUBJECT:

This directive describes the phytosanitary import requirements for logs, wood with bark attached, lumber, wood chips, bark chips, bamboo products, decorative wood items and cones without seed from areas of the world other than the continental United States (U.S).

The import requirements for wood dunnage, pallets, crating or other wood packaging material from areas of the world other than the continental U.S., China and Hong Kong are outlined in D-98-08. The import requirements for wood dunnage, pallets, crating or other wood packaging materials originating in China and Hong Kong Special Administrative Regions are outlined in D-98-10.

This directive, has been revised to include the entry requirements for decorative wood items and bamboo products along with the other regulated wood products. In addition, the treatment requirements for the import of non-propagative wood products has also been updated to be consistent with internationally recognized standards.

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Review

This directive will be reviewed every 2 years unless otherwise needed. The next review date is November 20, 2003. The contact for this directive Joanne Rousson. For further information or clarification, please contact the Forestry section.

Endorsement

Approved by:

<p>Director Plant Health and Production Division</p>

Amendment Record

Amendments to this directive will be dated and distributed as outlined in the distribution below.

Distribution

1. Directive mail list (Regions, PHRA, USDA)
2. Provincial Government, Industry (via Regions)
3. National Industry Organizations (determined by Author)
4. Internet

Introduction

In recent years, market trends have changed and Canada has seen an increase in the import of non-manufactured wood products. Unfortunately, this increase in the volume of trade has been associated with a similar increase in the rate of interceptions of exotic plant pests accompanying these items. To ensure that these importations do not constitute an unreasonable risk for the spread of forest pests this directive regulates the entry of non-propagative wood products.

In an effort to protect agriculture and forestry resources, Canada has regulated numerous pests to reduce the risk of introduction and potential spread of potentially highly invasive organisms. History can provide many examples of invasive forest pests that have been associated with the movement of untreated wood products. Dutch elm disease (*Ophiostoma ulmi*), pine shoot beetle

(*Tomicus piniperda*), Asian long-horned beetle (*Anoplophora glabripennis*) and chestnut blight (*Endothia parasitica*) and the gypsy moth (*Lymantria dispar*) are a few notable examples which have been introduced into areas of North America. All these pests have caused heavy economic and/ or environmental impact. Some of these costs have been associated with expensive eradication programs and regulatory controls to reduce their natural spread and impact.

The process of identifying invasive plant pests can be complicated by the unpredictable habits associated with pests that are moved from their native ranges. For example, the Brown Spruce Long-horned Beetle (*Tetropium fuscum*), is recognized as a secondary pest in Europe and attacks trees that have already been weakened by other pest damage or environmental stresses. Once introduced into eastern Canada, *T. fuscum* was found to be attacking healthy red spruce trees and has required the implementation of a host removal eradication program.

The import requirements outlined in this directive have been established to reduce the potential of introducing regulated and non-regulated plant pests into Canada through the importation of wood products. This directive also provides approved treatment options for the import of non-manufactured wood products.

Scope This directive is intended for the use of the CFIA inspection staff and Canadian Customs in order to outline the necessary requirements and inspections procedures for the importation of non-propagative wood products and forest products.

References NAPPO Standard 978.008
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada. *The Canadian Style: A Guide to Writing and Editing*. Toronto, 1993.

This directive supersedes D-95-14 (02-29-96) and any other previous documents on the same commodities from countries other than the U.S.

Abbreviations

CFIA Canadian Food Inspection Agency.
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization.
ISPM International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures.

IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention, as deposited in 1951 with FAO in Rome and as subsequently amended (FAO, 1990).
NAPPO	North American Plant Protection Organization.
NPPO	National Plant Protection Organization

Definitions

Additional declaration	A statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a Phytosanitary Certificate and which provides specific additional information pertinent to the phytosanitary condition of a consignment.
Authority	The National Plant Protection Organization, or other entity or person officially designated by the government to deal with matters arising from the responsibilities set forth in the Code.
Bark	The external layer of a woody plant not including the vascular cambium which has the potential to harbour pests.
Bark-free wood	Wood from which all evidence of bark has been removed.
Certificate	An official document which attests to the phytosanitary status of any consignment affected by phytosanitary regulations.
Cone	A compact collection of reproductive structures on a short axis. Green seed cones will contain viable seed which is imported for the purposes of propagation.
Commodity	A type of plant, plant product or other regulated article being moved for trade or other purpose.
Consignment	A quantity of plants, plant products and /or other regulated articles being moved from one country to another and covered by a single Phytosanitary Certificate. A consignment may be composed of one or more lots.

