CHIPS, DUST, HOGWOOD, SCRAP

WHAT DO THEY MEAN?
WHAT ARE THE RISKS?

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Andrei ORLINSKI, EPPO – ado@eppo.int
EPPO Study on Wood Commodities

• Background:
  - Little information on wood chips and wood waste commodities was available
  - International trade of these commodities is increasing: results in additional pest risk

• EPPO Panel on Phytosanitary Measures initiated the EPPO Study initially “on non-manufactured wood commodities”

• First objective was to classify wood commodities other than round wood, sawn wood and firewood
EPPO Study on Wood Commodities

Other objectives - to classify and describe:

- intended use of wood commodities
- current practices of their production (including industry practices, types of wood used, etc.)
- current practices in trade (including mode of transport, storage and packaging)
- pest groups likely to be associated with these commodities and impact of processes on their survival
- measures currently applied (both for commercial and phytosanitary purposes) for these commodities
- possible measures that could be applied
- gaps in knowledge for developing measures
EPPO Study on Wood Commodities

• Preliminary document developed by sub-contracted expert
• Advice received from IFQRG experts after Rome meeting (2014-09-8/12)
• Advice received from EFSA meeting (Brussels, 2014-09-19)
• Advice received from ‘ISO/TC 218 Timber’ meeting (Paris, 2014-09-29/10-03)
• The document discussed and finalized by an EPPO Ad Hoc Expert Working Group (Paris, 2014-10-7/10)
Decisions of the EPPO EWG

• To change the name to “Study on wood commodities other than round wood, sawn wood and manufactured items”

• To subdivide all wood commodities into:
  - Harvesting residues (initially left after harvesting round wood)
  - Round wood (taken from the forest)
  - Processing wood residues (from processing round wood)
  - Bark (from debarking round wood)
  - Sawn wood (from processing round wood)
  - Wood chips (from chipping different wood products)
  - Hogwood (from crushing different wood products)
  - Processed wood material (with glue/heat)
  - Manufactured wood items (items made of wood)
  - Post-consumer scrap wood (after use of items)

• To avoid where possible the term ‘waste’ - all wood has uses
• All types of wood may be burned
• This end use does not reduce risks which arise during transport and storage
• Unlike most plant products, wood may be transported and stored uncovered for extended periods
• Most wood traded as firewood meets the definition of round wood and can therefore be regulated as such
‘Firewood’
Commodity definitions of the IPPC Glossary of phytosanitary terms

- ‘Round wood’ - ‘Wood not sawn longitudinally, carrying its natural rounded surface, with or without bark’
- ‘Bark (as a commodity)’ - ‘Bark separated from wood’
- ‘Sawn wood’ - ‘Wood sawn longitudinally, with or without its natural rounded surface with or without bark’
- ‘Processed wood material’ - ‘Products that are a composite of wood constructed using glue, heat and pressure, or any combination thereof’
- ‘Wood (as a commodity class)’ - ‘Commodities such as round wood, sawn wood, wood chips and wood waste, with or without bark, excluding wood packaging material and processed wood material’
Proposed terms and definitions (1) (in addition to the Glossary)

‘Harvesting residues’

• Definition: ‘Wood material consisting of any parts of trees initially left on the site after round wood harvesting’

• Includes: tree tops, branches, stumps and roots, parts of trunks

• Intended use: for fuel, chips & hogwood production

• Transported: loaded in open transport or in closed containers

• Possible measures: pest free area, chipping to specified size, HT, DH, fumigation, irradiation

• Gaps in knowledge: lack of information on trade volumes and distances
• ‘Harvesting (= Logging) residues’
‘Processing wood residues’

• Definition: ‘Parts of wood and bark that are left after the process of transforming round wood into sawn wood and further transformation of sawn wood

• Includes: sawdust, shavings, and off-cuts

• Intended use: for fuel, chips, hogwood & processed wood material production, animal litter, packing material

• Transported: in closed containers of different types and sizes depending on the intended use

• Possible measures: pest free area, chipping to specified size, HT, DH, fumigation, irradiation
‘Processing wood residues’
‘Bark’

- Glossary definition (‘bark (as a commodity)’): ‘Bark separated from wood’
- Intended use: for fuel, chips, hogwood & processed wood material production, animal litter, packing material
- Transported: in closed containers of different types and sizes depending on the intended use
- Possible measures: pest free area, HT, DH, fumigation, irradiation
- Gaps in knowledge: e.g. non-vector transmission of nematodes and pathogens
‘Bark’ used as mulch
Proposed terms and definitions (4)

‘Wood chips’

• Definition: ‘Wood with or without bark in the form of pieces with a definable particle size produced by mechanical treatment with sharp tools’

• Note: divided into different classes according to particle size, pest risk depends on size and MC

• Intended use: for fuel, production of mulch, pulp and processed wood material, for animal bedding, road covering, packing material, biofiltration

