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| | (EFFECTIVE DATE) February 24, 2006 (1st Revision) |
| Title: Phytosanitary Requirements for the Importation and Domestic Movement of Firewood. | |

File

SUBJECT:

This directive contains the phytosanitary requirements for the import of firewood to prevent the entry to Canada of quarantine pests from all other areas of the world. This policy also provides information regarding current domestic controls that manage the spread of regulated pests within Canada.

This policy has been updated to permit non-regulated species of firewood originating in the United States (US) to be imported under the conditions of a Permit to Import and a Certificate of Origin.

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Review

This directive will be reviewed every 5 years unless otherwise needed. The next review date is February 27, 2011. The contact for this directive is Joanne Rousson. For further information or clarification, please contact the Forestry section.

Endorsement

Approved by:

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| <hr/> <p>Director Plant Health Division</p> |
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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

Canada has a vast resource of deciduous and coniferous forest tree species that are susceptible to foreign invasive pests. Firewood, similar to solid wood packing materials, can be sourced from a wide variety of tree species originating from many different geographic and climatic areas of the world. Therefore, the number of potential and unknown invasive pests associated with firewood is high.

In the past, firewood has not been regulated as a separate commodity but regulated by species of wood, origin of the firewood and pest associations. As a result, no single policy regulated all species of wood used as firewood.

Typically, firewood may originate from the thinning of wood lots, salvaged from forestry slash piles, the culling of undesirable or damaged species, removal of dead or dying trees, or the management of firewood production areas. When firewood is harvested or collected from forested areas it may be infested with various pests (i.e., bark beetles, deep wood boring insects or root stain diseases). Consequently, the transportation of firewood creates a pathway for the spread of pests.

Scope This directive is for the use of importers, shippers, recreational groups, campers, CFIA inspectors, Canada Border Services Agency and national plant protection organizations.

References NAPPO Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms. 1999. Ottawa, ON.
Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms. 1999. ISPM Pub. No. 5, FAO, Rome.
Requirements for the Establishment of Pest Free Areas. 1996. ISPM. Pub. No. 4, FAO, Rome.
Requirements for the Establishment of Pest Free Places of Production and Pest Free Production Sites. 1999. ISPM Pub. No. 10, FAO, Rome.

This directive supercedes the import requirements pertaining to firewood in the following Canadian plant protection policies: D-98-09, D-99-03, D-98-02, D-94-22, D-97-10, D-97-07 and D-02-12.

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

This directive does not supercede or consolidate the import requirements pertaining to firewood in the following Canadian plant protection policies: D-01-01, D-00-08.

This directive does not supercede or consolidate the domestic movement requirements pertaining to firewood in the following Canadian plant protection policy: D-97-07.

Definitions, Abbreviations and Acronyms

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| CFIA | Canadian Food Inspection Agency. |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. |
| NPPO | National Plant Protection Organization. |
| Firewood | Untreated, raw solid wood material usually with bark attached cut in billets, in logs, in twigs, in faggots 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 | A fuel product constructed by compressing pulverised dry biomass materials from plants and trees, usually sawdust, ground wood chips or wood flour. |
| Lumber | Logs sawn into boards, planks or structural members such as beams or railroad ties. |
| Phytosanitary Certificate | An official certificate patterned after the model certificate of the IPPC. |
| Permit to Import | A Permit to Import a thing issued by the Minister pursuant to subsection 32(1) or 43 (1) of the <i>Plant Protection Regulations</i> . |
| Pest | Any thing that is injurious or potentially injurious, whether directly or indirectly, to plants or to products or by-products of plants and includes any plant prescribed as a pest. |
| 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 phytosaniry measures to be taken against it. |
| Processed fuel logs | Processed wood fibre that has been compressed into logs or bricks. |
| 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. |

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 (05/13/2000)

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 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 the CFIA web site at www.inspection.gc.ca.

1.3 Regulated pests

Currently there are numerous pests regulated by Canada that could be associated with untreated firewood. The following list should not be considered inclusive of all species that potentially represent a quarantine pest risk.