Country of origin (of a consignment of plant products)	Country where the plants from which the plant products are derived were grown.
Country of origin (of a consignment of plants)	Country where the plants were grown.
Debarking	Removal of bark from round wood. Debarking does not necessarily make the wood bark-free.
Detention	Keeping a consignment in official custody or confinement for phytosanitary reasons.
Dunnage	Wood packaging material used to support a consignment
Entry (of a pest)	Movement of a pest into an area where it is not yet present, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled.
Establishment	Perpetuation, for the foreseeable future, of a pest within an area after entry.
Exotic	Not native to a particular country, ecosystem or eco-area (applied to organisms intentionally or accidentally introduced as a result of human activities). As this Code is directed at the introduction of biological control agents from one country to another, the term "exotic" is used for organisms not native to a country.
Firewood	Untreated, raw wood material usually with bark attached cut in billets, in logs, in twigs or in similar forms or lengths and includes mill-ends, stumps, slabs, dockings, off-cuts, edging and dunnage that may be handled manually, is suitable for burning and is used for heat production.
Fuel wood pellets	Pellets made by compressing pulverised dry biomass materials from plants and trees, usually sawdust, ground wood chips or wood flour.

Fumigation	Treatment with a chemical agent that reaches the commodity wholly or primarily in a gaseous state.
Heat treatment	The process in which a commodity is heated until it reaches a minimum temperature for a minimum period of time according to an officially recognized technical specification
Host Range	Species of plants capable, under natural conditions, of sustaining a specific pest.
Import permit	Official document authorizing import of a commodity in accordance with specified phytosanitary requirements.
Inspection	Official visual examination of plants, plant products or other regulated articles to determine if pests are present and/or to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations.
Inspector	Person authorized by a National Plant Protection Organization to discharge its functions.
Interception	(of a consignment) The refusal or controlled entry of an imported consignment due to failure to comply with phytosanitary regulations.
Interception	(of a pest) The detection of a pest during inspection or testing of an imported consignment.
Introduction	The entry of a pest resulting in its establishment.
Kiln Drying	A process in which wood is dried in a closed chamber using heat and/or humidity control to achieve a required moisture content.
Lot	A number of units of a single commodity, identifiable by its homogeneity of composition, origin etc., forming part of a consignment.
Manufactured Wood	Articles comprised wholly of wood-based products such as plywood, particle board, oriented strand board, veneer, wood wool etc., which have been created using glue, heat and pressure or a

combination thereof.

North American Plant Protection Organization	Official service established by a government to discharge the functions specified by the IPPC.
Official	Established, authorized or performed by a National Plant Protection Organization.
Pathway	Any means that allows the entry or spread of a pest.
Pest	Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products.
Pest Risk Analysis	The process of evaluating biological or other scientific and economic evidence to determine whether a pest should be regulated and the strength of any phytosanitary measures to be taken against it.
Phytosanitary Certificate	Certificate patterned after the model certificates of the IPPC.
Plants	Living plants and parts thereof, including seeds and germplasm.
Prohibition	A phytosanitary regulation forbidding the importation or movement of specified pests or commodities.
Processed fuel logs	Processed wood fibre that has been compressed into logs or bricks.
Quarantine pest	A pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled.
Raw wood	Wood which has not undergone processing or treatment
Regulated pest	A quarantine pest or a regulated non-quarantine pest.
Round wood	Wood not sawn longitudinally, carrying its natural rounded surface, with or without bark.
Sawn wood	Wood sawn longitudinally, with or with out its natural rounded

surface, with or without bark.

Spread Treatment	Expansion of the geographical distribution of a pest within an area. Officially authorized procedure for the killing, removal or rendering infertile of pests.
Wood	Round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage with or without bark.
Wood chips	Untreated, raw wood fragments broken or shredded from logs or branch surfaces.
Wood mulch	Untreated, raw bark chips, wood chips, wood shavings, or sawdust intended for use as a protective or decorative ground cover.
Wood packaging	Wood or wood products (excluding paper products) used in supporting, protecting or carrying cargo.
Wood packing	Wood chips, sawdust or other processed wood product used to stabilize a commodity

1. General Requirements

1.1 Legislative Authority

The Plant Protection Act, s.c. 1990, c.22

The Plant Protection Regulations, SOR/95-212

Canadian Food Inspection Agency Fees Notice, Canada Gazette, Part 1 (05/13/2000)

1.2 Fees

The CFIA is charging fees in accordance with the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Fees Notice*. All costs associated with the import of products; including any required pest risk assessment(s) and/or the accreditation of treatment facilities, are the responsibility of the importer. For information regarding fees associated with imported product, please contact the Import Service Centres (ISC) at the following phone numbers: Eastern ISC 1-877-493-0468; Central ISC 1-800-835-4486; Western ISC 1-888-732-6222. Anyone requiring other information regarding fees may contact any local CFIA office or visit our website at www.inspection.gc.ca.

