



## **Timber and Bamboo packaging**

### **Case Description**

Effective: 16 July 2017

This case describes the import conditions for timber and bamboo packaging material that is imported as a commodity (is not being used to support goods in international trade).

For timber or bamboo packaging which is supporting goods in international trade, please refer to the Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance BICON case.

Import Destination: Australia

See Also Cases:

- Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance

### **Alerts**

There are no current alerts applicable to this import case. Users should be aware that alerts can have significant impact on import conditions and, as such, should check this import case on the BICON website regularly.

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## Import Scenario Definition

The following import scenarios are applicable to this import case:

Import Scenarios				Section
If goods arrive as full container load sea freight	Bamboo packaging	Treated prior to shipment	Methyl bromide fumigation	<a href="#">1</a>
			Gamma irradiation	<a href="#">2</a>
			Ethylene oxide fumigation	<a href="#">3</a>
		Treatment on arrival		
	Timber packaging	Timber is ISPM 15 certified		<a href="#">5</a>
		Timber is not ISPM 15 certified	Treated prior to shipment	See Table 2
			Treat on arrival to Australian territory	<a href="#">13</a>
			Full unpack and inspection	<a href="#">14</a>
If goods arrive as Less than Container Load sea freight	Bamboo packaging	Treated prior to shipment	Methyl bromide fumigation	<a href="#">15</a>
			Gamma irradiation	<a href="#">16</a>
			Ethylene oxide fumigation	<a href="#">17</a>
		Treatment on arrival		
	Timber packaging	Timber is ISPM 15 certified		<a href="#">19</a>
		Timber is not ISPM 15 certified	Treated prior to shipment	See Table 3
			Treat on arrival to Australian territory	<a href="#">27</a>
			Full unpack and inspection	<a href="#">28</a>
If goods arrive as airfreight, baggage, bulk, break bulk, low value sea freight or mail				<a href="#">29</a>

Table 2: Navigation for If goods arrive as full container load sea freight — Timber packaging — Timber is not ISPM 15 certified — Treated prior to shipment

Import Scenarios (continued)	Section
Methyl bromide fumigation	<a href="#">6</a>
Gamma irradiation	<a href="#">7</a>

Import Scenarios (continued)	Section
Kiln drying	<a href="#">8</a>
Heat treatment	<a href="#">9</a>
Sulphuryl fluoride fumigation	<a href="#">10</a>
Permanent timber preservation	<a href="#">11</a>
Ethylene oxide fumigation	<a href="#">12</a>

Table 3: Navigation for If goods arrive as Less than Container Load sea freight — Timber packaging — Timber is not ISPM 15 certified — Treated prior to shipment

Import Scenarios (continued)	Section
Methyl bromide fumigation	<a href="#">20</a>
Gamma irradiation	<a href="#">21</a>
Kiln drying	<a href="#">22</a>
Heat treatment	<a href="#">23</a>
Sulphuryl fluoride fumigation	<a href="#">24</a>
Permanent timber preservation	<a href="#">25</a>
Ethylene oxide fumigation	<a href="#">26</a>

## 1. If goods arrive as full container load sea freight — Bamboo packaging — Treated prior to shipment — Methyl bromide fumigation

### 1.1. Import Requirements

- a. The bamboo packing material must be subjected to mandatory fumigation, preshipment, with methyl bromide at either:
  1. a rate of 48 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 24 hours at 21°C<sup>1</sup> at NAP, or
  2. a rate of 64 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 2 hours at 21°C under vacuum (660mm), or
  3. a rate of 64 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 5 hours at 10-20°C under vacuum (660mm).

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate:

- i.
  1. A statement that the goods have been fumigated with methyl bromide at [insert applied dosage X g/m<sup>3</sup>] for [X hours] at [insert minimum temperature degrees Celsius] at [insert NAP / under vacuum].
  2. For goods packed in gas-proof packaging\* (e.g. tins, plastic lined cartons, polymesh bags or multi-walled paper sacks with plastic coatings), one of the following:
    - 2.1. A statement that "The goods have been fumigated prior to packing.", or
    - 2.2. A statement that "The goods have been fumigated prior to sealing.", or
    - 2.3. A statement that "The goods have been fumigated with the

packages/containers open."

3. For goods in gas permeable packaging, one of the following:
  - 3.1. A statement that "Plastic wrapping has not been used in this consignment.", or
  - 3.2. A statement that "This consignment has been fumigated before application of plastic wrapping.", or
  - 3.3. A statement that "Plastic wrapping used in this consignment conforms to the wrapping and perforation standard as found in the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources methyl bromide fumigation standard."

\* Where goods are packed in gas proof packaging or wrapped in plastic, and the required declaration is not provided, the goods will require mandatory treatment in Australia, export or disposal.

Treatment must be completed within 21 days of export.

OR

You must present the following on a Methyl bromide fumigation certificate:

- ii.
  1. Where the treatment is conducted in a country that has implemented the Australian fumigation accreditation scheme (AFAS), treatment certificates must also include the treatment providers Department of Agriculture and Water Resources Approved Entity Identifier (AEI) number or AFAS identification number and address as per the [Offshore methyl bromide treatment providers](#).
  2. A declaration stating that all the requirements of the [Offshore methyl bromide treatment providers](#) have been met.

Note:

For methyl bromide fumigation certificates, the treatment provider must not be listed as 'suspended', 'unacceptable' or 'under investigation' on the [Offshore methyl bromide treatment providers](#).

Treatment must be completed within 21 days of export.



<sup>1</sup> For a 24 hour exposure period, the dosage:

1. at 21 °C and above is 48 g/m<sup>3</sup>.
2. between 16 °C - 20 °C is 56 g/m<sup>3</sup>.
3. between 11 °C - 15 °C is 64 g/m<sup>3</sup>.
4. at 10 °C is 72 g/m<sup>3</sup>.

The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources does not allow dosage compensation where the ambient temperature is above 21 °C or below 10 °C unless otherwise specified.

Related Information:

- AFAS Methyl bromide standard

- b. A Department of Agriculture and Water Resources import permit is not required.

- c. All packaging and dunnage must be clean and free from [biosecurity risk material](#) (BRM).
- d. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).

## 2. If goods arrive as full container load sea freight — Bamboo packaging — Treated prior to shipment — Gamma irradiation

### 2.1. Import Requirements

- a. The bamboo packing material must be subjected to mandatory treatment, pre-shipment, with gamma irradiation at the rate of 10 kGray.

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Gamma irradiation treatment certificate or Phytosanitary certificate:

Details of the gamma irradiation treatment.



Treatments must be performed in accordance with the [approved offshore gamma irradiation treatment providers](#).

- b. A Department of Agriculture and Water Resources import permit is not required.
- c. All packaging and dunnage must be clean and free from [biosecurity risk material](#) (BRM).
- d. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).

## 3. If goods arrive as full container load sea freight — Bamboo packaging — Treated prior to shipment — Ethylene oxide fumigation

### 3.1. Import Requirements

- a. The bamboo packing material must be subjected to mandatory fumigation, preshipment, with ethylene oxide at either:
  - 1. a rate of 1500 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 24 hours at 21°C, or
  - 2. a rate of 1200 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 5 hours at 50°C under an initial vacuum of 50 kilopascals.

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Fumigation certificate or Phytosanitary certificate:

Details of the ethylene oxide fumigation treatment.

If Country of origin is New Zealand then:



Treatment must be completed within 90 days of export.

If Grown in a country other than New Zealand then:

Treatment must be completed within 21 days of export.



Fumigations must be performed in accordance with the [Approved offshore ethylene oxide treatment providers scheme](#) and by an approved provider.

- b. A Department of Agriculture and Water Resources import permit is not required.
- c. All packaging and dunnage must be clean and free from [biosecurity risk material](#) (BRM).
- d. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).

## 4. If goods arrive as full container load sea freight — Bamboo packaging — Treatment on arrival

### 4.1. Import Requirements

- a. A Department of Agriculture and Water Resources import permit is not required.
- b. Timber or bamboo packaging/dunnage not meeting the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources offshore treatment requirements must undergo:
  - 1. treatment onshore with one of the following:
    - 1.1. Methyl bromide fumigation at 48g/m<sup>3</sup> for 24 hours at 21°C
    - 1.2. Kiln drying at 74°C (time varies)
    - 1.3. Heat treatment at 56°C for 30 minutes
    - 1.4. Ethylene oxide fumigation at 1200 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 5 hours at 50°C or ethylene oxide fumigation at 1500 g/m<sup>3</sup> 24 hours at 21°C
    - 1.5. Gamma irradiation at 10 kGray, or
  - 2. a full unpack and inspection at an approved arrangement site.

If the person in charge does not elect for the consignment to undergo one of the permitted on arrival treatment options, the consignment must be exported or disposed of in a Department of Agriculture and Water Resources approved manner.

- c. All packaging and dunnage must be clean and free from [biosecurity risk material](#) (BRM).
- d. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).

## 5. If goods arrive as full container load sea freight — Timber packaging — Timber is ISPM 15 certified


### 5.1. Import Requirements


- a. A Department of Agriculture and Water Resources import permit is not required.
- b. All solid wood components of timber packaging and dunnage must be treated offshore in compliance with ISPM 15 treatment requirements.

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate, Packing declaration, Packing list, Invoice or Annual packing declaration:

The statement "All timber packaging / dunnage used in the consignment has been treated and marked in compliance with ISPM 15".

Timber packaging / dunnage treated in accordance with ISPM 15 standards must be physically marked / stamped in accordance to ISPM 15 compliant requirements. See ISPM 15 compliant marks<sup>1</sup> for further information.

 Please note: whilst the requirement is presented as a statement that must be made, an appropriate check-box declaration is also considered satisfactory evidence.

 <sup>1</sup> ISPM 15 compliant marks include the acronyms ISPM 15, NIMP 15 or NIMF 15 accompanied by the abbreviated country name and a unique identifying number for the treatment provider.
- c. All packaging and dunnage must be clean and free from [biosecurity risk material](#) (BRM).
- d. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).

## 6. If goods arrive as full container load sea freight — Timber packaging — Timber is not ISPM 15 certified — Treated prior to shipment — Methyl bromide fumigation

### 6.1. Import Requirements

- a. A Department of Agriculture and Water Resources import permit is not required.
- b. The timber packing material must be subjected to mandatory fumigation, preshipment, with methyl bromide at either:
  1. a rate of 48 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 24 hours at 21°C<sup>1</sup> at NAP, or
  2. a rate of 64 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 2 hours at 21°C under vacuum (660 mm), or
  3. a rate of 64 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 5 hours at 10-20°C under vacuum (660 mm).

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate:

- i.
  1. A statement that the goods have been fumigated with methyl bromide at [insert applied dosage X g/m<sup>3</sup>] for [X hours] at [insert minimum temperature degrees Celsius] at [insert NAP / under vacuum].
  2. For goods packed in gas-proof packaging\* (e.g. tins, plastic lined cartons, polymesh bags or multi-walled paper sacks with plastic coatings), one of the following:
    - 2.1. A statement that "The goods have been fumigated prior to packing.", or
    - 2.2. A statement that "The goods have been fumigated prior to sealing.", or
    - 2.3. A statement that "The goods have been fumigated with the packages/containers open."
  3. For goods in gas permeable packaging, one of the following:
    - 3.1. A statement that "Plastic wrapping has not been used in this consignment.", or
    - 3.2. A statement that "This consignment has been fumigated before application of plastic wrapping.", or
    - 3.3. A statement that "Plastic wrapping used in this consignment conforms to the wrapping and perforation standard as found in the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources methyl bromide fumigation standard."

