of importation and subject to the inspection and other requirements of \$319.40-9

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## §319.40-7 Treatments and safeguards.

- (a) Certification of treatments or safeguards. If APHIS determines that a document required for the importation of regulated articles is inaccurate, the regulated articles which are the subject of the certificate or other document shall be refused entry into the United States. In addition, APHIS may determine not to accept any further certificates for the importation of regulated articles in accordance with this subpart from a country in which an inaccurate certificate is issued, and APHIS may determine not to allow the importation of any or all regulated articles from any such country, until corrective action acceptable to APHIS establishes that certificates issued in that country will be accurate.
- (b) Debarking. Except for raw lumber, no more than 2 percent of the surface of all regulated articles in a lot may retain bark, with no single regulated article retaining bark on more than 5 percent of its surface. For raw lumber, debarking must remove 100 percent of the bark.
- (c) Heat treatment. Heat treatment must be performed only at a facility where APHIS or an inspector authorized by the Administrator and the national government of the country in which the facility is located has inspected the facility and determined that its operation complies with the standards of this paragraph. Heat treatment procedures may employ steam, hot water, kilns, exposure to microwave energy, or any other method (e.g., the hot water and steam techniques used in veneer production) that raises the temperature of the center of each treated regulated article to at least 71.1 °C and maintains the regulated article at that center temperature for at least 75 minutes. For regulated articles heat treated prior to arrival in the United States, during the

entire interval between treatment and export the regulated article must be stored, handled, or safeguarded in a manner which excludes any infestation of the regulated article by plant pests.

- (d) Heat treatment with moisture reduction. (1) Heat treatment with moisture reduction may employ:
- (i) Kiln drying conducted in accordance with the schedules prescribed for the regulated article in the Dry Kiln Operator's Manual, Agriculture Handbook 188, which is incorporated by reference at §300.2 of this chapter; or,
- (ii) Dry heat, exposure to microwave energy, or any other method that raises the temperature of the center of each treated regulated article to at least 71.1 °C, maintains the regulated articles at that center temperature for at least 75 minutes, and reduces the moisture content of the regulated article to 20 percent or less as measured by an electrical conductivity meter.
- (2) For regulated articles heat treated with moisture reduction prior to arrival in the United States, during the entire interval between treatment and export the regulated article must be stored, handled, or safeguarded in a manner which excludes any infestation of the regulated article by plant pests.
- (e) Surface pesticide treatments. All United States Environmental Protection Agency registered surface pesticide treatments are authorized for regulated articles imported in accordance with this subpart, except that Pinus radiata wood chips from Chile and wood chips from South America derived from temperate species of Eucalyptus must be treated in accordance with §319.40-7(e)(2). Surface pesticide treatments must be conducted in accordance with label directions approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Under the following circumstances, surface pesticide treatments must also be conducted as follows:
- (1) Heat treated logs. When used on heat treated logs, a surface pesticide treatment must be first applied within 48 hours following heat treatment. The surface pesticide treatment must be repeated at least every 30 days during storage of the regulated article, with the final treatment occurring no more than 30 days prior to departure of the

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means of conveyance that carries the regulated articles to the United States.

(2) Pinus radiata wood chips from Chile and Eucalyptus (temperate species) wood chips from South America. When used on Pinus radiata wood chips from Chile or on wood chips from South America derived from temperate species of Eucalyptus, a surface pesticide consisting of the following must be used: A mixture of a fungicide containing 64.8 percent of the active ingredient didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride and 7.6 percent of the active ingredient 3-iodo-2-propynl butylcarbamate and an insecticide containing 44.9 percent of the active ingredient chlorpyrifos phosphorothicate. The wood chips must be sprayed with the pesticide so that all the chips are exposed to the chemical on all sides. During the entire interval between treatment and export, the wood chips must be stored, handled, or safeguarded in a manner that prevents any infestation of the wood chips by plant pests.

- (f) Methyl bromide fumigation. The following minimum standards for methyl bromide fumigation treatment are authorized for the regulated articles listed in paragraphs (f)(1) through (f)(3) of this section. Any method of fumigation that meets or exceeds the specified temperature/time/concentration products is acceptable. Following fumigation, fumigated products must be aerated to reduce the concentration of fumigant below hazardous levels, in accordance with the Treatment Manual and label instructions approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- (1) Logs—(i) T–312 schedule. The entire log and the ambient air must be at a temperature of 5 °C or above throughout fumigation. The fumigation must be conducted using schedule T–312 contained in part 305 of this chapter. In lieu of the schedule T–312 methyl bromide concentration, fumigation may be conducted with an initial methyl bromide concentration of at least 240 g/m³ with exposure and concentration levels adequate to provide a concentration-time product of at least 17,280 gram-hours calculated on the initial methyl bromide concentration.
- (ii) T-404 schedule. The entire log and the ambient air must be at a temperature of 5 °C or more above throughout

fumigation. The fumigation must be conducted using schedule T-404 contained in part 305 of this chapter.

- (2) Lumber. The lumber and the ambient air must be at a temperature of 5 °C or more above throughout fumigation. The fumigation must be conducted using schedule T-404 contained in part 305 of this chapter.
- (3) Regulated articles other than logs or lumber. (i) If the ambient air and the regulated articles other than logs or lumber are at a temperature of 21 °C or above throughout fumigation, the fumigation must be conducted using schedule T-404 contained in part 305 of this chapter. In lieu of the schedule T-404 methyl bromide concentration, fumigation may be conducted with an initial methyl bromide concentration of at least 48 g/m3 with exposure and concentration levels adequate to provide a concentration-time product of at least 760 gram-hours calculated on the initial methyl bromide concentration.
- (ii) If the ambient air and the regulated articles other than logs or lumber are at a temperature of 4.5–20.5 °C throughout fumigation, the fumigation must be conducted using schedule T-404 contained in part 305 of this chapter.
- (g) Preservatives. All preservative treatments that use a preservative product that is registered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency are authorized for treatment of regulated articles imported in accordance with this subpart. Preservative treatments must be performed in accordance with label directions approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

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## § 319.40-8 Processing at facilities operating under compliance agreements.

(a) Any person who operates a facility in which imported regulated articles are processed may enter into a compliance agreement to facilitate the importation of regulated articles under