



Friday 4<sup>th</sup> May 2012

## Bulletin 822 - 05/12 - Asian Gypsy Moth, 2012 - North America

**The seasonal issue of Asian Gypsy Moth is already upon us and Members should be aware of the possible delays that may occur in North American ports if necessary precautions are not made prior to a vessels departure from East Asia.**

Both the Canadian and the United States governments take strict precautions to restrict the migration of the Asian Gypsy Moth (AGM), which is extremely harmful to North American hardwood trees. The following LP Bulletin serves to update members of reporting requirements and procedures.

### Canada

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) are the responsible authority for maintaining vigilance against the spread of AGM in Canada. CFIA release detailed updates to standing regulations annually to keep in step of the movements of this seasonal issue. The latest updates concerning the 2012 season were released 18 March 2011. A Summary of the most important points follows.

All marine vessels entering Canada are subject to inspection at any time of the year to verify freedom from AGM. However, a more focused approach is adopted regarding vessels that trade out of East Asia.

The Master of a marine vessel that has visited port(s) in regulated areas during specified periods listed in Appendix 2 in the current year or in the year immediately preceding the current year **must** provide to the vessel's Canadian agent:

- a summary of the ports called upon by the vessel for the past 2 years; **and**
- a copy of a Phytosanitary Certificate **or** other approved certificate(s)

Marine Vessels	Risk Period in Canada	Quarantine Action
Marine vessels that have called on high risk areas as specified in <a href="#">Appendix 2</a>	March 1 to October 15	All marine vessels which have visited a port in a regulated area must present a valid Phytosanitary Certificate or other approved certificate (a list of certificates approved by the CFIA is provided in <a href="#">Appendix 4</a> ) verifying that the vessel is free of AGM. The vessel is subject to inspection for the presence of AGM on arrival in Canada. Vessels without valid certification will be considered non-compliant, held at a designated off-shore anchorage for CFIA inspection, and if found free of AGM may be permitted to enter Canada, but their movements will be monitored while in Canada.
Marine vessels that have called on high risk areas as specified in <a href="#">Appendix 2</a>	October 16 to February 28 (or 29)	Marine vessels which have visited a port in a regulated area may enter Canada, but may be inspected at berth for presence of AGM. If AGM is detected during inspection, the vessel will be considered non-compliant. A Phytosanitary Certificate or other approved certificate(s) are not required.
Other Marine Vessels	All Year	Any marine vessel which has not visited a port in a regulated area may still be inspected for the presence of AGM. If AGM is detected during inspection, the vessel will be considered non-compliant.

Regulated areas considered a high risk by CFIA have changed year on year. An up to date list of high-risk areas can be found at the following web address;

<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/plants/plant-protection/directives/forestry/d-95-03/regulated-areas/eng/1321967572975/1321967682878>

Lists of competent authorities recognised by CFIA for the purposes of issuing Phytosanitary Certificates and Pre-departure Inspection Certificates are as follows;

**Russia**

National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of Russia.

**Korea:**

AGM Ship Monitoring Forms issued by the NPPO of the Republic of Korea.

**China**

A Pre-departure Inspection Certificate is an approved certificate if issued by the China Certification and Inspection Co. Ltd.

## USA

The Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is the responsible body in the United States for dealing with the Asian Gypsy Moth issue. The latest federal regulations, 18 April 2011 detail vessel inspection regimes and reporting requirements. These requirements are similar to the Canadian regulations but have significant differences.

The general procedure for assessing what actions a vessel must take if it suspects is required to submit itself for inspection is as follows;

Step 1: Check the AGM Vessel Alert List

Step 2: Check the Ship's Itinerary

Step 3: Apply Criteria to Arriving Ships

The details of each step and given in the Aphis ship inspection guidelines which provide easy to follow flow charts for the actions likely to be taken by the authorities on a vessels arrival from a high-risk area into US waters.