\* Where goods are packed in gas proof packaging or wrapped in plastic, and the required declaration is not provided, the goods will require mandatory treatment in Australia, export or disposal.

Treatment must be completed within 21 days of export.

OR

You must present the following on a Methyl bromide fumigation certificate:

- ii.
  1. Where the treatment is conducted in a country that has implemented the Australian fumigation accreditation scheme (AFAS), treatment certificates must also include the treatment providers Department of Agriculture and Water Resources Approved Entity Identifier (AEI) number or AFAS identification number and address as per the [Offshore methyl bromide treatment providers](#).
  2. A declaration stating that all the requirements of the [Offshore methyl bromide treatment providers](#) have been met.

Note:

For methyl bromide fumigation certificates, the treatment provider must not be listed as 'suspended', 'unacceptable' or 'under investigation' on the [Offshore methyl bromide treatment providers](#).

Treatment must be completed within 21 days of export.



<sup>1</sup> For a 24 hour exposure period, the dosage:

1. at 21 °C and above is 48 g/m<sup>3</sup>.
2. between 16 °C - 20 °C is 56 g/m<sup>3</sup>.
3. between 11 °C - 15 °C is 64 g/m<sup>3</sup>.

4. at 10 °C is 72 g/m<sup>3</sup>.

The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources does not allow dosage compensation where the ambient temperature is above 21 °C or below 10 °C unless otherwise specified.

Related Information:

- AFAS Methyl bromide standard
- c. All packaging and dunnage must be clean and free from [biosecurity risk material](#) (BRM).
- d. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).
- e. All timber packaging imported into Australian territory must meet the [ISPM 15 bark requirement](#).

## 7. If goods arrive as full container load sea freight — Timber packaging — Timber is not ISPM 15 certified — Treated prior to shipment — Gamma irradiation

### 7.1. Import Requirements

- a. A Department of Agriculture and Water Resources import permit is not required.
- b. The timber packing material must be subjected to mandatory treatment, preshipment, with gamma irradiation at the rate of 10 kGray.

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Gamma irradiation treatment certificate or Phytosanitary certificate:

Details of the gamma irradiation treatment.



Treatments must be performed in accordance with the [approved offshore gamma irradiation treatment providers](#).

- c. All packaging and dunnage must be clean and free from [biosecurity risk material](#) (BRM).
- d. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).
- e. All timber packaging imported into Australian territory must meet the [ISPM 15 bark requirement](#).

## 8. If goods arrive as full container load sea freight — Timber packaging — Timber is not ISPM 15 certified — Treated prior to shipment — Kiln drying

### 8.1. Import Requirements

- a. A Department of Agriculture and Water Resources import permit is not required.
- b. The timber packing material must be subjected to mandatory kiln drying, preshipment, at the rate of 74-°C for the approved duration, dependant on thickness of the timber<sup>1</sup>.

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate or Kiln drying treatment certificate:

The kiln drying treatment details:

1. Duration of treatment.
2. Treatment temperature.
3. Maximum thickness of product being treated.

If Country of origin is Chile then:



Treatment must be completed within 21 days of export except for consignments of timber and timber mouldings that have been kiln dried, which must be treated within 90 days of export.

If Country of origin is Canada or New Zealand then:

Treatment must be completed within 90 days of export.

If Country of origin is not Canada, Chile or New Zealand then:

Treatment must be completed within 21 days of export.

	If the provider is certified under a Department recognised offshore government program then details of this program should be noted on the documentation, the treatment facility or provider's registration number under this program should also be shown.	
	<sup>1</sup> Approved kiln drying durations:	
	Thickness of timber (mm)	Duration of treatment (hours)
	0 – 25	4
	26 – 50	6
	51 – 75	8
	76 – 100	10
	101 – 150	14
	151 – 200	18
	Thickness unknown	Refer to point 4. below
	Thickness greater than 200	Refer to point 5. below

General conditions for kiln drying:

1. Dry bulb temperature in the chamber is maintained at or above 74 °C (165 °F) and the wet bulb depression (the maximum decrease allowed between the dry bulb temperatures) is less than 2 °C (3.6 °F).
2. Treatment time does not commence until the temperature and humidity in the chamber have stabilised and the core temperature of the timber has reached at least 74 °C (165 °F).
3. The duration of the treatment will depend on the thickness of the product (refer to table above). 'Thickness' is defined here as the distance between spacers in the stack, regardless of the thickness of the individual boards.
4. If the thickness of the timber is not stated on the treatment certificate or is unknown, a verification inspection at an appropriate approved arrangement site (AA site) is required to ensure that the timber has at least one dimension less than or equal to 200mm (refer to point 5. below), and to verify that the treatment has been effective.
5. Where all the dimensions of the timber are greater than 200mm mandatory treatment is required. The treatment duration must exceed 18 hours once a core temperature of 74 °C has been achieved.

This treatment must be validated by a treatment certificate or a phytosanitary certificate. Department of Agriculture and Water Resources accepts treatment certificates from all commercial treatment providers except where there has been a history of non-compliance and/or treatment failure, or the BICON case for the commodity and/or specific exporting country specifies additional requirements in relation to treatment providers.

Treatment certificates and phytosanitary certificates must include the duration of treatment, the treatment temperature and the maximum thickness of timber being treated.

If the treatment certificate is issued by a treatment provider accredited under a Department of Agriculture and Water Resources recognised offshore government program or its equivalent, the certificate must also include the name of the program under which the treatment provider is accredited and the facility registration number or treatment provider number issued under that program.

- c. All packaging and dunnage must be clean and free from [biosecurity risk material](#) (BRM).
- d. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).
- e. All timber packaging imported into Australian territory must meet the [ISPM 15 bark requirement](#).

## 9. If goods arrive as full container load sea freight — Timber packaging — Timber is not ISPM 15 certified — Treated prior to shipment — Heat treatment

### 9.1. Import Requirements

- a. A Department of Agriculture and Water Resources import permit is not required.
- b. The timber packing material must be subjected to mandatory heat treatment, pre-shipment, at the rate of 56°C for 30 minutes.  
To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate or Heat treatment certificate:  
Details of the heat treatment.  
If Country of origin is Chile then:  
Treatment must be completed within 21 days of export except for consignments of timber and timber mouldings that have been kiln dried, which must be treated within 90 days of export.  
If Country of origin is Canada or New Zealand then:  
Treatment must be completed within 90 days of export.  
If Country of origin is not Canada, Chile or New Zealand then:  
Treatment must be completed within 21 days of export.
- c. All packaging and dunnage must be clean and free from [biosecurity risk material](#) (BRM).
- d. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).
- e. All timber packaging imported into Australian territory must meet the [ISPM 15 bark requirement](#).

## 10. If goods arrive as full container load sea freight — Timber packaging — Timber is not ISPM 15 certified — Treated prior to shipment — Sulphuryl fluoride fumigation

### 10.1. Import Requirements

- a. A Department of Agriculture and Water Resources import permit is not required.
- b. The timber packing material must be subjected to mandatory fumigation, pre-shipment, with sulphuryl fluoride with either:
  1. a rate of 64 g/m<sup>3</sup> (4 lbs/1000 cu ft) for 16 hours at 21°C (70°F), or
  2. a rate of 64 g/m<sup>3</sup> (4 lbs/1000 cu ft) for 24 hours at 15.5°C to 20.5°C (60° to 69°F).

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Fumigation certificate or Phytosanitary certificate:



1. The concentration of sulphuryl fluoride.
2. The duration of treatment.
3. The minimum temperature during treatment.
4. The goods being treated.

Treatment must be completed within 21 days of export.

- c. All packaging and dunnage must be clean and free from [biosecurity risk material](#) (BRM).
- d. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).
- e. All timber packaging imported into Australian territory must meet the [ISPM 15 bark requirement](#).

## **11. If goods arrive as full container load sea freight — Timber packaging — Timber is not ISPM 15 certified — Treated prior to shipment — Permanent timber preservation**

### **11.1. Import Requirements**

- a. A Department of Agriculture and Water Resources import permit is not required.
- b. The timber packaging must be subjected to mandatory treatment, preshipment in accordance with [the department's timber permanent preservative treatment requirements](#).  
To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate or Permanent preservative treatment certificate:  
Details of permanent timber preservatives used:
  1. Type of permanent preservative treatment used including the chemical composition.
  2. The actual retention of the preservative in the penetration zone of the timber expressed as % (mass / mass) of the oven dried mass of the treated wood or mass per volume (net dry salt retention).
  3. Treatment must be performed in accordance with [the department's timber permanent preservative treatment requirements](#).

The name of a Department approved permanent timber preservative treatment for timber components, packaging/dunnage and wooden articles is required.

- c. All packaging and dunnage must be clean and free from [biosecurity risk material](#) (BRM).
- d. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).
- e. All timber packaging imported into Australian territory must meet the [ISPM 15 bark requirement](#).



## 12. If goods arrive as full container load sea freight — Timber packaging — Timber is not ISPM 15 certified — Treated prior to shipment — Ethylene oxide fumigation

### 12.1. Import Requirements

- a. A Department of Agriculture and Water Resources import permit is not required.
- b. The timber packing material must be subjected to mandatory fumigation, preshipment, with ethylene oxide at either:
  1. a rate of 1500 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 24 hours at 21°C, or
  2. a rate of 1200 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 5 hours at 50°C under an initial vacuum of 50 kilopascals.

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Fumigation certificate or Phytosanitary certificate:

Details of the ethylene oxide fumigation treatment.

If Country of origin is New Zealand then:

Treatment must be completed within 90 days of export.

If Grown in a country other than New Zealand then:

Treatment must be completed within 21 days of export.



Fumigations must be performed in accordance with the [Approved offshore ethylene oxide treatment providers scheme](#) and by an approved provider.

- c. All packaging and dunnage must be clean and free from [biosecurity risk material](#) (BRM).
- d. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).
- e. All timber packaging imported into Australian territory must meet the [ISPM 15 bark requirement](#).

## 13. If goods arrive as full container load sea freight — Timber packaging — Timber is not ISPM 15 certified — Treat on arrival to Australian territory

### 13.1. Import Requirements

- a. A Department of Agriculture and Water Resources import permit is not required.
- b. All timber packaging imported into Australian territory must meet the [ISPM 15 bark requirement](#).
- c. All packaging and dunnage must be clean and free from [biosecurity risk material](#) (BRM).
- d. Timber or bamboo packaging / dunnage must undergo mandatory treatment with either:
  1. Methyl bromide fumigation at 48g/m<sup>3</sup> for 24 hours at 21°C

2. Kiln drying at 74°C (time varies)
3. Heat treatment at 56 °C for 30 minutes
4. Ethylene oxide fumigation at 1200 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 5 hours at 50°C
5. ethylene oxide fumigation at 1500 g/m<sup>3</sup> 24 hours at 21°C
6. Gamma irradiation at 10 kGray

If the person in charge does not elect for the consignment to undergo one of the permitted on arrival treatment options, the consignment must be exported or disposed of in a Department of Agriculture and Water Resources approved manner.

