

2018 FIRST CONSULTATION

1 July – 30 September 2018

Compiled comments for Draft ISPM on Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures (2014-006)

Summary Comments

| Name | Summary |
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| Benin | Accepté |
| Cuba | No tenemos comentarios al documento |
| European Union | Completed on 27 September 2018 by the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its 28 Member States. |
| Korea, Republic of | Republic of Korea agrees with the comments made during APPPC Regional workshop. |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | Lao PDR has agreed with APPPC as Regional comments. |
| OIRSA | Proyecto de norma revisada e incorporado los comentarios. |
| Peru | Completada |
| Singapore | Singapore also the APPPC submitted comments. |
| Trinidad and Tobago | Trinidad and Tobago is in agreement with the comments made during the 2018 IPPC Regional Workshop in the Caribbean. |

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating

| FAO sequential number | Para | Text | T | Comment |
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| 1 | G | (General Comment) | C | <p>OIRSA En el Ítem 2 aplicación de tratamientos se recomienda agregar los niveles requeridos de los gases aplicar y tiempos de exposición según el tipo de plaga.</p> <p>Este proyecto de norma presenta aspectos muy generales, dado que no especifica los requerimientos básicos para la aplicación del tratamiento</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p> |
| 2 | G | (General Comment) | C | <p>OIRSA Para la aplicar este tratamiento es necesario la construcción de las instalaciones adecuadas, lo cual conlleva a una gran inversión económica, es por dicha razón que se vuelve inaccesible para algunos países.</p> <p>La aplicación de este tratamiento en frontera no es muy viable debido a la cantidad de horas que producto debe permanecer bajo este tratamiento y por el consto que este tiene.</p> |

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| | | | | <p>Sería conveniente que la norma indicara sobre qué productos pueden ser tratados, que plagas y que etapas de estas son susceptibles al tratamiento. Que se desarrollen manuales que apoyen la aplicación de esta norma.</p> <p>La norma debería proveer una tabla de los parámetros requeridos para controlar las plagas, de lo contrario sin esa base se podría llegar aplicar de manera arbitraria rangos o tiempos sin un sustento técnico.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> |
| 3 | G | (General Comment) | C | <p>OIRSA Esta norma se considera algo confusa. En el p.55 se indican unos parámetros para la aplicación del tratamiento y en el p.107 se indica otros parámetros para los programas de tratamientos que incluye algunos de los parámetros indicados en el p.55. En los p.70 al 79 se indican características de los recinto para realizar tratamientos estos pueden se considerados como parte de las instalaciones de tratamiento o son instalaciones porque se indica que pueden almacenes o bodegas. En el p.77 de menciona a los operadores solo en este parrafo, Del p.90 en adelante, no está claro, según el subtítulo es para la instalaciones de tratamiento pero también se menciona responsabilidades para los proveedores de tratamiento por lo que este subtítulo debería indicars "Entidades de tratamiento". No está claro a que se refieren con "Sistema" en el p.91 se indica que el sistema es para garantizar la correcta realización del tratamiento y para la protección posterior, por lo que se considera que estos aspectos son los que deberían desarrollarse en este punto. En la norma no se incluyeron los punto.5.4 y 5.5, pasa del 5.3. al 5.6. En los p.106 se menciona los parámetros para el tratamiento, programas de tratamientos y protocolo de tratamiento pero es como lo que se indica de los que estos pueden incluir. Cambiar en toda la norma la palabra "Cometido" por "responsabilidad" termino más utilizado.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> |
| 4 | G | (General Comment) | C | <p>Benin Pas de commentaire <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p> |
| 5 | G | (General Comment) | C | <p>Guyana Guyana has reviewed this draft ISPM and found it to be an applicable provision for technical guidance for NPPO's utilization of modified treatment as a phytosanitary measure. However, as it relates to a harmonized approach, the standard would propose</p> |

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| | | | | some difficulty in its adoption globally. This is based on the premise that some countries may lack the technological and technical capacity to implement and monitor these treatments. These are inclusive but not limited to, the establishment of these treatment facilities and monitoring and verification of these treatment parameters from exporting countries with the capacity to do so. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 6 | G | (General Comment) | C | Sri Lanka Sri Lanka Accepts all comments made by APPPC on this standard <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 7 | G | (General Comment) | C | Canada Canada supports the draft ISPM on modified atmosphere. Several substantive, technical and editorial comments are provided for consideration. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 8 | G | (General Comment) | C | Antigua and Barbuda Antigua and Barbuda has no objections to the proposed draft standard and supports comments submitted by CAHFSA. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 9 | G | (General Comment) | C | Peru Peru shares with the final comments of COSAVE <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 10 | G | (General Comment) | C | Trinidad and Tobago Trinidad and Tobago is in agreement with the comments made during the 2018 IPPC Regional Workshop in the Caribbean. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 11 | G | (General Comment) | C | Nigeria Nigeria agrees with the comments at the IPPC Regional Workshop for Africa and should be considered along with the comments from Nigeria. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 12 | G | (General Comment) | C | Grenada A good standard that NPPO of Grenada will endorse. Adoption however will be challenge given the available technical and finance capacities <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 13 | G | (General Comment) | C | Sri Lanka Suggest to add treatment schedules for specific commodities (perishables, dry foods, timber etc) <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |

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| 14 | G | (General Comment) | C | Philippines We agree with the comments made during the APPPC Regional Workshop. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 15 | G | (General Comment) | C | Korea, Republic of Republic of Korea agrees with the comments made during APPPC Regional workshop. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 16 | G | (General Comment) | C | PPPO We agree with the comments made during the regional workshop. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 17 | G | (General Comment) | C | Saint Kitts And Nevis the concern are whether this measure been using anywhere in the region to determine its efficacy? and what are the financial implications of this treatment requires further consultation. Implementation Issues capacity of some country to implement the standard me be limited due to lack if facilities and expertise. this is a new technology for the Caribbean region.it will require new research, as some effects of the standard implementation are still unknown (eg. quality and shelf like of products <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 18 | G | (General Comment) | C | Bahrain Paragraph no. 49 Should be sure that use modified atmosphere treatments has the same efficiency of Methyl Bromide fumigation on targeted pests. Scientific references on this regard should be provided. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 19 | G | (General Comment) | C | Bahrain Paragraph no. 34 More details on specific modified atmosphere treatments for this first consultation should be provided. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 20 | G | (General Comment) | C | Bahrain Paragraph no. 34 It is necessary to provide guarantees and assurances that the modified atmosphere treatments shall not affect the quality of the commodities <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 21 | G | (General Comment) | C | Botswana no comment |

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| | | | | <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 22 | G | (General Comment) | C | Jamaica Jamaica does not object to the adoption of the use of modified atmosphere treatments as a phytosanitary measure. The concerns are however, if this phytosanitary measure been used anywhere in the region to determine its efficacy and the financial implications of implementing such measures in developing countries. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 23 | G | (General Comment) | C | Oman More information and implementation experiences are needed for this treatment method. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 24 | G | (General Comment) | C | Sierra Leone Sierra Leone agrees to the comment made during the Africa regional workshop <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 25 | G | (General Comment) | C | PPPO the draft standard should be reviewed and structured to provide clear focus on the critical requirements to effectively deliver the treatment e.g (ref para 61)the required gas composition levels of the atmosphere must be maintained to achieve the required efficacy. This is an absolute requirement for the treatment as a phytosanitary measure. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 26 | G | (General Comment) | C | PPPO No amendment for this draft <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 27 | G | (General Comment) | C | NEPPO I agree with the comments made during NEPPO regional workshop <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 28 | G | (General Comment) | C | Libya Technical protocols are needed for the treatments of certain pests and certain hosts. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 29 | G | (General Comment) | C | Libya To extend this standard to the use of other gas. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 30 | G | (General Comment) | C | Namibia In agreement with the proposed content of this ISPM draft. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 31 | G | (General Comment) | C | South Africa The National Plant Protection Organisation of South Africa (NPPOZA) endorse the comments from the regional workshop <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 32 | G | (General Comment) | C | Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency This draft standard is very clearly written and presented and |

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| | | | | provides excellent guidance on requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures. CAHFSAs has no objection to the content proposed. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 33 | G | (General Comment) | C | New Zealand New Zealand agrees with the APPPC regional comments, and submits the comments made by New Zealand as noted in the APPPC submission. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 34 | G | (General Comment) | C | Lao People's Democratic Republic Lao PDR has agreed with APPPC as Regional comments. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 35 | G | (General Comment) | C | Lao People's Democratic Republic Lao PDR has agreed with APPPC as Regional comments. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 36 | G | (General Comment) | C | Argentina We suggest the SC to evaluate the relevance of including the section on authorization of entities taking into account the draft under development on Authorization of entities. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 37 | G | (General Comment) | C | Libya No comments <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 38 | G | (General Comment) | C | United States of America There is concern about developing a standard if there is little literature, implementation, research, and operational experience. Also, there are not many schedules for modified atmospheres available for different pests and commodities. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 39 | G | (General Comment) | C | APPPC (98) Philippines (11 Sep 2018 3:51 AM) General comment is to utilize the robust information and experience from our Australian counterparts regarding the Australian Fumigation Accreditation Scheme. (83) Cambodia (8 Sep 2018 12:50 PM) Cambodia has no comment on Draft ISPM:Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures (2014-006) (3) Malaysia (21 Aug 2018 4:58 AM) Malaysia has reviewed and accepted the draft. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 40 | G | (General Comment) | C | Egypt Technical guidance must be included <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 41 | G | (General Comment) | C | Egypt Guidance on the duration of application , percentage of lethal |

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| | | | | atmospheric doses , type of packages materials . the implementation of this standard is a challenge because no clear specified guidance is provided <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 42 | G | (General Comment) | C | NEPPO To extend this standard to the use of other gas. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 43 | G | (General Comment) | C | NEPPO Technical protocols are needed for the treatments of certain pests and certain hosts. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 44 | G | (General Comment) | C | Iraq Iraq has no comments on the draft <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 45 | G | (General Comment) | C | Mexico To apply this treatment is necessary to build the appropriate facilities, which leads to a large economic investment, it is for this reason that it becomes inaccessible for some countries. The application of this treatment at the border is not very viable due to the number of hours that a consignment must remain under this treatment and the cost that it has. It would be convenient for the standard to indicate which products can be treated, which pests and which stages of these are susceptible to this treatment. The standard should provide a table of the parameters required to control the pests, otherwise it could be arbitrarily applied doses or concentrations without a technical support. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 46 | G | (General Comment) | C | Malawi We agree with Comments <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 47 | G | (General Comment) | C | IPPC Regional Workshop Africa looked into the draft and we pass it <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 48 | G | (General Comment) | C | IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Kenya has not proposed any changes on this document <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 49 | G | (General Comment) | C | COSAVE We suggest the SC to evaluate the relevance of including the section on authorization of entities taking into account the draft under development on Authorization of entities. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 50 | G | (General Comment) | C | Uruguay We suggest the SC to evaluate the relevance of including section |

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| | | | | 5.1 "Authorization of entities" taking into account the draft under development on Authorization of entities <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 51 | G | (General Comment) | C | Costa Rica It is recommended to review the relevance of section 5.1 authorization of entities in this draft and in the adopted standard of treatments thermal sensors taking into account the elaboration of a specific norm about authorization of entities <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 52 | G | (General Comment) | C | Kenya No proposed changes on document <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 53 | G | (General Comment) | C | Algeria NO COMMENT <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 54 | G | (General Comment) | C | Chile Chile support and agrees with comments of COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 55 | G | (General Comment) | C | Brazil Brazil supports COSAVE's comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 56 | G | (General Comment) | C | Malawi No comment <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 57 | G | (General Comment) | C | Argentina Responsibility should be translated into Spanish as "responsabilidad" throughout the text. <i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> |
| 58 | G | (General Comment) | C | Uruguay Responsibility should be translated into Spanish as "Responsabilidad" throughout the text <i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> |
| 59 | G | (General Comment) | C | Malaysia Malaysia has reviewed and accepted the draft. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 60 | G | (General Comment) | C | Peru Peru shares the comments made by COSAVE <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 61 | G | (General Comment) | C | Burkina Faso La norme est très pertinente et aussi à mettre en oeuvre au regard de la technicité dont dispose le le Burkina Faso <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 62 | G | (General Comment) | C | Zambia (105) 5.6. Monitoring and auditing (106). Inspection of treatment process by the NPPO should be done every time treatment is taking place to avoid compromising |

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| | | | | requirements by providers and/ or authorized entities. This is based on experiences drawn from phosphine fumigators in my country that have been cited for malpractices in the process of fumigating to save on costs. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 63 | G | (General Comment) | C | Zambia (137) 7. Inspection (138). When a non-target pest is found after treatment, that simply means the treatment was not effective and should simply be failed by the NPPO without providing for any interpretation of the situation. This is because if the treatment is correctly executed, no single insect, whether target or non-target, should survive. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 64 | G | (General Comment) | C | Guinea-Bissau ddayay <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 65 | G | (General Comment) | C | Guinea-Bissau All NPPO procedures should be appropriately documented and records, including those of monitoring inspections made and phytosanitary certificates issued should be maintained for at least one year. In cases of non-compliance or new or unexpected phytosanitary situations, documentation must be made available upon request as described in ISPM 13 (Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action). <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 66 | G | (General Comment) | C | Guinea-Bissau The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is conducted is responsible for monitoring and auditing the facilities and providers. Continuous supervision of treatments should not be necessary provided there is a system for continuous monitoring of the treatment parameters, and treatment programmes are properly designed to ensure a high degree of system integrity for the facility, process and commodity in question. The monitoring and auditing should be sufficient to detect the residiums and correct deficiencies promptly <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 67 | G | (General Comment) | C | Indonesia considering the term "entity" have commonly used in developing ISPM, Indonesia propose to change "treatment providers" become "treatment entities" in the first sentence under sub section 4.2, measuring and mapping temperature. For consistency, changing may also to be done for the same term in other sentences. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 68 | G | (General Comment) | C | Indonesia Indonesia propose to change the word "provided" into "conducted" in the second sentence under sub section 5.6, monitoring and auditing. so the sentence become Continuous supervision of treatments should not be necessary conducted, |

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| 69 | G | (General Comment) | C | <p>Indonesia Indonesia propose to add "commodity or" before regulated article in section 4, measuring treatment parameters, so the complete sentence become "Critical parameter of the treatment should be measured at regular intervals to ensure that it is conducted properly to mitigate the risk of target pests in commodity or regulated articles" <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> |
| 70 | G | (General Comment) | C | <p>Indonesia Indonesia propose to change the word "target pest" become "regulated pest" and "regulated area" become "an area" at the first sentence under impact on biodiversity and the environment". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> |
| 71 | G | (General Comment) | C | <p>Indonesia Indonesia propose to add "as" between modified atmosphere and phytosanitary treatment in the first sentence under background, so the complete sentence become "The purpose of this standard is to provide generic requirements for the application of modified atmosphere as phytosanitary treatment, ..." <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> |
| 72 | G | (General Comment) | C | <p>COSAVE Responsibility should be translated into Spanish as "responsabilidad" throughout the text. <i>Category : TRANSLATION</i></p> |
| 73 | G | (General Comment) | C | <p>OIRSA En el Ítem 2 aplicación de tratamientos se recomienda agregar los niveles requeridos de los gases aplicar y tiempos de exposición según el tipo de plaga.</p> <p>Este proyecto de norma presenta aspectos muy generales, dado que no especifica los requerimientos básicos para la aplicación del tratamiento</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p> |
| 74 | G | (General Comment) | C | <p>OIRSA Para la aplicar este tratamiento es necesario la construcción de las instalaciones adecuadas, lo cual conlleva a una gran inversión económica, es por dicha razón que se vuelve inaccesible para algunos países.</p> <p>La aplicación de este tratamiento en frontera no es muy viable debido a la cantidad de horas que producto debe permanecer bajo este tratamiento y por el consto que este tiene.</p> <p>Sería conveniente que la norma indicara sobre qué productos pueden ser tratados, que plagas y que etapas de estas son susceptibles al tratamiento.</p> <p>Que se desarrollen manuales que apoyen la aplicación de esta</p> |

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| | | | <p>norma.</p> <p>La norma debería proveer una tabla de los parámetros requeridos para controlar las plagas, de lo contrario sin esa base se podría llegar aplicar de manera arbitraria rangos o tiempos sin un sustento técnico.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> |
| 75 | G | (General Comment) | <p>C OIRSA</p> <p>Esta norma se considera algo confusa. En el p.55 se indican unos parámetros para la aplicación del tratamiento y en el p.107 se indica otros parámetros para los programas de tratamientos que incluye algunos de los parámetros indicados en el p.55.</p> <p>En los p.70 al 79 se indican características de los recinto para realizar tratamientos estos pueden ser considerados como parte de las instalaciones de tratamiento o son instalaciones porque se indica que pueden almacenar o bodegas.</p> <p>En el p.77 se menciona a los operadores solo en este párrafo, Del p.90 en adelante, no está claro, según el subtítulo es para las instalaciones de tratamiento pero también se mencionan responsabilidades para los proveedores de tratamiento por lo que este subtítulo debería indicar "Entidades de tratamiento". No está claro a que se refieren con "Sistema" en el p.91 se indica que el sistema es para garantizar la correcta realización del tratamiento y para la protección posterior, por lo que se considera que estos aspectos son los que deberían desarrollarse en este punto.</p> <p>En la norma no se incluyeron los puntos 5.4 y 5.5, pasa del 5.3. al 5.6.</p> <p>En los p.106 se mencionan los parámetros para el tratamiento, programas de tratamientos y protocolo de tratamiento pero es como lo que se indica de los que estos pueden incluir.</p> <p>Cambiar en toda la norma la palabra "Cometido" por "responsabilidad" término más utilizado.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> |
| 76 | G | (General Comment) | <p>C Costa Rica</p> <p>Se recomienda revisar la pertinencia de la sección 5.1 autorización de entidades en este borrador y en la norma adoptada de tratamientos térmicos tomando en cuenta la elaboración de una norma específica sobre autorización de entidades. En el p.77 se menciona a los operadores solo en este párrafo, Del p.90 en adelante, no está claro, según el subtítulo es para las instalaciones de tratamiento pero también se mencionan responsabilidades para los proveedores de tratamiento por lo que este subtítulo debería indicar "Entidades de tratamiento". No está claro a que se refieren con "Sistema" en el p.91 se indica que el sistema es para garantizar la correcta realización del tratamiento y para la protección posterior, por lo que se considera que estos aspectos son los que deberían desarrollarse en este punto.</p> |

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| | | | | <p>En la norma no se incluyeron los punto.5.4 y 5.5, pasa del 5.3. al 5.6. En los p.106 se menciona los parametros para el tratamiento, programas de tratamientos y protocolo de tratamiento pero es como lo que se indica de los que estos pueden incluir. Cambiar en toda la norma la palabra "Cometido" por "responsabilidad" termino más utilizado.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> |
| 77 | G | (General Comment) | C | <p>Venezuela Una vez realizada esta revisión, Venezuela esta de acuerdo con la propuesta de norma, en todos sus aspectos</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p> |
| 78 | G | (General Comment) | C | <p>Nicaragua En el Ítem 2 aplicación de tratamientos se recomienda agregar los niveles requeridos de los gases aplicar y tiempos de exposición según el tipo de plaga. Este proyecto de norma presenta aspectos muy generales, dado que no especifica los requerimientos básicos para la aplicación del tratamiento</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p> |
| 79 | 1 | Draft ISPM: Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary <u>Phytosanitary</u> measures (2014-006) | P | <p>Ghana</p> <p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> |
| 80 | 1 | Draft ISPM: Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures (2014-006) | C | <p>China It is recommended that the standard be suspended.The purpose of modified atmosphere treatment for commodity preservation and insects control has been put into practical application. However, it is not technically mature enough to support the formulation of standards for the phytosanitary treatment of quarantine pests.So far, there are no technical schedules for the implementation of the phytosanitary treatment using modified atmosphere, indicating that this techniques cannot be used for phytosanitary treatment.The current draft standard lacks technical requirements.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> |
| 81 | 1 | Draft ISPM: Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures (2014-006) | C | <p>Mozambique Modified atmosphere treatments (this has to be defined in the Glossary of Terms)</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p> |
| 82 | 1 | Draft ISPM: Requirements for the use of <u>modified atmosphere treatments as in the title should be defined in the glossary of phytosanitary measures (2014-006) terms, ISPM 5</u> | P | <p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> |
| 83 | 1 | Draft ISPM: Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures (2014-006) | C | <p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa No comment</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p> |

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| 84 | 8 | Current document stage | C | Malawi We accept the draft ISPM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 85 | 21 | 2016-11 SC Ms Marina Ms Marina ZLOTINA (US, Steward) | P | PPPO <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 86 | 21 | 2016-11 SC Ms Marina Ms Marina ZLOTINA (US, Steward) | P | APPPC (27) New Zealand (4 Sep 2018 6:27 AM) <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| Scope | | | | |
| 87 | 34 | This standard provides technical guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures, <u>which involves altering ambient atmospheric gas concentrations, for regulated pests on regulated articles. The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures in different countries.</u> This standard specifically does not include use of modified atmospheres for other purposes, such as minimizing the perishability of foodstuffs or other quality related uses of modified atmospheres. This standard does not provide details on specific modified atmosphere treatments. | P | Viet Nam "The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures in different countries" should be place in another purpose statement in the background <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 88 | 34 | This standard provides technical guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures. The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures in different countries <u>that involves altering ambient atmospheric gas concentrations.</u> This standard specifically does not include use of modified atmospheres for other purposes, such as minimizing the perishability of foodstuffs or other quality related uses of modified atmospheres. This standard does not provide details on specific modified atmosphere treatments. | P | Korea, Republic of Suggest deleting "The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures in different countries" as there is another purpose statement in the background and these do not align. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 89 | 34 | This standard provides technical guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures. The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures in different countries. This standard specifically does not include use of modified atmospheres for other purposes, such as minimizing the perishability of foodstuffs or other quality related uses of modified atmospheres. This standard does not provide details on specific modified atmosphere treatments. <u>This standard does not provide details on specific modified atmosphere treatments and does not include use of modified atmospheres for non-phytosanitary purposes, such as minimizing the perishability of foodstuffs or other quality related uses of modified atmospheres.</u> | P | European Union Creation of a new paragraph, change of the order of the two sentences (more logical order) and more precise wording. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |

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| 90 | 34 | This standard provides technical guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures. The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures in different countries. This standard specifically does not include use of modified atmospheres-atmosphere for other purposes, such as minimizing the perishability of foodstuffs or other quality related uses of modified atmospheres. This standard does not provide details on specific modified atmosphere treatments. | P | European Union Modified atmosphere treatments used in plural is fine, but here and later it is better to use 'modified atmosphere' (singular). <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 91 | 34 | This standard provides technical guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures. The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures in different countries. This standard specifically also provides guidance for NPPOs on the authorization of treatment providers to conduct modified atmosphere treatments. This standard does not provide details on specific modified atmosphere treatments and does not include use of modified atmospheres-atmosphere for other non-phytosanitary purposes, such as minimizing the perishability of foodstuffs or other quality related uses of modified atmospheres. This standard does not provide details on specific modified atmosphere treatments. | P | EPPO Modified atmosphere treatments used in plural is fine, but here and later it is better to use 'modified atmosphere' (singular). Creation of a new paragraph, change of the order of the two sentences (more logical order) and more precise wording. The guidance on the authorization of treatment providers is an important element of the standard which therefore should be included in the scope. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 92 | 34 | This standard provides technical guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures. The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures in different countries for regulated pests on regulated articles. This standard specifically does not include use of modified atmospheres for other purposes, such as minimizing the perishability of foodstuffs or other quality related uses of modified atmospheres. This standard does not provide details on specific modified atmosphere treatments. | P | PPPO Revised change by New Zealand on 4 Sep 2018 1:03 -Propose including additional wording to align with ISPM 42 Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures. -Suggest deleting "The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures in different countries" as there is another purpose statement in the background and these do not align. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 93 | 34 | This standard provides technical guidance for national plant protection organizations-National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) on the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures. The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures in different countries. This standard specifically does not include use of modified atmospheres for other purposes, such as minimizing the perishability of foodstuffs or other quality related uses of modified atmospheres. This standard does not provide details on specific modified atmosphere treatments. | P | Ghana <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |

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| 94 | 34 | This standard provides technical guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures. The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures in different countries. This standard specifically does not include use of modified atmospheres for other purposes, such as minimizing the perishability of foodstuffs or other quality related uses of modified atmospheres. This standard does not provide details on specific modified atmosphere treatments. | C | Libya Harmonization between standards <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 95 | 34 | This standard provides technical guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures. The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures in different countries <u>for regulated pests on regulated articles.</u> This standard specifically does not include use of modified atmospheres for other purposes, such as minimizing the perishability of foodstuffs or other quality related uses of modified atmospheres. This standard does not provide details on specific modified atmosphere treatments. | P | New Zealand 1. Propose including additional wording to align with ISPM 42 Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures. 2. Suggest deleting “The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures in different countries” as there is another purpose statement in the background and these do not align. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 96 | 34 | This standard provides technical guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures. The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures in different countries. This standard specifically does not include use of modified atmospheres for other purposes, such as minimizing the perishability of foodstuffs or other quality related uses of modified atmospheres. This standard does not provide details on specific modified atmosphere treatments. | C | United States of America Do MAs just cover Carbon Dioxide, Nitrogen, Oxygen or can they cover other atmospheric gases, such as Sulphur or Argon? This is not very clear from the draft. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 97 | 34 | This standard provides technical guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures. The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures in different countries. This standard specifically does not include use of modified atmospheres for other purposes, such as minimizing the perishability of foodstuffs or other quality related uses of modified atmospheres. This standard does not provide details on specific modified atmosphere treatments, <u>such as specific schedules or specific efficacy levels or requirements.</u> | P | United States of America For clarity and consistency with other treatment ISPMs. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 98 | 34 | This standard provides technical guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures. The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures in different countries. This standard specifically does not include use of modified atmospheres for other purposes, such as minimizing the perishability of foodstuffs or other quality related uses of modified atmospheres. This standard does not provide details on specific modified atmosphere treatments. | C | United States of America Different sources use different interpretations of terms modified atmosphere (MA) and controlled atmosphere (CA). Neither term MA nor Controlled Atmosphere is defined in the Glossary, in contrast to other phytosanitary treatments (i.e., heat treatment, fumigation, irradiation). A clear definition of MA needs to be developed and included to the Glossary to avoid the further confusion, particularly when implementing this ISPM. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |

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| 99 | 34 | This standard provides technical guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures. The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures in different countries. This standard specifically does not include use of modified atmospheres for other purposes, such as minimizing the perishability of foodstuffs or other quality related uses of modified atmospheres. This standard does not provide details on specific modified atmosphere treatments. <u>Definition: modified atmosphere treatment</u> | P | APPPC (9) China (3 Sep 2018 5:20 AM) Lack of definition. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 100 | 34 | This standard provides technical guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures <u>measures for regulated pests on regulated articles</u> . The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures in different countries. This standard specifically does not include use of modified atmospheres for other purposes, such as minimizing the perishability of foodstuffs or other quality related uses of modified atmospheres. This standard does not provide details on specific modified atmosphere treatments. | P | APPPC 28) New Zealand (4 Sep 2018 6:28 AM) Propose including additional wording to align with ISPM 42 Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 101 | 34 | This standard provides technical guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures. The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures in different countries. This standard specifically does not include use of modified atmospheres for other purposes, such as minimizing the perishability of foodstuffs or other quality related uses of modified atmospheres. This standard does not provide details on specific modified atmosphere treatments. | P | APPPC 29) New Zealand (4 Sep 2018 6:29 AM) Suggest deleting "The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures in different countries" as there is another purpose statement in the background and these do not align. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 102 | 34 | This standard provides technical guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures. The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures in different countries. This standard specifically does not include use of modified atmospheres for other purposes, such as minimizing the perishability introduction of foodstuffs or other quality related uses of modified atmospheres <u>a toxic agent</u> . This standard does not provide details on specific modified atmosphere treatments. | P | APPPC (50) Thailand (5 Sep 2018 12:37 PM) The purpose of standard as describing in the scope should be deleted. Meanwhile, a description of modified atmosphere treatment from Section Background should be added for better clarification <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 103 | 34 | This standard provides technical guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures <u>measures in different countries that involves altering ambient atmospheric gas concentrations</u> . This standard specifically does not include use of modified atmospheres for other purposes, such as minimizing the perishability of foodstuffs | P | APPPC (88) APPPC (11 Sep 2018 2:37 AM) Suggest deleting "The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures in different countries" as there is another purpose statement in the background and these do not align. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |

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| | | or other quality related uses of modified atmospheres. This standard does not provide details on specific modified atmosphere treatments. | | |
| 104 | 34 | This standard provides technical guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures. The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures in different countries. This standard specifically does not include use of modified atmospheres for other purposes, such as minimizing the perishability of foodstuffs or other quality related uses of modified atmospheres. This standard does not provide details on specific modified atmosphere treatments. | C | NEPPO Harmonization between standards <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 105 | 34 | This standard provides technical guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures. The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures in different countries. This standard specifically does not include use of modified atmospheres for other purposes, such as minimizing the perishability of foodstuffs or other quality related uses of modified atmospheres. This standard does not provide details on specific modified atmosphere treatments. | C | Philippines We believe that the main goal of ISPMs is to harmonize measures through prescribing standards for member countries. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 106 | 34 | This standard provides technical guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures. The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures in different countries. This standard specifically does not include use of modified atmospheres for other purposes, such as minimizing the perishability of foodstuffs or other quality related uses of modified atmospheres. This standard does not provide details on specific modified atmosphere treatments. | P | Philippines <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 107 | 34 | This standard provides technical guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures. The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures in different countries. This standard specifically does not include use of modified atmospheres for other purposes, such as minimizing involve altering ambient atmospheric gas concentration without the perishability introduction of foodstuffs or other quality related uses of modified atmospheres the toxic gas. This standard does not provide details on specific modified atmosphere treatments. | P | Thailand The purpose of standard as describing in the scope should be deleted. Meanwhile, a description of modified atmosphere treatment from Section Background should be added for better clarification. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 108 | 34 | This standard provides technical guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures. The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures in different countries. This standard specifically does not include use of modified atmospheres for other purposes, such as minimizing the | P | Argentina Deleted sentence for consistency with other ISPMs on treatments. Moreover the harmonization is the purpose of all ISPMs. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |

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| | | perishability of foodstuffs or other quality related uses of modified atmospheres. This standard does not provide details on specific modified atmosphere treatments. | | |
| 109 | 34 | This standard provides technical guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures. The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures in different countries. This standard specifically does not include use of modified atmospheres for other purposes, such as minimizing the perishability of foodstuffs or other quality related uses of modified atmospheres. This standard does not provide details on specific modified atmosphere treatments. | P | Uruguay Deleted sentence for consistency with other ISPMs on treatments. Moreover harmonization is the purpose of all ISPMs <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 110 | 34 | This standard provides technical guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures. The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures in different countries. This standard specifically does not include use of modified atmospheres for other purposes, such as minimizing the perishability of foodstuffs or other quality related uses of modified atmospheres. This standard does not provide details on specific modified atmosphere treatments. | P | COSAVE Deleted sentence for consistency with other ISPMs on treatments. Moreover the harmonization is the purpose of all ISPMs. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 111 | 34 | La presente norma proporciona orientación técnica para las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) sobre la aplicación de tratamientos en atmósfera modificada como medidas fitosanitarias. El propósito de la presente norma es fomentar la armonización de tales medidas en países diferentes. La presente norma no incluye específicamente el uso de atmósferas modificadas para otros fines, como la reducción al mínimo del carácter perecedero de productos alimenticios u otros usos de las atmósferas modificadas relacionados con la calidad. La presente norma no Tampoco proporciona información detallada sobre tratamientos específicos en atmósfera modificada específicamente modificada . | P | OIRSA Las NIMF son normas de referencia para la armonización. Mejorar la redacción y darle sentido al párrafo. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 112 | 34 | La presente norma proporciona orientación técnica para las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) sobre la aplicación de tratamientos en atmósfera modificada como medidas fitosanitarias. El propósito de la presente norma es fomentar la armonización de tales medidas en países diferentes. Esta norma también proporciona orientación a las ONPF sobre la autorización, el monitoreo y la auditoría de las entidades involucradas en los tratamientos en atmósferas modificadas. La presente norma no incluye específicamente el uso de atmósferas modificadas para otros fines, como la reducción al mínimo del carácter perecedero de productos alimenticios u otros usos de las atmósferas modificadas relacionados con la calidad. La presente norma no proporciona información detallada sobre tratamientos en atmósfera modificada específicos. | P | OIRSA Representa un alcance de la norma. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |

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| 113 | 34 | La presente norma proporciona orientación técnica para las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) sobre la aplicación de tratamientos en atmósfera modificada como medidas fitosanitarias. El propósito de la presente norma es fomentar la armonización de tales medidas en países diferentes. La presente norma no incluye específicamente el uso de atmósferas modificadas para otros fines, como la reducción al mínimo del carácter perecedero de productos alimenticios u otros usos de las atmósferas modificadas relacionados con la calidad. La presente norma no Tampoco proporciona información detallada sobre tratamientos <u>específicos</u> en atmósfera modificada <u>específicos modificada</u> . | P | Costa Rica Las NIMF son normas de referencia para la armonización. Mejorar la redacción y darle sentido al párrafo. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| References | | | | |
| 114 | 35 | References | C | United States of America More references on MA would be helpful. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 115 | 37 | Heather, N.W. & Hallman, G.J. 2008. Disinfestation with modified (controlled) atmosphere storage, In: N.W. Heather & G.J. Hallman. <i>Pest management and phytosanitary trade barriers</i>, pp. 171–185. Wallingford, UK, CABI. 272 pp. | P | European Union 'Heather and Hallman' and other relevant references should rather be included in the Background section (see EU comment on paragraph 46). <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 116 | 37 | Heather, N.W. & Hallman, G.J. 2008. Disinfestation with modified (controlled) atmosphere storage, In: N.W. Heather & G.J. Hallman. <i>Pest management and phytosanitary trade barriers</i>, pp. 171–185. Wallingford, UK, CABI. 272 pp. | P | EPPO Category : TECHNICAL 'Heather and Hallman' and other relevant references should rather be included in the Background section (see EPPO comment on paragraph 46). <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| Definitions | | | | |
| 117 | 39 | Definitions of phytosanitary <u>Phytosanitary</u> terms used in this standard can be found in ISPM 5 (<i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i>). | P | Ghana <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 118 | 39 | Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in this standard can be found in ISPM 5 (<i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i>). <u>modified atmosphere treatment</u> | P | China Please add an explanation or definition for " modified atmosphere treatment" <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| Outline of Requirements | | | | |
| 119 | 41 | NPPOs should ensure that the application of modified atmosphere treatment is carried out effectively so that critical parameters are met at the required level to achieve the stated efficacy. | P | European Union Better English (See paragraphs 43 and 64 of the draft standard on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure".) <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 120 | 41 | NPPOs should ensure that the application of modified atmosphere treatment is carried out effectively so that critical parameters are met at the required level to achieve the stated efficacy. | P | EPPO Better English (See paragraphs 43 and 64 of the draft standard on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure".) |

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| 121 | 41 | NPPOs should ensure that the application of modified atmosphere treatment is carried out effectively so that critical parameters <u>for each particular treatment schedule</u> are met at the required level to achieve the stated <u>efficacy for this treatment</u> . | P | United States of America The language is vague without a standard or some quantitative parameters. The words "effectively" and "critical parameters" may need to be defined more precisely <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 122 | 41 | NPPOs should ensure that the application of modified atmosphere treatment <u>Modified Atmosphere Treatment (MAT)</u> is carried out effectively so that critical parameters are met at the required level to achieve the stated efficacy. | P | IPPC Regional Workshop Africa <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 123 | 41 | NPPOs should ensure that the application of modified atmosphere treatment is carried out <u>effectively so that critical parameters are met at the required level to achieve the stated efficacy</u> . | P | Philippines <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 124 | 41 | Las ONPF deberían asegurarse de que la aplicación del tratamiento en atmósfera modificada se lleve a cabo de manera eficaz, de manera que los parámetros críticos alcancen los niveles requeridos <u>indicados</u> para lograr la eficacia indicada <u>requerida</u> . | P | OIRSA Mejora la redacción del párrafo <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 125 | 41 | Las ONPF deberían asegurarse de que la aplicación del tratamiento en atmósfera modificada se lleve a cabo de manera eficaz, de manera que los parámetros críticos alcancen los niveles requeridos <u>indicados</u> para lograr la eficacia indicada <u>requerida</u> . | P | Costa Rica Termino correcto, I <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 126 | 42 | The main -requirements for enclosures used for the treatments, application of modified atmosphere treatment, measuring of treatment parameters, and treatment procedures should be followed. Treatment facilities should implement systems which includes preventing the contamination of the treated commodity. Record keeping and documentation requirements should be followed to enable auditing, verification or trace back. | P | European Union All the requirements should be followed and not only the main ones. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 127 | 42 | The main requirements for enclosures used for the treatments, application of modified atmosphere treatment, measuring of treatment parameters, and treatment procedures should be followed. Treatment facilities-providers should implement systems which includes preventing the <u>infestation and</u> contamination of the treated commodity. Record keeping and documentation requirements should be followed to enable auditing, verification or trace back. | P | European Union More precise wording. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 128 | 42 | The main -requirements for enclosures used for the treatments, application of modified atmosphere treatment, measuring of treatment parameters, and treatment procedures should be followed. Treatment facilities-providers should implement systems which includes preventing the <u>infestation and</u> contamination of the treated commodity. Record keeping and documentation requirements should be followed to enable auditing, verification or trace back. | P | EPPO More precise wording. All the requirements should be followed and not only the main ones. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |

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| 129 | 42 | The main requirements for enclosures used for the treatments, application of modified atmosphere treatment, measuring of treatment parameters, and treatment procedures should be followed. Treatment facilities should implement systems which includes preventing the contamination of the treated commodity. Record keeping and documentation requirements should be followed to enable auditing, verification or trace back. | C | United States of America Clarify which level trace back should be at: producer, or treatment entity? <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 130 | 42 | The main requirements for enclosures used for the treatments, application of modified atmosphere treatment, measuring of treatment parameters, and treatment procedures should be followed. Treatment facilities entities should implement systems which includes preventing the contamination of the treated commodity. Record keeping and documentation requirements should be followed to enable auditing, verification or trace back. | P | NEPPO to be aligned with ISPM 15 <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 131 | 43 | The roles and responsibilities of parties entities (person or organisation) involved in the modified atmosphere treatments are described. Guidance is provided to NPPOs on authorizing, monitoring and auditing entities involved in modified atmosphere treatments. | P | Viet Nam To ensure consistency with the requirement of "ISPM 42 Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 132 | 43 | The roles and responsibilities of parties entities (person or organisation) involved in the modified atmosphere treatments are described. Guidance is provided to NPPOs on authorizing, monitoring and auditing entities involved in modified atmosphere treatments. | P | Korea, Republic of To ensure consistency with the requirement of "ISPM 42 Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 133 | 43 | The roles and responsibilities of parties involved in the modified atmosphere treatments are described. Guidance is provided to NPPOs on authorizing, monitoring and auditing entities involved in modified atmosphere treatment treatment providers . | P | European Union The TPG reviewed first consultation comments on the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure" and noted that a treatment provider is a person or organization applying the treatment operating in a physical construction (i.e. the treatment facility). Because "entity" could refer to the facility, the provider, or both, the TPG supported using "treatment provider" and "treatment facility" instead of "entity" when it was clear that the references in the draft ISPM were made to either the provider or the facility. They felt such an approach would be clearer, although they acknowledged it was not consistent with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures". According to Appendix 4 (General recommendations on use of terms in ISPMs) of the IPPC style guide for standards and meeting documents, in ISPMs and other IPPC documents it is recommended the term "authorize" to be used "to give authority to a person or a body to do something". In this sentence, it is therefore suggested to replace "entities" with "treatment providers" which is a term already used in this draft standard (e.g. see paragraph 84) and used many times in |

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| | | | | ISPM 15 (Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade). <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 134 | 43 | The roles and responsibilities of parties involved in the modified atmosphere treatments are described. Guidance is provided to NPPOs on authorizing, monitoring and auditing entities involved in modified atmosphere treatments treatment providers . | P | EPPO The TPG reviewed first consultation comments on the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure" and noted that a treatment provider is a person or organization applying the treatment operating in a physical construction (i.e. the treatment facility). Because "entity" could refer to the facility, the provider, or both, the TPG supported using "treatment provider" and "treatment facility" instead of "entity" when it was clear that the references in the draft ISPM were made to either the provider or the facility. They felt such an approach would be clearer, although they acknowledged it was not consistent with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures". According to Appendix 4 (General recommendations on use of terms in ISPMs) of the IPPC style guide for standards and meeting documents, in ISPMs and other IPPC documents it is recommended the term "authorize" to be used "to give authority to a person or a body to do something". In this sentence, it is therefore suggested to replace "entities" with "treatment providers" which is a term already used in this draft standard (e.g. see paragraph 84) and used many times in ISPM 15 (Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade). <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 135 | 43 | The roles and responsibilities of parties/entities (person or organization) involved in the modified atmosphere treatments are described. Guidance is provided to NPPOs on authorizing, monitoring and auditing entities involved in modified atmosphere treatments. | P | Japan To ensure consistency with the requirement of "ISPM 42 Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures". This proposed change is supported by APPPC as well as by Japan. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 136 | 43 | The roles and responsibilities of parties/entities (person or organization) involved in the modified atmosphere treatments are described. Guidance is provided to NPPOs on authorizing, monitoring and auditing entities involved in modified atmosphere treatments. | P | APPPC 89) APPPC (11 Sep 2018 2:41 AM) To ensure consistency with the requirement of "ISPM 42 Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures". (76) Japan (8 Sep 2018 2:32 AM) To ensure consistency with the requirement of "ISPM 42 Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |

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| 137 | 43 | The roles and responsibilities of parties involved in the modified atmosphere treatments-MAT are described. Guidance is provided to NPPOs on authorizing, monitoring and auditing entities involved in modified atmosphere treatments MAT. | P | IPPC Regional Workshop Africa <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 138 | 43 | Se describen las funciones y responsabilidades de las partes que intervienen en los tratamientos en atmósfera modificada. Se proporciona orientación a las ONPF sobre la autorización, el monitoreo y la auditoría de las entidades involucradas en los tratamientos en atmósferas modificadas. | P | OIRSA Este componente no debe ser parte de la norma ya que no provee ningún elemento técnico de requisito para los tratamientos en atmósfera modificada. La norma propuesta sobre autorización de entidades abarca el concepto en detalle. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 139 | 43 | Se describen las funciones y responsabilidades de las partes que intervienen en los tratamientos en atmósfera modificada. Se proporciona orientación a las ONPF sobre la autorización, el monitoreo y la auditoría de las entidades involucradas en los tratamientos en atmósferas modificadas. | P | Guatemala <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| BACKGROUND | | | | |
| 140 | 45 | The purpose of this standard is to provide generic requirements for the application of modified atmosphere phytosanitary treatments, specifically those adopted under ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>). | C | PPPO This standard has 2 purpose statements. The other is in para 34 "scope". Suggest to keep this statement and delete the other. Also, it may be better to put this as the last paragraph in the BACKGROUND. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 141 | 45 | The purpose of this standard is to provide generic requirements for the application of modified atmosphere phytosanitary treatments, specifically those adopted under ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>). | C | APPPC (30) New Zealand (4 Sep 2018 6:32 AM) This standard has 2 purpose statements. Suggest to keep the purpose statement in this para and delete the other is in "scope". Also suggest that it may be better to place the purpose statement as the last paragraph in "background". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 142 | 45 | The purpose of this standard is to provide generic requirements for the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary treatments measures, specifically those that could be adopted under ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>). | P | Costa Rica or consistency and because currently there are no modified atmosphere treatments adopted under ISPM 28 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 143 | 45 | The purpose of this standard is to provide generic-general requirements for the application of modified atmosphere phytosanitary treatments, specifically those adopted under ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>). | P | Iran <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 144 | 45 | The purpose of this standard is to provide generic requirements for the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary treatments measures, specifically those that could be adopted under ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>). | P | Argentina For consistency and because currently there are no modified atmosphere treatments adopted under ISPM 28. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 145 | 45 | The purpose of this standard is to provide generic requirements for the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary treatments measures, | P | Uruguay For consistency. Currently there are no modified atmosphere treatments adopted under ISPM 28 |

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| | | specifically those <u>that could be</u> adopted under ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>). | | <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 146 | 45 | The purpose of this standard is to provide generic requirements for the application of modified atmosphere <u>treatments as</u> phytosanitary treatments <u>measures</u> , specifically those <u>that could be</u> adopted under ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>). | P | COSAVE For consistency and because currently there are no modified atmosphere treatments adopted under ISPM 28. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 147 | 45 | La finalidad de la presente norma es proporcionar requisitos genéricos para la aplicación de los tratamientos fitosanitarios en atmósfera modificada, específicamente de los adoptados en <u>consistencia con</u> el marco de la NIMF 28 (<i>Tratamientos fitosanitarios para plagas reglamentadas</i>). | P | OIRSA Mejora la redacción del párrafo. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 148 | 45 | La finalidad de la presente norma es proporcionar requisitos genéricos para la aplicación de los tratamientos fitosanitarios en atmósfera modificada, específicamente de los adoptados en <u>consistencia con</u> el marco de la NIMF 28 (<i>Tratamientos fitosanitarios para plagas reglamentadas</i>). | P | Costa Rica Mejora la redacción <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 149 | 46 | Modified atmosphere phytosanitary treatments involve altering ambient atmospheric gas concentrations without the introduction of a toxic agent. They are typically based on achieving concentrations, which is achieved through an increase in the carbon dioxide content (hypercarbia) or reducing the oxygen content (hypoxia or anoxia) of the treatment environment, or both, to create an atmosphere lethal to target pests. | P | Canada It is unclear what is meant by the term 'toxic agent'. This word as it has several different meanings to different sectors, and may be considered to be a controversial word. Is this to mean any substance not commonly found in the atmosphere already? Would it include hydrogen peroxide (a registered pesticide) that breaks down into water and oxygen – components of the atmosphere? <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 150 | 46 | Modified atmosphere phytosanitary treatments involve altering ambient atmospheric gas concentrations without the introduction of a toxic agent. They are typically based on achieving an increase in the carbon dioxide content (hypercarbia) or reducing the oxygen content (hypoxia or anoxia) of the treatment environment, or both, to create an atmosphere lethal to target pests. | C | European Union The reference to relevant references, including Heather and Hallman should be included here. (see also EU comment on para 37). <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 151 | 46 | Modified atmosphere phytosanitary treatments involve altering ambient atmospheric gas concentrations <u>in ambient air</u> without the introduction of a toxic agent. They are typically based on achieving an increase in the carbon dioxide content (hypercarbia) or reducing the oxygen content (hypoxia or anoxia) of the treatment environment, or both, to create an atmosphere lethal to target pests. | P | European Union To improve clarity. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 152 | 46 | Modified atmosphere phytosanitary treatments involve altering ambient atmospheric gas concentrations without the introduction of a toxic agent. They are typically based on achieving an increase in the carbon dioxide content (hypercarbia) or reducing the oxygen content (hypoxia or anoxia) of the treatment environment, or both, to create an atmosphere lethal to target pests. | C | EPPO The reference to relevant references, including Heather and Hallman should be included here. (see also EPPO comment on para 37) <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 153 | 46 | Modified atmosphere phytosanitary treatments involve altering ambient atmospheric gas concentrations <u>in ambient air</u> without the introduction of a toxic | P | EPPO To improve clarity <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |

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| | | agent. They are typically based on achieving an increase in the carbon dioxide content (hypercarbia) or reducing the oxygen content (hypoxia or anoxia) of the treatment environment, or both, to create an atmosphere lethal to target pests. | | |
| 154 | 46 | Modified atmosphere phytosanitary treatments involve altering ambient atmospheric gas concentrations without the introduction of a toxic agent. They are typically based on achieving an increase in the carbon dioxide content (hypercarbia) or reducing the oxygen content (hypoxia or anoxia) of the treatment environment, or both, to create an atmosphere lethal to target pests. | C | China In fumigation treatment, high concentration of carbon dioxide is toxic to plants and harmful organisms. So "without the introduction of a toxic agent " and " an increase in the carbon dioxide content" are contradictory. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 155 | 46 | Modified atmosphere phytosanitary treatments involve altering ambient atmospheric gas concentrations without the introduction of a toxic agent. They are typically based on achieving an increase in the carbon dioxide content (hypercarbia) or reducing the oxygen content (hypoxia or anoxia) of the treatment environment, or both, to create an atmosphere lethal to target pests. | C | United States of America Modified atmosphere frequently used in conjunction with alteration or modification of other environmental parameters, such as temperature and humidity. Suggest to include above text in para 46 and as justification; this is how this is done operationally, and these parameters are important. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 156 | 46 | Modified atmosphere phytosanitary treatments involve altering ambient atmospheric gas concentrations without the introduction of a toxic agent. They are typically based on achieving an increase in the carbon dioxide content (hypercarbia) or reducing the oxygen content (hypoxia or anoxia) of the treatment environment, or both, to create an atmosphere lethal to target pests. | C | United States of America see general comments about the need for clear definition of MAs and types of gases used for them. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 157 | 46 | Modified atmosphere phytosanitary treatments involve altering ambient atmospheric gas concentrations without the introduction of a toxic agent. They are typically based on achieving an increase in the carbon dioxide content (hypercarbia) or reducing the oxygen content (hypoxia or anoxia) of the treatment environment, or both, to create an atmosphere lethal to target pests. They are typically based on achieving an increase in the carbon dioxide content (hypercarbia) or reducing the oxygen content (hypoxia or anoxia) of the treatment environment, or both, to create an atmosphere lethal to target pests. | P | APPPC (12) China (3 Sep 2018 7:47 AM) In fumigation treatment, high concentration of carbon dioxide is toxic to plants and harmful organisms, and it is also used as a toxic agent. "without the introduction of a toxic agent " and " an increase in the carbon dioxide content" are contradictory. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 158 | 46 | Modified atmosphere phytosanitary treatments treatments involve altering ambient atmospheric gas concentrations without the introduction of a toxic agent. They are typically based on achieving an increase in the carbon dioxide content (hypercarbia) or reducing the oxygen content (hypoxia or anoxia) of the treatment environment, or both, to create an atmosphere lethal to target pests. | P | APPPC 51) Thailand (5 Sep 2018 12:37 PM) This clause should be moved to Section Scope for better clarification of the MA. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 159 | 46 | Modified atmosphere phytosanitary atmosphere treatments involve altering ambient atmospheric gas concentrations without the introduction of a toxic agent. They are typically based on achieving an increase in the carbon dioxide content (hypercarbia) or reducing the oxygen content (hypoxia or anoxia) of the treatment environment, or both, to create an atmosphere lethal to target pests. | P | Costa Rica For consistency. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |

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| 160 | 46 | Modified atmosphere phytosanitary treatments involve altering ambient atmospheric gas concentrations without the introduction of a toxic agent. They are typically based on achieving an increase in the carbon dioxide content (hypercarbia) or reducing the oxygen content (hypoxia or anoxia) of the treatment environment, or both, to create an atmosphere lethal to target pests. | P | Thailand This clause should be moved to Section Scope for better clarification of the MA. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 161 | 46 | Modified atmosphere phytosanitary treatments involve altering ambient atmospheric gas concentrations without the introduction of a toxic agent. They are typically based on achieving an increase in the carbon dioxide content (hypercarbia) or reducing the oxygen content (hypoxia or anoxia) of the treatment environment, or both, to create an atmosphere lethal to target pests. | P | Argentina For consistency. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 162 | 46 | Modified atmosphere phytosanitary treatments involve altering ambient atmospheric gas concentrations without the introduction of a toxic agent. They are typically based on achieving an increase in the carbon dioxide content (hypercarbia) or reducing the oxygen content (hypoxia or anoxia) of the treatment environment, or both, to create an atmosphere lethal to target pests. | P | Uruguay For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 163 | 46 | Modified atmosphere phytosanitary treatments involve altering ambient atmospheric gas concentrations without the introduction of a toxic agent. They are typically based on achieving an increase in the carbon dioxide content (hypercarbia) or reducing the oxygen content (hypoxia or anoxia) of the treatment environment, or both, to create an atmosphere lethal to target pests. | P | COSAVE For consistency. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 164 | 47 | The term “modified atmosphere” is often used interchangeably with the term “controlled atmosphere”. However, a controlled atmosphere is a modified atmosphere in which the atmospheric components are actively maintained within prescribed parameters. | C | Viet Nam Propose that when the TPG next reviews ISPM 5 that a definition of modified or controlled atmosphere is considered. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 165 | 47 | The term “modified atmosphere” is often used interchangeably with the term “controlled atmosphere”. However, a controlled atmosphere is a modified atmosphere in which the atmospheric components are actively maintained within prescribed parameters. | C | Viet Nam prescribed parameters". This description does not show the difference between "modified atmosphere" and "controlled atmosphere". In the absence of an ISPM 5 definition it would be useful to include a definition of modified atmosphere e.g. A treatment in which the composition of gas is changed in a container with a fixed gas mixture. Once changed there is no control over the process and the gas composition changes in the container due to activities such as product respiration. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 166 | 47 | The term “modified atmosphere” is often used interchangeably with the term “controlled atmosphere”. However, a controlled atmosphere is a modified atmosphere in which the atmospheric components are actively maintained within prescribed parameters. | C | PPPO This description does not show the difference between "modified atmosphere" and "controlled atmosphere". In the absence of an ISPM 5 definition it would be useful to include a definition of modified atmosphere e.g. A treatment in which the composition of gas is changed in a container with a fixed gas mixture. Once changed there is no control over the process and the gas composition changes in the container due to activities such as product respiration. |

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| | | | | <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 167 | 47 | The term “modified atmosphere” is often used interchangeably with the term “controlled atmosphere”. However, a controlled atmosphere is a modified atmosphere in which the atmospheric components are actively maintained within prescribed parameters. | C | United States of America All controlled atmosphere treatments are modified atmosphere but not all modified atmosphere treatments are controlled atmosphere. For example, a sealed bag is a modified but not controlled atmosphere. The root of it is a continuous treatment or single instance treatment. Thus, clear distinction needs to be included in the text between controlled atmospheres and modified atmospheres. Also, see general comment about the definition for MAs that perhaps can explain these differences. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 168 | 47 | The term “modified atmosphere” is often used interchangeably with the term “controlled atmosphere”. However, a controlled atmosphere is a modified atmosphere in which the atmospheric components are actively maintained within prescribed parameters. | C | APPPC 31) New Zealand (4 Sep 2018 6:33 AM) Propose that when the TPG next reviews ISPM 5 that a definition of modified or controlled atmosphere is considered. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 169 | 47 | The term “modified atmosphere” is often used interchangeably with the term “controlled atmosphere”. However, a controlled atmosphere is a modified atmosphere in which the atmospheric components are actively maintained within prescribed parameters. | C | APPPC (32) New Zealand (4 Sep 2018 6:36 AM) Re. "prescribed parameters". This description does not show the difference between "modified atmosphere" and "controlled atmosphere". In the absence of an ISPM 5 definition it would be useful to include a definition of modified atmosphere e.g. A treatment in which the composition of gas is changed in a container with a fixed gas mixture. Once changed there is no control over the process and the gas composition changes in the container due to activities such as product respiration. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 170 | 47 | The term “modified atmosphere” is often used interchangeably with the term “controlled atmosphere”. However, a controlled atmosphere is a modified atmosphere in which the atmospheric components are actively maintained within prescribed parameters. | C | IPPC Regional Workshop Africa The term 'Controlled atmosphere' should be included in the glossary of phytosanitary terms and show that it is the same as 'modified atmosphere' <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| IMPACTS ON BIODIVERSITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT | | | | |
| 171 | 49 | Modified atmospheres may be used to prevent the introduction and spread of target pests into a regulated area and hence may be beneficial to biodiversity and the environment. The use of modified atmosphere treatments as a replacement for methyl bromide fumigation provides an additional benefit to the environment by reducing methyl bromide emissions, which deplete ozone . While high CO ₂ or low O ₂ atmospheres may be harmful, in this application they have negligible impacts on biodiversity and the environment. | P | Canada Additional clarity. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 172 | 49 | Modified atmospheres may be used to prevent the introduction and spread of target pests into a regulated area and hence may be beneficial to biodiversity and the | P | Gambia <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |

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| | | environment. The use of modified atmosphere treatments as a replacement for methyl bromide fumigation provides an additional benefit to the environment by reducing methyl bromide emissions. While high CO₂ or low O₂ atmospheres may be harmful, in this application they have negligible impacts on biodiversity and the environment. The use of modified atmosphere would help to reduce methyl bromide emissions however totally replacing modified atmosphere treatment for methyl bromide would incur cost to some exporters who lack the infrastructure to conduct such a complex treatment. | | |
| 173 | 49 | Modified atmospheres may be used to prevent the introduction and spread of target pests into a regulated area <u>pests</u> and hence may be beneficial to biodiversity and the environment <u>biodiversity</u> . The use of modified atmosphere treatments as a replacement for methyl bromide fumigation provides an additional benefit to the environment by reducing methyl bromide emissions. While high CO ₂ or low O ₂ atmospheres may be harmful, in this application they have negligible impacts on biodiversity and the environment <u>environmental impacts</u> . | P | European Union Better wording (and consistency with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure"). <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 174 | 49 | Modified atmospheres may be used to prevent the introduction and spread of target pests into a regulated area <u>pests</u> and hence may be beneficial to biodiversity and the environment <u>biodiversity</u> . The use of modified atmosphere treatments as a replacement for methyl bromide fumigation provides an additional benefit to the environment by reducing methyl bromide emissions. While high CO ₂ or low O ₂ atmospheres may be harmful, in this application they have negligible impacts on biodiversity and the environment <u>environmental impacts</u> . | P | EPPO Better wording (and consistency with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure"). <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 175 | 49 | Modified atmospheres may be used to prevent the introduction and spread of target pests into a regulated area and hence may be beneficial to biodiversity and the environment. The use of modified atmosphere treatments as a replacement an alternative <u>an alternative</u> for methyl bromide fumigation provides an additional benefit to the environment by reducing methyl bromide emissions <u>environment</u> . While high CO ₂ or low O ₂ atmospheres may be harmful, in this application they have negligible impacts on biodiversity and the environment. | P | United States of America Methyl bromide will be phasing out but it is unlikely to be completely replaced for phytosanitary purposes in the near future. Other fumigants can still prove to be harmful to the environment in different ways, without depleting ozone. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 176 | 49 | Modified atmospheres may be used to prevent the introduction and spread of target pests into a regulated area and hence may be beneficial to biodiversity and the environment. The use of modified atmosphere treatments <u>MAPs</u> as a replacement for methyl bromide fumigation provides an additional benefit to the environment by reducing methyl bromide emissions. While high CO ₂ or low O ₂ atmospheres may be harmful, in this application they have negligible impacts on biodiversity and the environment. | P | IPPC Regional Workshop Africa <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 177 | 49 | Modified atmospheres may be used to prevent the introduction and spread of target pests into a regulated area and hence may be beneficial to biodiversity and the environment. The use of modified atmosphere treatments as a replacement | P | Costa Rica the use of modified atmosphere can be used as another alternative to prevent the introduction of pests but this would not replace the use of methyl bromide |

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| | | provides alternative for methyl bromide fumigation could provide an additional benefit to the environment by reducing methyl bromide emissions. While high CO ₂ or low O ₂ atmospheres may be harmful, in this application they have negligible impacts on biodiversity and the environment. | | <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 178 | 49 | Modified atmospheres may be used to prevent the introduction and spread of target regulated pests into a regulated-an area and hence may be beneficial to biodiversity and the environment. The use of modified atmosphere treatments as a replacement for methyl bromide fumigation provides an additional benefit to the environment by reducing methyl bromide emissions. While high CO ₂ or low O ₂ atmospheres may be harmful, in this application they have negligible impacts on biodiversity and the environment. | P | Argentina Treatments as phytosanitary measures are used for target regulated pests, to prevent their introduction into an area. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 179 | 49 | Modified atmospheres may be used to prevent the introduction and spread of target regulated pests into a regulated-an area and hence may be beneficial to biodiversity and the environment. The use of modified atmosphere treatments as a replacement for methyl bromide fumigation provides an additional benefit to the environment by reducing methyl bromide emissions. While high CO ₂ or low O ₂ atmospheres may be harmful, in this application they have negligible impacts on biodiversity and the environment. | P | Uruguay Treatments as phytosanitary measures are used for target regulated pests, to prevent their introduction into an area. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 180 | 49 | Modified atmospheres may be used to prevent the introduction and spread of target regulated pests into a regulated-an area and hence may be beneficial to biodiversity and the environment. The use of modified atmosphere treatments as a replacement for methyl bromide fumigation provides an additional benefit to the environment by reducing methyl bromide emissions. While high CO ₂ or low O ₂ atmospheres may be harmful, in this application they have negligible impacts on biodiversity and the environment. | P | COSAVE Treatments as phytosanitary measures are used for target regulated pests, to prevent their introduction into an area. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 181 | 49 | Las atmósferas modificadas podrán usarse para prevenir la introducción y la dispersión de plagas objetivo en un área reglamentada y, por tanto, podrán ser beneficiosas para la biodiversidad y el medio ambiente. El uso de tratamientos en atmósfera modificada como sustitutos de alternativa a la fumigación con bromuro de metilo proporciona podría proporcionar un beneficio adicional para el medio ambiente al reducir las emisiones de bromuro de metilo. Si bien las atmósferas con contenido alto de CO ₂ o contenido bajo de O ₂ pueden ser dañinas, en esta aplicación sus repercusiones en la biodiversidad y el medio ambiente son insignificantes. | P | Costa Rica mayor claridad <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 1. Treatment Objective | | | | |
| 182 | 52 | The objective of using a modified atmosphere as a phytosanitary measure is to achieve target pest mortality at a specified efficacy. | P | Viet Nam Add "target" in front of "pest" as efficacy needs to describe the response of a specific organism to a treatment. Also, this would |

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| | | | | align with ISPM 28 Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests. And to include specific treatment schedules of target pests and commodities in ISPM 28 as annexes. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 183 | 52 | The objective of using a modified atmosphere as a phytosanitary measure is to achieve <u>target</u> pest mortality at a specified efficacy. | P | Korea, Republic of Add "target" in front of "pest" as efficacy needs to describe the response of a specific organism to a treatment. Also, this would align with ISPM 28 Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests. And to include specific treatment schedules of target pests and commodities in ISPM 28 as annexes. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 184 | 52 | The objective of using a modified atmosphere as a phytosanitary measure is to achieve <u>desired/ total target</u> pest mortality at a specified efficacy. | P | PPPO inclusion of 'desired/total' in pest mortality and "target" pest as efficacy needs to describe the response of a specific organism to a treatment. Also, this would align with ISPM 28 Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 185 | 52 | The objective of using a modified atmosphere as a phytosanitary measure is to achieve pest mortality at a specified efficacy. | C | PPPO clarification on "specified" <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 186 | 52 | The objective of using a modified atmosphere as a phytosanitary measure is to achieve <u>pest-target pests</u> mortality at a specified efficacy. | P | China Adding "target" before "pest" is consistent with ISPM28 plant quarantine measures. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 187 | 52 | The objective of using a modified atmosphere <u>treatment</u> as a phytosanitary measure is to achieve pest mortality at a specified efficacy. | P | Argentina For consistency. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 188 | 52 | The objective of using a modified atmosphere <u>treatment</u> as a phytosanitary measure is to achieve pest mortality at a specified efficacy. | P | Uruguay For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 189 | 52 | The objective of using a modified atmosphere <u>treatment</u> as a phytosanitary measure is to achieve pest mortality at a specified efficacy. | P | COSAVE For consistency. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 2. Treatment Application | | | | |
| 190 | 53 | 2. Treatment Application | C | Philippines Cite commodities or specific cases and target pests wherein modified atmosphere treatment is applicable. A Guide Table may be provided as an annex. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 191 | 54 | Modified atmosphere treatments for phytosanitary use may be applied before export, or during transport, or at the point of entry under suitable conditions of confinement. | P | European Union Better English. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 192 | 54 | Modified atmosphere <u>treatment is undertaken by treatment providers (e.g. companies or individuals) in a treatment facility.</u> <u>Modified atmosphere</u> treatments for phytosanitary use may be applied before export, or during transport, or at the point of entry under suitable conditions of confinement. | P | European Union This sentence was adapted from the paragraph 56 of the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure" because it gives interesting information |

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| | | | | and is relevant for modified atmosphere treatments (see paragraphs 72 and 84). <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 193 | 54 | Modified atmosphere <u>treatment is undertaken by treatment providers (e.g. companies or individuals) either in a treatment facility or at other locations (e.g. cargo ship holds and warehouses).</u> <u>Modified atmosphere</u> treatments for phytosanitary use may be applied before export, or during transport, or at the point of entry under suitable conditions of confinement. | P | EPPO This sentence was adapted from the paragraph 56 of the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure" because it gives interesting information and is relevant for modified atmosphere treatments (see paragraphs 72 and 84). Better English. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 194 | 54 | Modified atmosphere treatments <u>MAPs</u> for phytosanitary use may be applied before export, or during transport, or at the point of entry under suitable conditions of confinement. | P | IPPC Regional Workshop Africa <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 195 | 54 | Modified atmosphere treatments for phytosanitary use may be applied before export, or during transport, or at the point of entry under suitable conditions of confinement. | C | Mauritius Treatment Application For this section, flow diagrams would have been useful <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 196 | 54 | Modified atmosphere treatments for phytosanitary use may be applied before export, or during transport, or at the point of entry under suitable conditions of confinement. | P | Argentina For consistency and to avoid redundancy. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 197 | 54 | Modified atmosphere treatments for phytosanitary use may be applied before export, or during transport, or at the point of entry under suitable conditions of confinement. | P | Uruguay For consistency and to avoid redundancy <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 198 | 54 | Modified atmosphere treatments for phytosanitary use may be applied before export, or during transport, or at the point of entry under suitable conditions of confinement. | P | COSAVE For consistency and to avoid redundancy. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 199 | 54 | Los tratamientos en atmósfera modificada para uso fitosanitario podrán aplicarse, en condiciones adecuadas de confinamiento, antes de la exportación, durante el transporte o en el punto de entrada <u>entrada manteniendo las condiciones adecuadas de confinamiento.</u> | P | OIRSA Mejorar redacción <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 200 | 54 | Los tratamientos en atmósfera modificada para uso fitosanitario modificada podrán aplicarse, en condiciones adecuadas de confinamiento, antes de la exportación, durante el transporte o en el punto de entrada <u>entrada en condiciones adecuadas de confinamiento</u> | P | Costa Rica r consistencia con la versión en inglés <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 201 | 54 | Los tratamientos en atmósfera modificada para uso fitosanitario podrán aplicarse, en condiciones adecuadas de confinamiento, antes de la exportación, durante el transporte o en el punto de entrada. | P | Guatemala <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |

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| 202 | 55 | Parameters to consider when implementing modified atmosphere treatments include: | P | Canada For clarity <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 203 | 55 | Parameters to consider when implementing treatments include: | C | PPPO consider the inclusion of products or articles suitable for this treatments <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 204 | 55 | Parameters to consider when implementing treatments include: | C | United States of America Among other factors, the following that may affect the treatment: air flow, ramp-up time, instrumentation standards, commodity type being treated, porosity, condition of the commodity (i.e. ripeness, wetness of the surface); these are important parameters for this treatment type and need to be considered. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 205 | 56 | atmospheric gas concentrations, as influenced by the conditions of the enclosure and the commodity being treated (i.e. load factor, leakage, sorption, respiration) -the commodity being treated | P | IPPC Regional Workshop Africa <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 206 | 57 | air and commodity temperature - the pest concerned | P | IPPC Regional Workshop Africa <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 207 | 58 | humidity | C | Viet Nam add the effect of humidity to the treatment in the paragraphs afterwards is necessary <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 208 | 58 | humidity the effect of humidity to the treatment | P | China It is necessary to add the effect of humidity to the treatment in the paragraphs afterwards. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 209 | 58 | humidity atmospheric humidity | P | United States of America <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 210 | 58 | humidity | C | Thailand It is necessary to add the effect of humidity to the treatment in the paragraphs afterwards. |

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| 211 | 58 | humedad <u>humedad relativa</u> | P | OIRSA Término correcto <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 212 | 58 | humedad <u>humedad relativa</u> | P | Costa Rica Término correcto <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 213 | 58 | humedad <u>humedad relativa</u> | P | Guatemala <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 214 | 59 | pressure under which the treatment is applied. | C | China The effect of pressure is not mentioned in the paragraph behind. It would be helpful to add the effect, influence or relationship of atmosphere on the modified atmosphere treatment in appropriate paragraphs. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 215 | 59 | <u>barometric</u> pressure under which the treatment is applied. | P | United States of America <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 216 | 59 | pressure under which the treatment is applied. | C | United States of America Suggest using barometric pressure here <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 217 | 59 | pressure under which the treatment is applied. <u>- atmosphere</u> | P | APPPC 14) China (3 Sep 2018 7:57 AM) Please add the effect, influence or relationship of atmosphere on the modified atmosphere treatment in appropriate paragraphs. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 218 | 59 | pressure (<u>atmospheric pressure</u>) under which the treatment is applied. | P | APPPC 92) APPPC (11 Sep 2018 3:01 AM) Please add the effect, influence or relationship of pressure/atmospheric pressure on the modified atmosphere treatment in appropriate paragraphs. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 219 | 59 | pressure (<u>atmospheric pressure</u>) under which the treatment is applied. | P | Thailand Please add the effect, influence or relationship of pressure/atmospheric pressure on the modified atmosphere treatment in appropriate paragraphs. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 220 | 60 | In a modified atmosphere treatment, the lethal atmosphere should be maintained for an adequate length of time, typically for more than a day . An enclosure is therefore required to achieve and maintain the lethal atmospheric conditions over the duration of the treatment. Enclosures can be designed as a continuous gas flow system or a static system. | P | Viet Nam As the adequate treatment time of MA treatment varies depend on gas concentration and kind of pests, "typically for more than a day" is not appropriate. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |

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| 221 | 60 | In a modified atmosphere treatment, the lethal atmosphere should be maintained for an adequate length of time, typically for more than a day . An enclosure is therefore required to achieve and maintain the lethal atmospheric conditions over the duration of the treatment. Enclosures can be designed as a continuous gas flow system or a static system. | P | Korea, Republic of As the adequate treatment time of MA treatment varies depend on gas concentration and kind of pests, "typically for more than a day" is not appropriate. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 222 | 60 | In a modified atmosphere treatment, the lethal atmosphere should be maintained for an adequate a length of time, typically for more than a day <u>time specified</u> . An enclosure is therefore required to achieve and maintain the lethal atmospheric conditions over the duration of the treatment. Enclosures can be designed as a continuous gas flow system or a static system. | P | PPPO <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 223 | 60 | In a modified atmosphere treatment, the lethal atmosphere should be maintained for an adequate length of time, typically for more than a day. An enclosure is therefore required to achieve and maintain the lethal atmospheric conditions over the duration of the treatment. Enclosures can be designed as a continuous gas flow system or a static system. <u>How to deal with the problem when the gas concentration cannot be maintained?.....</u> | P | China It is possible for a container leak of gas concentration during the actual operation, and the operator should be instructed on how to resolve or dispose of the problem. It would be helpful to add "how to deal with the problem when the gas concentration cannot be maintained?" <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 224 | 60 | In a modified atmosphere treatment, the lethal level of the atmosphere should be maintained for an adequate length of time, typically for more than a day. An enclosure is therefore required to achieve and maintain the lethal atmospheric conditions over the duration of the treatment. Enclosures can be designed as a continuous gas flow system or a static system. | P | Japan <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 225 | 60 | In a modified atmosphere treatment, the lethal atmosphere should be maintained for an adequate length of time, typically for more than a day . An enclosure is therefore required to achieve and maintain the lethal atmospheric conditions over the duration of the treatment. Enclosures can be designed as a continuous gas flow system or a static system. | P | Japan As the adequate treatment time of MA treatment varies depend on gas concentration and kind of pests, "typically for more than a day" is not appropriate. This proposed change is supported by APPPC as well as by Japan. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 226 | 60 | In a modified atmosphere treatment, the lethal atmosphere should be maintained for an adequate the length of time, typically for more than a day. An enclosure is therefore required to achieve and maintain time prescribed by the lethal atmospheric conditions over the duration of the treatments <u>schedule in an enclosure (i.e. airtight container, chamber, package)</u> . Enclosures can be designed as a continuous gas flow system or a static system. | P | United States of America Duration should not be specified. The duration is dependent upon a number of factors, especially temperature, as well as type of the enclosure. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 227 | 60 | In a modified atmosphere treatment, the lethal atmosphere should be maintained for an adequate length of time, typically for more than a day . An enclosure is therefore required to achieve and maintain the lethal atmospheric conditions over the duration of the treatment. Enclosures can be designed as a continuous gas flow system or a static system. | P | APPPC (4) Japan (2 Sep 2018 10:46 AM) As the adequate treatment time of MA treatment varies depend on gas concentration and kind of pests, "typically for more than a day" is not appropriate. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |

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| 228 | 60 | In a modified atmosphere treatment, the lethal atmosphere should be maintained for an adequate length of time, typically for more than a day. An enclosure is therefore required to achieve and maintain the lethal atmospheric conditions over the duration of the treatment. Enclosures can be designed as a continuous gas flow system or a static system, <u>when the gas concentration is not maintained.....</u> | P | APPPC 15) China (3 Sep 2018 8:10 AM) It is possible for a container to leak during the actual operation, and the operator should be instructed on how to resolve or dispose of the situation. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 229 | 60 | In a modified atmosphere treatment, the lethal atmosphere should be maintained for an adequate length of time, typically for more than a <u>dayday or a stipulated length of time (to specific the number of days)</u> . An enclosure is therefore required to achieve and maintain the lethal atmospheric conditions over the duration of the treatment. Enclosures can be designed as a continuous gas flow system or a static system. | P | APPPC 25) Singapore (4 Sep 2018 1:39 AM) To provide clarity on the duration of the effective treatment, the number of days or hours should be stipulated. More than a day could mean 1.5 days, 2 or more days. The efficacy of the MA treatment would have been determined much earlier to provide this detail. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 230 | 60 | In a modified atmosphere treatment, the lethal atmosphere should be maintained for an adequate length of time, <u>typically for more than a day</u> . An enclosure is therefore required to achieve and maintain the lethal atmospheric conditions over the duration of the treatment. Enclosures can be designed as a continuous gas flow system or a static system. | P | APPPC (93) APPPC (11 Sep 2018 3:08 AM) As the adequate treatment time of MA treatment varies depend on gas concentration and kind of pests, "typically for more than a day" is not appropriate. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 231 | 60 | In a modified atmosphere treatment, the lethal atmosphere should be maintained for an adequate length of time, <u>typically for more than a day</u> . An enclosure is therefore required to achieve and maintain the lethal atmospheric conditions over the duration of the treatment. Enclosures can be designed as a continuous gas flow system or a static system. | P | Thailand As the adequate treatment time of MA treatment varies depend on gas concentration and kind of pests, "typically for more than a day" is not appropriate. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 232 | 60 | In a modified atmosphere treatment, the lethal atmosphere should be maintained for an adequate length of time, typically for more than a day. An enclosure is therefore required to achieve and maintain the lethal atmospheric conditions over the duration of the treatment. Enclosures can be designed as a continuous gas flow system or a static system. | C | South Africa Suggest replacement of the phrase "typically for more than a day" with "adequate length of time depending on the commodity and target species". It is envisaged that this will make the statement better understandable <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 233 | 60 | In a modified atmosphere treatment, the lethal atmosphere should be maintained for an adequate length of time, typically for more than a <u>dayday or a stipulated length of time (specify the number of days)</u> . An enclosure is therefore required to achieve and maintain the lethal atmospheric conditions over the duration of the treatment. Enclosures can be designed as a continuous gas flow system or a static system. | P | Singapore To provide clarity on the duration of the effective treatment, the number of days or hours should be stipulated. More than a day could mean 1.5 days, 2 or 3 days. The efficacy of the MA treatment would have been determined much earlier to provide this detail. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 234 | 60 | En un tratamiento en atmósfera modificada, la atmósfera letal debería mantenerse durante un período de tiempo adecuado, normalmente más de un día. Se requiere, por lo tanto, un recinto <u>que garantice la hermeticidad</u> para alcanzar y mantener las condiciones atmosféricas letales a lo largo de la duración del | P | Colombia Se sugiere la inclusión de frase " que garantice la hermeticidad". Es importante dar relevancia al tema de hermeticidad en el proceso, para garantizar su eficacia. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |

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| | | tratamiento. Los recintos se pueden diseñar como sistema de flujo continuo de gas o como sistema estático. | | |
| 235 | 61 | Maintenance of the atmosphere at the required gas composition levels depends on being able to compensate for the gas loss from the enclosure. This is influenced by the permeability of the structural fabric <u>of enclosure</u> and the effectiveness of seals at <u>structural connections or joins</u> and entry points <u>points of enclosure</u> , where surface to volume ratio has a major influence. | P | Viet Nam To clarify what for the structural fabric is. The term "entry points" is not appropriate in this context. Add "of enclosures" to clarify the term. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 236 | 61 | Maintenance of the atmosphere at the required gas composition levels depends on being able to compensate for the gas loss from the enclosure. This is influenced by the permeability of the structural fabric <u>of enclosures</u> and the effectiveness of seals at <u>structural connections or joins</u> and entry points <u>points of enclosures</u> , where surface to volume ratio has a major influence. | P | Korea, Republic of To clarify what for the structural fabric is. The term "entry points" is not appropriate in this context. Add "of enclosures" to clarify the term. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 237 | 61 | Maintenance of <u>To maintain</u> the atmosphere at the required gas composition levels depends on being able to compensate for levels , the gas loss-losses from the enclosure <u>enclosure should be compensated</u> . This is influenced by the permeability of the structural fabric and the effectiveness of seals at joins and entry points, where surface to volume ratio has a major influence. | P | European Union Maintenance does not depend on the ability to compensate gas loss. It depends more on hermetic place where treatment is provided. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 238 | 61 | Maintenance of the atmosphere at the required gas composition levels depends on being able to compensate for the gas loss from the enclosure. This is influenced by the permeability of the structural fabric and the effectiveness of seals at joins and entry points <u>openings</u> , where surface to volume ratio has a major influence. | P | European Union Suggestion to use "openings" or "doors" instead of "entry points". "Openings" is the word used in paragraph 85 of the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". "Doors" is the term used in paragraph 73 of this standard. "Points of entry" is a Glossary term which has a different meaning. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 239 | 61 | Maintenance of <u>To maintain</u> the atmosphere at the required gas composition levels depends on being able to compensate for levels , the gas loss-losses from the enclosure <u>enclosure should be compensated</u> . This is influenced by the permeability of the structural fabric and the effectiveness of seals at joins and entry points <u>openings</u> , where surface to volume ratio has a major influence. | P | EPPO Suggestion to use "openings" or "doors" instead of "entry points". "Openings" is the word used in paragraph 85 of the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". "Doors" is the term used in paragraph 73 of this standard. "Points of entry" is a Glossary term which has a different meaning. Maintenance does not depend on the ability to compensate gas loss. It depends more on hermetic place where treatment is provided. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |

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| 240 | 61 | Maintenance of the atmosphere at the required gas composition levels depends on being able to compensate for the gas loss from the enclosure. This is influenced by the permeability of the structural fabric <u>of enclosures</u> and the effectiveness of seals at <u>structural connections or</u> joins and entry points <u>points of enclosures</u> , where surface to volume ratio has a major influence. | P | Japan To clarify what for the structural fabric is. The term "entry points" is not appropriate in this context. Add "of enclosures" to clarify the term. This proposed change is supported by APPPC as well as by Japan. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 241 | 61 | Maintenance of the atmosphere at the required gas composition levels depends on being able to compensate for the gas loss from the enclosure. This is influenced by the permeability of the structural fabric and the effectiveness of seals at joins and entry points, where surface to volume ratio has a major influence. | P | United States of America Redundant with the above. Suggested deletion. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 242 | 61 | Maintenance of the atmosphere at the required gas composition levels depends on being able to compensate for the gas loss from the enclosure. This is influenced by the permeability of the structural fabric <u>of enclosures</u> and the effectiveness of seals at <u>structural connections or</u> joins and entry points <u>points of enclosures</u> , where surface to volume ratio has a major influence. | P | APPPC (94) APPPC (11 Sep 2018 3:10 AM) To clarify what for the structural fabric is. The term "entry points" is not appropriate in this context. Add "of enclosures" to clarify the term. (5) Japan (2 Sep 2018 10:55 AM) To clarify what for the structural fabric is. The term "entry points" is not appropriate in this context. Add "of enclosures" to clarify the term. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 243 | 61 | Maintenance of the atmosphere at the required gas composition levels depends on being able to compensate for the gas loss from the enclosure. This is influenced by the permeability of the structural fabric and the effectiveness of seals at joins (<u>or joints?</u>) and entry points, where surface to volume ratio has a major influence. | P | IPPC Regional Workshop Africa 'Joins' and 'Joints' are they the same or different in this context? Please explain. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 244 | 61 | Maintenance of the atmosphere at the required gas composition levels depends on being able to compensate for the gas loss from the enclosure. This is influenced by the permeability of the structural fabrie <u>material</u> and the effectiveness of seals at joins and entry points, where surface to volume ratio has a major influence. | P | Argentina To clarify that fabric refers to the materials of the structure. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 245 | 61 | Maintenance of the atmosphere at the required gas composition levels depends on being able to compensate for the gas loss from the enclosure. This is influenced by the permeability of the structural fabrie <u>material</u> and the effectiveness of seals at joins and entry points, where surface to volume ratio has a major influence. | P | Uruguay To clarify that fabric refers to the materials of the structure <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 246 | 61 | Maintenance of the atmosphere at the required gas composition levels depends on being able to compensate for the gas loss from the enclosure. This is influenced by the permeability of the structural fabrie <u>materials</u> and the effectiveness of seals at joins and entry points, where surface to volume ratio has a major influence. | P | COSAVE To clarify that fabric refers to the materials of the structure. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 247 | 61 | Para mantener los niveles requeridos de los gases componentes de la atmósfera es necesario poder compensar las pérdidas de gases del recinto. En tal sentido, influye la permeabilidad del tejido estructural y la eficacia de los sellos en | P | OIRSA En línea con la versión en inglés <i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> |

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| | | las juntas y los puntos de entrada, donde la relación entre superficie y volumen influye en gran medida. El mantenimiento de la atmósfera con la composición y el nivel de los gases requeridos, es necesario para compensar las pérdidas de gases del recinto. Esto está influenciado por la permeabilidad del tejido estructural y la efectividad de los sellos en las uniones y puntos de entrada, donde la relación superficie-volumen influye en gran medida | | |
| 248 | 61 | Para mantener los niveles requeridos de los gases componentes de la atmósfera es necesario poder compensar las pérdidas de gases del recinto. En tal sentido, influye la permeabilidad del tejido estructural y la eficacia de los sellos en las juntas y los puntos de entrada, donde la relación entre superficie y volumen influye en gran medida. El mantenimiento de la atmósfera con la composición y el nivel de los gases requeridos, es necesario para compensar las pérdidas de gases del recinto. Esto está influenciado por la permeabilidad del tejido estructural y la efectividad de los sellos en las uniones y puntos de entrada, donde la relación superficie-volumen influye en gran medida | P | Costa Rica En línea con la versión en inglés <i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> |
| 249 | 62 | Respiration, sorption of atmospheric gases and the packaging of the commodity may result in differential gas concentrations within the enclosure and influence the efficacy of a modified atmosphere treatment. This should be taken into account when applying treatments. | C | PPPO clarity on how we should read this particular point. Clarity on requirements. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 250 | 62 | Respiration, sorption of atmospheric gases and the packaging of the commodity may result in differential gas concentrations within the enclosure and influence the efficacy of a modified atmosphere treatment. This should be taken into account when applying treatments. | P | United States of America Redundant to 55-59. Parameters should be monitored as in section 4. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 251 | 62 | La respiración, la sorción de gases atmosféricos y el embalaje del producto podrán dar lugar a concentraciones diferencias <u>en las concentraciones</u> de los gases dentro del recinto e influir en la eficacia de un tratamiento en atmósfera modificada. Esto debería tenerse en cuenta al aplicar los tratamientos. | P | OIRSA Términos correctos <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 252 | 62 | La respiración, la sorción de gases atmosféricos y el embalaje del producto podrán dar lugar a <u>diferentes</u> concentraciones diferenciales de los gases dentro del recinto e influir en la eficacia de un tratamiento en atmósfera modificada. Esto debería tenerse en cuenta al aplicar los tratamientos. | P | Costa Rica Termino correcto <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 253 | 63 | Temperature is a factor in achieving the required efficacy of modified atmosphere treatments, in particular because it affects the respiration rate of the target organism <u>pest</u> . In general, the lower the temperature, the lower the respiration rate of the organism <u>pest</u> and the greater the duration of exposure needed to achieve the required efficacy. <u>The procedures approved by the NPPO for the application of a treatment should be clearly described in a “treatment protocol”. These procedures should be designed to ensure that the critical parameters stated in the treatment schedule are achieved. They</u> | P | Viet Nam The term “organism” is not used in both ISPMs, ISPM42 "Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures" and draft ISPM_Fumigation. To ensure consistency with the requirement of both ISPMs. To add a new paragraph specifying requirements related to procedure approved by the NPPO. These may include treatment protocol, contingency procedure and guidance on corrective actions for treatment failures. This addition will bring forward the consistency with ISPM 42 and draft fumigation treatment. |