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 spp. (Phytophthora disease of alder)

Bacteria:

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

Insects:

Adelges tsugae (Hemlock woolly adelgid)
Adelges piceae (Balsam woolly adelgid)
Anoplophora glabripennis (Asian long-horn beetle)
Callipogon relictus (Korean relict long-horned beetle)
Callidiellum rufipenne (Japanese long-horn 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 new policy directives.

1.4 Regulated Commodities

Firewood of all species originating from any area of the world including but not limited to: *Abies*, *Acer*, *Alnus*, *Betula*, *Carya*, *Crataegus*, *Fagus*, *Fraxinus*, *Juglans*, *Larix*, *Maclura*, *Malus*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Populus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Prunus*, *Pyrus*, *Quercus*, *Salix*, *Tsuga*, *Tilia*, and *Ulmus*.

Note: The import and domestic movement requirements for wood chips, wood mulch, smoker chips and mesquite chips are contained in D-02-12.

1.5 Exempt Commodities

Processed fuel logs and fuel wood pellets.

1.6 Regulated Areas

All areas of the world outside of Canada; **and**

All areas of Canada regulated for pests identified on the “List of pests regulated by

Canada” including Dutch elm disease, European larch canker, balsam woolly adelgid, hemlock woolly adelgid, gypsy moth and pine shoot beetle.

2.0 Specific Requirements

2.1 Prohibitions

The import of firewood from all areas of the world is prohibited, unless the exporting country can clearly demonstrate that the conditions specified in Section 2.2 below have been met.

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

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

2.2 Import Requirements

2.2.1 Import requirements for all species of firewood from all areas of the world except the continental US.

A **Permit to Import** is required.

A **Phytosanitary Certificate** issued by the NPPO must accompany the shipment. The Phytosanitary Certificate must validate all of the entry requirements (i.e., treatment, certification, pest free areas) stated on the Permit to Import.

Firewood must be heat treated as described by the following conditions to be permitted entry into Canada:

Heat treated: the firewood must be heated 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.

2.2.2 Import requirements for all species of firewood originating from the continental US

A **Permit to Import** is required.

A **Phytosanitary Certificate** issued by the NPPO must accompany the shipment - unless one of the conditions mentioned below can be met.

Firewood must be heat treated as described by the following conditions to be permitted entry into Canada:

Heat treated: the firewood must be heated 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.

Under specific permit conditions, the Phytosanitary Certificate maybe waived in lieu of a **Certificate of Origin** (Appendix 2) for firewood imported from the US. The requirement for a Phytosanitary Certificate will be waived under the following conditions:

Originating from a Pest Free Area: an area in which a specific pest or pests do not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained; **OR**

Originating from an Area of Identical Pest Distribution: an area in which the distribution of regulated pests occur, as demonstrated by scientific evidence, and is identical to the distribution of regulated pests in the importing area of Canada; **OR**

Firewood species originating from the continental United States that are not hosts to any of the pests listed on Canada's list of regulated pests.

2.2.3 Other Options

The CFIA may approve 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.

In Canada, the movement of firewood is regulated under several domestic policies addressing specific pests and host associations. Importers may be approved to use the certification mechanisms within these policies if it can be proven that such mechanisms mitigate the risk of moving any life stages of all quarantine pests associated with firewood.

The process of approval may involve a pest risk analysis 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) 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 fire wood. A registry of CFIA offices is maintained on the CFIA/ ACIA Website: <http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/for/fore.shtml>

2.3 Domestic Requirements

2.3.1 The movement of firewood from non-regulated pest areas of Canada to other areas of Canada.

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

2.3.2 The movement of firewood from regulated pest areas of Canada to regulated areas of identical pest distribution of Canada.

A Movement Certificate and CFIA inspection are **not** required, except for the movement conditions of firewood of all elm species as regulated in D-97-07.

2.3.3 The movement of firewood from regulated pest areas of Canada to non-regulated areas of Canada.

The movement of firewood from regulated pests area of Canada to non-regulated areas 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 Plant Health Division website at: <http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/protect/dir/directe.shtml>.

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 (gypsy moth), D-94-22 (pine shoot beetle), D-97-07 (Dutch elm disease) and D-97-10 (European larch canker).

Contact a local CFIA office or consult the CFIA Forestry website:
<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/for/fore.shtml> for additional information.

