



Wooden Panels from All Countries

WOODPANEL. IHS

17 October 2018

TITLE

Import Health Standard: Wooden Panels from All Countries – Import Health Standard

COMMENCEMENT

This Import Health Standard comes into force on 17 October 2018

REVOCATION

This import health standard revokes and replaces Import Health Standard: *Wooden Panels from All Countries* issued 16th April 2003.

ISSUING AUTHORITY

This Import Health Standard is issued under section 24A of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Dated at Wellington, 17 October 2018

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(acting under delegated authority of the Director-General)

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Introduction

This introduction is not part of the Import Health Standard (IHS), but is intended to indicate its general effect.

Purpose

This IHS describes the phytosanitary requirements that must be met for wooden panels from all countries to be given biosecurity clearance into New Zealand

Background

This IHS has been developed under the requirements of the Biosecurity Act (1993) and in regard to New Zealand's obligations under the International Plant Protection Convention (1997).

This amendment contains no change in content, but is issued in the new Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) format for IHSs.

Who should read this?

This IHS applies to all importers of wooden panels from all countries.

Why is this important?

It is the importers responsibility to ensure the risk goods comply with the requirements of this IHS. Risk goods that do not comply with the requirements of this IHS may not be cleared for entry into New Zealand.

Risk goods that do not comply with the requirements of this IHS may be directed for treatment, re-shipment, destruction or further action deemed appropriate by the Chief Technical Officer (CTO). The pathway may be suspended, if certain types of viable regulated pests are intercepted on the consignment.

Importers are liable for all associated expenses

Equivalence

A CTO may consider an equivalent phytosanitary measure, once that measure is proven to maintain at least the same level of protection assured by the current measures in this IHS. Equivalence is determined in accordance with ISPM 24 (*Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures*).

Document history

Refer to Appendix 3 for the amendment record for this IHS.

Other information

Compliance with the provisions of this IHS does not absolve the importer of the need to comply with other laws relating to or prohibiting the importation of goods (e.g. Trade in Endangered Species Act 1989, Customs and Excise Act 1996).

As specified in the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (1996), proposals for the deliberate introduction of new organisms (including genetically modified organisms) as defined by the Act should be referred to the [Environmental Protection Authority](#).

Part 1: Requirements

1.1 Application

- (1) This import health standard (IHS) describes the phytosanitary requirements that must be met for wooden panels from all countries to be given biosecurity clearance into New Zealand.

1.2 Incorporation by reference

- (1) This IHS has been developed under the requirements of the Biosecurity Act (1993) and in regard to New Zealand's obligations under the International Plant Protection Convention (1997).
- (2) This IHS refers to the following documents:

[MPI's Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities \(BORIC\)](#)

[International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures](#)

- ISPM 5 (*Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms*)
- ISPM 12 (*Guidelines for Phytosanitary Certificates*)
- ISPM 24 (*Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures*).

1.3 Definitions

- (1) Definitions can be found in Appendix 1.

1.4 Biosecurity clearance

- (1) If the requirements of this IHS have been met, and regulated pests are not detected or are treated following interception/detection, biosecurity clearance may be given.

Part 2: Specific Requirements

2.1 Commodity description

- (1) The commodity description of wood panels is used wood based panel products that have been processed using glue, heat and compression.

Guidance

- Wooden panels include wood based products such as plywood, particleboard, oriented strand board, fibreboard, veneer, and chip board.
- Wooden panels containing raw or unmanufactured wood can be imported under the IHS: [Sawn Wood](#).
- If new; or used and not considered by an inspector to be a risk of have being infested or contaminated the panels may be assessed as a [low risk wood product](#) with negligible risk.

2.2 Pest list

- (1) Pests are categorised into regulated and non-regulated pests.
- (2) Regulated pests associated with wooden panels can be found in Appendix 2. Where a pest is detected and not listed, the regulatory status of this organism can be identified by referring to [BORIC](#).

