

Wood Packaging Treatment

Conditions to attend Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture Regulation

Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture (MAPA) has been intensifying the inspection procedures of phytosanitary certification for goods packed with wooden material, aiming to reduce the introduction and spreading of pests in the country. This regulation (IN 32/2015) affects all cargoes imported to Brazil.

This instruction describes main points referent phytosanitary procedures, adopted by Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture (MAPA) and International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures - Revision of ISPM No. 15 – Regulation of Wood Packaging Material in International Trade.

It excludes wood packaging made from wood processed, in such a way that it is free from any type of pests (e.g. PLYWOOD).

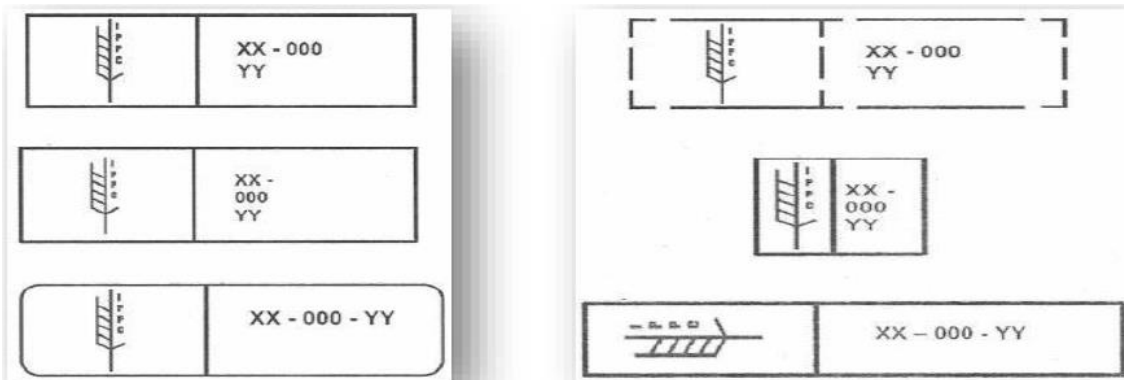
It applies to Exporters/Suppliers and Logistics Service Providers. The main objective is to comply with international and local phytosanitary legislation.

References:

International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures - Revision of ISPM No. 15 – Regulation of Wood Packaging Material in International Trade (<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/640/>). · Instructions MAPA nº 32/2015 – Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply.

Main points to consider about wood packages and any piece of wood used on packaging material to Export to Brazil.

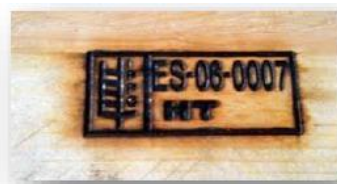
1. It is mandatory to stamp the IPPC (International Plant Protection Convention) in any piece of wood used to prepare and/or package materials for international transportation to Brazil; 2. The IPPC mark must comply with one of the following items below:



- The symbol IPPC must be presented on the left of the other codes.
- The country code must be the International Organization for Standards (ISO). Note a two-letter country code shown in the examples as “XX”. It must be separated by hyphen from the producer/treatment provider code.
- The producer/treatment provider code is “000” in the example.
- The treatment code is presented in the examples as “YY”. Refer to table below.

Treatment code	Treatment type
HT	Heat treatment
MB	Methyl bromide
DH	Heat treatment by using dielectric heating with microwave

The IPPC mark must be legible, durable and not transferable, placed in visible locations when the wood packaging is in use. The mark must not be hand drawn. Labels can not be used. The use of red or orange should be avoided.



Example: Heat Marking

3. The IPPC mark must be legible, on at least two opposite sides of the wood packaging or dunnage unit.



4. When several components are integrated into one unit of wood packaging material, the resultant composite unit should be considered as a single unit for marking purposes.



Example: Single unit and its parts

5. All forms of raw wood parts used to lock or brace the material on the containers during international transportation must be treated according to the ISPM15. The IPPC marks must be visible and legible.



Small raw wood pieces must be cut in a way where the IPPC markings are complete, visible and legible.



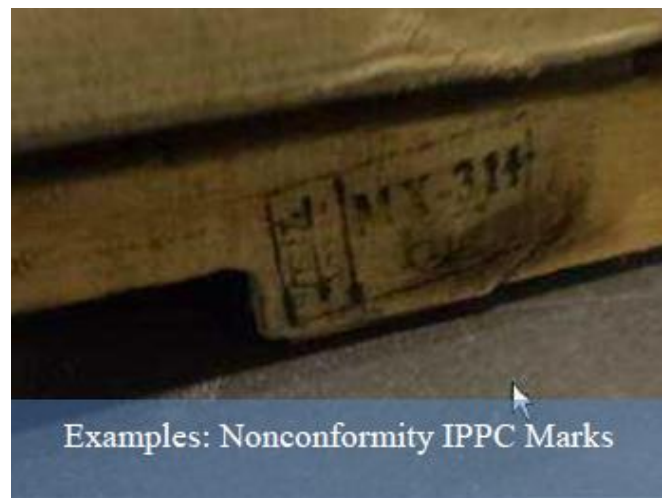
6. During application, the size, font types used, and position of the mark may vary, but its size must be sufficient to be both visible and legible to inspectors without the use of a visual aid.

7. Raw wood pieces that due to the size or surface cannot receive the IPPC mark, so its legible, should not be used.



Example: Piece of irregular small wood where the markings are not legible

EXAMPLES NOT ACCEPTABLE



FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

A. All costs such as, but not limited, to packaging replacement, transportation, international freight to return wood boxes, customs clearance, storage, etc, related to the nonconformity of the phytosanitary rules, required by Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture, will be supplier's responsibility.

B. All nonconformity wood parts, not limited to boxes, crates, cages, spools, reels, pallets, platforms, dunnage, cable drums, supports, blocks, wedges will not be cleared and used. The return of wood packages

or wood parts to supplier must occur in 30 days. That starts when the phytosanitary authority advises IMPORTER about wood packaging nonconformity.

C. When nonconformity wood packaging or its wood parts arrive at country of origin, the supplier will be responsible to organize phytosanitary treatment and customs clearance in compliance with local phytosanitary and customs regulation.

D. In order to avoid any of the problems above, we strongly suggest to the exporters that they use plastic or plywood pallets.