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| CANADIAN FOOD INSPECTION AGENCY 59 Camelot Drive Ottawa (Ontario), Canada K1A 0Y9 (Tel: 613-225-2342; FAX: 613-773-7204) | D-01-12 |
| | (EFFECTIVE DATE) (3rd Revision) |
| Title: Phytosanitary Requirements for the Importation and Domestic Movement of Firewood. | |

SUBJECT:

This directive contains the phytosanitary requirements for the import and movement within Canada of firewood to prevent the entry into Canada and/or spread of quarantine pests.

This directive has been revised for the following reasons:

- *to harmonize firewood import requirements with firewood import requirements recently adopted by the United States. The revisions made in this Directive are the first step in broader consultations to mitigate the risks associated with the firewood trade, as well as simplifying the transborder movement of firewood*
- *to harmonize other firewood requirements contained in other policy directives (D-98-09, D-99-03, D-98-02, D-94-22, D-97-10, D-97-07, D-02-12, D-01-01, D-03-08, D-11-05)*
- *to expand the list of regulated firewood genera*

Domestic movement requirements have not changed, but have been consolidated within this policy. The CFIA may make changes in the near future based upon consultation with Canadian stakeholders.

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Review

This directive will be reviewed every 5 years unless otherwise needed. For further information or clarification, please contact the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA).

Endorsement:

Approved by:

Chief Plant Health Officer

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 (determined by Author)
3. National Industry Organizations (determined by Author)
4. Internet

Introduction

Untreated firewood poses high risks for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests including Dutch elm disease, Chestnut blight, Sudden Oak Death, Emerald ash borer, Asian long-horned beetle, and the Brown spruce longhorn beetle.

The USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) formed a National Firewood Task Force (NFTF) in October 2009 to develop a comprehensive strategy for addressing firewood as a pathway for destructive forest pests. In 2011, the U.S. established new import requirements for imported firewood, which is now required to be heat treated. Simultaneously to the development in the U.S. Canada initiated a new firewood pest risk assessment, which was completed in May 2011.

Based on CFIA's pest risk assessment, and with the objective of establishing harmonized requirements with the United States, the revised Directive D-01-12 contains new import requirements that demands that all imported firewood be heat treated.

Canadian domestic movement requirements remain unchanged, until a harmonized approach for the domestic movement of firewood will be established.

This directive consolidates the domestic movement requirements pertaining to firewood in the following Canadian policy directives: D-98-09, D-99-03, D-98-02, D-94-22, D-97-10.

This directive does not supersede or consolidate the domestic movement requirements pertaining to firewood in policy directive: D-97-07.

Scope

This directive is intended for the use of importers, shippers, the public including those using recreational sites and campers, CFIA inspectors, Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) and national plant protection organizations.

References

USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's (APHIS) National Firewood Task Force (NFTF) recommendations (link: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/newsroom/hot_issues/invasive_species&!rewood/index.shtml.)

ISPM No. 5, Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms. FAO, Rome. (updated annually)

ISPM No. 4, Requirements for the Establishment of Pest Free Areas. 1995 FAO, Rome.

ISPM No. 10, Requirements for the Establishment of Pest Free Places of Production and Pest Free Production Sites. 1999. FAO, Rome.

Definitions, Abbreviations and Acronyms

Definitions for terms used in the present document can be found in the Plant Health Glossary of Terms at www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/protect/dir/glosterme.shtml

1.0 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 (as amended from time to time)*
- *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act, S.C. 1997, c. 6*
- *Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Act, S.C. 1995, c. 40.*
- *Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Regulations, S.O.R./2000-187.*

1.2 Fees

The CFIA is charging fees in accordance with the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Fees Notice*. For information regarding fees associated with imported product, please contact the Import Service Centre (ISC) at <http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/imp/importe.shtml>. Anyone requiring other information regarding fees may contact any local CFIA office or visit our Fees Notice Web Site: <http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/reg/cfiaacia/feesfrais/feesfraise.shtml>.