• Transported: in bulk or in closed containers of different types and sizes depending on intended use

• Possible measures: pest free area, limit of particle size, HT, DH, fumigation, irradiation, production from bark-free wood
‘Wood chips’
‘Hogwood’
• Definition: ‘Wood with or without bark in the form of pieces of varying particle size and shape, produced by crushing with blunt tools such as rollers, hammers, or flails’
• Includes: sawdust, particle bark and/or wood with different size of pieces
• Intended use: ‘for fuel, production of mulch and processed wood material, for animal bedding, road covering, packing material’
• Transported: in bulk or in closed containers of different types and sizes depending on intended use
• Possible measures: pest free area, HT, DH, fumigation, irradiation
Proposed terms and definitions (6)

‘Processed wood material’
- Glossary definition ‘Products that are a composite of wood constructed using glue, heat and pressure, or any combination thereof’
- Includes: agglomerated sawdust, pellets, bricks, plywood, particle board, oriented strand board, veneer, etc.
- Intended use: for fuel, production of manufactured wood items, packaging and packing
- Transported: in bulk or in closed containers of different types and sizes depending on intended use
- Possible measures: not needed
‘Processed wood material’
Proposed terms and definitions (7)

‘Post-consumer scrap wood’

- Definition: Wide variety of wood material from ex-commercial, industrial and domestic use made available for recycling
- Intended use: for fuel, production of chips hogwood, and processed wood material
- Transported: in open or closed containers of different types and sizes depending on intended use
- Possible measures: not needed
‘Post-consumer scrap wood’
Potential pest risk

Depends firstly on phytosanitary status at area of origin and destination, and then mainly on:

• freshness of wood (expressed by moisture content)
• bark presence
• size of particles (e.g. for chips)
Preliminary assessment of pest risk associated with wood commodities depending on initial materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodities</th>
<th>Initial material</th>
<th>Likelihood of presence of large insect pests (e.g. longhorn beetles &amp; buprestids)</th>
<th>Likelihood of presence of small insect pests (e.g. bark and ambrosia beetles) which may develop in wood</th>
<th>Likelihood of presence of small insect pests (e.g. bark and ambrosia beetles) which can develop only under the bark</th>
<th>Likelihood of presence of non-arthropod pests (nematodes, fungi, bacteria, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harvesting residues</td>
<td>Standing trees</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-cuts</td>
<td>Fresh* wood with bark</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood chips larger than 2.5 cm</td>
<td>Fresh* and untreated wood with bark</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogwood</td>
<td>Harvesting residues, wood with bark</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+++ means high pest risk

* Fresh meaning that intracellular moisture content is suitable for pest development

NB Overall risk depends also on phytosanitary status of the area of origin and destination
Preliminary assessment of pest risk associated with wood commodities depending on initial materials (2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodities</th>
<th>Initial material</th>
<th>Likelihood of presence of large insect pests (e.g. longhorn beetles &amp; buprestids)</th>
<th>Likelihood of presence of small insect pests (e.g. bark and ambrosia beetles) which may develop in wood</th>
<th>Likelihood of presence of small insect pests (e.g. bark and ambrosia beetles) which can develop only under the bark</th>
<th>Likelihood of presence of non-arthropod pests (nematodes fungi, bacteria, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Off-cuts</td>
<td>Wood without bark</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood chips larger than 2.5 cm</td>
<td>Fresh* and untreated wood without bark</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood chips not larger than 2.5 cm in any dimension</td>
<td>Fresh and untreated wood with bark</td>
<td>+/++</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bark</td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood chips not larger than 2.5 cm in any dimension</td>
<td>Fresh* and untreated wood without bark</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+/++</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+/++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogwood</td>
<td>Wood without bark</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+/++</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+/++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-cuts</td>
<td>Wood without bark</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+ means low pest risk, ++ medium pest risk

* Fresh meaning that intracellular moisture content is suitable for pest development

NB Overall risk depends also on phytosanitary status of the area of origin and destination
Preliminary assessment of pest risk associated with wood commodities depending on initial materials (3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodities</th>
<th>Initial material</th>
<th>Likelihood of presence of large insect pests (e.g. longhorn beetles &amp; buprestids)</th>
<th>Likelihood of presence of small insect pests (e.g. bark and ambrosia beetles) which may develop in wood</th>
<th>Likelihood of presence of small insect pests (e.g. bark and ambrosia beetles) which can develop only under the bark</th>
<th>Likelihood of presence of non-arthropod pests (nematodes, fungi, bacteria, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sawdust and shavings</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-consumer scrap wood</td>
<td>Manufactured wood commodities, Wood packaging material</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood chips</td>
<td>Post-consumer scrap wood or treated wood</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogwood</td>
<td>Post-consumer scrap wood</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed wood material</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+ means low pest risk, - no risk

NB Overall risk depends also on phytosanitary status of the area of origin and destination
Thank you for your attention