



Para	Text	Comment
		Ozone Secretariat submitted a track-changed version of the draft (29 September) to the Secretariat. This will be forwarded to the Steward for consideration.
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1190) Venezuela (1 Oct 2016 2:57 AM) El grupo de Venezuela no tiene mas observaciones que las aprobadas en el taller Regional Latinoamérica, realizado en agosto en la Ciudad de Panama, Panama</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> Burkina Faso Format de la température 5°C et non 5°°C</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1189) Congo, DR (1 Oct 2016 1:14 AM) Autres commentaire *format de la temperature 5 degré celsius revoir le terme durée(lignes 55,67,62)</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (1188) Congo, DR (1 Oct 2016 1:05 AM) le document fixe un cadre général des traitements thermiques Des protocoles et les études plus précis sur chaque couple -température -durée sous différentes conditions d' humidité devraient être fournis pour pour permettre d'avoir plus précisions. Il risque néanmoins d' y avoir des problèmes d'applications dans notre pays</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <i>Attachment : Comments_TemperatureTreatments_2016-09-15_CaribbeanRegionalWorkshop.docx</i> (1187) Antigua and Barbuda (1 Oct 2016 12:04 AM) Antigua and Barbuda agrees with the comments of the Caribbean workshop as contained in attached document.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (1186) Saint Vincent and The Grenadines (30 Sep 2016 11:18 PM) Agreed with all comments from regional meeting</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <i>Attachment : Comments_TemperatureTreatments_2016-09-15_CaribbeanRegionalWorkshop.docx</i> (1178) Guyana (30 Sep 2016 6:29 PM) We accept the comments made at the 2016 Regional IPPC Workshop for the Caribbean.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (1137) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:06 PM) Efficacy research is not a requirement for the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures, so the Appendix should be deleted and may be included as an Appendix of ISPM 28</p>

G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1134) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:05 PM) Use of the following terms should be revised for consistency throughout the text: - "treatment facility" versus "treatment chamber" - "target temperature" versus "required temperature" versus "prescribed temperature"</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> Burkina Faso Revoir la traduction de la notion de période de temps qui serait mieux exprimée par le terme durée (voir 55, 67, 62, etc).</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> (1131) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:01 PM) Translation into Spanish should be improved. For example: "target temperature" should be translated as "temperatura objetivo"; "packing" as "empaquetado"; "potencial" as "potencial"; "range" as "rango"; "liabilities" as "obligaciones"</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (1101) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 2:13 PM) Efficacy research is not a requirement for the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures, so the Appendix should be deleted and may be included as an Appendix of ISPM 28.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1100) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 2:13 PM) Use of the following terms should be revised for consistency throughout the text: "treatment facility" versus "treatment chamber" "target temperature" versus "required temperature" versus "prescribed temperature"</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1082) Mali (30 Sep 2016 11:02 AM) Le document fixe un cadre général des traitements thermiques. Des protocoles et des études plus précis sur chaque couple température-durée sous différentes conditions d'humidité devraient être fournis pour permettre d'avoir plus de précisions. Il risque néanmoins d'y avoir des problèmes d'application dans nos pays d'Afrique</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (1079) Canada (30 Sep 2016 10:43 AM) Canada supports the draft ISPM on Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures.</p> <p>Some editorial, technical and substantive comments have been provided to further improve the clarity of the draft.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (1078) Norway (30 Sep 2016 10:17 AM)</p>

		GENERAL COMMENT: Norway would like to formally endorse the EPPO comments submitted via the IPPC Online Comment System on this draft ISPM
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> (1077) Belize (30 Sep 2016 5:00 AM) Translation into Spanish should be revised. For example "target temperature" should be translated as "temperatura objetivo", "packing" as "empaque", "potential" as "potencial", "range" as "rango", "liabilities" as "obligaciones", "configuration" as "distribucion", "environment" as "ambiente", "associated" as "asociada"</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1076) Belize (30 Sep 2016 4:53 AM) The draft does not provide specific requirements for the use of temperature treatments by contracting parties, but gives general recommendations for such use. Thus, it is recommended to further consider if the draft consultation as it is should have a status of a standard or being other kind of document such as a manual</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1036) Congo (30 Sep 2016 1:59 AM) j'accepte ce projet de NIMP tel qu'il est</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (968) Peru (29 Sep 2016 8:38 PM) Efficacy research is not a requirement for the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures, so the Appendix should be deleted and may be included as an Appendix of ISPM 28.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (967) Peru (29 Sep 2016 8:37 PM) Use of the following terms should be revised for consistency throughout the text: - "treatment facility" versus "treatment chamber" - "target temperature" versus "required temperature" versus "prescribed temperature"</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (966) Peru (29 Sep 2016 8:37 PM) The draft does not provide specific requirements for the use of temperature treatments by contracting parties, but gives general recommendations for such use. Thus, it is recommended to further consider if the draft in consultation as it is should have a status of a standard or being other kind of document such as a manual</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> (965) Peru (29 Sep 2016 8:37 PM) Translation into Spanish should be improved. For example: "target temperature" should be translated as "temperatura objetivo"; "packing" as "empaque"; "potencial" as "potencial"; "range" as "rango"; "liabilities" as "obligaciones"; "configuration" as "distribucion", "environment" as "ambiente" "associated" as "asociada."</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (952) Kenya (29 Sep 2016 3:54 PM) Document accepted. No comment</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> Attachment : 2014-005_TreatmentRequirementsTemperature_En_2016-06-24 for</p>

		<p><i>comment_MBTOC comments.docx</i></p> <p>(951) Ozone Secretariat (29 Sep 2016 2:37 PM)</p> <p>Please find in the attached file the comments by the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer on the Draft ISPM: Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures (2014-005).</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p> <p>(948) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM)</p> <p>Although the draft allows for both the use of temperature probes placed directly in the commodity and the authorisation of protocols and facilities to deliver the temperature requirements, it would be useful to provide a clearer explanation of the two approaches.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>(947) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM)</p> <p>'Shipment' is ambiguous and should be avoided for consistency. Used 'dispatch' or 'consignment' as appropriate.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p> <p>(949) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM)</p> <p>In some places (e.g. para 34) it is obscure whether the NPPO should ensure the efficacy of an actually applied treatment or of a treatment schedule in the approval phase of a treatment. We have suggested some text improvements.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p>(950) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM)</p> <p>The reactions proposed with the finding of various pest categories in paragraphs 185 onwards are rather obscure. Greater clarity required.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p>(856) China (29 Sep 2016 11:56 AM)</p> <p>Suggests more clarity on the use of terms i.e. commodity, consignment & load in this standard. For better presentation.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p>(855) China (29 Sep 2016 11:55 AM)</p> <p>Suggest to revise this draft standard.</p> <p>The structure of this ISPM draft is confused. The content of some section is detailed and another is very simple. The expression of this ISPM draft is not accurate.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p>(377) Japan (19 Sep 2016 1:41 PM)</p> <p>The use of the terms (i.e. commodity, consignment and load) should be clarified in this draft ISPM according to ISPM 5. While the definition of "load" is not included in ISPM 5, para 82 explains "load" indicates volume and arrangement of the commodity. Some examples of modification are shown as below.</p> <p>[90] monitoring of the core temperature of the commodity throughout the load.</p> <p>[101] a means to ensure that the load is fully submerged.</p> <p>[108] The number of probes will depend on factors such as load size and configuration and the type of treatment chamber.</p>

G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (799) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 4:42 AM) Efficacy research is not a requirement for the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures, so the Appendix should be deleted and may be included as an Appendix of ISPM 28</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (798) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 4:42 AM) Use of the following terms should be revised for consistency throughout the text: - "treatment facility" versus "treatment chamber" - "target temperature" versus "required temperature" versus "prescribed temperature"</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (797) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 4:42 AM) The draft does not provide specific requirements for the use of temperature treatments by contracting parties, but gives general recommendations for such use. Thus, it is recommended to further consider if the draft in consultation as it is should have a status of a standard or being other kind of document such as a manual</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> (796) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 4:41 AM) Translation into Spanish should be improved. For example: "target temperature" should be translated as "temperatura objetivo"; "packing" as "empaque"; "potencial" as "potencial"; "range" as "rango"; "liabilities" as "obligaciones"; "configuration" as "distribucion", "environment" as "ambiente" "associated" as "asociada."</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (744) Chile (28 Sep 2016 6:37 PM) Efficacy research is not a requirement for the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures, so the Appendix should be deleted and may be included as an Appendix of ISPM 28.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (743) Chile (28 Sep 2016 6:37 PM) Use of the following terms should be revised for consistency throughout the text: - "treatment facility" versus "treatment chamber" - "target temperature" versus "required temperature" versus "prescribed temperature"</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (742) Chile (28 Sep 2016 6:36 PM) The draft does not provide specific requirements for the use of temperature treatments by contracting parties, but gives general recommendations for such use. Thus, it is recommended to further consider if the draft in consultation as it is should have a status of a standard or being other kind of document such as a manual</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> (741) Chile (28 Sep 2016 6:36 PM) Translation into Spanish should be improved. For example: "target temperature" should be translated as "temperatura objetivo"; "packing" as "empaque"; "potencial" as "potencial"; "range" as "rango"; "liabilities"</p>

		as "obligaciones"; "configuration" as "distribucion", "environment" as "ambiente" "associated" as "asociada."
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (718) Algeria (27 Sep 2016 5:57 PM) Draft révisé avec le groupe de participants lors de l'atelier organisé par la CIPV " IPPC Regional Workshop in the Near East and North Africa Regionm Algiers, Algeria</p> <p>5-8 September, 2016"</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (716) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) In some places (e.g. para 34) it is obscure whether the NPPO should ensure the efficacy of an actually applied treatment or of a treatment schedule in the approval phase of a treatment. We have suggested some text improvements.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (715) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) 'Shipment' is ambiguous and should be avoided for consistency. Use 'dispatch' or 'consignment' as appropriate.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (714) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) Although the draft allows for both the use of temperature probes placed directly in the commodity and the authorisation of protocols and facilities to deliver the temperature requirements, the ISPM should provide a clearer explanation of the two approaches.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (717) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) The reactions proposed with the finding of various pest categories in paragraphs 185 onwards are rather obscure. Greater clarity required.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (595) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 12:48 PM) suggests more clarity on the use of terms i.e. commodity, consignment & load in this standard.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (593) Bahrain (27 Sep 2016 8:47 AM) 1- use temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures must be study very carefully ,taking in to account the importance of the economic situation of most developing countries ,which requires the cost of considerable economic to apply these treatments and may create at the same time market monopoly of some countries or some of the individuals who have the ability to invest in this treatments 2- Bahrain believe that it's necessary to study the possibilty of merging by any means these annexes ISPM 28 no.15,16,17 and 18 with this draft standard which concentrated on heat treatment as phytosanitary measures in some plant product</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (592) Viet Nam (27 Sep 2016 6:26 AM) Vietnam agree with comments of APPPC regional workshop on review of draft ISPMs</p>

		(25-29 July 2016, Suwon, Korea)
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (581) Trinidad and Tobago (23 Sep 2016 4:31 AM) Trinidad and Tobago agrees with the comments on this standard discussed at the IPPC regional workshop (Caribbean) and sent to the IPPC secretariat via the IPPC Regional Workshop account in the OCS –</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (502) Samoa (22 Sep 2016 4:24 AM) It will also helpful if some provision estimates be inclusive of economic viability of the different treatments for members to consider its resource availability.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (482) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 10:37 PM) While general sections such as 55 and 58 are helpful, sections such as 88 are too specific. The standard should be general (e.g. where to put the probe), and work plans of the bilateral agreement should be more specific (e.g. number of leads). Implementing a standard which has too many specifics would be difficult because countries bilaterally negotiate different trade conditions, which include treatments.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (389) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 6:11 PM) Efficacy research is not a requirement for the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures, so the Appendix should be deleted. This information may be included as an Appendix of ISPM 28.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (388) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 6:09 PM) The use of the following terms should be revised throughout the text for consistency: "treatment facility" versus "treatment chamber"; "target temperature" versus "prescribed temperature"</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> (387) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 6:07 PM) Translation into Spanish should be improved, for example "target temperature" should be translated as "temperatura objetivo"; "packing" as "empaque", "potential" as "potencial"; "range" as "rango"; "liabilities" as "obligaciones"; "configuration" as "distribución", "environment" as "ambiente"; "associated" as "asociada"</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (386) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 6:04 PM) The draft does not provide specific requirements for the use of temperature treatments by contracting parties, but gives general recommendations for such use. Thus, it is recommended to further consider if the draft under consultation as it is should have the status of a standard or be another kind of document such as a manual.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (380) PPPO (19 Sep 2016 9:30 PM) PPPO requests that additional guidance is provided to explain or outline what would constitute effective treatment or treatment failure as determined through inspection and verification. See sections 7.3 and 7.4 (e.g. when a live pest is found).</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (360) IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific (13 Sep 2016 1:58 AM) Request that additional guidance is provided to explain or outline what would</p>

		constitute effective treatment or treatment failure as determined through inspection and verification. see sections 7.3 and 7.4 (e.g. when a live pest is found)
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> (219) COSAVE (11 Aug 2016 4:46 PM) Translation into Spanish should be improved. For example: "target temperature" should be translated as "temperatura objetivo"; "packing" as "empaque"; "potencial" as "potencial"; "range" as "rango"; "liabilities" as "obligaciones"; "configuration" as "distribucion", "environment" as "ambiente" "associated" as "asociada."</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (317) COSAVE (5 Sep 2016 12:23 AM) The draft does not provide specific requirements for the use of temperature treatments by contracting parties, but gives general recommendations for such use. Thus, it is recommended to further consider if the draft in consultation as it is should have a status of a standard or being other kind of document such as a manual</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (308) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (25 Aug 2016 3:11 PM) The draft does not provide specific requirements for the use of temperature treatments by contracting parties, but gives general recommendations for such use. Thus, it is recommended to further consider if the draft in consultation as it is should have a status of a standard or being other kind of document such as a manual</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> (250) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 7:31 PM) Translation into Spanish should be revised. For example "target temperature" should be translated as "temperatura objetivo", "packing" as "empaque", "potential" as "potencial", "range" as "rango", "liabilities" as "obligaciones", "configuration" as "distribucion", "environment" as "ambiente" "associated" as "asociada"</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (247) Tajikistan (22 Aug 2016 12:15 PM) I support the document as it is and I have no comments</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (232) Thailand (22 Aug 2016 10:07 AM) suggests more clarity on the use of terms "commodity", "consignment" and "load" in this standard</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (220) Iraq (13 Aug 2016 10:05 AM) We have the following comments: (61)3.2.1 Hot water treatments (62) We suspect the feasibility of this method to control any fruit flies particularly with perishable fruits because the effective temperature will definitely dame the fruits. (70)3.2.4 Dielectric heat treatment About the health safety of this technique on food stuff. Studies have reported some carcinogenic affects of Microwave treatments. We suggest restrict the use of this technique for wood treatment only.</p>

		<p>We have one enquiry regarding this ISPM. In case the NPPO are unable to establish such facilities does this effect its decision on accepting this ISPM ?.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (218) COSAVE (11 Aug 2016 4:43 PM) Use of the following terms should be revised for consistency throughout the text: - "treatment facility" versus "treatment chamber" - "target temperature" versus "required temperature" versus "prescribed temperature"</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (217) COSAVE (11 Aug 2016 4:29 PM) Efficacy research is not a requirement for the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures, so the Appendix should be deleted and may be included as an Appendix of ISPM 28.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (113) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 3:18 PM) APPPC suggests more clarity on the use of terms i.e. commodity, consignment & load in this standard.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (99) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (26 Jul 2016 7:28 AM) APPPC suggests more clarity on the use of terms i.e. commodity, consignment & load in this standard.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (75) China (23 Jul 2016 4:46 AM) Suggest to revise this draft standard. China (23 Jul 2016 4:46 AM) 1.The structure of this ISPM draft is confused. The content of some section is detailed and another is very simple. 2.The expression of this ISPM draft is not accurate.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (1) Nepal (9 Jul 2016 12:17 PM) - The standard is drafted to replace the ISPM 28 – Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests. - It is more elaborative, special focus is given for heat treatments together with cold treatment, which are ecofriendly - Critical comments over the draft is very difficult for those who have not practiced or worked in temperature treatments sector - However the statement in the draft (8. Authority, page 9 para 3): "The NPPO of the exporting country should have the ability and resources to evaluate, monitor and authorize temperature treatments undertaken as phytosanitary measures". Needs a significant support to fulfill the requirements at the beginning. - As the draft is seeking potential implementation issue – our suggestion should be :- special focus on capacity assessment of contracting parties specially the least developed countries should be prioritized before the endorsement of this standard. - IPPC should provide the minimum support package for temperature treatments</p>

		with special grace period of 5 years to strengthen the capacity of LDCs
1	Draft ISPM: Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures (2014-005)	Category : TECHNICAL (369) Zimbabwe (15 Sep 2016 3:23 PM) agree with comments given on temperature treatment
27	This standard provides harmonized technical guidance on the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures for regulated pests or regulated articles. Target temperature, duration of treatment, commodity tolerance, equipment required, verification treatment and other essential aspects of the application of temperature treatments are covered in ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>).	Category : TECHNICAL (1140) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:08 PM) ISPM 28 does 't include these aspects
27	This standard provides harmonized technical guidance on the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures for regulated pests or regulated articles. Target temperature, duration of treatment, commodity tolerance, equipment required, verification treatment and other essential aspects of the application of temperature treatments are covered in ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>).	Category : TECHNICAL (1102) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 2:15 PM) ISPM 28 doesn't include these aspects.
27	This standard provides harmonized technical guidance on the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures for regulated pests or regulated articles. Target temperature, duration of treatment, commodity tolerance equipment required , verification and other essential aspects of the application of temperature treatments are covered in ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>).	Category : TECHNICAL (1037) Belize (30 Sep 2016 3:00 AM) ISPM 28 does not cover these aspects
27	This standard provides harmonized technical guidance on the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures for regulated pests or regulated articles. Target temperature, duration of treatment, commodity tolerance, equipment required, verification of treatment and other essential aspects of the application of temperature treatments are covered in ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>).	Category : TECHNICAL (969) Peru (29 Sep 2016 8:46 PM) ISPM 28 doesn't include these aspects.
27	This standard provides harmonized-generic technical guidance on the application of types of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures for regulated pests or regulated articles. Target temperature, duration of treatment, commodity tolerance, equipment required, verification and other essential aspects of the application of temperature treatments are covered in ISPM 28 (measures, Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests).	Category : TECHNICAL (873) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) 1. ISPMs do not 'provide harmonized guidance': Measures only become internationally harmonized once (many) countries have implemented them into their legislation. This ISPM covers aspects generic to types of treatments (in contrast to individual/specific treatments). 'For regulated...'etc is superfluous. 2. The second sentence should be in background rather than scope. An amended sentence has therefore been proposed for para 39. ISPM 28 does not include commodity tolerance, equipment required (apart from broad categories such as vapour heat chamber), verification etc. It contains the requirements for the data to be submitted for evaluation of phytosanitary treatments and the annexes contain specific treatment schedules and other information.

27	This standard provides harmonized technical guidance on the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures for regulated pests or regulated articles. Target temperature, duration of treatment, commodity tolerance, equipment required, verification and other essential aspects of the application of temperature treatments are covered in ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>).	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (848) NEPP0 (29 Sep 2016 9:51 AM) The Standard does not meet the objectives described in the scope. Other standards provide more detailed information, this standard is not precise enough and does not add value. Comparison of all treatments with advantages and disadvantages, for which commodity to use them, which temperatures, under which conditions would be more useful.
27	This standard provides harmonized technical guidance on the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures for regulated pests or regulated articles. Target temperature, duration of treatment, commodity tolerance, equipment required, verification <u>treatment</u> and other essential aspects of the application of temperature treatments are covered in ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>).	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (800) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 4:44 AM) ISPM 28 doesn't include these aspects.
27	This standard provides harmonized technical guidance on the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures for regulated pests or regulated articles. Target temperature, duration of treatment, commodity tolerance, equipment required, verification and other essential aspects of the application of temperature treatments are covered in ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>).	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (745) Chile (28 Sep 2016 6:39 PM) ISPM 28 doesn't include these aspects.
27	This standard provides harmonized technical generic guidance on the application of types of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures for regulated pests or regulated articles. Target temperature, duration of treatment, commodity tolerance, equipment required, verification and other essential aspects of the application of temperature treatments are covered in ISPM 28 (measures <i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>).	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (642) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) 1. ISPMs do not 'provide harmonized guidance': Measures only become internationally harmonized once (many) countries have implemented them into their legislation. This ISPM covers aspects generic to types of treatments (in contrast to individual/specific treatments). 'For regulated...'etc is superfluous. 2. The second sentence should be in background rather than scope. An amended sentence has therefore been proposed for para 39. ISPM 28 does not include commodity tolerance, equipment required (apart from broad categories such as vapour heat chamber), verification etc. It contains the requirements for the data to be submitted for evaluation of phytosanitary treatments and the annexes contain specific treatment schedules and other information.
27	This standard provides harmonized technical guidance on the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures for regulated pests or on regulated articles. Target temperature, duration of treatment, commodity tolerance, equipment required, verification and other essential aspects of the application of temperature treatments are covered in ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>).	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (582) South Africa (23 Sep 2016 2:00 PM) • Propose deleting: "or " and replacing it with: "on" in order to align this with the text in ISPM 28 (Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests), specifically in the "Scope" section, second paragraph.
27	This standard provides harmonized technical guidance on the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures for regulated pests or regulated articles. Target temperature, duration of treatment, commodity tolerance,	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (483) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 10:38 PM) See US general comment.

	equipment required, verification and other essential aspects of the application of temperature treatments are covered in ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>)-. <u>This standard doesn't provide specific detail on specific treatments because the exporting country must comply with importing country regulations as explained in ISPM 12 (Phytosanitary certificates).</u>	
27	This standard provides harmonized technical guidance on the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures for regulated pests or regulated articles. Target temperature, duration of treatment, commodity tolerance, equipment required, verification-treatment and other essential aspects of the application of temperature treatments are covered in ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>).	Category : TECHNICAL (390) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 6:13 PM) Deleted because ISPM 28 does not include these aspects
27	This standard provides harmonized technical guidance on the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures for regulated pests or regulated articles. Target temperature, duration of treatment, commodity tolerance, equipment required, verification and other essential aspects of the application of temperature treatments are covered in ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>).	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (343) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 6:12 PM) The Standard does not meet the objectives described in the scope. Other standards provide more detailed information, this standard is not precise enough and does not add value. Comparison of all treatments with advantages and disadvantages, for which commodity to use them, which temperatures, under which conditions would be more useful.
27	This standard provides harmonized technical guidance on the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures for regulated pests or regulated articles. Target temperature, duration of treatment, commodity tolerance efficacy, equipment required, verification and other essential aspects of the application of temperature treatments are covered in ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>).	Category : TECHNICAL (251) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 7:35 PM) ISPM 28 does not cover these aspects
27	This standard provides harmonized technical guidance on the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures for regulated pests or regulated articles. Target temperature, duration of treatment, commodity tolerance, equipment required, verification-treatment and other essential aspects of the application of temperature treatments are covered in ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>).	Category : TECHNICAL (149) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 8:52 PM) ISPM 28 doesn't include these aspects.
27	This standard provides harmonized technical guidance on the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures for regulated pests or regulated articles. Target temperature, duration of treatment, commodity tolerance, equipment required, verification and other essential aspects of the application of temperature treatments are covered in ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>).	Category : EDITORIAL (148) Denmark (9 Aug 2016 1:10 PM) test
27	This standard provides harmonized technical guidance on the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures for regulated pests or regulated articles. Target temperature, duration of treatment, commodity tolerance, equipment required, verification	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (131) Singapore (30 Jul 2016 1:34 AM) Overall comment to this draft standard: (Member country has been unable to enter overall comment to draft standard in this new OCS) Similar to APPPC's general comment on this draft standard, Singapore suggests for

	and other essential aspects of the application of temperature treatments are covered in ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>).	SC to include more clarity on the use of terms i.e. commodity, consignment & load in this standard as these terms have been loosely used in this standard and at times, confusing to the reader.
28	Some temperature treatments are recognized but are not addressed in this standard. These include treatments using steam, quick freezing and Joule (ohmic) heating. heating are not addressed in this standard.	Category : EDITORIAL (1148) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 4:01 PM) Better wording and consistency
28	Some temperature treatments are recognized but are not addressed in this standard. These include treatments using steam, quick freezing and Joule (ohmic) heating. heating are not addressed in this standard.	Category : EDITORIAL (1103) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 2:16 PM) Better wording and consistency
28	Some temperature treatments are recognized but are not addressed in this standard. These include treatments using steam, quick freezing and Joule (ohmic) heating. heating are not addressed in this standard.	Category : EDITORIAL (970) Peru (29 Sep 2016 8:48 PM) Better wording and consistency
28	Some temperature treatments are recognized but are not addressed in this standard. These include <u>steam cleaning and</u> treatments using steam <u>using</u> , quick freezing and Joule (ohmic) heating.	Category : TECHNICAL (874) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) 1. 'Recognised' is confusing and unnecessary. It could raise the question, recognized by whom? 2. Presumably steam can be used to achieve heat treatments under controlled conditions, therefore this could also be confusing. Perhaps this primarily relates to steam cleaning? We suggest that this reference is therefore clarified
28	Some temperature treatments are recognized but are not addressed in this standard. These include treatments using steam, quick freezing and Joule (ohmic) heating. heating are not addressed in this standard.	Category : EDITORIAL (801) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 4:45 AM) Better wording and consistency
28	Some temperature treatments are recognized but are not addressed in this standard. These include treatments using steam, quick freezing and Joule (ohmic) heating. heating are not addressed in this standard.	Category : EDITORIAL (746) Chile (28 Sep 2016 6:41 PM) Better wording and consistency
28	Some temperature treatments are recognized but are not addressed in this standard. These include <u>steam cleaning and</u> treatments using steam <u>using</u> quick freezing and Joule (ohmic) heating.	Category : TECHNICAL (643) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) 1. 'Recognised' is confusing and unnecessary. It could raise the question, recognized by whom? 2. Presumably steam can be used to achieve heat treatments under controlled conditions, therefore this could also be confusing. Perhaps this primarily relates to steam cleaning? We suggest that this reference is therefore clarified.
28	Some temperature treatments are recognized but are not addressed in this standard. These include treatments using steam, quick freezing and Joule (ohmic) heating. heating are not addressed in this standard.	Category : EDITORIAL (391) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 6:15 PM) Better wording and consistency
28	Some temperature treatments are recognized but are not addressed in this standard. These include treatments using steam, quick freezing and Joule (ohmic) heating.	Category : TECHNICAL (381) PPPO (19 Sep 2016 9:33 PM) There is a need to provide more clarification on why steam is out of scope while vapour is included.