- e. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).

## **14. If goods arrive as full container load sea freight — Timber packaging — Timber is not ISPM 15 certified — Full unpack and inspection**

### **14.1. Import Requirements**

- a. A Department of Agriculture and Water Resources import permit is not required.
- b. All timber packaging imported into Australian territory must meet the [ISPM 15 bark requirement](#).
- c. All packaging and dunnage must be clean and free from [biosecurity risk material](#) (BRM).
- d. Each consignment is subject to a full unpack and inspection at an approved arrangement site (AA site). Consignments will be inspected to ensure that they are free of live insects, seeds, viable plant material and other biosecurity risk material (BRM).
- e. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).

## **15. If goods arrive as Less than Container Load sea freight — Bamboo packaging — Treated prior to shipment — Methyl bromide fumigation**

### **15.1. Import Requirements**

- a. The bamboo packing material must be subjected to mandatory fumigation, preshipment, with methyl bromide at either:
  1. a rate of 48 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 24 hours at 21°C<sup>1</sup> at NAP, or
  2. a rate of 64 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 2 hours at 21°C under vacuum (660mm), or
  3. a rate of 64 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 5 hours at 10-20°C under vacuum (660mm).

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a

## Phytosanitary certificate:

- i.
  1. A statement that the goods have been fumigated with methyl bromide at [insert applied dosage X g/m<sup>3</sup>] for [X hours] at [insert minimum temperature degrees Celsius] at [insert NAP / under vacuum].
  2. For goods packed in gas-proof packaging\* (e.g. tins, plastic lined cartons, polymesh bags or multi-walled paper sacks with plastic coatings), one of the following:
    - 2.1. A statement that "The goods have been fumigated prior to packing.", or
    - 2.2. A statement that "The goods have been fumigated prior to sealing.", or
    - 2.3. A statement that "The goods have been fumigated with the packages/containers open."
  3. For goods in gas permeable packaging, one of the following:
    - 3.1. A statement that "Plastic wrapping has not been used in this consignment.", or
    - 3.2. A statement that "This consignment has been fumigated before application of plastic wrapping.", or
    - 3.3. A statement that "Plastic wrapping used in this consignment conforms to the wrapping and perforation standard as found in the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources methyl bromide fumigation standard."

\* Where goods are packed in gas proof packaging or wrapped in plastic, and the required declaration is not provided, the goods will require mandatory treatment in Australia, export or disposal.

Treatment must be completed within 21 days of export.

OR

You must present the following on a Methyl bromide fumigation certificate:

- ii.
  1. Where the treatment is conducted in a country that has implemented the Australian fumigation accreditation scheme (AFAS), treatment certificates must also include the treatment providers Department of Agriculture and Water Resources Approved Entity Identifier (AEI) number or AFAS identification number and address as per the [Offshore methyl bromide treatment providers](#).
  2. A declaration stating that all the requirements of the [Offshore methyl bromide treatment providers](#) have been met.

Note:

For methyl bromide fumigation certificates, the treatment provider must not be listed as 'suspended', 'unacceptable' or 'under investigation' on the [Offshore methyl bromide treatment providers](#).

Treatment must be completed within 21 days of export.



<sup>1</sup> For a 24 hour exposure period, the dosage:

1. at 21 °C and above is 48 g/m<sup>3</sup>.
2. between 16 °C - 20 °C is 56 g/m<sup>3</sup>.
3. between 11 °C - 15 °C is 64 g/m<sup>3</sup>.

4. at 10 °C is 72 g/m<sup>3</sup>.

The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources does not allow dosage compensation where the ambient temperature is above 21 °C or below 10 °C unless otherwise specified.

Related Information:

- AFAS Methyl bromide standard
- b. A Department of Agriculture and Water Resources import permit is not required.
- c. All packaging and dunnage must be clean and free from [biosecurity risk material](#) (BRM).
- d. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).

## 16. If goods arrive as Less than Container Load sea freight — Bamboo packaging — Treated prior to shipment — Gamma irradiation

### 16.1. Import Requirements

- a. The bamboo packing material must be subjected to mandatory treatment, pre-shipment, with gamma irradiation at the rate of 10 kGray.

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Gamma irradiation treatment certificate or Phytosanitary certificate:

Details of the gamma irradiation treatment.



Treatments must be performed in accordance with the [approved offshore gamma irradiation treatment providers](#).

- b. A Department of Agriculture and Water Resources import permit is not required.
- c. All packaging and dunnage must be clean and free from [biosecurity risk material](#) (BRM).
- d. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).

## 17. If goods arrive as Less than Container Load sea freight — Bamboo packaging — Treated prior to shipment — Ethylene oxide fumigation

### 17.1. Import Requirements

- a. The bamboo packing material must be subjected to mandatory fumigation, preshipment, with ethylene oxide at either:
  1. a rate of 1500 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 24 hours at 21°C, or
  2. a rate of 1200 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 5 hours at 50°C under an initial vacuum of 50 kilopascals.

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Fumigation certificate or Phytosanitary certificate:

Details of the ethylene oxide fumigation treatment.

If Country of origin is New Zealand then:

Treatment must be completed within 90 days of export.

If Grown in a country other than New Zealand then:

Treatment must be completed within 21 days of export.



Fumigations must be performed in accordance with the [Approved offshore ethylene oxide treatment providers scheme](#) and by an approved provider.

- b. A Department of Agriculture and Water Resources import permit is not required.
- c. All packaging and dunnage must be clean and free from [biosecurity risk material](#) (BRM).
- d. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).

## 18. If goods arrive as Less than Container Load sea freight — Bamboo packaging — Treatment on arrival

### 18.1. Import Requirements

- a. A Department of Agriculture and Water Resources import permit is not required.
- b. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).
- c. Timber or bamboo packaging/dunnage not meeting the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources offshore treatment requirements must undergo:
  1. treatment onshore with one of the following:
    - 1.1. Methyl bromide fumigation at 48g/m<sup>3</sup> for 24 hours at 21°C
    - 1.2. Kiln drying at 74°C (time varies)

- 1.3. Heat treatment at 56°C for 30 minutes
- 1.4. Ethylene oxide fumigation at 1200 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 5 hours at 50°C or ethylene oxide fumigation at 1500 g/m<sup>3</sup> 24 hours at 21°C
- 1.5. Gamma irradiation at 10 kGray, or
2. a full unpack and inspection at an approved arrangement site.

If the person in charge does not elect for the consignment to undergo one of the permitted on arrival treatment options, the consignment must be exported or disposed of in a Department of Agriculture and Water Resources approved manner.

- d. All packaging and dunnage must be clean and free from [biosecurity risk material](#) (BRM).

## 19. If goods arrive as Less than Container Load sea freight — Timber packaging — Timber is ISPM 15 certified

### 19.1. Import Requirements

- a. A Department of Agriculture and Water Resources import permit is not required.
- b. All packaging and dunnage must be clean and free from [biosecurity risk material](#) (BRM).
- c. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).
- d. All solid wood components of timber packaging and dunnage must be treated offshore in compliance with ISPM 15 treatment requirements.

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate, Packing declaration, Packing list, Invoice or Annual packing declaration:

The statement "All timber packaging / dunnage used in the consignment has been treated and marked in compliance with ISPM 15".

Timber packaging / dunnage treated in accordance with ISPM 15 standards must be physically marked / stamped in accordance to ISPM 15 compliant requirements. See ISPM 15 compliant marks<sup>1</sup> for further information.



Please note: whilst the requirement is presented as a statement that must be made, an appropriate check-box declaration is also considered satisfactory evidence.



<sup>1</sup> ISPM 15 compliant marks include the acronyms ISPM 15, NIMP 15 or NIMF 15 accompanied by the abbreviated country name and a unique identifying number for the treatment provider.

## **20. If goods arrive as Less than Container Load sea freight — Timber packaging — Timber is not ISPM 15 certified — Treated prior to shipment — Methyl bromide fumigation**

### **20.1. Import Requirements**

- a. The timber packing material must be subjected to mandatory fumigation, preshipment, with methyl bromide at either:
1. a rate of 48 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 24 hours at 21°C<sup>1</sup> at NAP, or
  2. a rate of 64 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 2 hours at 21°C under vacuum (660 mm), or
  3. a rate of 64 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 5 hours at 10-20°C under vacuum (660 mm).

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate:

- i.
  1. A statement that the goods have been fumigated with methyl bromide at [insert applied dosage X g/m<sup>3</sup>] for [X hours] at [insert minimum temperature degrees Celsius] at [insert NAP / under vacuum].
  2. For goods packed in gas-proof packaging\* (e.g. tins, plastic lined cartons, polymesh bags or multi-walled paper sacks with plastic coatings), one of the following:
    - 2.1. A statement that "The goods have been fumigated prior to packing.", or
    - 2.2. A statement that "The goods have been fumigated prior to sealing.", or
    - 2.3. A statement that "The goods have been fumigated with the packages/containers open."
  3. For goods in gas permeable packaging, one of the following:
    - 3.1. A statement that "Plastic wrapping has not been used in this consignment.", or
    - 3.2. A statement that "This consignment has been fumigated before application of plastic wrapping.", or
    - 3.3. A statement that "Plastic wrapping used in this consignment conforms to the wrapping and perforation standard as found in the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources methyl bromide fumigation standard."

\* Where goods are packed in gas proof packaging or wrapped in plastic, and the required declaration is not provided, the goods will require mandatory treatment in Australia, export or disposal.

Treatment must be completed within 21 days of export.

OR

You must present the following on a Methyl bromide fumigation certificate:

- ii.
  1. Where the treatment is conducted in a country that has implemented the Australian fumigation accreditation scheme (AFAS), treatment certificates must also include the treatment providers Department of Agriculture and Water Resources Approved Entity Identifier (AEI) number or AFAS identification number and address as per the [Offshore methyl bromide treatment providers](#).
  2. A declaration stating that all the requirements of the [Offshore methyl](#)



[bromide treatment providers](#) have been met.

Note:

For methyl bromide fumigation certificates, the treatment provider must not be listed as 'suspended', 'unacceptable' or 'under investigation' on the [Offshore methyl bromide treatment providers](#).

Treatment must be completed within 21 days of export.



<sup>1</sup> For a 24 hour exposure period, the dosage:

1. at 21 °C and above is 48 g/m<sup>3</sup>.
2. between 16 °C - 20 °C is 56 g/m<sup>3</sup>.
3. between 11 °C - 15 °C is 64 g/m<sup>3</sup>.
4. at 10 °C is 72 g/m<sup>3</sup>.

The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources does not allow dosage compensation where the ambient temperature is above 21 °C or below 10 °C unless otherwise specified.

Related Information:

- AFAS Methyl bromide standard
- b. A Department of Agriculture and Water Resources import permit is not required.
- c. All packaging and dunnage must be clean and free from [biosecurity risk material](#) (BRM).
- d. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).
- e. All timber packaging imported into Australian territory must meet the [ISPM 15 bark requirement](#).