3.0 Inspection Requirements

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

The Canadian Importer holds a valid Permit to Import. One Permit to Import is required for each off-continent country. One Permit to Import is required for each state of the US.

A valid Phytosanitary Certificate issued under the authority of the NPPO of the exporting country accompanies the consignment and certifies that the consignment meets the import conditions of this directive.

The Phytosanitary Certificate requirement may be waived for shipments of firewood from the US. Under these circumstances, a Certificate of Origin is required and will be stated on the Permit to Import.

If applicable, a valid Movement Certificate issued under the authority of the CFIA accompanies the consignment and meets the Canadian phytosanitary requirements for movement from regulated areas within Canada.

4.0 Non-Compliance

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

Domestic shipments not meeting the movement requirements for regulated areas of Canada and this directive will be destroyed, disposed of, or returned to the place or origin at the consignee's expense.

In cases where a 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.

CFIA approved methods of disposal are defined in appendix 1.

5.0 Appendices

Appendix 1: Canadian Food Inspection Agency Approved Disposal Methods

Appendix 2: Certificate of Origin

Appendix 1

Canadian Food Inspection Agency Approved Disposal 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 by the Plant Health Division of the CFIA.

Appendix 2

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN / CERTIFICAT D'ORIGINE

Firewood Import / Importation de bois de chauffage

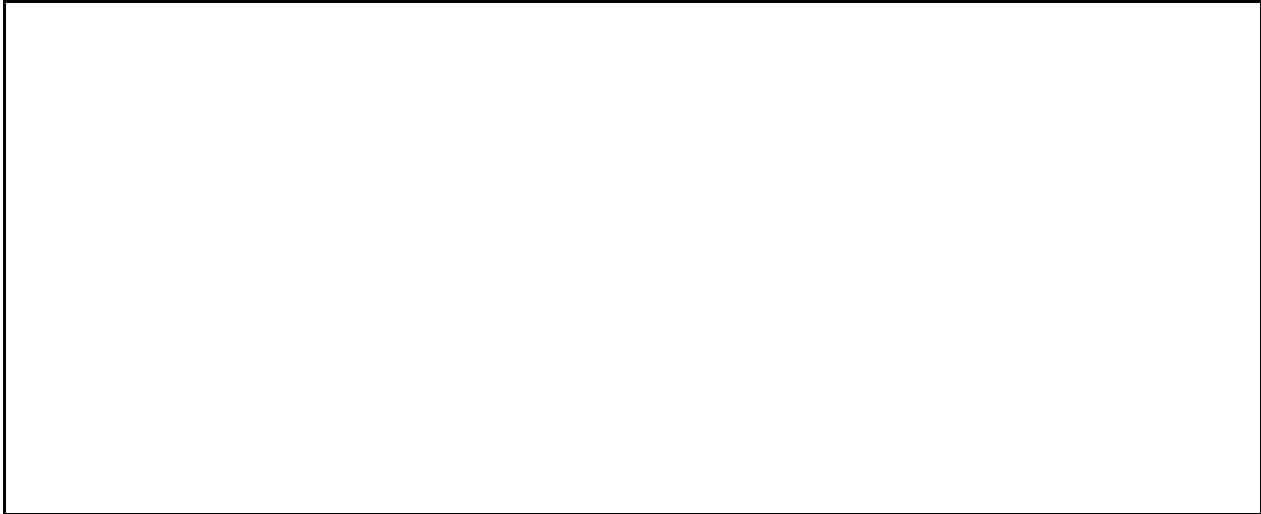
To: The Canadian Food Inspection Agency
À : Agence Canadienne d'Inspection des Aliments

The accompanying shipment of firewood as described below are products of the United States,
produced/harvested in the county
of _____
in the State of _____

L'envoi du bois chauffage décrit ci-après renferme des produits des États-unis, produits/récoltés
dans le comté de _____
dans l'État de _____

Canadian importer's name / Nome de l'importateur canadien
Importer's address / Adresse de l'importateur

| | |
|---|---|
| Species of Firewood/ Espèce de bois de chauffage | Common Name of firewood/ Nom commun du bois de chauffage |
|---|---|



Signature of person in possession/care or
control of the product/ Signature de la personne
qui possède, a la garde ou contrôle le produit

Date