	<u>There is a need to provide more clarification on why steam is out of scope while vapour is included.</u>	
28	Some temperature treatments are recognized but are not addressed in this standard. These include treatments using steam, quick freezing and Joule (ohmic) heating. <u>There is a need to provide more clarification on why steam is out of scope while vapour is included.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (358) IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific (13 Sep 2016 12:32 AM) require clarification on steam treatment
28	Some temperature treatments are recognized but are not addressed in this standard. These include treatments using steam, quick freezing and Joule (ohmic) heating. <u>Temperature treatments are recognized but are not addressed in this standard.</u>	Category : EDITORIAL (150) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 9:05 PM) Better wording and consistency
28	Some temperature treatments are recognized but are not addressed in this standard. These include treatments using steam, quick freezing and Joule (ohmic) heating.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (132) Singapore (30 Jul 2016 1:37 AM) Singapore proposes to include more existing available temperature treatments that have not been included in this draft standard to allow flexibility to expand the list of temperature treatments.
28	Some temperature treatments are recognized but are not addressed in this standard. These include treatments using steam, <u>solar heating</u> , quick freezing and Joule (ohmic) heating.	Category : TECHNICAL (91) Indonesia (25 Jul 2016 4:13 AM)
28	Some temperature treatments are recognized but are not addressed in this standard. These include treatments using steam, quick freezing and freezing , Joule (ohmic) heating. <u>Controlled Atmosphere Temperature Treatment (CATT) and vacuum cooling.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (7) Netherlands (18 Jul 2016 9:02 AM) To be more complete other treatments that are not specifically covered by this standard are also mentioned.
32	Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in this standard can be found in ISPM 5 (<i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i>).	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (849) NEPPPO (29 Sep 2016 9:52 AM) East (6 Sep 2016 4:17 PM) All definitions of different treatments mentioned in the standard should be added to the ISPM 5.
32	Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in this standard can be found in ISPM 5 (<i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i>).	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (330) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 4:17 PM) All definitions of different treatments mentioned in the standard should be added to the ISPM 5.
34	Treatment schedules based on temperature <u>Temperature</u> treatments may be used for pest risk management. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should be satisfied that the efficacy of a treatment has been demonstrated according to ISPM 28 for the regulated pest of concern and the required result.	Category : EDITORIAL (1151) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 4:20 PM) Text deleted to simplify text
34	Treatment schedules based on temperature treatments may be used for pest risk management. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should be satisfied that recognize the efficacy of a treatment has been demonstrated according to ISPM 28 for the regulated pest of concern and the required result.	Category : TECHNICAL (1150) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 4:16 PM) To clarify because when adopting a PT, the NPPOs are recognizing its efficacy
34	Treatment schedules based on temperature treatments may be used for pest risk management. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should be satisfied that the efficacy of a	Category : EDITORIAL (1149) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 4:10 PM)

	treatment has been demonstrated according to ISPM 28 for the regulated pest of concern and the required result.	Phytosanitary treatments based on temperature are considered effective when a specific temperature-time combination prescribed for the stated level of efficacy to be achieved is attained throughout the consignment being treated
34	Treatment schedules based on temperature Temperature treatments may be used for pest risk management. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should be satisfied that the efficacy of a treatment has been demonstrated according to ISPM 28 for the regulated pest of concern and the required result.	Category : EDITORIAL (1106) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 2:28 PM) To simplify the text
34	Treatment schedules based on temperature treatments may be used for pest risk management. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should be satisfied that recognize the efficacy of a treatment that has been demonstrated according to ISPM 28 for the regulated pest of concern and the required result.	Category : TECHNICAL (1105) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 2:27 PM) To clarify because when adopting a PT, the NPPOs are recognizing its efficacy.
34	Treatment schedules based on temperature treatments may be used for pest risk management. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should be satisfied that the efficacy of a treatment has been demonstrated according to ISPM 28 for the regulated pest of concern and the required result. <u>Phytosanitary treatments based on temperature are considered effective when a specific temperature-time combination prescribed for the stated level of efficacy to be achieved is attained throughout the consignment being treated.</u>	Category : EDITORIAL (1104) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 2:17 PM) see comment in p. 37
34	Treatment schedules based on temperature Temperature treatments may be used for pest risk management. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should be satisfied that the efficacy of a treatment has been demonstrated according to ISPM 28 for the regulated pest of concern and the required result.	Category : EDITORIAL (973) Peru (29 Sep 2016 8:55 PM) Text deleted to simplify text.
34	Treatment schedules based on temperature treatments may be used for pest risk management. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should be satisfied that recognize the efficacy of a treatment that has been demonstrated according to ISPM 28 for the regulated pest of concern and the required result.	Category : TECHNICAL (972) Peru (29 Sep 2016 8:54 PM) To clarify because when adopting a PT, the NPPOs are recognizing its efficacy.
34	Treatment schedules based on temperature treatments may be used for pest risk management. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should be satisfied that the efficacy of a treatment has been demonstrated according to ISPM 28 for the regulated pest of concern and the required result. <u>Phytosanitary treatments based on temperature are considered effective when a specific temperature-time combination prescribed for the stated level of efficacy to be achieved is attained throughout the consignment being treated.</u>	Category : EDITORIAL (971) Peru (29 Sep 2016 8:49 PM) see comment in p. 37
34	Treatment schedules based on temperature treatments may be used for pest risk management. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should be satisfied	Category : TECHNICAL (875) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) 1. 'Pest risk management' is incorrect here, being phase 3 of PRA.

	ensure that the efficacy of a treatment has been demonstrated according to ISPM 28 for the regulated pest of concern and the required result <u>concern</u> .	<p>2. The meaning of 'be satisfied' is obscure - possibly 'ensure' is the intended meaning?</p> <p>3. 'according to ISPM 28' seems very restrictive, as very few treatments have yet been adopted through ISPM 28.</p> <p>4. The meaning/grammatical context of 'and the required result' is obscure.</p> <p>5. See general comment regarding ensuring efficacy of the treatment.</p>
34	Treatment schedules based on temperature <u>Temperature</u> treatments may be used for pest risk management. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should be satisfied that the efficacy of a treatment has been demonstrated according to ISPM 28 for the regulated pest of concern and the required result.	<p>Category : EDITORIAL (804) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 4:47 AM) Text deleted to simplify text</p>
34	Treatment schedules based on temperature treatments may be used for pest risk management. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should be satisfied that recognize the efficacy of a treatment <u>that</u> has been demonstrated according to ISPM 28 for the regulated pest of concern and the required result.	<p>Category : TECHNICAL (803) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 4:46 AM) To clarify because when adopting a PT, the NPPOs are recognizing its efficacy</p>
34	Treatment schedules based on temperature treatments may be used for pest risk management. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should be satisfied that the efficacy of a treatment has been demonstrated according to ISPM 28 for the regulated pest of concern and the required result. <u>Phytosanitary treatments based on temperature are considered effective when a specific temperature-time combination prescribed for the stated level of efficacy to be achieved is attained throughout the consignment being treated.</u>	<p>Category : EDITORIAL (802) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 4:45 AM) see comment in para 37</p>
34	Treatment schedules based on temperature <u>Temperature</u> treatments may be used for pest risk management. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should be satisfied that the efficacy of a treatment has been demonstrated according to ISPM 28 for the regulated pest of concern and the required result.	<p>Category : EDITORIAL (749) Chile (28 Sep 2016 6:47 PM) Text deleted to simplify text.</p>
34	Treatment schedules based on temperature treatments may be used for pest risk management. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should be satisfied that recognize the efficacy of a treatment <u>that</u> has been demonstrated according to ISPM 28 for the regulated pest of concern and the required result.	<p>Category : TECHNICAL (748) Chile (28 Sep 2016 6:45 PM) To clarify because when adopting a PT, the NPPOs are recognizing its efficacy.</p>
34	Treatment schedules based on temperature treatments may be used for pest risk management. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should be satisfied that the efficacy of a treatment has been demonstrated according to ISPM 28 for the regulated pest of concern and the required result.	<p>Category : EDITORIAL (747) Chile (28 Sep 2016 6:44 PM) see comment in p. 37</p>

	<u>Phytosanitary treatments based on temperature are considered effective when a specific temperature–time combination prescribed for the stated level of efficacy to be achieved is attained throughout the consignment being treated</u>	
34	Treatment schedules based on temperature treatments may be used for pest risk management. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should be satisfied <u>ensure</u> that the efficacy of a treatment has been demonstrated according to ISPM 28 for the regulated pest of concern and the required result .	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (644) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) 1. 'Pest risk management' is incorrect here, being phase 3 of PRA. 2. The meaning of 'be satisfied' is obscure - possibly 'ensure' is the intended meaning? 3. 'according to ISPM 28' seems very restrictive, as very few treatments have yet been adopted through ISPM 28. 4. The meaning/grammatical context of 'and the required result' is obscure. 5. See general comment regarding ensuring efficacy of the treatment.</p>
34	<u>According to the scope of this standard, the requirements set herein are expected to be broad.</u> Treatment schedules based on temperature treatments may be used for pest risk management <u>management based on the requirements of the importing country</u> . National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should be satisfied that the efficacy of a treatment has been demonstrated according to ISPM 28 for the regulated pest of concern and the required result.	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (484) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 10:39 PM) See US general comment and US comment on paragraph 27. Second sentence – see US addition in paragraph 27.</p>
34	Treatment schedules based on temperature <u>Temperature</u> treatments may be used for pest risk management. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should be satisfied that the efficacy of a treatment has been demonstrated according to ISPM 28 for the regulated pest of concern and the required result.	<p>Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (394) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 6:26 PM) Text deleted to simplify.</p>
34	Treatment schedules based on temperature treatments may be used for pest risk management. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should be satisfied <u>that recognize</u> the efficacy of a treatment that has been demonstrated according to ISPM 28 for the regulated pest of concern and the required result.	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (393) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 6:24 PM) To clarify, because when adopting a PT, the NPPOs are recognizing its efficacy</p>
34	Treatment schedules based on temperature treatments may be used for pest risk management. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should be satisfied that the efficacy of a treatment has been demonstrated according to ISPM 28 for the regulated pest of concern and the required result. <u>Phytosanitary treatments based on temperature are considered effective when a specific temperature-time combination prescribed for the stated level of efficacy to be achieved is attained throughout the consignment being treated.</u>	<p>Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (392) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 6:21 PM) See comment in paragraph 36</p>

34	Treatment schedules based on temperature treatments may be used for pest risk management. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should be satisfied that the efficacy of a treatment has been demonstrated according to ISPM 28 for the regulated pest of concern and the required result. <u>Phytosanitary treatments based on temperature are considered effective when a specific temperature–time combination prescribed for the stated level of efficacy to be achieved is attained throughout the consignment being treated.</u>	Category : EDITORIAL (154) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 9:26 PM) see comment in p. 37
34	Treatment schedules based on temperature treatments may be used for pest risk management. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should be satisfied that recognize the efficacy of a treatment that has been demonstrated according to ISPM 28 for the regulated pest of concern and the required result.	Category : TECHNICAL (152) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 9:20 PM) To clarify because when adopting a PT, the NPPOs are recognizing its efficacy.
34	Treatment schedules based on temperature <u>Temperature</u> treatments may be used for pest risk management. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should be satisfied that the efficacy of a treatment has been demonstrated according to ISPM 28 for the regulated pest of concern and the required result.	Category : EDITORIAL (151) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 9:17 PM) Text deleted to simplify text.
34	Treatment schedules based on temperature treatments may be used for pest risk management. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should be satisfied that the efficacy of a treatment has been demonstrated according to ISPM 28 for the regulated pest of concern and the required result.	Category : EDITORIAL (57) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 11:01 AM) I would suggest to capitalize each word of the National Plant Protection Organization rather than only capitalize the first letter
35	The application of a temperature treatment requires calibration of temperature monitoring and recording systems and temperature mapping of the chamber to ensure that the specific chamber–commodity configuration will enable the treatment to be effective.	Category : TECHNICAL (1107) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 2:30 PM) The Technical Panel must review and harmonize the word "chamber" through all the standard with others terms "facility", "container", "ships hold" and "chamber".
35	The application of a temperature treatment requires calibration of temperature monitoring and recording systems and temperature mapping of the chamber to ensure that the specific chamber–commodity configuration will enable the treatment to be effective.	Category : TECHNICAL (974) Peru (29 Sep 2016 8:57 PM) The Technical Panel must review and armonize the word "chamber" through all the standard with others terms "facility", "container", "ships hold" and "chamber".
35	The application of a temperature treatment requires calibration of temperature monitoring and recording systems and temperature mapping of the chamber to ensure that the specific chamber–commodity configuration will enable the treatment to be effective.	Category : TECHNICAL (805) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 4:48 AM) The Technical Panel must review and armonize the word "chamber" through all the standard with others terms "facility", "container", "ships hold" and "chamber"
35	The application of a temperature treatment requires calibration of temperature monitoring and recording systems and temperature mapping of the chamber <u>chamber</u> to ensure that the specific chamber–commodity configuration will enable the treatment to be effective.	Category : TECHNICAL (750) Chile (28 Sep 2016 6:47 PM) The Technical Panel must review and armonize the word "chamber" through all the standard with others terms "facility", "container", "ships hold" and "chamber".
35	The application of a temperature treatment <u>often</u> requires calibration of temperature monitoring and recording systems and temperature mapping of the chamber to ensure that the specific chamber–commodity configuration will enable the	Category : TECHNICAL (485) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 10:40 PM) Temperature mapping is not always required as explained with added text.

	treatment to be effective. <u>In other cases, there are fixed positions of the sensors as determined by the NPPO of the importing country and based on recognized research.</u>	
35	The application of a temperature treatment requires calibration of temperature monitoring and recording systems and temperature mapping of the chamber to ensure that the specific chamber–commodity configuration will enable the treatment to be effective.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (395) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 6:30 PM) The Technical Panel should review and harmonize the use of the term "chamber" throughout the standard versus the use of other terms "facility", etc
35	The application of a temperature treatment requires calibration of temperature monitoring and recording systems and temperature mapping of the chamber chamber to ensure that the specific chamber–commodity configuration will enable the treatment to be effective.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (155) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 9:34 PM) The Technical Panel must review and armonize the word "chamber" through all the standard with others terms "facility", "container", "ships hold" and "chamber".
36	Phytosanitary treatments based on temperature are considered effective when a specific temperature–time combination prescribed for the stated level of efficacy to be achieved is attained throughout the consignment being treated.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (1152) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 4:26 PM) Move this p. 36 after p. 34 because they are directly related
36	Phytosanitary treatments based on temperature are considered effective when a specific temperature–time combination prescribed for the stated level of efficacy to be achieved is attained throughout the consignment being treated.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (1108) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 2:32 PM) Moved to p. 34 because they are directly related.
36	Phytosanitary treatments based on temperature are considered effective when a specific temperature–time combination prescribed for the stated level of efficacy to be achieved is attained throughout the consignment being treated.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (975) Peru (29 Sep 2016 8:59 PM) Move this p. 36 after p. 34 because they are directly related.
36	Phytosanitary treatments based on temperature are considered effective when a specific temperature–time combination prescribed for the stated level of efficacy to be achieved is attained throughout the consignment being treated.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (806) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 4:49 AM) Move this para 36 after para 34 because they are directly related
36	Phytosanitary treatments based on temperature are considered effective when a specific temperature–time combination prescribed for the stated level of efficacy to be achieved is attained throughout the consignment being treated.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (751) Chile (28 Sep 2016 6:48 PM) Move this p. 36 after p. 34 because they are directly related.
36	Phytosanitary treatments based on temperature are considered effective when a specific temperature–time combination prescribed for the stated level of efficacy to be achieved is attained throughout the consignment being treated.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (396) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 6:32 PM) Paragraph 36 moved after paragraph 34 because both paragraphs are directly related.
36	Phytosanitary treatments based on temperature are considered effective when a specific temperature–time combination prescribed for the stated level of efficacy to be achieved is attained throughout the consignment being treated.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (153) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 9:26 PM) Move this p. 36 after p. 34 because they are directly related.
37	The NPPO is responsible for ensuring that ships' holds, containers or other facilities are appropriate for phytosanitary treatments based on temperature. Procedures should be in place to ensure that the treatment can be conducted properly and commodity lots are handled, stored and identified in a manner that maintains the phytosanitary security of the consignment. Records should be kept	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1153) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 4:36 PM) Readrafted to better outline requirements in Section 6.2

	and should include a compliance agreement between by the operator of the facility where the treatment is conducted and made available to the NPPO, stipulating in particular the specific requirements for phytosanitary measures.	
37	The NPPO is responsible for ensuring that ships' holds, containers or other facilities are appropriate for phytosanitary treatments based on temperature. Procedures should be in place to ensure that the treatment can be conducted properly and commodity lots are handled, stored and identified in a manner that maintains the phytosanitary security of the consignment. Records should be kept and should include a compliance agreement between by the operator of the facility where the treatment is conducted and made available to the NPPO, stipulating in particular the specific requirements for phytosanitary measures.	Category : TECHNICAL (1109) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 2:34 PM) Redrafted to better outline requirements in Section 6.2
37	The NPPO is responsible for ensuring that ships' holds, containers or other facilities are appropriate for phytosanitary treatments based on temperature. Procedures should be in place to ensure that the treatment can be conducted properly and commodity lots are handled, stored and identified in a manner that maintains the phytosanitary security of the consignment. Records should be kept and should include a compliance agreement between by the operator of the facility where the treatment is conducted and made available to the NPPO, stipulating in particular the specific requirements for phytosanitary measures.	Category : TECHNICAL (976) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:02 PM) Redrafted to better outline requirements in Section 6.2
37	The NPPO-Where a phytosanitary treatment based on temperature is responsible required for ensuring phytosanitary certification, the NPPO of the exporting country should ensure that ships' holds, containers or other facilities are appropriate for the application of the phytosanitary treatments based on temperature. Procedures should be in place to ensure that the treatment can be is conducted properly and commodity lots are handled, stored and identified in a manner that maintains the phytosanitary security of the consignment. Records should be kept and should include a compliance agreement between the operator of the facility where the treatment is conducted and the NPPO, stipulating in particular the specific requirements for phytosanitary measures <u>measures specified by the NPPO.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (876) Eppo (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) 1. This obligation should be addressed to the exporting NPPO only, and is only relevant in cases where phytosanitary certification of a sort (leading to certificates, marks or other) is going to be issued. 2. The NPPO engaging in an agreement of compliance with companies is an anomaly in some countries, while the fulfilment of requirements are not up for negotiation.
37	The NPPO is responsible for ensuring that ships' holds, containers or other facilities are appropriate for phytosanitary treatments based on temperature. Procedures should be in place to ensure that the treatment can be conducted properly and commodity lots are handled, stored and identified in a manner that maintains the phytosanitary security of the consignment. Records should be kept and should include a compliance agreement between by the operator of the facility where the treatment is conducted and made available to the NPPO, stipulating in particular the specific requirements for phytosanitary measures.	Category : TECHNICAL (807) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 4:51 AM) Redrafted to better outline requirements in Section 6.2

37	The NPPO is responsible for ensuring that ships' holds, containers or other facilities are appropriate for phytosanitary treatments based on temperature. Procedures should be in place to ensure that the treatment can be conducted properly and commodity lots are handled, stored and identified in a manner that maintains the phytosanitary security of the consignment. Records should be kept and should include a compliance agreement between by the operator of the facility where the treatment is conducted and may available to the NPPO, stipulating in particular the specific requirements for phytosanitary measures.	Category : EDITORIAL (752) Chile (28 Sep 2016 6:51 PM) Redrafted to better outline requirements in Section 6.2
37	The NPPO <u>Where a phytosanitary treatment based on temperature is responsible required for ensuring phytosanitary certification, the NPPO of the exporting country should ensure</u> that ships' holds, containers or other facilities are appropriate for <u>the application of</u> phytosanitary treatments based on temperature. Procedures should be in place to ensure that the treatment can be is conducted properly and commodity lots are handled, stored and identified in a manner that maintains the phytosanitary security of the consignment. Records should be kept and should include a compliance agreement between the operator of the facility where the treatment is conducted and the NPPO, stipulating in particular the specific requirements for phytosanitary measures <u>measures specified by the NPPO.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (645) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) 1. This obligation should be addressed to the exporting NPPO only, and is only relevant in cases where phytosanitary certification of a sort (leading to certificates, marks or other) is going to be issued. 2. The NPPO engaging in an agreement of compliance with companies is an anomaly in some countries, while the fulfilment of requirements are not up for negotiation.
37	The NPPO is responsible for ensuring that ships' holds, containers or other facilities are appropriate for phytosanitary treatments based on temperature. Procedures should be in place to ensure that the treatment can be conducted properly and commodity lots are handled, stored and identified in a manner that maintains the phytosanitary security of the consignment. Records should be kept and should include a compliance an agreement between the operator of the facility where the treatment is conducted and the NPPO, stipulating in particular the specific requirements for phytosanitary measures.	Category : TECHNICAL (486) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 10:40 PM) Compliance may mean different things in different countries.
37	The NPPO is responsible for ensuring that ships' holds, containers or other facilities are appropriate for phytosanitary treatments based on temperature. Procedures should be in place to ensure that the treatment can be conducted properly and commodity lots are handled, stored and identified in a manner that maintains the phytosanitary security of the consignment. Records should be kept and should include a compliance agreement between by the operator of the facility where the treatment is conducted and made available to the NPPO, stipulating in particular the specific requirements for phytosanitary measures.	Category : TECHNICAL (397) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 6:35 PM) Redrafted to better outline the requirements in Section 6.2
37	The NPPO is responsible for ensuring that ships' holds, containers or other facilities are appropriate for phytosanitary treatments based on temperature. Procedures should be in place to ensure that the treatment can be conducted properly and commodity lots are handled, stored and identified in a manner that	Category : TECHNICAL (156) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 9:45 PM) Redrafted to better outline requirements in Section 6.2

	maintains the phytosanitary security of the consignment. Records should be kept and should include a compliance agreement between by the operator of the facility where the treatment is conducted and made available to the NPPO, stipulating in particular the specific requirements for phytosanitary measures.	
38	BACKGROUND	Category : EDITORIAL (487) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 10:41 PM) Consider switching paragraph order of 39 and 40 to improve readability
39	ISPM 28 was adopted to harmonize efficient phytosanitary treatments in a wide range of circumstances and to enhance the mutual recognition of treatment efficacy by NPPOs, which may facilitate trade. <u>ISPM 28 provides requirements for submission and evaluation of the efficacy data and other relevant information on phytosanitary treatments and Annexes with specific temperature treatments that have been evaluated and adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (877) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) Sentence moved from scope and adjusted. Provides more background information on the content of ISPM 28.
39	ISPM 28 was adopted to harmonize efficient phytosanitary treatments in a wide range of circumstances and to enhance the mutual recognition of treatment efficacy by NPPOs, which may facilitate trade. <u>ISPM 28 provides requirements for submission and evaluation of the efficacy data and other relevant information on phytosanitary treatments and Annexes with specific temperature treatments that have been evaluated and adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (646) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) Sentence moved from scope and adjusted. Provides more background information on the content of ISPM 28.
40	The purpose of this ISPM is to provide harmonized requirements for the application of phytosanitary temperature treatments, specifically those adopted under ISPM 28. This standard provides guidance on the main operational requirements for each type of temperature treatment in order to ensure the treatments are applied effectively, consistently and in a manner that minimizes economic and environmental impacts.	Category : TECHNICAL (1110) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 2:38 PM) The scope of this draft does not cover economic and enviromental impacts
40	The purpose of this ISPM is to provide harmonized requirements for the application of phytosanitary temperature treatments, specifically those adopted under ISPM 28. This standard provides guidance on the main operational requirements for each type of temperature treatment in order to ensure the treatments are applied effectively, consistently and in a manner that minimizes economic and environmental impacts.	Category : TECHNICAL (977) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:04 PM) The scope of this draft does not cover economic and enviromental impacts.
40	The purpose of this ISPM is to provide <u>harmonized-generic</u> requirements for the application of phytosanitary temperature treatments, specifically those adopted under ISPM 28. This standard provides guidance on the main operational	Category : TECHNICAL (878) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) Strictly speaking, ISPMs do not 'provide harmonized guidance': Measures only become internationally harmonized once (many) countries have implemented them

	requirements for each type of temperature treatment in order to ensure the treatments are applied effectively, consistently and in a manner that minimizes economic and environmental impacts.	into their legislation. Need to emphasize this ISPM covers generic aspects.
40	The purpose of this ISPM is to provide harmonized requirements for the application of phytosanitary temperature treatments, specifically those adopted under ISPM 28. This standard provides guidance on the main operational requirements for each type of temperature treatment in order to ensure the treatments are applied effectively, consistently and in a manner that minimizes economic and environmental impacts.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (808) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 4:52 AM) The scope of this draft does not cover economic and environmental impacts
40	The purpose of this ISPM is to provide harmonized requirements for the application of phytosanitary temperature treatments, specifically those adopted under ISPM 28. This standard provides guidance on the main operational requirements for each type of temperature treatment in order to ensure the treatments are applied effectively, consistently and in a manner that minimizes economic and environmental impacts.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (753) Chile (28 Sep 2016 6:52 PM) The scope of this draft does not cover economic and environmental impacts.
40	The purpose of this ISPM is to provide harmonized-generic requirements for the application of phytosanitary temperature treatments, specifically those adopted under ISPM 28. This standard provides guidance on the main operational requirements for each type of temperature treatment in order to ensure the treatments are applied effectively, consistently and in a manner that minimizes economic and environmental impacts.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (647) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) Strictly speaking, ISPMs do not 'provide harmonized guidance': Measures only become internationally harmonized once (many) countries have implemented them into their legislation. Need to emphasize this ISPM covers generic aspects.
40	The purpose of this ISPM is to provide harmonized requirements for the application of phytosanitary temperature treatments, specifically those adopted under ISPM 28. This standard provides guidance on the main operational requirements for each type of temperature treatment in order to ensure the treatments are applied effectively, consistently and in a manner that minimizes economic and environmental impacts.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (398) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 6:38 PM) The scope of this draft does not cover economic and environmental impacts
40	The purpose of this ISPM is to provide harmonized requirements for the application of phytosanitary temperature treatments, specifically those adopted under ISPM 28. This standard provides guidance on the main operational requirements for each type of temperature treatment in order to ensure the treatments are applied effectively, consistently and in a manner that minimizes economic and environmental impacts.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (157) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 9:52 PM) The scope of this draft does not cover economic and environmental impacts.
42	The use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures has no direct impact on biodiversity and the environment. The application of temperature treatments may be an alternative to other treatments that may impact the environment negatively (e.g. fumigation	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (879) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) The last sentence does not indicate how the treatments would impact on biodiversity or the environment.