1.3 Regulated Pests

Numerous pests regulated by Canada associated with the commodities and/or articles regulated by this directive. Notable examples of such pests are listed below. A more comprehensive list of pests regulated by Canada can be found on the CFIA website at <http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/protect/listpespare.shtml>. The Pests Regulated by Canada list does not include all organisms that potentially represent a plant health risk to Canada. When a new pest is identified on plants or plant products, it will be categorized and added to the list as needed.

Fungi:

Ceratocystis fagacearum (Oak wilt disease)
Lachnellula willkommii (European larch canker)
Ophiostoma ulmi (Dutch elm disease)
Ophiostoma novo-ulmi (Dutch elm disease)
Phytophthora ramorum (Sudden oak death)

Insects:

Adelges piceae (Balsam woolly adelgid)
Agrilus planipennis (Emerald ash borer)
Anoplophora glabripennis (Asian long-horned beetle)
Lymantria dispar (Gypsy moth)
Tetropium fuscum (Brown spruce longhorn beetle)
Tomicus piniperda (European pine shoot beetle)

1.4 Regulated Commodities

Firewood of all species.

Note: The import and domestic movement requirements for wood products including wood chips, wood mulch, smoker chips and mesquite chips are contained in D-02-12. D-02-12 applies only to off-continent origins. Pest specific policy directives apply for imports of wood products from the U.S.

1.5 Exempt Commodities

Fuel logs made from processed wood and fuel wood pellets (torrefied pellets etc.).

1.6 Regulated Areas

All countries other than Canada **and** regulated areas of Canada for which domestic firewood movement requirements apply.

2.0 Specific Requirements

2.1 Import Requirements

2.1.1 Import requirements for all species of firewood from all areas of the world except the continental U.S.

A **Permit to Import** is required.

All firewood must be treated to a minimum temperature of 71.1°C throughout the profile of the wood (including the core) for a minimum of 75 minutes.

A **Phytosanitary Certificate** issued by the NPPO must accompany the shipment. The Phytosanitary Certificate must validate all of the entry requirements stated on the Permit to Import.

The Phytosanitary Certificate must contain the following treatment information:

All firewood must be treated to a minimum temperature of 71.1°C throughout the profile of the wood (including the core) for a minimum of 75 minutes. The Phytosanitary Certificate must attest to the treatment requirements and the treatment details must be entered in the Phytosanitary Certificate.

2.1.2 Import requirements for all species of firewood originating from the continental U.S.

A **Permit to Import** is not required.

Option 1: An industry issued heat treatment certificate from an APHIS registered heat treatment/kiln dry facility is necessary, which states that the firewood was heat treated to minimum core temperature for a minimum time. For softwood, the firewood must be heat treated using equipment (i.e., kiln) that is capable of heating wood to a minimum core temperature of 56° C for a minimum of 30 minutes. For hardwood, the firewood must be heat treated using equipment (i.e., kiln) that is capable of heating wood to a minimum core temperature of 60° C for a minimum of 60 minutes.

or

Option 2: A Commercial heat treatment label is required. Heat treated firewood from an APHIS registered heat treatment/kiln facility must have a commercial treatment label declaring that the firewood was heat treated to the following specification: for softwood, the firewood must be heat treated using equipment (i.e., kiln) that is capable of heating wood to a minimum core temperature of 56° C for a minimum of 30 minutes. For hardwood, the firewood must be heat treated using equipment (i.e., kiln) that is capable of heating wood to a minimum core temperature of 60° C for a minimum of 60 minutes.

2.1.3 Other Options

The CFIA may approve in writing the import of firewood based 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 associated with firewood.

Importers wishing to use alternative options must contact a local CFIA office in advance of arranging for any importation of firewood. A registry of CFIA offices is maintained on the CFIA Website: <http://www.inspection.gc.ca>.