## **21. If goods arrive as Less than Container Load sea freight — Timber packaging — Timber is not ISPM 15 certified — Treated prior to shipment — Gamma irradiation**

### **21.1. Import Requirements**

- a. The timber packing material must be subjected to mandatory treatment, preshipment, with gamma irradiation at the rate of 10 kGray.

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Gamma irradiation treatment certificate or Phytosanitary certificate:

Details of the gamma irradiation treatment.





Treatments must be performed in accordance with the [approved offshore gamma irradiation treatment providers](#).

- b. A Department of Agriculture and Water Resources import permit is not required.
- c. All packaging and dunnage must be clean and free from [biosecurity risk material](#) (BRM).
- d. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).
- e. All timber packaging imported into Australian territory must meet the [ISPM 15 bark requirement](#).

## 22. If goods arrive as Less than Container Load sea freight — Timber packaging — Timber is not ISPM 15 certified — Treated prior to shipment — Kiln drying

### 22.1. Import Requirements

- a. The timber packing material must be subjected to mandatory kiln drying, preshipment, at the rate of 74-°C for the approved duration, dependant on thickness of the timber<sup>1</sup>.

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate or Kiln drying treatment certificate:

The kiln drying treatment details:

1. Duration of treatment.
2. Treatment temperature.
3. Maximum thickness of product being treated.

If Country of origin is Chile then:

Treatment must be completed within 21 days of export except for consignments of timber and timber mouldings that have been kiln dried, which must be treated within 90 days of export.

If Country of origin is Canada or New Zealand then:

Treatment must be completed within 90 days of export.

If Country of origin is not Canada, Chile or New Zealand then:

Treatment must be completed within 21 days of export.



If the provider is certified under a Department recognised offshore government program then details of this program should be noted on the documentation, the treatment facility or provider's registration number under this program should also be shown.



<sup>1</sup> Approved kiln drying durations:

Thickness of timber (mm)	Duration of treatment (hours)

0 – 25	4
26 – 50	6
51 – 75	8
76 – 100	10
101 – 150	14
151 – 200	18
Thickness unknown	Refer to point 4. below
Thickness greater than 200	Refer to point 5. below

General conditions for kiln drying:

1. Dry bulb temperature in the chamber is maintained at or above 74 °C (165 °F) and the wet bulb depression (the maximum decrease allowed between the dry bulb temperatures) is less than 2 °C (3.6 °F).
2. Treatment time does not commence until the temperature and humidity in the chamber have stabilised and the core temperature of the timber has reached at least 74 °C (165 °F).
3. The duration of the treatment will depend on the thickness of the product (refer to table above). 'Thickness' is defined here as the distance between spacers in the stack, regardless of the thickness of the individual boards.
4. If the thickness of the timber is not stated on the treatment certificate or is unknown, a verification inspection at an appropriate approved arrangement site (AA site) is required to ensure that the timber has at least one dimension less than or equal to 200mm (refer to point 5. below), and to verify that the treatment has been effective.
5. Where all the dimensions of the timber are greater than 200mm mandatory treatment is required. The treatment duration must exceed 18 hours once a core temperature of 74 °C has been achieved.

This treatment must be validated by a treatment certificate or a phytosanitary certificate. Department of Agriculture and Water Resources accepts treatment certificates from all commercial treatment providers except where there has been a history of non-compliance and/or treatment failure, or the BICON case for the commodity and/or specific exporting country specifies additional requirements in relation to treatment providers.

Treatment certificates and phytosanitary certificates must include the duration of treatment, the treatment temperature and the maximum thickness of timber being treated.

If the treatment certificate is issued by a treatment provider accredited under a Department of Agriculture and Water Resources recognised offshore government program or its equivalent, the certificate must also include the name of the program under which the treatment provider is accredited and the facility registration number or treatment provider number issued under that program.

- b. A Department of Agriculture and Water Resources import permit is not required.
- c. All packaging and dunnage must be clean and free from [biosecurity risk material](#) (BRM).
- d. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).
- e. All timber packaging imported into Australian territory must meet the [ISPM 15 bark requirement](#).

## **23. If goods arrive as Less than Container Load sea freight — Timber packaging — Timber is not ISPM 15 certified — Treated prior to shipment — Heat treatment**

### **23.1. Import Requirements**

- a. The timber packing material must be subjected to mandatory heat treatment, pre-shipment, at the rate of 56°C for 30 minutes.  
To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate or Heat treatment certificate:  
Details of the heat treatment.  
If Country of origin is Chile then:  
Treatment must be completed within 21 days of export except for consignments of timber and timber mouldings that have been kiln dried, which must be treated within 90 days of export.  
If Country of origin is Canada or New Zealand then:  
Treatment must be completed within 90 days of export.  
If Country of origin is not Canada, Chile or New Zealand then:  
Treatment must be completed within 21 days of export.
- b. A Department of Agriculture and Water Resources import permit is not required.
- c. All packaging and dunnage must be clean and free from [biosecurity risk material](#) (BRM).
- d. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).
- e. All timber packaging imported into Australian territory must meet the [ISPM 15 bark requirement](#).

## **24. If goods arrive as Less than Container Load sea freight — Timber packaging — Timber is not ISPM 15 certified — Treated prior to shipment — Sulphuryl fluoride fumigation**

### **24.1. Import Requirements**

- a. The timber packing material must be subjected to mandatory fumigation, pre-shipment, with sulphuryl fluoride with either:
  1. a rate of 64 g/m<sup>3</sup> (4 lbs/1000 cu ft) for 16 hours at 21°C (70°F), or
  2. a rate of 64 g/m<sup>3</sup> (4 lbs/1000 cu ft) for 24 hours at 15.5°C to 20.5°C (60° to 69°F).

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Fumigation certificate or Phytosanitary certificate:

1. The concentration of sulphuryl fluoride.
2. The duration of treatment.
3. The minimum temperature during treatment.
4. The goods being treated.

Treatment must be completed within 21 days of export.

- b. A Department of Agriculture and Water Resources import permit is not required.
- c. All packaging and dunnage must be clean and free from [biosecurity risk material](#) (BRM).
- d. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).
- e. All timber packaging imported into Australian territory must meet the [ISPM 15 bark requirement](#).

## **25. If goods arrive as Less than Container Load sea freight — Timber packaging — Timber is not ISPM 15 certified — Treated prior to shipment — Permanent timber preservation**

### **25.1. Import Requirements**

- a. The timber packaging must be subjected to mandatory treatment, preshipment in accordance with [the department's timber permanent preservative treatment requirements](#).

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate or Permanent preservative treatment certificate:

Details of permanent timber preservatives used:

1. Type of permanent preservative treatment used including the chemical composition.
2. The actual retention of the preservative in the penetration zone of the timber expressed as % (mass / mass) of the oven dried mass of the treated wood or mass per volume (net

dry salt retention).

3. Treatment must be performed in accordance with [the department's timber permanent preservative treatment requirements](#).

The name of a Department approved permanent timber preservative treatment for timber components, packaging/dunnage and wooden articles is required.

- b. A Department of Agriculture and Water Resources import permit is not required.
- c. All packaging and dunnage must be clean and free from [biosecurity risk material](#) (BRM).
- d. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).
- e. All timber packaging imported into Australian territory must meet the [ISPM 15 bark requirement](#).

## **26. If goods arrive as Less than Container Load sea freight — Timber packaging — Timber is not ISPM 15 certified — Treated prior to shipment — Ethylene oxide fumigation**

### **26.1. Import Requirements**

- a. The timber packing material must be subjected to mandatory fumigation, preshipment, with ethylene oxide at either:
  1. a rate of 1500 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 24 hours at 21°C, or
  2. a rate of 1200 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 5 hours at 50°C under an initial vacuum of 50 kilopascals.

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Fumigation certificate or Phytosanitary certificate:

Details of the ethylene oxide fumigation treatment.

If Country of origin is New Zealand then:

Treatment must be completed within 90 days of export.

If Grown in a country other than New Zealand then:

Treatment must be completed within 21 days of export.



Fumigations must be performed in accordance with the [Approved offshore ethylene oxide treatment providers scheme](#) and by an approved provider.

- b. A Department of Agriculture and Water Resources import permit is not required.
- c. All packaging and dunnage must be clean and free from [biosecurity risk material](#) (BRM).
- d. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).

- e. All timber packaging imported into Australian territory must meet the [ISPM 15 bark requirement](#).

## **27. If goods arrive as Less than Container Load sea freight — Timber packaging — Timber is not ISPM 15 certified — Treat on arrival to Australian territory**

### **27.1. Import Requirements**

- a. A Department of Agriculture and Water Resources import permit is not required.
- b. All timber packaging imported into Australian territory must meet the [ISPM 15 bark requirement](#).
- c. All packaging and dunnage must be clean and free from [biosecurity risk material](#) (BRM).
- d. Timber or bamboo packaging / dunnage must undergo mandatory treatment with either:
  1. Methyl bromide fumigation at 48g/m<sup>3</sup> for 24 hours at 21°C
  2. Kiln drying at 74°C (time varies)
  3. Heat treatment at 56 °C for 30 minutes
  4. Ethylene oxide fumigation at 1200 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 5 hours at 50°C
  5. ethylene oxide fumigation at 1500 g/m<sup>3</sup> 24 hours at 21°C
  6. Gamma irradiation at 10 kGray

If the person in chargedoes not elect for the consignment to undergo one of the permitted on arrival treatment options, the consignment must be exported or disposed of in a Department of Agriculture and Water Resources approved manner.

- e. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).

## **28. If goods arrive as Less than Container Load sea freight — Timber packaging — Timber is not ISPM 15 certified — Full unpack and inspection**

### **28.1. Import Requirements**

- a. A Department of Agriculture and Water Resources import permit is not required.
- b. All timber packaging imported into Australian territory must meet the [ISPM 15 bark requirement](#).
- c. All packaging and dunnage must be clean and free from [biosecurity risk material](#) (BRM).
- d. Each consignment is subject to a full unpack and inspection at an approved arrangement site (AA site). Consignments will be inspected to ensure that they are free of live insects, seeds, viable plant material and other biosecurity risk material (BRM).
- e. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2

of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).

## **29. If goods arrive as airfreight, baggage, bulk, break bulk, low value sea freight or mail**

### **29.1. Import Requirements**

- a. Please contact the Import Services Team (Appendix [2](#)) for further information.

## Appendix 1: Treatment: Use of methyl bromide as a fumigant

Methyl bromide is widely used as a fumigant for timber, agricultural products, empty containers, foodstuffs, seeds, plants, and fresh fruit and vegetables. It is favoured due to its high toxicity to a wide range of insects coupled with its good penetrating ability and speed of action.

The gas is regarded as a safe fumigant for seeds providing the moisture content is not excessively high and fumigation is not repeated.

Methyl bromide is odourless so small concentrations of chloropicrin (tear gas) are sometimes added as a warning agent. However, chloropicrin is very phytotoxic and must not be used for the fumigation of live plants, fruits, vegetables and seeds.

Residues are likely to be greater in commodities with high oil contents such as nuts.

Highly painted, varnished or glazed timber products are believed to inhibit the penetration of the fumigant.