	with methyl bromide). Temperature treatments do not directly use chemicals in their application, although energy and chemicals may be used to generate heat or cold.	
42	The use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures has no direct impact on biodiversity and the environment. The application of temperature treatments may be an alternative to other treatments that may impact the environment negatively (e.g. fumigation with methyl bromide). Temperature treatments do not directly use chemicals in their application, although energy and chemicals may be used to generate heat or cold.	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (648) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) The last sentence does not indicate how the treatments would impact on biodiversity or the environment.</p>
42	The use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures has no direct impact on biodiversity and the environment. The application of temperature treatments may be an alternative to other treatments that may impact the environment negatively (e.g. fumigation with methyl bromide). Temperature treatments do not directly use chemicals in their application, although energy and chemicals may be used to generate heat or cold. <u>The use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures has a direct impact on biodiversity and the environment by preventing the introduction of invasive species with the trade of plants and plant products.</u>	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (516) Australia (22 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Temperature treatments disinfest consignments and help prevent the spread of pests.</p>
42	The use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures has no direct impact on biodiversity and the environment. The application of temperature treatments may be an alternative to other treatments that may impact the environment negatively (e.g. fumigation with methyl bromide). Temperature treatments do not directly use chemicals in their application, although energy and chemicals may be used to generate heat or cold.	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (59) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 11:13 AM) This specially applies for heat treatments</p>
42	The use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures has no direct impact on biodiversity and the environment. The application of temperature treatments may be an alternative to other treatments that may impact the environment negatively (e.g. fumigation with methyl bromide). Temperature treatments do not directly use chemicals in their application, although energy and chemicals may be used to generate heat or cold.	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (58) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 11:10 AM) Temperature treatments do have an impact on the environment, specially in the countries or areas where the biodiversity is very rich and if the environment is inhabited by threatened species.</p> <p>Secondly, level of heat emission is of concern in environmental impact assesments carried out prior to any development project.</p> <p>Thirdly, heat may have an impact on the crop yeild, specially in pollination.</p> <p>finally, heat will also have an impact on human health, therefore, regulation of heat emisions is very important hence in Sri Lanka, when wwe register a heat treatment facility we have high concerns on this.</p>
45	The objective of using a temperature treatment as a phytosanitary measure is to achieve pest mortality at a specified level. Appendix 1 provides guidance for temperature treatment efficacy studies.	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (880) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) It seems appropriate to refer to Appendix up-front in the ISPM, as a chapeau to the text on the individual treatmen types, and before dealing with treatment facilities.</p>
45	The objective of using a temperature treatment as a phytosanitary measure is to achieve pest mortality at a specified level. Appendix 1 provides guidance for temperature treatment efficacy studies.	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (649) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) It seems appropriate to refer to Appendix up-front in the ISPM, as a chapeau to the text on the individual treatmen types, and before dealing with treatment facilities.</p>

45	The objective of using a temperature treatment as a phytosanitary measure is to achieve pest mortality at a specified level. <u>The objective of using a temperature treatment as a phytosanitary measure is to achieve pest mortality (including devitalisation of seeds).</u>	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (517) Australia (22 Sep 2016 12:32 PM) Heat treatments also devitalise seeds
45	The objective of using a temperature treatment as a phytosanitary measure is to achieve-mitigate pest mortality-risk at a specified level.	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (488) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 10:41 PM) Because in some cases, the pest may not be killed immediately (for consistency with paragraph 193) However, if this "unviable pest" situation is removed from the standard, we can keep it as originally drafted
45	The objective of using a temperature treatment as a phytosanitary measure is to achieve pest-complete elimination of regulated pests through their mortality at a specified level <u>level of temperature applied over a specified time duration.</u>	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (60) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 11:21 AM)
46	2. Treatment Application	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (740) Ghana (28 Sep 2016 6:19 PM) General comment: The draft ISPM brings a harmonized general framework for heat treatments. Specific protocols and studies are necessary to determine temperature-time lapse couples under different moisture conditions to give better precision to this general document. There is a risk to have problems to implement this ISPM in African countries due to lack of adequate equipment and training. We therefore propose for African countries to have these equipment and training before this ISPM is adopted.
48	as an integral part of <u>production or</u> packing operations	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (881) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) For sawn wood, treatments are undertaken at the sawmill and fruit treatments may also be undertaken at production sites.
48	as an integral part of <u>production or</u> packing operations	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (650) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) For sawn wood, treatments are undertaken at the sawmill and fruit treatments may also be undertaken at production sites.
48	- as an integral part of packing operations	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (489) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 10:42 PM) Please provide more clarification on the meaning of this item.
49	at centralized locations such as the port of embarkation <u>shipment</u>	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (1154) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 4:42 PM) "Shipment" is the commonly used term
49	at centralized locations such as the port of embarkation <u>shipment</u>	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (1111) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 2:39 PM) "shipment" is the commonly used term
49	at centralized locations such as the port of embarkation <u>shipment</u>	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (1038) Belize (30 Sep 2016 3:01 AM) Shipment is the term commonly used
49	at centralized locations such as the port of embarkation <u>shipment</u>	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (978) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:05 PM) "shipment" is the commonly used term

49	at centralized locations such as the port of embarkation shipment	Category : EDITORIAL (809) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 4:53 AM) "shipment" is the commonly used term
49	at centralized locations such as the port of embarkation shipment	Category : EDITORIAL (754) Chile (28 Sep 2016 6:54 PM) shipment" is the commonly used term
49	at centralized locations such as the port of embarkation embarkation or on arrival	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (521) Australia (22 Sep 2016 12:53 PM) Highlight treatment can also be done on arrival.
49	at centralized locations such as the port of embarkation shipment.	Category : EDITORIAL (399) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 6:39 PM) "Shipment" is the term commonly used.
49	at centralized locations such as the port of embarkation	Category : EDITORIAL (326) Egypt (6 Sep 2016 11:30 AM) embarkation is a term which not widely used and may cause confusion - it is not consistent with the language used in the standards we suggest (Shipment or port of Loading instead of embarkation)
49	at centralized locations such as the port of embarkation shipment	Category : EDITORIAL (253) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 7:47 PM) Shipment is the term commonly used
49	at centralized locations such as the port of embarkation shipment	Category : EDITORIAL (158) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 9:54 PM) "shipment" is the commonly used term
50	during transport, including completion of the treatment on arrival the point of entry.	Category : EDITORIAL (1155) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 4:43 PM) To clarify
50	during transport, including completion of the treatment on arrival the point of entry .	Category : EDITORIAL (1112) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 2:39 PM) To clarify
50	during transport, including completion of the treatment on arrival at the point of entry.	Category : TECHNICAL (1039) Belize (30 Sep 2016 3:03 AM) To clarify and use a glossary term
50	during transport, including completion of the treatment on arrival the point of entry.	Category : EDITORIAL (979) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:06 PM) to clarify
50	during transport, including completion of the treatment on arrival the point of entry.	Category : EDITORIAL (810) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 4:53 AM) To clarify
50	during transport, including completion of the treatment on arrival the point of entry	Category : EDITORIAL (755) Chile (28 Sep 2016 6:55 PM) to clarify
50	during transport, including completion of the treatment on arrival at the point of entry.	Category : TECHNICAL (400) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 6:40 PM) To clarify
50	during transport, including completion of the treatment on arrival. at the Point of entry	Category : EDITORIAL (327) Egypt (6 Sep 2016 11:35 AM) point of entry for more clarification and consistency with the glossary

50	during transport, including completion of the treatment on arrival <u>at the point of entry</u> .	Category : TECHNICAL (254) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 7:48 PM) To clarify and use a glossary term
50	during transport, including completion of the treatment on arrival <u>the point of entry</u> .	Category : EDITORIAL (159) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 9:59 PM) to clarify
51	The minimum requirement of a temperature treatment is that the scheduled target temperature is attained throughout the commodity for the scheduled treatment duration, allowing the prescribed level of efficacy to be achieved.	Category : EDITORIAL (882) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) Norway In case of treatment of the surface of the commodity, cf. para 62 is the phrase "throughout the commodity" correct? EPPO (29 Sep 2016 5:15 PM) Withdrawn (duplication)
51	The minimum requirement of a temperature treatment is that the scheduled target temperature is attained throughout the commodity for the scheduled treatment duration, allowing the prescribed level of efficacy to be achieved.	Category : TECHNICAL (885) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) In case of treatment of the surface of the commodity, cf. para 62 is the phrase "throughout the commodity" correct?
51	The minimum requirement of a temperature treatment is that the scheduled target temperature is attained throughout the commodity for the scheduled treatment duration, allowing the prescribed level of efficacy to be achieved.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (884) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) The minimum requirement of a treatment is that all requirements in the schedule are met. This paragraph could imply that only certain aspects have to be met as a minimum. Merge para 51 and 52 together to make it clear that where humidity or moisture content aspects need to be met, then these are also required.
51	The minimum requirement of a temperature treatment is that the scheduled target temperature is attained throughout the commodity for the scheduled <u>required</u> treatment duration, allowing the prescribed level of efficacy to be achieved.	Category : EDITORIAL (883) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) Both the temperature and duration will be in the treatment schedule. eliminates repeat of 'scheduled'.
51	The minimum requirement of a temperature treatment is that the scheduled target temperature is attained throughout the commodity for the scheduled treatment duration, allowing the prescribed level of efficacy to be achieved.	Category : TECHNICAL (653) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) In case of treatment of the surface of the commodity, cf. para 62 is the phrase "throughout the commodity" correct?
51	The minimum requirement of a temperature treatment is that the scheduled target temperature is attained throughout the commodity for the scheduled treatment duration, allowing the prescribed level of efficacy to be achieved.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (652) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) The minimum requirement of a treatment is that all requirements in the schedule are met. This paragraph could imply that only certain aspects have to be met as a minimum. Merge para 51 and 52 together to make it clear that where humidity or moisture content aspects need to be met, then these are also required.
51	The minimum requirement of a temperature treatment is that the scheduled target temperature is attained throughout the commodity for the scheduled <u>required</u> treatment duration, allowing the prescribed level of efficacy to be achieved.	Category : EDITORIAL (651) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) Both the temperature and duration will be in the treatment schedule. Eliminates repeat of 'scheduled'.
51	The minimum requirement of a temperature treatment is that the scheduled target temperature is attained throughout the commodity for the scheduled treatment duration, allowing the prescribed level of efficacy to be achieved.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (76) China (23 Jul 2016 4:49 AM) Delete the word "minimum" in the line one. China (23 Jul 2016 4:50 AM) It's requirement of temperature control. Generally the lowest corresponds to the highest, and there is only this

		essential requirement, without other requirement.
52	Variables-Parameters to consider when implementing a temperature treatment are the temperature and duration of the treatment, and the humidity of the treatment environment or moisture content of the commodity, where applicable. These variables-parameters should be compatible with the treatment achieving the <u>be met to achieve the</u> required level of efficacy. Controlled atmospheres or modified atmospheres created by packaging may alter treatment efficacy.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1156) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 4:49 PM) Change "variables" to "parameters" for consistency with ISPM 28. Redrafted to clarify the concept
52	Variables-Parameters to consider when implementing a temperature treatment are the temperature and duration of the treatment, and the humidity of the treatment environment or moisture content of the commodity, where applicable. These variables-parameters should be compatible with met to achieve the treatment achieving the required level of efficacy. Controlled atmospheres or modified atmospheres created by packaging may alter treatment efficacy.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1113) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 2:41 PM) Change "variables" to "parameters" for consistency with ISPM 28. Redrafted to clarify the concept.
52	Variables to consider when implementing a temperature treatment are the temperature and duration of the treatment, and the humidity of the treatment environment or moisture content of the commodity, <u>the overall insulative property of the commodity in the temperature treatment chamber, its density and composition, the related exposure of the commodity to the temperature source throughout a typical treatment and the proper spacing of the commodity to ensure uniform exposure to the treatment</u> , where applicable. These variables should be compatible with the treatment achieving the required level of efficacy. Controlled atmospheres or modified atmospheres created by packaging may alter treatment efficacy.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1080) Canada (30 Sep 2016 10:53 AM) The overall insulative properties of the commodity in the temperature treatment chamber, its density and composition, and the related exposure of the commodity to the temperature source throughout a typical treatment, are very important factors that need to be considered. For example, for the heat treatment of lumber, it is essential to space the wood to allow for the exposure of the wood surface throughout to be heated.
52	Variables-Parameters to consider when implementing a temperature treatment are the temperature and duration of the treatment, and the humidity of the treatment environment or moisture content of the commodity, where applicable. These variables-parameters should be compatible with met to achieve the treatment achieving the required level of efficacy. Controlled atmospheres or modified atmospheres created by packaging may alter treatment efficacy.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1040) Belize (30 Sep 2016 3:07 AM) Text redrafted to clarify the concept
52	Variables-Parameters to consider when implementing a temperature treatment are the temperature and duration of the treatment, and the humidity of the treatment environment or moisture content of the commodity, where applicable. These variables-parameters should be compatible with met to achieve the treatment achieving the required level of efficacy. Controlled atmospheres or modified atmospheres created by packaging may alter treatment efficacy.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (980) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:09 PM) Change "variables" to "parameters" for consistency with ISPM 28. Redrafted to clarify the concept.
52	Variables to consider when implementing a temperature treatment are In addition the temperature and duration of the treatment, and the required humidity of the	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (886) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) 1. Merge this paragraph with paragraph 51.

	treatment environment or moisture content of the commodity <u>commodity</u> <u>commodity should be met when implementing a temperature treatment</u> , where applicable. These variables should be compatible with the treatment achieving the required level <u>Packaging size and of efficacy. Controlled</u> controlled atmospheres or modified atmospheres created by packaging may alter treatment efficacy.	<p>2. These factors are also requirements for certain treatment schedules. The words 'variables' and 'consider' imply there is some flexibility. Adjustments therefore suggested for clarity.</p> <p>3. Packaging size may also affect efficacy.</p>
52	Variables-Parameters to consider when implementing a temperature treatment are the temperature and duration of the treatment, and the humidity of the treatment environment or moisture content of the commodity, where applicable. These variables-parameters should be compatible with <u>met to achieve</u> the treatment achieving the required level of efficacy. Controlled atmospheres or modified atmospheres created by packaging may alter treatment efficacy.	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (811) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 4:55 AM) Change "variables" to "parameters" for consistency with ISPM 28.</p> <p>Redrafted to clarify the concept.</p>
52	Variables-Parameters to consider when implementing a temperature treatment are the temperature and duration of the treatment, and the humidity of the treatment environment or moisture content of the commodity, where applicable. These variables-parameters should be compatible with <u>met to achieve</u> the treatment achieving the required level of efficacy. Controlled atmospheres or modified atmospheres created by packaging may alter treatment efficacy.	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (756) Chile (28 Sep 2016 6:59 PM) Change "variables" to "parameters" for consistency with ISPM 28.</p> <p>Redrafted to clarify the concept.</p>
52	Variables to consider when implementing a temperature treatment are the temperature and duration of the treatment <u>In addition, and the required</u> humidity of the treatment environment or moisture content of the commodity <u>commodity should be met when implementing a temperature treatment</u> , where applicable. These variables should be compatible with the treatment achieving the required level <u>Packaging size and of efficacy. Controlled</u> controlled atmospheres or modified atmospheres created by packaging may alter treatment efficacy.	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (654) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) 1. Merge this paragraph with paragraph 51.</p> <p>2. These factors are also requirements for certain treatment schedules. The words 'variables' and 'consider' imply there is some flexibility. Adjustments therefore suggested for clarity.</p> <p>3. Packaging size may also affect efficacy.</p>
52	Variables-Parameters to consider when implementing a temperature treatment are the temperature and duration of the treatment, and the humidity of the treatment environment or moisture content of the commodity, where applicable. These variables-parameters should be compatible with <u>met to achieve</u> the treatment achieving the required level of efficacy. Controlled atmospheres or modified atmospheres created by packaging may alter treatment efficacy.	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (401) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 6:43 PM) Change "variables" to "parameters" for consistency with ISPM 28. Paragraph redrafted to clarify the concept.</p>
52	Variables-Parameters to consider when implementing a temperature treatment are the temperature and duration of the treatment, and the humidity of the treatment environment or moisture content of the commodity, where applicable. These variables-parameters should be compatible with <u>met to achieve</u> the treatment achieving the required level of efficacy. Controlled atmospheres or modified atmospheres created by packaging may alter treatment efficacy.	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (255) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 7:53 PM) Change "variables" to "parameters" for consistency with ISPM 28.</p> <p>Text redrafted to clarify the concept</p>

52	<u>Variables-Parameters</u> to consider when implementing a temperature treatment are the temperature and duration of the treatment, and the humidity of the treatment environment or moisture content of the commodity, where applicable. These variables-parameters should be compatible with met to achieve the treatment achieving the required level of efficacy. Controlled atmospheres or modified atmospheres created by packaging may alter treatment efficacy.	Category : TECHNICAL (160) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 10:03 PM) Change "variables" to "parameters" for consistency with ISPM 28. Redrafted to clarify the concept.
53	The treatment schedule should describe the process of pre- and post-conditioning to reach the target temperature, where these processes are critical to the treatment achieving the required level of efficacy. The schedule should also include contingency procedures and guidance on <u>remedial-corrective</u> actions for treatment failures.	Category : EDITORIAL (1114) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 2:42 PM) For consistency
53	The treatment schedule should describe the process of pre- and post-conditioning to reach the target temperature, where these processes are critical to the treatment achieving the required level of efficacy. The schedule should also include contingency procedures and guidance on <u>remedial-corrective</u> actions for treatment failures.	Category : TECHNICAL (1041) Belize (30 Sep 2016 3:08 AM) For consistency
53	The treatment schedule should describe the process of pre- and post-conditioning to reach the target temperature, where these processes are critical to the treatment achieving the required level of efficacy. The schedule should also include contingency procedures and guidance on <u>remedial-corrective</u> actions for treatment failures.	Category : EDITORIAL (981) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:11 PM) consistency.
53	The treatment <u>schedule-protocol</u> should describe the process of pre- and post-conditioning to reach the target temperature, where these processes are critical to the treatment achieving the required <u>level-of-efficacy</u> <u>efficacy while preserving commodity quality</u> . The <u>schedule-protocol</u> should also include contingency procedures and guidance on remedial actions for treatment failures.	Category : TECHNICAL (887) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) 1. The use of the word 'schedule' implies a reference to the treatment schedule provided in Annexes to ISPM 28. However, we assume this paragraph refers to the operational procedures/protocol set up in countries to meet the required treatment schedule. 2. Commodity quality is also taken into account when setting a treatment schedule. 'Level of' is not necessary. 3. In sentence 2, ISPM 28 treatment schedules do not contain information on contingency procedures or remedial actions, so this sentence should refer to procedures in the country. 4. With reference to 'contingency procedures' and 'remedial actions', we request that the draft ISPM uses terms consistent with other ISPMs.
53	The treatment schedule should describe the process of pre- and post-conditioning to reach the target temperature, where these processes are critical to the treatment achieving the required level of efficacy. The schedule should also include	Category : EDITORIAL (757) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:00 PM) consistency.

	contingency procedures and guidance on remedial <u>corrective</u> actions for treatment failures.	
53	The treatment schedule <u>protocol</u> should describe the process of pre- and post-conditioning to reach the target temperature, where these processes are critical to the treatment achieving the required level of efficacy <u>efficacy while preserving commodity quality</u> . The schedule <u>protocol</u> should also include contingency procedures and guidance on remedial actions for treatment failures.	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (655) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM)</p> <p>1. The use of the word 'schedule' implies a reference to the treatment schedule provided in Annexes to ISPM 28. However, we assume this paragraph refers to the operational procedures/protocol set up in countries to meet the required treatment schedule.</p> <p>2. Commodity quality is also taken into account when setting a treatment schedule. 'Level of' is not necessary.</p> <p>3. In sentence 2, ISPM 28 treatment schedules do not contain information on contingency procedures or remedial actions, so this sentence should refer to procedures in the country.</p> <p>4. With reference to 'contingency procedures' and 'remedial actions', we request that the draft ISPM uses terms consistent with other ISPMs.</p>
53	<p>The treatment schedule should describe the process of pre- and post-conditioning to reach the target temperature<u>temperature and humidity</u>, where these processes are critical to the treatment achieving the required level of efficacy. The schedule should also include contingency procedures and guidance on remedial actions for treatment failures.</p> <p><u>Where the treatment specifies a minimum humidity level, impervious packaging must be removed, opened or adequately punctured to allow humidity to reach the target of the treatment.</u></p> <p><u>Temperature treatments can readily penetrate to the interior of the commodity being treated, it can be applied to plant products of any size or shape.</u></p>	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (522) Australia (22 Sep 2016 12:59 PM)</p> <p>Inclusion of general statement from paragraph 65 on VHT.</p>
53	The treatment schedule should describe the process of pre- and post-conditioning to reach the target temperature, where these processes are critical to the treatment achieving the required level of efficacy. The schedule should also include contingency procedures and guidance on remedial <u>corrective</u> actions for treatment failures.	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (402) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 6:45 PM)</p> <p>For consistency</p>
53	The treatment schedule should describe the process of pre- and post-conditioning to reach the target temperature, where these processes are critical to the treatment achieving the required level of efficacy. The schedule should also include contingency procedures and guidance on remedial <u>corrective</u> actions for treatment failures.	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (256) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 7:54 PM)</p> <p>For consistency</p>

53	The treatment schedule should describe the process of pre- and post-conditioning to reach the target temperature, where these processes are critical to the treatment achieving the required level of efficacy. The schedule should also include contingency procedures and guidance on <u>remedial-corrective</u> actions for treatment failures.	Category : EDITORIAL (161) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 10:05 PM) consistency.
54	3. Treatment Types	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (77) China (23 Jul 2016 4:52 AM) suggest to unify the basic information description of different types of treatment, such as characteristics, advantages disadvantages and main application scopes. China (23 Jul 2016 4:52 AM) For better presentation & grouping of the information for clarity.
55	3.1 Cold treatment <u>Revoir la traduction de la notion de période de temps qui serait mieux exprimée par le terme durée (voir 55, 67, 62, etc).</u>	Category : TRANSLATION (1085) Mali (30 Sep 2016 11:12 AM) .
56	Cold treatment uses refrigerated air to lower the temperature of the commodity to or below the specific temperature for a specific period of time. Cold treatment is used primarily for commodities that are hosts <u>of internally feeding pests of pest that are internal feeders.</u>	Category : EDITORIAL (363) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 6:04 PM) For clarity
56	Cold treatment uses refrigerated air to lower the temperature of the commodity to or below the specific temperature for a specific period of time. Cold treatment is used primarily for commodities that are hosts of <u>internally feeding pests pests that are internal feeders.</u>	Category : EDITORIAL (954) Barbados (29 Sep 2016 6:26 PM) Provides greater clarity and is the term usually used in instances like this.
56	Cold treatment uses refrigerated air to lower the temperature of the commodity to or below the specific temperature for a specific period of time. Cold treatment is used primarily for <u>perishable</u> commodities that are hosts of internally feeding pests.	Category : EDITORIAL (857) China (29 Sep 2016 11:57 AM) For better presentation.
56	Cold treatment uses refrigerated air to lower the temperature of the commodity to or below the specific temperature for a specific period of time. Cold treatment is used primarily for <u>perishable</u> commodities that are hosts of internally feeding pests.	Category : EDITORIAL (583) Myanmar (25 Sep 2016 9:42 AM)
56	Cold treatment uses refrigerated air to lower the temperature of the commodity to or below the specific temperature for a specific period of time. Cold treatment is used primarily for commodities that are hosts of internally feeding pests.	Category : TECHNICAL (503) Georgia (22 Sep 2016 9:11 AM) Cold treatment is the only a temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.
56	Cold treatment uses refrigerated air to lower the temperature of the commodity to or below the specific temperature for a specific period of time. Cold treatment is used primarily for commodities that are hosts <u>of internally feeding pests of pest that are internal feeders.</u>	Category : EDITORIAL (363) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 6:04 PM) For clarity

56	Cold treatment uses refrigerated air to lower the temperature of the commodity to or below the specific temperature for a specific period of time. Cold treatment is used primarily for <u>perishable</u> commodities that are hosts of internally feeding pests.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (133) Singapore (30 Jul 2016 1:41 AM) Singapore suggests to include "perishable" before commodities to reflect the existing intent in the 2nd sentence in this paragraph.
56	Cold treatment uses refrigerated air to lower the temperature of the commodity to or below the specific temperature for a specific period of time. Cold treatment is used primarily for <u>perishable</u> commodities that are hosts of internally feeding pests.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (114) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 3:19 PM) to include " perishable " before " commodities.
56	Cold treatment uses refrigerated air to lower the temperature of the commodity to or below the specific temperature for a specific period of time. Cold treatment is used primarily for <u>perishable</u> commodities that are hosts of internally feeding pests.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (93) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (26 Jul 2016 3:35 AM) APPPC: to include " perishable " before " commodities.
56	Cold treatment uses refrigerated air to lower the temperature of the commodity to or below the specific temperature for a specific period of time. Cold treatment is used primarily for commodities that are hosts of internally feeding <u>pestspests of frsh commodities</u> .	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (66) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 12:23 PM)
57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1157) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 4:52 PM) Text deleted because new information can arise for another type of treatment, which can change the fact that the cold treatment is the only treatment can be applied during transport.
57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1115) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 2:44 PM) Text deleted because new information can arise for another type of treatment, which can change the fact that the cold treatment is the only treatment can be applied during transport.
57	Cold <u>Although other treatments are available, cold</u> treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1081) Canada (30 Sep 2016 11:00 AM) Controlled atmosphere temperature treatments can also be use during transport. The addition has been proposed to emphasize that cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be used during transport.
57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival <u>at the point of entry</u> . Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1042) Belize (30 Sep 2016 3:19 AM) Text deleted because new information can arise for another type of temperature treatment, which can change the fact that the cold treatment is the only treatment that can be applied during transport. text is also modified to clarify that completion of the treatment is at point of entry.