2.3 Basic requirements

- (1) All wooden panels must be:
 - a) free of live regulated pests (see Appendix 2);
 - b) packed and shipped in a manner that prevents infestation and/or contamination by live regulated pests;
 - c) free of contaminants (e.g. leaves, soil);
 - i) plastic wrapping, 6 sided boxing and closed shipping containers are examples of appropriate packaging.
 - ii) a contamination rate of up to 0.01% weight/weight contaminants is acceptable.

2.4 Treatment

- (1) Any treatment completed prior to import must comply with the requirements of this IHS.
- (2) Wooden panels that are fumigated or heat treated prior to export must be treated no more than twenty-one (21) days before packaging/loading/shipping to New Zealand.

2.5 Treatment options

- (1) If an importer opts to treat used wooden panels, the options are as follows:
 - a) fumigation with methyl bromide or sulphuryl fluoride of filleted (separated vertically or horizontally by a minimum of 5mm airspace in one dimension, every 200mm) at 80 g/m³ for more than 24 continuous hours, and a minimum temperature of 10°C;

OR

- b) heat treatment (or kiln drying) at one of the following minimum continuous core temperature and minimum time combinations:

Core temperature °C	Minutes
70	240
80	120
90	60
100	30
110	20
120	15

OR

- c) 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
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>)	0.27% 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>)	0.27% mass/mass OR 3kg/m ³ minimum preservative retention
Arsenic (<i>insecticidal protection only</i>)	0.04% minimum preservation loading in sapwood core

2.6 On-arrival verification

- (1) Certificates accompanying a consignment and submitted as clearance documentation must reconcile with the actual consignment
- (2) If appropriate certification is not provided the wooden panels will be considered untreated.
- (3) If wooden panels are not packaged in a manner that protects the wooden panel from re-infestation after treatment, or was not shipped within the required time period after treatment, the wooden panels will be considered untreated.
- (4) Each consignment of untreated USED wooden panels likely to be infested or contaminated must be inspected for evidence of pests, bark, or contaminants (e.g. leaves, twigs, soil) or reshipped or destroyed.
- (5) All inspections of commercial consignments, completed on arrival in New Zealand, must be carried out in a transitional facility approved for that purpose.

2.7 Actions undertaken on the interception/ detection of organisms/ contaminants

- (1) All live organisms detected on the wooden panels may be identified at the importers option and expense to determine the regulatory status of the organism.
- (2) If live regulated pests are intercepted/detected on the commodity, or associated packaging, the following actions will be undertaken as appropriate (depending on the pest identified, refer to Appendix 2):
 - a) treatment (where possible);
 - b) re-shipment;
 - c) destruction;
 - d) the suspension of trade, until the cause of the non-compliance is investigated, identified and rectified to the satisfaction of a CTO.
- (3) Lots contaminated with bark or greater than 0.01% weight/weight soil or other contaminants (e.g. leaves, twigs) must have the contaminating material removed (if possible), or be treated, re-shipped or destroyed.
- (4) All treatments completed on arrival in New Zealand must be carried out in a transitional facility approved for that purpose.

Part 3: Documentation requirements

3.1 Certificates

- (1) An import permit is not required to import wooden panels into New Zealand.
- (2) If the importer elects to treat used wooden panels, they may use one of the following options for the purpose of certifying the treatment status of consignments to be imported into New Zealand:
 - a) Phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO and based on the model certificate included in ISPM 12; OR
 - b) Phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO other than the certificate specified in (a) to which the following is to be included;
 - i) *"The wooden panels in this consignment have been inspected according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the regulated pests specified by MPI, and to conform with New Zealand's current phytosanitary requirements".*

OR

 - c) treatment certificate issued by the manufacturer or operator/manager of the treatment company that conducted the treatment.
- (3) Phytosanitary certification must be original (includes electronic phytosanitary certificates under ISPM 12), free of alterations and erasures and printed in English.
- (4) Treatment certificates must be issued on company letterhead, signed and dated by a person authorised to act on behalf of the company. The certificate must have the signee's full name and job title.