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| | | <u>should also include contingency procedures and guidance on corrective actions for treatment failures or problems with critical treatment parameters.</u> | | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 254 | 63 | Temperature is a factor in achieving the required efficacy of modified atmosphere treatments, in particular because it affects the respiration rate of the target organism pest. In general, the lower the temperature, the lower the respiration rate of the organism pest and the greater the duration of exposure needed to achieve the required efficacy. <u>The procedures approved by the NPPO for the application of a treatment should be clearly described in a “treatment protocol”. These procedures should be designed to ensure that the critical parameters stated in the treatment schedule are achieved. They should also include contingency procedures and guidance on corrective actions for treatment failures or problems with critical treatment parameters.</u> | P | Korea, Republic of The term “organism” is not used in both ISPMs, ISPM42 “Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures” and draft ISPM_Fumigation. To ensure consistency with the requirement of both ISPMs. To add a new paragraph specifying requirements related to procedure approved by the NPPO. These may include treatment protocol, contingency procedure and guidance on corrective actions for treatment failures. This addition will bring forward the consistency with ISPM 42 and draft fumigation treatment. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 255 | 63 | Temperature is a factor in achieving the required efficacy of modified atmosphere treatments, in particular because it affects the respiration rate of the target organism pest. In general, the lower the temperature, the lower the respiration rate of the organism pest and the greater the duration of exposure needed to achieve the required efficacy. | P | European Union More precise wording. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 256 | 63 | Temperature is a factor in achieving the required efficacy of modified atmosphere treatments, in particular because it affects the respiration rate of the target organism pest. In general, the lower the temperature, the lower the respiration rate of the organism pest and the greater the duration of exposure needed to achieve the required efficacy. | P | EPPO More precise wording. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 257 | 63 | Temperature is a factor in achieving the required efficacy of modified atmosphere treatments, in particular because it affects the respiration rate of the target organism. In general, the lower the temperature, the lower the respiration rate of the organism and the greater the duration of exposure needed to achieve the required efficacy. | P | China It doesn't need to be explained here. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 258 | 63 | Temperature is a factor in achieving the required efficacy of modified atmosphere treatments, in particular because it affects the respiration rate of the target organism pest. In general, the lower the temperature, the lower the respiration rate of the organism pest and the greater the duration of exposure needed to achieve the required efficacy. | P | China The term “organism” is not used in both ISPMs, ISPM42 “Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures” and draft ISPM_Fumigation. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 259 | 63 | Temperature is a factor in achieving the required efficacy of modified atmosphere treatments, in particular because it affects the respiration rate of the target organism. In general, the lower the temperature, the lower the respiration rate of | P | China It would be helpful to add the relationship between temperature control and controlled atmosphere treatment. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |

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| | | the organism and the greater the duration of exposure needed to achieve the required efficacy. <u>The relationship between temperature control and air conditioning treatment.</u> | | |
| 260 | 63 | Temperature is a factor in achieving the required efficacy of modified atmosphere treatments, in particular because it affects the respiration rate of the target organism <u>pest</u> . In general, the lower the temperature, the lower the respiration rate of the organism <u>pest</u> and the greater the duration of exposure needed to achieve the required efficacy. | P | Japan The term "organism" is not used in both ISPMs, ISPM42 "Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures" and draft ISPM_Fumigation. To ensure consistency with the requirement of both ISPMs. This proposed change is supported by APPPC as well as by Japan. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 261 | 63 | Temperature is a factor in achieving the required efficacy of modified atmosphere treatments, in particular because it affects the respiration rate of the target organism. In general, the lower the temperature, the lower the respiration rate of the organism and the greater the duration of exposure needed to achieve the required efficacy. | P | United States of America Redundant to para 55-59. Suggest deleting. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 262 | 63 | Temperature is a factor in achieving the required efficacy of modified atmosphere treatments, in particular because it affects the respiration rate of the target organism. In general, the lower the temperature, the lower the respiration rate of the organism and the greater the duration of exposure needed to achieve the required efficacy. | P | APPPC (16) China (3 Sep 2018 8:15 AM) This is the principle of common sense, and it doesn't need to be explained here <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 263 | 63 | Temperature is a factor in achieving the required efficacy of modified atmosphere treatments, in particular because it affects the respiration rate of the target organism. In general, the lower the temperature, the lower the respiration rate of the organism and the greater the duration of exposure needed to achieve the required efficacy. | C | APPPC (17) China (3 Sep 2018 8:17 AM) The relationship between temperature control and air conditioning treatment is not explained. Please add content to explain the relationship between temperature control and controlled atmosphere treatment. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 264 | 63 | Temperature is a factor in achieving the required efficacy of modified atmosphere treatments, in particular because it affects the respiration rate of the target organism. In general, the lower the temperature, the lower the respiration rate of the organism and the greater the duration of exposure needed to achieve the required efficacy. <u>(To include elaboration paragraphs on how and why the remaining 2 parameters ie humidity & pressure should be considered)</u> | P | APPPC 26) Singapore (4 Sep 2018 1:42 AM) Paragraphs 60-63 are intended elaborations of parameters cited in paragraphs 56-59 but currently, there was no mention on humidity or pressure. For consistency, there should be added paragraphs to elaborate on why these 2 parameters are important considerations when implementing MA. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 265 | 63 | Temperature is a factor in achieving the required efficacy of modified atmosphere treatments, in particular because it affects the respiration rate of the target organism <u>pests</u> . In general, the lower the temperature, the lower the respiration rate of the organism <u>pest</u> and the greater the duration of exposure needed to achieve the required efficacy. | P | Thailand The term "organism" is not used in both ISPMs, ISPM42 "Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures" and draft ISPM_Fumigation. To ensure consistency with the requirement of both ISPMs. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |

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| 266 | 63 | <p>Temperature is a factor in achieving the required efficacy of modified atmosphere treatments, in particular because it affects the respiration rate of the target organism. In general, the lower the temperature, the lower the respiration rate of the organism and the greater the duration of exposure needed to achieve the required efficacy.</p> <p><u>The procedures approved by the NPPO for the application of a treatment should be clearly described in a “treatment protocol”. These procedures should be designed to ensure that the critical parameters stated in the treatment schedule are achieved. They should also include contingency procedures and guidance on corrective actions for treatment failures or problems with critical treatment parameters.</u></p> | P | <p>Thailand Thailand would to add a new paragraph specifying requirements related to procedure approved by the NPPO. These may include treatment protocol, contingency procedure and guidance on corrective actions for treatment failures. This addition will bring forward the consistency with ISPM42 and draft fumigation treatment. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> |
| 267 | 63 | <p>Temperature is a factor in achieving the required efficacy of modified atmosphere treatments, in particular because it affects the respiration rate of the target organism. In general, the lower the temperature, the lower the respiration rate of the organism and the greater the duration of exposure needed to achieve the required efficacy.</p> <p><u>Required elaboration paragraphs of how & why remaining 2 parameters-humidity & pressure should be considered.</u></p> | P | <p>Singapore Para 60 - 63 are intended elaborations of parameters cited in paragraphs 56 - 59. As such, there should be required elaboration paragraphs of how & why remaining 2 parameters-humidity & pressure should be considered. Currently, there are no explanations on why these 2 parameters are important consideration when implementing MA. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> |
| 268 | 63 | <p>Temperature is a factor in achieving the required efficacy of modified atmosphere treatments, in particular because it affects the respiration rate of the target organismpest. In general, the lower the temperature, the lower the respiration rate of the organismpest and the greater the duration of exposure needed to achieve the required efficacy.</p> | P | <p>Argentina For consistency. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p> |
| 269 | 63 | <p>Temperature is a factor in achieving the required efficacy of modified atmosphere treatments, in particular because it affects the respiration rate of the target organismpest. In general, the lower the temperature, the lower the respiration rate of the organismpest and the greater the duration of exposure needed to achieve the required efficacy.</p> | P | <p>Uruguay For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p> |
| 270 | 63 | <p>Temperature is a factor in achieving the required efficacy of modified atmosphere treatments, in particular because it affects the respiration rate of the target organismpest. In general, the lower the temperature, the lower the respiration rate of the organismpest and the greater the duration of exposure needed to achieve the required efficacy.</p> | P | <p>COSAVE For consistency. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p> |
| 271 | 63 | <p>La temperatura influye en el logro de la eficacia requerida de los tratamientos en atmósfera modificada, en particular porque afecta al ritmo respiratorio del organismo de la plaga objetivo. Por lo general, cuanto más baja sea</p> | P | <p>Costa Rica Por consistencia <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p> |

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| | | la temperatura menor será el ritmo respiratorio del organismo de la plaga y mayor la duración de la exposición necesaria para alcanzar el nivel de eficacia requerido. | | |
| 272 | 63 | La temperatura influye en el logro de la eficacia requerida de los tratamientos en atmósfera modificada, en particular porque afecta al ritmo respiratorio del organismo objetivo de la plaga . Por lo general, cuanto más baja sea la temperatura menor será el ritmo respiratorio del organismo y mayor la duración de la exposición necesaria para alcanzar el nivel de eficacia requerido la eficacia. | P | Guatemala <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 2.1 Methods for modifying atmospheres | | | | |
| 273 | 64 | 2.1 Methods for modifying atmospheresatmosphere | P | European Union It should be singular (see comment EU comment on para 34). <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 274 | 64 | 2.1 Methods for modifying atmospheresatmosphere | P | EPPO It should be singular (see comment EPPO comment on para 34) <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 275 | 64 | 2.13 Methods for modifying atmospheres | P | APPPC 54) Thailand (5 Sep 2018 12:39 PM) It is more appropriate to change section number 2.1 to 3 as there is only one sub-section under section 2. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 276 | 64 | 23.1 Methods for modifying atmospheres | P | Thailand It is more appropriate to change section number 2.1 to 3 as there is only one sub-section under section 2. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 277 | 65 | Treatment atmospheres may be modified in the following ways: | C | European Union We propose to add the following item: "use of nitrogen generators to deoxygenize the chamber to achieve the low level of oxygen" if the proposed addition is not already covered by paragraph 66 (adding an inert gas like nitrogen) but is a new application type. The TPPT is invited to clarify this point. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 278 | 65 | Treatment atmospheres may be modified in the following ways: | C | EPPO We propose to add the following item: "use of nitrogen generators to deoxygenize the chamber to achieve the low level of oxygen" if the proposed addition is not already covered by paragraph 66 (adding an inert gas like nitrogen) but is a new application type. The TPPT is invited to clarify this point. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 279 | 66 | changing the proportion of O ₂ and CO ₂ in the controled atmosphere by adding CO ₂ or an inert gas (such as nitrogen) and maintaining this atmosphere | P | Viet Nam prefer to put controlled before atmosphere <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |

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| 280 | 66 | changing the proportion of O ₂ and CO ₂ in the atmosphere by adding CO₂ or an inert a gas (such such as nitrogen)-CO₂ or nitrogen and maintaining this atmosphere | P | European Union Nitrogen is not an inert gas, a better wording is proposed. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 281 | 66 | changing the proportion of O ₂ and CO ₂ in the atmosphere by adding CO₂ or an inert a gas (such such as nitrogen)-CO₂ or nitrogen and maintaining this atmosphere | P | EPPO Nitrogen is not an inert gas, a better wording is proposed <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 282 | 66 | changing the proportion of O₂ oxygen (O ₂ -) and CO₂ carbon dioxide (CO ₂ -) in the atmosphere by adding CO ₂ or an inert gas (such as nitrogen) and maintaining this atmosphere | P | Japan Chemical symbol and elemental name are mixed in whole text of this ISPM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 283 | 66 | changing the proportion of O ₂ and CO ₂ in the atmosphere by adding CO ₂ or an inert gas (such as nitrogen)-nitrogen) and maintaining this atmosphere | P | United States of America Nitrogen is not always inert. What about other gases not mentioned here? Please see the general comment section for more. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 284 | 66 | changing the proportion of O ₂ and CO ₂ in the controlled atmosphere by adding CO ₂ or an inert gas (such as nitrogen) and maintaining this atmosphere | P | APPPC 1) Nepal (3 Aug 2018 4:47 AM) <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 285 | 67 | converting O ₂ to CO ₂ by combustion of a hydrocarbon or react with other substances | P | China There are many ways to change oxygen into carbon dioxide. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 286 | 67 | converting O ₂ to CO ₂ by combustion of a hydrocarbon or react with other substances | P | APPPC 18) China (3 Sep 2018 8:23 AM) There are many ways to change oxygen into carbon dioxide. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 287 | 68 | hermetic or semi-hermetic storage in which the respiration of the commodity and organisms-pests infesting it deplete the level of O ₂ and increase the level of CO ₂ | P | Viet Nam The term "organism" is not used in both ISPMs, ISPM 42 "Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures" and draft ISPM_Fumigation. To ensure consistency with the requirement of both ISPMs. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 288 | 68 | hermetic or semi-hermetic storage in which the respiration of the commodity and organisms-pests infesting it deplete the level of O ₂ and increase the level of CO ₂ | P | Korea, Republic of The term "organism" is not used in both ISPMs, ISPM 42 "Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures" and draft ISPM_Fumigation. To ensure consistency with the requirement of both ISPMs. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 289 | 68 | hermetic or semi-hermetic storage in which the respiration of the commodity and organisms-pests infesting it deplete the level of O ₂ and increase the level of CO ₂ | P | European Union More precise term. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 290 | 68 | hermetic or semi-hermetic storage in which the respiration of the commodity and organisms infesting it deplete-depletes the level of O ₂ and increase-increases the level of CO ₂ | P | European Union English grammar. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |

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| 291 | 68 | hermetic or semi-hermetic storage in which the respiration of the commodity and organisms-pests infesting it deplete-depletes the level of O ₂ and increase-increases the level of CO ₂ | P | EPPO More precise term. English grammar <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 292 | 68 | hermetic or semi-hermetic storage in which the respiration of the commodity and organisms infesting it deplete the level of O ₂ and increase the level of CO ₂ | C | Mozambique hermetic or semi-hermetic (should be added to the Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms) <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 293 | 68 | hermetic or semi-hermetic storage in which the respiration of the commodity and organisms-pests infesting it deplete the level of O ₂ and increase the level of CO ₂ | P | Japan The term "organism" is not used in both ISPMs, ISPM42 "Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures" and draft ISPM_Fumigation. To ensure consistency with the requirement of both ISPMs. This proposed change is supported by APPPC as well as by Japan. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 294 | 68 | hermetic or semi-hermetic storage in which the respiration of the commodity and organisms-pests infesting it deplete the level of O ₂ and increase the level of CO ₂ | P | APPPC 96) APPPC (11 Sep 2018 3:21 AM) The term "organism" is not used in both ISPMs, ISPM 42 "Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures" and draft ISPM_Fumigation. To ensure consistency with the requirement of both ISPMs. (7) Japan (2 Sep 2018 5:25 PM) The term "organism" is not used in both ISPMs, ISPM42 "Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures" and draft ISPM_Fumigation. To ensure consistency with the requirement of both ISPMs. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 295 | 68 | hermetic or semi-hermetic storage in which the respiration of the commodity and organisms-pests infesting it deplete the level of O ₂ and increase the level of CO ₂ | P | Thailand The term "organism" is not used in both ISPMs, ISPM 42 "Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures" and draft ISPM_Fumigation. To ensure consistency with the requirement of both ISPMs. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 296 | 68 | hermetic or semi-hermetic storage in which the respiration should be defined under glossary of the commodity and organisms infesting it deplete the level of phytosanitary terms in ISPM5 and increase the level of CO₂ | P | IPPC Regional Workshop Africa <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 297 | 68 | hermetic or semi-hermetic storage in which the respiration of the commodity and organisms-pests infesting it deplete the level of O ₂ and increase the level of CO ₂ | P | Argentina For consistency. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 298 | 68 | hermetic or semi-hermetic storage in which the respiration of the commodity and organisms-pests infesting it deplete the level of O ₂ and increase the level of CO ₂ | P | Uruguay For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 299 | 68 | hermetic or semi-hermetic storage in which the respiration of the commodity and organisms-pests infesting it deplete the level of O ₂ and increase the level of CO ₂ | P | COSAVE For consistency. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |

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| 300 | 68 | almacenamiento hermético o semihermético en el que la respiración del producto y de los organismos-las plagas que lo infestan reduce el nivel de O ₂ y aumenta el nivel de CO ₂ ; | P | Costa Rica Por consistencia <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 3. Enclosures Used for Modified Atmosphere Treatments | | | | |
| 301 | 70 | 34. Enclosures Used for Modified Atmosphere Treatments | P | APPPC (55) Thailand (5 Sep 2018 12:39 PM) re-numbering <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 302 | 70 | 3.4. Enclosures Used for Modified Atmosphere Treatments | P | Thailand re-numbering <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 303 | 71 | The enclosure may consist of enclosure , modified atmosphere packaging, or may consist a portable or fixed structure. | P | Viet Nam <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 304 | 71 | The enclosure may consist of modified atmosphere packaging, or a portable or fixed structure. <u>An enclosure used as a modified atmosphere packaging is a protective atmosphere packaging, which involves either actively or passively controlling or modifying the atmosphere surrounding the commodity within a package made of various types and/or combinations of films.</u> | P | Viet Nam Add new sentence to explain "packaging" used as enclosure for modified atmosphere. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 305 | 71 | The enclosure may consist of modified atmosphere packaging, or a portable or fixed structure. | P | European Union It is not clear what is 'modified atmosphere packaging', it is proposed to delete "modified atmosphere". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 306 | 71 | The enclosure may consist of modified atmosphere packaging, or a portable or fixed structure. | P | EPPO It is not clear what is 'modified atmosphere packaging', it is proposed to delete "modified atmosphere". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 307 | 71 | The enclosure <u>used for modified atmosphere treatments</u> may consist of modified atmosphere-a packaging, or a portable or fixed structure. <u>An enclosure used as a modified atmosphere packaging is a protective atmosphere packaging, which involves either actively or passively controlling or modifying the atmosphere surrounding the commodity within a package made of various types and/or combinations of films.</u> | P | Japan Add new sentence to explain "packaging" used as enclosure for modified atmosphere. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 308 | 71 | The enclosure may consist of modified atmosphere packaging, or a portable or fixed structure. | P | APPPC (56) Thailand (5 Sep 2018 12:40 PM) Modified atmosphere packaging should not be included in this standard because there is no specific requirement referred to and normally modified atmosphere packaging is intended to prolong shelf-life of a product rather than for pest risk management. |

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| | | | | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 309 | 71 | The enclosure may consist of modified atmosphere packaging, or a portable or fixed structure. | P | Thailand Modified atmosphere packaging should not be included in this standard because there is no specific requirement referred to and normally modified atmosphere packaging is intended to prolong shelf-life of a product rather than for pest risk management. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 310 | 72 | Enclosures that are fixed structures (e.g. vacuum chambers, freight containers, warehouses, cargo ship holds)are specifically holds) should be designed and constructed to maintain the parameters of the treatment. Features of specifically designed and constructed enclosures include: | P | European Union Enclosures are not always specifically designed. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 311 | 72 | Enclosures that are fixed structures (e.g. vacuum chambers, freight containers, warehouses, cargo ship holds)are specifically holds) should be designed and constructed to maintain the parameters of the treatment. Features of specifically designed and constructed enclosures include: | P | EPPO Enclosures not always are specifically designed. They may be specifically designed. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 312 | 72 | Enclosures that are fixed structures (e.g. vacuum chambers, freight containers, warehouses, cargo ship holds)are holds) are specifically designed and constructed to maintain the parameters of the treatment. Features of specifically designed and constructed enclosures include: | P | PPPO <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 313 | 72 | Enclosures that are fixed structures (e.g. vacuum chambers, freight containers, warehouses, cargo ship holds)are holds) are specifically designed and constructed to maintain the parameters of the treatment. Features of specifically designed and constructed enclosures include: | P | NEPPO <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 314 | 72 | Los recintos que son estructuras fijas (por ejemplo, las cámaras de vacío, los contenedores, los almacenes o las bodegas de buques de carga) están diseñados y construidos específicamente para mantener los parámetros del tratamiento. Los recintos diseñados y construidos específicamente tanto portátiles como fijos tienen las características siguientes: | P | Costa Rica Aclarar que existen recinto fijos y portátiles y que ambos deben cumplir con las características que se describen <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 315 | 73 | gas tight doors the gas tight valves | P | China In modified atmosphere packaging bags, the valves are used to close or seal. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 316 | 73 | gas tight doorsdoors valve | P | APPPC (19) China (3 Sep 2018 8:25 AM) In modified atmosphere packaging bags, use The valves is use to close or seal. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 317 | 75 | temperature control | C | China Please add the relationship between temperature control and modified atmosphere treatment. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |

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| 318 | 77 | systems to alert operators when there is a treatment failure | C | PPPO Consider placing this bullet point at the end of the list, as this is a monitoring feature of the system rather than a control feature. All other features are operational controls for the treatment and therefore it would be more logical to have this last in the list. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 319 | 77 | systems to alert operators when there is a treatment failure | C | APPPC 34) New Zealand (4 Sep 2018 6:39 AM) Consider moving this bullet point to the end of the list as this is a monitoring feature of the system rather than a control feature. All other features are operational controls for the treatment and therefore it would be more logical to have this last in the list. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 320 | 79 | exhaust systems <u>- humidity.</u> | P | United States of America Humidity is very important to control. Many species will either greatly reduce respiration or metabolism under water deficit conditions. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 321 | 80 | Modified atmosphere treatments that rely on positive pressure <u>the introduction</u> of inert gases to <u>reduce oxygen levels to</u> achieve anoxic conditions may use non-gas-tight chambers or use enclosures that were not specifically designed for modified atmosphere treatments. Particular attention to pressure should be made when using enclosures that were not specifically designed for modified atmosphere treatment use. | P | European Union The first sentence is confusing. New wording is proposed. To be checked by the TPPT experts. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 322 | 80 | Modified atmosphere treatments that rely on positive pressure <u>the introduction</u> of inert gases to <u>reduce oxygen levels to</u> achieve anoxic conditions may use non-gas-tight chambers or use enclosures that were not specifically designed for modified atmosphere treatments. Particular attention to pressure should be made when using enclosures that were not specifically designed for modified atmosphere treatment use. | P | EPPO The first sentence is confusing. New wording is proposed. To be checked by the TPPT experts. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 323 | 80 | Modified atmosphere treatments that rely on positive pressure of inert gases to achieve anoxic conditions may use non-gas-tight chambers or use enclosures that were <u>are</u> not specifically designed for modified atmosphere treatments. Particular attention to pressure should be made when using enclosures that were <u>are</u> not specifically designed for modified atmosphere treatment use. | P | Japan <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 324 | 80 | Modified atmosphere treatments that rely on positive pressure of inert gases to achieve anoxic conditions may use non-gas-tight chambers or use enclosures that were not specifically designed for modified atmosphere treatments. Particular attention to pressure should be made when using enclosures that were not specifically designed for modified atmosphere treatment use. <u>Elaborate on the importance of pressure.</u> | P | APPPC 48) Singapore (5 Sep 2018 12:32 PM) Similar to earlier comment to paragraph 63, there should be more information to be provided on the importance of pressure to the MA treatment for better clarity. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |

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| 325 | 80 | Modified atmosphere treatments that rely on positive pressure of inert gases to achieve anoxic conditions may use non-gas-tight chambers or use enclosures that were not specifically designed for modified atmosphere treatments. Particular attention to pressure should be made <u>paid to pressure</u> when using enclosures that were not specifically designed for modified atmosphere treatment use. | P | IPPC Regional Workshop Africa <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 326 | 80 | Modified atmosphere treatments that rely on positive pressure of inert gases to achieve anoxic conditions may use non-gas-tight chambers or use enclosures that were not specifically designed for modified atmosphere treatments. Particular attention to pressure should be made when using enclosures that were not specifically designed for modified atmosphere treatment use <u>use for (to elaborate on the why)</u> | P | Singapore Similar to earlier comment to paragraph 63, there should be more information to be provided on the importance of pressure to the MA treatment for better clarity. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 327 | 80 | Modified atmosphere treatments that rely on positive pressure of inert gases to achieve anoxic conditions may use non-gas-tight chambers <u>enclosures</u> or use enclosures that were not specifically designed for modified atmosphere treatments. Particular attention to pressure should be made when using enclosures that were not specifically designed for modified atmosphere treatment use. | P | Argentina For consistency. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 328 | 80 | Modified atmosphere treatments that rely on positive pressure of inert gases to achieve anoxic conditions may use non-gas-tight chambers <u>enclosures</u> or use enclosures that were not specifically designed for modified atmosphere treatments. Particular attention to pressure should be made when using enclosures that were not specifically designed for modified atmosphere treatment use. | P | Uruguay For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 329 | 80 | Modified atmosphere treatments that rely on positive pressure of inert gases to achieve anoxic conditions may use non-gas-tight chambers <u>enclosures</u> or use enclosures that were not specifically designed for modified atmosphere treatments. Particular attention to pressure should be made when using enclosures that were not specifically designed for modified atmosphere treatment use. | P | COSAVE For consistency. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 4. Measuring Treatment Parameters | | | | |
| 330 | 81 | 45. Measuring Treatment Parameters | P | APPPC (57) Thailand (5 Sep 2018 12:40 PM) re-numbering <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 331 | 81 | 4 5. Measuring Treatment Parameters | P | Thailand <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 332 | 82 | Critical parameters of the treatment should be measured at regular intervals to ensure that it is conducted properly <u>tired treatment parameters have been archived throughout the enclosed</u> to mitigate the risk of target pests in regulated articles. The | P | Viet Nam The measurement of the critical parameters is more than to Ensure that it is conducted properly. It is to Ensure that the required parameters are maintained throughout the enclosure for the MA treatment to be effective. |

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| | | crucial parameters for modified atmospheres are typically O ₂ and CO ₂ concentrations, temperature and duration of exposure. | | <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 333 | 82 | Critical parameters of the treatment should be measured <u>and recored</u> at regular intervals to ensure that it is conducted properly to mitigate the risk of target pests in regulated articles. The crucial parameters for modified atmospheres are typically O ₂ and CO ₂ concentrations, temperature and duration of exposure. | P | Viet Nam to add the term "recorded" to further specify the action needed for verification. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 334 | 82 | Critical parameters of the treatment should be measured <u>& recorded</u> at regular intervals to ensure that it is conducted properly to mitigate the risk of target pests in regulated articles. The crucial parameters for modified atmospheres are typically O ₂ and CO ₂ concentrations, temperature and duration of exposure. | P | Korea, Republic of To add the term "recorded" to further specify the action needed for verification. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 335 | 82 | Critical parameters of the treatment should be measured at regular intervals to ensure that it is conducted properly to mitigate the risk of target pests in regulated articles <u>treatment schedule is met</u> . The crucial <u>critical</u> parameters for modified atmospheres are typically O ₂ and CO ₂ concentrations, temperature and duration of exposure. | P | European Union More appropriate wording. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 336 | 82 | Critical parameters of the treatment should be measured at regular intervals to ensure that it is conducted properly to mitigate the risk of target pests in regulated articles. The crucial parameters for modified atmospheres are typically O ₂ and CO ₂ concentrations, temperature and duration of exposure. <u>All equipment used for measuring treatment parameters should be calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions and, where applicable, NPPO specifications.</u> | P | European Union It is important to make it clear that when NPPOs have specifications, these should be followed (consistency with paragraph 88 of the draft ISPM on the "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure"). Not to repeat the same calibration requirements for gas concentration and temperature (paragraphs 84 and 86), it is suggested to give these requirements in an umbrella paragraph before subsections 4.1 and 4.2. (This proposal is also consistent with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure".) <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 337 | 82 | Critical parameters of the treatment should be measured at regular intervals to ensure that it is conducted properly to mitigate the risk of target pests in regulated articles <u>treatment schedule is met</u> . The crucial <u>critical</u> parameters for modified atmospheres are typically O ₂ and CO ₂ concentrations, temperature and duration of exposure. <u>All equipment used for measuring treatment parameters should be calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions and, where applicable, NPPO specifications.</u> | P | EPPO It is important to make it clear that when NPPOs have specifications, these should be followed (consistency with paragraph 88 of the draft ISPM on the "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure"). Not to repeat the same calibration requirements for gas concentration and temperature (paragraphs 84 and 86), it is suggested to give these requirements in an umbrella paragraph before subsections 4.1 and 4.2. (This proposal is also consistent with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure".) More appropriate wording. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |

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| 338 | 82 | Critical parameters of the treatment should be measured at regular <u>appropriate</u> intervals to ensure that it is conducted properly to mitigate <u>manage</u> the risk of target pests in regulated articles. The crucial parameters for modified atmospheres are typically O ₂ and CO ₂ concentrations, temperature and duration of exposure. | P | PPPO Suggest replacing "regular intervals" with "appropriate intervals" as regular could mean every 10 hours which might not be appropriate for the treatment type. The word "mitigate" does not appear in other treatment standards and may not translate well to other language. Suggest to replace with "manage" to align with ISPM 5 Glossary of phytosanitary terms terminology. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 339 | 82 | Critical parameters of the treatment should be measured at regular intervals to ensure that it is conducted properly to mitigate <u>manage</u> the risk of target pests in regulated articles. The crucial parameters for modified atmospheres are typically O ₂ and CO ₂ concentrations, temperature and duration of exposure. | P | China The word "mitigate" does not appear in other treatment standards and may not translate well to other language. Suggest to replace with "manage" to align with ISPM 5 Glossary of phytosanitary terms terminology. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 340 | 82 | Critical parameters of the treatment should be measured at regular intervals to ensure that it is conducted properly to mitigate the risk of target pests in regulated articles. The crucial parameters for modified atmospheres are typically O ₂ and CO ₂ concentrations, temperature and duration of exposure. <u>These crucial parameters should be recorded and archived.</u> | P | Libya <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 341 | 82 | Critical parameters of the treatment should be measured at regular intervals to ensure that it is conducted properly to mitigate the risk of target pests in regulated articles. The crucial parameters for modified atmospheres are typically O ₂ and CO ₂ concentrations, temperature <u>temperature, pressure, relative humidity or dew point</u> , and duration of exposure. | P | United States of America Clarifying other important parameters. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 342 | 82 | Critical parameters of the treatment should be measured at regular <u>appropriate</u> intervals to ensure that it is conducted properly to mitigate <u>manage</u> the risk of target pests in regulated articles. The crucial parameters for modified atmospheres are typically O ₂ and CO ₂ concentrations, temperature and duration of exposure. | P | APPPC 35) New Zealand (4 Sep 2018 6:40 AM) Suggest replacing "regular intervals" with "appropriate intervals" as regular could mean every 10 hours which might not be appropriate for the treatment type. The word "mitigate" does not appear in other treatment standards and may not translate well to other language. Suggest to replace with "manage" to align with ISPM 5 Glossary of phytosanitary terms terminology. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 343 | 82 | Critical parameters of the treatment should be measured at regular intervals to ensure that it is conducted properly <u>required treatment parameters have been achieved throughout the enclosure</u> to mitigate the risk of target pests in regulated articles. The crucial parameters for modified atmospheres are typically O ₂ and CO ₂ concentrations, temperature and duration of exposure. | P | APPPC 49) Singapore (5 Sep 2018 12:35 PM) The measurement of the critical parameters is more than to Ensure that it is conducted properly. It is to Ensure that the required parameters are maintained throughout the enclosure for the MA treatment to be effective. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |

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| 344 | 82 | Critical parameters of the treatment should be measured <u>and recorded</u> at regular intervals to ensure that it is conducted properly to mitigate the risk of target pests in regulated articles. The crucial parameters for modified atmospheres are typically O ₂ and CO ₂ concentrations, temperature and duration of exposure. | P | APPPC (97) APPPC (11 Sep 2018 3:49 AM) to add the term "recorded" to further specify the action needed for verification. 60) Thailand (5 Sep 2018 12:41 PM) Thailand would like to add the term "recorded" to further specify the action needed for verification. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 345 | 82 | Critical parameters of the treatment should be measured at regular intervals to ensure that it is conducted properly to mitigate the risk of target pests in regulated articles. The crucial parameters for modified atmospheres are typically O ₂ and CO ₂ concentrations, temperature and duration of exposure. <u>These crucial parameters should be recorded and archived.</u> | P | NEPPO <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 346 | 82 | Critical parameters of the treatment should be measured at regular intervals to ensure that it is conducted properly to mitigate the risk of target pests in regulated articles. The crucial parameters for modified atmospheres are typically O ₂ and CO ₂ concentrations, temperature and duration of exposure <u>exposure of the commodity</u> | P | IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Add 'commodity' for clarity. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 347 | 82 | Critical parameters of the treatment should be measured <u>and recorded</u> at regular intervals to ensure that it is conducted properly to mitigate the risk of target pests in regulated articles. The crucial parameters for modified atmospheres are typically O ₂ and CO ₂ concentrations, temperature and duration of exposure. | P | Thailand Thailand would like to add the term "recorded" to further specify the action needed for verification. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 348 | 82 | Critical parameters of the treatment should be measured at regular intervals to ensure that it is conducted properly <u>the required treatment parameters have been achieved throughout the enclosure</u> to mitigate the risk of target pests in regulated articles. The crucial parameters for modified atmospheres are typically O ₂ and CO ₂ concentrations, temperature and duration of exposure. | P | Singapore The measurement of the critical parameters is more than to ensure that it is conducted properly. It is to ensure that the required parameters are maintained throughout the enclosure for the MA treatment to be effective. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 349 | 82 | Critical parameters of the treatment should be measured at regular intervals to ensure that it is conducted properly to mitigate the risk of target pests in regulated articles. The crucial parameters for modified atmospheres are typically O ₂ and CO ₂ concentrations, temperature and duration of exposure. <u>Sensors used to measure the critical parameters of the modified atmosphere treatments should be calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions.</u> | P | Argentina New paragraph moved and modified from paragraphs 84 and 86 to avoid redundancy. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 350 | 82 | Critical parameters of the treatment should be measured at regular intervals to ensure that it is conducted properly to mitigate the risk of target pests in regulated articles. The crucial parameters for modified atmospheres are typically O ₂ and CO ₂ concentrations, temperature and duration of exposure. | P | Uruguay New paragraph moved and modified from paragraphs 84 and 86 to avoid redundancy. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |

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| | | Sensors used to measure the critical parameters of the modified atmosphere treatments should be calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. | | |
| 351 | 82 | Critical parameters of the treatment should be measured at regular intervals to ensure that it is conducted properly to mitigate the risk of target pests in regulated articles. The crucial parameters for modified atmospheres are typically O ₂ and CO ₂ concentrations, temperature and duration of exposure. Sensors used to measure the critical parameters of the modified atmosphere treatments should be calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. | P | COSAVE New paragraph moved and modified from paragraphs 84 and 86 to avoid redundancy. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 352 | 82 | Los parámetros críticos del tratamiento deberían medirse a intervalos regulares con los instrumentos adecuados (temperatura, gas y humedad) para garantizar que el tratamiento se realiza de manera adecuada para mitigar el riesgo de plagas objetivo en los artículos reglamentados. Los parámetros esenciales para las atmósferas modificadas son normalmente las concentraciones de O ₂ y CO ₂ , la temperatura y la duración de la exposición. | P | OIRSA Para ser más específico <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 4.1 Measuring gas concentration | | | | |
| 353 | 83 | 4.5.1 Measuring gas concentration | P | APPPC (58) Thailand (5 Sep 2018 12:40 PM) re-numbering <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 354 | 83 | 4.5.1 Measuring gas concentration | P | Thailand re-numbering <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 355 | 84 | Atmospheric gas concentrations should be measured at regular intervals during modified atmosphere treatments. Treatment providers (e.g. companies or individuals) should verify, before each treatment, that sensors and data recording equipment used to measure gases are calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. | P | Viet Nam Sensors and data recording equipment are calibrated. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 356 | 84 | Atmospheric gas concentrations should be measured at regular intervals during modified atmosphere treatments. Treatment providers (e.g. companies or individuals) should verify, before each treatment, that sensors used to measure gases are calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. The equipment used to measure gas concentrations should have an adequate accuracy (e.g. +-5% of the gas concentrations to be achieved throughout the treatment). | P | European Union This requirement is given in the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure" and it should be given in this standard if it appears to be technically correct (TPPT to be consulted). <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 357 | 84 | A | P | European Union The first sentence is redundant with the first sentence of the paragraph 82. |

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| | | Atmospheric gas concentrations should be measured at regular intervals during modified atmosphere treatments. Treatment providers (e.g. companies or individuals) should verify, before each treatment, that sensors used to measure gases are calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. | | <p>The requirement of the second sentence to verify the calibration "before each treatment" is too stringent and not consistent with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". This sentence could be deleted because not to repeat the same calibration requirements for gas concentration and temperature, it is suggested to give these requirements in an umbrella paragraph before subsections 4.1 and 4.2.</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p> |
| 358 | 84 | Atmospheric gas concentrations should be measured at regular intervals during modified atmosphere treatments. Treatment providers (e.g. companies or individuals) should verify, before each treatment, that sensors used to measure gases are calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. | C | <p>EPPO We suggest adding: "The equipment used to measure gas concentrations should have an adequate accuracy (e.g. +-5% of the gas concentrations to be achieved throughout the treatment)."</p> <p>This requirement is given in the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure" and it should be given in this standard if it appears to be technically correct (TPPT to be consulted).</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p> |
| 359 | 84 | Atmospheric gas concentrations should be measured at regular intervals during modified atmosphere treatments. Treatment providers (e.g. companies or individuals) should verify, before each treatment, that sensors used to measure gases are calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. | P | <p>EPPO The first sentence is redundant with the first sentence of the paragraph 82.</p> <p>The requirement of the second sentence to verify the calibration "before each treatment" is too stringent and not consistent with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". This sentence could be deleted because not to repeat the same calibration requirements for gas concentration and temperature, it is suggested to give these requirements in an umbrella paragraph before subsections 4.1 and 4.2.</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p> |
| 360 | 84 | Treatment providers (e.g. companies or individuals) should verify, before each treatment, that sensors used to measure gases are calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and international standards or appropriate national standards. Atmospheric gas concentrations should be measured at <u>regular appropriate</u> intervals during modified atmosphere treatments. Treatment providers (e.g. companies or individuals) should verify, before each treatment, that sensors used to measure gases are calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. | P | <p>PPPO Revised change by New Zealand on 4 Sep 2018 5:50 -To align with wording in ISPM 42 Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures. -Suggest replacing "regular intervals" with "appropriate intervals" as regular could mean every 10 hours which might not be appropriate for the treatment type. The word "appropriate" aligns better with terminology in ISPM 28 Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests and ISPM 42 Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures. -Suggest that sentence re calibration is first given that calibration should occur before monitoring activities.</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p> |

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| 361 | 84 | Atmospheric gas concentrations should be measured at regular intervals during modified atmosphere treatments. Treatment providers (e.g. companies or individuals) should verify, before each treatment, that sensors used to measure gases are calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions- how to deal with when the concentration of gas exceeds the requirements? | P | China There is a possibility that concentration of the gas may exceed the requirement. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 362 | 84 | Atmospheric gas concentrations should be measured at regular intervals during modified atmosphere treatments. Treatment providers (e.g. companies or individuals) should verify, before each treatment, that sensors used to measure gases are calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. | C | China In order to ensure the uniform distribution of air concentration in the treatment.It is necessary to define the number of concentration points in unit volume and the maximum concentration difference. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 363 | 84 | Atmospheric gas concentrations should be measured at regular intervals during modified atmosphere treatments. Treatment providers (e.g. companies or individuals) should verify, before each treatment, that sensors and data recording equipment used to measure gases are calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. | P | Japan In addition to sensors, data recording equipment should be calibrated. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 364 | 84 | Atmospheric gas concentrations should be measured at regular intervals during modified atmosphere treatments. Treatment providers (e.g. companies or individuals) should verify, before each treatment, that sensors used to measure gases are calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. | C | APPPC 20) China (3 Sep 2018 8:38 AM) In order to ensure the uniform distribution of air concentration in the treatment.It is necessary to define the number of concentration points in unit volume and the maximum concentration difference <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 365 | 84 | Atmospheric gas concentrations should be measured at regular intervals during modified atmosphere treatments. Treatment providers (e.g. companies or individuals) should verify, before each treatment, that sensors used to measure gases are calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. | C | APPPC 21) China (3 Sep 2018 8:40 AM) There is a situation in which the gas concentration exceeds the requirement.Please show how to deal with when the concentration exceeds the requirements. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 366 | 84 | Atmospheric gas concentrations should be measured at regular intervals during modified atmosphere treatments. Treatment providers (e.g. companies or individuals) should verify, before each treatment, that sensors used to measure gases are calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. Treatment providers (e.g. companies or individuals) should verify, before each treatment, that sensors used to measure gases are calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and international standards or appropriate national standards. Atmospheric gas concentrations should be measured at appropriate intervals during modified atmosphere treatments. according to the manufacturer's instructions. | P | APPPC (36) New Zealand (4 Sep 2018 6:46 AM) Suggest that sentence re calibration is first para given that calibration should occur before monitoring activities. Suggest separating sentences re. calibration and measurement into two paras. Suggest change to ..."in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and international standards or appropriate national standards" to align with wording in ISPM 42 Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures. Replace "regular" with "appropriate" as per rationale in 4. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |

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| 367 | 84 | Atmospheric gas concentrations should be measured at regular intervals during modified atmosphere treatments. Treatment providers (e.g. companies or individuals) should verify, before each treatment, that sensors and data recording equipment used to measure gases are calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. | P | APPPC 77) Japan (8 Sep 2018 2:45 AM) Sensors and data recording equipment are calibrated. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 368 | 84 | Atmospheric gas concentrations should be measured at regular intervals during modified atmosphere treatments. Treatment providers (e.g. companies or individuals) should verify, before each treatment, that sensors used to measure gases are calibrated calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. | P | Argentina Text deleted moved after paragraph 82. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 369 | 84 | Atmospheric gas concentrations should be measured at regular intervals during modified atmosphere treatments. Treatment providers (e.g. companies or individuals) should verify, before each treatment, that sensors used to measure gases are calibrated calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. | P | Uruguay Text deleted moved after paragraph 82 <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 370 | 84 | Atmospheric gas concentrations should be measured at regular intervals during modified atmosphere treatments. Treatment providers (e.g. companies or individuals) should verify, before each treatment, that sensors used to measure gases are calibrated calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. | P | COSAVE Text deleted moved after paragraph 82. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 371 | 84 | Las concentraciones de los gases atmosféricos deberían medirse a intervalos regulares durante los tratamientos en atmósfera modificada. Los proveedores de tratamientos (por ejemplo, empresas o particulares) deberían verificar, antes de cada tratamiento, que los sensores utilizados para medir los gases estén calibrados conforme a las instrucciones del fabricante fabricante y los requerimientos de la ONPF. | P | Guatemala <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 4.2 Measuring and mapping temperature | | | | |
| 372 | 85 | 4.5.2 Measuring and mapping temperature | P | APPPC Thailand <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 373 | 85 | 4.5.2 Measuring and mapping temperature | P | Thailand re-numbering <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 374 | 86 | Treatment providers should verify that sensors used to measure temperature are calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. | P | European Union This sentence could be deleted because not to repeat the same calibration requirements for gas concentration and temperature, it is suggested to give these requirements in an umbrella paragraph before subsections 4.1 and 4.2. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 375 | 86 | Treatment providers should verify that sensors used to measure temperature are calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. | P | EPPO This sentence could be deleted because not to repeat the same calibration requirements for gas concentration and temperature, it is suggested to give these requirements in an umbrella paragraph before subsections 4.1 and 4.2. |

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| 376 | 86 | Treatment providers should verify that sensors used to measure temperature are calibrated <u>in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and international standards or appropriate national standards</u> according to the manufacturer's instructions. | P | PPPO Propose to align with wording in ISPM 42 Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 377 | 86 | Treatment providers should verify that sensors used to measure temperature are calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions <u>instructions following the international standards.</u> | P | Libya Calibration should be done according to international standards. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 378 | 86 | Treatment providers should verify that sensors used to measure temperature are <u>monitoring equipment is</u> calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. | P | Japan Temperature monitoring equipment is calibrated to measure adequate temperature. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 379 | 86 | Treatment providers should verify that sensors used to measure temperature are calibrated <u>in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and international standards or appropriate national standards</u> according to the manufacturer's instructions. | P | APPPC 37) New Zealand (4 Sep 2018 6:48 AM) To align with wording in ISPM 42 Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures.. a comment>> <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 380 | 86 | Treatment providers should verify that sensors used to measure temperature <u>monitoring equipments</u> are calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. | P | APPPC (78) Japan (8 Sep 2018 2:51 AM) Temperature monitoring equipments are calibrated to measure adequate temperature. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 381 | 86 | Treatment providers should verify that sensors used to measure temperature are calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions <u>instructions following the international standards.</u> | P | NEPPO Calibration should be done according to international standards. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 382 | 86 | Treatment providers should verify that sensors used to measure temperature are calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. | P | Iran It was repeated 2 lines before. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 383 | 86 | Treatment providers should verify that sensors used to measure temperature are calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. | P | Argentina Text deleted moved after paragraph 82. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 384 | 86 | Treatment providers should verify that sensors used to measure temperature are calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. | P | Uruguay Text deleted moved after paragraph 82 <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 385 | 86 | Treatment providers should verify that sensors used to measure temperature are calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. | P | COSAVE Text deleted moved after paragraph 82. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 386 | 86 | Los proveedores de tratamientos deberían verificar que los sensores utilizados para medir la temperatura estén calibrados <u>y certificados por una unidad competente</u> conforme a las instrucciones del fabricante. | P | Guatemala <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |

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| 387 | 87 | Temperature mapping of the enclosure should be performed to identify temperature variation under commercial operating conditions <u>conditions to assess the error of margin/corrective factor for the temperature of the enclosure.</u> <u>Temperature mapping should be conducted by the NPPO or an authorized entity (person or organization) of the country in which the treatment is initiated or conducted.</u> | P | Viet Nam Measurement of temperature variation for an enclosure should be for a defined purpose- may not be for the stated error or corrective factor- that should be stipulated for better clarity. Suggest to add this para to align with ISPM42. To include the number of temperature detection points required for an enclosure in this standard. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 388 | 87 | Temperature mapping of the enclosure should be performed to identify temperature variation under commercial operating conditions <u>conditions to assess the error of margin/ corrective factor for the temperature of the enclosure.</u> <u>Temperature mapping should be conducted by the NPPO or an authorized entity (person or organization) of the country in which the treatment is initiated or conducted.</u> | P | Korea, Republic of Measurement of temperature variation for an enclosure should be for a defined purpose- may not be for the stated error or corrective factor- that should be stipulated for better clarity. Suggest to add this para to align with ISPM42. To include the number of temperature detection points required for an enclosure in this standard. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 389 | 87 | Temperature mapping of the enclosure should be performed to identify temperature variation under commercial operating conditions. <u>Temperature mapping should be conducted according to appropriate procedures using loads and packaging equivalent to that used in commercial application. Temperature variation in the enclosure can be used to determine the best locations for placing the temperature sensors.</u> | P | European Union This paragraph and the following could be merged because they are both about temperature mapping. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 390 | 87 | Temperature mapping of the enclosure should be performed to identify temperature variation under commercial operating conditions. <u>Temperature mapping should be conducted according to appropriate procedures using loads and packaging equivalent to that used in commercial application. Temperature variation in the enclosure can be used to determine the best locations for placing the temperature sensors.</u> | P | EPPO This paragraph and the following could be merged because they are both about temperature mapping. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 391 | 87 | Temperature mapping of the enclosure should be performed to identify temperature variation under commercial operating conditions. | C | APPPC (22) China (3 Sep 2018 8:47 AM) In order to meet the most basic technical requirements.Please define the temperature difference of the temperature detection point. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 392 | 87 | Temperature mapping of the enclosure should be performed to identify temperature variation under commercial operating conditions <u>conditions to assess the error of margin/ corrective factor for the temperature of the enclosure.</u> . | P | APPPC 99) APPPC (11 Sep 2018 4:05 AM) Measurement of temperature variation for an enclosure should be for a defined purpose- may not be for the stated error or corrective factor- that should be stipulated for better clarity. |

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| | | <u>Temperature mapping should be conducted by the NPPO or an authorized entity (person or organization) of the country in which the treatment is initiated or conducted.</u> | | Suggest to add this para to align with ISPM42. To include the number of temperature detection points required for an enclosure in this standard. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 393 | 87 | Temperature mapping of the enclosure should be performed to identify temperature variation under commercial operating conditions. <u>Temperature mapping should be conducted by the NPPO or an authorized entity (person or organization) of the country in which the treatment is initiated or conducted.</u> | P | APPPC (39) New Zealand (4 Sep 2018 6:55 AM) Suggest to add this para to align with ISPM42. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 394 | 87 | Temperature mapping of the enclosure should be performed to identify temperature variation under commercial operating conditions <u>conditions to assess the error of margin/the corrective factor for the temperature of the enclosure.</u> | P | Singapore Measurement of temperature variation for an enclosure should be for a defined purpose (may not be for the stated error or corrective factor) that should be stipulated for better clarity. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 395 | 87 | Se debería realizar un mapeo de la temperatura del recinto para determinar la variación de la temperatura en de condiciones de operación comercial. | P | Guatemala <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 396 | 88 | Temperature mapping should be conducted according to appropriate procedures using loads and packaging equivalent to that used in commercial application. Temperature variation in the enclosure can be used to determine the best locations for placing the temperature sensors. | P | European Union This paragraph about temperature mapping could be merged with the previous paragraph. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 397 | 88 | Temperature mapping should be conducted according to appropriate procedures using loads and packaging equivalent to that used in commercial application. Temperature variation in the enclosure can be used to determine the best locations for placing the temperature sensors. | P | EPPO This paragraph about temperature mapping could be merged with the previous paragraph. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 398 | 88 | Temperature mapping should be conducted according to appropriate procedures using loads and packaging equivalent to that used in commercial application. Temperature variation in the enclosure can be used to determine the best locations for placing the temperature sensors <u>sensors (analogue or digital).</u> | P | Japan Temperature sensors include analogue sensors and digital sensors. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 399 | 88 | Temperature mapping should be conducted according to appropriate procedures using loads and packaging equivalent to that used in commercial application. Temperature variation in the enclosure can be used to determine the best locations for placing the temperature sensors <u>sensors (analogue or digital).</u> | P | APPPC 85) Japan (9 Sep 2018 1:37 AM) Temperature sensors include analogue sensors and digital sensors. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |

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| 400 | 89 | The temperature of the commodity and the atmosphere within the enclosure should be measured at regular - <u>appropriated</u> intervals to ensure that the required treatment parameters are achieved throughout the enclosure. | P | Viet Nam Suggest replacing "regular intervals" with "appropriate intervals" as regular could mean every 10 hours which might not be appropriate for the treatment type. The word 'appropriate' aligns better terminology in ISPM 28 Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests and ISPM 42 Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 401 | 89 | The temperature of the commodity and the atmosphere within the enclosure should be measured at regular - <u>appropriate</u> intervals to ensure that the required treatment parameters are achieved throughout the enclosure. | P | Korea, Republic of Suggest replacing "regular intervals" with "appropriate intervals" as regular could mean every 10 hours which might not be appropriate for the treatment type. The word 'appropriate' aligns better terminology in ISPM 28 Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests and ISPM42 Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 402 | 89 | The temperature of the commodity and the atmosphere within the enclosure should be measured at regular intervals to ensure that the required treatment parameters are achieved throughout the enclosure. | C | China Please determine the number of temperature detection points in the unit volume and define the temperature range of the temperature detection points. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 403 | 89 | The temperature of the commodity and the atmosphere within the enclosure should be measured at regular - <u>appropriate</u> intervals to ensure that the required treatment parameters are achieved throughout the enclosure. | P | APPPC (100) APPPC (11 Sep 2018 4:11 AM) Suggest replacing "regular intervals" with "appropriate intervals" as regular could mean every 10 hours which might not be appropriate for the treatment type. The word 'appropriate' aligns better terminology in ISPM 28 Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests and ISPM 42 Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 404 | 89 | The temperature of the commodity and the atmosphere within the enclosure should be measured at regular - <u>appropriate</u> intervals to ensure that the required treatment parameters are achieved throughout the enclosure. | P | Thailand Suggest replacing "regular intervals" with "appropriate intervals" as regular could mean every 10 hours which might not be appropriate for the treatment type. The word 'appropriate' aligns better terminology in ISPM 28 Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests and ISPM 42 Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 405 | 89 | The temperature of the commodity and the atmosphere within the enclosure should be measured at regular intervals to ensure that the required treatment parameters are achieved throughout the enclosure <u>enclosure during all the exposure period.</u> | P | Argentina Parameters should be achieved throughout the enclosure and all the exposure period. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 406 | 89 | The temperature of the commodity and the atmosphere within the enclosure should be measured at regular intervals to ensure that the required treatment parameters are achieved throughout the enclosure <u>enclosure during all the exposure period.</u> | P | Uruguay Parameters should be achieved throughout the enclosure and all the exposure period. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |

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| 407 | 89 | The temperature of the commodity and the atmosphere within the enclosure should be measured at regular intervals to ensure that the required treatment parameters are achieved throughout the enclosure-enclosure <u>during all the exposure period.</u> | P | COSAVE Parameters should be achieved throughout the enclosure and all the exposure period. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 408 | 89 | La temperatura del producto y la de la atmósfera del interior del recinto deberían medirse a intervalos regulares para garantizar que se alcancen los parámetros de tratamiento requeridos en todo el recinto, <u>durante todo el período de exposición.</u> | P | Costa Rica Los parámetros deberían ser alcanzados durante todo el periodo de exposición. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 5. Adequate Systems for Treatment Facilities | | | | |
| 409 | 90 | 56. Adequate Systems for Treatment Facilities | P | APPPC Thailand <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 410 | 90 | 5 6. Adequate Systems for Treatment Facilities | P | Thailand re-numbering <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 411 | 90 | 5. Sistemas adecuados para las instalaciones de tratamiento | C | OIRSA No se entiende a que se refiere Sistemas adecuados; no se tiene claro. Encargados de la norma propongan un nuevo título. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 412 | 90 | 5. Sistemas adecuados para las instalaciones-entidades de tratamiento | P | OIRSA En esta apartado se indican aspectos que tanto las instalaciones como los proveedores de tratamiento debería realizar <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 413 | 90 | 5. Sistemas adecuados para las instalaciones-entidades de tratamiento | P | Guatemala <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 414 | 91 | Confidence in the adequacy of a modified atmosphere treatment as a phytosanitary measure is primarily based on assurance that the treatment is effective against the <u>target pest of concern</u> under specific conditions and <u>that</u> the treatment has been properly applied. Systems for treatment delivery should be designed, used and monitored to ensure that treatments are properly conducted and commodities are protected from infestation and contamination after treatment. | P | European Union More precise wording and consistency with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 415 | 91 | Confidence in the adequacy of a modified atmosphere treatment as a phytosanitary measure is primarily based on assurance that the treatment is effective against the <u>target pest of concern</u> under specific conditions and <u>that</u> the treatment has been properly applied. Systems for treatment delivery should be designed, used and monitored to ensure that treatments are properly conducted and commodities are protected from infestation and contamination after treatment. | P | EPPPO More precise wording and consistency with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 416 | 91 | Confidence in the adequacy of a modified atmosphere treatment as a phytosanitary measure is primarily based on assurance that the treatment is effective against the | C | China It would be helpful to add the following requirements in the design and construction of the facilities for modified atmosphere |

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| | | pest of concern under specific conditions and the treatment has been properly applied. Systems for treatment delivery should be designed, used and monitored to ensure that treatments are properly conducted and commodities are protected from infestation and contamination after treatment. | | treatment, such as site selection, safety assurance, and technical requirements especially key technical parameters including air tightness, thermal insulation performance and gas cycle capacity. The modified atmosphere facilities for the phytosanitary treatment should follow the corresponding technical specifications. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 417 | 91 | Confidence in the adequacy of a modified atmosphere treatment as a phytosanitary measure is primarily based on assurance that the treatment is effective against the pest of concern under specific conditions and the treatment has been properly applied. Systems for treatment delivery should be designed, used and monitored to ensure that treatments are properly conducted (& maintained) and commodities are protected from infestation and contamination after treatment. | P | APPPC 63) Singapore (5 Sep 2018 12:42 PM) MA treatment is effective only for the duration that treatment is maintained. After treatment, if the critical parameters are not continued to be maintained eg at 3% oxygen, the treated consignment may be subjected to reinfestation with introduction of fresh oxygen via a leak or reinfestation can occur by activation of dormant insect stages. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 418 | 91 | Confidence in the adequacy of a modified atmosphere treatment as a phytosanitary measure is primarily based on assurance that the treatment is effective against the target pest of concern under specific conditions and the treatment has been properly applied. Systems for treatment delivery should be designed, used and monitored to ensure that treatments are properly conducted and commodities are protected from infestation and contamination after treatment. | P | Australia Language consistency <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 419 | 91 | Confidence in the adequacy of a modified atmosphere treatment as a phytosanitary measure is primarily based on assurance that the treatment is effective against the pest of concern under specific conditions and the treatment has been properly applied. Systems for treatment delivery such a treatment should be designed, used and monitored to ensure that treatments are properly conducted and commodities are protected from infestation and contamination after treatment. | P | Iran <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 420 | 91 | Confidence in the adequacy of a modified atmosphere treatment as a phytosanitary measure is primarily based on assurance that the treatment is effective against the pest of concern under specific conditions and the treatment has been properly applied. Systems for treatment delivery should be designed, used and monitored to ensure that treatments are properly conducted (& maintained) and commodities are protected from infestation and contamination after treatment. | P | Singapore MA treatment is effective only for the duration that the treatment is maintained. After treatment, if the critical parameters are not continued to be maintained, the treated consignment is subjected to reinfestation. eg if the oxygen level is not continuously maintained and fresh oxygen introduced via a leak, reinfestation can occur or the insect stages may be activated to complete their lifecycle. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 421 | 91 | La confianza en la suficiencia de un tratamiento en atmósfera modificada como medida fitosanitaria se basa principalmente en la garantía de que el tratamiento es eficaz contra la plaga reglamentada objetivo en cuestión en condiciones específicas y de que el tratamiento se ha aplicado correctamente. Los sistemas de aplicación de tratamientos deberían diseñarse, utilizarse y monitorearse | P | OIRSA Se recomienda incorporar la palabra "reglamentada" ya que el tratamiento sería dirigido realmente a una "plaga reglamentada", no a la plaga en cuestión. Para ser coherente con la terminología empleada en la NIMF 42 se recomienda adicionar la palabra "objetivo" (ver: punto 6.2 |