57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : TECHNICAL (983) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:14 PM) Text deleted because new information can arise for another type of treatment, which can change the fact that the cold treatment is the only treatment can be applied during transport.
57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival <u>at the point of entry</u> . Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : TECHNICAL (982) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:13 PM) Text deleted because new information can arise for another type of temperature treatment, which can change the fact that the cold treatment is the only treatment that can be applied during transport. Text is also modified to clarify that completion of the treatment is at the point of entry.
57	Cold <u>Currently cold</u> treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : EDITORIAL (364) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 6:09 PM)
57	Cold <u>Currently, cold</u> treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (955) Barbados (29 Sep 2016 6:28 PM) This makes provision in case of other temperature treatments
57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can <u>may</u> be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (888) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) Temperature treatment in combination with fumigation is also used during transport and should be allowed for. Explanation about this should be added to the heat treatment section. The proposed change also simplifies the text.
57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. <u>The commodity (eg. fresh fruit) may be precooled to the temperature at which the fruit will be treated prior to beginning treatment.</u> Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (858) China (29 Sep 2016 11:58 AM) To insert the highlighted sentence on issue of precooling.
57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. <u>In this regard, the term "facilities" in this standard also refers to those used for in-transit cold treatment, such as containers.</u> Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (859) China (29 Sep 2016 11:59 AM) To insert new 3rd sentence as indicated to include in transit cold treatment i.e containers under consideration of facilities in this standard.

	phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	
57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. Where effective, mixed consignments (e.g. fresh lemon and orange fruits loaded in the same container) may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : EDITORIAL (50) Japan (22 Jul 2016 5:49 AM) Add the example of "mixed consignments"
57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : TECHNICAL (813) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 4:56 AM) Text deleted because new information can arise for another type of treatment, which can change the fact that the cold treatment is the only treatment can be applied during transport.
57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival at the point of entry. Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : TECHNICAL (812) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 4:55 AM) Text deleted because new information can arise for another type of temperature treatment, which can change the fact that the cold treatment is the only treatment that can be applied during transport. Text is also modified to clarify that completion of the treatment is at the point of entry
57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : TECHNICAL (759) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:06 PM) Text deleted because new information can arise for another type of treatment, which can change the fact that the cold treatment is the only treatment can be applied during transport.
57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival at the point of entry. Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : TECHNICAL (758) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:02 PM) Text deleted because new information can arise for another type of temperature treatment, which can change the fact that the cold treatment is the only treatment that
57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can <u>may</u> be applied during transport. Treatment <u>The treatment phase</u> may be started <u>start</u> before transport <u>dispatch</u> of the shipment-consignment and be completed on its arrival. Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment prior to dispatch or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (656) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) 1. 'may' (SUBSTANTIVE): Temperature treatment in combination with fumigation is also used during transport and should be allowed for. Explanation about this should be added to the heat treatment section. The proposed change also simplifies the text. 2. other changes (TECHNICAL): - Shipment is ambiguous and should be avoided for consistency. Presumably 'dispatch of the consignment' is meant. - It is obscure what is meant by 'Mixed'

57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. <u>In this regard, the term "facilities" in this standard also refers to those used for in-transit cold treatment, such as containers.</u> Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (602) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 12:58 PM)
57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (596) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 12:49 PM) To insert new 3rd sentence as indicated to include in transit cold treatment i.e containers under consideration of facilities in this standard.
57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or <u>and</u> during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (584) Myanmar (25 Sep 2016 9:54 AM) pre-shipment or during transport , Myanmar wants to change and instead of or like this pre-shipment and during transport .
57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (490) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 10:42 PM) The United States does not permit mixed consignments in cold treatment when treated pre-shipment or during transport. Therefore, this may be a misleading statement. Also, what is the meaning of "where effective"? "Where applicable"?
57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment <u>The commodity (eg.fresh fruits)</u> may be <u>precooled to be temperature at which the fruit will be treated prior to beginning treatment which may be</u> started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (235) Thailand (22 Aug 2016 10:24 AM) The state "treatment may be started before transport" should be clarified by adding more details about pre-cooling process.
57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival <u>at the point of entry</u> . Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (403) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 7:12 PM) Text deleted because new information can arise for another type of temperature treatment, which can change the fact that the cold treatment is the only treatment that can be applied during transport. Text is also modified to clarify that completion of the treatment is at the point of entry.
57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. <u>In this regard, the term "facilities" in this standard also refers to those</u>	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (371) Japan (19 Sep 2016 12:37 PM) Add a description about cold treatment applied during transport.

	<u>used for in-transit cold treatment, such as containers.</u> Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	
57	Cold <u>Currently cold</u> treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : EDITORIAL (364) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 6:09 PM)
57	Cold treatment is the only a temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : TECHNICAL (350) Azerbaijan (12 Sep 2016 4:38 PM) Temperature treatment in combination with fumigation is also used during transport and should be mentioned in the standard otherwise this gives not correct information and excludes it. Explanation about this needs to be added to heat treatment section.
57	Cold treatment is the only a temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : TECHNICAL (331) IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe (6 Sep 2016 5:06 PM) Temperature treatment in combination with fumigation is also used during transport and should be mentioned in the standard otherwise this gives not correct information and excludes it. Explanation about this needs to be added to heat treatment section.
57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. Where effective, mixed <u>mixed consignments (homogenous consignments e.g. citrus fruits)</u> may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : TECHNICAL (328) Egypt (6 Sep 2016 12:11 PM) mixed consignments cause confusion better clear wording is proposed
57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival <u>at the point of entry</u> . Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : TECHNICAL (318) COSAVE (5 Sep 2016 12:41 AM) Text deleted because new information can arise for another type of temperature treatment, which can change the fact that the cold treatment is the only treatment that can be applied during transport. Text is also modified to clarify that completion of the treatment is at the point of entry
57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (309) Latvia (26 Aug 2016 11:54 AM) Temperature treatment in combination with fumigation is also used during transport and should be mentioned in the standard otherwise this gives not correct information and excludes it. Explanation about this needs to be added to heat treatment section.

57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, at the phytosanitary security point of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport. <u>entry.</u> Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : TECHNICAL (257) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 8:03 PM) Text deleted because new information can arise for another type of temperature treatment, which can change the fact that the cold treatment is the only treatment that can be applied during transport. Text is also modified to clarify that completion of the treatment is at the point of entry
57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. <u>This includes the use of sea containers for in-transit cold treatment</u> Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : TECHNICAL (180) New Zealand (11 Aug 2016 12:03 AM) To make clear that sea containers are used.
57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : TECHNICAL (162) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 10:11 PM) Text deleted because new information can arise for another type of treatment, which can change the fact that the cold treatment is the only treatment can be applied during transport.
57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (134) Singapore (30 Jul 2016 1:44 AM) Singapore supports the inclusion of addition sentence : "The commodity (eg. fresh fruit) may be precooled to the temperature at which the fruit will be treated prior to beginning treatment. " after the 1st sentence to reflect the existing practice as agreed at the IPPC regional workshop.
57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. <u>The commodity (eg. fresh fruit) may be precooled to the temperature at which the fruit will be treated prior to beginning treatment.</u> Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. <u>In this regards, the term "facilities" in this standard also refers to those used for in-transit cold treatment, such as containers.</u> Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (115) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 3:27 PM) To insert new 3rd sentence as indicated to include in transit cold treatment I.e containers under consideration of facilities in this standard; To insert the highlighted sentence on issue of precooling.
57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : EDITORIAL (112) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (26 Jul 2016 9:30 AM) APPPC: Country to consult internally on this issue.

57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. _- Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. <u>In this regard, the term "facilities" in this standard also refers to those used for in-transit cold treatment, such as containers.</u> Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (111) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (26 Jul 2016 9:02 AM) APPPC: To insert new 3rd sentence as indicated to include in transit cold treatment i.e containers under consideration of facilities in this standard.
57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. <u>The commodity (eg. fresh fruit) may be precooled to the temperature at which the fruit will be treated prior to beginning treatment.</u> Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. _- Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (94) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (26 Jul 2016 3:46 AM) APPPC: To insert the highlighted sentence on issue of precooling.
57	Cold treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport. <u>The NPPO of exporting country should assure the means of conveyance is able to maintain the treatment standards and the NPPO of importing country should satisfy with the efficacy of the treatment.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (61) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 11:37 AM)
59	Heat treatment raises the temperature of the commodity to or higher than the required temperature for a specific period of time. Heat treatment is usually much faster than cold treatment, typically being efficacious within a few hours.	Category : TECHNICAL (1158) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 4:54 PM) Text deleted because don't provide any guidance
59	Heat treatment raises the temperature of the commodity to or higher than the required temperature for a specific period of time. Heat treatment is usually much faster than cold treatment, typically being efficacious within a few hours.	Category : TECHNICAL (1116) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 2:44 PM) Text deleted because don't provide any guidance.
59	Heat treatment raises the temperature of the commodity to or higher than the required temperature for a specific period of time. Heat treatment is usually much faster than cold treatment, typically being efficacious within a few hours.	Category : TECHNICAL (1043) Belize (30 Sep 2016 3:24 AM) Text deleted because it does not provide any guidance
59	Heat treatment raises the temperature of the commodity to or higher than the required temperature for a specific period of time. Heat treatment is usually much faster than cold treatment, typically being efficacious within a few hours.	Category : TECHNICAL (984) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:15 PM) Text deleted because don't provide any guidance.

59	Heat treatment raises the temperature of the commodity to or higher than the required temperature for a specific period of time. Heat treatment is usually much faster than cold treatment, typically being efficacious within a few hours.	Category : TECHNICAL (889) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) Fast cold treatment can be used for citrus fruits against fruit flies, therefore heat treatment is not always much faster.
59	Heat treatment raises the temperature of the commodity to or higher than the required temperature for a specific period of time. Heat treatment is usually much faster than cold treatment, typically being efficacious within a few hours.	Category : TECHNICAL (814) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 4:56 AM) Text deleted because don't provide any guidance
59	Heat treatment raises the temperature of the commodity to or higher than the required temperature for a specific period of time. Heat treatment is usually much faster than cold treatment, typically being efficacious within a few hours.	Category : TECHNICAL (760) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:07 PM) Text deleted because don't provide any guidance.
59	Heat treatment raises the temperature of the commodity to or higher than the required temperature for a specific period of time. Heat treatment is usually much <u>usually</u> faster than cold treatment, typically being efficacious within a few hours.	Category : EDITORIAL (723) Philippines (28 Sep 2016 7:00 AM) grammar
59	Heat treatment raises the temperature of the commodity to or higher than the required temperature for a specific period of time. Heat treatment is usually much faster than cold treatment, typically being efficacious within a few hours.	Category : TECHNICAL (657) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) Fast cold treatment can be used for citrus fruits against fruit flies, therefore heat treatment is not always much faster.
59	Heat treatment raises the temperature of the commodity to or higher than the required temperature for a specific period of time. Heat treatment is usually much faster than cold treatment, typically being efficacious within a few hours.	Category : TECHNICAL (504) Georgia (22 Sep 2016 9:12 AM) Heat treatment raises the temperature of the commodity to or higher than the required temperature for a specific period of time. Heat treatment is usually much faster than cold treatment, typically being efficacious within a few hours.
59	Heat treatment raises the temperature of the commodity to at treatment temperature or higher than the required temperature for a specific period of time. Heat treatment is usually much faster than cold treatment, typically being efficacious within a few hours.	Category : TECHNICAL (491) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 10:43 PM) This section could benefit from describing dry and moist heat separately because they have different modes of action.
59	Heat treatment raises the temperature of the commodity to or higher than the required temperature for a specific period of time. Heat treatment is usually much faster than cold treatment, typically being efficacious within a few hours.	Category : TECHNICAL (404) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 7:13 PM) Text deleted because it does not provide any guidance
59	Heat treatment raises the temperature of the commodity to or higher than the required temperature for a specific period of time. Heat treatment is usually much faster than cold treatment, typically being efficacious within a few hours.	Category : TECHNICAL (351) Azerbaijan (12 Sep 2016 4:39 PM) This sentence does not add much and is only a general statement that is not always true.
59	Heat treatment raises the temperature of the commodity to or higher than the required temperature for a specific period of time. Heat treatment is usually much faster than cold treatment, typically being efficacious within a few hours.	Category : TECHNICAL (332) IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe (6 Sep 2016 5:09 PM) This sentence does not add much and is only a general statement that is not always true.
59	Heat treatment raises the temperature of the commodity to or higher than the required temperature for a specific period of time. Heat treatment is usually much faster than cold treatment, typically being efficacious within a few hours.	Category : TECHNICAL (311) Latvia (26 Aug 2016 12:04 PM) Fast cold treatment is used in Cyprus for citrus fruits against fruit flies, therefore heat treatment is not always much faster.

59	Heat treatment raises the temperature of the commodity to or higher than the required temperature for a specific period of time. Heat treatment is usually much faster than cold treatment, typically being efficacious within a few hours.	Category : TECHNICAL (258) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 9:12 PM) Text deleted because it does not provide any guidance
59	Heat treatment raises the temperature of the commodity to or higher than the required temperature for a specific period of time. Heat treatment is usually much faster than cold treatment, typically being efficacious within a few hours.	Category : TECHNICAL (163) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 10:13 PM) Text deleted because don't provide any guidance.
59	Heat treatment raises the temperature of the commodity to or higher than the required temperature for throughout a specific period of time. Heat treatment is usually much faster than cold treatment, typically being efficacious within a few hours.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (62) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 11:38 AM)
60	Following the completion of a heat treatment, rapid cooling to preserve commodity quality should be carried out only if this has been shown not to reduce the treatment efficacy. <u>Heat treatment may be used in combination with chemical treatment e.g. fumigation. This may be applied during transport with completion of the treatment on arrival.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (890) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) Information on heat treatment in combination with chemical treatment. There are some cases when it can happen during transport and guidelines should be provided.
60	Following the completion of a heat treatment, rapid cooling to preserve commodity quality should be carried out only if this has been shown not to reduce the treatment efficacy. <u>Heat treatment may be used in combination with chemical treatment e.g. fumigation. This may be applied during transport with completion of the treatment on arrival.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (658) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) Information on heat treatment in combination with chemical treatment. There are some cases when it can happen during transport and guidelines should be provided.
60	Following the completion of a heat treatment, rapid cooling to preserve commodity quality should be carried out only if this has been shown not to reduce the treatment efficacy.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (505) Georgia (22 Sep 2016 9:13 AM) Following the completion of a heat treatment, rapid cooling to preserve commodity quality should be carried out only if this has been shown not to reduce the treatment efficacy. Sometimes heat treatment is used in combination with chemical treatment (e.g., fumigation). Under set guidelines by NPPOs it can be applied during transport, including completion of the treatment on arrival. More information about chemical treatments can be found in ISPM 28.
60	Following the completion of a heat treatment, rapid cooling to preserve commodity quality should be carried out only if this has been shown not to reduce the treatment efficacy.	Category : TECHNICAL (492) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 10:43 PM) The requirements for temperature treatments should be justified by research
60	Following the completion of a heat treatment, rapid cooling to preserve commodity quality should be carried out only if this has been shown not to reduce the treatment efficacy.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (352) Azerbaijan (12 Sep 2016 4:41 PM) Information on heat treatment in combination with chemical treatment is lacking. There are some cases where it can happen during transport according to guidelines

	<u>Sometimes heat treatment is used in combination with chemical treatment (e.g., fumigation). Under set guidelines by NPPOs it can be applied during transport, including completion of the treatment on arrival. More information about chemical treatments can be found in ISPM 28.</u>	should be given by experts. Reference to ISPM 28 about chemical treatments is given.
60	Following the completion of a heat treatment, rapid cooling to preserve commodity quality should be carried out only if this has been shown not to reduce the treatment efficacy. <u>Sometimes heat treatment is used in combination with chemical treatment (e.g., fumigation). Under set guidelines by NPPOs it can be applied during transport, including completion of the treatment on arrival. More information about chemical treatments can be found in ISPM 28.</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (333) IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe (6 Sep 2016 5:11 PM) Information on heat treatment in combination with chemical treatment is lacking. There are some cases where it can happen during transport according to guidelines should be given by experts. reference to ISPM 28 about chemical treatments is given.
60	Following the completion of a heat treatment, rapid cooling to preserve commodity quality should be carried out only if this has been shown not to reduce the treatment efficacy. <u>Sometimes heat treatment is used in combination with chemical treatment (e.g., fumigation). Under set guidelines by NPPOs it can happen during transport, including completion of the treatment on arrival. More information about chemical treatments can be found in ISPM 28.</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (310) Latvia (26 Aug 2016 11:59 AM) Lacking information about heat treatment in combination with chemical treatment. there are some cases when it can happen during transport for what guidelines should be given by experts. reference to ISPM 28 about chemical treatments is given.
60	Following the completion of a heat treatment, rapid cooling to preserve commodity <u>quality-quality (When applicable)</u> should be carried out only if this has been shown not to reduce the treatment efficacy.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (63) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 11:41 AM)
61	3.2.1 Hot water immersion treatment	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (518) Australia (22 Sep 2016 12:34 PM) This section makes no comment on influence of shape, size of commodity, yet the VHT section mentions shape and size not relevant. Needs to be considered. See paragraph 65.
62	Hot water immersion treatment (also known as hydrothermal treatment) uses heated water at a prescribed temperature to heat the surface of the commodity for a specific period of time or to raise the entire commodity to the required temperature for a specific period of time. This treatment is used primarily for certain fruits that are hosts of fruit flies, but may also be used for nursery stock <u>and ornamental bulbs</u> to control a variety of pests (e.g. nematodes in general and nematodes <i>Merodon equestris</i> (Diptera: Syrphidae)), and more generally may be used for surface pests such as mites and thrips.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (891) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) 1. Hot water immersion treatments are used for ornamental bulbs. 2. This is a very specific example, do we need this in an ISPM?

62	Hot water immersion treatment (also known as hydrothermal treatment) uses heated water at a prescribed temperature to heat the surface of the commodity for a specific period of time or to raise the entire commodity to the required temperature for a specific period of time. This treatment is used primarily for certain fruits that are hosts of fruit flies, but may also be used for nursery stock to control a variety of different pests (e.g. nematodes in general and <i>Merodon equestris</i> (Diptera: Syrphidae)), and more generally may be used for surface pests such as mites and thrips.	Category : EDITORIAL (850) NEPPPO (29 Sep 2016 9:53 AM) Variety is not the proper term
62	Hot water immersion treatment (also known as hydrothermal treatment) uses heated water at a prescribed temperature to heat the surface of the commodity for a specific period of time or to raise the entire commodity to the required temperature for a specific period of time. This treatment is used primarily for certain fruits that are hosts of fruit flies, but may also be used for nursery stock <u>and ornamental bulbs</u> to control a variety of pests (e.g. nematodes in general and <i>Merodon equestris</i> (Diptera: Syrphidae))), and more generally may be used for surface pests such as mites and thrips.	Category : TECHNICAL (659) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) 1. Hot water immersion treatments are used for ornamental bulbs. 2. This is a very specific example, do we need this in an ISPM?
62	Hot water immersion treatment (also known as hydrothermal treatment) uses heated water at a prescribed temperature to heat the surface of the commodity for a specific period of time or to raise the entire commodity to the required temperature for a specific period of time. This treatment is used primarily for certain fruits that are hosts of fruit flies, but may also be used for nursery stock to control a variety of pests (e.g. nematodes in general and pests <i>Merodon equestris</i> (Diptera: Syrphidae))), and more generally may be used for surface pests such as mites and thrips <u>pests</u> .	Category : EDITORIAL (493) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 10:44 PM) Suggest deleting the examples because the standard should be general and not all sections provide examples.
62	Hot water immersion treatment (also known as hydrothermal treatment) uses heated water at a prescribed temperature to heat the surface of the commodity for a specific period of time or to raise the entire commodity to the required temperature for a specific period of time. This treatment is used primarily for certain fruits that are hosts of fruit flies, but may also be used for nursery stock to control a variety of different pests (e.g. nematodes in general and <i>Merodon equestris</i> (Diptera: Syrphidae))), and more generally may be used for surface pests such as mites and thrips.	Category : EDITORIAL (329) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 4:10 PM) Variety is not the proper term.
62	Hot water immersion treatment (also known as hydrothermal treatment) uses heated water at a prescribed temperature to heat the surface of the commodity for a specific period of time or to raise the entire commodity to the required temperature for a specific period of time. This treatment is used primarily for certain fruits that are hosts of fruit flies, but may also be used for nursery stock to control a variety of pests (e.g. nematodes in general and <i>Merodon equestris</i> (Diptera: Syrphidae))), and	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (64) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 11:43 AM)mites and thrips - it will be better to include most common pest types

	more generally may be used for surface pests such as mites <u>mites, scale insects</u> and thrips.	
63	Application of this treatment requires a simple infrastructure.	Category : TECHNICAL (1159) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 4:57 PM) This sentence does not provide any guidance and similar information is not provided for other types of treatment
63	Application of this treatment requires a simple infrastructure.	Category : TECHNICAL (1117) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 2:45 PM) This sentence does not provide any guidance and similar information is not provided for other types of treatment.
63	Application of this treatment requires a simple infrastructure.	Category : TECHNICAL (1044) Belize (30 Sep 2016 3:27 AM) Deleted because it does not provide any guidance and similar information is not provided for other types of temperature treatments
63	Application of this treatment requires a simple infrastructure.	Category : TECHNICAL (985) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:15 PM) This sentence does not provide any guidance and similar information is not provided for other types of treatment.
63	Application of this treatment requires a simple infrastructure.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (956) Barbados (29 Sep 2016 6:30 PM) This does not add value to the para 62 and may be misleading.
63	Application of this treatment requires <u>does not require</u> a simple <u>complex</u> infrastructure.	Category : TECHNICAL (892) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) 'Simple' is not clear.
63	Application of this treatment requires a simple infrastructure.	Category : TECHNICAL (815) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 4:57 AM) This sentence does not provide any guidance and similar information is not provided for other types of treatment
63	Application of this treatment requires a simple infrastructure.	Category : TECHNICAL (761) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:08 PM) This sentence does not provide any guidance and similar information is not provided for other types of treatment.
63	Application of this treatment requires a simple <u>does not require complex</u> infrastructure.	Category : TECHNICAL (660) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) 'Simple' is not clear.
63	Application of this treatment requires a simple infrastructure.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (494) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 10:44 PM) Some facilities are multi-million dollar and have an engineered infrastructure, so this statement is not necessarily true. Also doesn't add any value to the standard.
63	Application of this treatment requires a simple infrastructure.	Category : TECHNICAL (405) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 7:15 PM) Paragraph deleted because does not provide any guidance and similar information is not provided for other types of temperature treatment.
63	Application of this treatment requires a simple infrastructure.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (365) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 6:28 PM) It does not add value to paragraph 62