1.3 Regulated pests

The following is a list of forest pests identified on Canada's list of regulated pests that may be associated with non-manufactured wood. This list should not be considered inclusive of all species that potentially represent a quarantine pest risk to Canada.

Fungus:

Ceratocystis fagacearum (Oak wilt disease)
Gremmeniella abietina var. *abietina* (Scleroderris canker)
Lachnellula willkommii (European larch canker)
Ophiostoma ulmi (Dutch elm disease)
Ophiostoma novo-ulmi (Dutch elm disease)
Phytophthora ramorum (Sudden oak death)
Phytophthora sp. (Phytophthora disease of alder)

Bacteria:

Xanthomonas populi (Bacterial poplar canker)
Erwinia salicis (Watermark disease of willow)

Insects:

Adelges piceae (Balsam woolly adelgid)
Anoplophora glabripennis (Asian longhorn beetle)
Callipogon relictus (Korean relict longhorned beetle)
Callidiellum rufipenne (Japanese longhorn beetle) *
Hylastes ater (European bark beetle)
Hylurgus ligniperda (Red-haired pine bark beetle) *
Ips typographus (Spruce bark beetle)
Lymantria dispar (Gypsy moth)
Lymantria mathura (Rosy gypsy moth)
Lymantria monacha (Nun moth)
Monochamus alternatus (Japanese pine sawyer)
Operophtera brumata (Winter moth)
Sirex noctilio (European woodwasp)
Tetropium castanea
Tetropium fuscum (Brown spruce longhorn beetle)

Tomicus piniperda (European pine shoot beetle)

Trichoferus (Hesperophanes) campestri

Zeuzera pyrina (Leopard moth)

Note: * pending release of policy

1.4 Regulated Commodities

Artificial Christmas trees containing wood, bamboo poles, bamboo stakes, bamboo rakes, bark, bark mulch, cants, cones without seed, decorative wood items, dried cones without seed, fuel chips logs, lumber, poles, round-wood, railway ties, sawn wood, wood chips, wood of tropical trees branches, wreaths or any other wood product that has not been treated in an approved manner that will preclude the transmission of pests and diseases.

In addition, wood lathing, wood stickers, wood spacers and wood attached directly to lumber is regulated. These items are considered a form of lumber.

Note: The import requirements for wood dunnage, bulk break, pallets, crating or other wood packaging materials from areas of the world other than the continental U.S. are outlined in D-98-08 and the import requirements for wood dunnage, break bulk, pallets, crating or other wood packaging materials originating in China and Hong Kong Special Administrative Regions are outlined in D-98-10.

Note: The import requirements for firewood, fuel wood pellets and processed fuel logs is contained in D-01-12.

1.5 Commodities Exempt

All **manufactured** wood products that are completely free of bark, free of pests and free of signs of living pests that have been subjected to heat treatment, chemical treatment or impregnation, finishing and reshaping or other manufacturing processes that renders the wood free of pests. Examples of exempt commodities include: aspenite, plywood, veneer, fibre board, particle board, oriented strand board, saw dust, wafer board, pre-shaped moulding, pre-shaped banisters, railings, spindles, children's toys, wood furniture, finished wood flooring, finished wooden tool handles and pre-made window and doors.

All dried bamboo furniture and baskets, with individual bamboo pieces that are less than 1.5 cm in diameter.

All dried vines, or small branches; used in the construction of baskets and wreaths, that are

less than 1.5 cm in diameter.

Decorative wood items and dried cones without seed accompanying personal effects which are for personal use and not intended for resale.

1.6 Regulated Areas

All parts of the world except the continental U.S. The import of wood products from areas of the continental U.S. are regulated in other CFIA policies including D-98-09, D-94-22, D-01-01, D-97-10, D-99-03, D-98-02.

Please consult the CFIA web site at: www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/for/fore for details.

2.0 Specific Requirements

2.1 Prohibitions

The import of species wood species known to be hosts of *Phytophthora ramorum* as specified in policy D-01-01 and originating from areas regulated for *Phytophthora ramorum* as specified in policy D-01-01 is prohibited.

The import of alder from areas regulated for *Phytophthora spp.* pathogenic to alders (D-00-08) is prohibited.

2.2 Import requirements for logs, wood with bark attached, lumber, wood chips and bark chips

A valid **Permit to Import** is required.

