

# OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNION

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2 Agency: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply/Office of the Minister

## MAPA ORDINANCE No. 514, OF NOVEMBER 8, 2022 (\*)

It establishes the procedures for inspection and phytosanitary certification of wooden packaging and supports intended for the packaging of goods imported or exported by Brazil, and of the wooden components and parts used for their manufacture, and contains other provisions.

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND SUPPLY, in the exercise of the power conferred upon him by art. 87, sole paragraph, item II, of the Federal Constitution, in view of the provisions of Decree No. 24,114 of April 12, 1934, in Law No. 7,802 of July 11, 1989, in Law No. 12,715 of September 17, 2012, in Decree No. 4,074 of January 4, 2002, in Decree No. 5,741 of March 30, 2006, in Decree No. 5,759 of April 17, 2006, in Decree No. 6,759 of February 5, 2009, in

Decree No. 11,231, of October 10, 2022, and what is contained in Process No. 21000.078081/2021-66, resolves:

Art. 1º The procedures for inspection and phytosanitary certification of wooden packaging and supports intended for the packaging of goods imported or exported by Brazil, of wooden packaging components and of raw wooden pieces that will be used to make wooden packaging or supports are hereby established.

§ 1º The provisions of the caput apply to foreign goods in transit through national territory when the containers, cargo units or transport units do not offer phytosanitary safety.

§ 2º For the inspection and phytosanitary certification procedures referred to in the caput and § 1º, the guidelines of the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15 - NIMF 15 - Regulation of wooden packaging used in international trade, of the International Plant Protection Convention, of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - FAO/UN, approved in this Ordinance, will be adopted.

§ 3º The inspection and phytosanitary certification procedures referred to in the caput are exclusive responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply.

Art. 2º The international mark defined by the International Plant Protection Convention, called the IPPC mark (International Plant Protection Convention), is hereby adopted to certify that wooden packaging and supports intended for the packaging of goods in international transit, and wooden packaging components or wooden parts, to be used for the manufacture of packaging or supports, have been subjected to an official phytosanitary treatment approved and recognized by NIMF 15.

Sole paragraph. The IPPC mark referred to in the caput must be applied in accordance with the determinations of this Ordinance and according to the figures illustrated in its Annex.

Art. 3º The objects of this Ordinance are wooden packaging and supports intended for the packaging of goods in international transit, wooden packaging components and wooden parts that will be used to make packaging or wooden supports, which have not undergone sufficient processing to remove or eliminate pests, and include:

I - wooden packaging components: wooden parts for making wooden packaging, cut according to a specific template;

II - wooden packaging: coils, boxes, crates, spools, crates, loading platforms, cages, pallets, platforms or skids;

III - disassembled wooden packaging: set of components to be used to make a single wooden packaging, suitable for receiving the IPPC mark immediately after treatment, in accordance with this Ordinance;

IV - wooden supports: blocks, wedges, angles, struts, ballast, clamping or supporting timbers separation, storage timber, stowage timber, lashings or battens;

V - wooden packaging and supports, submitted or used in recycling, repair, restoration, recovery or reassembly; or

VI - wooden parts: parts of sawn wood intended for the manufacture of packaging or wooden support, not yet cut according to the appropriate template.

Sole paragraph. The wooden packaging and supports referred to in this article may contain any goods in international transit, including those that are not subject to federal agricultural inspection.

Art. 4 The following are excluded from the need for treatment and certification required by this Ordinance:

I - wooden packaging and supports made only from wood with a thickness less than or equal to six millimeters;

II - wooden packaging and supports made only from processed wood, such as plywood, chipboard, wood chipboard and wood laminates, produced using glue, heat, pressure or a combination of these;

III - barrels that were heated during their manufacture, intended for the packaging of wine and alcoholic beverages;

IV - boxes for wines, cigars and other products made of processed wood or manufactured in such a way that they are pest free;

V - sawdust, shavings, wood chips and wood wool; and

VI - wooden components permanently attached to cargo vehicles or containers used to transport goods.

§ 1º The packaging or wooden supports used to package shipments of wood and its products, made with wood identical to that of the shipment, and which meet the same phytosanitary requirements of the importing country, will be considered part of the shipment and are not subject to the provisions of this Ordinance.

§ 2º The exceptions provided for in the paragraphs of this article do not exclude the possibility of inspection and application of phytosanitary measures by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply, in the event of the presence of a live quarantine pest, a live pest that presents quarantine potential for Brazil or signs of active pest infestation.

Art. 5º The wood used to make packaging and wooden supports, intended for the packaging of goods in international transit, must be debarked, free of pests at any stage of development and free of signs of active pest infestation.

Sole paragraph. For the purposes of this Ordinance, in the bark removal process provided for in the caput, packaging, supports, components or wooden parts may present visually separate and clearly distinguishable bark residues, measuring less than three centimeters in width, regardless of length; or more than three centimeters in width, provided that the total surface area of each individual piece of bark is less than 50 cm<sup>2</sup> (fifty square centimeters).

## CHAPTER I

### OF PHYTOSANITARY TREATMENTS FOR QUARANTINE PURPOSES APPROVED FOR INTERNATIONAL PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATION OF WOODEN PACKAGING AND SUPPORTS

Art. 6º The phytosanitary treatments for quarantine purposes approved by this Ordinance are:

I - forced hot air heat treatment;

II - heat treatment by drying in an oven;

III - heat treatment via dielectric heating using microwaves or electromagnetic waves.

radio;

IV - fumigation with methyl bromide;

V - fumigation with sulfuryl fluoride; and

VI - chemical impregnation under pressure.

§ 1º The treatments mentioned in items I to V of the caput of this article may only be carried out by a registered company or service provider accredited by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply for this purpose, as defined in a specific rule.

§ 2º For recognition of heat treatment by drying in an oven as treatment phytosanitary the wood must have undergone an industrial drying process.

§ 3º The treatment by chemical impregnation under pressure, as referred to in item VI of the caput of this article, must be carried out by companies registered with the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources - Ibama, in accordance with specific legislation of the intervening bodies, and authorized by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply, in accordance with specific standards.

Art. 7º Heat treatment using forced hot air must ensure that a minimum temperature of 56°C (fifty-six degrees Celsius) is reached, for a minimum period of 30 (thirty) continuous minutes, along the entire profile of the wood, including its central internal part.