63	Application of this treatment requires a simple infrastructure.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (365) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 6:28 PM) It does not add value to paragraph 62
63	Application of this treatment requires a simple infrastructure.	Category : TECHNICAL (259) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 9:15 PM) Deleted because it does not provide any guidance and similar information is not provided for other types of temperature treatments
63	Application of this treatment requires a simple infrastructure.	Category : TECHNICAL (164) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 10:20 PM) This sentence does not provide any guidance and similar information is not provided for other types of treatment.
64	3.2.2 Vapour heat <u>and high temperature forced air</u> treatment	Category : TECHNICAL (495) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 10:44 PM) Suggest adding to heading, see US changes to the text in paragraph 65 and 67.
64	3.2.2 Vapour heat treatment	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (78) China (23 Jul 2016 4:53 AM) Suggest to divide the section 3.2.2 into two section. One is "3.2.2 Vapour heat treatment". And the other is the third paragraph and the name is "3.2.3 High temperature forced air treatment". China (23 Jul 2016 4:53 AM) Because the section 3.2.2 describe two types of treatment. the treatment method in the 67th paragraph is "high temperature forced air treatment ", and this treatment is different with vapour heat treatment.
65	Vapour heat treatment uses vapour-saturated air to heat the commodity for a specific period of time. Because of the high heat energy of hot moist air, vapour heat is capable of raising the commodity temperature faster than dry air can . As vapour heat can readily penetrate to the interior of the commodity being treated, it can be applied to plant products of any shape or size.	Category : EDITORIAL (724) Philippines (28 Sep 2016 7:02 AM) grammar
65	Vapour heat treatment uses vapour-saturated air to heat the commodity for a specific period of time. Because of the high heat energy of hot moist air, vapour heat is capable of raising the commodity temperature faster than dry air can. As vapour heat can readily penetrate to the interior of the commodity being treated, it can be applied to plant products of any shape or size.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (594) Australia (27 Sep 2016 9:32 AM) Not specific to VHT
65	Vapour heat <u>is determined by a humidity level over a certain amount, and high temperature forced air is below that requirement.</u> Vapour heat treatment uses vapour-saturated air to heat the commodity for a specific period of time. Because of the high heat energy of hot moist air, vapour heat is capable of raising the commodity temperature faster than dry air can. As vapour heat can readily penetrate to the interior of the commodity being treated, it can be applied to plant products of any shape or size, <u>based on research that the commodity can tolerate the treatment.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (496) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 10:46 PM) First sentence addition: Explains the relationship between vapour heat and high temperature forced air treatments. Last sentence addition: Operational issue – doesn't need to be in the standard. Don't want to be misleading that all commodities can tolerate heat treatment.
65	Vapour heat treatment uses vapour-saturated air to heat the commodity for a specific period of time. Because of the high heat energy of hot moist air, vapour heat is capable of raising	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (79) China (23 Jul 2016 4:54 AM)

	the commodity temperature faster than dry air can. As vapour heat can readily penetrate to the interior of the commodity being treated, it can be applied to plant products of any shape or size.	For the inconsistency in the definition of steam heat treatment, it is suggested that forced hot air treatment alone is regarded as a treatment method.
65	Vapour heat treatment uses <u>water</u> vapour-saturated air to heat the commodity for throughout a specific period of time. Because of the high heat energy of hot moist air, vapour heat is capable of raising the commodity temperature faster than dry air can. As vapour heat can readily penetrate to the interior of the commodity being treated, it can be applied to plant products of any shape or size.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (65) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 12:01 PM)
66	This treatment is suitable for those plant products that are resistant to high moisture but are vulnerable to drying out, such as fruits, vegetables, flower bulbs, bamboo products and wood materials.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (860) China (29 Sep 2016 12:00 PM) Propose to delete " bamboo products" and "wood materials" as VHT is not used on them.
66	This treatment is suitable for those plant products that are resistant to high moisture but are vulnerable to drying out, such as fruits, vegetables, flower bulbs, bamboo products and wood materials.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (585) Myanmar (25 Sep 2016 10:12 AM) bamboo products and wood materials are not used vapour heat treatment. These are treated with methyl bromide fumigation and Hot water treatment. Myanmar also propose to delete bamboo products and wood materials.
66	This treatment is suitable for those plant products that are resistant to high moisture but are vulnerable to drying out, such as <u>fresh</u> fruits, <u>fresh</u> vegetables, flower bulbs, bamboo products and wood materials <u>materials with high moisture content.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (512) Australia (22 Sep 2016 12:02 PM) clarification
66	This treatment is suitable for those plant products that are resistant to high moisture but are vulnerable to drying out, such as fruits, vegetables, flower bulbs, bamboo products and wood materials.	Category : EDITORIAL (497) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 10:46 PM) Not in the realm of the standard to determine what type of commodity the treatment should be applied.
66	This treatment is suitable for those plant products that are resistant to high moisture but are vulnerable to drying out, such as fruits, vegetables, flower bulbs, bamboo products <u>bulbs and wood materials</u> bamboo products.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (116) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 3:31 PM) Propose to delete " bamboo products" and "wood materials" as VHT is not used on them.
66	This treatment is suitable for those plant products that are resistant to high moisture but are vulnerable to drying out, such as fruits, vegetables, flower bulbs, bamboo products <u>bulbs and wood materials</u> bamboo products.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (95) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (26 Jul 2016 4:39 AM) APPPC: Propose to delete " bamboo products" and "wood materials" as VHT is not used on them.
66	This treatment is suitable for those plant products that are resistant to high moisture but are vulnerable to drying out, such as fruits, vegetables, flower bulbs, bamboo products and wood materials. <u>bulbs and bamboo products etc..</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (67) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 12:24 PM)
67	Variable humidity heat treatment (e.g. high temperature forced air treatment) is a type of vapour heat treatment. Hot and relatively dry fan-driven air is used initially, avoiding condensation, to heat the entire commodity from ambient temperature to the target temperature, which is then held in humid air, just below dew point, for a specific period of time. The advantage that high temperature forced air treatment has over vapour heat treatment or hot water immersion treatment is that hot	Category : TECHNICAL (1160) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 5:00 PM) This section should provide a description of the treatment without comparing different types of treatments.

	saturated air or hot water may be more likely to damage the commodity through their more rapid heating and wetting of it, respectively.	
67	Variable humidity heat treatment (e.g. high temperature forced air treatment) is a type of vapour heat treatment. Hot and relatively dry fan-driven air is used initially, avoiding condensation, to heat the entire commodity from ambient temperature to the target temperature, which is then held in humid air, just below dew point, for a specific period of time. The advantage that high temperature forced air treatment has over vapour heat treatment or hot water immersion treatment is that hot saturated air or hot water may be more likely to damage the commodity through their more rapid heating and wetting of it, respectively.	Category : TECHNICAL (1118) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 2:46 PM) This section should provide a description of the treatment without comparing different types of treatments.
67	Variable humidity heat treatment (e.g. high temperature forced air treatment) is a type of vapour heat treatment. Hot and relatively dry fan-driven air is used initially, avoiding condensation, to heat the entire commodity from ambient temperature to the target temperature, which is then held in humid air, just below dew point, for a specific period of time. The advantage that high temperature forced air treatment has over vapour heat treatment or hot water immersion treatment is that hot saturated air or hot water may be more likely to damage the commodity through their more rapid heating and wetting of it, respectively.	Category : TECHNICAL (1045) Belize (30 Sep 2016 3:30 AM) This section should provide a description of the treatment without comparing different types of treatments
67	Variable humidity heat treatment (e.g. high temperature forced air treatment) is a type of vapour heat treatment. Hot and relatively dry fan-driven air is used initially, avoiding condensation, to heat the entire commodity from ambient temperature to the target temperature, which is then held in humid air, just below dew point, for a specific period of time. The advantage that high temperature forced air treatment has over vapour heat treatment or hot water immersion treatment is that hot saturated air or hot water may be more likely to damage the commodity through their more rapid heating and wetting of it, respectively.	Category : TECHNICAL (986) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:16 PM) This section should provide a description of the treatment without comparing different types of treatments.
67	Variable humidity heat treatment (e.g. high temperature forced air treatment) is a type of vapour heat treatment. Hot and relatively dry fan-driven air is used initially, avoiding condensation, to heat the entire commodity from ambient temperature to the target temperature, which is then held in humid air, just below dew point, for a specific period of time. The advantage that high temperature forced air treatment has over vapour heat treatment or hot water immersion treatment is that hot saturated air or hot water may be more likely to damage the commodity through their more rapid heating and wetting of it, respectively.	Category : TECHNICAL (816) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 4:58 AM) This section should provide a description of the treatment without comparing different types of treatments.
67	Variable humidity heat treatment (e.g. high temperature forced air treatment) is a type of vapour heat treatment. Hot and relatively dry fan-driven air is used initially, avoiding condensation, to heat the entire commodity from ambient temperature to	Category : TECHNICAL (762) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:10 PM) This section should provide a description of the treatment without comparing different types of treatments.

	the target temperature, which is then held in humid air, just below dew point, for a specific period of time. The advantage that high temperature forced air treatment has over vapour heat treatment or hot water immersion treatment is that hot saturated air or hot water may be more likely to damage the commodity through their more rapid heating and wetting of it, respectively.	
67	Variable humidity heat treatment (e.g. high temperature forced air treatment) is a type of vapour heat treatment. Hot and relatively dry fan-driven air is used initially, avoiding condensation, to heat the entire commodity from ambient temperature to the target temperature, which is then held in humid air, just below dew point, for a specific period of time. The advantage that high temperature forced air treatment has over vapour heat treatment or hot water immersion treatment is that hot saturated air or hot water may be more likely to damage the commodity through their more rapid heating and wetting of it, respectively.	Category : EDITORIAL (499) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 10:47 PM) Too explanatory for the scope of the standard.
67	Variable humidity heat treatment (e.g. high temperature forced air treatment) is a type of vapour heat <u>treatment or high temperature forced air</u> treatment. Hot and relatively dry fan-driven air is used initially, avoiding condensation, to heat the entire commodity from ambient temperature to the target temperature, which is then held in humid air, just below dew point, for a specific period of time. The advantage that high temperature forced air treatment has over vapour heat treatment or hot water immersion treatment is that hot saturated air or hot water may be more likely to damage the commodity through their more rapid heating and wetting of it, respectively.	Category : TECHNICAL (498) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 10:47 PM) These two treatments have different modes of action. See US comment in paragraph 65
67	Variable humidity heat treatment (e.g. high temperature forced air treatment) is a type of vapour heat treatment. Hot and relatively dry fan-driven air is used initially, avoiding condensation, to heat the entire commodity from ambient temperature to the target temperature, which is then held in humid air, just below dew point, for a specific period of time. The advantage that high temperature forced air treatment has over vapour heat treatment or hot water immersion treatment is that hot saturated air or hot water may be more likely to damage the commodity through their more rapid heating and wetting of it, respectively.	Category : TECHNICAL (406) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 7:16 PM) This section should provide a description of the treatment without comparing different types of treatments.
67	Variable humidity heat treatment (e.g. high temperature forced air treatment) is a type of vapour heat treatment. Hot and relatively dry fan-driven air is used initially, avoiding condensation, to heat the entire commodity from ambient temperature to the target temperature, which is then held in humid air, just below dew point, for a specific period of time. The advantage that high temperature forced air treatment has over vapour heat treatment or hot water immersion treatment is that hot saturated air or hot water may be more likely to damage the commodity through their more rapid heating and wetting of it, respectively.	Category : TECHNICAL (260) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 9:19 PM) This section should provide a description of the treatment without comparing different types of treatments

67	Variable humidity heat treatment (e.g. high temperature forced air treatment) is a type of vapour heat treatment. Hot and relatively dry fan-driven air is used initially, avoiding condensation, to heat the entire commodity from ambient temperature to the target temperature, which is then held in humid air, just below dew point, for a specific period of time. The advantage that high temperature forced air treatment has over vapour heat treatment or hot water immersion treatment is that hot saturated air or hot water may be more likely to damage the commodity through their more rapid heating and wetting of it, respectively.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (165) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 10:26 PM) This section should provide a description of the treatment without comparing different types of treatments.
67	Variable humidity heat treatment (e.g. high temperature forced air treatment) is a type of vapour heat treatment. Hot and relatively dry fan-driven air is used initially, avoiding condensation, to heat the entire commodity from ambient temperature to the target temperature, which is then held in humid air, just below dew point, for a specific period of time. The advantage that high temperature forced air treatment has over vapour heat treatment or hot water immersion treatment is that hot saturated air or hot water may be more likely to damage the commodity through their more rapid heating and wetting of it, respectively.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (80) China (23 Jul 2016 4:54 AM) For the inconsistency in the definition of steam heat treatment, it is suggested that forced hot air treatment alone is regarded as a treatment method.
69	Dry heat treatment uses heated air at a prescribed temperature to heat the surface of the commodity for a specific period of time or raise the entire commodity to the required temperature for a specific period of time. This treatment is used primarily for seeds, grain, cereals-grain and wood commodities.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (893) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) Grain includes cereals.
69	Dry heat treatment uses heated air at a prescribed temperature to heat the surface of the commodity for a specific period of time or raise the entire commodity to the required temperature for a specific period of time. This treatment is used primarily for the plants and plant products that are resistant to drying out and loss of viability <u>such as</u> seeds, grain, cereals and wood commodities.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (861) China (29 Sep 2016 12:03 PM) To insert sentence " plant and plant products that are resistant to drying out and loss of viability, such as" for clarity and consistency with paragraph 66.
69	Dry heat treatment uses heated air at a prescribed temperature to heat the surface of the commodity for a specific period of time or raise the entire commodity to the required temperature for a specific period of time. This treatment is used primarily for <u>goods with low moisture contents such as</u> seeds, grain, cereals and wood commodities.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (513) Australia (22 Sep 2016 12:04 PM) additional information of relevance
69	Dry heat treatment uses heated air at a prescribed temperature to heat the surface of the commodity for a specific period of time or raise the entire commodity to the required temperature for a specific period of time. This treatment is used primarily for seeds, grain, cereals-machinery and wood commodities.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (520) Australia (22 Sep 2016 12:38 PM) cereal is a type of grain. Include machinery as that can be heat disinfested. i.e. grapevine phylloxera disinfested from harvesting machinery using dry heat.
69	Dry heat treatment uses heated air at a prescribed temperature to heat the surface of the commodity for a specific period of time or raise the entire commodity to the required temperature for a specific period of time. This treatment is used primarily for seeds, grain, cereals-grain and wood commodities.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (661) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) Grain includes cereals.

69	Dry heat treatment uses heated air at a prescribed temperature to heat the surface of the commodity for a specific period of time or raise the entire commodity to the required temperature for a specific period of time. This treatment is used primarily for the plants and plant products that are resistant to drying out and loss of viability such as seeds, grain, cereals and wood commodities.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (603) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 1:00 PM)
69	Dry heat treatment uses heated air at a prescribed temperature to heat the surface of the commodity for a specific period of time or raise the entire commodity to the required temperature for a specific period of time. This treatment is used primarily for seeds, grain, cereals and wood commodities.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (597) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 12:49 PM) To insert sentence " plant and plant products that are resistant to drying out and loss of viability, such as" for clarity and consistency with paragraph 66.
69	Dry heat treatment uses heated air at a prescribed temperature to heat the surface of the commodity for a specific period of time or raise the entire commodity to the required temperature for a specific period of time. This treatment is used primarily for plant and plant products that are resistant to drying out and loss of viability, such as seeds... seeds, grain, cereals and wood commodities.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (586) Myanmar (25 Sep 2016 10:16 AM) Myanmar also agree with APPPC propose to insert : plant and plant products that are resistant to drying out and loss of viability, such as seeds.....
69	Dry heat treatment uses heated air at a prescribed temperature to heat the surface of the commodity for a specific period of time or raise the entire commodity to the required temperature for a specific period of time. The definition of dry heat may depend on the country. This treatment is used primarily for seeds, grain, cereals and wood commodities.	Category : TECHNICAL (501) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 10:48 PM) Is there a current international definition for dry heat? If so, suggest to add it here.
69	Dry heat treatment uses heated air at a prescribed temperature to heat the surface of the commodity for a specific period of time or raise the entire commodity to the required temperature for a specific period of time. This treatment is used primarily for seeds, grain, cereals and wood commodities.	Category : EDITORIAL (500) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 10:48 PM) Duplicate
69	Dry heat treatment uses heated air at a prescribed temperature to heat the surface of the commodity for a specific period of time or raise the entire commodity to the required temperature for a specific period of time. This treatment is used primarily for the plant products that are resistant to drying out, such as seeds, grain, cereals and wood commodities.	Category : TECHNICAL (8) Japan (18 Jul 2016 9:31 AM) To make consistent with the description in section 3.2.2.
69	Dry heat treatment uses heated air at a prescribed temperature to heat the surface of the commodity for a specific period of time or raise the entire commodity to the required temperature for a specific period of time. This treatment is used primarily for plants and plant products that do not become dried out or lose viability such as seeds, grain, cereals and wood commodities.	Category : TECHNICAL (181) New Zealand (11 Aug 2016 12:46 AM)
69	Dry heat treatment uses heated air at a prescribed temperature to heat the surface of the commodity for a specific period of time or raise the entire commodity to the required temperature for a specific period of time. This treatment is used primarily	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (135) Singapore (30 Jul 2016 1:49 AM) Singapore supports the comment from IPPC regional workshop to include an additional sentence " plants and plant products that are resistant to drying our and loss of viability such " after "primarily for".

	for plants and plant products that are resistant to drying out and loss of viability such seeds, grain, cereals and wood commodities.	
69	Dry heat treatment uses heated air at a prescribed temperature to heat the surface of the commodity for a specific period of time or raise the entire commodity to the required temperature for a specific period of time. This treatment is used primarily for primarily the plants and plant products that are resistant to drying out and loss of viability such as seeds, grain, cereals and wood commodities.	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (117) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 3:32 PM) To insert sentence " plant and plant products that are resistant to drying out and loss of viability, such as" for clarity and consistency with paragraph 66.
69	Dry heat treatment uses heated air at a prescribed temperature to heat the surface of the commodity for a specific period of time or raise the entire commodity to the required temperature for a specific period of time. This treatment is used primarily for the plants and plant products that are resistant to drying out and loss of viability such as seeds, grain, cereals and wood commodities.	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (96) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (26 Jul 2016 4:44 AM) APPPC; To insert sentence " plant and plant products that are resistant to drying out and loss of viability, such as" for clarity and consistency with paragraph 66.
73	Dielectric heating has the potential advantage of selectively heating moist substances, such as pests, within relatively drier commodities, such as wood <u>wood and grain</u> , resulting in a shorter treatment time than if the entire commodity were heated with water or air until it reached a uniform temperature throughout.	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (92) Indonesia (25 Jul 2016 4:15 AM)
74	Dielectric heating is applied in specialized ovens that operate through either a static system or a dynamic continuous system for heating.	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (894) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) Delete paragraph, as the text is irrelevant to the ISPM and not informative
74	Dielectric heating is applied in specialized ovens that operate through either a static system or a dynamic continuous system for heating.	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (662) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) Delete paragraph, as the text is irrelevant to the ISPM and not informative
76	Temperature and, when appropriate, humidity, monitoring and recording equipment should be appropriate for the selected temperature treatment. The equipment should be evaluated for stability against the effects of variables <u>factors</u> such as temperature, humidity and duration of treatment. It should be accurate to $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ of the target treatment temperature.	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (895) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) 1. Change variables to factors. More precise. 2. Remove the statement on accuracy of $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ because requirements will vary according to the type of treatment. Requirements for measurement of cold temperatures compared to very high temperatures, could probably be differentiated. For example, for cold treatments of fruits we would suggest at least $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ (requirements of ± 0.1 , 0.15 or 0.3°C are specified in some cases). However, for wood packaging treatments, the requirement in ISPM 15 is for 56°C for 30 minutes and temperatures in heating chambers are often well in excess of 56°C . Therefore requiring the level of accuracy of detection of $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ may be unnecessarily costly. If it is considered that a level of accuracy should be included in this ISPM, more explanation should be given on the different requirements for different circumstances. Alternatively, if critical, the accuracy level should be added to the treatment schedules in Annexes to ISPM 28.
76	Temperature and, when appropriate, humidity, monitoring and recording equipment should be appropriate for the selected temperature treatment. The equipment should be evaluated for	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (523) Australia (22 Sep 2016 1:06 PM) Consider adding accuracy for humidity recording as well e.g. $\pm 2\%$ if part of schedule.

	stability against the effects of variables such as temperature, humidity and duration of treatment. It should be accurate to ± 0.5 °C of the target treatment temperature.	
76	Temperature and, when appropriate, humidity, monitoring and recording equipment should be appropriate for the selected temperature treatment. The equipment should be evaluated for stability against the effects of variables factors such as temperature, humidity and duration of treatment. It should be accurate to ± 0.5 °C of the target treatment temperature.	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (663) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) 1. Change variables to factors. More precise. 2. Remove the statement on accuracy of ± 0.5 °C because requirements will vary according to the type of treatment. Requirements for measurement of cold temperatures compared to very high temperatures, could probably be differentiated.</p> <p>For example, for cold treatments of fruits we would suggest at least ± 0.5 °C (requirements of ± 0.1, 0.15 or 0.3 °C are specified in some cases). However, for wood packaging treatments, the requirement in ISPM 15 is for 56 °C for 30 minutes and temperatures in heating chambers are often well in excess of 56 °C. Therefore requiring the level of accuracy of detection of ± 0.5 °C may be unnecessarily costly.</p> <p>If it is considered that a level of accuracy should be included in this ISPM, more explanation should be given on the different requirements for different circumstances. Alternatively, if critical, the accuracy level should be added to the treatment schedules in Annexes to ISPM 28.</p>
76	Temperature and, when appropriate, humidity, monitoring and recording equipment should be appropriate for the selected temperature treatment. The equipment should be evaluated <u>and approved for stability against accuracy and consistency for the effects of variables such as</u> temperature, humidity and duration of treatment. It <u>The accuracy of the equipment should be accurate to ± 0.5 °C of determined by the target treatment temperature.</u> <u>importing and exporting country's requirements.</u>	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (550) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 2:43 PM) Suggest adding this text for clarity and accuracy and feasibility in operational conditions. Deletion of last sentence: See US general comment</p>
76	Temperature and, when appropriate, humidity, monitoring and recording equipment should be appropriate for the selected temperature treatment. The equipment should be evaluated for stability against the effects of variables such as temperature, humidity and duration of treatment. It should be accurate to ± 0.5 °C <u>accordance with the relevant standards</u> of the target treatment temperature.	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (81) China (23 Jul 2016 4:56 AM) uggest to delete the last sentence in the first paragraph or revise to "The accuracy of the treatment temperature is accordance with the relevant standards". China (23 Jul 2016 4:56 AM) Because "± 0.5 °C" in this sentence is not universal. consistent with the current standard. The different treatment has different accuracy. For example, the cold treatment should be accurate to "± 0.1 °C".</p>
77	To ensure that the required temperature, humidity and duration of treatment are achieved for a particular commodity, the temperature monitoring and recording equipment should be calibrated in accordance with international standards or appropriate national standards within the entire range of temperature or relative humidity specified in the treatment schedule. <u>The temperature monitoring equipment should be calibrated in accordance with international standards or</u>	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (524) Australia (22 Sep 2016 1:09 PM) Not clear 'within the entire range of temperature or relative humidity specified in the treatment schedule'. If the heat treatment is as for VHT mangoes at 47°C then surely the calibration should be done at 47°C, if it is a cold treatment at 2 or 3°C then the calibration should be the standard method of 0°C in an ice slurry. It is very difficult to get a precision waterbath to sit precisely at low temperatures such as 2 or 3°C but an ice slurry will always maintain 0°C.</p>

	<u>appropriate national standards at the temperature and humidity specified in the treatment schedule for heat treatments or in an ice slurry for cold treatments.</u>	
78	Temperature monitoring methods should consider the following <u>variations-factors</u> in the commodity being treated: (1) density and composition; (2) shape, size and volume; (3) orientation in the chamber (e.g. stacking); and (4) packaging.	Category : TECHNICAL (896) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) Variations is not the correct term, 'factors' is more appropriate
78	Temperature monitoring methods should consider the following <u>variations-factors</u> in the commodity being treated: (1) density and composition; (2) shape, size and volume; (3) orientation in the chamber (e.g. stacking); and (4) packaging.	Category : TECHNICAL (664) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) Variations is not the correct term, 'factors' is more appropriate
79	The NPPO should ensure that the approved treatment for a commodity allows for accurate temperature and humidity monitoring and recording and thus verification that the treatment has been <u>properly</u> applied to a consignment. The system type, number of probes required, location of probes and frequency of monitoring should be prescribed on the basis of the specific <u>treatment</u> equipment, commodities, relevant <u>technical</u> standards and phytosanitary import requirements.	Category : EDITORIAL (897) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) 1. For consistency with paragraph 37. 2. and 3. For technical clarity
79	The NPPO should ensure that the approved treatment for a commodity allows for accurate temperature and humidity monitoring and recording and thus verification that the treatment has been applied to a consignment. The system type, number of probes required, location of probes and frequency of monitoring (<u>i.e. temperature and humidity readings</u>) should be prescribed on the basis of the specific equipment, commodities, relevant standards and phytosanitary import requirements.	Category : TECHNICAL (514) Australia (22 Sep 2016 12:08 PM)
79	The NPPO should ensure that the approved treatment for a commodity allows for accurate temperature and humidity monitoring and recording and thus verification that the treatment has been <u>properly</u> applied to a consignment. The system type, number of probes required, location of probes and frequency of monitoring should be prescribed on the basis of the specific <u>treatment</u> equipment, commodities, relevant <u>technical</u> standards and phytosanitary import requirements.	Category : EDITORIAL (665) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) 1. For consistency with paragraph 37. 2. and 3. For technical clarity
79	The NPPO should ensure that the approved treatment for a commodity allows for accurate temperature and humidity monitoring and recording and thus verification that the treatment has been applied to a consignment. The system type, number of probes required, location of probes and frequency of monitoring should be prescribed on the basis of the specific equipment, commodities, relevant standards and phytosanitary import requirements.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (526) Australia (22 Sep 2016 1:16 PM) Importance of monitoring frequency should be further explained. i.e. need to ensure the frequency of temperature readings is sufficient to ensure that treatment failures can be detected. This should take into consideration the length of the treatment, the target temp etc.
79	The NPPO should ensure that the approved treatment for a commodity allows for accurate temperature and humidity monitoring and recording and thus verification that the treatment has been applied to a consignment. The system type, number of probes required, location of probes and frequency of monitoring <u>or recording</u> should be prescribed on the basis of the specific equipment, commodities, relevant standards and phytosanitary import requirements.	Category : EDITORIAL (9) Japan (18 Jul 2016 9:32 AM) editorial

81	The NPPO of the exporting country should ensure that temperature mapping by a person or an organization approved by the NPPO is undertaken, following approved procedures, for each geometric -packing configuration, arrangement and density of the commodity, and for each treatment chamber-application that will be used during the selected temperature treatment.	Category : TECHNICAL (551) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 2:44 PM) Geometric: the meaning of this is not clear Chamber: Application covers every type of treatment and covers where every treatment could be conducted.
81	The NPPO of the exporting country should ensure that temperature mapping by a person or an organization approved by the NPPO is undertaken, following approved procedures, for each geometric packing configuration, arrangement and density of the commodity, and for each treatment chamber that will be used during the selected temperature treatment. <u>Temperature mapping should also take into account different packaging types e.g. cardboard vs polystyrene.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (527) Australia (22 Sep 2016 1:18 PM)
82	Temperature mapping studies should be conducted to fully characterize the temperature distribution within the temperature treatment chamber and the load (volume and arrangement of the commodity). Such information should be used to identify where the temperature monitoring and recording devices should be placed during the application of a temperature treatment using the same chamber type and load configuration. Temperature mapping should not need to be repeated for each load. Alternatively, temperature mapping may rely on historical use of treatments for information on the configuration, arrangement and density of a chamber, container or load. Independent temperature mapping for a partially filled treatment chamber is required to determine whether the temperature distribution is significantly different from a routine load and therefore whether the treatment needs to be adjusted accordingly.	Category : TECHNICAL (51) Japan (22 Jul 2016 6:13 AM) "The chamber" needs to be used because temperature distribution is not necessarily the same even in the same chamber type.
82	Temperature mapping studies should be conducted to fully characterize the temperature distribution within the temperature treatment chamber and the load (volume and arrangement of the commodity). Such information should be used to identify where the temperature monitoring and recording devices should be placed during the application of a temperature treatment using the same chamber type and load configuration. Temperature-While temperature mapping should not need to be repeated for each load. Alternatively, temperature mapping may rely on historical use of treatments for information on-it should be conducted regularly (i.e. annually) to check the configuration, possible changes of temperature distribution over time, arrangement and density of a chamber, container or load. Independent temperature mapping for a partially filled treatment chamber is required to determine whether the temperature distribution is significantly different from a routine load and therefore whether the treatment needs to be adjusted accordingly.	Category : TECHNICAL (607) Japan (27 Sep 2016 1:11 PM) Regular temperature mapping is necessary to check changes of temperature distribution, which may occur as a result of maintainance, aging of a treatment facility etc.

