Sterilization Requirements for Solid Wood Packing Material-Export Shipments
What Products Need Sterilized?

Solid coniferous and non-coniferous raw wood parts in packaging such as pallets, crating, packing blocks, drums, cases, load boards, pallet collars, skids, and dunnage.

What Products are Exempt from Sterilization?

Packaging made out of plywood, particle board, oriented strand board, veneer, plastic or fiberglass products.
Why Does Solid Wood Packaging Need to be Sterilized?

To Stop the Spread of Pests That Infect Live Trees and Plants.
Pinewood Nematode

• A microscopic roundworm that infects conifers, especially pines and is found in Canada, Mexico, Japan, China, Taiwan, Korea, and Portugal.
Asian Long-Horned Beetle
Removal of Infested Trees-Ravenswood, Illinois Because of Asian Long-Horned Beetle

Before

After
EMERALD ASH BORER
When You Travel, Please Remember: DON'T MOVE FIREWOOD!

This Web site is part of a multistate effort in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana to bring you the latest information about emerald ash borer.

Emerald Ash Borer
Emerald ash borer (EAB), Agrilus planipennis Fairmaire, is an exotic beetle that was discovered in southeastern Michigan near Detroit in the summer of 2002. The adult beetles nibble on ash foliage but cause little damage. The larvae (the immature stage) feed on the inner bark of ash trees, disrupting the tree’s ability to transport water and nutrients. Emerald ash borer probably arrived in the United States on solid wood packing material carried in cargo ships or airplanes originating in its native Asia. Emerald ash borer is also established in Windsor, Ontario, was found in Ohio in 2003 and northern Indiana in 2004. Since its discovery, EAB has:

- Killed at least 8 million to 10 million ash trees in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. Most of the devastation is in southeastern Michigan.
- Caused regulatory agencies to enforce quarantines (Ohio, Indiana, Michigan) and fines to prevent potentially infested ash trees, logs or firewood from moving out of areas where EAB occurs.
Cooperative Emerald Ash Borer Project

CAD locations in Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Ontario, Canada

April 26, 2006
What Are The Approved Treatment Methods?

Heat-Treatment:

Thickest solid wood piece in packaging must meet minimum wood core temperature of 56 degrees centigrade for a minimum of 30 minutes.

Fumigation:

Methy1 Bromide

Only Two Treatment Methods Currently Approved
Companies must sign contracts with accredited agency

Companies must create Process Manual that documents program activity

Companies must undergo physical audits

Companies must keep running log of activity
HAND STAMPING
SELF INKERS
ACCREDITED AGENCIES FOR SUPERVISORY AND LOT INSPECTION OF WOOD PACKAGING MATERIAL
MAY 2005
(this list supersedes all previous lists)

Agencies accredited by the Board of Review of the American Lumber Standard Committee, Incorporated and typical quality marks.

Interpreting a Quality Mark

a. Trademark – the identifying symbol, logo, or name of the accredited agency
b. Facility Identification – product manufacturer name, brand or assigned facility number
c. Heat Treated mark
d. Country Code – the two letter ISO country abbreviation
e. Approved International symbol for compliant wood packaging material
f. Indication for use as dunnage (may be spelled out fully)
Solid Wood Packaging Includes:
• Runners
• Crossouts
• Cleats
All under packs of lumber

Must have the IPPC Unit Stamp or the IPPC Dunnage Stamp
Founded in 1896, the National Hardwood Lumber Association (NHLA) was established to establish a uniform system of grading rules for the measurement and inspection of hardwood lumber. NHLA is a trade association of companies and individuals that produce, sell, and use North American hardwood lumber, or provide equipment, supplies or services to the hardwood industry.

NHLA's vision of Total Member Satisfaction focuses on maintaining customer service and structure, providing unique member services; assuring sustainable and available saw-timber to meet members' needs; and building positive relationships within the hardwood community.

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"Protecting American agriculture" is the basic charge of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). APHIS provides leadership in ensuring the health and care of animals and plants. The agency improves agricultural productivity and competitiveness and contributes to the national economy and the public health.

In the News

Knight Announces Cindy Smith as Administrator of The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Costa Rica Allows for Importation of U.S. Cattle in Line with International Standards

USDA Distributes Oral Rabies Vaccine Across Appalachian States

USDA Reviewing Proposals for the Production of Ear Tags Compliant with the National Animal Identification System

USDA Lifts FMD Trade Restrictions For Northern Ireland

USDA Announces the Availability of a Draft Pest Risk Assessment for Argentine Leons

USDA Proposes New Testing Regimen for the Importation of Table Eggs From Regions Where Exotic Newcastle Disease Exists
APHIS Adopts International Standards On Wood Packaging Materials

Effective September 16, 2005, wooden packaging materials (e.g., pallets, crates, boxes, and dunnage) imported into the United States must be heat treated or fumigated with methyl bromide and marked with the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) logo and appropriate country code designating the location of treatment. Additional paper certifications will not be required. Implementation of the new requirements has been delayed one year from their date of publication to give affected parties time to comply with the new requirements.

News

09/17/04  USDA Amends Wood Packaging Material Importation Regulations

General Information

Regulations

Importation of Wood Packaging Material—Final Rule

Imports

Exports
EXPORT
(Existing Requirements)

ARGENTINA
AUSTRALIA
BRAZIL
CHINA
EUROPEAN UNION
INDIA
NEW ZEALAND
SOUTH AFRICA

If country is not listed here, click on link to USDA-APHIS Contacts for Assistance with Export Certification for requests of existing requirements of Solid Wood Packaging Materials to other countries.

List of Wood Packing Facilities in your area
Phytosanitary Requirements for Wood Packaging Material requirements to European Union
Updated March 1, 2005

Packaging Materials: Effective March 1, 2005 the European Union requires all newly assembled, repaired or recycled unprocessed raw wood packaging materials (hardwood and softwood) entering the EU to be either heat treated or fumigated and officially marked under ISPM15.

Dunnage: Hardwood and softwood dunnage is required to be either heat treated or fumigated and officially marked under ISPM15 OR if not treated and marked be bark free and free from signs of live pests. After December 31, 2007 all dunnage will be required to be treated and officially marked under ISPM15.

Wood packaging materials including dunnage less than 6 mm and processed wood produced from glue, heat, and pressure or a combination thereof (ie Oriented Strand Board, plywood, etc) are exempt from treatment and marking.
USDA-APHIS Contacts for Assistance with Export Certification

USDA-APHIS contacts for assistance with export certification are responsible for maintaining the quality and credibility of phytosanitary export certification.

Updated May 11, 2005
“Splinters from the HT Desk”
Check the column in the Monthly Hardwood Matters Magazine
Why NHLA?

• Low Fees – NHLA Members have some of the lowest in the industry

• Flexibility

  ✓ No Minimum Length of Contract
  ✓ No Sign-Up Fees
  ✓ No ALSC Expenses
  ✓ Ability to turn the program off and on as needed
Why NHLA?

• Knowledge and Experience – We are the hardwood gurus. We know about dry bulb, wet bulb, depression, and industry specifics.

• Industry Education
  ✓ NHLA 14-Week Inspection School
  ✓ Lumber Grading Short Courses
  ✓ Kiln Drying Short Courses
Why NHLA?

• Ongoing Information Source
• Marketing Website & Buyer’s Guide
• New Upcoming Programs
End of Presentation
Any Questions?