§ 1º The heat treatment chamber must:

I - be able to maintain the minimum temperature required throughout the exposure period required by the treatment;

II - be designed to create and maintain a uniform flow of hot air inside during treatment;

III - have deflectors that ensure the adequate flow of hot air directed towards the wood to be treated; and

IV - have fans to circulate hot air during treatment so that the temperature in the central internal part of the wood is maintained at the specified level for the minimum period necessary.

§ 2º The heat treatment chamber must be loaded with packaging or supports of wood, with wooden packaging components or with wooden parts in such a way that:

I - ensure the directed flow of hot air to the wood to be treated; and

II - the material to be treated is separated from each other, with the aid of spacers, to allow the adequate flow of hot air around and between the wood piles.

§ 3º The temperature and exposure time must be monitored and recorded using sensors and programmable logic controllers, designed for drying in an oven or for the thermal treatment of wood using forced hot air, and must:

I - the calibration of temperature measuring and recording equipment must be carried out according to the instructions and frequency indicated by the manufacturer or, at least, annually.

II - temperatures must be recorded at least every two minutes, covering the entire heating and cooling period of the treatment chamber, both to monitor the temperature of the wood and the temperature of the air inside the treatment chamber;

III - at least two temperature sensors inserted into the wood must be used to monitor the temperature of the central inner part of the wood;

IV - at least two temperature sensors must be used to monitor the temperature of the internal environment of the treatment chamber;

V - the sensors for monitoring the temperature of both the wood and the ambient air inside the treatment chamber must be installed outside the reach of the direct flow of hot air and at the coldest point of the treatment chamber, in order to ensure that the required temperature is maintained throughout the duration of the treatment and throughout the batch of treated wood; and

VI - wood temperature sensors must be inserted:

- a) up to the central inner part of the thickest piece of wood to be treated, except if the thirty centimeters of its ends, when it fits;
- b) on thicker components, in order to ensure temperature measurement in the central inner part of the wood, in the case of shorter boards or pallet blocks;
- c) in holes created for this purpose, with a diameter compatible with the sensor diameter, without allowing clearance, and sealed in such a way as to avoid interference in temperature measurement; and
- d) at a point away from metals or other materials that may interfere with the measurement of temperature.

§ 4 If the technical specifications provided for temperature or exposure time are not achieved, the procedure must be restarted so that it can be certified as phytosanitary treatment for quarantine purposes.

Art. 8º In the heat treatment by drying in an oven, an industrial process in which the wood is dried in a treatment chamber, through temperature, humidity and time period control, until the wood reaches a certain moisture content, the monitoring and recording of the temperature of the wooden pieces can occur:

I - through the use of at least two wood temperature sensors and two temperature sensors for the internal environment of the treatment chamber; or

II - with exemption from the use of temperature sensors in the wood:

- a) according to the treatment protocol approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply; or
- b) observing the specifications in Table 1, for wood from conifers.

§ 1º The treatment protocol referred to in item II, item "a" of this article must be established based on a series of test treatments in which the temperature of the central internal part of the piece of wood is correlated with the air temperature inside the treatment chamber, measured by at least two sensors, considering the species, thickness and humidity of the wood to be treated.

§ 2º Heat treatment by drying in an oven can be carried out on wood from conifers, according to the minimum thickness of the wood, as per Table 1, provided that:

I - the minimum temperature inside the treatment chamber is proven to be 52°C (fifty-two degrees Celsius) for the minimum period indicated, and continuously, as specified in column 2 of Table 1;

II - the minimum temperature inside the treatment chamber is proven to be 60°C (sixty degrees Celsius) for the minimum period indicated and continuously, as specified in column 3 of Table 1; and

III - the minimum continuous period with a minimum temperature of 60°C (sixty degrees Celsius) inside the treatment chamber, specified in column 3 of Table 1, must be contained in the minimum continuous period with a minimum temperature of 52°C (fifty-two degrees Celsius), inside the treatment chamber, specified in column 2 of the same Table 1.

Table 1: Monitoring of the chamber's ambient temperature to meet the technical parameters of heat treatment - HT required by NIMF 15, for drying in an oven for wood from conifers.

Wood thickness	Continuous minimum period with minimum temperature of 52°C inside the treatment chamber	Continuous minimum period with minimum temperature of 60°C inside the treatment chamber
Up to 29 mm	8 hours	4 hours
Up to 57 mm	18 hours	6 hours
Up to 83 mm	45 hours	15 hours
Up to 108 mm	72 hours	24 hours

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§ 3 Temperatures must be recorded at least every two minutes, starting from the moment they are reached. from the minimum temperature required, up to the minimum time defined in the treatment protocol or in Table 1.

§ 4<sup>o</sup> The series of test treatments, as per § 1<sup>o</sup> of this article, must demonstrate that the minimum temperature of 56°C (fifty-six degrees Celsius) is maintained for 30 (thirty) continuous minutes throughout the profile of the wooden piece, including its central internal part.

§ 5 The possibility of dispensing with temperature sensors in wood, as referred to in item II of the caput of this article, is restricted to heat treatment by drying in an oven carried out by a registered company, with temperature and humidity control.

§ 6<sup>o</sup> The calibration of temperature and humidity measuring and recording equipment must be carried out according to the instructions and frequency indicated by the manufacturer or, at least, annually.

Art. 9 Wooden packaging or supports, wooden packaging components and wooden parts subjected to heat treatment by forced hot air, heat treatment by drying in an oven or chemical impregnation under pressure, which meet the technical requirements specified in this Ordinance, must be identified with the HT code, in accordance with article 13, § 1, item IV of this Ordinance.

Art. 10. In heat treatment via dielectric heating using microwaves or radio waves, packaging, supports, wooden packaging components or wooden parts must be subjected to a procedure that guarantees reaching a minimum temperature of 60°C (sixty degrees Celsius), for one continuous minute, throughout the entire profile of the wood, including its surface.

§ 1<sup>o</sup> A treatment protocol must be approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply, validating that the temperature of the wood reaches the technical parameters required by this Ordinance.

§ 2<sup>o</sup> The treatment protocol mentioned in § 1<sup>o</sup> of this article must prove that the specified parameters are achieved, and must consider the moisture content of the wood, its size and density, in addition to the frequency of the microwaves or radio waves.