2.2 Domestic Requirements

2.2.1 The domestic movement of firewood from a non-regulated area of Canada to other areas of Canada.

A Movement Certificate and CFIA inspection are not required. Firewood may be moved without restriction.

2.2.2 The domestic movement of firewood within a regulated area in Canada.

A Movement Certificate and CFIA inspection are not required. Firewood may be moved without restriction.

2.2.3 The domestic movement of firewood from a regulated area of Canada, transiting through a non-regulated area, to regulated areas of identical pest status of Canada.

A Movement Certificate and CFIA inspection are required. In some cases movement of firewood is only allowed if the firewood is moved to/or between facilities which are on a compliance agreement with CFIA. For details, please refer to the pest specific CFIA Directives.

The domestic movement of firewood in Canada depends on the prohibition, treatment and certification options described in, but not limited to, the following policy directives: D-98-09, D-98-02, D-94-22, D-97-10, D-97-07, D-03-08, D-11-05.

- 2.2.4 The domestic movement of firewood from a regulated pest area of Canada to a non-regulated area of Canada.

The domestic movement of firewood a from regulated area of Canada to a non-regulated area of Canada is dependent on the policy directive(s) governing the specific regulated pest(s). A current inventory of Plant Protection Policy Directives is maintained on the following website at:
<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/plants/plant-protection/directives/forestry/eng/1312234775640/1312234987259>

The domestic movement of firewood in Canada depends on the prohibition, treatment and certification options described in, but not limited to, the following policy directives: **D-98-09, D-98-02, D-94-22, D-97-10, D-97-07, D-03-08, and D-11-05.**

Contact a local CFIA office or consult the CFIA Forestry website:
<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/vegetaux/forets/fra/1299166186965/1299166280737>
for additional information.

3.0 Inspection Requirements

3.1 Imports:

All shipments of firewood imported into Canada are subject to inspection and/or sampling for regulated pests. Pursuant to the operational work plan, inspectors may inspect consignments of firewood to ensure that:

- 3.1.1 Imports from all regions with the exception of the continental U.S.

- The Canadian importer holds a valid Permit to Import. One Permit to Import is required for each off-continent country
- A valid Phytosanitary Certificate must accompany imported firewood shipments.

- 3.1.2 Imports from the continental U.S.

- A valid Phytosanitary Certificate, an industry issued heat treatment certificate or a commercial heat treatment label must accompany imported firewood shipments

3.2 Domestic Movement

Shipments of firewood moving from a regulated area of Canada are subject to inspection and/or sampling for regulated pests. Pursuant to the operational work plan, CFIA inspectors may inspect consignments of firewood to ensure that a movement certificate accompanies shipments of firewood within Canada.

4.0 Non-Compliance

4.1 Imports:

Shipments not meeting the import requirements of this directive will be refused entry, returned to origin or disposed of at the importer's expense.

In cases where a CBSA or CFIA inspector has determined that it is both practical and does not constitute a biological risk to introducing a pest, the inspector may order the non-complying imported commodity to be treated in a manner approved by the CFIA. Any costs incurred are the responsibility of the importer.

Notification of non-compliance and emergency action will be issued in accordance with Directive D-01-06, Canadian phytosanitary policy for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action.

4.2 Domestic Movement

Domestic shipments not meeting the movement requirements for regulated areas of Canada according to applicable pest specific Directives (see in Section 2.3.) and this directive will be destroyed, disposed of, or returned to the place or origin at the consignee's expense.

CFIA approved methods of disposal are defined in Appendix 1.

5.0 Appendices

Appendix 1: Canadian Food Inspection Agency Approved Disposal/Treatment Methods

Appendix 1: Canadian Food Inspection Agency Approved Disposal/Treatment Methods

CFIA may permit the movement of non-compliant firewood to be disposed of or treated (if applicable) in the following ways:

- incineration.
- deep burial to a minimum depth of 2 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, oriented strand board
- other methods as approved in writing by the CFIA

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