Plastic wrapping does inhibit the penetration of the fumigant.

Methyl bromide is also known to react with materials containing sulphur to produce objectionable odours which may persist even after prolonged aeration.

Products not ordinarily fumigated with methyl bromide are:

- butter, lard and fats unless in airtight cans
- nuts with high oil content
- avocado fruit
- soybean flour, whole wheat flour, other high protein flours; and baking powders
- bone meal
- charcoal and cinder blocks
- furs, felts, horsehair articles, feather pillows, rug pads
- high rag content writing papers and other high sulphur papers
- iodized salt; salt blocks containing sulphur or its compounds
- leather goods, particularly kid
- photographic chemicals (not camera film or X-ray film), photographic prints and blueprints
- silver polishing papers
- rubber goods, particularly sponge rubber, foam rubber and reclaimed rubber including pillows, mattresses, rubber stamps and upholstered furniture
- woollen, especially angora; soft yarns and sweaters; viscose rayon fabrics
- sulphur-based paint and oil artworks



## **Appendix 2: Import Services Team contact details**

Import Services Team

Phone: 1800 900 090

Email: [imports@agriculture.gov.au](mailto:imports@agriculture.gov.au)

## Appendix 3: Documentation Requirements

The information below describes the requirements for documentation presented to the Department of Agriculture to support the risk assessment of imported goods.

### Phytosanitary certificate

A certificate issued by the NPPO of the country of origin to attest that plants, plant products or other regulated articles meet the phytosanitary import requirements of Australia. This certificate is signed by the NPPO (representative from the National Plant Protection Organisation) from the country of origin (or processing) and includes all relevant statements as required by the import conditions.

- a. **Complete** - All prescribed information required to be on a document must be present and complete. Additional prescribed information below:
  1. The phytosanitary certificate must comply with information on the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) website.
  2. The document must be issued by the National Plant Protection Organisation of the issuing country.
  3. The document must contain the name of the country of origin of the goods.
  4. The name of the importing country must appear on the certificate.
  5. The document must contain the name of exporter. The exporter's name combined with the importer's name may be used as the consignment link.
  6. The document must contain the address of the exporter. Where applicable it should also include the State or Territory and the postcode.
  7. The document must contain Consignor Details (including name and address).
  8. The certificate must contain the number/quantity and description of the packages.
  9. Distinguishing marks may be indicated on the certificate.
  10. The document must contain the declared means of conveyance. Terms such as "sea, air, road, rail, mail and passenger" should be used.
  11. The document must contain the declared point of entry. This should be the first point of arrival in the country of final destination, or if not known, the country name.
  12. The document must give the botanical names (e.g. genus and species) and the number of each identified species of seed found in the sample (any identified genera or species are to be recorded as such).
  13. The document must include a description and quantity of goods.
  14. Additional declarations should only be those containing information required by the importing country and not otherwise noted on the certificate. Additional declarations should be kept to a minimum and be concise.
  15. Each certificate must contain a unique identification number.
  16. Treatments indicated should only be those which are acceptable to the importing country and are performed in the exporting country or in transit to meet the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country.
  17. The document must include the name and title of the endorsing officer.
  18. The phytosanitary certificate must have been issued no more than six months prior to the date of export, unless otherwise specified.
  19. All documents must be signed by a representative of the body issuing the document. Although the preferred language is English, phytosanitary certificates may be accepted

in one of the IPPC recognised languages under the ISPM 12.

20. The document must contain the mandatory declaration:

*"This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests."*

21. The certificate must contain the official seal, stamp or mark identifying the issuing NPPO.

- b. **Legible** - All prescribed information required to be on a document must be legible.
- c. **Valid** - Many documents, such as import permits, are valid for a certain period. Presented documents must comply with the validity requirements specified for that class of document.
- d. **In English** - All information required to be on a document must be in English. Exceptions to this rule include:
  - 1. company letterheads that do not need to be translated into English but must be in English characters
  - 2. commercial, transport and government certification that are required to comply with international standard formats
  - 3. signatures and names of individuals.

Where a document cannot be provided in English, an affidavit will be accepted from either:

- 1. that country's consulate in Australia
  - 2. the Australian embassy in the country of origin
  - 3. a translator accredited by the National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Ltd.
- e. **Free from erasures and non certified alterations** - All prescribed information on the document must be free from erasures and alterations unless endorsed by the issuer of the document. The only acceptable endorsement is a company stamp or seal signed by the company employee (including printed name) or a government stamp or seal signed by a government employee (including printed name) applied adjacent to the alteration.
- f. **Multiple page documents** - Multi page document must:
  - include individual reference numbers/numerical link on ALL pages of the document. For example, commercial invoices (or similar) must contain the documents individual reference number or numerical link on each page of the document.
  - contain an endorsement on the final page of the document, following the information that is being endorsed.

Note: where a document has noted attachments, the attachments can follow the endorsement.

- g. **Endorsed** - All documents must be endorsed by a representative of the organisation or corporation issuing the document. An endorsement must:
1. be an acceptable signature or stamp as defined in the Definitions section of this policy
  2. appear after the information that the signatory is endorsing.

Where a document has noted attachments, the endorsement can be made before the attachments.

- h. **Date of issue** - All documents must identify the date of issue and is to include the day, month and year. Packing declarations may contain vessel/voyage number which can be used in lieu of the date of issue.



For further information, please refer to the [Minimum documentary and import declaration requirements policy](#).

**Note:** Government certification received via the e-Cert system for imported cargo is excluded from the documentation requirements outlined in the Minimum Documentary and Import Declaration Requirements Policy and Non-Commodity Information Requirements Policy.

### Methyl bromide fumigation certificate

A certificate for goods/package that has been treated with methyl bromide prior to arrival in Australia by a Department approved provider. This document includes the treatment provider's letterhead, a description and quantity of the items treated and details of the treatment (including dosage, fumigant, temperature and duration). The certificate must also include the AFAS (Australian Fumigation Accreditation Scheme) identification number when the goods/package has been treated by a provider approved under the scheme. This document is signed by the treatment provider and links to the consignment being imported.

- a. **Complete** - All prescribed information required to be on a document must be presented and complete. Additional prescribed information listed below:
1. The certificate must include the treatment providers letterhead including name and physical address.
  2. The certificate must include the AEI (Department of Agriculture and Water Resources Entity Identifier) number or AFAS (Australian Fumigation Accreditation Scheme) identification number is to be included on the treatment certificate if treated by a provider under the AFAS scheme. It must also identify the government scheme under which the treatment provider has been registered.
  3. Each certificate must include a unique certificate number issued by the AFAS treatment provider.
  4. The certificate must include a description goods/package treated.
  5. The certificate must include the quantity/volume of goods/package treated.
  6. The certificate must include the name of fumigant.
  7. The certificate must include the dose rate.
  8. The certificate must include the date of treatment.

9. The certificate must include the date treatment started and the date treatment finished.
  10. The certificate must include the duration of treatment (in hours).
  11. The certificate must include the minimum temperature during treatment.
  12. The certificate must include the minimum pressure (if applicable).
  13. The certificate must include any relevant statements regarding whether gas proof packaging has been used.
  14. The certificate must include any additional specific statements as required by the import conditions for the goods.
- b. **Legible** - All prescribed information required to be on a document must be legible.
- c. **Valid** - Many documents, such as import permits, are valid for a certain period. Presented documents must comply with the validity requirements specified for that class of document.
- d. **In English** - All information required to be on a document must be in English. Exceptions to this rule include:
1. company letterheads that do not need to be translated into English but must be in English characters
  2. commercial, transport and government certification that are required to comply with international standard formats
  3. signatures and names of individuals.

Where a document cannot be provided in English, an affidavit will be accepted from either:

1. that country's consulate in Australia
  2. the Australian embassy in the country of origin
  3. a translator accredited by the National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Ltd.
- e. **Free from erasures and non certified alterations** - All prescribed information on the document must be free from erasures and alterations unless endorsed by the issuer of the document. The only acceptable endorsement is a company stamp or seal signed by the company employee (including printed name) or a government stamp or seal signed by a government employee (including printed name) applied adjacent to the alteration.
- f. **Multiple page documents** - Multi page document must:
- include individual reference numbers/numerical link on ALL pages of the document. For example, commercial invoices (or similar) must contain the documents individual reference number or numerical link on each page of the document.
  - contain an endorsement on the final page of the document, following the information that is being endorsed.

Note: where a document has noted attachments, the attachments can follow the endorsement.

- g. **Endorsed** - All documents must be endorsed by a representative of the organisation or corporation issuing the document. An endorsement must:
1. be an acceptable signature or stamp as defined in the Definitions section of this policy

2. appear after the information that the signatory is endorsing.

Where a document has noted attachments, the endorsement can be made before the attachments.

- h. **Date of issue** - All documents must identify the date of issue and is to include the day, month and year. Packing declarations may contain vessel/voyage number which can be used in lieu of the date of issue.
- i. **Consignment specific link** - All documents presented to the department for assessment must have a unique consignment-specific link. Examples of consignment identification include:
  - container numbers
  - bill numbers
  - commercial invoice numbers
  - lot codes
  - preferential tariff certificate numbers
  - health certificate numbers
  - packing list numbers
  - letter of credit numbers.

Where a document does not contain one of the accepted forms of consignment identification, a numerical link to another document that does contain appropriate consignment identification must be present.

Examples of acceptable numerical links include:

- order numbers
- reference numbers
- any other internal reference numbers used by overseas companies
- vessel/voyage references.

Numerical links alone cannot be used as consignment identification links.

Unacceptable numerical links are references that could be present in previous or subsequent consignments and relate to a model, type or standardised item number.

Examples of unacceptable numerical links include:

- number of packages
- weights
- dates
- stockkeeping unit
- item codes.

Annual packing declarations are exempt from having consignment-specific links.



For further information, please refer to the [Minimum documentary and import declaration requirements policy](#).

### Gamma irradiation treatment certificate

A certificate for goods that have been gamma irradiated prior to arrival in Australia by a Department approved provider. This document includes the treatment provider's letterhead, a description and quantity of the items treated and details of the treatment. This document is signed by the treatment provider and links to the consignment being imported.

- a. **Complete** - All prescribed information required to be on a document must be presented and complete. Additional prescribed information listed below:
  - 1. The document must include the treatment providers' letterhead including name and physical address.
  - 2. The document must include the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources identification number (AIN) or equivalent.
  - 3. The document must include a description of goods/packaging treated.
  - 4. The document must detail the quantity/volume of goods/packaging treated.
  - 5. The document must include the date of treatment.
  - 6. The document must include any additional specific statements as required by the import conditions for the goods.
  - 7. The document must include the dosage in kGray or Mrad of the treatment.
- b. **Legible** - All prescribed information required to be on a document must be legible.
- c. **Valid** - Many documents, such as import permits, are valid for a certain period. Presented documents must comply with the validity requirements specified for that class of document.
- d. **In English** - All information required to be on a document must be in English. Exceptions to this rule include:
  - 1. company letterheads that do not need to be translated into English but must be in English characters
  - 2. commercial, transport and government certification that are required to comply with international standard formats
  - 3. signatures and names of individuals.