§ 3 Treatment monitoring must be carried out on the surface of the wood, by at least two temperature sensors, regardless of whether the treatment is carried out in batches or as a continuous process, using a conveyor belt, in order to ensure that the required temperature is maintained.

§ 4 Temperature sensors and measuring equipment used for monitoring and recording at all stages of treatment must be calibrated according to the instructions and frequency indicated by the manufacturer or, at least, annually.

§ 5<sup>o</sup> For wooden pieces that are more than five centimeters thick, dielectric heating at 2.45 GHz (two point forty-five Gigahertz) requires the application of bidirectional microwave energy or multiple waveguide in order to ensure uniform heat administration.

§ 6 Wooden packaging or supports, wooden packaging components and wooden parts subjected to heat treatment via dielectric heating, which meet the technical requirements specified in this article, must be identified with the DH code, in accordance with art. 13, § 1, item IV of this Ordinance.

Art. 11. In fumigation with methyl bromide, wooden packaging or supports must be treated in such a way that, after 24 (twenty-four) hours, the Concentration-Time - CT and the minimum residual final concentration of methyl bromide specified in Table 2 are reached.

§ 1<sup>o</sup> The treatment mentioned in the caput of this article can only be applied to packaging or wooden supports that:

I - do not contain components that exceed 20 (twenty) centimeters measured in the section transversal of its smallest dimension;

II - do not have bark, except for residues provided for in the sole paragraph of article 5 of this Ordinance; and



III - are in an area under customs control, authorized by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply and served by a unit of the International Agricultural Surveillance System of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply.

§ 2° Packaging or wooden supports fumigated with methyl bromide may only leave the area under customs control where the treatment was carried out, provided that they are packaging goods for export:

I - upon departure of the shipment from the country; or

II - which is in customs transit, destined for an egress point.

§ 3 The treatment chamber must be sealed and airtight, with a floor impermeable to gas. methyl bromide.

§ 4° For fumigation with methyl bromide under a canvas chamber, the procedures required in a specific standard must be followed.

§ 5 The Concentration-Time - CT indicated in Table 2 is the sum of the product of the concentration of methyl bromide, measured in g/m<sup>3</sup> (gram per cubic meter), versus the exposure time, measured in hours, in a treatment chamber.

Table 2: Concentration-Time - CT and minimum residual final concentration of methyl bromide required for wooden packaging and supports after 24 hours of fumigation.

Temperature	CT for 24 hours (g.hours/ m <sup>3</sup> )	Minimum residual final concentration (g/m <sup>3</sup> ) after 24 hours <sup>3</sup>
21°C or higher	650	24
16°C to 20.9°C 800		28
10°C to 15.9°C 900		32

§ 6 The temperature indicated in Table 2, to be measured immediately before treatment, refers to the temperature of the wood or the temperature of the ambient air inside the treatment chamber, and the lowest value obtained must be used to calculate the dose of methyl bromide.

§ 7 The minimum temperatures of the packaging or wooden support and the internal environment of the treatment chamber must not be less than 10°C (ten degrees Celsius) and the minimum exposure time must not be less than 24 (twenty-four) hours.

§ 8 The minimum residual final concentration of methyl bromide specified in Table 2 must be achieved throughout the wood profile, including its central internal part, even if the concentrations are measured in the internal environment of the treatment chamber.

§ 9 If after 24 (twenty-four) hours the minimum final concentration of methyl bromide specified in Table 2 is not reached, up to a maximum deviation of 5% (five percent), it will be permitted to add a maximum of two hours of exposure time at the end of the treatment, without an additional dose of methyl bromide, to reach the minimum Concentration-Time - CT required.

§ 10. In the situation provided for in § 9 of this article, an additional measurement must be recorded. end of fumigation.

§ 11. If after 24 (twenty-four) hours the minimum final concentration of methyl bromide specified in Table 2 is not reached, above a maximum deviation of 5% (five percent), a new treatment must be started.

§ 12. The treatment chamber where fumigation with methyl bromide will be carried out must not have more than 80% (eighty percent) of its internal volume occupied by goods and their respective packaging and wooden supports.

§ 13. Adequate circulation and penetration of methyl bromide gas must be ensured during treatment by using separators in the stacks of packaging or wooden supports if the cross-section of the smallest dimension of the stack exceeds 20 (twenty) centimeters.

§ 14. The packaging or wooden support to be fumigated with methyl bromide must not be wrapped or covered with materials impermeable to the fumigant gas.

§ 15. Methyl bromide must be applied in the form of heated gas, at a temperature between 70°C (seventy degrees Celsius) and 90°C (ninety degrees Celsius), and must be completely volatilized before from the beginning of fumigation.

§ 16. The methyl bromide concentration monitoring protocol presented in Table 3, with concentration control, at least after 2 (two), 4 (four) and 24 (twenty-four) hours of start of treatment, should be used to verify the achievement of the technical requirements specified in the Table 2.

Table 3: Methyl bromide concentration monitoring protocol to achieve Concentration-Time - Minimum CT required for fumigation of wooden packaging and supports.

Temperature	Dose of active ingredient (g/m <sup>3</sup> )	Product dosage commercial* (g/m <sup>3</sup> )	Minimum Concentration Records						
			2 hours		4 hours		24 hours		
			(g/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ppm)	(g/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ppm)	(g/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ppm)	
21°C or superior	48	49	36	9.140	31		7,870	24	6.093
16°C to 20.9°C	56	57	42	10,482	36		8,984	28	6,988
10°C to 15.9°C	64	65	48	11,732	42		10,265	32	7,821

\*the dose of commercial product must compensate for the 2% concentration of chloropicrin used as a safety signal in Brazil.

§ 17. The concentration of methyl bromide must be measured at the location furthest from the point of gas injection and at other points distributed in at least three points of the treatment chamber, in order to to confirm uniform gas distribution.

§ 18. The start of treatment must be recorded after an even distribution has been achieved. of methyl bromide gas.

§ 19. Temperature and gas concentration sensors and equipment used to record data must be calibrated according to the instructions and frequency indicated by the manufacturer or, at least, annually.

§ 20. Wooden packaging and supports subjected to fumigation treatment with methyl bromide, which meets the technical requirements specified in this article, shall be identified with the MB code, as per article 13, § 1, item IV of this Ordinance.

Art. 12. In fumigation with sulfuryl fluoride, wooden packaging or supports must be treated in such a way that the minimum Concentration-Time - CT of sulfuryl fluoride is reached during 24 (twenty four) or 48 (forty eight) hours at the required temperature and with the final residual concentration specified in Table 4.