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| | | para garantizar la correcta realización de los tratamientos y la protección de los productos contra la infestación y la contaminación después del tratamiento. | | Mantenimiento de registros). <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 422 | 91 | La confianza en la suficiencia de un tratamiento en atmósfera modificada como medida fitosanitaria se basa principalmente en la garantía de que el tratamiento es eficaz contra la plaga <u>objetivo</u> en euestión-en condiciones específicas y de que el tratamiento se ha aplicado correctamente. Los sistemas de aplicación de tratamientos deberían diseñarse, utilizarse y monitorearse para garantizar la correcta realización de los tratamientos y la protección de los productos contra la infestación y la contaminación después del tratamiento. | P | Costa Rica Termino correcto y utilizado en las NIMF, el tratamiento se aplica para una plaga específica. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 423 | 91 | La confianza en la suficiencia de un tratamiento en atmósfera modificada como medida fitosanitaria se basa principalmente en la garantía de que el tratamiento es eficaz contra la plaga <u>reglamentada</u> en euestión en condiciones específicas y de que el tratamiento se ha aplicado correctamente. Los sistemas de aplicación de tratamientos deberían diseñarse, utilizarse y monitorearse para garantizar la correcta realización de los tratamientos y la protección de los productos contra la infestación y la contaminación después del tratamiento. | P | Guatemala <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 424 | 92 | <u>The NPPO of the country in which the treatment facility is located or where treatments are initiated is responsible for ensuring that the system requirements are met.</u> The NPPO of the country in which the treatments are conducted or initiated (the latter when fumigation takes place during transport), through its phytosanitary certification, ensures that the system requirements are met. | P | Canada In Canada, the NPPO does not always authorize treatment entities or supervise the treatment entity though an authorized entity. Treatment entities, like carbon dioxide applicators or fumigation applicators are licensed by other government departments, which have specific legislation and requirements. However, when the outcome of a treatment entity's activity is used by the NPPO for phytosanitary certification, it ensures that the system requirements are met. The sentence as worded currently brings on direct responsibility to the NPPO with regards to system requirements. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 425 | 92 | The NPPO of the country in which the treatment facility is located or where treatments are <u>conducted or</u> initiated is responsible for ensuring that the system requirements are met. | P | European Union Simplification and consistency with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 426 | 92 | The NPPO of the country in which the treatment facility is located or where treatments are <u>conducted or</u> initiated is responsible for ensuring that the system requirements are met. | P | EPPO Simplification and consistency with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 427 | 92 | The NPPO of the country in which the treatment facility is located or where treatments are initiated is responsible for ensuring that the system requirements are met. | C | China Quarantine certification is a management requirement for facilities used for quarantine treatment. Please add the facilities used for modified atmospheres treatment require official quarantine certification. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |

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| 428 | 92 | The NPPO of the country in which the treatment facility is located or where treatments are initiated is responsible for ensuring that the system requirements are met. <u>the requirements in design and construction of the facilities for modified atmosphere treatment, such as site selection, safety assurance, and technical requirements especially key technical parameters including air tightness, thermal insulation performance and gas cycle capacity.</u> | P | APPPC (23) China (3 Sep 2018 8:52 AM) The modified atmosphere facilities for the phytosanitary treatment should follow the corresponding technical specifications. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 429 | 92 | The NPPO of the country in which the treatment facility is located or where treatments are initiated is responsible for ensuring that the system requirements are met. <u>Quarantine certificate of modifying atmospheres treatment facilities</u> | P | APPPC (24) China (3 Sep 2018 8:57 AM) Certification is a management requirement for the facilities used in phytosanitary treatment. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 430 | 92 | The NPPO of the country in which the treatment facility is located or where treatments are <u>conducted or</u> initiated is responsible for ensuring that the system requirements are met. | P | Argentina For consistency. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 431 | 92 | The NPPO of the country in which the treatment facility is located or where treatments are <u>conducted or</u> initiated is responsible for ensuring that the system requirements are met. | P | Uruguay For consistency <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 432 | 92 | The NPPO of the country in which the treatment facility is located or where treatments are <u>conducted or</u> initiated is responsible for ensuring that the system requirements are met. | P | COSAVE For consistency. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 433 | 92 | La ONPF del país en el que se ubica la instalación de tratamiento realiza o donde se inician los tratamientos tiene el cometido es responsable de garantizar el cumplimiento de los requisitos del sistema. | P | Costa Rica Por consistencia <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 5.1 Authorization of entities | | | | |
| 434 | 93 | 5.1 Authorization of <u>entitiestreatment providers</u> | P | European Union The TPG reviewed first consultation comments on the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of temperature as a phytosanitary measure" and noted that a treatment provider is a person or organization applying the treatment operating in a physical construction (i.e. the treatment facility). Because "entity" could refer to the facility, the provider, or both, the TPG supported using "treatment provider" and "treatment facility" instead of "entity" when it was clear that the references in the draft ISPM were made to either the provider or the facility. They felt such an approach would be clearer, although they acknowledged it was not consistent with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures". According to Appendix 4 (General recommendations on use of |

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| | | | | <p>terms in ISPMs) of the IPPC style guide for standards and meeting documents, in ISPMs and other IPPC documents it is recommended the term "authorize" to be used "to give authority to a person or a body to do something".</p> <p>It is therefore suggested to replace "entities" with "treatment providers" which is a term already used in this draft standard (e.g. see paragraph 84) and used many times in ISPM 15 (Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade).</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p> |
| 435 | 93 | 5.1 Authorization of <u>entiestreatment providers</u> | P | <p>EPPO</p> <p>The TPG reviewed first consultation comments on the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of temperature as a phytosanitary measure" and noted that a treatment provider is a person or organization applying the treatment operating in a physical construction (i.e. the treatment facility). Because "entity" could refer to the facility, the provider, or both, the TPG supported using "treatment provider" and "treatment facility" instead of "entity" when it was clear that the references in the draft ISPM were made to either the provider or the facility. They felt such an approach would be clearer, although they acknowledged it was not consistent with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures".</p> <p>According to Appendix 4 (General recommendations on use of terms in ISPMs) of the IPPC style guide for standards and meeting documents, in ISPMs and other IPPC documents it is recommended the term "authorize" to be used "to give authority to a person or a body to do something".</p> <p>It is therefore suggested to replace "entities" with "treatment providers" which is a term already used in this draft standard (e.g. see paragraph 84) and used many times in ISPM 15 (Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade).</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p> |
| 436 | 93 | 5.1 Authorization of <u>entiestreatment providers</u> | P | <p>IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe</p> <p>In Russian is: Уполномочивание лиц, ответственных за проведение обработок</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p> |
| 437 | 93 | <u>56.1</u> Authorization of entities | P | <p>APPPC</p> <p>Thailand</p> <p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> |
| 438 | 93 | <u>5 6.1</u> Authorization of entities | P | <p>Thailand</p> <p>re-numbering</p> <p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> |
| 439 | 93 | 5.1 Autorización a entidades | P | <p>OIRSA</p> <p>Este componente no debe ser parte de la norma ya que no provee ningún elemento técnico de requisito para los tratamientos en</p> |

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| | | | | atmosfera modificada. La norma propuesta sobre autorización de entidades abarca el concepto en detalle. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 440 | 93 | 5.1 Autorización a entidades | P | Guatemala <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 441 | 94 | In this standard, “entities” include both treatment providers and treatment facilities. Modified atmosphere treatments are applied by treatment providers in treatment facilities. | C | Viet Nam Please consideration about sentence *both treatment providers and treatment facilities*, then, the following the sentence *applied by treatment providers in treatment facilities* <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 442 | 94 | In this standard, “entities” include both treatment providers and treatment facilities <u>facilities (including packaging facilities used as modified atmosphere treatment)</u> . Modified atmosphere treatments are applied by treatment providers in treatment facilities. | P | Viet Nam The enclosure used for modified atmosphere treatments includes "packaging" as well as fixed structures (e.g. vacuum chambers, freight containers, warehouses, cargo ship holds). So treatment facilities also include facilities for packaging used as modified <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 443 | 94 | In this standard, “entities” include both treatment providers and treatment facilities. Modified atmosphere treatments are applied by treatment providers in treatment facilities. | P | European Union The definition of "entity" is no more necessary (please see the comment on "entities" in the previous paragraph) and the second sentence is redundant with the paragraph proposed to be added at the beginning of section 2, paragraph 54 (better location). <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 444 | 94 | In this standard, “entities” include both treatment providers and treatment facilities. Modified atmosphere treatments are applied by treatment providers in treatment facilities. | P | EPPO The definition of "entity" is no more necessary (please see the comment on "entities" in the previous paragraph) and the second sentence is redundant with the paragraph proposed to be added at the beginning of section 2, paragraph 54 (better location). <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 445 | 94 | In this standard, “entities” include both treatment providers and treatment facilities. Modified atmosphere treatments are applied by treatment providers in treatment facilities <u>facilities (including facilities for packaging used as modified atmosphere treatment)</u> . | P | Japan The enclosure used for modified atmosphere treatments includes "packaging" as well as fixed structures (e.g. vacuum chambers, freight containers, warehouses, cargo ship holds). So treatment facilities also include facilities for packaging used as modified atmosphere treatment. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 446 | 94 | In this standard, “entities” include both treatment providers and treatment facilities. Modified atmosphere treatments are applied by treatment providers in treatment facilities. <u>facilities (including facilities for packaging used as modified atmosphere treatment)</u> . | P | APPPC (79) Japan (8 Sep 2018 2:55 AM) The enclosure used for modified atmosphere treatments includes "packaging" as well as fixed structures (e.g. vacuum chambers, freight containers, warehouses, cargo ship holds). So treatment facilities also include facilities for packaging used as modified atmosphere treatment. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 447 | 94 | En la presente norma, se entiende por “entidades” tanto los proveedores de tratamientos como las instalaciones de tratamiento. Los proveedores de | P | OIRSA Este componente no debe ser parte de la norma ya que no provee ningún elemento técnico de requisito para los tratamientos en |

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| | | tratamientos aplican los tratamientos en atmósfera modificada en instalaciones de tratamiento. | | atmosfera modificada. La norma propuesta sobre autorización de entidades abarca el concepto en detalle. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 448 | 94 | En la presente norma, se entiende por “entidades” tanto los proveedores de tratamientos como las instalaciones de tratamiento. Los proveedores de tratamientos aplican los tratamientos en atmósfera modificada en instalaciones de tratamiento. | C | Guatemala se recomienda revisar la pertinencia de la seccion especifica sobre las autoridades de entidades enreferencia a la seccion 5.1 <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 449 | 94 | En la presente norma, se entiende por “entidades” tanto los proveedores de tratamientos como las instalaciones de tratamiento. Los proveedores de tratamientos aplican los tratamientos en atmósfera modificada en instalaciones de tratamiento. | P | Guatemala <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 450 | 95 | Treatment entities should be authorized by the NPPO in the country in which the treatment is conducted or initiated. <u>However, in some countries, treatment entities are not authorized by NPPOs, but licensed by other government departments or agencies.</u> This authorization <u>or licensing</u> normally includes approval of both treatment facilities and treatment providers. Specific procedures appropriate for each facility, provider and commodity treatment should be approved by the NPPO. | P | Canada In Canada, the NPPO does not always authorize treatment entities or supervise the treatment entity though an authorized entity. Treatment entities, like carbon dioxide applicators or fumigation applicators are licensed by other government departments, which have specific legislation and requirements. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 451 | 95 | Treatment entities should be authorized by the NPPO in the country in which the treatment is conducted or initiated. This authorization normally includes approval of both treatment facilities and treatment providers. <u>Specific</u> This includes approval of the specific procedures appropriate for each facility, provider and commodity treatment should be approved by the NPPO <u>treatment.</u> | P | European Union On the last sentence, not clear how to read. New wording is provided. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 452 | 95 | Treatment entities-providers should be authorized by the NPPO in the country in which the treatment is conducted or initiated. This authorization normally includes approval of both treatment facilities and treatment providers. Specific procedures appropriate for each facility, provider and commodity treatment should be approved by the NPPO. | P | European Union Please see the comment on "entities" in paragraph 93. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 453 | 95 | Treatment entities should be authorized by the NPPO in the country in which the treatment is conducted or initiated <u>initiated (the latter when the treatment takes place during transport)</u> . This authorization normally includes approval of both treatment facilities and treatment providers. Specific procedures appropriate for each facility, provider and commodity treatment should be approved by the NPPO. | P | European Union Important precision to be given in consistency with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |

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| 454 | 95 | Treatment entities-providers should be authorized by the NPPO in the country in which the treatment is conducted or initiated <u>initiated (the latter when the treatment takes place during transport)</u> . This authorization normally includes approval of both treatment facilities and treatment providers. <u>This includes approval of the sSpecific-pecific</u> procedures appropriate for each facility, provider and commodity treatment should be approved by the NPPO <u>treatment</u> . | P | EPPO Important precision to be given in consistency with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". Please see the comment on "entities" in paragraph 93 On the last sentence, not clear how to read. New wording is provided. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 455 | 95 | Treatment entities-providers should be authorized by the NPPO in the country in which the treatment is conducted or initiated. This authorization normally includes approval of both treatment facilities and treatment providers. Specific procedures appropriate for each facility, provider and commodity treatment should be approved by the NPPO. | P | IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe With the modification suggested the paragraph reads in Russian: Лица, ответственные за проведение обработок должны быть уполномочены НОКЗР в стране, в которой проводится обработка или в которой она начата. Это полномочие обычно включает утверждение как сооружений для обработок, так и проводящих обработки юридических лиц. НОКЗР должна утвердить конкретные процедуры, соответствующие каждому сооружению, каждому проводящему обработки юридическому лицу и каждому обрабатываемому товару. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 456 | 95 | Treatment entities should be authorized by the NPPO in the country in which the treatment is conducted or initiated. This authorization normally includes approval of both treatment facilities and treatment providers. Specific procedures appropriate for each facility, provider and commodity treatment should be approved <u>and audited</u> by the NPPO. | P | United States of America There is no reference about the importing country and their responsibilities and requirements for this section. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 457 | 95 | Las entidades de tratamiento deberían tener autorización de la ONPF del país en el que se realiza o inicia el tratamiento. Esta autorización normalmente incluye la aprobación tanto de las instalaciones de tratamiento como de los proveedores de tratamientos. La ONPF debería aprobar procedimientos específicos adecuados para cada instalación, proveedor y tratamiento de producto. | P | OIRSA Este componente no debe ser parte de la norma ya que no provee ningún elemento técnico de requisito para los tratamientos en atmosfera modificada. La norma propuesta sobre autorización de entidades abarca el concepto en detalle. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 458 | 95 | Las entidades de tratamiento deberían tener autorización de la ONPF del país en el que se realiza o inicia el tratamiento. Esta autorización normalmente incluye la aprobación tanto de las instalaciones de tratamiento como de los proveedores de tratamientos. La ONPF debería aprobar procedimientos específicos adecuados para cada instalación, proveedor y tratamiento de producto. | P | Guatemala <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 459 | 96 | NPPOs <u>NPPOs, or where appropriate, other government department or</u> should maintain a list of authorized entities or licensed entities, respectively, for modified | P | Canada In Canada, the NPPO does not always authorize treatment entities or supervise the treatment entity though an authorized entity. |

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| | | atmosphere treatment, including, where appropriate, approved facilities and approved providers. | | Treatment entities, like carbon dioxide applicators or fumigation applicators are licensed by other government departments, which have specific legislation and requirements. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 460 | 96 | NPPOs should maintain a list of authorized entities-treatment providers for modified atmosphere treatment, including, where appropriate, approved facilities and approved providers <u>facilities</u> . | P | European Union Please see the comment on "entities" in paragraph 93. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 461 | 96 | NPPOs should maintain a list of authorized entities-treatment providers for modified atmosphere treatment, including, where appropriate, approved facilities and approved providers <u>facilities</u> . | P | EPPO Please see the comment on "entities" in paragraph 93. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 462 | 96 | Las ONPF deberían mantener una lista de las entidades autorizadas para el tratamiento en atmósfera modificada, incluidos, en caso pertinente, las instalaciones aprobadas y los proveedores aprobados. | P | OIRSA Este componente no debe ser parte de la norma ya que no provee ningún elemento técnico de requisito para los tratamientos en atmósfera modificada. La norma propuesta sobre autorización de entidades abarca el concepto en detalle. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 463 | 96 | Las ONPF deberían mantener una lista de las entidades <u>de tratamiento</u> autorizadas para el tratamiento en atmósfera modificada, incluidos, en caso pertinente, las instalaciones aprobadas y los proveedores aprobados. | P | Costa Rica En la defición de Entidad para esta norma ya se indica que entidad incluye las instalaciones y los provvedores. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 464 | 96 | Las ONPF deberían mantener una lista de las entidades autorizadas para el tratamiento en atmósfera modificada, incluidos, en caso pertinente, las instalaciones aprobadas y los proveedores aprobados. | P | Guatemala <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 5.2 Prevention of infestation and contamination after treatment | | | | |
| 465 | 97 | 5.22 Phytosanitary security Prevention of infestation and contamination after treatment | P | Viet Nam suggest this is renamed to "Phytosanitary Security" to align with ISPM 5 terminology where Phytosanitary security is "the maintenance of the integrity of a consignment and prevention of its infestation and contamination by regulated pests though the application of appropriate phytosanitary measures." <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 466 | 97 | 5.2 Prevention of infestation and contamination after treatment <u>Phytosanitary security</u> | P | Korea, Republic of Suggest this is renamed to "Phytosanitary Security" to align with ISPM 5 terminology where Phytosanitary security is "the maintenance of the integrity of a consignment and prevention of its infestation and contamination by regulated pests though the application of appropriate phytosanitary measures." <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 467 | 97 | 5.2 Prevention of infestation and contamination after treatment | C | United States of America Considering including in the event of re-infestation what are the steps to follow, such as repeating the treatment. Needs to add something about a contingency plan by NPPO that is conducting the treatment in case of re-infestation, or other treatment failures. |

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| | | | | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 468 | 97 | 56.2 Prevention of infestation and contamination after treatment | P | APPPC thailand <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 469 | 97 | 5.2 <u>Phytosanitary security</u> Prevention of infestation and contamination after treatment | P | APPPC (101) APPPC (11 Sep 2018 4:22 AM) suggest this is renamed to "Phytosanitary Security" to align with ISPM 5 terminology where Phytosanitary security is "the maintenance of the integrity of a consignment and prevention of its infestation and contamination by regulated pests though the application of appropriate phytosanitary measures." 41) New Zealand (4 Sep 2018 6:59 AM) suggest this is renamed to "Phytosanitary Security" to align with ISPM 5 terminology where Phytosanitary security is "the maintenance of the integrity of a consignment and prevention of its infestation and contamination by regulated pests though the application of appropriate phytosanitary measures." <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 470 | 97 | 5.2 Prevention of infestation and contamination after treatment <u>Phytosanitary Security</u> | P | Thailand suggest this is renamed to "Phytosanitary Security" to align with ISPM 5 terminology where Phytosanitary security is "the maintenance of the integrity of a consignment and prevention of its infestation and contamination by regulated pests though the application of appropriate phytosanitary measures." <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 471 | 97 | 5 6.2 Prevention of infestation and contamination after treatment | P | Thailand re-numbering <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 472 | 98 | The consignment owner is responsible for prevention of infestation and contamination after treatment and may cooperate with the <u>treatment</u> provider on how to achieve this. Measures should be implemented to prevent possible infestation or contamination of the commodity after the treatment. The following measures may be required: | P | European Union Clearer. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 473 | 98 | The consignment owner is responsible for prevention of infestation and contamination after treatment and may cooperate with the <u>treatment</u> provider on how to achieve this. Measures should be implemented to prevent possible infestation or contamination of the commodity after the treatment. The following measures may be required: | P | EPPO Clearer. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 474 | 98 | The consignment owner is responsible for prevention of infestation and contamination after treatment and may cooperate with the provider on how to achieve this. Measures should be implemented to prevent possible infestation or contamination of the commodity after the treatment, <u>including keeping the</u> | P | PPPO amend and deletion; these are things that should occur in ensuring infestation does not occur. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |

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| | | <u>commodity in a pest free enclosure and segregating and identifying treated commodities.</u> The following measures may <u>also</u> be required: | | |
| 475 | 98 | The consignment owner is responsible for prevention of infestation and contamination after treatment and may cooperate with the provider on how to achieve this. Measures-After the treatment is successfully completed, measures should be implemented to prevent possible infestation or contamination of the commodity after the treatment <u>treated commodity</u> . The following measures may be required: | P | United States of America To improve clarity. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 476 | 98 | The consignment owner is responsible for prevention of infestation and contamination after treatment and may cooperate with the <u>treatment or service</u> provider on how to achieve this. Measures should be implemented to prevent possible infestation or contamination of the commodity after the treatment. The following measures may be required: | P | IPPC Regional Workshop Africa <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 477 | 98 | The consignment owner is responsible for prevention of infestation and contamination after treatment and may cooperate with the provider on how to achieve this. Measures- facility should be implemented- provide the necessary measures to prevent possible infestation or contamination of the commodity after the treatment . The following measures may be required: | P | Costa Rica For consistency with the ISPM 42 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 478 | 98 | The consignment owner is responsible for prevention of infestation and contamination after treatment and may cooperate with the provider on how to achieve this. Measures- facility should be implemented- provide the necessary measures to prevent possible infestation or contamination of the commodity after the treatment . The following measures may be required: | P | Argentina For consistency with the ISPM 42. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 479 | 98 | The consignment owner is responsible for prevention of infestation and contamination after treatment and may cooperate with the provider on how to achieve this. Measures- facility should be implemented- provide the necessary measures to prevent possible infestation or and contamination of the commodity after the treatment . The following measures may be required: | P | Uruguay For consistency with ISPM 42. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 480 | 98 | The consignment owner is responsible for prevention of infestation and contamination after treatment and may cooperate with the provider on how to achieve this. Measures- facility should be implemented- provide the necessary measures to prevent possible infestation or contamination of the commodity after the treatment . The following measures may be required:; | P | COSAVE For consistency with the ISPM 42. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 481 | 99 | <u>keeping the commodity in a pest free enclosure</u> | P | PPPO <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 482 | 99 | keeping the commodity in a pest free enclosure | C | Australia This measure should be done. Not may. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |

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| 483 | 100 | packing the commodity immediately after treatment <u>in pest-proof packing</u> | P | European Union "after treatment" is redundant with the title of the subsection and "in pest-proof packing" is an interesting precision to be given (both changes are consistent with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of temperature as a phytosanitary measure"). <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 484 | 100 | packing the commodity immediately after treatment <u>in pest-proof packing</u> | P | EPPO "after treatment" is redundant with the title of the subsection and "in pest-proof packing" is an interesting precision to be given (both changes are consistent with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of temperature as a phytosanitary measure"). <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 485 | 100 | packing the commodity immediately after treatment <u>treatment -packing commodity in insect proof containers/cartons</u> | P | PPPO consider including another measure after this <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 486 | 100 | embalar el producto inmediatamente después del tratamiento <u>inmediatamente;</u> | P | OIRSA En el párrafo 98 ya se señala que esta es una de las medidas que deberían aplicarse después del tratamiento para evitar la infestación o contaminación del producto. Por lo que se recomienda eliminarla para que no haya redundancia. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 487 | 101 | segregating and identifying treated commodities | P | PPPO <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 488 | 101 | segregating and identifying treated commodities | C | Australia This measure should be done. Not may. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 489 | 102 | dispatching the commodity immediately after treatment <u>immediately.</u> | P | European Union "after treatment" is redundant with the title of the subsection (this change is consistent with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of temperature as a phytosanitary measure"). <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 490 | 102 | dispatching the commodity immediately after treatment <u>immediately.</u> | P | EPPO "after treatment" is redundant with the title of the subsection (this change is consistent with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of temperature as a phytosanitary measure"). <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 491 | 102 | dispatching the commodity immediately as soon as possible after treatment. | P | APPPC 2) Nepal (3 Aug 2018 4:51 AM) <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 492 | 102 | dispatching the commodity immediately after treatment. <u>Segregating treated and untreated commodities</u> <u>Use of entry and exit point to the treatment facility</u> | P | IPPC Regional Workshop Africa These methods may also prevent infestation or contamination. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |

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| 493 | 102 | expedir <u>enviar</u> el producto inmediatamente después del tratamiento <u>inmediatamente</u> . | P | OIRSA En el párrafo 98 ya se señala que esta es una de las medidas que deberían aplicarse después del tratamiento para evitar la infestación o contaminación del producto. Por lo que se recomienda eliminarla para que no haya redundancia. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 5.3 Labelling | | | | |
| 494 | 103 | 5.3 Labelling | P | APPPC thailand <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 495 | 103 | 5 6.3 Labelling | P | Thailand re-numbering <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 496 | 103 | 5.3 Etiquetado | P | OIRSA Etiquetado no corresponde al espíritu de las NIMF. Debería eliminarse todo el párrafo. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 497 | 104 | Commodities <u>Consignments</u> may be labelled with treatment lot numbers or other features of identification (e.g. locations of packing and the treatment facility, dates of packing and treatment) allowing trace-back for non-compliant consignments. The labels should be easily identifiable and placed on visible locations. | P | Australia It is consignments that are labelled not commodities. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 498 | 104 | Commodities may be labelled with treatment lot numbers or other features of identification (e.g. locations of packing and the treatment facility, dates of packing and treatment) allowing trace-back for non-compliant consignments. The <u>When used</u> , labels should be easily identifiable and placed on visible locations. | P | European Union According to the first sentence of the paragraph, labels are optional (this change is consistent with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of temperature as a phytosanitary measure"). <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 499 | 104 | Commodities may be labelled with treatment lot numbers or other features of identification (e.g. locations of packing and the treatment facility, dates of packing and treatment) allowing trace-back for non-compliant consignments. The <u>When used</u> , labels should be easily identifiable and placed on visible locations. | P | EPPO According to the first sentence of the paragraph, labels are optional (this change is consistent with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of temperature as a phytosanitary measure"). <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 500 | 104 | Commodities may be labelled with treatment lot numbers or other features of identification (e.g. locations of packing and the treatment facility, dates of packing and treatment) allowing trace-back for non-compliant consignments. The labels should be easily identifiable and placed on visible locations. | C | PPPO replace the paragraph with " treated consignments should be appropriately labelled to enable traceback in the event of non-compliance <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 501 | 104 | Los productos podrán etiquetarse con números de lote de tratamiento u otros medios de identificación (por ejemplo, lugar de embalaje y ubicación de las instalaciones de tratamiento, fechas de embalaje y de tratamiento) que permitan el rastreo de del incumplimiento en los envíos no conformes <u>envíos</u> . Las etiquetas deberían ser fácilmente identificables y colocarse en lugares visibles. | P | OIRSA El término no conforme es más utilizado en aspectos de calidad, en el ámbito fitosanitario y de acuerdo a la NIMF 13 es incumplimiento de los requisitos fitosanitarios en los envíos. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |

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| 502 | 104 | Los productos podrán etiquetarse con números de lote de tratamiento u otros medios de identificación (por ejemplo, lugar de embalaje y ubicación de las instalaciones de tratamiento, fechas de embalaje y de tratamiento) que permitan el rastreo de del incumplimiento en los envíos no conformes envíos. Las etiquetas deberían ser fácilmente identificables y colocarse en lugares visibles. | P | Costa Rica El término no conforme es más utilizado en aspectos de calidad, en el ámbito fitosanitario y de acuerdo a la NIMF 13 es incumplimiento de los requisitos fitosanitarios en los envíos <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 5.6 Monitoring and auditing | | | | |
| 503 | 105 | 5.6 Monitoring and auditing | C | European Union This section 5.6 about "Monitoring and auditing" could be moved just after the section section 5.1 about "Authorization of entities" for a more logical order, in consistency with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 504 | 105 | 5.6 Monitoring and auditing | C | EPPPO This section 5.6 about "Monitoring and auditing" could be moved just after the section section 5.1 about "Authorization of entities" for a more logical order, in consistency with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 505 | 105 | 5.6.4 Monitoring and auditing | P | Libya <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 506 | 105 | 5.6.4 Monitoring and auditing | P | Japan <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 507 | 105 | 5.6.4 Monitoring and auditing | P | APPPC 66) Thailand (5 Sep 2018 12:42 PM) re-numbering <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 508 | 105 | 5.6.4 Monitoring and auditing | P | NEPPO <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 509 | 105 | 5.6.4 Monitoring and auditing | P | Iran <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 510 | 105 | 5.6.4 Monitoring and auditing | P | Thailand re-numbering <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 511 | 106 | The <u>NPPPO-NPPO, or where appropriate, other government department or agency</u> of the country in which the treatment is conducted is responsible for monitoring and auditing the facilities and providers. Continuous supervision of treatments should not be necessary provided there is a system for continuous monitoring of the treatment parameters, and treatment programmes are properly designed to | P | Canada In Canada, the NPPO does not always authorize treatment entities or supervise the treatment entity through an authorized entity. Treatment entities, like carbon dioxide applicators or fumigation applicators are licensed by other government departments, which have specific legislation and requirements. |