Where a document cannot be provided in English, an affidavit will be accepted from either:

- 1. that country's consulate in Australia
- 2. the Australian embassy in the country of origin
- 3. a translator accredited by the National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Ltd.

- e. **Free from erasures and non certified alterations** - All prescribed information on the document must be free from erasures and alterations unless endorsed by the issuer of the document. The only acceptable endorsement is a company stamp or seal signed by the company employee (including printed name) or a government stamp or seal signed by a

government employee (including printed name) applied adjacent to the alteration.

f. **Multiple page documents** - Multi page document must:

- include individual reference numbers/numerical link on ALL pages of the document. For example, commercial invoices (or similar) must contain the documents individual reference number or numerical link on each page of the document.
- contain an endorsement on the final page of the document, following the information that is being endorsed.

Note: where a document has noted attachments, the attachments can follow the endorsement.

g. **Endorsed** - All documents must be endorsed by a representative of the organisation or corporation issuing the document. An endorsement must:

1. be an acceptable signature or stamp as defined in the Definitions section of this policy
2. appear after the information that the signatory is endorsing.

Where a document has noted attachments, the endorsement can be made before the attachments.

h. **Date of issue** - All documents must identify the date of issue and is to include the day, month and year. Packing declarations may contain vessel/voyage number which can be used in lieu of the date of issue.

i. **Consignment specific link** - All documents presented to the department for assessment must have a unique consignment-specific link. Examples of consignment identification include:

- container numbers
- bill numbers
- commercial invoice numbers
- lot codes
- preferential tariff certificate numbers
- health certificate numbers
- packing list numbers
- letter of credit numbers.

Where a document does not contain one of the accepted forms of consignment identification, a numerical link to another document that does contain appropriate consignment identification must be present.

Examples of acceptable numerical links include:

- order numbers
- reference numbers
- any other internal reference numbers used by overseas companies
- vessel/voyage references.

Numerical links alone cannot be used as consignment identification links.

Unacceptable numerical links are references that could be present in previous or



subsequent consignments and relate to a model, type or standardised item number. Examples of unacceptable numerical links include:

- number of packages
- weights
- dates
- stockkeeping unit
- item codes.

Annual packing declarations are exempt from having consignment-specific links.



For further information, please refer to the [Minimum documentary and import declaration requirements policy](#).

### Fumigation certificate

A certificate for goods/package that has been fumigated prior to arrival in Australia by a Department approved provider. This document includes the treatment provider's letterhead, a description and quantity of the items treated and details of the treatment (including dosage, fumigant, temperature and duration). This document is signed by the treatment provider and links to the consignment being imported.

- a. **Complete** - All prescribed information required to be on a document must be presented and complete. Additional prescribed information listed below:
  1. The certificate must be on the treatment provider's letterhead and include their name and physical address.
  2. The certificate must include the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources identification number (AIN) (if applicable).
  3. The certificate must include a description of goods/package treated.
  4. The certificate must include the quantity/volume of goods/package treated.
  5. The certificate must include the name of fumigant.
  6. The certificate must include the dose rate.
  7. The certificate must include the date of treatment.
  8. The certificate must include the date treatment started and the date treatment finished.
  9. The certificate must include the duration of treatment (in hours).
  10. The certificate must include the minimum temperature during treatment.
  11. The certificate must include the minimum pressure (if applicable).
  12. The certificate must include any additional specific statements as required by the import conditions for the goods.
- b. **Legible** - All prescribed information required to be on a document must be legible.
- c. **Valid** - Many documents, such as import permits, are valid for a certain period. Presented documents must comply with the validity requirements specified for that class of document.

- d. **In English** - All information required to be on a document must be in English. Exceptions to this rule include:
1. company letterheads that do not need to be translated into English but must be in English characters
  2. commercial, transport and government certification that are required to comply with international standard formats
  3. signatures and names of individuals.

Where a document cannot be provided in English, an affidavit will be accepted from either:

1. that country's consulate in Australia
  2. the Australian embassy in the country of origin
  3. a translator accredited by the National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Ltd.
- e. **Free from erasures and non certified alterations** - All prescribed information on the document must be free from erasures and alterations unless endorsed by the issuer of the document. The only acceptable endorsement is a company stamp or seal signed by the company employee (including printed name) or a government stamp or seal signed by a government employee (including printed name) applied adjacent to the alteration.
- f. **Multiple page documents** - Multi page document must:
- include individual reference numbers/numerical link on ALL pages of the document. For example, commercial invoices (or similar) must contain the documents individual reference number or numerical link on each page of the document.
  - contain an endorsement on the final page of the document, following the information that is being endorsed.

Note: where a document has noted attachments, the attachments can follow the endorsement.

- g. **Endorsed** - All documents must be endorsed by a representative of the organisation or corporation issuing the document. An endorsement must:
1. be an acceptable signature or stamp as defined in the Definitions section of this policy
  2. appear after the information that the signatory is endorsing.

Where a document has noted attachments, the endorsement can be made before the attachments.

- h. **Date of issue** - All documents must identify the date of issue and is to include the day, month and year. Packing declarations may contain vessel/voyage number which can be used in lieu of the date of issue.
- i. **Consignment specific link** - All documents presented to the department for assessment must have a unique consignment-specific link. Examples of consignment identification include:
- container numbers
  - bill numbers
  - commercial invoice numbers

- lot codes
- preferential tariff certificate numbers
- health certificate numbers
- packing list numbers
- letter of credit numbers.

Where a document does not contain one of the accepted forms of consignment identification, a numerical link to another document that does contain appropriate consignment identification must be present.

Examples of acceptable numerical links include:

- order numbers
- reference numbers
- any other internal reference numbers used by overseas companies
- vessel/voyage references.

Numerical links alone cannot be used as consignment identification links.

Unacceptable numerical links are references that could be present in previous or subsequent consignments and relate to a model, type or standardised item number.

Examples of unacceptable numerical links include:

- number of packages
- weights
- dates
- stockkeeping unit
- item codes.

Annual packing declarations are exempt from having consignment-specific links.



For further information, please refer to the [Minimum documentary and import declaration requirements policy](#).

## Packing declaration

A document produced by the overseas packer/supplier that describes how the goods in a container were packed, the type of packing material used in the container and whether the container was clean prior to packing.

A packing declaration must be provided for all containerised cargo consignments.

- a. **Complete** - All prescribed information required to be on a document must be present and complete. Additional prescribed information below:
  1. The documents consignment identification must include a unique consignment specific number. This can include container numbers, bill of lading number, commercial invoice number, preferential tariff certificate number or a packing list numbers. Where a document does not contain one of the above forms of consignment identification, a

- numerical link to another document that does contain one of the above forms of consignment identification must be present.
2. The document must be on the issuing company's letterhead and include their address. An acceptable substitute is the issuing company's stamp or seal which must include the company's name and address.
  3. The document must be issued by the packer or the supplier of the goods.
  4. The document must identify the cargo type, e.g. FCL.
  5. A combination of the vessel and voyage numbers is an acceptable alternative in lieu of the date of issue.
  6. The document must be signed. Electronic signatures or stamped signatures are acceptable substitutes. These can include company or individual stamps incorporating a stamped signature.
  7. The document must contain all relevant statements as per the Non-Commodity Information Requirements Policy.
- b. **Legible** - All prescribed information required to be on a document must be legible.
- c. **Valid** - Many documents, such as import permits, are valid for a certain period. Presented documents must comply with the validity requirements specified for that class of document.
- d. **In English** - All information required to be on a document must be in English. Exceptions to this rule include:
1. company letterheads that do not need to be translated into English but must be in English characters
  2. commercial, transport and government certification that are required to comply with international standard formats
  3. signatures and names of individuals.
- Where a document cannot be provided in English, an affidavit will be accepted from either:
1. that country's consulate in Australia
  2. the Australian embassy in the country of origin
  3. a translator accredited by the National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Ltd.
- e. **Free from erasures and non certified alterations** - All prescribed information on the document must be free from erasures and alterations unless endorsed by the issuer of the document. The only acceptable endorsement is a company stamp or seal signed by the company employee (including printed name) or a government stamp or seal signed by a government employee (including printed name) applied adjacent to the alteration.
- f. **Multiple page documents** - Multi page document must:
- include individual reference numbers/numerical link on ALL pages of the document. For example, commercial invoices (or similar) must contain the documents individual reference number or numerical link on each page of the document.
  - contain an endorsement on the final page of the document, following the information that is being endorsed.

Note: where a document has noted attachments, the attachments can follow the endorsement.

- g. **Endorsed** - All documents must be endorsed by a representative of the organisation or corporation issuing the document. An endorsement must:
1. be an acceptable signature or stamp as defined in the Definitions section of this policy
  2. appear after the information that the signatory is endorsing.

Where a document has noted attachments, the endorsement can be made before the attachments.

- h. **Date of issue** - All documents must identify the date of issue and is to include the day, month and year. Packing declarations may contain vessel/voyage number which can be used in lieu of the date of issue.
- i. **Consignment specific link** - All documents presented to the department for assessment must have a unique consignment-specific link. Examples of consignment identification include:
- container numbers
  - bill numbers
  - commercial invoice numbers
  - lot codes
  - preferential tariff certificate numbers
  - health certificate numbers
  - packing list numbers
  - letter of credit numbers.

Where a document does not contain one of the accepted forms of consignment identification, a numerical link to another document that does contain appropriate consignment identification must be present.

Examples of acceptable numerical links include:

- order numbers
- reference numbers
- any other internal reference numbers used by overseas companies
- vessel/voyage references.

Numerical links alone cannot be used as consignment identification links.

Unacceptable numerical links are references that could be present in previous or subsequent consignments and relate to a model, type or standardised item number.

Examples of unacceptable numerical links include:

- number of packages
- weights
- dates
- stockkeeping unit
- item codes.

Annual packing declarations are exempt from having consignment-specific links.



For further information, please refer to the [Minimum documentary and import declaration requirements policy](#).

## Packing list

A packing list is a document that includes itemised details of the consignment and does not usually include customer pricing. The packing list includes information of the supplier and purchaser, commercial reference numbers (normally an invoice or order number) and quantity of goods shipped.

- a. **Complete** - All prescribed information required to be on a document must be present and complete. Additional prescribed information below:
  1. The document does not need to be on a letterhead but should identify the company issuing the document.
  2. The document should detail any relevant required declarations.
  3. The document should detail the suppliers name and contact details.
  4. The document should detail the purchasers name and contact details.
  5. The document should detail any commercial references such as invoice or order numbers.
  6. The document should include a description and the quantity of the goods.
- b. **Legible** - All prescribed information required to be on a document must be legible.
- c. **Valid** - Many documents, such as import permits, are valid for a certain period. Presented documents must comply with the validity requirements specified for that class of document.
- d. **In English** - All information required to be on a document must be in English. Exceptions to this rule include:
  1. company letterheads that do not need to be translated into English but must be in English characters
  2. commercial, transport and government certification that are required to comply with international standard formats
  3. signatures and names of individuals.