Table 4: Concentration-Time - Minimum CT required over 24 or 48 hours for packaging or wooden support treated by fumigation with sulfuryl fluoride.

Temperature	CT during requested (gh/m <sup>3</sup> )	Minimum residual final concentration (g/m <sup>3</sup> )
30°C or higher, for 24 hours	1400	41
20°C or higher, for 48 hours	3000	29

§ 1º The treatment mentioned in the caput of this article can only be applied to packaging or wooden supports that:

I - do not contain components that exceed 20 (twenty) centimeters measured in the section transversal of its smallest dimension;

II - do not have bark, except for residues provided for in the sole paragraph of article 5 of this Ordinance; and

III - do not have a moisture content greater than 75% (seventy-five percent).

§ 2° The Concentration-Time provided for in the caput must be achieved throughout the wood profile, including its central internal part, even if the concentration is measured inside the chamber treatment.

§ 3 If the minimum final concentration is not obtained, the period of treatment exposure for up to two hours, so that the required Concentration-Time - CT is achieved.

§ 4° The minimum temperature of the wood must not be less than 20°C (twenty degrees Celsius), including the central inner part of the wood throughout the duration of the treatment.

§ 5° The treatment exposure period must not be less than that indicated for each temperature in Table 4.

§ 6° The concentration of sulfuryl fluoride gas must be monitored for at least 2 (two) hours, 4 (four) hours, 24 (twenty-four) hours and, when applicable, 48 (forty-eight) hours after the start of the treatment.

§ 7° In case of longer exposure periods and lower concentrations, they must be Additional readings of gas concentrations were taken at the end of fumigation.

§ 8 If the CT is not reached within a single period of 24 or 48 hours, even if it is reached the minimum final concentration, the treatment may be extended for a maximum of two hours without further application of sulfuryl fluoride, or new treatment may be started.

§ 9 Table 5 presents the treatment protocol that must be followed to achieve the Concentration-Time - CT required.

Table 5: Treatment protocol that achieves the minimum CT required for packaging or wooden support treated with sulfuryl fluoride.

Temperature	Minimum CT required (gh/m ) <sup>3</sup>	Dose (g/m) <sup>3</sup>	Minimum concentration (g/m ) of <sup>3</sup> Sulfuryl fluoride after a period (hours) from the start of treatment						
			0.5 time	2 hours	4 hours	12 hours	24 hours	36 hours	48 hours
30°C or superior	1400	82	87	78	73	58	41	n/a	n/a
20°C or superior	3000	120	124	112	104	82	58	41	29

n/a: not applicable

§ 10. Fans may be used during the sulfuryl fluoride gas distribution phase. to obtain a balanced distribution of the fumigant in the treatment chamber.

§ 11. The fans referred to in §10 of this article must be positioned in such a way as to ensure that the sulfuryl fluoride fumigant is distributed quickly and efficiently throughout the chamber treatment within the first hour of application.

§ 12. The treatment chamber where the fumigation with sulfuryl fluoride will be carried out must not have more than 80% (eighty percent) of its internal volume occupied with goods and their respective wooden packaging and supports.

§ 13. The treatment chamber must be sealed and airtight, with a gas-impermeable floor. sulfuryl fluoride.

§ 14. For fumigation with sulfuryl fluoride under a canvas chamber, the following must be met: procedures required in specific standards.

§ 15. The floor of the treatment chamber must be impermeable to sulfuryl fluoride gas or be covered with gas leak proof coating.

§ 16. Separators must be used every 20 (twenty) centimeters for the treatment of wood in order to ensure adequate circulation and penetration of sulfuryl fluoride.



§ 17. When dosing sulfuryl fluoride, any mixture of other gases, such as carbon dioxide, must be compensated to ensure that the total amount of active ingredient applied meets the requirements of this Ordinance.

§ 18. The concentration of sulfuryl fluoride must be measured at the location furthest from the gas injection point and at at least three points distributed throughout the treatment chamber in order to confirm uniform gas distribution.

§ 19. The start of treatment must be recorded after an even distribution has been achieved. of sulfuryl fluoride gas.

§ 20. To calculate the dose of sulfuryl fluoride, the temperature in the wood and the temperature in the ambient air inside the treatment chamber must be measured, and the lowest value obtained must be used.

§ 21. The packaging or wooden support to be fumigated must not be wrapped or covered with materials impermeable to the fumigant gas sulfuryl fluoride.

§ 22. Temperature and sulfuryl fluoride gas concentration sensors and the equipment used to record the data must be calibrated according to the instructions and frequency indicated by the manufacturer or, at least, annually.

§ 23. Instruments used to measure the concentration of sulfuryl fluoride must be calibrated specifically for this active ingredient, as they may be affected by altitude, water vapor, carbon dioxide or temperature.

§ 24. Wooden packaging and supports subjected to fumigation treatment with sulfuryl fluoride, which meets the technical requirements specified in this article, must be identified with the code SF, in accordance with article 13, § 1, item IV of this Ordinance.

## CHAPTER II

### FROM THE IPPC BRAND

Art. 13. The IPPC mark is applied to certify that wooden packaging and supports intended for the packaging of goods in international transit, and wooden packaging components or wooden parts used to make packaging and supports, have undergone an official phytosanitary treatment approved and recognized by NIMF 15.

§ 1º The IPPC mark, as shown in the figures illustrated in the Annex to this Ordinance, must be composed of the following elements:

I - symbol - registered and protected for Brazil by the United Nations Food and Agriculture - FAO together with the National Institute of Industrial Property - INPI, and represented by a stylized wheat spike and the acronym IPPC, which must appear to the left of the other elements, separated from them by a vertical line;

II - country code, represented in the figures in the Annex by "XX": code composed of two letters, which identify the country, according to ISO 3166-1 of the International Organization for Standardization;

III - code of the establishment that carried out the treatment or of the authorized manufacturer of wooden packaging and supports, represented in the figures in the Annex by "000": in Brazil, the code is assigned exclusively by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply, and consists of six digits, two of which are letters, which identify the Federation Unit where the company is registered, the service provider is accredited or the manufacturer of wooden packaging and supports is authorized, followed by four digits that identify the registration, accreditation or authorization number, with no space between letters and digits; and

IV - code of the treatment carried out, represented in the figures in the Annex by "YY": two-letter code that identifies the phytosanitary treatment for quarantine purposes approved by this Ordinance and must be presented after combining the country code and the code of the establishment that carried out the treatment or that manufactured the packaging or wooden supports:

Treatment code	Phytosanitary treatment for quarantine purposes
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HT	forced hot air heat treatment or oven drying or chemical impregnation under pressure heat treatment via dielectric heating using
DH	microwaves or radio waves
MB	methyl bromide fumigation sulfuryl
SF	fluoride fumigation

§ 2º The country code to be used on wooden packaging and supports, components of wooden packaging or wooden parts treated in Brazil must be "BR", always followed by a hyphen.