A valid **Phytosanitary Certificate** endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country is required.

Logs, wood with bark attached, lumber, wood chips and bark chips may be imported into Canada if treated in the following manner:

Kiln Dry: Logs, wood with bark attached, lumber, wood chips and bark chips must be kiln dried. Each piece of wood must attain a minimum core temperature of 56°C for 30 minutes and achieve a moisture content of less than 20 %.

2.3 Import requirements for decorative wood items and dried cones without seed

2.3.1 Import requirements for non- treated decorative wood items

A **Phytosanitary Certificate** is **not** required.

A **Permit to Import** is required for decorative wood items meeting the following conditions:

- Free of pests, soil and free of signs of pests; and
- completely sealed with a finishing product such as paint, stain or a wood preservative; and
- not having wooden components exceeding 2.5 centimetres in thickness; and
- not containing bark.

To facilitate processing and handling by Customs Canada, importers should advise their exporters that decorative wood items must be described on the shipping documents and must state the permit number.

Note: Importers who are uncertain about the admissibility of a decorative wood item should apply for Permit to Import to obtain permission to import a sample of the item which may be submitted to CFIA for review. The importer will be advised as to the acceptability of future shipments.

Note: Decorative wood items may be required to comply with additional import requirements if they are constructed with non-wood components such as fungus, straw, moss, lichen or other biological components.

2.3.2 Import requirements for treated decorative wood items and dried cones without seed

A **Permit to Import** is required.

An official certificate (e.g. Phytosanitary Certificate, fumigation certificate, or treatment certificate) containing the details of the treatment method and endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country is required.

Decorative wood items that do not meet the above description and dried cones without seeds can be imported into Canada if treated by one of the following methods:

Fumigation Treatment: Decorative wood items and dried cones without seed must be fumigated with Methyl Bromide as described in Appendix 1; **OR**

Kiln Drying: Treated decorative wood items and dried cones without seed must be kiln dried to attain a minimum core temperature of 56°C for 30 minutes and achieve a moisture content of less than 20 %.

2.3.3 The import requirements for decorative wood items in transit through the continental U.S. into Canada

The import of decorative wood items and cones without bark entering via the U.S. from origins outside the continental U.S. and travelling into Canada are subject to Canadian import requirements for decorative wood items as contained in sections section 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 and for cones without seed in section 2.3.2.

Note: Decorative wood items that have remained in the continental U.S. for a period of greater than one year will be exempt from the Canadian import requirements for decorative wood items. A copy of the original purchase order or receipt must accompany the commercial documents to verify the purchase date of the consignment.

2.4 Import requirements for bamboo products

A valid **Permit to Import** is required

A valid **Phytosanitary Certificate** or a **Fumigation Certificate** endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country is required.

Bamboo products maybe imported into Canada if treated in the following manner:

Fumigation Treatment: Bamboo products must be fumigated with methyl bromide as described in Appendix 1.

2.4.1 The import requirements for bamboo products in transit through the continental U.S. into Canada.

The import of bamboo products travelling via the U.S. from origins outside the continental U.S. into Canada are subject to the import requirements for bamboo products contained in sections 2.4.

A **re-export Phytosanitary Certificate** from the U.S. is required.

Note: Treated bamboo products that have remained in the continental U.S. for a period of greater than one year will be exempt from the Canadian import requirements for treated bamboo products. A copy of the **original purchase order or receipt** and a copy of the original Phytosanitary Certificate from the country of origin must accompany the commercial documents to verify the purchase date of the consignment.

2.5 **Import requirements for tropical lumber**

The import of lumber of tropical trees species for specialised purposes such as cabinet and furniture making and wood turning is permitted without treatment.

A **Permit to Import** is required.

A **Phytosanitary Certificate** is required.

The import of high quality tropical lumber must meet the following conditions:

- free of bark; **and**
- free of soil; **and**
- free of pests; **and**
- free of signs of living pests; **and**
- listed in Appendix 2.

Note: The import of untreated, non-manufactured low grade wood of all species of tropical trees such as firewood, wood chips, and bark chips is prohibited.

Note: Additional wood species may be added to Appendix 2 with prior approval by the CFIA. Contact a local CFIA office to submit a request.

2.6 **Requirements for items imported for scientific, educational, industrial or exhibition purposes**

A Permit to Import may be issued under section 43 of the Plant Protection Regulations for regulated material imported for the specific purposes of scientific research, educational,

industrial or exhibition. The permit will only be issued under specific conditions which ensure that a pest or biological obstacle to the control of a pest is not introduced into or spread within Canada.