Where a document cannot be provided in English, an affidavit will be accepted from either:

1. that country's consulate in Australia
  2. the Australian embassy in the country of origin
  3. a translator accredited by the National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Ltd.
- e. **Free from erasures and non certified alterations** - All prescribed information on the document must be free from erasures and alterations unless endorsed by the issuer of the document. The only acceptable endorsement is a company stamp or seal signed by the

company employee (including printed name) or a government stamp or seal signed by a government employee (including printed name) applied adjacent to the alteration.

f. **Multiple page documents** - Multi page document must:

- include individual reference numbers/numerical link on ALL pages of the document. For example, commercial invoices (or similar) must contain the documents individual reference number or numerical link on each page of the document.
- contain an endorsement on the final page of the document, following the information that is being endorsed.

Note: where a document has noted attachments, the attachments can follow the endorsement.

g. **Endorsed** - All documents must be endorsed by a representative of the organisation or corporation issuing the document. An endorsement must:

1. be an acceptable signature or stamp as defined in the Definitions section of this policy
2. appear after the information that the signatory is endorsing.

Where a document has noted attachments, the endorsement can be made before the attachments.

h. **Date of issue** - All documents must identify the date of issue and is to include the day, month and year. Packing declarations may contain vessel/voyage number which can be used in lieu of the date of issue.

i. **Consignment specific link** - All documents presented to the department for assessment must have a unique consignment-specific link. Examples of consignment identification include:

- container numbers
- bill numbers
- commercial invoice numbers
- lot codes
- preferential tariff certificate numbers
- health certificate numbers
- packing list numbers
- letter of credit numbers.

Where a document does not contain one of the accepted forms of consignment identification, a numerical link to another document that does contain appropriate consignment identification must be present.

Examples of acceptable numerical links include:

- order numbers
- reference numbers
- any other internal reference numbers used by overseas companies
- vessel/voyage references.

Numerical links alone cannot be used as consignment identification links.

Unacceptable numerical links are references that could be present in previous or subsequent consignments and relate to a model, type or standardised item number. Examples of unacceptable numerical links include:

- number of packages
- weights
- dates
- stockkeeping unit
- item codes.

Annual packing declarations are exempt from having consignment-specific links.



For further information, please refer to the [Minimum documentary and import declaration requirements policy](#).

## Invoice

A commercial document issued by the seller to the buyer indicating the products, quantities and prices for the goods being imported. This document will also include an invoice or order number.

- a. **Complete** - All prescribed information required to be on a document must be present and complete. Additional prescribed information below:
  1. The document must include the name and physical address of the Supplier.
  2. The document may also include Commercial Reference numbers, such as invoice or order numbers.
  3. The document must include a description and quantity of the goods.
  4. The document must include the name and physical address of the Purchaser.
- b. **Legible** - All prescribed information required to be on a document must be legible.
- c. **Valid** - Many documents, such as import permits, are valid for a certain period. Presented documents must comply with the validity requirements specified for that class of document.
- d. **In English** - All information required to be on a document must be in English. Exceptions to this rule include:
  1. company letterheads that do not need to be translated into English but must be in English characters
  2. commercial, transport and government certification that are required to comply with international standard formats
  3. signatures and names of individuals.

Where a document cannot be provided in English, an affidavit will be accepted from either:

1. that country's consulate in Australia
2. the Australian embassy in the country of origin
3. a translator accredited by the National Accreditation Authority for Translators and



Interpreters Ltd.

- e. **Free from erasures and non certified alterations** - All prescribed information on the document must be free from erasures and alterations unless endorsed by the issuer of the document. The only acceptable endorsement is a company stamp or seal signed by the company employee (including printed name) or a government stamp or seal signed by a government employee (including printed name) applied adjacent to the alteration.
- f. **Multiple page documents** - Multi page document must:
- include individual reference numbers/numerical link on ALL pages of the document. For example, commercial invoices (or similar) must contain the documents individual reference number or numerical link on each page of the document.
  - contain an endorsement on the final page of the document, following the information that is being endorsed.

Note: where a document has noted attachments, the attachments can follow the endorsement.

- g. **Date of issue** - All documents must identify the date of issue and is to include the day, month and year. Packing declarations may contain vessel/voyage number which can be used in lieu of the date of issue.
- h. **Consignment specific link** - All documents presented to the department for assessment must have a unique consignment-specific link. Examples of consignment identification include:
- container numbers
  - bill numbers
  - commercial invoice numbers
  - lot codes
  - preferential tariff certificate numbers
  - health certificate numbers
  - packing list numbers
  - letter of credit numbers.

Where a document does not contain one of the accepted forms of consignment identification, a numerical link to another document that does contain appropriate consignment identification must be present.

Examples of acceptable numerical links include:

- order numbers
- reference numbers
- any other internal reference numbers used by overseas companies
- vessel/voyage references.

Numerical links alone cannot be used as consignment identification links.

Unacceptable numerical links are references that could be present in previous or subsequent consignments and relate to a model, type or standardised item number. Examples of unacceptable numerical links include:

- number of packages
- weights
- dates
- stockkeeping unit
- item codes.

Annual packing declarations are exempt from having consignment-specific links.



For further information, please refer to the [Minimum documentary and import declaration requirements policy](#).

### Annual packing declaration

A declaration used by businesses that consistently import containerised cargo from the same packing source using the same packing materials. This declaration requires endorsement by Department of Agriculture and Water Resources and once approved can be used until the expiry date for all consignments packed by the packing company on the certificate.

- a. **Complete** - All prescribed information required to be on a document must be present and complete. Additional prescribed information below:
  1. The document should be linked to the consignment by using the importer and the exporter/supplier details.
  2. The document must be on the issuing company's letterhead and include their address. An acceptable substitute is the issuing company's stamp or seal which must include the company's name and address.
  3. The document must be issued by the packer or the supplier of the goods.
  4. The document must identify the cargo type, e.g. FCL.
  5. The document must be signed. Electronic signatures or stamped signatures are acceptable substitutes. These can include company or individuals stamps incorporating a stamped signature.
  6. The document must contain all relevant statements as per the Non-Commodity Information Requirements Policy.
  7. The document must be endorsed by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources to be considered valid. The document must include the officers signature, be dated (including validity dates) and include the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources stamp or seal (the document will be valid for 12 months from the date of issue, not from the date of endorsement). The document must be valid at the time the import declaration is assessed by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources or assessed and lodged by the Broker.
- b. **Legible** - All prescribed information required to be on a document must be legible.
- c. **Valid** - Many documents, such as import permits, are valid for a certain period. Presented documents must comply with the validity requirements specified for that class of document.

- d. **In English** - All information required to be on a document must be in English. Exceptions to this rule include:
1. company letterheads that do not need to be translated into English but must be in English characters
  2. commercial, transport and government certification that are required to comply with international standard formats
  3. signatures and names of individuals.

Where a document cannot be provided in English, an affidavit will be accepted from either:

1. that country's consulate in Australia
  2. the Australian embassy in the country of origin
  3. a translator accredited by the National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Ltd.
- e. **Free from erasures and non certified alterations** - All prescribed information on the document must be free from erasures and alterations unless endorsed by the issuer of the document. The only acceptable endorsement is a company stamp or seal signed by the company employee (including printed name) or a government stamp or seal signed by a government employee (including printed name) applied adjacent to the alteration.
- f. **Multiple page documents** - Multi page document must:
- include individual reference numbers/numerical link on ALL pages of the document. For example, commercial invoices (or similar) must contain the documents individual reference number or numerical link on each page of the document.
  - contain an endorsement on the final page of the document, following the information that is being endorsed.

Note: where a document has noted attachments, the attachments can follow the endorsement.

- g. **Endorsed** - All documents must be endorsed by a representative of the organisation or corporation issuing the document. An endorsement must:
1. be an acceptable signature or stamp as defined in the Definitions section of this policy
  2. appear after the information that the signatory is endorsing.

Where a document has noted attachments, the endorsement can be made before the attachments.

- h. **Date of issue** - All documents must identify the date of issue and is to include the day, month and year. Packing declarations may contain vessel/voyage number which can be used in lieu of the date of issue.
- i. **Consignment specific link** - All documents presented to the department for assessment must have a unique consignment-specific link. Examples of consignment identification include:
- container numbers
  - bill numbers
  - commercial invoice numbers

- lot codes
- preferential tariff certificate numbers
- health certificate numbers
- packing list numbers
- letter of credit numbers.

Where a document does not contain one of the accepted forms of consignment identification, a numerical link to another document that does contain appropriate consignment identification must be present.

Examples of acceptable numerical links include:

- order numbers
- reference numbers
- any other internal reference numbers used by overseas companies
- vessel/voyage references.

Numerical links alone cannot be used as consignment identification links.

Unacceptable numerical links are references that could be present in previous or subsequent consignments and relate to a model, type or standardised item number.

Examples of unacceptable numerical links include:

- number of packages
- weights
- dates
- stockkeeping unit
- item codes.

Annual packing declarations are exempt from having consignment-specific links.



For further information, please refer to the [Minimum documentary and import declaration requirements policy](#).

### Kiln drying treatment certificate

A treatment certificate for the kiln drying of timber. The certificate must include the temperature and duration of the treatment, the timber thickness and that the temperature was measured at the core of the product. The department accepts treatment certificates from all commercial treatment providers except where there has been a history of non-compliance and/or treatment failure, or the BICON case for the commodity and/or specific exporting country specifies additional requirements in relation to treatment providers.

- a. **Complete** - All prescribed information required to be on a document must be presented and complete. Additional prescribed information listed below:
  1. The certificate must be on the treatment providers letterhead including name and

physical address.

2. The certificate must include a description of goods/packaging treated.
  3. The certificate must include the quantity/volume of goods/packaging treated.
  4. The certificate must detail the government program name (if applicable).
  5. The certificate must include the treatment provider registration number (if applicable).
  6. The certificate must include the date of treatment.
  7. The certificate must include the temperature of the treatment (°C or °F).
  8. The certificate must include the duration of treatment (in hours).
  9. The certificate must include the timber thickness (mm or inches).
  10. The certificate must include a statement to reflect that the temperature was measure at the core of the product.
  11. The certificate must include a statement that the required temperature was maintained for no less than the minimum duration.
  12. The certificate must include any additional specific statements as required by the import conditions for the goods.
- b. **Legible** - All prescribed information required to be on a document must be legible.
- c. **Valid** - Many documents, such as import permits, are valid for a certain period. Presented documents must comply with the validity requirements specified for that class of document.
- d. **In English** - All information required to be on a document must be in English. Exceptions to this rule include:
1. company letterheads that do not need to be translated into English but must be in English characters
  2. commercial, transport and government certification that are required to comply with international standard formats
  3. signatures and names of individuals.
- Where a document cannot be provided in English, an affidavit will be accepted from either:
1. that country's consulate in Australia
  2. the Australian embassy in the country of origin
  3. a translator accredited by the National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Ltd.
- e. **Free from erasures and non certified alterations** - All prescribed information on the document must be free from erasures and alterations unless endorsed by the issuer of the document. The only acceptable endorsement is a company stamp or seal signed by the company employee (including printed name) or a government stamp or seal signed by a government employee (including printed name) applied adjacent to the alteration.
- f. **Multiple page documents** - Multi page document must:
- include individual reference numbers/numerical link on ALL pages of the document. For example, commercial invoices (or similar) must contain the documents individual reference number or numerical link on each page of the document.
  - contain an endorsement on the final page of the document, following the information

that is being endorsed.