82	Temperature mapping studies should be conducted to fully characterize the temperature distribution within the temperature treatment chamber and the load (volume and arrangement of the commodity). Such information should be used to identify where the temperature monitoring and recording devices should be placed during the application of a temperature treatment using the same chamber type and load configuration. Temperature mapping should is not need to be repeated <u>required</u> for each load <u>load as it is being designed for each structure</u> . Alternatively, temperature mapping may rely on historical use of treatments for information on the configuration, arrangement and density of a chamber, container or load. <u>In other cases, there are fixed positions of the sensors as determined by the country and based on recognized research.</u> Independent temperature mapping for a partially filled treatment chamber is required to determine whether the temperature distribution is significantly different from a routine load and therefore whether the treatment needs to be adjusted accordingly.	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i></p> <p>(553) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 2:46 PM)</p> <p>First change: Additional language added to explain.</p> <p>Second change: Temperature mapping is not always required. And for consistency with paragraph 35 (See US comment on paragraph 35)</p>
82	Temperature mapping studies should be conducted to fully characterize the temperature distribution within the temperature treatment chamber and the load (volume and arrangement of the commodity). Such information should be used to identify where the temperature monitoring and recording devices should be placed during the application of a temperature treatment using the same chamber type and load configuration. Temperature mapping should not need to be repeated for each load. Alternatively, temperature mapping may rely on historical use of treatments for information on the configuration, arrangement and density of a chamber, container or load. Independent temperature mapping for a partially filled treatment chamber is required to determine whether the temperature distribution is significantly different from a routine load and therefore whether the treatment needs to be adjusted accordingly.	<p>Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>(552) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 2:44 PM)</p> <p>Not needed</p>
82	Temperature mapping studies should be conducted to fully characterize the temperature distribution within the temperature treatment chamber and the load (volume and arrangement of the commodity). Such information should be used to identify where the temperature monitoring and recording devices should be placed during the application of a temperature treatment using the same chamber type and load configuration. Temperature mapping should not need to be repeated for each load. Alternatively, temperature mapping may rely on historical use of treatments for information on the configuration, arrangement and density of a chamber, container or load. Independent temperature mapping for a partially filled treatment chamber is required to determine whether the temperature distribution is significantly different from a routine load and therefore whether the treatment needs to be adjusted accordingly.	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i></p> <p>(528) Australia (22 Sep 2016 1:19 PM)</p> <p>May also need to add that temperature mapping process may use more probes that the "routine" treatment locations. Number of probes to be used vary due of size of chamber etc.</p> <p>Suggest elaborating that mapping is used to identify the coldest areas. i.e. to ensure that core probes should be located in areas of the consignment that are situated within the most challenging locations in the treatment chamber (e.g. hottest or coldest depending on type of treatment).</p>

82	<p>Temperature mapping studies should be conducted to fully characterize the temperature distribution within the temperature treatment chamber and the load (volume and arrangement of the commodity). Such information should be used to identify where the temperature monitoring and recording devices should be placed during the application of a temperature treatment using the same chamber type and load configuration. Temperature mapping should not need to be repeated for each load. <u>load for practical operational reason but the temperate mapping should be monitored regularly i.e. half yearly or annually to check for variation of temperature distribution over time.</u> Alternatively, temperature mapping may rely on historical use of treatments for information on the configuration, arrangement and density of a chamber, container or load. Independent temperature mapping for a partially filled treatment chamber is required to determine whether the temperature distribution is significantly different from a routine load and therefore whether the treatment needs to be adjusted accordingly.</p>	<p>Category : SUBSTANTIVE (136) Singapore (30 Jul 2016 1:55 AM) Singapore suggest to include this sentence "for practical operational reason but the temperate mapping should be monitored " regularly i.e. half yearly or annually to check for variation of temperature distribution over time." after "for each load" to reflect the actual operational constraint and practical calibration frequency as agreed in the IPPC Asia regional workshop.</p>
83	<p>Temperature mapping should be carried out following modifications or adjustments in equipment or processes that affect attainment of the target temperature for the treatment.</p> <p><u>Mapping should also be carried out following changes in packaging, pack configuration.</u></p>	<p>Category : SUBSTANTIVE (529) Australia (22 Sep 2016 1:20 PM)</p>
84	<p>4.2 Probe placement for temperature monitoring</p>	<p>Category : TECHNICAL (82) China (23 Jul 2016 4:57 AM) The content of the second paragraph is recommended to make a chart to illustrate in detail. China (23 Jul 2016 4:57 AM) To clarify more clearly.</p>
85	<p>When the core temperature of the commodity needs to be monitored during treatment, probes should be inserted into appropriate examples-units of the commodity. In mixed consignments, probes should be placed appropriately to allow monitoring of the different commodities to ensure they have all reached the target temperature.</p>	<p>Category : EDITORIAL (898) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) Better wording</p>
85	<p>When the core temperature of the commodity needs to be monitored during treatment, probes should be inserted into appropriate examples-samples of the commodity. In mixed consignments, probes should be placed appropriately to allow monitoring of the different commodities to ensure they have all reached the target temperature.</p>	<p>Category : EDITORIAL (725) Philippines (28 Sep 2016 7:06 AM) grammar</p>
85	<p>When the core temperature of the commodity needs to be monitored during treatment, probes should be inserted into appropriate examples-units of the commodity. In mixed consignments, probes should be placed appropriately to</p>	<p>Category : EDITORIAL (666) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) Better wording</p>

	allow monitoring of the different commodities to ensure they have all reached the target temperature.	
85	When the core temperature of the commodity needs to be monitored during treatment, probes should be inserted into appropriate examples-units of the commodity. In mixed consignments, probes Probes should be placed appropriately to allow monitoring of the different commodities to ensure they have all reached the target temperature <u>temperature and met the temperature conditions throughout the treatment cycle.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (554) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 2:47 PM) 1st change: For clarity 2nd change: Many countries do not allow mixed consignments. 3rd change: For technical accuracy.
85	When the core temperature of the commodity needs to be monitored during treatment, probes should be inserted into appropriate examples of the commodity. In mixed consignments, probes should be placed appropriately to allow monitoring of the different commodities to ensure they have all reached the target temperature. <u>Probes should be placed in areas of the commodity that will take the longest to reach core temp e.g. centre of a bag in the centre bag of a pellet.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (530) Australia (22 Sep 2016 1:22 PM)
86	The probe should be appropriately secured to the commodity so that it does not become dislodged and in a manner that does not interfere with heat transfer in and out of the commodity. <u>The probe should be completely encased by the commodity to avoid heat travelling down protruding components and giving false readings. Core probes that are not completely encased should be sealed into the holes using heat resistant, insulating filler.</u> <u>Probing close to metal objects such as nails should be avoided, as heat transfer along the metal objects may interfere with the integrity of the temperature recorded by the core probe.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (531) Australia (22 Sep 2016 1:23 PM)
87	For small commodities such as cherries and grapes, the probe should be inserted through enough at the core of the fruit to ensure that it monitors pulp temperature and not ambient air temperature.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (726) Philippines (28 Sep 2016 7:08 AM)
87	For small commodities such as cherries and grapes, the probe should be inserted through enough of the fruit to ensure that it monitors pulp temperature and not ambient air temperature. <u>Similarly, for larger commodities the probe should be placed in the largest item, which may take the longest to reach temperature.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (532) Australia (22 Sep 2016 1:24 PM)
87	For small commodities such as cherries and grapes, the probe should be inserted through enough of the fruit to ensure that it monitors pulp temperature and not ambient air temperature.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (83) China (23 Jul 2016 4:58 AM) Temperature probe placement instructions are unclear. It is suggested to use illustrations for different sizes of fruits.

89	Cold treatment requires:	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (728) Philippines (28 Sep 2016 7:11 AM) indicate required ambient temperature
90	- monitoring of the core temperature of the commodity throughout the consignment	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (899) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) Monitoring of the core temperature of the commodity should not be imposed. For example, for cold treatments against fruit flies the protocols that impose that probes are inserted in the fruit core are costly and difficult to implement. It is preferable to develop cold treatments based on air temperature (in cold rooms or in self-refrigerated containers). NB: The 3 cold treatments adopted by IPPC (PT 16, 17 and 18) only say "The fruit temperature should be monitored and recorded...".
90	- monitoring of the core temperature of the commodity throughout the consignment	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (667) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) See general comment. Monitoring of the core temperature of the commodity should not be imposed. For example, for cold treatments against fruit flies the protocols that impose that probes are inserted in the fruit core are costly and difficult to implement. It is preferable to develop cold treatments based on air temperature (in cold rooms or in self-refrigerated containers). NB: The 3 cold treatments adopted by IPPC (PT 16, 17 and 18) only say "The fruit temperature should be monitored and recorded...".
90	- monitoring of the core temperature of the commodity throughout the consignment	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (85) China (23 Jul 2016 5:00 AM) monitoring of the air temperature and the core temperature of the commodity within the chamber China (23 Jul 2016 5:00 AM) Consistent with the current practices
90	monitoring of the core temperature of the commodity throughout the consignment <u>commodity</u>	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (84) China (23 Jul 2016 4:59 AM) Delete "throughout the consignment" . China (23 Jul 2016 4:59 AM) Consistent with the expressions of other treatment methods
92	The number of probes will depend on factors such as treatment schedule, commodity size, the ratio of different commodities in mixed consignments and the type of treatment facility (e.g. ship's cargo hold or container used).	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1046) Belize (30 Sep 2016 3:33 AM) More guidance should be provided regarding the number and location of probes in mixed consignments, otherwise this paragraph should be deleted
92	The number of probes will depend on factors such as treatment schedule, commodity size, the ratio of different commodities in mixed consignments <u>commodity</u> and the type of treatment facility (e.g. ship's cargo hold or container used).	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (555) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 2:48 PM) 1st change: See US comment on paragraph 85 regarding mixed consignments 2nd change: See US comment on paragraph 81, consider some treatments are not necessarily performed in facilities
92	The number of probes will depend on factors such as treatment schedule, commodity size, the ratio of different commodities in mixed consignments and the type of treatment facility (e.g. ship's cargo hold or container used).	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (262) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 9:33 PM) More guidance should be provided regarding the number and location of probes in mixed consignments, otherwise this paragraph should be deleted

93	For facility-based pre-shipment and post-shipment cold treatment, at least five probes are required to monitor the temperature of the commodity; more probes may be required in accordance with temperature mapping studies or the size of the treatment facility. <u>If they are required, the largest examples of the commodity should be selected for probe placement.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (1161) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 5:04 PM) Text added for consistency with p. 102
93	For facility-based pre-shipment and post-shipment cold treatment, at least five probes are required to monitor the temperature of the commodity; more probes may be required in accordance with temperature mapping studies or the size of the treatment facility. <u>If they are required, the largest examples of the commodity should be selected for probe placement.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (1119) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 2:52 PM) text added for consistency with p. 102
93	For facility-based pre-shipment and post-shipment cold treatment, at least five probes are required to monitor the temperature of the commodity; more probes may be required in accordance with temperature mapping studies or the size of the treatment facility. <u>If they are required, the largest examples of the commodity should be selected for probe placement.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (1047) Belize (30 Sep 2016 3:38 AM) Text added for consistency with paragraph 102
93	For facility-based pre-shipment and post-shipment cold treatment, at least five probes are required to monitor the temperature of the commodity; more probes may be required in accordance with temperature mapping studies or the size of the treatment facility. <u>If they are required, the largest examples of the commodity should be selected for probe placement.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (987) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:18 PM) text added for consistency with p. 102
93	For facility-based pre-shipment and post-shipment cold treatment, at least five <u>four</u> probes are required to monitor the temperature of the commodity; more probes may be required in accordance with temperature mapping studies or the size of the treatment facility.	Category : TECHNICAL (900) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) Normally 4 probes are used to measure pulp core temperature (temperature of the commodity) in facilities. In certain cases the number may depend on the mapping results. If the objective is to put a minimum it should be 4 for facilities. However, more important than the number is the position. At least one must be in the center of the starck and other in the top corner of it and the other 2 should be placed in the most unfavourable place, normally in the outlet or in the more distant point to the inlet of refrigerated air.
93	For facility-based pre-shipment and post-shipment cold treatment, at least five probes are required to monitor the temperature of the commodity; more probes may be required in accordance with temperature mapping studies or the size of the treatment facility. <u>If they are required, the largest examples of the commodity should be selected for probe placement.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (817) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 4:59 AM) text added for consistency with para 102
93	For facility-based pre-shipment and post-shipment cold treatment, at least five <u>four</u> probes are required to monitor the temperature of the commodity; more probes may	Category : TECHNICAL (668) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) Normally 4 probes are used to measure pulp core temperature (temperature of the commodity) in facilities. In certain cases the number may depend on the mapping

	be required in accordance with temperature mapping studies or the size of the treatment facility.	<p>results. If the objective is to put a minimum it should be 4 for facilities.</p> <p>However, more important than the number is the position. At least one must be in the center of the stack and other in the top corner of it and the other 2 should be placed in the most unfavourable place, normally in the outlet or in the more distant point to the inlet of refrigerated air.</p>
93	For facility based pre-shipment and post-shipment cold treatment, at least five probes are required to monitor the temperature of the commodity; more the number of probes may be required in accordance with temperature mapping studies or the size of the treatment facility <u>structure</u> .	<p>Category : TECHNICAL (556) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 2:51 PM)</p> <p>1st change: See US comment on paragraph 81, consider some treatments are not necessarily performed in facilities</p> <p>2nd change: This is more appropriate for a bilateral work plan. See US General comment.</p> <p>3rd change: This is more appropriate for a bilateral work plan. See US General comment.</p> <p>4th change: See US comment on paragraph 81, consider some treatments are not necessarily performed in facilities</p>
93	For facility-based pre-shipment and post-shipment cold treatment, at least five probes are required to monitor the temperature of the commodity; more probes may be required in accordance with temperature mapping studies or the size of the treatment facility.	<p>Category : SUBSTANTIVE (534) Australia (22 Sep 2016 1:33 PM)</p> <p>Comparison of this para and self refrigerated para.</p> <p>A land based facility would be more stable than a container. Why does it need five probes and a container only three? Maybe some explanation of this is required.</p>
93	For facility-based pre-shipment and post-shipment cold treatment, at least five probes are required to monitor the temperature of the commodity; more probes may be required in accordance with temperature mapping studies or the size of the treatment facility. <u>If they are required, the largest examples of the commodity should be selected for probe placement.</u>	<p>Category : TECHNICAL (407) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 7:18 PM)</p> <p>Text added for consistency with paragraph 102</p>
93	For facility-based pre-shipment and post-shipment cold treatment, at least five probes are required to monitor the temperature of the commodity; more probes may be required in accordance with temperature mapping studies or the size of the treatment facility. <u>If they are required, the largest examples of the commodity should be selected for probe placement.</u>	<p>Category : TECHNICAL (261) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 9:23 PM)</p> <p>Text added for consistency with paragraph 102</p>
93	For facility-based pre-shipment and post-shipment cold treatment, at least five probes are required to monitor the temperature of the commodity; more probes may be required in accordance with temperature mapping studies or the size of the treatment facility. <u>If they are required, the largest examples of the commodity should be selected for probe placement.</u>	<p>Category : TECHNICAL (166) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 10:47 PM)</p> <p>text added for consistency with p. 102</p>
94	<u>Monitoring If verified through experiments specific to the configuration of the commodity and the type of facility, monitoring of air temperature may provide useful-sufficient information for confirming that the verification-of-the-treatment commoditycommodity has been correctly treated.</u>	<p>Category : EDITORIAL (901) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM)</p> <p>See general comment regarding more clarity for commodity monitoring vs facilities mapping. Normally room temperature shall be measured at least by two probes at the inlet and at the outlet of air circulation. When no outlet exists then in the more distant point of the inlet.</p>

		2nd part of the sentence modified for greater precision.
94	Monitoring of air temperature may provide useful information for the verification of the treatment commodity treatment.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (862) China (29 Sep 2016 12:05 PM) To delete the "commodity" at the end.
94	Monitoring <u>If verified through experiments specific to the configuration of the commodity and the type of facility, monitoring of</u> air temperature may provide useful-sufficient information for <u>confirming that the</u> verification of the treatment commodity commodity <u>has been correctly treated.</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (669) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) See general comment regarding more clarity for commodity monitoring vs facilities mapping. Normally room temperature shall be measured at least by two probes at the inlet and at the outlet of air circulation. When no outlet exists then in the more distant point of the inlet. 2nd part of the sentence modified for greater precision.
94	Monitoring of air temperature may provide useful information for the verification of the treatment commodity treatment.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (604) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 1:05 PM)
94	Monitoring of air temperature may provide useful information for the verification of the treatment commodity.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (598) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 12:51 PM) To delete the "commodity" at the end.
94	Monitoring of air temperature may provide useful information for the verification of the treatment commodity .	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (587) Myanmar (25 Sep 2016 10:22 AM) Myanmar agree with APPPC to delete the commodity at the end.
94	Monitoring of <u>the air or core</u> temperature may provide-provides useful information for the verification of the treatment commodity.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (557) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 2:52 PM) Air or commodity (core) temperature may be taken during the treatment
94	Monitoring of air temperature may provide useful information for the verification of the treatment commodity commodity <u>but not as a replacement of commodity temperature.</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (535) Australia (22 Sep 2016 1:34 PM) Add text at end of sentence: "but not as a replacement of commodity temperature." Treatment standards are dependent on commodity temperature, not ambient temperature. Yes, knowing the ambient temperature will provide information, but not as a surrogate.
94	Monitoring of air temperature may provide useful information for the verification of the treatment <u>temperature of the</u> commodity.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (236) Thailand (22 Aug 2016 10:38 AM) the term "treatment commodity" should be replaced by "the temperature of the commodity" for clarification.
94	Monitoring of air temperature may provide useful information for the verification of the treatment commodity treatment.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (182) New Zealand (11 Aug 2016 12:49 AM)
94	Monitoring of air temperature may provide useful information for the verification of the treatment commodity.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (137) Singapore (30 Jul 2016 1:59 AM) Singapore supports the deletion of commodity for better structuring of the sentence to reflect the actual intent as agreed in the IPPC regional workshop i.e verification of the treatment or status of treated commodity instead of treatment commodity as agreed in the IPPC-Asia regional workshop

94	Monitoring of air temperature may provide useful information for the verification of the treatment-commodity treatment.	Category : EDITORIAL (118) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 3:34 PM) To delete the "commodity" at the end.
94	Monitoring of air temperature may provide useful information for the verification of the treatment-commodity treatment.	Category : EDITORIAL (97) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (26 Jul 2016 5:27 AM) To delete the "commodity" at the end.
95	Self-refrigerated containers for in-transit cold treatment require at least three probes per container to monitor the temperature of the commodity. <u>The number of additional probes required should proportionally increase as the container/chamber size increases. In addition, the number and placement of probes should be adjusted to take into account factors such as, density and composition of the commodity, and load configuration.</u> Monitoring of the outlet air temperature also may be required.	Category : TECHNICAL (1083) Canada (30 Sep 2016 11:07 AM) There should at least be a reference for an NPPO to require extra probes to account for additional container size (what is the norm assumed here?)20ft, 40ft, 50ft reefer unit, and the commodity density/composition, load configuration etc.
95	Self-refrigerated containers for in-transit cold treatment require at least three probes per container to monitor the temperature of the commodity. Monitoring of the outlet air temperature also may be required.	Category : TECHNICAL (903) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) Note that some agreements also include at least 2 probes in the air
95	Self-refrigerated containers for in-transit cold treatment <u>during transport</u> require at least three probes per container to monitor the temperature of the commodity. Monitoring of the outlet air temperature also may be required.	Category : EDITORIAL (902) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) Correct term (used elsewhere in the standard).
95	Self-refrigerated containers for in-transit cold treatment require at least three probes per container to monitor the temperature of the commodity. Monitoring of the outlet air temperature also may be required.	Category : TECHNICAL (671) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) Note that some agreements also include at least 2 probes in the air
95	Self-refrigerated containers for in-transit cold treatment <u>during transport</u> require at least three probes per container to monitor the temperature of the commodity. Monitoring of the outlet air temperature also may be required.	Category : EDITORIAL (670) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) Correct term (used elsewhere in the standard).
95	Self-refrigerated containers for in transit cold treatment require at least three probes per container to monitor the temperature of the commodity. Monitoring of the outlet air temperature also may be required.	Category : TECHNICAL (558) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 2:52 PM) Too specific. See US general comment.
96	It is highly recommended that additional Additional probes <u>should</u> be installed to compensate for possible sensor malfunction in one or more of the minimum required probes.	Category : TECHNICAL (904) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) To express an appropriate level of obligation
96	It is highly recommended that additional Additional probes <u>should</u> be installed to compensate for possible sensor malfunction in one or more of the minimum required probes.	Category : TECHNICAL (672) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) To express an appropriate level of obligation
96	It is highly recommended that additional probes be installed to compensate for possible sensor malfunction in one or more of the minimum required probes.	Category : TECHNICAL (559) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 2:52 PM) If the treatment fails, addition of extra probes doesn't change the fact that the treatment failed. If the probes are placed based on mapping, which location would this additional probe be placed?

96	It is highly recommended that additional probes be installed to compensate for possible sensor malfunction in one or more of the minimum required probes.	Category : TECHNICAL (536) Australia (22 Sep 2016 1:37 PM) Where all probes are fully functional they must all reach the target treatment requirements. Difficult to determine malfunction vs temp not reached. Assessment of additional probes to compensate for malfunctioned one would need to take into account the area of the additional probe/malfunctioned probe.
97	4.2.2 Hot water immersion treatment	Category : EDITORIAL (720) Australia (28 Sep 2016 12:46 AM) This is the same heading as 3.2.1. Potentially confusing?
99	monitoring of the water temperature or monitoring of the core temperature of the commodity	Category : TECHNICAL (560) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 2:53 PM) In the US, the core temperature is determined at certification and is not monitored during treatment. Only the water temperature is recorded
102	Probes should be positioned in the water to ensure they can monitor the uniformity of the treatment temperature. Depending on the requirements of the treatment (e.g. whether the core temperature of the commodity or the water temperature needs to be maintained at a specific target for a given time), commodity probes may or may not be required. If they are required, the largest examples-sample of the commodity should be selected for probe placement.	Category : EDITORIAL (729) Philippines (28 Sep 2016 7:13 AM) grammar
102	Probes should be positioned in the water to ensure they can monitor the uniformity of the treatment temperature. Depending on the requirements of the treatment (e.g. whether the core temperature of the commodity or the water temperature needs to be maintained at a specific target for a given time), commodity probes may or may not be required. If they are required, the largest examples-units of the commodity should be selected for probe placement.	Category : EDITORIAL (561) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 2:53 PM) For consistency (global check)
102	Probes should be positioned in the water underwater 10 cm to ensure they can monitor the uniformity of the treatment temperature. Depending on the requirements of the treatment (e.g. whether the core temperature of the commodity or the water temperature needs to be maintained at a specific target for a given time), commodity probes may or may not be required. If they are required, the largest examples of the commodity should be selected for probe placement.	Category : TECHNICAL (86) China (23 Jul 2016 5:02 AM) Suggest to revise the sentence "Probes should be positioned in the water to ensure they can monitor the uniformity of the treatment temperature." To "Probes should be positioned underwater 10 cm to ensure they can monitor the uniformity of the treatment temperature." China (23 Jul 2016 5:02 AM) Avoid the water temperature on the surface of the pool is affected by the external environment and properly maintain a uniform target temperature.
108	The number of probes will depend on factors such as commodity size and configuration and the type of treatment chamber. The largest examples of the commodity should be selected for probe placement and the probes should be placed in the coldest part of the commoditycommodity and the heat treatment chamber , as identified by temperature mapping.	Category : TECHNICAL (1086) Canada (30 Sep 2016 11:15 AM) Placement of probe should also include the coldest part of the chamber.
108	The number of probes will depend on factors such as commodity size and configuration and the type of treatment chamber. The largest examples-sample of the commodity should be selected for probe placement and placement , the probes	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (730) Philippines (28 Sep 2016 7:16 AM)

