

Guidelines for Soil and Mud Contamination on Lumber Exports

Soil is a high-risk pathway for the movement and introduction of pests. The number and complexity of organisms in soil render assurances of freedom from pests of concern virtually impossible.

As a result, most countries apply strict phytosanitary measures in relation to soil in order to limit the risks of introduction and spread of significant soil-borne quarantine pests. Presence of soil can result in failed inspection and/or costly delays, destruction or refusal of shipments upon arrival in the importing country.

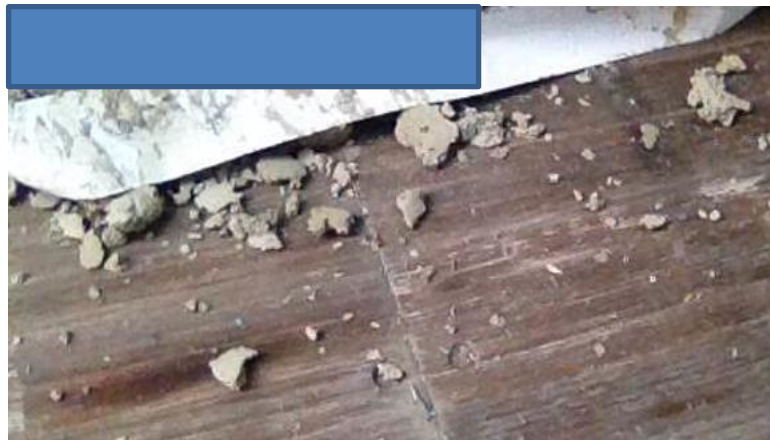
Lumber exports are required to be free of soil

The 'free from soil' requirement applies to:

- Lumber
- Lumber packaging
- Wood packaging material including dunnage associated with the lumber
- Containers

General guidelines:

Peds or clumps of soil on the lumber, wood packaging material, and/or container walls/floor are not acceptable.



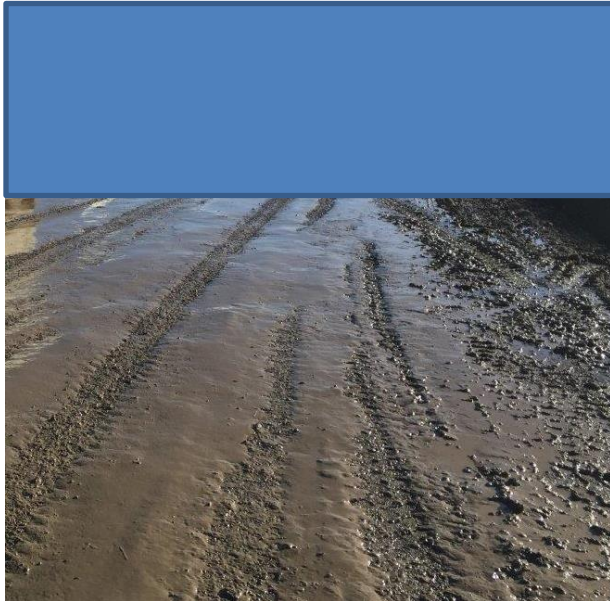
A thick layer of soil which can be scraped and gathered is not acceptable.



No more than a thin layer or “dusting” of soil is acceptable. Lettering should be easily visible beneath the thin layer and it should not be possible to gather any appreciable volume of soil as a result of scraping the dusting off.



Extra vigilance is advised during muddy conditions and resulting spray, common in the spring and fall.



Helpful Hints

- Ensure your Mill-Yard staff are aware of the potential issues with mud and splatter
- Ensure that the stored lifts of lumber are sitting well above the mud and debris levels.
- Ensure the forks on the Fork-Lifts are cleaned of soil and mud regularly
- Ensure your Trans-Load facility is part of the solution and are aware of the potential issues with mud and splatter
- Ensure mud and scrapable material is removed before a phytosanitary inspection and/or especially before loading and shipping.

Please contact your local CFIA office if further information or clarification is required.