Note: where a document has noted attachments, the attachments can follow the endorsement.

- g. **Endorsed** - All documents must be endorsed by a representative of the organisation or corporation issuing the document. An endorsement must:
1. be an acceptable signature or stamp as defined in the Definitions section of this policy
  2. appear after the information that the signatory is endorsing.

Where a document has noted attachments, the endorsement can be made before the attachments.

- h. **Date of issue** - All documents must identify the date of issue and is to include the day, month and year. Packing declarations may contain vessel/voyage number which can be used in lieu of the date of issue.
- i. **Consignment specific link** - All documents presented to the department for assessment must have a unique consignment-specific link. Examples of consignment identification include:
- container numbers
  - bill numbers
  - commercial invoice numbers
  - lot codes
  - preferential tariff certificate numbers
  - health certificate numbers
  - packing list numbers
  - letter of credit numbers.

Where a document does not contain one of the accepted forms of consignment identification, a numerical link to another document that does contain appropriate consignment identification must be present.

Examples of acceptable numerical links include:

- order numbers
- reference numbers
- any other internal reference numbers used by overseas companies
- vessel/voyage references.

Numerical links alone cannot be used as consignment identification links.

Unacceptable numerical links are references that could be present in previous or subsequent consignments and relate to a model, type or standardised item number. Examples of unacceptable numerical links include:

- number of packages
- weights
- dates
- stockkeeping unit

- item codes.

Annual packing declarations are exempt from having consignment-specific links.



For further information, please refer to the [Minimum documentary and import declaration requirements policy](#).

### Heat treatment certificate

A treatment certificate for the heat treatment of products. The certificate must include the temperature and duration of the treatment and that the temperature was measured at the core of the product. This treatment must be performed by a Department approved provider.

- a. Heat treatments are only accepted when:
  1. Performed by treatment providers accredited under a Department of Agriculture and Water Resources recognised government accreditation program and are accompanied by an acceptable pre-shipment treatment certificate; or
  2. When endorsed by an Official Government Phytosanitary Certificate.

List of Department of Agriculture and Water Resources recognised government accreditation programs where heat treatment certificates will be accepted:

#### Canada

The certificate used for export to Australia is the [Heat Treatment Certificate for Countries Other than European Union](#).

#### United Kingdom

Providers accredited under the [United Kingdom Wood Marking Program](#) that is administered by the Timber Packaging and Pallet Confederation (TIMCON).

#### The United States

Providers accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) authorised [American Lumber Standard Committee](#) (ALSC).

#### Netherlands

Providers accredited under the Netherlands Wood Packaging Marking Programme administered by [Netherlands Foundation for Marking Wood Packaging Materials \(SMHV\)](#) (Stichting Markering Houten Verpakkingen).

Note: The website is in Dutch only, to view registration numbers and providers please select 'Geregistreerden' then 'Overzicht geregistreerden op registratienummer'

#### France

Providers accredited under the Programme for the Phytosanitary Conformity of Wood Packaging for Export Use (developed by the French Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and Rural Affairs) which is administered regionally through the Regional Directorates of Agriculture and Forests / Regional Plant Protection Departments (DRAF/SRVP).

Note: A website containing a list of the registered companies is unavailable. Treatment certificates that include the name of the above recognised programme, registration number assigned to the provider and the appropriate treatment details are acceptable to the

Department of Agriculture and Water Resources.

- b. **Complete**- All prescribed information required to be on a document must be presented and complete. Additional prescribed information listed below:
1. The certificate must include the treatment providers letterhead including name and physical address.
  2. The certificate must include a description of goods/packaging treated.
  3. The certificate must include the quantity/volume of goods/packaging treated.
  4. The certificate must include the government program name (if applicable).
  5. The certificate must include the treatment provider registration number (if applicable).
  6. The certificate must include the date of treatment.
  7. The certificate must include the temperature (°C or °F) of treatment.
  8. The certificate must include the duration of treatment (in hours).
  9. The certificate must include a statement to reflect that the temperature was measure at the core of the product.
  10. The certificate must include a statement that the required temperature was maintained for no less than the minimum duration.
  11. The certificate must include any additional specific statements as required by the import conditions for the goods.
- c. **Legible** - All prescribed information required to be on a document must be legible.
- d. **Valid** - Many documents, such as import permits, are valid for a certain period. Presented documents must comply with the validity requirements specified for that class of document.
- e. **In English** - All information required to be on a document must be in English. Exceptions to this rule include:
1. company letterheads that do not need to be translated into English but must be in English characters
  2. commercial, transport and government certification that are required to comply with international standard formats
  3. signatures and names of individuals.
- Where a document cannot be provided in English, an affidavit will be accepted from either:
1. that country's consulate in Australia
  2. the Australian embassy in the country of origin
  3. a translator accredited by the National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Ltd.
- f. **Free from erasures and non certified alterations** - All prescribed information on the document must be free from erasures and alterations unless endorsed by the issuer of the document. The only acceptable endorsement is a company stamp or seal signed by the company employee (including printed name) or a government stamp or seal signed by a government employee (including printed name) applied adjacent to the alteration.
- g. **Multiple page documents** - Multi page document must:



- include individual reference numbers/numerical link on ALL pages of the document. For example, commercial invoices (or similar) must contain the documents individual reference number or numerical link on each page of the document.
- contain an endorsement on the final page of the document, following the information that is being endorsed.

Note: where a document has noted attachments, the attachments can follow the endorsement.

- h. **Endorsed** - All documents must be endorsed by a representative of the organisation or corporation issuing the document. An endorsement must:
1. be an acceptable signature or stamp as defined in the Definitions section of this policy
  2. appear after the information that the signatory is endorsing.

Where a document has noted attachments, the endorsement can be made before the attachments.

- i. **Date of issue** - All documents must identify the date of issue and is to include the day, month and year. Packing declarations may contain vessel/voyage number which can be used in lieu of the date of issue.
- j. **Consignment specific link** - All documents presented to the department for assessment must have a unique consignment-specific link. Examples of consignment identification include:
- container numbers
  - bill numbers
  - commercial invoice numbers
  - lot codes
  - preferential tariff certificate numbers
  - health certificate numbers
  - packing list numbers
  - letter of credit numbers.

Where a document does not contain one of the accepted forms of consignment identification, a numerical link to another document that does contain appropriate consignment identification must be present.

Examples of acceptable numerical links include:

- order numbers
- reference numbers
- any other internal reference numbers used by overseas companies
- vessel/voyage references.

Numerical links alone cannot be used as consignment identification links.

Unacceptable numerical links are references that could be present in previous or subsequent consignments and relate to a model, type or standardised item number.

Examples of unacceptable numerical links include:

- number of packages

- weights
- dates
- stockkeeping unit
- item codes.

Annual packing declarations are exempt from having consignment-specific links.



For further information, please refer to the [Minimum documentary and import declaration requirements policy](#).

### Permanent preservative treatment certificate

A certificate for goods/packaging that have been treated with a Department approved permanent preservative to specified requirements prior to arrival in Australian territory at a commercial treatment facility. This document includes the preservative used (where required), chemical composition and loading of preservative. This document is signed by the treatment provider and links to the consignment being imported.

- a. **Complete**- All prescribed information required to be on a document must be presented and complete. Additional prescribed information listed below:
  1. The certificate must be on the treatment provider's letterhead and include their name and physical address.
  2. The certificate must include a description of goods/packaging treated.
  3. The certificate must include the quantity/volume of goods/packaging treated.
  4. The certificate must include the date of treatment.
  5. The certificate must include the names of Department of Agriculture and Water Resources approved preservative (if applicable).
  6. The certificate must include the chemical composition of preservative (active ingredients).
  7. The certificate must include the loading of preservative expressed as ...% mass/mass based on the oven dried mass of the treated wood; or mass per volume (net dry salt retention).
  8. The certificate must include any additional specific statements as required by the import conditions for the goods.
- b. **Legible** - All prescribed information required to be on a document must be legible.
- c. **Valid** - Many documents, such as import permits, are valid for a certain period. Presented documents must comply with the validity requirements specified for that class of document.
- d. **In English** - All information required to be on a document must be in English. Exceptions to this rule include:
  1. company letterheads that do not need to be translated into English but must be in English characters

2. commercial, transport and government certification that are required to comply with international standard formats
3. signatures and names of individuals.

Where a document cannot be provided in English, an affidavit will be accepted from either:

1. that country's consulate in Australia
2. the Australian embassy in the country of origin
3. a translator accredited by the National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Ltd.

- e. **Free from erasures and non certified alterations** - All prescribed information on the document must be free from erasures and alterations unless endorsed by the issuer of the document. The only acceptable endorsement is a company stamp or seal signed by the company employee (including printed name) or a government stamp or seal signed by a government employee (including printed name) applied adjacent to the alteration.
- f. **Multiple page documents** - Multi page document must:
- include individual reference numbers/numerical link on ALL pages of the document. For example, commercial invoices (or similar) must contain the documents individual reference number or numerical link on each page of the document.
  - contain an endorsement on the final page of the document, following the information that is being endorsed.

Note: where a document has noted attachments, the attachments can follow the endorsement.

- g. **Endorsed** - All documents must be endorsed by a representative of the organisation or corporation issuing the document. An endorsement must:
1. be an acceptable signature or stamp as defined in the Definitions section of this policy
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Where a document has noted attachments, the endorsement can be made before the attachments.

- h. **Date of issue** - All documents must identify the date of issue and is to include the day, month and year. Packing declarations may contain vessel/voyage number which can be used in lieu of the date of issue.
- i. **Consignment specific link** - All documents presented to the department for assessment must have a unique consignment-specific link. Examples of consignment identification include:
- container numbers
  - bill numbers
  - commercial invoice numbers
  - lot codes
  - preferential tariff certificate numbers
  - health certificate numbers
  - packing list numbers

- letter of credit numbers.

Where a document does not contain one of the accepted forms of consignment identification, a numerical link to another document that does contain appropriate consignment identification must be present.

Examples of acceptable numerical links include:

- order numbers
- reference numbers
- any other internal reference numbers used by overseas companies
- vessel/voyage references.

Numerical links alone cannot be used as consignment identification links.

Unacceptable numerical links are references that could be present in previous or subsequent consignments and relate to a model, type or standardised item number.

Examples of unacceptable numerical links include:

- number of packages
- weights
- dates
- stockkeeping unit
- item codes.

Annual packing declarations are exempt from having consignment-specific links.



For further information, please refer to the [Minimum documentary and import declaration requirements policy](#).

## Appendix 4: Document Options

### Context & Inclusions

User Context: External

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| ⚙ Appendix - Annexes                     | ⚙ Appendix – Scientific Names |
| ⚙ Appendix – Documentation Requirements  | ✳ Element Identifiers         |
| ✳ Appendix - Glossary                    | ⚙ What’s Changed              |
| ✳ Appendix – Questions and Answers       | ✳ Onshore Management          |
| ✳ Appendix – Rationale                   | ✳ Main Processing Path Only   |
| ✳ Appendix – References (Files and URLs) | ✳ Procedures                  |

### Authoring Aids & Outputs

Output Format: PDF

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