An application of Permit to Import can be obtained from a local CFIA office. A registry of CFIA offices is maintained on the CFIA website: <http://www.inspection.gc.ca>. For additional information consult the policy D-97-04; Application, procedures, issuance and use of a Permit to Import.

2.7 Other options for the import of regulated commodities

Other Options: the CFIA may approve the import of regulated commodities (Section 1.4) including logs, wood with bark attached, lumber, wood chips, bark chips and decorative wood items on the evaluation of other treatment measures or certification systems if they can be proven to mitigate the risk of moving any life stage of all quarantine pests.

The process of approval may involve a pest risk assessment to identify all regulated pest associations and the efficacy of proposed treatment or certification options.

If required, the CFIA may approve private treatment facilities (i.e., fumigation, heat treatment, chemical impregnation, etc.) operating under a system acceptable to the CFIA and monitored and endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country.

Importers wishing to use alternative options should contact a local CFIA office **in advance of arranging for any importation of wood products**. A registry of CFIA offices is maintained on the CFIA website: <http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/for/woode.shtml>.

3.0 Inspection Procedures

Document Verification

All shipments of **logs, wood with bark attached, lumber, wood chips and bark chips** imported into Canada must be accompanied by the following documentation.

A valid **Permit to Import**.

A valid **Phytosanitary Certificate**. These certificates must conform to the import requirements specified within this directive.

All shipments of **regulated bamboo products**, decorative wood items or cones without seed must be accompanied by the following documentation:

A valid **Permit to Import**.

If required, a valid **Phytosanitary Certificate**, a **Fumigation Certificate** endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country or valid **certificate for re-export**. These certificates must conform to the import requirements specified within this directive.

If required, a copy of the **original purchase order or receipt**.

Product Examination

Consignments containing logs, wood with bark attached, lumber, wood chips, bark chips, bamboo products, decorative wood items and cones without seed are subject to inspection and sampling upon arrival. Import inspections will be conducted at either the port of entry, a designated import facility or another place designated by a CFIA inspector. The frequency of commodity import inspections are subject to current operational work plans.

Consignments will be examined for living regulated and potential quarantine pests, soil and for signs of living pests such as boring hole, frass and uncommon product damage related to pest activities.

During product inspections, CFIA inspectors may be required to disassemble wood products, collect samples of wood damage and/ or pests.

If required, inspectors may collect samples of any detected pests, detain shipments, and submit specimens for identification.

4.0 Non-Compliance

Any regulated material found to be infested with a pest or found to have signs **or** symptoms of pests will be required to be returned to the country of origin or disposed of in a manner approved by the CFIA.

All costs associated with non-compliant commodities are the responsibility of the importer

CFIA approved methods of disposal are defined in appendix 3.

5.0 Appendices

Appendix 1: Canadian Food Inspection Agency Approved Treatments

Appendix 2: List of Tropical Tree Species that are Exempted from Treatment

Appendix 3: Canadian Food Inspection Agency Approved Disposal Methods

Appendix 1**Canadian Food Inspection Agency Approved Treatments****Methyl bromide**

Bamboo poles, bamboo torches, bamboo stakes, other regulated bamboo products, decorative wood items and cones without seed maybe treated with methyl bromide in the following manner.

In-transit fumigation is not permitted.

Average Commodity Temperature	General Rate grams/ 100 M³	Exposure (hours)	Aeration Time (hours)
4.5 - 20.5 °C	80	16	48
21 °C and above	48	16	48

Note: If fumigation certificates are issued and endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country they must contain the initial commodity temperature, the general rate of methyl bromide used, the exposure time and the aeration time.

Appendix 2

List of Tropical Tree Species that are Exempted from Treatment

Note: Some of the above Tropical tree Species may be regulated by the Convention in Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) administered by Canadian Wildlife Services of Environment Canada. It is the importer's and exporter's responsibility to ensure imported commodities meet the CITES requirements.

Appendix 3

Canadian Food Inspection Agency Approved Disposal Methods

CFIA may permit the movement of non-compliant wood and wood products, bamboo decorative wood items and cones without seed to be disposed or treated in the following ways:

- incineration.
- deep burial to a minimum depth of 3 metres with immediate soil coverage.
- chipping to produce wood by-products such as wood dust, wood mulch or wood fuel. Raw wood by-products must undergo either a sanitation process (steam, heat, compost) to render them free of potential regulated pests or to be contained and used for secondary processes.
- secondary processing to produce wood by-products such as paper finish mulch, recycled fibre board and oriented strand board.
- other methods as approved by the Plant Health and Production Division of the CFIA.