Members are strongly advised to become conversant with these guidelines (a link to which is provided at the end of the document) in order that they may better determine the actions of the authorities and can take preventative action prior to arriving in US waters. Not doing so is likely to result in the vessel at least being delayed until the issues are resolved or even refused entry into port.

Port Location	Date of Arrival											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Alaska												
Great Lakes												
Hawaii												
Oregon												
Puerto Rico												
Washington State												
Norfolk, VA and northward												
South of Norfolk, VA to Jacksonville, FL												
South of Jacksonville, FL												
Alabama, California, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas												

Inspection required during this high-risk period  
 Inspection **not** required but recommended, as staffing allows, during this low-risk period

It should be noted that;

1. Dates of risk are subject to annual changes.
2. Certifications from Far East Russian ports must be from the Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance of the Russian Federation and declare that the vessel is free from AGM.
3. Accept AGM ship monitoring forms and checklist from Korea National Plant Quarantine Service as equivalent to certification.
4. Certifications from China must come from CCIC Inspection Co., LTD (CCIC).
5. If ships are found to be infested, then the options for inspection are off-shore inspections or inspections at remote docking locations away from port areas.
6. South Korean AGM Certificates issued after March 1, 2012 will be issued by the newly formed International Plant Quarantine Accreditation Board (IPAB). Certificates issued during the risk period for Korea during 2011 (June 1 - September 30) by South Korea's Animal, Plant and Fisheries Quarantine and Inspection Agency (QIA) are still valid.
7. Vessels from other countries and areas where AGM is prevalent may also be subject AGM inspection at berth.

The APHIS website notes that all queries regarding vessel inspections should be made to the APHIS regional Director, Mr Keith Miller. [Keith.G.Miller@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Keith.G.Miller@aphis.usda.gov)

The following lists of third party entities in Japan are recognised by both Canada and the United States for issuing correct pre-departure certification.

- All Nippon Checkers Corporation (ANCC)
- Hokkaido Bouekikunjyo Co., LTD (HBKC)
- Japan Cargo Tally Corporation (JCTC)
- Japan Export Vehicle Inspection Center Co., Ltd. (JEVIC)
- Japan Grain Inspection Association (JGIA)
- Kanto Fumigation Co., Ltd (KFCO)
- Keiyochiku Plant Quarantine Association (KPQA)
- Kobe Plant Quarantine Association (KOBEPQA)
- Kyoritsu Sanitary Co., Ltd. (KRS)
- Muroran & Tomakomai Plant Quarantine Association (MTPQA)
- Nikkun Co., Ltd (NCL)
- Nippon Kaiji Kentei Kyokai (NKKK)
- Okayama-Ken Plant Quarantine Association (OKYPQA)
- Osaka Plant Quarantine Association (OPQA)
- Osaka Timber Quarantine Association (OSKTQA)
- Shin Nihon Kentei Kyokai (SNKK)
- Techno Kasei Co., Ltd. (TKL)
- Tokai Plant Quarantine Association (TOKAIPQA)
- Tokyo Plant Quarantine Association (TPQA)
- Yokohama Plant Protection Association (YPPA)

Both the APHIS and the CFIA website are home to considerable resources regarding Asian Gypsy Moth. Prudent Members should make themselves well aware of their contents.

**Canadian Food Inspection Agency;**

<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/plants/plant-protection/directives/forestry/d-95-03/eng/1321945111492/1321945247982#e2>

**United States APHIS Asian Gypsy Moth homepage;**

[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant\\_health/plant\\_pest\\_info/gypsy\\_moth/index.shtml](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/gypsy_moth/index.shtml)

**Full text of the APHIS vessel inspection guidelines;**

[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant\\_health/plant\\_pest\\_info/gypsy\\_moth/downloads/MAC%20AGM%20Special%20Procedures%20section%203-2012%20.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/gypsy_moth/downloads/MAC%20AGM%20Special%20Procedures%20section%203-2012%20.pdf)

**Source of Information:**

Loss Prevention Dept.

UK P&I Club

London

<http://www.ukpandi.com/loss-prevention>