Logs to China
Topics

• History

• Current Status
  o Treatment Options
  o Proposed treatment changes

• Next Steps for VA and SC.
  o Proposed treatment process
  o Pilot program
HISTORY

• Noncompliance Notifications
  o August 24, 2010   7 shipments  NC, SC, VA
  o September 9, 2010  7 shipments NC, SC, VA
  o December 15, 2010  11 shipments SC, VA
  o April 2, 2011   5 shipments SC, VA

• April 2, 2011 China prohibits log shipments from SC and VA
HISTORY cont.

• US and China agree upon sampling increase, treatment and inspection protocol.
• June 2012 Pilot Begins – 6 months
• October 31, 2012 – only 17 shipments sent so pilot is extended until June 1, 2013
• June 1, 2013 only 3 conifer shipments arrive – 2 with pests.
• Hardwood ban is removed, but conifer remains.
Recent History

APRIL 2018

• General Administration of Customs People’s Republic of China (GACC)

• General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of People’s Republic of China (AQSIQ)

• Caught with $560 million in logs in route to China
Current Status

Entry Requirements haven’t changed, but the enforcement policy has changed.

Treatments

• Heat
• Fumigation
• Debarking
• Sampling

And Phytosanitary inspection
WOOD ----subject-----

LOGS ----topic----
(Hardwood and Softwood)

- With bark (NOTE: For specific Genus see Product Requirements)
  Phytosanitary certificate (PC) and import permit (IP) required.
  Logs must be treated with:
    o Methyl bromide for wood borers under one of the following schedules:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Dose lb/1000FT³</th>
<th>Concentration 0.5 hours</th>
<th>After 2 hours</th>
<th>Reading 4 hours</th>
<th>At 16 hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41-59 F</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 F or above</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

  OR,
  - Heat Treatment at 71°C for 75 minutes (log core temp)
  - Treatment must be listed on the PC in the treatment section.

- Without bark
  (NOTE: The amount of bark allowed on the surface of the debarked logs should be less than 5 percent.
  Phytosanitary certificate (PC) and import permit (IP) are required.
  Additional declaration (AD) that, "The logs in this shipment are without bark."

LUMBER ----topic----
Phytosanitary certificate (PC) is required.

VENEER ----topic----
PPQ Form 578, Export Certificate, Processed Plant Products, is acceptable for wood veneer.
**HYPERGEOMETRIC TABLE RANDOM SAMPLING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total number of Inspection units:</th>
<th>Randomly select this number of units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Inspect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 24</td>
<td>Inspect all units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>26</td>
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<td>28</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>28</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-41</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42-46</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47-51</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52-82</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83-104</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105-242</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>243-352</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>353-453</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>454-699</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700-1,000</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1001-4,999</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 and up</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

95% confidence of detecting a 5% infestation with 100% efficacy.
Wood Sampling

Logs

*If not containerized*, wood is sampled at two locations approximately one-third distance from the ends. For example, if the log is 91 centimeters long, sample 30 centimeters from each end. A wire brush is used to remove dirt and debris from the sample locations. Place a clean container beneath the work site to catch shavings throughout the process. Using a 5.4 cm (2 1/8 in) drill bit, slowly drill to the center of the log, reversing and removing the bit from the hole every 3.81 – 5.08 cm (1.5 – 2 in) to collect the shavings. For large diameter trees a utensil will be required to remove the final shavings.

*If containerized* and able to meet the hypergeometric requirements, wood is sampled 3 times at the end of the log, 1.5 cm below the cambium, in a triangular pattern. The first 5 cm from the sample locations should be discarded due to contaminates. A 40 centimeter deep hole is drilled with a 13 millimeter auger bit using a brace and bit (by hand) or a variable speed electric drill operating at a very slow speed (to avoid heating the wood).
New Treatment Requests

- **Oak**: Debarking or fumigate with Sulfuryl Fluoride, at 240 g/m³ (15 lbs./1000 ft³) for 72 hrs., from 1 April through 30 September, as documented by the treatment dates in the treatment section of the phytosanitary certificate; when the risk of *Ceratocystis fagacearum* (oak wilt) is highest instead of as an alternative to the currently required methyl bromide. During the low risk season, treat in-transit with 115 tablets/1000 ft³ Phosphine (2,875 ppm) for 10 days from 1 October through 31 March, as documented by the treatment dates in the treatment section of the phytosanitary certificate, or debarking.

- **All other logs**: treat in-transit with 115 tablets/1000 ft³ Phosphine (2,875 ppm) for 10 days, year round. Conifers (softwoods) will still require sampling for *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (pinewood nematode) prior to shipping.
Next Steps

• Decide on the procedures for incorporation into new inspection procedures for presentation to China internally
• Present/ negotiate the final procedures
• Enter into a new pilot program to regain access for VA and SC conifers.
Methods of Control

The key to controls are choke points.

- Pre-Harvest
- Harvest
- Processing
- Storage
- Transportation/post-shipping
Pre-Harvest

- Trapping and spraying for high risk pests
- Developing a Pest Free Area of Production
- Silviculture techniques – thinning, stump treatment, rogueing, and specific species or cultivar selection
Harvest

- specific species or cultivar selection
- Selection of healthier trees.
Processing

- Bark removal
- Sawing
- Inspection
- Sampling
- Treatments
Storage

- Removal of bark and wood debris from storage areas.
Transportation/ Post-shipping

- Avoid loading and shipping in high pest periods (i.e. at night)
- Clean containers – inside and outside
- Limit distribution or restrict use at destination
Again the Next Steps

• Decide on the procedures for incorporation into new inspection procedures for presentation to China internally
• Present/ negotiate the final procedures
• Enter into a new pilot program to regain access for VA and SC conifers.
Questions?

“At least we don't have to worry about saving those little ole spotted owls like out west!”
If you would like a copy of this presentation, please send me an email:

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Thank you for your attention!