3.2 Certificate information

- (1) If used, a certificate must contain the following information:
 - a) a full description of the consignment and wood component;
 - b) all relevant identification marks and brands;
 - c) the number and/or volume of items treated;
 - d) the container number (where applicable);
 - e) the following additional declarations (where applicable).
 - i) Certificates for consignments that have been fumigated as per 2.5(1)a) may contain the following declaration:

"The wooden panels have been fumigated with ___ (methyl bromide or sulphuryl fluoride) **at** ___ (Fumigant concentration (g/m³)) **for** ___ (Duration of treatment) **at a minimum temperature of** ___ (Minimum temperature during treatment) **on the** ___ (Date of treatment (dd/mm/yy)) ___."
 - ii) Certificates for consignments that have been heat-treated as per 2.5(1)b) may contain the following declaration:

"The wooden panels have been heated for ___ (Duration of treatment) **at a minimum core temperature of** ___ (Minimum temperature during treatment) **on the** ___ (Date of treatment (dd/mm/yy)) ___."
 - iii) Certificates for consignments that have been chemically preserved as per 2.5(1)c) may contain the following declaration:

"The wooden panels have undergone chemical preservation using ___ (active ingredients of preservative) **by** ___ (method of preservative application) **achieving a preservative active ingredient loading of** ___ (kg/m³, or weight/weight %, or net dry salt retention) ___."

3.3 Transit

- (1) Where a consignment is under the direct control of the transit country NPPO and is either split up or has its packaging changed while in transit through that country *en route* to New Zealand, a "[Re-export Certificate](#)" is required.
- (2) Where a consignment is held under official control as a result of the need to change conveyances and is kept in the original shipping container, a "Re-export Certificate" is not required.

Appendix 1: Definitions

Any terms defined in the Biosecurity Act (1993) or by the International Plant Protection Convention (1997) and used in but not otherwise defined in this IHS have the same meaning as in the Act, or as in ISPM Pub. No. 5.

Bark

The layer of a woody trunk, branch or root outside the cambium.

Bark-free wood

Wood from which all bark excluding vascular cambium, ingrown bark around knots, and bark pockets between rings of annual growth has been removed.

Biosecurity Clearance

A clearance under section 26 of the Biosecurity Act (1993) for the entry of goods into New Zealand.

Certificate

A document or its electronic equivalent that attests to the phytosanitary status or treatment of a consignment.

Commodity

A type of plant, plant product or other regulated article being moved for trade or other purpose.

Consignment

A quantity of plants, plant products and/or other articles being moved from one country to another and covered, when required, by a single phytosanitary certificate (a consignment may be composed of one or more commodities or lots).

Contamination

Presence in a commodity, storage place, conveyance or container, of pests or other regulated articles, not constituting an infestation.

Import health standard (IHS)

Document with the meaning as per section 22 of the Biosecurity Act.

Importer

May be an individual or company, including importer's agent.

Inspection

Official visual examination of plants, plant products or other regulated articles to determine if pests are present and/or to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations.

International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

As deposited in 1951 with FAO in Rome and subsequently amended.

International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM)

An international standard adopted by the Conference of FAO, the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures or the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, established under the IPPC.

Lot

A number of units of a single commodity, identifiable by its homogeneity of composition, origin etc., forming part of a consignment.

MPI

Ministry for Primary Industries (the NPPO of New Zealand).

National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO)

Official service established by a government to discharge the functions specified by the IPPC.

Pest

Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent, injurious to plants or animals (or their products) or human health or the environment.

Phytosanitary measure

Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests, or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests.

Quarantine pest

A pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled.

Regulated pest

A quarantine pest or a regulated non-quarantine pest.

Treatment

Officially authorised procedure for the killing or removal of pests or rendering pests infertile.

Wood

A commodity class for round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage, with or without bark.

Wooden panels

Wood based panel products that have been processed using glue, heat and compression.