	<u>probe</u> should be <u>inserted at the core of the commodity and should be</u> placed in the coldest part of the <u>commodityChamber</u> , as identified by temperature mapping.	
108	The number of probes will depend on factors such as commodity size and configuration and the type of treatment chamber. The largest examples of the commodity should be selected for probe placement and the probes should be placed in the coldest part of the <u>commodityload</u> , as identified by temperature mapping.	Category : EDITORIAL (191) New Zealand (11 Aug 2016 5:00 AM) clarity
108	The number of probes will depend on factors such as commodity size and configuration and the type of treatment chamber. The largest examples of the commodity should be selected for probe placement and the probes should be placed in the coldest part of the commodity, as identified by temperature mapping.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (68) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 12:49 PM) How to map the temperature of a single unit in a consignment while it is in VHT. So it will be metter to place the probe in a unit (eg. fruit) placed at the coldest possible end of the chamber.
110	heat-up time or run-up <u>or ramp-up</u> time: the minimum time allowed for all the temperature probes to reach the prescribed minimum temperature in the commodity	Category : EDITORIAL (192) New Zealand (11 Aug 2016 5:02 AM) commonly used term also
113	<u>dwelholding</u> time: the length of time all commodity temperature probes must maintain the minimum pulp temperature	Category : EDITORIAL (731) Philippines (28 Sep 2016 7:17 AM)
113	dwel time: the length of time all commodity temperature probes must maintain the minimum <u>internal, or</u> pulp temperature	Category : TECHNICAL (538) Australia (22 Sep 2016 1:42 PM) Include the term "internal or" to the existing "pulp" temperature.
113	dwel time: the length of time all commodity temperature probes must maintain the minimum pulp <u>temperature and air temperature probes must maintain the minimum air</u> temperature	Category : TECHNICAL (13) Japan (18 Jul 2016 10:02 AM) For completion of the treatment, air temperature needs to be maintained. If the air temperature drops during the dwell time, the surface pest mortality may not be achieved.
113	dwel time: the length of time all commodity temperature probes must maintain the minimum <u>core</u> pulp temperature	Category : EDITORIAL (193) New Zealand (11 Aug 2016 5:03 AM) clarity
114	total heat treatment time <u>time (instead of (1) or in the case of insufficient conditions in (1))</u> : total time from the start of heating of the commodity to the end of dwell time (instead of (1) or in the case of insufficient conditions in (1) (i.e. all commodity temperature probes reach the prescribed minimum commodity temperature in less than the minimum time))	Category : EDITORIAL (1084) Canada (30 Sep 2016 11:11 AM) Sentence re-organized and modified to provide clarity.
114	total heat treatment time: total time from the start of heating of the commodity to the end of dwell time (instead of (1) or in the case of insufficient conditions in (1) (i.e. all commodity temperature probes reach the prescribed minimum commodity temperature in less than the minimum time))	Category : TECHNICAL (905) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) The explanation provided seems far too complicated and probably unnecessary in the context of an ISPM
114	total heat treatment time: total time from the start of heating of the commodity to the end of <u>dwelholding</u> time (instead of (1) or in the case of insufficient conditions in (1) (i.e. all commodity temperature probes reach the prescribed minimum commodity temperature in less than the minimum time))	Category : EDITORIAL (732) Philippines (28 Sep 2016 7:17 AM)

114	total heat treatment time: total time from the start of heating of the commodity to the end of dwell time (instead of (1) or in the case of insufficient conditions in (1) (i.e. all commodity temperature probes reach the prescribed minimum commodity temperature in less than the minimum time)))	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (673) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) The explanation provided seems far too complicated and probably unnecessary in the context of an ISPM
116	4.2.4 Dry heat treatment	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (674) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) In this section (paragraphs 118, 119 and 120), please consider if "sensors" could be replaced with "probes" which is the word used elsewhere in the standard.
116	4.2.4 Dry heat treatment <u>Dry heat treatment requires:</u> <u>- monitoring of the air temperature and humidity within the chamber</u> <u>- monitoring of the core temperature of the commodity</u> <u>- adequate circulation of air to ensure uniformity of temperature and relative humidity in the chamber.</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (599) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 12:52 PM) To add in new paragraph with bullets points similar to previous section for consistency. Dry heat treatment requires: - monitoring of the air temperature and humidity within the chamber - monitoring of the core temperature of the commodity - adequate circulation of air to ensure uniformity of temperature and relative humidity in the chamber.
116	4.2.4 Dry heat treatment <u>Dry heat treatment requires :</u> <u>-monitoring of the air temperature and humidity within the chamber</u> <u>-monitoring the core temperature of the commodity</u> <u>-adequate circulation of air to ensure uniformity of temperature and relative humidity in the chamber.</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (588) Myanmar (25 Sep 2016 10:27 AM)
116	4.2.4 Dry heat treatment <u>Dry heat treatment requires:</u> <u>- monitoring of the air temperature and humidity within the chamber</u> <u>- monitoring of the core temperature of the commodity</u> <u>- adequate circulation of air to ensure uniformity of temperature and relative humidity in the chamber.</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (138) Singapore (30 Jul 2016 2:03 AM) Singapore supports the inclusion of suggested paragraph as indicated as agreed in the IPPC Asia Regional workshop for consistency with previous sections.
116	4.2.4 Dry heat treatment <u>Dry heat treatment requires:</u> <u>- monitoring of the air temperature and humidity within the chamber</u> <u>- monitoring of the core temperature of the commodity</u> <u>- adequate circulation of air to ensure uniformity of temperature and relative humidity in the chamber.</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (119) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 3:35 PM) To add in new paragraph with bullets points similar to previous section for consistency.

116	4.2.4 Dry heat treatment <u>Dry heat treatment requires:</u> <u>- monitoring of the air temperature and humidity within the chamber</u> <u>- monitoring of the core temperature of the commodity</u> <u>- adequate circulation of air to ensure uniformity of temperature and relative humidity in the chamber.</u>	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (98) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (26 Jul 2016 7:17 AM) APPPC: To add in new paragraph with bullets points similar to previous section for consistency.
116	4.2.4 Dry heat treatment <u>Dry heat treatment requires:</u> <u>- monitoring of the air temperature and humidity within the chamber</u> <u>- monitoring of the core temperature of the commodity</u> <u>- adequate circulation of air to ensure uniformity of temperature and relative humidity in the chamber.</u>	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (87) China (23 Jul 2016 5:03 AM) Dry heat treatment requires: - monitoring of the air temperature and humidity within the chamber - monitoring of the core temperature of the commodity - adequate circulation of air to ensure uniformity of temperature and relative humidity in the chamber. China (23 Jul 2016 5:03 AM) Clearly specify the dry heat treatment requirements and keep them consistent with the expressions of other treatment methods
117	In dry heat treatment schedules that specify air temperature and moisture requirements, air temperature should be monitored by <u>the relevant equipment (e.g. a wet and dry bulb thermometer, digital thermometers in combination with humidity sensors).</u>	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (562) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 2:54 PM) The US does not use dry and wet bulb thermometers. Instead, we use digital thermometers and humidity sensors. Suggest providing examples of all options available.
117	In dry Dry heat treatment schedules requires: <u>-schedules</u> that specify air temperature and moisture requirements, air temperature should be monitored by a wet bulb thermometer.	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (237) Thailand (22 Aug 2016 10:46 AM) The requirement for each type of treatment should be wrote by using the same format as section 4.21-4.23 for consistency.
117	In dry heat treatment schedules that specify air temperature and moisture requirements, air temperature should be monitored by a <u>dry bulb thermometer and moisture should be monitored by</u> wet <u>and dry</u> bulb thermometer.	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (43) Japan (21 Jul 2016 2:00 PM) Air temperature should be monitored by a dry bulb thermometer, not wet. Moisture should be monitored by both dry and wet bulb thermometer.
117	In dry heat treatment schedules that specify air temperature and moisture requirements, air temperature should be monitored by a wet bulb thermometer.	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (184) New Zealand (11 Aug 2016 12:57 AM) To be the same as previous requirements.
117	<u>Dry heat treatment requires:</u> <u>- monitoring of the air temperature and humidity in the chamber</u> <u>- monitoring of the core temperature of the commodity</u> <u>- adequate circulation of air to ensure uniformity of temperature and relative humidity in the chamber.</u> In dry heat treatment schedules that specify air temperature and moisture requirements, air temperature should be monitored by a wet bulb thermometer.	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (183) New Zealand (11 Aug 2016 12:54 AM)

117	In dry heat treatment schedules that specify air temperature and moisture requirements, air temperature should be monitored by a wet-dry bulb thermometer.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (139) Singapore (30 Jul 2016 2:07 AM) Singapore suggests avoidance of use of dry or wet bulb thermometer in this draft standard. For eg. the air temperature of the dry heat treatment should be monitored by a dry bulb thermometer since the air inside the dry heat chamber is also dry.
117	In dry heat treatment schedules that specify air temperature and moisture requirements, air temperature should be monitored by a wet bulb thermometer.	Category : EDITORIAL (69) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 12:51 PM) Accept the text as it is
118	Wet and dry bulb sensors Sensors should be located within the airstream entering a chamber running a one-way airflow. Bulb sensors Sensors should be located as far from the wall as possible and away from any heat source. If transverse control or fan reversal is used, additional bulb sensors may be required.	Category : TECHNICAL (563) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) The US does not use dry and wet bulb thermometers. Instead, we use digital thermometers and humidity sensors. Suggest keeping this general.
118	Wet-wet and dry bulb sensors should be located within the airstream entering a chamber running a one-way airflow. Bulb sensors should be located as far from the wall as possible and away from any heat source. If transverse control or fan reversal is used, additional bulb sensors may be required.	Category : EDITORIAL (238) Thailand (22 Aug 2016 10:49 AM) The requirement for each type of treatment should be wrote by using the same format as section 4.21-4.23 for consistency.
118	Wet and dry bulb sensors should be located within the airstream entering a chamber running a one-way airflow. Bulb sensors should be located as far from the wall <u>of the treatment chamber</u> as possible and away from any heat source. If transverse control or fan reversal is used, additional bulb sensors may be required.	Category : EDITORIAL (194) New Zealand (11 Aug 2016 5:04 AM) Clarity
119	A minimum of one dry bulb and one wet bulb or two dry bulb temperature sensors should be used. The use of <u>Additionally</u> , multiple sensors ensures should be used to ensure that mechanical failure in a sensor during a treatment is detected. This applies to both heat treatments without moisture reduction and kiln-drying processes included in treatments adopted under ISPM 15 (<i>Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade</i>).	Category : TECHNICAL (906) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) To express appropriate level of obligation and for clarity
119	A minimum of one dry bulb and one wet bulb or two dry bulb temperature sensors should be used. The use of multiple sensors ensures that mechanical failure in a sensor during a treatment is detected. This applies to both heat treatments without moisture reduction and kiln-drying processes included in treatments adopted under ISPM 15 (Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade).	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (733) Philippines (28 Sep 2016 7:19 AM) As per proposed revision to ispm 5
119	A minimum of one dry bulb and one wet bulb or two dry bulb temperature sensors should be used. The use of <u>Additionally</u> , multiple sensors ensures should be used to ensure that mechanical failure in a sensor during a treatment is detected. This applies to both heat treatments without moisture reduction and kiln-drying processes included in treatments adopted under ISPM 15 (<i>Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade</i>).	Category : TECHNICAL (675) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) To express appropriate level of obligation and for clarity

119	A minimum of one dry bulb and one wet bulb or two dry bulb temperature sensors should be used. The use of multiple sensors ensures that mechanical failure in a sensor during a treatment is detected. This applies to both heat treatments without moisture reduction and kiln-drying processes included in treatments adopted under ISPM 15 (<i>Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade</i>).	Category : TECHNICAL (564) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 2:56 PM) See US comment in 118. Also, this is too specific, particularly given that there is a reference to ISPM 15. See US General comment.
119	A minimum of one dry bulb and one wet bulb or two dry bulb temperature sensors should be used. The use of multiple sensors ensures that mechanical failure in a sensor during a treatment is detected. This applies to both heat treatments without moisture reduction and kiln-drying processes included in treatments adopted under ISPM 15 (<i>Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade</i>).	Category : TECHNICAL (539) Australia (22 Sep 2016 1:46 PM) Why is there the provision in 4.2.4 for two dry bulb temperatures as a replacement for one dry and one wet bulb temperature and nowhere else?
119	A minimum of one dry bulb and one wet bulb or two dry bulb temperature sensors should be used. The use of multiple additional sensors ensures that mechanical failure in a compensates for possible sensor during a treatment is detected malfunction . This applies to both heat treatments without moisture reduction and kiln-drying processes included in treatments adopted under ISPM 15 (<i>Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade</i>).	Category : TECHNICAL (195) New Zealand (11 Aug 2016 5:08 AM) Consistency with para 119
120	Dry heat treatment for nuts and seeds should have a minimum of three temperature sensors placed in cold the coldest spots determined by temperature mapping studies.	Category : EDITORIAL (721) Australia (28 Sep 2016 1:27 AM)
120	Dry heat treatment for nuts and seeds should have a minimum of three temperature sensors placed in cold spots determined by temperature mapping studies.	Category : TECHNICAL (565) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 2:56 PM) Rewrite this paragraph, taking into account that we need a definition for dry and moist heat (see US comment on paragraph 69). Heat can be either too dry or too moist, depending on the commodity. Dry or moist heat have different modes of action.
120	Dry heat treatment for nuts and seeds should have a minimum of three temperature sensors placed in cold spots determined by temperature mapping studies.	Category : TECHNICAL (540) Australia (22 Sep 2016 1:47 PM) Why are there cold spots recognised here? Is the aim to have temperature mapping identify these locations so the temperature treatment is set to this area? Why not improve circulation or another aspect of temperature treatment process instead, or is this a realistic occurrence, so need to spell it out? Unsure why the 3 sensors applies to nuts and seeds only. Also not clear if the 3 sensors should be placed in the commodity located in the cold spots of the chamber. Suggest this is clarified/explained.
120	Dry heat treatment for nuts and seeds should have a minimum of three temperature sensors placed in cold spots <u>within the chamber</u> determined by temperature mapping studies.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (140) Singapore (30 Jul 2016 2:10 AM) Singapore suggests more clarity on the reference of the cold spots in this sentence i.e cold spots within the treatment chamber or the consignment.

120	Dry heat treatment for nuts and seeds should have a minimum of three temperature sensors placed in cold spots <u>(of the chamber within the consignment)</u> determined by temperature mapping studies.	Category : EDITORIAL (70) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 12:53 PM)
121	Where the treatment temperature is monitored using probes inserted into the commodity, at least two are recommended, should be used and they should be suitable for measuring commodity core temperature. The overall number of probes will depend on should be adjusted according to the treatment type, commodity type, commodity size and configuration, and the type of treatment chamber. Monitoring the core temperature of the commodity, when appropriate, may provide additional information on the verification of dry heat treatment.	Category : TECHNICAL (907) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) To express the appropriate level of obligation
121	Where the treatment temperature is monitored using probes inserted into the commodity, at least two are recommended should be used , and they should be suitable for measuring commodity core temperature. The overall number of probes will depend on should be adjusted according to the treatment type, commodity type, commodity size and configuration, and the type of treatment chamber. Monitoring the core temperature of the commodity, when appropriate, may provide additional information on the verification of dry heat treatment.	Category : TECHNICAL (676) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) To express the appropriate level of obligation
121	Where the treatment temperature is monitored using probes inserted into the commodity, at least two are recommended, and they should be suitable for measuring commodity core temperature. <u>There should also be air sensors for temperature and humidity.</u> The overall number of probes will depend on the treatment type, commodity type, commodity size and configuration, and the type of treatment chamber. Monitoring the core temperature of the commodity, when appropriate, may provide additional information on the verification of dry heat treatment.	Category : TECHNICAL (566) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 2:57 PM) First change: for accuracy. See US general comment. Second change: Based on US treatment manual.
122	4.2.5 Dielectric heat treatment <u>Dielectric heat treatment requires :</u> <u>- monitoring of the temperature at the coolest region of the commodity.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (600) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 12:53 PM) Proposed addition of a paragraph with bullet point as shown for consistency with previous section Dielectric heat treatment requires : - monitoring of the temperature at the coolest region of the commodity.
122	4.2.5 Dielectric heat treatment <u>Dry heat treatment requires ;</u> <u>-monitoring of the temperature at the coolest region of the commodity</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (589) Myanmar (25 Sep 2016 10:31 AM)
122	4.2.5 Dielectric heat treatment <u>Dielectric heat treatment requires :</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (141) Singapore (30 Jul 2016 2:11 AM) For consistency with format of the draft standard, the proposed inclusion of short

	<u>- monitoring of the temperature at the coolest region of the commodity.</u>	paragraph as indicated in agreement with the proposed by the IPPC Asia Regional Workshop.
122	4.2.5 Dielectric heat treatment <u>Dielectric heat treatment requires :</u> <u>- monitoring of the temperature at the coolest region of the commodity.</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (120) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 3:36 PM) Proposed addition of a paragraph with bullet point as shown for consistency with previous section
122	4.2.5 Dielectric heat treatment <u>Dielectric heat treatment requires :</u> <u>- monitoring of the temperature at the coolest region of the commodity.</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (100) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (26 Jul 2016 7:31 AM) APPPC: Proposed addition of a paragraph with bullet point as shown for consistency with previous section
122	4.2.5 Dielectric heat treatment <u>Dielectric heat treatment required :</u> <u>- monitoring of the temperature of the commodity coolest region</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (88) China (23 Jul 2016 5:04 AM) Dielectric heat treatment required : - monitoring of the temperature of the commodity coolest region China (23 Jul 2016 5:04 AM) Clearly specify the dielectric treatment requirements and processing methods and keep them consistent with the expressions of other treatment methods.
123	Because of the nature of dielectric heating, appropriate systems for monitoring Dielectric heat treatment requires: -monitoring and recording temperature that are compatible with this technology are required technology . Examples include infrared cameras, temperature probes not affected by the electromagnetic fields generated, thermocouples and fibre-optic probes.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (242) Thailand (22 Aug 2016 11:01 AM) The requirement for each type of treatment should be wrote by using the same format as section 4.21-4.23 for consistency.
124	Depending on the specific treatment to be applied to a particular commodity (e.g. whether the core or the surface of the commodity is the coolest region identified by temperature mapping), internal temperature probes may or may not be required.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (542) Australia (22 Sep 2016 1:53 PM) This is a lot of unknown here- can this be said in a more prescribed/ measurable way?
124	Depending on the specific treatment to be applied to a particular commodity (e.g. whether the core or the surface of the commodity is the coolest region identified by temperature mapping), internal temperature probes may or may not be required required as appropriate .	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (240) Thailand (22 Aug 2016 10:54 AM) more appropriate words.
125	Probes should be positioned appropriately to monitor the uniformity of the treatment temperature in the largest examples part of the commodity.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1089) Canada (30 Sep 2016 11:20 AM) Example does not fit and does not convey the same meaning.
125	Probes should be positioned appropriately positioned, according to approved procedures, to monitor the uniformity of the treatment temperature in the largest examples of the commodity.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (1088) Canada (30 Sep 2016 11:18 AM) where there is less information and fewer norms or guidelines available, there should be some suggestions pertaining to technical/scientific due diligence here, where, instead of saying, "Probes should be positioned appropriately to monitor the uniformity of the treatment temperature in the largest examples of the

		commodity.", the probes could be positioned in accordance with the recommendations of a technical/scientific body approved by the NPPO, or something to that effect or, if there is a novel use, utilize the Appendix 1 guidance.
125	Probes should be positioned appropriately to monitor the uniformity of the treatment temperature in the largest examples <u>samples</u> of the commodity.	Category : EDITORIAL (734) Philippines (28 Sep 2016 7:20 AM)
125	Probes <u>probes</u> should be positioned appropriately to monitor the uniformity of the treatment temperature in the largest examples of the commodity.	Category : EDITORIAL (243) Thailand (22 Aug 2016 11:02 AM) The requirement for each type of treatment should be wrote by using the same format as section 4.21-4.23 for consistency.
126	5. Phytosanitary System Integrity <u>Ensuring Adequate Systems at Treatment Facilities</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (908) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) To reflect the Scections' content: he Section is about 'Treatment Facilities. 'Integrity' is obscure, and 'Phytosanitary' unnecessary EPPO (29 Sep 2016 5:08 PM) Corrected explanation: To reflect the Sections' content: the Section is about Treatment Facilities. 'Integrity' is obscure and 'Phytosanitary' unnecessary
126	5. Phytosanitary System Integrity <u>Ensuring Adequate Systems at Treatment Facilities</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (677) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) To reflect the Sections' content: the Section is about 'Treatment Facilities. 'Integrity' is obscure, and 'Phytosanitary' unnecessary
127	Confidence in the adequacy of a temperature treatment as a phytosanitary measure is primarily based on assurance that the treatment is effective against the pest of concern under specific conditions, the treatment has been properly applied and the commodity has been adequately safeguarded. Efficacy research provides assurance that only effective treatments are used. (Appendix 1 provides guidance for temperature treatment efficacy studies.) Well-designed and closely monitored systems for treatment delivery and safeguarding provide assurance that treatments are properly conducted and consignments are protected from infestation, reinfestation and loss of integrity. <u>Appendix 1: Efficacy research is not a requirement for the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures, so the Appendie should be deleted and may be included as an Appendix of ISPM 28</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (1162) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 5:12 PM)
127	Confidence in the adequacy of a temperature treatment as a phytosanitary measure is primarily based on assurance that the treatment is effective against the pest of concern under specific conditions, the treatment has been properly applied and the commodity has been adequately safeguarded. Efficacy research provides assurance that only effective treatments are used. (Appendix 1 provides guidance for temperature treatment efficacy studies.) Well-designed and closely monitored systems for treatment delivery and safeguarding provide assurance that treatments	Category : TECHNICAL (1120) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 2:54 PM)

	are properly conducted and consignments are protected from infestation, reinfestation and loss of integrity. <u>Appendix 1: Efficacy research is not a requirement for the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures, so the Appendix should be deleted and may be included as an Appendix of ISPM 28.</u>	
127	Confidence in the adequacy of a temperature treatment as a phytosanitary measure is primarily based on assurance that the treatment is effective against the pest of concern under specific conditions, the treatment has been properly applied and the commodity has been adequately safeguarded. Efficacy research provides assurance that only effective treatments are used. (Appendix-Appendix 1 provides guidance for temperature treatment efficacy studies.) Well-designed and closely monitored systems for treatment delivery and safeguarding provide assurance that treatments are properly conducted and consignments are protected from infestation, reinfestation and loss of integrity.	Category : EDITORIAL (1091) Canada (30 Sep 2016 11:21 AM) Removal of brackets.
127	Confidence in the adequacy of a temperature treatment as a phytosanitary measure is primarily based on assurance that the treatment is effective against the pest of concern under specific conditions, the treatment has been properly applied and the commodity has been adequately safeguarded. Efficacy research provides assurance that only effective treatments are used. (Appendix 1 provides guidance for temperature treatment efficacy studies.) Well-designed and closely monitored systems for treatment delivery and safeguarding provide assurance that treatments are properly conducted and consignments are protected from infestation, reinfestation and loss of integrity.	Category : TECHNICAL (1048) Belize (30 Sep 2016 3:42 AM) Efficacy research is not a requirement for the application of temperature treatment as phytosanitary measures, so the Appendix should be deleted and may be included as an Appendix of ISPM 28
127	Confidence in the adequacy of a temperature treatment as a phytosanitary measure is primarily based on assurance that the treatment is effective against the pest of concern under specific conditions, the treatment has been properly applied and the commodity has been adequately safeguarded. Efficacy research provides assurance that only effective treatments are used. (Appendix 1 provides guidance for temperature treatment efficacy studies.) Well-designed and closely monitored systems for treatment delivery and safeguarding provide assurance that treatments are properly conducted and consignments are protected from infestation, reinfestation and loss of integrity. <u>Appendix 1: Efficacy research is not a requirement for the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures, so the Appendix should be deleted and may be included as an Appendix of ISPM 28.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (988) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:18 PM)
127	Confidence in the adequacy of a temperature treatment as a phytosanitary measure is primarily based on assurance that the treatment is effective against the pest of	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (909) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM)

	concern under specific conditions, conditions and the treatment has been properly applied and the commodity has been adequately safeguarded applied . Efficacy research provides assurance that only effective treatments are used. (Appendix 1 provides guidance Systems for temperature treatment efficacy studies.) Well-designed and closely monitored systems for treatment delivery should be designed, used and safeguarding provide assurance monitored to ensure that treatments are properly conducted and consignments are protected from infestation, reinfestation infestation and loss of integrity reinfestation .	'Safeguard' of commodity is obscure. Research cannot assure that only effective treatments are used, and the. The reference to Appendix 1 seems misplaced in this section, which is about treatment application in a facility. Instead, suggested that the reference be put into Section 1.
127	Confidence in the adequacy of a temperature treatment as a phytosanitary measure is primarily based on assurance that the treatment is effective against the pest of concern under specific conditions, the treatment has been properly applied and the commodity has been adequately safeguarded. Efficacy research provides assurance that only effective treatments are used. (Appendix 1 provides guidance for temperature treatment efficacy studies.) Well-designed and closely monitored systems for treatment delivery and safeguarding provide assurance that treatments are properly conducted and consignments are protected from infestation, reinfestation and loss of integrity.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (818) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 5:00 AM) Appendix 1: Efficacy research is not a requirement for the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures, so the Appendix should be deleted and may be included as an Appendix of ISPM 28.
127	Confidence in the adequacy of a temperature treatment as a phytosanitary measure is primarily based on assurance that the treatment is effective against the pest of concern under specific conditions, the treatment has been properly applied and the commodity has been adequately safeguarded. Efficacy research provides assurance that only effective treatments are used. (Appendix 1 provides guidance for temperature treatment efficacy studies.) Well-designed and closely monitored systems for treatment delivery and safeguarding provide assurance that treatments are properly conducted and consignments are protected from infestation, reinfestation and loss of integrity. <u>Appendix 1: Efficacy research is not a requirement for the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures, so the Appendix should be deleted and may be included as an Appendix of ISPM 28</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (763) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:14 PM)
127	Confidence in the adequacy of a temperature treatment as a phytosanitary measure is primarily based on assurance that the treatment is effective against the pest of concern under specific conditions, conditions and the treatment has been properly applied and the commodity has been adequately safeguarded applied . Efficacy research provides assurance that only effective treatments are used. (Appendix 1 provides guidance Systems for temperature treatment efficacy studies.) Well-designed and closely monitored systems for treatment delivery should be designed, used and safeguarding provide assurance monitored to ensure that treatments are	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (678) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) 'Safeguard' of commodity is obscure. Research cannot assure that only effective treatments are used. The reference to Appendix 1 seems misplaced in this section, which is about treatment application in a facility. Instead, suggested that the reference be put into Section 1.

