



AIR NEW ZEALAND
CARGO

CARGO HANDLING NOTICE

ISSUE NUMBER 21/05/06

This Issue Refers To:

- Wood Packaging Into New Zealand

WOOD PACKAGING INTO NEW ZEALAND

Effective 01 May 2006, the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) requires that all wood packaging material entering New Zealand must be treated before arriving in New Zealand.

Note: This import health standard comes into force on 1 May 2006. The enforcement of the standard will be phased in over two months.

Between 1 May and 30 June 2006:

- Consignments will be risk profiled and a subset of these will be selected for inspection.
- Any wood packaging found to have pests will be treated, destroyed or reshipped.
- Wood packaging that is non-compliant will be tagged with an advisory notice to the importer.

From 1 July 2006:

- Wood packaging must comply with the import requirements.
- Consignments will be risk profiled and a subset of these will be selected for inspection.
- Any non-compliant wood will be treated, destroyed or re-shipped.

Wood packaging material must be:

- free of regulated pests
- free of extraneous material (e.g. leaves, soil)
- bark free
- treated
- certified either by the wood being marked with an approved International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) stamp, or
- certified by a phytosanitary certificate or National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) – endorsed certificate.

Any wood material which does not comply with the above requirements will be treated, reshipped or destroyed at the consignee's expense.

Wood packaging material includes such items as crates, spreader boards, dunnage, wooden pallets or drums use to carry cable etc.

The following commodities are exempt:

- Wood packaging made wholly of manufactured wood such as plywood, particleboard, oriented strand board, fibreboard, veneer and chipboard;
- Wood packaging material such as sawdust, wood wool and shavings;
- Thin wood, which is considered to be 6 mm thickness or less.

Note: Cat and dog cages are exempt however they must meet the conditions of the MAF NZ Import Health Standard: Woodware from all Countries.

These conditions are that the cages must be free of bark and extraneous material i.e. leaves, soil. The cages will also be inspected by MAF on arrival in New Zealand.

Approved Methods of Treatment

1/ Heat Treatment

All wood packaging material must be heated to a minimum internal wood core temperature of 56 degrees Celsius (142 degrees Fahrenheit) for 30 minutes.

Kiln-drying, chemical pressure impregnation, or other treatments may be used as a means of achieving heat treatment provided that the above temperature and time requirements are met.

2/ Fumigation

Wood may be fumigated with **methyl bromide** at normal atmospheric pressure at the following rates:

Temperature	Dosage g/m ³	Minimum concentration (g/m ³) at:			
		2 hrs.	4 hrs.	12 hrs.	24 hrs.
21° C or above	48	36	31	28	24
16° C or above	56	42	36	32	28
10° C or above	64	48	42	36	32

The minimum temperature should not be less than 10° C and the minimum exposure time should be 24 hours.

Please note that methyl bromide is an ozone-depleting substance and, as such, its use is not encouraged when alternatives are available. Although its use as a quarantine treatment presently exempts it from consumption controls under the Montreal Protocol, it is not known how long this exemption will remain in effect.

3/ Other Treatments Approved For New Zealand

- a) Fumigation with phosphine at 1.41g/m³ minimum atmospheric concentration for more that 72 hours, and at a minimum temperature of 10⁰ Celsius (50⁰ Fahrenheit) and a maximum temperature of 30⁰ Celsius (90⁰ Fahrenheit).

Note: Phosphine fumigation may only be used on wood packaging material that is no thicker that 50mm and has a moisture content of less than 25%

b) Chemical preservation to full sapwood penetration as specified in the following table:

Chemical	Minimum Retention
Boron compounds <i>(insecticidal and limited fungicidal protection)</i>	0.1% Boric Acid equivalent minimum loading in the sapwood core for Soft Wood 0.2% mass/mass sapwood core for Hardwood
Copper + didecyldimethyl ammonium chloride (DDAC) <i>(insecticidal & fungicidal protection)</i>	0.35% mass/mass OR 2.8 kg/m ³ in softwood timbers, 5.60 kg/m ³ in hardwood timbers.
Copper azole <i>(insecticidal & fungicidal protection)</i>	0.23% mass/mass OR 1.35 kg/m ³ in softwood timbers, 2.7 kg/m ³ in hardwood timbers.
Copper Chrome Arsenic (CCA) <i>(insecticidal & fungicidal protection)</i>	0.32% mass/mass OR 3kg/m ³ minimum preservative retention
Propiconazole and Tebuconazole <i>(insecticidal & fungicidal protection)</i>	Minimum retention of 0.3% Propinazole + 0.03% Tebuconazole m/m.

Marking

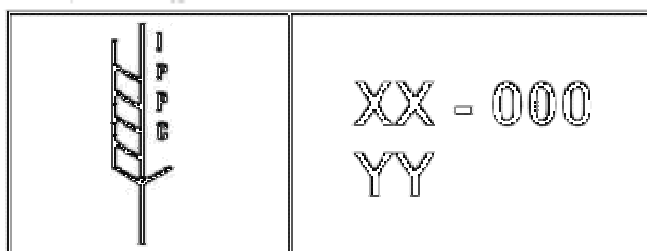
Wood packaging material that has been treated by either heat treatment or fumigation (as specified by methods 1 and 2) must be stamped with an NPPO approved marking.

The marking must be:

- legible
- permanent and not transferable (tags are not allowed)
- placed in a visible location on at least two opposite sides of the article being certified,

The colours red or orange must be avoided.

An example of an approved marking is shown below.



- The symbol on the left is the IPPC symbol for treated wood packaging.
- The XX represents the country two letter code as found in TACT Rules Section 1.3.1.
- The 000 represents the official certification number issued to the facility carrying out the heat or fumigation treatment by the NPPO.
- The YY represents the treatment carried out i.e. HT for heat treatment or MB for methyl bromide.

Note: No certification needs to accompany wood packaging that is marked in this way.

Wood treated by method 3 must be accompanied by an endorsed phytosanitary certificate or a treatment certificate endorsed by the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) in the country of treatment.

This certification must be original.