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| | | ensure a high degree of system integrity for the facility, process and commodity in question. The monitoring and auditing should be sufficient to detect and correct deficiencies promptly. | | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 512 | 106 | The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is conducted or initiated is responsible for monitoring and auditing the <u>treatment</u> facilities and providers. Continuous supervision of treatments should not be necessary provided there is a system for continuous monitoring of the treatment parameters <u>necessary, and provided</u> treatment programmes are properly designed <u>and can be verified</u> to ensure a high degree of system integrity for the facility, process and commodity in question. The monitoring and auditing should be sufficient to detect and correct deficiencies promptly. | P | European Union More precise wording and requirements, which come from the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of temperature as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 513 | 106 | The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is conducted is responsible for monitoring and auditing the facilities and providers. Continuous supervision of treatments should not be necessary provided there is a system for continuous monitoring of the treatment parameters, and treatment programmes-procedures are properly designed to ensure a high degree of system integrity for the facility, process and commodity in question. The monitoring and auditing should be sufficient to detect and correct deficiencies promptly. | P | European Union "Treatment programme" is a confusing term because it may be confused with the Glossary term "treatment schedule". It is suggested to use the term "treatment procedures" which makes it clear what is intended here. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 514 | 106 | The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is conducted or initiated is responsible for monitoring and auditing the <u>treatment</u> facilities and providers. Continuous supervision of treatments should not be necessary provided there is a system for continuous monitoring of the treatment parameters <u>necessary, and provided</u> treatment programmes-procedures are properly designed <u>and can be verified</u> to ensure a high degree of system integrity for the facility, process and commodity in question. The monitoring and auditing should be sufficient to detect and correct deficiencies promptly. | P | EPPO "Treatment programme" is a confusing term because it may be confused with the Glossary term "treatment schedule". It is suggested to use the term "treatment procedures" which makes it clear what is intended here. More precise wording and requirements, which come from the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of temperature as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 515 | 106 | The <u>To ensure that the treatment is applied effectively, the</u> NPPO of the country in which the treatment is conducted is responsible for <u>the oversight</u> monitoring and auditing the facilities to sufficiently detect and providers <u>correct deficiencies promptly</u> . Continuous supervision of treatments <u>by the NPPO or the authorised entity</u> should not be necessary provided there is a system for continuous monitoring of if the treatment parameters, and treatment programmes are <u>system is</u> properly designed to ensure a high degree of system integrity for the facility, process and commodity in question. The monitoring and auditing should be sufficient to detect and correct deficiencies promptly <u>being treated</u> . | P | PPPO <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |

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| 516 | 106 | The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is conducted is responsible for monitoring and auditing the facilities and providers. Continuous supervision of treatments should not be necessary provided there is a system for continuous monitoring of the treatment parameters, and treatment programmes are properly designed to ensure a high degree of system integrity for the facility, process and commodity in question. The monitoring and auditing should be sufficient to detect and correct deficiencies promptly. <u>The auditing should be done at least one time a year.</u> | P | Libya The auditing should be done at least one time a year. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 517 | 106 | The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is conducted is responsible for monitoring and auditing the facilities and providers. Continuous supervision of treatments should not be necessary <u>rather, there should be periodic supervision</u> provided there is a system for continuous monitoring of the treatment parameters, and treatment programmes are properly designed to ensure a high degree of system integrity for the facility, process and commodity in question. The monitoring and auditing should be sufficient to detect and correct deficiencies promptly. | P | Mozambique For consistence <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 518 | 106 | The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is conducted is responsible for monitoring and auditing the facilities and providers. Continuous supervision of treatments should not be necessary provided there is a system for continuous monitoring of the treatment parameters, <u>parameters outlined in a written document agreed upon by both importing and exporting NPPOs (e.g. Standard Operating Procedure, compliance agreement, or work plans).</u> Also, the treatment programmes are properly designed to ensure a high degree of system integrity for the facility, process and commodity in question. The monitoring and auditing should be sufficient to detect and correct deficiencies promptly. | P | United States of America Sentence inserted to show that written guidance is required to mandate compliance. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 519 | 106 | The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is conducted is responsible for monitoring and auditing the facilities and providers. Continuous supervision of treatments should not be necessary provided there is a system for continuous monitoring of the treatment parameters, and treatment programmes are properly designed to ensure a high degree of system integrity for the facility, process and commodity in question. The monitoring and auditing should be sufficient to detect and correct deficiencies promptly. <u>The auditing should be done at least one time a year.</u> | P | NEPPO <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 520 | 106 | The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is conducted is responsible for monitoring and auditing the facilities and providers. Continuous supervision of treatments should not be necessary provided there is a system for continuous monitoring of the treatment parameters, and treatment programmes-protocols are properly designed to ensure a high degree of system integrity for the facility, | P | Costa Rica <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |

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| | | process and commodity in question. The monitoring and auditing should be sufficient to detect and correct deficiencies promptly. | | |
| 521 | 106 | The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is conducted is responsible for monitoring and auditing the facilities and providers. Continuous supervision of treatments should not be necessary provided there is a system for continuous monitoring of the treatment parameters, and treatment programmes are properly designed to ensure a high degree of system integrity for the facility, process and commodity in question. The monitoring and auditing should be sufficient to detect and correct deficiencies promptly. | C | Singapore Obsolete last sentence in this paragraph. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 522 | 106 | The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is conducted <u>or initiated</u> is responsible for monitoring and auditing the <u>application of phytosanitary treatments, the</u> facilities and providers. Continuous supervision of treatments should not be necessary provided there is a system for continuous monitoring of the treatment parameters, and treatment <u>programmes-protocols</u> are properly designed to ensure a high degree of system integrity for the facility, process and commodity in question. The monitoring and auditing should be sufficient to detect and correct deficiencies promptly. | P | Argentina For consistency. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 523 | 106 | The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is conducted <u>or initiated</u> is responsible for monitoring and auditing the <u>application of phytosanitary treatments, the</u> facilities and providers. Continuous supervision of treatments should not be necessary provided there is a system for continuous monitoring of the treatment parameters, and treatment <u>programmes-protocols</u> are properly designed to ensure a high degree of system integrity for the facility, process and commodity in question. The monitoring and auditing should be sufficient to detect and correct deficiencies promptly. | P | Uruguay For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 524 | 106 | The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is conducted <u>or initiated</u> is responsible for monitoring and auditing the <u>application of phytosanitary treatments, the</u> facilities and providers. Continuous supervision of treatments should not be necessary provided there is a system for continuous monitoring of the treatment parameters, and treatment <u>programmes-protocols</u> are properly designed to ensure a high degree of system integrity for the facility, process and commodity in question. The monitoring and auditing should be sufficient to detect and correct deficiencies promptly. | P | COSAVE For consistency. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 525 | 107 | Parameters to consider when verifying treatment programmes include meeting requirements for treatment atmospheric conditions, treatment time, temperature, <u>humidity-humidity, pressure</u> and ventilation. A modified atmosphere treatment protocol should include the following to ensure that the treatment schedule is met: | P | Viet Nam "Pressure" is also one of parameters to affect treatment programmes. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |

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| 526 | 107 | Parameters to consider when verifying treatment programmes include meeting requirements for treatment atmospheric conditions, treatment time, temperature, humidity and ventilation. A modified atmosphere treatment protocol Treatment providers should include meet monitoring and auditing requirements set by the following to ensure that the treatment schedule is met:NPPO. These requirements may include: | P | European Union This paragraph is redundant with paragraphs 55 and 82. If ventilation is an important parameter it should appear earlier in the standard (e.g. in paragraphs 55 and 82). The proposed new paragraph comes from paragraph 146 the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". For the use of "treatment providers" instead of "treatment entities", see the comment on "entities" in paragraph 93. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 527 | 107 | Parameters to consider when verifying treatment programmes include meeting requirements for treatment atmospheric conditions, treatment time, temperature, humidity and ventilation. A modified atmosphere treatment protocol Treatment providers should include meet monitoring and auditing requirements set by the following to ensure that the treatment schedule is met:NPPO. These requirements may include: | P | EPPO This paragraph is redundant with paragraphs 55 and 82. If ventilation is an important parameter it should appear earlier in the standard (e.g. in paragraphs 55 and 82). The proposed new paragraph comes from paragraph 146 the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". For the use of "treatment providers" instead of "treatment entities", see the comment on "entities" in paragraph 93. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 528 | 107 | Parameters to consider when verifying treatment programmes include meeting requirements for treatment atmospheric conditions, treatment time, temperature, humidity and ventilation. A modified atmosphere treatment protocol should include <u>a monitoring procedure that is conducted by the following NPPO at the facility where the treatment occurs and a system to ensure maintain and archive treatment records that can be accessed by the treatment schedule is met:NPPO.</u> | P | PPPO <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 529 | 107 | Parameters to consider when verifying treatment programmes include meeting requirements for treatment atmospheric conditions, treatment time, temperature, humidity <u>humidity, pressure</u> and ventilation. A modified atmosphere treatment protocol should include the following to ensure that the treatment schedule is met: | P | Japan "Pressure" is also one of parameters to affect treatment programmes. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 530 | 107 | Parameters to consider when verifying treatment programmes include meeting requirements for treatment atmospheric conditions, treatment time, temperature, humidity, <u>pressure</u> and ventilation. A modified atmosphere treatment protocol should include the following to ensure that the treatment schedule is met: | P | APPPC 80) Japan (8 Sep 2018 2:57 AM) "Pressure" is also one of parameters to affect treatment programmes. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 531 | 107 | Parameters to consider when verifying treatment programmes <u>treatments</u> include meeting requirements for treatment atmospheric conditions, treatment time, temperature, humidity and ventilation. A modified atmosphere treatment protocol should include the following to ensure that the treatment schedule is met: | P | Argentina For consistency. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |

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| 532 | 107 | Parameters to consider when verifying treatment programmes-protocols include meeting requirements for treatment atmospheric conditions, treatment time, temperature, humidity and ventilation. A modified atmosphere treatment protocol should include the following to ensure that the treatment schedule is met: | P | Uruguay For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 533 | 107 | Parameters to consider when verifying treatment-programmes-treatments include meeting requirements for treatment atmospheric conditions, treatment time, temperature, humidity and ventilation. A modified atmosphere treatment protocol should include the following to ensure that the treatment schedule is met: | P | COSAVE For consistency. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 534 | 107 | Al verificar los programas de tratamiento han de considerarse los parámetros siguientes: el cumplimiento de los requisitos relativos a las condiciones atmosféricas del tratamiento, la duración del tratamiento, la temperatura, la humedad <i>relativa</i> y la ventilación. Un protocolo de tratamiento en atmósfera modificada debería incluir lo siguiente para garantizar su cumplimiento: | P | OIRSA Termino adecuado <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 535 | 107 | Al verificar los programas de tratamiento han de considerarse los parámetros siguientes: el cumplimiento de los requisitos relativos a las condiciones atmosféricas del tratamiento, la duración del tratamiento, la temperatura, la humedad <i>relativa</i> y la ventilación. Un protocolo de tratamiento en atmósfera modificada debería incluir lo siguiente para garantizar su cumplimiento: | P | Costa Rica Término correcto <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 536 | 107 | Al verificar los programas de tratamiento han de considerarse los parámetros siguientes: el cumplimiento de los requisitos relativos a las condiciones atmosféricas del tratamiento, la duración del tratamiento, la temperatura, la humedad y la ventilación. Un protocolo de tratamiento en atmósfera modificada debería incluir lo siguiente para garantizar su cumplimiento: | C | Guatemala en la version de ingles cambiar la palabra protocolo por programa <i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> |
| 537 | 108 | a treatment monitoring protocol that is conducted by the NPPO-NPPO, or where appropriate, other government department or agency at the facility where the treatment occurs | P | Canada To highlight the role of other departments or agencies that license treatment entities. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 538 | 108 | a treatment monitoring protocol that is conducted by the NPPO at the facility where the treatment occurs | P | European Union Rather confusing because this requirement is for NPPOs while the other requirements are for treatment providers. This change is consistent with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 539 | 108 | a treatment monitoring protocol that is conducted by the NPPO at the facility where the treatment occurs | P | EPPO Rather confusing because this requirement is for NPPOs while the other requirements are for treatment providers. This change is consistent with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 540 | 108 | a treatment monitoring protocol that is conducted by the NPPO at the facility where the treatment occurs | P | PPPO included in revised text <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |

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| 541 | 108 | a treatment monitoring protocol that is conducted by the NPPO at the facility where the treatment occurs <u>is initiated or conducted</u> | P | APPPC 73) Thailand (5 Sep 2018 12:45 PM) For consistency, the term "initiated or conducted" should be used in place of the term "occurs". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 542 | 108 | a treatment monitoring protocol that is conducted by the NPPO at the facility where the treatment occurs <u>is initiated or conducted</u> | P | Thailand For consistency, the term "initiated or conducted" should be used in place of the term "occurs". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 543 | 109 | audit provisions <u>access for the NPPO for audit</u> , including unannounced visits | P | European Union More precise wording and consistency with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 544 | 109 | audit provisions <u>access for the NPPO for audit</u> , including unannounced visits | P | EPPO More precise wording and consistency with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 545 | 109 | audit provisions, including unannounced visits | P | PPPO <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 546 | 109 | audit provisions, including unannounced visits <u>pre-arranged visits as identified in work plans or compliance agreements</u> | P | United States of America <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 547 | 109 | audit provisions, including unannounced visits | C | United States of America Unannounced visit may look at general parameters associated with the treatment. Otherwise, unannounced visits may be counter-productive and critical records or staff may not be available. Substitute the words "pre-arranged" <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 548 | 109 | disposiciones relativas a la auditoría <u>auditoría por parte de la ONPF</u> , incluso la realización de visitas no anunciadas; | P | OIRSA La entidad de tratamiento podrá implementar auditorías internas en la que puede subcontratar a una empresa especializada que también podría hacerle visitas no anunciadas. A fin de evitar un vacío o mala interpretación en este punto de la futura norma, se recomienda esclarecer añadiendo "por parte de la ONPF". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 549 | 110 | a system to maintain and archive treatment records and provide access to NPPOs, <u>or where appropriate, other government department or agency</u> | P | Canada To highlight the role of other department or agency that license treatment entities. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 550 | 110 | a system to maintain and archive treatment records and provide <u>NPPOs with</u> access to <u>NPPOs</u> these | P | European Union More precise wording and consistency with the draft ISPM on |

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| | | | | "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 551 | 110 | a system to maintain and archive treatment records and provide <u>NPPOs with</u> access to <u>NPPOs</u> these | P | EPPO More precise wording and consistency with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 552 | 110 | a system to maintain and archive treatment records and provide access to NPPOs | P | PPPO <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 553 | 110 | a system to maintain and archive <u>for record keeping of</u> treatment records and provide access to NPPOs | P | Iran <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 554 | 111 | corrective action to be taken in the event of non-compliance <u>nonconformance</u> . | P | Canada If the programme requirements are not met, it is nonconformance. Non-compliance is not meeting the requirements of the importing country. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 555 | 111 | corrective action to be taken in the event of non-compliance. | P | PPPO <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 6. Documentation | | | | |
| 556 | 112 | 67. Documentation | P | APPPC (67) Thailand (5 Sep 2018 12:43 PM) r-numbering <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 557 | 112 | 67. Documentation | P | Thailand re-numbering <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 558 | 113 | The <u>NPPO-NPPO, or where appropriate, other government department or agency</u> of the country in which the facility is located is responsible for ensuring that treatment providers keep appropriate records, such as raw data on treatment parameters recorded during treatments. Accurate record keeping is essential to allow for trace-back capability. | P | Canada To highlight the role of other department or agency that licenses treatment entities. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 559 | 113 | The NPPO of the country in which the facility is located is responsible for ensuring that treatment providers <u>maintain documents of procedures and</u> keep appropriate records, such as raw data on treatment parameters recorded during treatments. Accurate record keeping is essential to allow for trace-back capability-. <u>The NPPO is also responsible for documentation related to NPPO procedures.</u> | P | Viet Nam In conformity with section 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 560 | 113 | The NPPO of the country in which the facility is located is responsible for ensuring that treatment providers <u>maintain documents of procedures and</u> keep appropriate records, such as raw data on treatment parameters recorded during treatments. | P | Korea, Republic of In conformity with section 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |

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| | | Accurate record keeping is essential to allow for trace-back capability. <u>The NPPO is also responsible for documentation related to NPPO procedures.</u> | | |
| 561 | 113 | The NPPO of the country in which the facility-treatment is located <u>conducted or initiated</u> is responsible for ensuring that treatment providers keep appropriate records, such as raw data on treatment parameters-gas concentrations and temperature recorded during treatments. Accurate record keeping is essential to allow for trace-back capability. | P | European Union More precise wording and consistency with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 562 | 113 | The NPPO of the country in which the facility-treatment is located <u>conducted or initiated</u> is responsible for ensuring that treatment providers keep appropriate records, such as raw data on treatment parameters-gas concentrations and temperature recorded during treatments. Accurate record keeping is essential to allow for trace-back capability. | P | EPPO More precise wording and consistency with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 563 | 113 | The NPPO of the country in which the facility is located is responsible for ensuring that treatment providers <u>maintain documents of procedures and</u> keep appropriate records, such as raw data on treatment parameters recorded during treatments. Accurate record keeping is essential to allow for trace-back capability. <u>The NPPO is also responsible for documentation related to NPPO procedures.</u> | P | Japan In conformity with section 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3. This proposed change is supported by APPPC as well as by Japan. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 564 | 113 | The NPPO of the country in which the facility is located is responsible for ensuring that treatment providers keep appropriate records, such as raw data on treatment parameters recorded during treatments. Accurate record keeping is essential to allow for trace-back capability. | C | PPPO Inclusion of a timeline on raw data, given that treatments are continuously happening. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 565 | 113 | The NPPO of the country in which the facility is located is responsible for ensuring that treatment providers <u>maintain documents of procedures and</u> keep appropriate records, such as raw data on treatment parameters recorded during treatments. Accurate record keeping is essential to allow for trace-back capability. <u>The NPPO is also responsible for documentation related to NPPO procedures.</u> | P | APPPC (102) APPPC (11 Sep 2018 4:23 AM) In conformity with section 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 6.1 Documentation of procedures | | | | |
| 566 | 114 | 6.1 Documentation of procedures | C | United States of America is it Documentation of Records related to treatment? 1. Because, the objective of this section is not clear, it seems to mix documentation of the treatment, treatment procedures, treatment records, and training. 2. The entire section is ambiguous and may need to be broken into parts. The section could be divided into the following: Documentation for each single treatment performed, documentation of SOPs, documentation pertaining to record keeping, training. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 567 | 114 | 6.1.1 Documentation of procedures | P | APPPC Thailand (5 Sep 2018 12:43 PM) |

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| | | | | re-numbering <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 568 | 114 | 6.7.1 Documentation of procedures | P | Thailand re-numbering <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 569 | 115 | Procedures should be documented to ensure that commodities are treated consistently in accordance with the treatment schedule. Process controls and operational parameters should be established to provide the operational details necessary for a specific approval <u>the authorization</u> of a treatment facility <u>provider</u> . Calibration and quality control programmes should be documented by the treatment provider. As a minimum, they should address the following: | P | European Union More appropriate wording (please see the comment on "entities" in paragraph 93 and the wording of paragraph 95). <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 570 | 115 | Procedures should be documented to ensure that commodities are treated consistently in accordance with the treatment schedule. Process controls and operational parameters should be established to provide the operational details necessary for a specific approval of a treatment facility. Calibration and quality control programmes <u>procedures</u> should be documented by the treatment provider. As a minimum, they <u>A written document on procedures</u> should address <u>include</u> the following: | P | European Union More precise wording and consistency with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 571 | 115 | Procedures should be documented to ensure that commodities are treated consistently in accordance with the treatment schedule. Process controls and operational parameters should be established to provide the operational details necessary for a specific approval <u>the authorization</u> of a treatment facility <u>provider</u> . Calibration and quality control programmes <u>procedures</u> should be documented by the treatment provider. As a minimum, they <u>A written document on procedures</u> should address <u>include</u> the following: | P | EPPO More precise wording and consistency with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". More appropriate wording (please see the comment on "entities" in paragraph 93 and the wording of paragraph 95). <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 572 | 116 | commodity handling procedures before, during and after treatment | C | United States of America Statement is ambiguous, needs further clarification. Is this procedure commodity specific? Doesn't the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) cover the handling of boxes? Why describe loading and unloading? <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 573 | 117 | orientation and configuration of the commodity during treatment | C | United States of America Same comment as above. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 574 | 118 | critical treatment process parameters and the means for their monitoring <u>measuring them</u> | P | European Union More appropriate wording and consistency with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 575 | 118 | critical treatment process parameters and the means for their monitoring <u>- temperature and gas sensor calibration and recording</u> | P | European Union Better location for paragraph 121 and consistency with the draft |

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| | | | | ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 576 | 118 | critical treatment process parameters and the means for their monitoring <u>measuring them</u> <u>- temperature and gas sensor calibration and recording</u> | P | EPPO Better location for paragraph 121 and consistency with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". More appropriate wording and consistency with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 577 | 118 | critical treatment process parameters and the means for their monitoring | C | United States of America See comment above. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 578 | 119 | contingency plans and corrective actions to be taken in the event of treatment failure or problems with critical treatment processes <u>parameters</u> | P | European Union More precise wording suggested. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 579 | 119 | contingency plans and corrective actions to be taken in the event of treatment failure or problems with critical treatment processes <u>parameters</u> | P | EPPO More precise wording suggested <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 580 | 120 | procedures for handling rejected lots and treatment failures <u>lots</u> | P | European Union Treatment failures are addressed in paragraph 119. Consistency with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 581 | 120 | procedures for handling rejected lots and treatment failures <u>lots</u> | P | EPPO Treatment failures are addressed in paragraph 119. Consistency with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 582 | 120 | procedures for handling rejected lots and treatment failures | C | United States of America Para 119-121 - same concerns as above: statements are ambiguous, are they commodity specific, do they refer to SOPs? <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 583 | 121 | temperature and gas sensor calibration and recordings | P | European Union Suggestion to move after paragraph 118 (more logical order and consistency with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure"). <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 584 | 121 | temperature and gas sensor calibration and recordings | P | EPPO Suggestion to move after paragraph 118 (more logical order and consistency with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure"). <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 585 | 121 | temperature and gas sensor calibration and recordings <u>recordings as per SOPs and manual</u> | P | PPPO inclusion of SOPs and manual <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |

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| 586 | 122 | labelling (if required), recordkeeping, record keeping and documentation requirements | P | European Union A blank missing and a useless comma. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 587 | 122 | labelling (if required), recordkeeping, record keeping and documentation requirements | P | EPPO A blank missing and a useless comma. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 588 | 122 | labelling (if required), recordkeeping, and documentation requirements | C | United States of America Should move to a record keeping section. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 589 | 123 | training of personnel. | C | United States of America Should move to record keeping section. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 590 | 123 | la capacitación del personal. | C | Guatemala agregar un item que indique que el personal que va realizar esta actividad tengan los conocimientos adecuados en bioseguridad <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 6.2 Record keeping | | | | |
| 591 | 124 | 6.2 Record keeping | P | APPPC 69) Thailand (5 Sep 2018 12:43 PM) re-numbering <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 592 | 124 | 6.2 Record keeping | P | Thailand re-numbering <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 593 | 125 | Treatment providers should keep records for each treatment application. These records should be made available to the NPPO of the importing or the exporting country-country, or where appropriate, to other government department or agency in the exporting country, when, for example, a trace-back is necessary. | P | Canada To highlight the role of other department or agency that licenses treatment entities. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 594 | 125 | Treatment providers should keep records for each treatment application. These records should be made available to the NPPO of the importing or the exporting country when, for example, auditing and verification purpose or a trace-back is necessary. | P | Viet Nam The end of this paragraph should be amended to be in line with the draft fumigation treatment. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 595 | 125 | Treatment providers should keep records for each treatment application. These records should be made available to the NPPO of the importing or the exporting country when country, for example, a trace-back in which the treatment is necessary conducted or initiated for auditing and verification purposes or trace-back. | P | European Union More appropriate wording coming from the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 596 | 125 | Treatment providers should keep records for each treatment application. These records should be made available to the NPPO of the importing or the exporting country when, for example, a trace-back in which the treatment is | P | EPPO More appropriate wording coming from the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |

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| | | necessary conducted or initiated for auditing and verification purposes or trace-back. | | |
| 597 | 125 | Treatment providers should keep records for each treatment application. These records should be made available to the NPPO of the importing or the exporting country when country, for example, a trace-back is necessary <u>necessary auditing and verification purpose or trace back</u> . | P | APPPC (103) APPPC (11 Sep 2018 4:24 AM) The end of this paragraph should be amended to be in line with the draft fumigation treatment. 74) Thailand (5 Sep 2018 12:46 PM) The end of this paragraph should be amended to be in line with the draft fumigation treatment. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 598 | 125 | Treatment providers should keep records for each treatment application. These records should be made available to the NPPO of the importing or the exporting country when, for example, a trace-back is necessary <u>auditing and verification purpose or trace back</u> . | P | Thailand The end of this paragraph should be amended to be in line with the draft fumigation treatment. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 599 | 125 | Los proveedores de tratamientos deberían mantener registros de la aplicación decada de cada tratamiento. La ONPF del país importador o exportador debería tener acceso a estos registros, por ejemplo cuando fuera necesario realizar un rastreo. | P | OIRSA Separar de cada <i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> |
| 600 | 125 | Los proveedores de tratamientos deberían mantener registros de la aplicación decada de cada tratamiento. La ONPF del país importador o exportador debería tener acceso a estos registros, por ejemplo cuando fuera necesario realizar un rastreo. | P | Colombia Se sugiere separar la palabra decada por de cada <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 601 | 126 | Appropriate records for modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures should be retained-kept by the treatment provider for at least one year to enable the trace-back of treated lots. Information that may be required to be recorded includes: | P | European Union Better wording. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 602 | 126 | Appropriate records for modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures should be retained by the treatment provider for at least one year to enable the trace-back of treated lots. Information that Records on individual treatments may be required to be recorded includes <u>include data on:</u> | P | European Union More precise wording adapted from the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 603 | 126 | Appropriate records for modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures should be retained-kept by the treatment provider for at least one year to enable the trace-back of treated lots. Information that Records on individual treatments may be required to be recorded includes <u>include data on:</u> | P | EPPO More precise wording coming from the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". Better wording <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |

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| 604 | 126 | Appropriate records for modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures should be retained by the treatment provider for at least one year <u>two years</u> to enable the trace-back of treated lots. Information that may be required to be recorded includes: | P | IPPC Regional Workshop Africa <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 605 | 127 | identification of facility and responsible parties <u>treatment provider</u> | P | European Union More precise wording coming from the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 606 | 127 | identification of facility and responsible parties <u>treatment provider</u> | P | EPPO More precise wording coming from the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 607 | 128 | identity of commodities <u>commodity</u> treated | P | European Union Simpler wording coming from the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 608 | 128 | identity of commodities <u>commodity</u> treated | P | EPPO Simpler wording coming from the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 609 | 129 | target <u>regulated</u> pest | P | APPPC (42) New Zealand (4 Sep 2018 7:00 AM) <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 610 | 130 | packer, grower and identification of the place of production of the commodity | P | European Union Simpler wording coming from the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 611 | 130 | packer, grower and identification of the place of production of the commodity | P | EPPO Simpler wording coming from the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 612 | 130 | <u>identification of</u> packer, grower and identification of the place of production of the commodity | P | APPPC 43) New Zealand (4 Sep 2018 7:01 AM) <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 613 | 130 | packer, grower-grower, exporter and identification of the place of production of the commodity | P | IPPC Regional Workshop Africa <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 614 | 131 | lot size, volume-size and identification <u>volume</u> , including number of articles or packages | P | European Union Simpler wording coming from the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". Identification is addressed in paragraph 132. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 615 | 131 | lot size, volume-size and identification <u>volume</u> , including number of articles or packages | P | EPPO Simpler wording coming from the draft ISPM on "Requirements for |

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| | | | | the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". Identification is addressed in paragraph 132. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 616 | 131 | lot size, volume-size and identification volume , including number of articles or packages | P | Japan The meaning of "identification" is not clear, so it should be deleted. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 617 | 131 | lot size, volume-size and identification volume , including number of articles or packages | P | APPPC 87) Japan (9 Sep 2018 1:48 AM) <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 618 | 132 | treatment number or other identifying markings or characteristics <u>characteristics of the lot</u> | P | European Union Introduction of an interesting element coming from the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". Treatment lot numbers are mentioned in paragraph 104 of the current standard. Addition of "of the lot" to improve clarity. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 619 | 132 | treatment lot number or other identifying markings or characteristics <u>characteristics of the lot</u> | P | EPPO Introduction of an interesting element coming from the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". Treatment lot numbers are mentioned in paragraph 104 of the current standard. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 620 | 133 | date of <u>treatment and name of individual performing the</u> treatment | P | European Union Introduction of an optional element coming from the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 621 | 133 | date of <u>treatment and name of individual performing the</u> treatment | P | EPPO Introduction of an optional element coming from the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 622 | 133 | date of treatment <u>treatment and printout</u> | P | PPPO inclusion of printout to date of treatment <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 623 | 133 | date of treatment | P | United States of America Include a new bullet after this one on re-treatment when relevant. Also include, moved from the above section, the following bullets: - recordkeeping and documentation requirements - training of personnel <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 624 | 133 | date <u>and duration</u> of treatment | P | Iran <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 625 | 134 | any observed deviation from the treatment specification. | P | Viet Nam Two additional bullet including equipment calibration records as |