Appendix 2: Regulated Pests Potentially Associated with Wooden Panels

Scientific Name	Organism Type	Common Name	Treatment Options (see Part 2.5)	Contingency for interception
Micro-organisms				
<i>Atropellis tingens</i>	Fungus	Canker	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Caliciopsis pinea</i>	Fungus	Canker	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Calonectria ilicicola</i>	Fungus	Collar rot	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Calonectria indusiata</i>	Fungus	Root & stem rot	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Cronartium quercuum</i>	Fungus	Pine blister rust	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Cronartium quercuum</i> f.sp. <i>fusiforme</i>	Fungus	Stem rust	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Cryphonectria cubensis</i>	Fungus	Basal / stem canker	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Cryphonectria havanensis</i>	Fungus	Stem canker	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Endocronartium pini</i>	Fungus	Stem rust	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Gloeophyllum abietinum</i>	Fungus		Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Mucor spinosus</i>	Fungus		Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Phellinus noxius</i>	Fungus	Wood rot	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Sparassis crispa</i>	Fungus	Root and butt rot	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Trichaptum abietinus</i>	Fungus	Butt rot	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
Arthropods				
<i>Agrilus sexsignatus</i>	Buprestidae	Varicose borer	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>	Formicidae	Yellow crazy ant	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>	Cerambycidae	Asian longhorned beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Arhopalus productus</i>	Cerambycidae	New house borer	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Asemum striatum</i>	Cerambycidae	Black spruce borer	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction

Scientific Name	Organism Type	Common Name	Treatment Options (see Part 2.5)	Contingency for interception
<i>Austroplatypus incompertus</i>	Platypodidae	Ambrosia beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Buprestis aurulenta</i>	Buprestidae	Golden buprestid	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Camponotus abdominalis</i>	Formicidae	Carpenter ant	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Camponotus pennsylvanicus</i>	Formicidae	Carpenter ant	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Celosterna scabator</i>	Cerambycidae	Longhorn beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Coptotermes curvignathus</i>	Rhinotermitidae	Subterranean termite	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Coptotermes formosanus</i>	Rhinotermitidae	Formosan subterranean termite	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Cryptotermes brevis</i>	Kalotermitidae	West Indian drywood termite	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Dendroctonus adjuncatus</i>	Scolytidae	Roundheaded pine beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Dendroctonus brevicomis</i>	Scolytidae	Western pine beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i>	Scolytidae	Southern pine beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Dendroctonus ponderosae</i>	Scolytidae	Mountain pine beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Dendroctonus terebrans</i>	Scolytidae	Black turpentine beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Dendroctonus valens</i>	Scolytidae	Red turpentine beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Dicera horni</i>	Buprestidae	Flatheaded borer	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Doratifera vulnerans</i>	Limacodidae	Mottled cup moth	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Epithora dorsalis</i>	Cerambycidae	Longhorn beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Ergates spiculatus</i>	Cerambycidae	Ponderous borer	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Glycaspis endasa</i>	Spondylaspididae	Lerp psyllid	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Glycaspis nigrocincta</i>	Spondylaspididae	Lerp psyllid	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Glycaspis particeps</i>	Spondylaspididae	Lerp psyllid	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Gnathotrichus retusus</i>	Scolytidae	Spring gnathotrichus	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Gnathotrichus</i> spp.	Scolytidae	Ambrosia beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction

Scientific Name	Organism Type	Common Name	Treatment Options (see Part 2.5)	Contingency for interception
<i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i>	Scolytidae	Scratched-face ambrosia beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Hemicoelus gibbicollis</i>	Anobiidae	Pacific powderpost beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Hesthesis cingulata</i>	Cerambycidae	Longhorn beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Heterobostrychus aequalis</i>	Bostrichidae	Bostrychid beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Heteronyx crinitus</i>	Scarabaeidae	Scarab beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Heteronyx n. sp. var. comans</i>	Scarabaeidae	Scarab beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Heteronyx striatipennis var. jabatus</i>	Scarabaeidae	Scarab beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Hylobius abietis</i>	Curculionidae	Large pine weevil	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Hylobius pales</i>	Curculionidae	Pales weevil	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Hypertropha tortriciformis</i>	Hypertrophidae		Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Ips acuminatus</i>	Scolytidae	Bark beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Ips calligraphus</i>	Scolytidae	Eastern six-spined engraver	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Ips grandicollis</i>	Scolytidae	Eastern five-spined engraver	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Ips mexicanus</i>	Scolytidae	Monterey pine ips	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Ips paraconfusus</i>	Scolytidae	California five-spined ips	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Ips pini</i>	Scolytidae	Pine engraver	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Ips plastographus maritimus</i>	Scolytidae	Bark beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Ips sexdentatus</i>	Scolytidae	Six-toothed bark beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Ips typographus</i>	Scolytidae	European spruce bark beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Lophyrotoma interrupta</i>	Pergidae	Cattle poisoning sawfly	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Macrones rufus</i>	Cerambycidae	Longhorn beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Melanophila californica</i>	Buprestidae	California flatheaded borer	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Monochamus alternatus</i>	Cerambycidae	Rusty pine longhorn	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction

Scientific Name	Organism Type	Common Name	Treatment Options (see Part 2.5)	Contingency for interception
<i>Monochamus clamator</i>	Cerambycidae	Spotted pine sawyer	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Monochamus notatus</i>	Cerambycidae	Northeastern sawyer	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Monochamus obtusus</i>	Cerambycidae	Sawyer beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Monochamus saltuarius</i>	Cerambycidae	Sawyer beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Monochamus scutellatus</i>	Cerambycidae	White-spotted sawyer beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Nacerderdes melanura</i>	Oedemeridae	Wharf borer	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Paratrechina longicornis</i>	Formicidae	Crazy ant	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Perga affinis insularis</i>	Pergidae	Large green sawfly	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Phlyctaenodes pustulosus</i>	Cerambycidae	Longhorn beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Phoracantha recurva</i>	Cerambycidae	Yellow longicorn	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Phoracantha tricuspis</i>	Cerambycidae	Common longicorn beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Phylacteophaga</i> sp.	Hymenoptera	Leafblister sawfly	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Pissodes nemorensis</i>	Curculionidae	Deodar weevil	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Platypus subgranosus</i>	Platypodidae	Mountain pinhole borer	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Platypus wilsoni</i>	Scolytidae	Wilson's wide-headed ambrosia beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Porotermes adamsonii</i>	Termopsidae	Dampwood termite	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Pseudoperga lewisii</i>	Pergidae	Pale brown sawfly	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Reticulitermes hesperus</i>	Rhinotermitidae	Western subterranean termite	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Rhachiodes dentifer</i>	Curculionidae	Weevil	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Schedotrioza marginata</i>	Trioziidae	Psyllid	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Schedotrioza multitudinea</i>	Trioziidae	Psyllid	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Scolecobrotus westwoodi</i>	Cerambycidae	Roughshouldered longicorn	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction

Scientific Name	Organism Type	Common Name	Treatment Options (see Part 2.5)	Contingency for interception
<i>Semanotus litigiosus</i>	Cerambycidae	Fir tree borer	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Semanotus ligneus ampla</i>	Cerambycidae	Cedar tree borer	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Strongylorhinus ochraceous</i>	Curculionidae	Weevil	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Syarbis alcyone</i>	Curculionidae	Weevil	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Tetropium cinnamopterum parvulum</i>	Cerambycidae	Northern spruce borer	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Tetropium fuscum</i>	Cerambycidae	Brown spruce longhorn beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Tetropium velutinum</i>	Cerambycidae	Western larch borer	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>	Scolytidae	Pine shoot beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Trachykele blondeli</i>	Buprestidae	Western cedar borer	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Tryphocaria mastersi</i>	Cerambycidae	Bulls-eye borer	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Trypodendron lineatum</i>	Scolytidae	Striped ambrosia beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Xylosandrus crassiusculus</i>	Scolytidae	Asian ambrosia beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Zootermopsis angusticollis</i>	Hodotermitidae	Pacific dampwood termite	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Zygocera canosa</i>	Cerambycidae	Longhorn beetle	Fumigation, Heat, Chemical	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction

Appendix 3: Amendment record

The following table provides a summary of the amendments to this IHS.

Number	Date	Details
1	17 October 2018	This amendment contains no change in content, but is issued in the new Ministry for Primary Industries format for IHS.