§ 3 The treatment code must appear:

I - on a line distinct from the country code and the code of registered companies, accredited service providers or authorized wood packaging manufacturers; or

II - on the same line, as long as it is separated from the other codes by a hyphen.

§ 4 The IPPC mark must be rectangular or square and restricted to the margin lines, with a vertical line separating the symbol from the codes.

§ 5 The presence of small spaces in the margin line and in the vertical line may be permitted when using stencil molds.

§ 6º It is forbidden to place any other information in the internal space reserved for the brand. IPPC.

§ 7º Variations in the IPPC brand regarding the vertical or horizontal arrangement of the symbol and codes required, only as illustrated in the Annex to this Ordinance.

§ 8º Variations in the IPPC brand symbol are not accepted, as described in item I of § 1º of this article.

§ 9º Information regarding the batch or treatment cycle, to guarantee the traceability of the treatment, must be applied close to the outer edge of the IPPC mark.

Art. 14. The IPPC mark must be applied only to wooden packaging or supports, wooden packaging components or wooden parts subjected to an approved treatment, in accordance with this Ordinance.

§ 1º The IPPC brand must be applied by a registered company or service provider accredited by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply, in accordance with specific standards.

§ 2º The manufacturer of wooden packaging and supports may apply the IPPC mark provided that authorized by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply, according to specific regulations.

Art. 15. The IPPC mark applied to wooden packaging and supports, wooden packaging components or wooden parts must be legible, in a color other than red and orange, indelible and persistent, preferably applied by heat engraving the wood.

§ 1º The IPPC mark applied in Brazil must be visible on at least two external and opposite sides of the wooden packaging, which must be composed of the elements provided for in article 13 and in accordance with the provisions illustrated in the Annex to this Ordinance.

§ 2 The IPPC mark may have different sizes, fonts and positions, as long as it is visible and legible during inspection, without the need for additional visual resources.

§ 3º On wooden parts intended for use as wooden supports, the IPPC mark must be applied across all treated parts, at intervals.

Art. 16. The IPPC mark must be applied in accordance with the procedures approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply in specific regulations.

§ 1º Exceptionally, the application of the IPPC mark on packaging, wooden supports or wooden packaging components may be authorized prior to phytosanitary treatment for quarantine purposes, provided that it complies with the specific standard.

§ 2º The exception provided for in § 1º of this article is subject to an audit of the operational flow and logistics of production of wooden packaging and supports, in order to guarantee the traceability of the certified treatment.

§ 3º The conditions set forth in § 1º and § 2º of this article apply exclusively to treatment thermal by forced hot air or by drying in an oven carried out in a fixed treatment unit.

Art. 17. Wooden packaging or supports used in international transit that have received treatment and have been marked in accordance with ISPM 15, by any country, that have not been repaired, recycled or altered in any other way, and that are free from live quarantine pests, live pests that present quarantine potential or signs of active pest infestation, shall not need to receive new treatment or application of a new mark during their useful life.

Art. 18. The operation in which the removal or replaced, at most, one third of its components.

§ 1º For the repair mentioned in the caput of this article, only wooden components that have received treatment in accordance with this Ordinance or processed wooden components may be used, as per the examples specified in art. 4, item II, of this Ordinance.

§ 2º The treated wooden components used for repair must each bear the respective IPPC mark in accordance with this Ordinance.

§ 3 A wooden packaging, repaired in Brazil, may present, at most, three distinct IPPC marks, resulting from the use of different treated wooden components.

§ 4 When a wooden package is repaired in Brazil and there are more than three distinct IPPC marks applied to the same package, all IPPC marks must be removed, new treatment carried out and a new IPPC mark applied.

Art. 19. The operation in which more than one third of its components are replaced is considered to be recycling of wooden packaging, which may form another wooden packaging, using new and used wooden components.

Sole paragraph. On wooden packaging and supports subject to recycling, existing IPPC markings must be removed, new treatment carried out and a new IPPC marking applied by the person responsible for the treatment, in accordance with this Ordinance.

Art. 20. When a wooden packaging consists of several components, the The resulting set will be considered as a single unit for the purposes of applying the IPPC mark.

Sole paragraph. When the wood packaging unit provided for in the caput of this article is composed of treated wood components and processed wood components, the IPPC mark may be applied to the processed wood components, to allow it to be in a visible location and to be of an appropriate size.

Art. 21. When small pieces of wood are cut for use as supports to hold or support goods in international transit, the cuts must be made in such a way that the complete IPPC mark is present.

Sole paragraph. Small pieces of wood, which do not bear the complete IPPC mark, in a visible and legible manner, they cannot be used as a wooden support.

Art. 22. The registered company or service provider accredited by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply to carry out phytosanitary treatment for quarantine purposes and apply the IPPC mark on wooden packaging and supports, on wooden packaging components or on wooden parts, is responsible for complying with the technical requirements established by this Ordinance and by related legislation.

§ 1 The registered company or accredited service provider must, additionally, guarantee the traceability of the treatment carried out by them and of the material treated, while it is under their care, responsibility and control, in accordance with specific standards.

§ 2º Manufacturers of wooden packaging authorized to apply the IPPC mark must guarantee the traceability of the treated wood purchased and used, with control over the manufacture and sale of treated wooden packaging and supports.

§ 3 Service recipients are responsible for keeping treated lots in a segregated area and identified, while they remain under their care, responsibility and control.