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| | | <u>- equipment calibration records - gas concentration, temperature of commodity and atmosphere records (including humidity and pressure if required).</u> | | well as record of specific parameters such as gas concentration and temperature of commodity and atmosphere, should be added to complete the necessary recorded information. Records of treatment parameters and calibration data/records should be retained. ISPM 42 also provides that similar treatment parameters should be retained. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 626 | 134 | any observed deviation from the treatment specification. <u>- equipment calibration records</u> <u>- gas concentration, temperature of commodity and atmosphere records (including humidity and pressure if required).</u> | P | Korea, Republic of Two additional bullet including equipment calibration records as well as record of specific parameters such as gas concentration and temperature of commodity and atmosphere, should be added to complete the necessary recorded information. Records of treatment parameters and calibration data/records should be retained. ISPM 42 also provides that similar treatment parameters should be retained. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 627 | 134 | any observed deviation from the treatment <u>specificationschedule and, where appropriate, subsequent actions taken.</u> | P | European Union More appropriate term ("schedule" is defined in ISPM 5) and consistency with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". In case of deviations, the provider should also keep records of action taken. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 628 | 134 | any observed deviation from the treatment <u>specificationschedule and, where appropriate, subsequent actions taken.</u> | P | EPPO More appropriate term (defined in ISPM 5) and consistency with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". In case of deviations, the provider should also keep records of action taken. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 629 | 134 | any observed deviation from the treatment specification. <u>- temperature, gas concentration, other treatment parameters (if required) and time recorded</u> <u>- calibration data</u> | P | Japan Records of treatment parameters and calibration data should be retained. ISPM42 (Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures) also states that similar treatment parameters should be retained. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 630 | 134 | any observed deviation from the treatment <u>specificationspecification and if it is compliance with SOP.</u> | P | United States of America <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 631 | 134 | any observed deviation from the treatment specification. <u>- equipment calibration records</u> <u>- gas concentration, temperature of commodity and atmosphere records (including humidity and pressure if required).</u> | P | APPPC 75) Thailand (5 Sep 2018 12:47 PM) Two additional bullet including equipment calibration records as well as record of specific parameters such as gas concentration and temperature of commodity and atmosphere, should be added to complete the necessary recorded information. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |

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| 632 | 134 | any observed deviation from the treatment specification. <u>- temperature, gas concentration, other treatment parameters (if required) and time recorded</u> <u>- calibration data</u> | P | APPPC (81) Japan (8 Sep 2018 3:12 AM) Records of treatment parameters and calibration data should be retained. ISPM42 also provides that similar treatment parameters should be retained. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 633 | 134 | any observed deviation from the treatment specification. <u>- equipment calibration records</u> <u>- gas concentration, temperature of commodity and atmosphere records (including humidity and pressure if required).</u> | P | APPPC Category : SUBSTANTIVE (104) APPPC (11 Sep 2018 4:29 AM) Two additional bullet including equipment calibration records as well as record of specific parameters such as gas concentration and temperature of commodity and atmosphere, should be added to complete the necessary recorded information. Records of treatment parameters and calibration data/records should be retained. ISPM 42 also provides that similar treatment parameters should be retained. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 634 | 134 | any observed deviation from the treatment specifications <u>schedule</u> . | P | Costa Rica Glossary term. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 635 | 134 | any observed deviation from the treatment specification. <u>- equipment calibration records</u> <u>- gas concentration, temperature of commodity and atmosphere records (including humidity and pressure if required).</u> | P | Thailand Two additional bullet including equipment calibration records as well as record of specific parameters such as gas concentration and temperature of commodity and atmosphere, should be added to complete the necessary recorded information. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 636 | 134 | any observed deviation from the treatment specifications <u>schedule</u> . | P | Argentina Glossary term. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 637 | 134 | any observed deviation from the treatment specifications <u>schedule</u> . | P | Uruguay Glossary term <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 638 | 134 | any observed deviation from the treatment specifications <u>schedule</u> . | P | COSAVE Glossary term. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 639 | 134 | cualquier desviación observada respecto de la especificación del <u>protocolo del</u> tratamiento. | P | Costa Rica redacción más apropiada <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 6.3 Documentation by the NPPO | | | | |
| 640 | 135 | 67.3 Documentation by the NPPO | P | APPPC 70) Thailand (5 Sep 2018 12:43 PM) re-numbering <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |

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| 641 | 135 | 6_7.3 Documentation by the NPPO | P | Thailand re-numbering <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 642 | 136 | All NPPO procedures should be appropriately documented and records, including those of monitoring inspections made and phytosanitary <u>Phytosanitary</u> certificates issued should be maintained for at least one year. In cases of non-compliance or new or unexpected phytosanitary situations, documentation should be made available upon request as described in ISPM 13 (<i>Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action</i>). | P | Ghana <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 643 | 136 | All NPPO procedures should be appropriately documented and records <u>recorded</u> , including those of monitoring inspections made and phytosanitary certificates issued should be maintained for at least one year. In cases of non-compliance or new or unexpected phytosanitary situations, documentation should be made available upon request as described in ISPM 13 (<i>Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action</i>). | P | Libya <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 644 | 136 | All NPPO procedures should be appropriately documented and records <u>recorded</u> , including those of monitoring inspections made and phytosanitary certificates issued should be maintained for at least one year. In cases of non-compliance or new or unexpected phytosanitary situations, documentation should be made available upon request as described in ISPM 13 (<i>Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action</i>). | P | NEPPO <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 7. Inspection | | | | |
| 645 | 137 | 78. Inspection | P | APPPC 71) Thailand (5 Sep 2018 12:44 PM) re-numbering <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 646 | 137 | 7_8. Inspection | P | Thailand re-numbering <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 647 | 137 | 7. Inspección | P | OIRSA Ya existe una norma específica de inspección y es innecesario un ítem sobre este particular. No aporta a la norma. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 648 | 138 | Inspection is carried out to determine compliance with phytosanitary import requirements. Where live non-target pests are found after treatment, the NPPO should consider if whether their survival indicates a treatment failure and whether additional phytosanitary measures may be necessary. | P | European Union Improvement. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 649 | 138 | Inspection is should be carried out <u>by the NPPO of the exporting country, and may be carried out by the NPPO of the importing country,</u> to determine compliance with phytosanitary import requirements. Where live non-target pests are found after | P | European Union More appropriate wording coming from the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". |

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| | | treatment, the NPPO should consider if their survival indicates a treatment failure and whether additional phytosanitary measures may be necessary. | | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 650 | 138 | Inspection is should be carried out by the NPPO of the exporting country, and may be carried out by the NPPO of the importing country, to determine compliance with phytosanitary import requirements. Where live non-target pests are found after treatment, the NPPO should consider if whether their survival indicates a treatment failure and whether additional phytosanitary measures may be necessary. | P | EPPO More appropriate wording coming from the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". Improvement <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 651 | 138 | Inspection is carried out to determine compliance with phytosanitary Phytosanitary import requirements. Where live non-target pests are found after treatment, the NPPO should consider if their survival indicates a treatment failure and whether additional phytosanitary measures may be necessary. | P | Ghana <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 652 | 138 | Inspection is carried out to determine compliance with phytosanitary import requirements requirements of imported country . Where live non-target pests are found after treatment, the NPPO should consider if their survival indicates a treatment failure and whether additional phytosanitary measures may be necessary. | P | Libya <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 653 | 138 | Inspection is carried out to determine compliance with phytosanitary import requirements. Where live non-target pests are found after treatment, the NPPO should consider if their survival indicates a treatment failure and whether additional phytosanitary measures may be necessary. | C | United States of America Clarify whether importing or exporting NPPO conducts inspection. See US comment in paragraph 141. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 654 | 138 | Inspection is carried out to determine compliance with phytosanitary import requirements phytosanitary requirements of imported country . Where live non-target pests are found after treatment, the NPPO should consider if their survival indicates a treatment failure and whether additional phytosanitary measures may be necessary. | P | NEPPO <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 655 | 138 | La finalidad de la inspección es comprobar el cumplimiento de los requisitos fitosanitarios de importación. Cuando se detecten, después del tratamiento, plagas vivas distintas de la plaga objetivo, la ONPF debería considerar si su supervivencia indica la ineficacia del tratamiento y si podrán ser necesarias otras medidas fitosanitarias. | P | OIRSA Ya existe una norma específica de inspección y es innecesario un ítem sobre este particular. No aporta a la norma. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 656 | 139 | The NPPO of the importing country may inspect-check documentation and records for treatments conducted during transport to determine compliance with phytosanitary import requirements. | P | European Union More appropriate term. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 657 | 139 | The NPPO of the importing country may inspect-check documentation and records for treatments conducted during transport to determine compliance with phytosanitary import requirements. | P | EPPO More appropriate term <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |

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| 658 | 139 | La ONPF del país importador podrá inspeccionar la documentación y los registros de los tratamientos realizados durante el transporte para determinar el cumplimiento de los requisitos fitosanitarios de importación. | P | OIRSA Ya existe una norma específica de inspección y es innecesario un ítem sobre este particular. No aporta a la norma. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 659 | 139 | La ONPF del país importador podrá inspeccionar-revisar la documentación y los registros de los tratamientos realizados durante el transporte para determinar el cumplimiento de los requisitos fitosanitarios de importación. | P | Costa Rica Termino correcto, el termino inspección incluye prueba y a la documentación no podría realizarse <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 8. Responsibilities | | | | |
| 660 | 140 | 89. Responsibilities | P | APPPC (72) Thailand (5 Sep 2018 12:44 PM) re-numbering <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 661 | 140 | 8 9. Responsibilities | P | Thailand re-numbering <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 662 | 140 | 8. Responsabilidades | P | OIRSA A lo largo de la propuesta se establecen las responsabilidades de las partes involucradas y es innecesario ser reiterativo <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 663 | 141 | <p>The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is initiated or conducted is responsible for the evaluation, approval <u>evaluation</u> and auditing approval <u>of modified atmosphere treatments as a phytosanitary measures, including those measure. The NPPO should audit the fumigation performed by the NPPO itself and by other authorized treatment entities. In cases where NPPOs do not authorize modified atmosphere treatment entities, other government department or agencies should audit the modified atmosphere treatment performed by the licensed entity.</u> However, when treatments are conducted or completed during transport, the NPPO NPPO, or, where appropriate, other government department or agency of the exporting country is usually responsible for authorizing <u>or licensing</u> the entity applying the treatment during transport, and the NPPO of the importing country is responsible for verifying if the treatment requirements have been met. <u>The NPPO of the exporting country is responsible when modified atmosphere treatment applied during transport is used for phytosanitary certification.</u></p> <p>To the extent necessary, it is the NPPO's responsibility to cooperate with other national and international regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval and safety of the modified atmosphere treatment, including the training and certification of personnel conducting the treatment, the authorization of operators, and the approval of modified atmosphere facilities. Their respective responsibilities</p> | P | Canada To highlight the role of other department or agency that licenses treatment entities. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |

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| | | should be identified to avoid requirements that are overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or not technically justified. | | |
| 664 | 141 | The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is initiated or conducted is responsible for the evaluation, approval and auditing of the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures, including those performed by other authorized entities. However, when treatments are conducted or completed during transport, the NPPO of the exporting country is usually responsible for authorizing the entity applying the treatment during transport, and the NPPO of the importing country is responsible for verifying if the treatment requirements have been met. To the extent necessary, it is the NPPO's responsibility to cooperate with other national and international regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval and safety of the modified atmosphere treatment, including the training and certification of personnel conducting the treatment, the authorization of operators/entities , and the approval of modified atmosphere facilities. Their respective responsibilities should be identified to avoid requirements that are overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or not technically justified. | P | Viet Nam In conformity with section 5.1. "Operators" include "entities". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 665 | 141 | The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is initiated or conducted is responsible for the evaluation, approval and auditing of the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures, including those performed by other authorized entities. However, when treatments are conducted or completed during transport, the NPPO of the exporting country is usually responsible for authorizing the entity applying the treatment during transport, and the NPPO of the importing country is responsible for verifying if the treatment requirements have been met. To the extent necessary, it is the NPPO's responsibility to cooperate with other national and international regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval and safety of the modified atmosphere treatment, including the training and certification of personnel conducting the treatment, the authorization of operators/entities , and the approval of modified atmosphere facilities. Their respective responsibilities should be identified to avoid requirements that are overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or not technically justified. | P | Korea, Republic of In conformity with section 5.1. "Operators" include "entities". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 666 | 141 | The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is initiated or conducted is responsible for the evaluation, approval and auditing of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures, including those performed by other authorized entities. However, when When treatments are conducted or completed during transport, the NPPO of the exporting country is usually responsible for authorizing the entity applying the treatment during transport, and the NPPO of the | P | European Union Clearer. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |

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| | | <p>importing country is responsible for verifying if the treatment requirements have been met. To the extent necessary, it is the NPPO’s responsibility to cooperate with other national and international regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval and safety of the modified atmosphere treatment, including the training and certification of personnel conducting the treatment, the authorization of operators, and the approval of modified atmosphere facilities. Their respective responsibilities should be identified to avoid requirements that are overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or not technically justified.</p> | | |
| 667 | 141 | <p>The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is initiated or conducted is responsible for the evaluation, approval and auditing of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures, including those performed by other authorized entities. However, when treatments are conducted or completed during transport, the NPPO of the exporting country is usually responsible for authorizing the entity applying the treatment during transport, and the NPPO of the importing country is responsible for verifying if the treatment requirements have been met.</p> <p>To the extent necessary, it is the NPPO’s responsibility to cooperate with other national and international regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval and safety of the modified atmosphere treatment, including the training and certification of personnel conducting the treatment, the authorization of operators, and the approval of modified atmosphere facilities. Their respective responsibilities should be identified to avoid requirements that are overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or not technically justified.</p> <p><u>To the extent necessary, the NPPO should cooperate with other national and international regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval and safety of the modified atmosphere treatment, including the training and certification of personnel conducting the treatment, the authorization of operators, and the approval of modified atmosphere facilities. The respective responsibilities of the NPPO and the other regulatory agencies should be identified to avoid requirements that are overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or unjustified.</u></p> | P | <p>European Union Creation of a new paragraph for clarity, in consistency with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure".</p> <p>The paragraph has also been modified to improve clarity and follow more logically from the introductory words 'to the extent necessary'.</p> <p>Category : EDITORIAL</p> |
| 668 | 141 | <p>The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is initiated or conducted is responsible for the evaluation, approval and auditing of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures, including those performed by other authorized entities<u>treatment providers</u>. However, when treatments are conducted or completed during transport, the NPPO of the exporting country is usually responsible for authorizing the entity<u>treatment provider</u> applying the treatment during transport, and the NPPO of the importing country is responsible for verifying if the treatment requirements have been met. To the extent necessary, it is</p> | P | <p>European Union Please see the comment on "entities" in paragraph 93. Category : TECHNICAL</p> |

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| | | the NPPO's responsibility to cooperate with other national and international regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval and safety of the modified atmosphere treatment, including the training and certification of personnel conducting the treatment, the authorization of operators, treatment providers and the approval of modified atmosphere facilities. Their respective responsibilities should be identified to avoid requirements that are overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or not technically justified. | | |
| 669 | 141 | The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is initiated or conducted is responsible for the evaluation, approval and auditing of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures, including those performed by <u>the NPPO itself or by</u> other authorized entities. However, when treatments are conducted or completed during transport, the NPPO of the exporting country is usually responsible for authorizing the entity applying the treatment during transport, and the NPPO of the importing country is responsible for verifying if the treatment requirements have been met. To the extent necessary, it is the NPPO's responsibility to cooperate with other national and international regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval and safety of the modified atmosphere treatment, including the training and certification of personnel conducting the treatment, the authorization of operators, and the approval of modified atmosphere facilities. Their respective responsibilities should be identified to avoid requirements that are overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or not technically justified. | P | European Union Introduction of a precision coming from the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". The word "other" is not justified otherwise. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 670 | 141 | The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is initiated or conducted <u>or initiated</u> is responsible for the evaluation, approval and auditing of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures, including those performed by other authorized entities. However, when treatments are conducted or completed during transport, the NPPO of the exporting country is usually responsible for authorizing the entity applying the treatment during transport, and the NPPO of the importing country is responsible for verifying if the treatment requirements have been met. To the extent necessary, it is the NPPO's responsibility to cooperate with other national and international regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval and safety of the modified atmosphere treatment, including the training and certification of personnel conducting the treatment, the authorization of operators, and the approval of modified atmosphere facilities. Their respective responsibilities should be identified to avoid requirements that are overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or not technically justified. | P | European Union More logical order and consistency with the rest of the draft standard and with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 671 | 141 | The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is initiated or conducted <u>or initiated</u> is responsible for the evaluation, approval and auditing of modified | P | EPPO More logical order and consistency with the rest of the draft |

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| | | <p>atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures, including those performed by <u>the NPPO itself or by other authorized entities/treatment providers. However, when</u> <u>When</u> treatments are conducted or completed during transport, the NPPO of the exporting country is usually responsible for authorizing the <u>entity-treatment provider</u> applying the treatment during transport, and the NPPO of the importing country is responsible for verifying if the treatment requirements have been met.</p> <p>To the extent necessary, it is the NPPO's responsibility to <u>NPPO should</u> cooperate with other national and international regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval and safety of the modified atmosphere treatment, including the training and certification of personnel conducting the treatment, the authorization of operators, treatment providers and the approval of modified atmosphere facilities. Their <u>The</u> respective responsibilities <u>of the NPPO and the other regulatory agencies</u> should be identified to avoid requirements that are overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or not technically justified <u>unjustified</u>.</p> | <p>standard and with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure".</p> <p>Introduction of a precision coming from the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure". The word "other" is not justified otherwise.</p> <p>Please see the comment on "entities" in paragraph 93.</p> <p>Creation of a new paragraph for clarity, in consistency with the draft ISPM on "Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure".</p> <p>The paragraph has also been modified to improve clarity and follow more logically from the introductory words 'to the extent necessary'. This comment was made at the ECA Regional Workshop and endorsed by the EPPO Panel.</p> <p>Clearer Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i></p> |
| 672 | 141 | <p>The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is initiated or conducted is responsible for the evaluation, approval and auditing of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures, including those performed by other authorized entities. However, when treatments are conducted or completed during transport, the NPPO of the exporting country is usually responsible for authorizing the entity applying the treatment during transport, and the NPPO of the importing country is responsible for verifying if the treatment requirements have been met. ;</p> <p>To the extent necessary, it is the NPPO's responsibility to <u>NPPO should</u> cooperate with other national and international regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval and safety of the modified atmosphere treatment, including the training and certification of personnel conducting the treatment, the authorization of operators, and the approval of modified atmosphere facilities. Their respective responsibilities should be identified to avoid requirements that are overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or not technically justified <u>unjustified</u>.</p> | <p>P IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe With the improvements suggested the section reads in Russian: В случае возникновения необходимости НОКЗР должна сотрудничать с другими национальными и международными регулирующими органами, занимающимися разработкой, утверждением и безопасностью применения обработок с регулируемым составом газовой среды в качестве фитосанитарных мер, включая обучение и аттестацию персонала, проводящего обработку, уполномочивание операторов и утверждение сооружений с регулируемым составом газовой среды. Следует определить их соответствующие обязанности во избежание таких требований, как дублирование, противоречия, непоследовательного или необоснованности. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i></p> |
| 673 | 141 | <p>The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is initiated or conducted is responsible for the evaluation, approval and auditing of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures, including those performed by other authorized entities. However, when treatments are conducted or completed during transport, the NPPO of the exporting country is usually responsible for authorizing the entity applying the treatment during transport, and the NPPO of the importing country is responsible for verifying if the treatment requirements have been met.</p> <p>To the extent necessary, it is the NPPO's responsibility to cooperate with other</p> | <p>P Japan In conformity with section 5.1. "Operators" include "entities". This proposed change is supported by APPPC as well as by Japan Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> |

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| | | national and international regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval and safety of the modified atmosphere treatment, including the training and certification of personnel conducting the treatment, the authorization of operators/entities , and the approval of modified atmosphere facilities. Their respective responsibilities should be identified to avoid requirements that are overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or not technically justified. | | |
| 674 | 141 | The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is initiated or conducted is responsible for the evaluation, approval and auditing of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures, including those performed by other authorized entities. However, when treatments are conducted or completed during transport, the <u>The</u> NPPO of the exporting country is usually responsible for authorizing the entity applying the treatment during transport, and the NPPO of the importing country is responsible for verifying if the treatment requirements have been met. To the extent necessary, it is the NPPO's responsibility to cooperate with other national and international regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval and safety of the modified atmosphere treatment, including the training and certification of personnel conducting the treatment, the authorization of operators, and the approval of modified atmosphere facilities. Their respective responsibilities should be identified to avoid requirements that are overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or not technically justified. | P | United States of America Are there instances when modified atmosphere treatments are conducted in transit, being initiated in the exporting country? <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 675 | 141 | The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is initiated or conducted is responsible for the evaluation, approval and auditing of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures, including those performed by other authorized entities. However, when treatments are conducted or completed during transport, the NPPO of the exporting country is usually responsible for authorizing the entity applying the treatment during transport, and the NPPO of the importing country is responsible for verifying if the treatment requirements have been met. To the extent necessary, it is the NPPO's responsibility <u>NPPO of the exporting country is responsible</u> to cooperate with other national and international regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval and safety of the modified atmosphere treatment, including the training and certification of personnel conducting the treatment, the authorization of operators, and the approval of modified atmosphere facilities. Their respective responsibilities should be identified to avoid requirements that are overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or not technically justified. | P | APPPC (46) New Zealand (4 Sep 2018 7:05 AM) <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> |
| 676 | 141 | The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is initiated or conducted is responsible for the evaluation, approval and auditing of <u>the application of</u> modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures, including those performed by | P | APPPC 105) APPPC (11 Sep 2018 4:30 AM) In conformity with section 5.1. "Operators" include "entities". (82) Japan (8 Sep 2018 3:18 AM) |

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| | | <p>other authorized entities. However, when treatments are conducted or completed during transport, the NPPO of the exporting country is usually responsible for authorizing the entity applying the treatment during transport, and the NPPO of the importing country is responsible for verifying if the treatment requirements have been met. To the extent necessary, it is the NPPO’s responsibility to cooperate with other national and international regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval and safety of the modified atmosphere treatment, including the training and certification of personnel conducting the treatment, the authorization of <u>operatorstreatment entities</u>, and the approval of modified atmosphere facilities. Their respective responsibilities should be identified to avoid requirements that are overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or not technically justified.</p> | | <p>In conformity with section 5.1. "Operators" include "entities". (47) New Zealand (4 Sep 2018 7:05 AM)</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> |
| 677 | 141 | <p>The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is initiated or conducted is responsible for the evaluation, approval and auditing of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures, including those performed by other authorized entities. However, when treatments are conducted or completed during transport, the NPPO of the exporting country is usually responsible for authorizing the entity applying the treatment during transport, and the NPPO of the importing country is responsible for verifying if the treatment requirements have been met. To the extent necessary, it <u>It</u> is the NPPO’s responsibility to cooperate with other national and international regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval and safety of the modified atmosphere treatment, including the training and certification of personnel conducting the treatment, the authorization of <u>operatorstreatment entities</u>, and the approval of modified atmosphere facilities. Their respective responsibilities should be identified to avoid requirements that are overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or not technically justified.</p> | P | <p>Argentina Treatment schedule glossary term should be used. Text deleted because cooperation with international organization is outside the scope of this standard that deals with application of MA treatments. Operators replaced by entities for consistency. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p> |
| 678 | 141 | <p>The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is initiated or conducted is responsible for the evaluation, approval and auditing of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures, including those performed by other authorized entities. However, when treatments are conducted or completed during transport, the NPPO of the exporting country is usually responsible for authorizing the entity applying the treatment during transport, and the NPPO of the importing country is responsible for verifying if the treatment requirements have been met. To the extent necessary, it <u>It</u> is the NPPO’s responsibility to cooperate with other national and international regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval and safety of the modified atmosphere treatment, including the training and certification of personnel conducting the treatment, the authorization of <u>operatorstreatment entities</u>, and the approval of modified atmosphere facilities.</p> | P | <p>Uruguay Text deleted because cooperation with international organizations is outside the scope of this standard that deals with application of MA treatments. Operators replaced by entities for consistency. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p> |

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| | | Their respective responsibilities should be identified to avoid requirements that are overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or not technically justified. | | |
| 679 | 141 | The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is initiated or conducted is responsible for the evaluation, approval and auditing of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures, including those performed by other authorized entities. However, when treatments are conducted or completed during transport, the NPPO of the exporting country is usually responsible for authorizing the entity applying the treatment during transport, and the NPPO of the importing country is responsible for verifying if the treatment requirements have been met. To the extent necessary, it is the NPPO's responsibility to cooperate with other national and international regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval and safety of the modified atmosphere treatment, including the training and certification of personnel conducting the treatment, the authorization of operators, treatment entities and the approval of modified atmosphere facilities. Their respective responsibilities should be identified to avoid requirements that are overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or not technically justified. | P | COSAVE Treatment schedule glossary term should be used. Text deleted because cooperation with international organization is outside the scope of this standard that deals with application of MA treatments. Operators replaced by entities for consistency. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> |
| 680 | 141 | La ONPF del país en el que se inicia o se realiza el tratamiento tiene el cometido de evaluar, aprobar y auditar los tratamientos en atmósfera modificada como medidas fitosanitarias, incluidos los realizados por otras entidades autorizadas. No obstante, cuando los tratamientos se realizan o se completan durante el transporte, la ONPF del país exportador tiene habitualmente el cometido de autorizar a la entidad que aplica el tratamiento durante el transporte, y la ONPF del país importador tiene el cometido de verificar si se han cumplido los requisitos del tratamiento. En la medida en que sea necesario, la ONPF tiene el cometido de cooperar con otros organismos de reglamentación nacionales e internacionales responsables del desarrollo, la aprobación y la seguridad del tratamiento en atmósfera modificada, incluidos la formación y certificación del personal que realiza el tratamiento, la autorización de los operadores y la aprobación de las instalaciones de atmósfera modificada. Deberían identificarse sus responsabilidades respectivas para evitar que haya requisitos superpuestos, contradictorios, incoherentes o que no estén justificados técnicamente. | P | OIRSA A lo largo de la propuesta se establecen las responsabilidades de las partes involucradas y es innecesario ser reiterativo <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |
| 681 | 142 | Potential implementation issues | C | Jamaica Capacity of some countries to implement the standard may be limited due to lack of technological and technical capacity. This is a new technology for the Caribbean region and will require new research, as some effects of the standards implementation are still unknown (e.g. quality, taste and shelf life of the products). <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> |

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| 682 | 142 | Potential implementation issues | C | <p>Jamaica Would this treatment affect food quality example the taste. This should be considered even though it is not a phytosanitary issue. Capacity of some countries to implement the standard may be limited due to lack of facilities and expertise. This would represent a new technology for the Caribbean region and will require new research as some effects of the standard implementation are still unknown eg quality and shelf life of the product. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> |
| 683 | 142 | Posibles problemas de implementación | C | <p>OIRSA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacitación • Disponibilidad de información sobre tratamientos <p>Atmosferas modificadas con fines fitosanitarios</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validación de métodos de tratamiento • Procesos específicos de los tratamientos de Atmosferas modificadas <p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> |
| 684 | 143 | This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested the Secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft. Please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues. | C | <p>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency -Would this type of treatment affect food quality (e.g. the taste of mangoes)? This should be considered even if it is not a phytosanitary issue. -Capacity of some countries to implement the standard may be limited due to lack of facilities and expertise. This is a new technology for the Caribbean region. It will require new research, as some effects of the standards implementation are still unknown (e.g. quality and shelf life of the products). Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> |
| 685 | 143 | This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested the Secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft. Please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues. | C | <p>United States of America To improve implementation , provide some advice on the following points, perhaps in a implementation guidance document or Appendix to this draft:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recommended number and placement of sensors for MA treatment 2. Number and placement of fans, if applicable 3. How long to run fans, if applicable 4. Guidance on how to certify an enclosure 5. Guidance on re-certification of an enclosure 6. SOPs, compliance agreements, or work plans 7. Re-infestations, can it be retreated? 8. Where available from the references, provide in the Appendix examples of actual schedules of the specific pest/commodity treatments with available efficacy data. All this information would be useful to NPPOs who have to access to this information 9. Absence of the MA definition is a potential implementation issue, see our general comment. |

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| 686 | 143 | This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested the Secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft. Please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues. | C | <p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Many developing countries including Nigeria may need capacity building for the implementation of this draft ISPM. 2. There must be demonstration of its efficacy and easy acquisition of the treatment facility. 3. Moratorium period after the adoption of the ISPM by CPM. <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> |