### CHAPTER III

#### PHYTOSANITARY INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION OF PACKAGING AND SUPPORTS WOOD USED IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Art. 23. The federal agricultural inspection, in the performance of its activities, shall have free access to the places where, at any stage, phytosanitary treatment for quarantine purposes, manufacturing, recycling, repair, recovery, assembly, reassembly and storage of packaging, supports, components or wooden parts, application of the IPPC mark and use of packaging and wooden supports intended for the packaging of goods in international transit are carried out, in order to verify compliance with this Ordinance, and may:

I - collect specimens of pests at any stage of development in the inspected material;

II - carry out supervision, inspection, oversight, inspection and auditing to investigate complaints, of irregularities, and draw up the respective terms;

III - monitor the performance of phytosanitary treatments for quarantine purposes and the application of the IPPC mark;

IV - verify compliance with the storage and segregation conditions of wooden packaging and supports, wooden packaging components or wooden parts that have undergone treatment;

V - check the documents and records relating to the performance of treatments and control of traceability of the material treated and marketed; and

VI - determine the application of phytosanitary measures to mitigate the risk of introduction and spread of pests, including in cargo or transport units.

Sole paragraph. The provisions of the caput also extend to locations where goods are stored in wooden packaging and supports.

#### Section I

##### Exports of Goods Packaged in Wooden Packaging and Supports

Art. 24. It is the exporter's responsibility to meet the requirements of importing countries regarding the use of wooden packaging and supports intended for the packaging of goods in international transit.

Sole paragraph. In exports, wooden packaging and supports must be treated by a registered company or service provider accredited by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply, and be identified with the IPPC mark, as provided for in this Ordinance.

#### Section II

##### Imports of Goods Packaged in Wooden Packaging and Supports

Art. 25. Imported goods, which are packaged in wooden packaging and supports, may only enter areas under customs control, authorized by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply, and served by a unit of the International Agricultural Surveillance System of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply.

Art. 26. The presence of packaging or wooden support containing imported goods must be declared to the federal agricultural inspection, in the manner established by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply.

§ 1º The declaration of the presence of packaging and wooden support is the responsibility of the importer, and may also be provided by the depositary, the port operator, the international transporter or another foreign trade participant, in the form established by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply.



§ 2º The declaration must be made electronically, through the Integrated Foreign Trade System - Siscomex, the Management Information System for the International Transit of Agricultural Products and Inputs - Sigvig, until its full integration into Siscomex, or computerized systems made available by authorized locations or facilities or by a body or entity of the Federal Public Administration, when authorized by the General Coordination of the International Agricultural Surveillance System.

Art. 27. Administrators of warehouses, terminals and enclosures authorized by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply must ensure that goods packaged in wooden packaging or support are made available for collection by importers only after authorization from the federal agricultural inspection.

Sole paragraph. Administrators of authorized warehouses, terminals and enclosures shall, when requested by the federal agricultural inspection, provide access to controls and records relating to the movement and storage of goods and the circulation of people and vehicles, with a view to obtaining data and information for inspection and auditing purposes by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply.

Art. 28. Wooden packaging and supports originating from countries that have internalized the NIMF 15 must be treated and identified with the respective IPPC mark.

Sole paragraph. When the import originates from countries that have not internalized NIMF 15, the packaging and supports must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of the exporting country, stating one of the phytosanitary treatments approved by NIMF 15.

Art. 29. The inspection of wooden packaging and supports that contain imported goods aims to assess the phytosanitary condition and compliance with the IPPC mark or the Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of the exporting country, as per the case.

§ 1 Wooden packaging and supports bearing the IPPC brand are accepted.  
compliance with previous versions of ISPM 15.

§ 2º The presence of an IPPC mark, which complies with the provisions of this Ordinance, and provided that there is no presence of a live quarantine pest, a live pest that presents quarantine potential for Brazil or signs of active pest infestation, is sufficient to attest to the phytosanitary compliance of the packaging or wooden support in import operations.

Art. 30. Inspection of wooden packaging and supports may be carried out by sampling, based on risk management criteria.

§ 1º The risk management criteria provided for in the caput of this article are:

I - the country of origin and source of the goods packaged in wooden packaging and supports;

II - quarantine alerts and national strategic plant health actions;

III - the reliability of prior declaratory information on the presence of packaging and wooden supports storing imported goods;

IV - the history of non-compliance of wooden packaging and supports in imports carried out by the importer;

V - the importer's compliance history;

VI - the characteristics of imported goods packaged in supports and packaging wooden;

VII - the volume and frequency of entry of wooden packaging and supports at the point of ticket;

VIII - image records of goods and wooden packaging and supports, obtained through cameras and non-invasive inspection equipment; and

IX - the seasonality of imports.



§ 2º The application of the risk management criteria provided for in the caput of this article will be supervised by the Department of Plant Health and Agricultural Inputs of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply, which represents the Brazilian National Phytosanitary Protection Organization.

§ 3 Other risk management criteria may be defined by the Department of Plant Health and Agricultural Inputs.

§ 4º The histories referred to in items IV and V apply to all of the importer's establishments, including the head office and its branches, regardless of their location, business name, legal nature or main or secondary economic activity.

Art. 31. The physical inspection of packaging and wooden supports will be carried out at a previously scheduled location, date and time, in the area identified for this purpose when the warehouse, terminal or premises is qualified by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply.

Sole paragraph. The application of phytosanitary measures, resulting from non-conformities detected during the physical inspection of packaging and wooden supports, may only be carried out in an area duly identified and authorized by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply.

Art. 32. Federal agricultural inspection, in the performance of its activities, has free access to areas under customs control, with the aim of verifying compliance with this Ordinance, and may, in addition to that provided for in art. 23:

I - inspect packaging and wooden supports, containers or means of transport coming from abroad;

II - carry out supervision, inspection, oversight, inspection and auditing to determine non-compliance compliance provided for in article 33 of this Ordinance; and

III - prohibit the internalization of wooden packaging and supports that present non-conformities provided for in items I to VI of article 33 of this Ordinance.

Sole paragraph. The federal agricultural inspection, in the performance of its activities, may verify the existence of wooden packaging and supports in any transport unit used in international trade.

Art. 33. For the purposes of this Ordinance, non-compliance is understood as:

I - presence of live quarantine pest;

II - presence of a live pest that presents quarantine potential for Brazil, established by means of a technical opinion from the technical area responsible for pest risk analysis by the Department of Plant Health and Agricultural Inputs;

III - signs of active pest infestation;

IV - absence of the IPPC mark;

V - absence of a Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the National Protection Organization Phytosanitary of the exporting country that has not internalized ISPM 15;

VI - irregularity in the applied IPPC mark; or

VII - irregularity in the Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the National Protection Organization Phytosanitary of the exporting country that has not internalized ISPM 15.

§ 1º Signs of active pest infestation are understood as the presence of residues that characterize insect activity, with or without viewing galleries.

§ 2 Federal agricultural inspection may determine the identification of the pest in a Federal Laboratory for Agricultural Defense - LFDA or a public or private phytosanitary diagnostic laboratory, accredited and belonging to the National Network of Agricultural Laboratories of the Unified System for Attention to Agricultural Health, with the costs of this operation being the responsibility of the importer, international transporter, depositary, port operator or other foreign trade stakeholder responsible for the import operation, as the case may be.

§ 3 In the situation provided for in items I, II and III of the caput, when the inspection takes place within the cargo or transport unit, deunitization or unloading is prohibited without express authorization from the federal agricultural inspection, including when dealing with consolidated cargo.

§ 4 The presence of different IPPC marks on a wooden packaging unit does not constitute non-compliance in import operations.

Art. 34. The internalization into the Country of wooden packaging or supports that present any non-conformities provided for in article 33 of this Ordinance is prohibited.

§ 1° Phytosanitary measures that can be applied in the event of non-compliance are:  
provided for in article 33 of this Ordinance:

I - return of imported goods and their packaging and wooden supports to the exterior;

II - return of packaging and wooden supports abroad; or

III - destruction of packaging and wooden supports.

§ 2° Wooden packaging and supports must be returned abroad or destroyed within a period of up to thirty days, extendable at the discretion of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply, in accordance with article 46 of Law No. 12,715, of September 17, 2012.

§ 3 The importer or international carrier are responsible for returning or destroying non-compliant wooden packaging and supports abroad, and this responsibility may be transferred to the depositary or port operator, in accordance with article 46 of Law No. 12,715 of 2012.

§ 4 Packaging and wooden supports to be returned abroad or destroyed must remain quantified, identified, with traceability elements, and segregated in order to mitigate the risk of introducing and spreading pests.

Art. 35. The destruction of packaging and wooden supports must be carried out by a service provider accredited by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply, according to specific regulations, exclusively in the area under customs control where they were subject to inspection by the federal agricultural inspection.

§ 1° The destruction methods and characteristics of the waste generated will be assessed for phytosanitary risk and authorized by the Department of Plant Health and Agricultural Inputs at the time of accreditation of the service provider.

§ 2° The waste generated by the destruction of wooden packaging and supports must be destined for processing or incineration, as approved by the technical area of plant health of the representation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply of the Federation Unit, at the time of accreditation of the service provider.

§ 3 It is prohibited to dispose of waste generated by the destruction of wooden packaging and supports for composting, landfill or similar conditions that do not denature the waste generated.

Art. 36. Goods packaged in wooden packaging and supports that present non-conformities set out in items I to III of article 33 of this Ordinance may be released to the importer, provided that the following conditions are met:

I - carrying out phytosanitary treatment for quarantine purposes on wooden packaging and supports, as an emergency phytosanitary measure, aiming to mitigate the risk of introduction and spread of pests;

II - carrying out a new inspection by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply after the phytosanitary treatment for quarantine purposes;

III - dissociation of wooden packaging and supports and the goods contained in them;

and

IV - compliance with procedures for returning or destroying wooden packaging and supports abroad, in accordance with article 38 of this Ordinance.

## Machine Translated by Google

§ 1º The scheduling of the new inspection by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply, provided for in item II of the caput, will be subject to the presentation of a Certificate of Phytosanitary Treatment for Quarantine purposes, relating to the treatment provided for in item I of the caput.

§ 2 The new inspection will be carried out to verify the effectiveness of the phytosanitary treatment for quarantine purposes, and once proven, the dissociation of the wooden packaging and supports and the merchandise contained in them may be authorized.

§ 3º In the event of the presence of a live quarantine pest or the presence of a live pest that presents quarantine potential for Brazil being confirmed, at the time of the new inspection, a second phytosanitary treatment for quarantine purposes must be determined, to be carried out by another accredited service provider, and the appropriate measures must be taken to determine the causes and responsibilities for the ineffectiveness of the first treatment carried out.

§ 4º The separation of wooden packaging and supports from the goods contained in them must be carried out exclusively in the area under customs control where they were subjected to physical inspection by the federal agricultural inspection.

§ 5º It is the responsibility of the importer or the person responsible for the merchandise to formally communicate to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply about:

I - technically based incompatibility between phytosanitary treatment for the purposes of quarantine requirements for wooden packaging and supports and the goods contained therein; and

II - impossibility of dissociation between the wooden packaging and supports and the merchandise by they are packaged under the conditions required by this Ordinance.

§ 6º In the event of incompatibility of carrying out phytosanitary treatment for quarantine purposes or of impossibility of dissociation, as per § 5º of this article, the return abroad of the merchandise and the packaging and wooden supports contained therein is mandatory.

§ 7º The phytosanitary treatment for quarantine purposes referred to in item I of the caput of this article may be waived when the merchandise is returned abroad together with the packaging or wooden support within 24 (twenty-four) hours, counting from the notification by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply of the prohibition of entry of the packaging or wooden support, provided that it is kept in the original container.

Art. 37. Goods packaged in wooden packaging and supports that present non-conformities set out in items IV, V, VI or VII of article 33 may be delivered to the importer if the packaging or wooden support can be separated from the goods and returned abroad or destroyed, as provided for in a specific standard and in this Ordinance.

Sole paragraph. The separation of wooden packaging and supports from the goods contained in them must be carried out exclusively in the area under customs control where they were subjected to physical inspection by the federal agricultural inspection.

Art. 38. Delivery of the goods to the importer, separate from the packaging or wooden support, will be authorized upon presentation by the importer or carrier:

I - original bill of lading attesting to the date on which the packaging or wooden supports were actually delivered to the carrier for shipment abroad;

II - a notice of summons from the Brazilian Federal Revenue Service proving the adoption of measures for the return abroad or destruction of the packaging or wooden support; or

III - the Destruction Report of the packaging or wooden support, issued by the service provider. accredited service responsible for the procedure.

§ 1º The importer or person responsible for the merchandise must adopt the measures established by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply, with a view to isolating the merchandise and its respective packaging and wooden supports, until it is returned abroad or destroyed.

§ 2º The presentation of the bill of lading may be waived when the document data is available for consultation by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply in an official system.

§ 3 In the event of delivery of merchandise covered by a summons from the Brazilian Federal Revenue Service, which proves the adoption of measures for its return abroad or destruction, measures must also be observed for quantification, identification, tracking and segregation of packaging and wooden supports in order to mitigate the risk of introduction and dissemination of pests.

Art. 39. The Department of Plant Health and Agricultural Inputs shall notify the National Plant Protection Organization of the exporting country or the National Plant Protection Organization responsible for the IPPC mark, of any non-conformities detected during the inspection of packaging and wooden supports in import operations.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINAL AND TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

Art. 40. Any and all costs arising from the application of phytosanitary measures determined by federal agricultural inspection will be the responsibility of the importer, international transporter, depository or port operator, as provided for in article 46 of Law No. 12,715 of 2012.

Art. 41. The international carrier, freight forwarder, multimodal transport operator or other foreign trade stakeholder responsible for the transport, consolidation or deconsolidation of cargo is responsible for the packaging and wooden support used by it in the international transit of goods, subject to all phytosanitary measures, restrictions and responsibilities described in this Ordinance.

Art. 42. The administrator of the area under customs control is responsible for the packaging and wooden supports used in international transit, abandoned within the area under his responsibility, as well as for the adoption of phytosanitary measures determined by the federal agricultural inspection.

Art. 43. The administrator of the area under customs control shall inform the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply of the goods subject to the penalty of forfeiture by the customs authority when they are packaged in wooden packaging or supports.

Sole paragraph. The administrator of the area under customs control is obliged to comply with the phytosanitary measures prescribed by the federal agricultural inspection, regarding the packaging and wooden supports that contain the goods mentioned in the caput.

Art. 44. The packaging and wooden supports used by the administrator of the area under customs control in the storage and internal transport of goods must be made of debarked wood, free of pests at any stage of development and signs of active pest infestation, and be duly identified as being for their own use, by means of painting or another mechanism of easy visual identification.

Sole paragraph. For the wooden packaging and supports mentioned in the caput of this article, bark residues will be permitted, as per the sole paragraph of article 5 of this Ordinance.

Art. 45. The provisions of this Ordinance do not apply to imported goods whose bill of lading has an issue date prior to its entry into force.

Art. 46. Any doubts and omissions arising in the application of this Ordinance shall be resolved by the Department of Plant Health and Agricultural Inputs.

Art. 47. The Secretariat of Agricultural Defense may:

I - define differentiated control and inspection procedures for individuals or legal entities that adhere to compliance programs within the scope of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply, or in compliance with international agreements signed by Brazil;

II - establish the minimum parameters and requirements to be observed for carrying out phytosanitary treatment for quarantine purposes by chemical impregnation under pressure, in accordance with guidelines approved by NIMF 15 of the International Plant Protection Convention.

Art. 48. Ordinance No. 385, of August 25, 2021, shall come into force with the following amendment:

"Art. 2nd .....

XVII - destruction of packaging and wooden supports: method of safe disposal of packaging and wooden supports, carried out in an area under customs control, aiming at the application of phytosanitary measures in the event of non-compliance upon import;

..... (NR)

"Art. 4.....

III - treatment of wood and its products using wood preservatives, by chemical impregnation under pressure, carried out for the purposes of phytosanitary certification aimed at meeting the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country, in accordance with specific standards of the federal agency responsible for the environmental sector;

....." (NR)

"Art. 28. The destruction of wooden packaging and supports may be prescribed in import operations to comply with phytosanitary measures resulting from non-conformities provided for in the specific standard that regulates wooden packaging and supports used in international transit, provided that it is carried out exclusively by a fixed or mobile destruction unit positioned in an area under customs control and serviced by the International Agricultural Surveillance System of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply".

§ 1º The administrator of the area under customs control must provide a hermetically sealed location for the segregation and storage of non-compliant packaging and wooden supports, as referred to in the caput, until destruction is carried out.

.....

§ 5 The administrator of the area under customs control must provide a hermetically sealed location for receiving and storing the waste generated until it is sent for final disposal.

....." (NR)

"ANNEX XIII

CERTIFICATE OF PHYTOSANITARY TREATMENT FOR QUARANTINE PURPOSES

.....

2.1 In the case of treatment of wood and its products with wood preservative, by chemical impregnation under pressure, as referred to in item III of article 4 of Ordinance No. 385, of August 25, 2021, the number of the Wood Preservative Treatment Certificate must be indicated;

.....

10.1 In the case of treatment of wood and its products with wood preservative, by chemical impregnation under pressure, as referred to in item III of article 4 of Ordinance No. 385, of August 25, 2021, this information is waived;

.....

13.1 In the case of treatment of wood and its products with wood preservative, by chemical impregnation under pressure, as referred to in item III of article 4 of Ordinance No. 385, of August 25, 2021, indicate chemical treatment with wood preservative;

.....

21. Name of the active ingredient applied, in the case of fumigation or chemical impregnation under pressure;

22. Concentration: the dose of the active ingredient used must be indicated, in the case of fumigation or chemical impregnation under pressure;

.....

26.1 In the case of treatment of wood and its products with wood preservative, by chemical impregnation under pressure, as referred to in article 4 of Ordinance No. 385, of August 25, 2021, indicate the name and signature of the legal representative.



..... (NR)

Art. 49. Normative Instruction No. 32, of September 23, 2015, published in the Official Gazette of the Union of September 24, 2015.







Art. 50. This Ordinance shall come into force on the date of its publication.

**MARCOS MONTES**

ANNEX

ANEXO

ILUSTRAÇÕES DA MARCA IPPC  
VARIAÇÕES ACEITAS PELA NIMF 15 NA APRESENTAÇÃO DOS ELEMENTOS  
OBRIGATORIOS EXIGIDOS

	<b>XX - 000</b> <b>YY</b>
	<b>XX -</b> <b>000</b> <b>YY</b>
	<b>XX - 000 - YY</b>
	<b>XX - 000</b> <b>YY</b>
	<b>XX -</b> <b>000</b> <b>YY</b>
	<b>XX - 000 - YY</b>

Republication of MAPA Ordinance No. 514, of November 8, 2022, due to an inaccuracy in the original, in the Edition of the Official Gazette of the Union of November 9, 2022, Section 1, pages 3 to 7.

This content does not replace that published in the certified version.