	properly conducted and consignments are protected from infestation, reinfestation <u>infestation</u> and loss of integrity <u>reinfestation</u> .	
127	Confidence in the adequacy of a temperature treatment as a phytosanitary measure is primarily based on assurance that the treatment is effective against the pest of concern under specific conditions, the treatment has been properly applied and the commodity has been adequately safeguarded. Efficacy research provides assurance that only effective treatments are used. (Appendix 1 provides guidance for temperature treatment efficacy studies.) Well-designed and closely monitored systems for treatment delivery and safeguarding provide assurance that treatments are properly conducted and consignments are protected from infestation, reinfestation and loss of integrity.	Category : TECHNICAL (408) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 7:21 PM) Efficacy research is not a requirement for the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures, so the Appendix should be deleted and it may be included as an Appendix of ISPM 28.
127	Confidence in the adequacy of a temperature treatment as a phytosanitary measure is primarily based on assurance that the treatment is effective against the pest of concern under specific conditions, the treatment has been properly applied and the commodity has been adequately safeguarded. Efficacy research provides assurance that only effective treatments are used. (Appendix 1 provides guidance for temperature treatment efficacy studies.) Well-designed and closely monitored systems for treatment delivery and safeguarding provide assurance that treatments are properly conducted and consignments are protected from infestation, reinfestation and loss of integrity.	Category : TECHNICAL (263) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 9:39 PM) Efficacy research is not a requirement for the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures, so the Appendix should be deleted and may be included as an Appendix of ISPM 28
127	Confidence in the adequacy of a temperature treatment as a phytosanitary measure is primarily based on assurance that the treatment is effective against the pest of concern under specific conditions, the treatment has been properly applied and the commodity has been adequately safeguarded. Efficacy research provides assurance that only effective treatments are used. (Appendix 1 provides guidance for temperature treatment efficacy studies.) Well-designed and closely monitored systems for treatment delivery and safeguarding provide assurance that treatments are properly conducted and consignments are protected from infestation, reinfestation and loss of integrity. <u>Appendix 1: Efficacy research is not a requirement for the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures, so the Appendix should be deleted and may be included as an Appendix of ISPM 28.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (167) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 11:00 PM)
128	The NPPO of the country in which the treatment facility is located <u>or where treatments are initiated in the case of ships and containers</u> , is responsible for ensuring system <u>integrity, reliability and robustness</u> , so that treatments <u>continue to</u> meet the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country.	Category : TECHNICAL (910) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) Some cold treatments are undertaken on ships or in containers. This needs to be taken into account in this paragraph. 'Integrity' is unclear. 'Continue to' added for clarity

128	The NPPO of the country in which the treatment facility is located <u>or where treatments are initiated, in the case of ships and containers</u> , is responsible for ensuring system integrity <u>reliability and robustness</u> , so that treatments <u>continue to</u> meet the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country.	Category : TECHNICAL (679) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) Some cold treatments are undertaken on ships or in containers. This needs to be taken into account in this paragraph. 'Integrity' is unclear. 'Continue to' added for clarity
128	The NPPO of the country in which the treatment facility structure is located is responsible for ensuring system integrity , so that treatments meet the phytosanitary treatment requirements of the importing country <u>are met</u> .	Category : TECHNICAL (567) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 2:58 PM) Structure: See US comment on paragraph 81, consider some treatments are not necessarily performed in facilities 2nd change: See US general comment where requirements of importing country are discussed.
129	5.1 Approval of Facilities <u>Facilities or vessels and containers in transit for cold treatment</u>	Category : EDITORIAL (71) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 12:55 PM)
130	Treatment facilities should be subject to approval (certification or accreditation) by the NPPO in the country in which the facility is located before phytosanitary treatments are applied there.	Category : EDITORIAL (911) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) The intended meaning of 'certification' and 'accreditation' is obscure in this connection, and further wording beyond 'approval' is unnecessary with a view to what needs international harmonization. Please see "IPPC style guide for standards and meeting documents", section 5.2.
130	Treatment facilities should be subject to approval (certification or accreditation) by the NPPO in the country in which the facility is located before phytosanitary treatments are applied there. <u>NPPOs should maintain a list of accredited facilities capable of undertaking heat treatment.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (515) Australia (22 Sep 2016 12:23 PM) for traceback purposes
130	Treatment facilities should be subject to approval (certification or accreditation) <u>approval</u> by the NPPO in the country in which the facility is located before phytosanitary treatments are applied there.	Category : EDITORIAL (680) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) The intended meaning of 'certification' and 'accreditation' is obscure in this connection, and further wording beyond 'approval' is unnecessary with a view to what needs international harmonization. Please see "IPPC style guide for standards and meeting documents", section 5.2.
130	Treatment facilities should be subject to approval (certification or accreditation) by the NPPO in the country in which the facility is located before phytosanitary treatments are applied there.	Category : EDITORIAL (72) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 12:57 PM) the suggestions of Japan are accepted
131	5.2 Phytosanitary security <u>Security</u> measures at the treatment facility	Category : TECHNICAL (1163) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 5:15 PM) This chapter inclument general measures for treatment facilities
131	5.2 Phytosanitary security <u>Security</u> measures at the treatment facility	Category : TECHNICAL (1121) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) This chapter includes general measures for treatment facilities.
131	5.2 Phytosanitary security <u>Security</u> measures at the treatment facility	Category : TECHNICAL (989) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:20 PM) This chapter includes general measures for treatment facilities.

131	5.2 Phytosanitary security <u>Security</u> measures at the treatment facility	Category : TECHNICAL (819) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 5:01 AM) This chapter includes general measures for treatment facilities
131	5.2 Phytosanitary security <u>Security</u> measures at the treatment facility	Category : TECHNICAL (764) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:15 PM) This chapter includes general measures for treatment facilities.
131	5.2 Phytosanitary security <u>Security</u> measures at the treatment facility	Category : TECHNICAL (409) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 7:23 PM) This chapter includes general measures for treatment facilities
131	5.2 Phytosanitary security <u>Security</u> measures at the treatment facility	Category : TECHNICAL (168) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 11:07 PM) This chapter includes general measures for treatment facilities.
132	It is not usually possible to visually distinguish treated from non-treated commodities. Therefore, the following phytosanitary <u>The following</u> security measures may be required at the treatment facility:	Category : EDITORIAL (1164) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 5:16 PM) To simplify text
132	It is not usually possible to visually distinguish treated from non-treated commodities. Therefore, the <u>The</u> following phytosanitary security measures may be required at the treatment facility:	Category : EDITORIAL (1122) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 2:56 PM) To simplify text
132	It is not usually possible to visually distinguish treated from non-treated commodities. Therefore, the <u>The</u> following phytosanitary security measures may be required at the treatment facility:	Category : EDITORIAL (1049) Belize (30 Sep 2016 3:44 AM) To simplify, deleted text does not provide any guidance
132	It is not usually possible to visually distinguish treated from non-treated commodities. Therefore, the <u>The</u> following phytosanitary security measures may be required at the treatment facility:	Category : EDITORIAL (990) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:21 PM) To simplify text
132	It is not usually possible to visually distinguish treated from non-treated commodities. <u>The treatment facility should provide the necessary phytosanitary security of consignments to prevent possible infestation and contamination.</u> Therefore, the following phytosanitary security measures may be required at the treatment facility:	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (863) China (29 Sep 2016 12:06 PM) To insert a new 2nd sentence as indicated below to clarify that the phytosanitary security measures are conducted in treatment facilities to "prevent possible infestation and contamination" .
132	It is not usually possible to visually distinguish treated from non-treated commodities. Therefore, the <u>The</u> following phytosanitary security measures may be required at the treatment facility:	Category : EDITORIAL (820) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 5:01 AM) To simplify text
132	It is not usually possible to visually distinguish treated from non-treated commodities. Therefore, the <u>The</u> following phytosanitary security measures may be required at the treatment facility:	Category : EDITORIAL (765) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:16 PM) To simplify text
132	It is not usually possible to visually distinguish treated from non-treated commodities. <u>The treatment facility should provide the necessary phytosanitary security of consignments to prevent possible infestation and contamination.</u> Therefore, the following phytosanitary security measures may be required at the treatment facility:	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (601) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 12:55 PM) To insert a new 2nd sentence as indicated below to clarify that the phytosanitary security measures are conducted in treatment facilities to "prevent possible infestation and contamination" .

132	It is not usually possible to visually distinguish treated from non-treated commodities. <u>The Treatment facility should provide the necessary phytosanitary security of consignments to prevent possible infestation and contamination.</u> Therefore, the following phytosanitary security measures may be required at the treatment facility:	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (590) Myanmar (25 Sep 2016 10:36 AM) Myanmar agreed with APPPC proposed.
132	It is not usually possible to visually distinguish treated from non-treated commodities. Therefore, the <u>The</u> following phytosanitary security measures may be required at the treatment facility:	Category : EDITORIAL (410) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 7:25 PM) To simplify text
132	It is not usually possible <u>The treatment facility should provide the necessary phytosanitary security of consignments to visually distinguish treated from non-treated commodities prevent possible infestation and contamination.</u> Therefore, the following phytosanitary security measures may be required at the treatment facility:	Category : TECHNICAL (18) Japan (18 Jul 2016 10:16 AM) To clarify that the phytosanitary security measures are conducted in treatment facilities to "prevent possible infestation and contamination".
132	It is not usually possible to visually distinguish treated from non-treated commodities. Therefore, the <u>The</u> following phytosanitary security measures may be required at the treatment facility:	Category : EDITORIAL (264) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 9:53 PM) To simplify, deleted text does not provide any guidance
132	It is not usually possible <u>The treatment facility should provide the necessary phytosanitary security for consignments to visually distinguish treated from non-treated commodities prevent possible infestation or contamination.</u> Therefore, the following phytosanitary security measures may be required at the treatment facility:	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (185) New Zealand (11 Aug 2016 1:23 AM) Para does not state the purpose. The first sentence moved to later in the section - as is really an add-on.
132	It is not usually possible to visually distinguish treated from non-treated commodities. Therefore, the <u>The</u> following phytosanitary security measures may be required at the treatment facility:	Category : EDITORIAL (169) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 11:08 PM) To simplify text
132	It is not usually possible to visually distinguish treated from non-treated commodities. <u>The treatment facility should provide the necessary phytosanitary security of consignments to prevent possible infestation and contamination.</u> Therefore, the following phytosanitary security measures may be required at the treatment facility:	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (142) Singapore (30 Jul 2016 2:14 AM) Singapore supports the inclusion of an additional sentence as indicated to reflect the need for necessary phytosanitary security of consignment as agreed in the IPPC Asia Regional Workshop.
132	It is not usually possible to visually distinguish treated from non-treated commodities. <u>The treatment facility should provide the necessary phytosanitary security of consignments to prevent possible infestation and contamination.</u> Therefore, the following phytosanitary security measures may be required at the treatment facility:	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (121) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 3:38 PM) To insert a new 2nd sentence as indicated below to clarify that the phytosanitary security measures are conducted in treatment facilities to "prevent possible infestation and contamination" .
132	It is not usually possible to visually distinguish treated from non-treated commodities. <u>The treatment facility should provide the necessary phytosanitary security of consignments to prevent possible infestation and</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (101) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (26 Jul 2016 7:54 AM) APPPC: To insert a new 2nd sentence as indicated below to clarify that the

	contamination. Therefore, the following phytosanitary security measures may be required at the treatment facility:	phytosanitary security measures are conducted in treatment facilities to "prevent possible infestation and contamination" .
132	It is not usually possible to visually distinguish treated from non-treated commodities. Therefore, the following phytosanitary security measures may be required at the treatment facility:	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (74) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 12:59 PM) the comments of Japan are also accepted.
132	It is not usually possible to visually distinguish treated from non-treated commodities. Therefore, the following <u>Following</u> phytosanitary security measures may be required at the treatment facility <u>facility to confirm this conditions:</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (73) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 12:59 PM)
133	a means of moving the commodity from the receiving area to the treatment area without the risk of contamination or infestation	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1165) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 5:18 PM) It could not be necessary to apply safeguarding measures before the treatment
133	a means of moving the commodity from the receiving area to the treatment area without the risk of contamination or infestation	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1123) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 2:56 PM) It could not be necessary to apply safeguarding measures before the treatment.
133	a means of moving the commodity from the receiving area to the treatment area without the risk of contamination or infestation	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (991) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:22 PM) It could not be necessary to apply safeguarding measures before the treatment.
133	- a means of moving the commodity from the receiving area to the treatment area without the risk of contamination or infestation	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (912) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) Italy If there is an infestation before the treatment, if this is effective, then the infestation will be removed anyway. EPPO (29 Sep 2016 5:12 PM) Please disregard this comment. It was not meant to be 'published' in the IPPC Workgroup and the system at present do not allow to delete/revise comments published in the IPPC review.
133	a means of moving the commodity from the receiving area to the treatment area without the risk of contamination or infestation	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (821) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 5:02 AM) It could not be necessary to apply safeguarding measures before the treatment
133	a means of moving the commodity from the receiving area to the treatment area without the risk of contamination or infestation	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (766) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:18 PM) It could not be necessary to apply safeguarding measures before the treatment.
133	a means of moving the commodity from the receiving area to the treatment area without the risk of contamination or infestation	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (411) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 7:27 PM) It could not be necessary to apply safeguarding measures before treatment.
133	a means of moving the commodity from the receiving area to the treatment area without the risk of contamination or infestation	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (170) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 11:13 PM) It could not be necessary to apply safeguarding measures before the treatment.
134	a means to ensure commodities that are unpackaged or exposed in their packaging <u>partly-packaged</u> are not subject to infestation, reinfestation or contamination immediately following treatment	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (913) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) Better wording
134	a means to ensure commodities that are unpackaged-unpacked or exposed in their packaging are not subject to infestation, reinfestation or contamination immediately following treatment	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (735) Philippines (28 Sep 2016 7:20 AM)

134	a means to ensure commodities that are unpackaged or <u>exposed in their packaging partly packaged</u> are not subject to infestation, reinfestation or contamination immediately following treatment	Category : EDITORIAL (681) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) Better wording
134	- a means to ensure commodities that are unpackaged or exposed in their packaging are not subject to infestation, reinfestation or contamination immediately following treatment	Category : EDITORIAL (506) Georgia (22 Sep 2016 9:15 AM) a means to ensure commodities that are unpackaged or exposed in their packaging partly packaged are not subject to infestation, reinfestation or contamination immediately following treatment
134	a means to ensure commodities that are unpackaged or <u>exposed in their packaging partly packaged</u> are not subject to infestation, reinfestation or contamination immediately following treatment	Category : EDITORIAL (353) Azerbaijan (12 Sep 2016 4:46 PM) The original sentence is unclear, therefore other wording is suggested to make the sentence clearer.
134	a means to ensure commodities that are unpackaged or <u>exposed in their packaging partly packaged</u> are not subject to infestation, reinfestation or contamination immediately following treatment	Category : EDITORIAL (335) IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe (6 Sep 2016 5:13 PM) The original sentence is unclear, therefore other wording is suggested to make the sentence clearer.
134	a means to ensure commodities that are unpackaged or <u>exposed in their packaging part-packaged</u> are not subject to infestation, reinfestation or contamination immediately following treatment	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (221) Belarus (17 Aug 2016 2:03 PM)
135	handling of treated commodities under conditions that safeguard against contamination or <u>infestation infestation or substitution with untreated product</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (196) New Zealand (11 Aug 2016 5:11 AM) This possibility needs to be added.
136	adequate segregation and clear identification of treated commodities that safeguards against misidentification of treated and non-treated <u>commodities or substitution of untreated</u> commodities. - <u>appropriate waste disposal management i.e. putting waste (e.g. cut fruits, culled fruit, rotting fruit and miscellaneous waste/garbage) into covered containers and removal from the premises to avoid targeted quarantine pests.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (864) China (29 Sep 2016 12:08 PM) To include additional bullet point as shown below. And addition of "or substitution of untreated commodities" at end of the first bullet.
136	adequate segregation and clear identification of treated commodities that safeguards against misidentification of treated and non-treated <u>commodities or substitution of untreated</u> commodities. - <u>appropriate waste disposal management i.e. putting waste (e.g. cut fruits, culled fruit, rotting fruit and miscellaneous waste/garbage) into covered containers and removal from the premises to avoid targeted quarantine pests</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (605) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 1:09 PM) To include additional bullet point as shown below. And addition of "or substitution of untreated commodities" at end of the first bullet.
136	adequate segregation and clear identification of treated commodities that safeguards against misidentification of treated and non-treated commodities. - <u>appropriate waste disposal management i.e. putting waste (e.g. cut fruits, culled fruit, rotting fruit and miscellaneous garbage) into covered containers and removal from the premises to avoid targeted quarantine pests</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (20) Japan (18 Jul 2016 10:20 AM) Appropriate waste disposal management is also necessary to prevent possible infestation and contamination.

136	adequate segregation and clear identification of treated commodities that safeguards against misidentification of treated and non-treated commodities <u>or substitution of untreated commodities.</u> <u>- appropriate waste disposal management i.e. putting waste (e.g. cut fruits, culled fruit, rotting fruit and miscellaneous waste) into covered containers and removal from the premises to avoid targeted quarantine pests..</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (143) Singapore (30 Jul 2016 2:17 AM) Singapore supports the addition of sentences as reflected in agreement with the IPPC Asia Regional workshop for better clarity.
136	adequate segregation and clear identification of treated commodities that safeguards against misidentification of treated and non-treated <u>commodities or substitution of untreated</u> commodities. <u>- appropriate waste disposal management i.e. putting waste (e.g. cut fruits, culled fruit, rotting fruit and miscellaneous waste/garbage) into covered containers and removal from the premises to avoid targeted quarantine pests.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (122) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 3:39 PM) To include additional bullet point as shown below. And addition of "or substitution of untreated commodities" at end of the first bullet.
136	adequate segregation and clear identification of treated commodities that safeguards against misidentification of treated and non-treated commodities <u>commodities or substitution of untreated commodities.</u> <u>- appropriate waste disposal management i.e. putting waste (e.g. cut fruits, culled fruit, rotting fruit and miscellaneous waste/garbage) into covered containers and removal from the premises to avoid targeted quarantine pests</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (102) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (26 Jul 2016 8:00 AM) APPPC: To include additional bullet point as shown below. And addition of "or substitution of untreated commodities" at end of the first bullet.
137	Specific procedures appropriate for each facility and commodity treatment should be approved by the NPPO of the exporting country <u>country or the country where the facility is located.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (914) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) The facility is not necessarily located in the country of export.
137	Specific procedures appropriate for each facility and commodity treatment should be approved by the NPPO of the exporting country <u>country or the country where the facility is located.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (682) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) The facility is not necessarily located in the country of export.
137	<u>In dealing with treated commodities, it should be remembered that it is frequently no possible to distinguish treated from non-treated consignments.</u> Specific procedures appropriate for each facility and commodity treatment should be approved by the NPPO of the exporting country.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (186) New Zealand (11 Aug 2016 1:26 AM) Moved to later in section to better position.
138	5.3 Labelling <u>Consignment Traceability</u>	Category : EDITORIAL (865) China (29 Sep 2016 12:09 PM) To change title from Labelling to Consignment Traceability.
138	5.3 Labelling <u>Consignment Traceability</u>	Category : EDITORIAL (606) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 1:10 PM) To change title from Labelling to Consignment Traceability.
138	5.3 Labelling <u>Consignment traceability</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (187) New Zealand (11 Aug 2016 1:27 AM) to state the real purpose of the section

138	5.3 LabellingConsignment Traceability	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (144) Singapore (30 Jul 2016 2:19 AM) Singapore supports the replacement of the title of section 5.3 with "Consignment Traceability" for better clarity.
138	5.3 LabellingConsignment Traceability	Category : EDITORIAL (123) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 3:40 PM) To change title from Labelling to Consignment Traceability.
138	5.3 LabellingConsignment Traceability	Category : EDITORIAL (103) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (26 Jul 2016 8:06 AM) APPPC: To change title from Labelling to Consignment Traceability.
139	Commodities may should 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.	Category : TECHNICAL (1092) Canada (30 Sep 2016 11:25 AM) Paragraph 150, which says that trace-back capability is essential. Change suggested - 'should be labelled'.
139	Commodities-Consignments 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. <u>The labels should be easily identifiable and placed on visible locations.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (866) China (29 Sep 2016 12:09 PM) To insert additional sentence " The labels should be easily identifiable...." under consignment traceability and to replace "commodities" with "consignments".
139	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. <u>. These labels should be identifiable, visible and readable.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (851) NEPPC (29 Sep 2016 9:55 AM) Sentence added for transparency as all information should be clear.
139	Commodities-Consignments 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. <u>The labels should be easily identifiable and placed on visible locations.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (608) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 1:12 PM) To insert additional sentence " The labels should be easily identifiable...." under consignment traceability and to replace "commodities" with "consignments"
139	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. <u>The labels should be clearly legible and located in proper place.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (245) Thailand (22 Aug 2016 11:12 AM) The labelling should be required to be clearly legible and located in proper place in order to facilitate clearance of a consignment.
139	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. <u>The labels should be easily identifiable and placed on visible locations.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (21) Japan (18 Jul 2016 10:24 AM) Add the requirements for labeling.
139	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. <u>These labels should be identifiable, visible and readable.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (334) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 5:11 PM) Sentence added for transparency as all information should be clear.

139	Commodities-Consignments 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. <u>The labels should enable easy identification and be highly visible.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (188) New Zealand (11 Aug 2016 1:29 AM) To support the effective use of labels.
139	Commodities-Consignments may be labelled with-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-. <u>The labels should be easily identifiable and placed on visible locations for traceability.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (145) Singapore (30 Jul 2016 2:21 AM) Singapore supports the proposed revision to this paragraph as indicated and as agreed in the IPPC Asia Regional workshop.
139	Commodities-Consignments 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. <u>The labels should be easily identifiable and placed on visible locations.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (124) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 3:41 PM) To insert additional sentence " The labels should be easily identifiable...." under consignment traceability and to replace "commodities" with "consignments"
139	Commodities-Consignments 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-. <u>The labels should be easily identifiable and placed on visible locations.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (104) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (26 Jul 2016 8:08 AM) APPPC: To insert additional sentence " The labels should be easily identifiable...." under consignment traceability and to replace "commodities" with "consignments"
141	The adequacy of a treatment facility and its processes should be verified through monitoring and auditing of facility treatment records that includes, as necessary, direct oversight records. Continuous supervision of treatments should not be necessary, provided treatment programmes are properly designed to ensure a high degree of system integrity for efficacy and robustness with the facility, process and commodity in question. The level of oversight should be sufficient to detect and correct deficiencies promptly.	Category : TECHNICAL (915) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) 'direct oversight' is obscure and it seems unnecessary to harmonize beyond mentioning 'monitoring and auditing'. 'Integrity' is obscure
141	The adequacy of a treatment facility and its processes should be verified through monitoring and auditing of facility treatment records that includes, as necessary, direct oversight. Continuous supervision of treatments should not be necessary, provided treatment programmes are properly designed to ensure a high degree of system integrity for the facility, process and commodity in question. The level of oversight should be sufficient to detect and correct deficiencies promptly.	Category : TECHNICAL (852) NEPPPO (29 Sep 2016 9:56 AM) It should be clarified who should undertake the auditing.
141	The adequacy of a treatment facility and its processes should be verified through monitoring and auditing of facility treatment records that includes, as necessary, direct oversight. Continuous supervision of treatments should not be necessary, provided treatment programmes are properly designed to ensure a high degree of system integrity for the facility, process and commodity in question. The level of oversight should be sufficient to detect and correct deficiencies promptly.	Category : TECHNICAL (543) Australia (22 Sep 2016 1:58 PM)

	<u>The NPPO of the exporting country is responsible for monitoring and auditing. Continuous supervision of treatments should not be necessary, provided there is a system for continuous temperature monitoring and treatment programmes are properly designed to ensure a high degree of system integrity for the facility, process and commodity in question. The level of oversight should be sufficient to detect and correct deficiencies promptly.</u>	
141	The adequacy of a treatment facility and its processes should be verified through monitoring and auditing of facility treatment records that includes, as necessary, direct oversight records . Continuous supervision of treatments should not be necessary, provided treatment programmes are properly designed to ensure a high degree of system integrity for efficacy and robustness with the facility, process and commodity in question. The level of oversight should be sufficient to detect and correct deficiencies promptly.	Category : TECHNICAL (683) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) 'direct oversight' is obscure and it seems unnecessary to harmonize beyond mentioning 'monitoring and auditing'. 'Integrity' is obscure
141	The adequacy of a treatment facility and its processes should be verified through monitoring and auditing of facility treatment records that includes, as necessary, direct oversight. Continuous supervision of treatments should not be necessary, provided treatment programmes are properly designed to ensure a high degree of system integrity for the facility, process and commodity in question. The level of oversight should be sufficient to detect and correct deficiencies promptly.	Category : TECHNICAL (336) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 5:14 PM) It should be clarified who should undertake the auditing.
141	The adequacy of a treatment facility and its processes should be verified through monitoring and auditing of facility treatment <u>procedures and</u> records that includes, as necessary, direct oversight. Continuous supervision of treatments should not be necessary, provided treatment programmes are properly designed to ensure a high degree of system integrity for the facility, process and commodity in question. The level of oversight should be sufficient to detect and correct deficiencies promptly.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (197) New Zealand (11 Aug 2016 5:13 AM) Procedures need to be included
141	The adequacy of a treatment facility and its processes should be verified through monitoring and auditing of facility treatment records that includes, as necessary, direct oversight. Continuous supervision of treatments should not be necessary, provided treatment programmes are properly designed to ensure a high degree of system integrity for the facility, process and commodity in question. The level of oversight should be <u>at a</u> sufficient <u>level</u> to detect and correct deficiencies promptly.	Category : EDITORIAL (44) Japan (21 Jul 2016 2:03 PM) editorial
142	5.5 Compliance agreement	Category : TECHNICAL (1166) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 5:20 PM) See comments in p. 143
142	5.5 Compliance agreement	Category : TECHNICAL (1124) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 2:57 PM) see comments in p. 143
142	5.5 Compliance agreement	Category : TECHNICAL (1050) Belize (30 Sep 2016 3:47 AM)

		Unlike irradiation treatment, temperature treatment should not require a compliance agreement. They are under the responsibility of the NPPO.
142	5.5 Compliance agreement	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (992) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:23 PM) see comments in p. 143
142	5.5 Compliance agreement <u>Requirements for treatment facilities</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (916) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) The notion of a 'compliance agreement' between an NPPO and companies is inappropriate for some countries, cf. general comment.
142	5.5 Compliance agreement	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (822) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 5:02 AM) see comments in para 143
142	5.5 Compliance agreement	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (767) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:19 PM) see comments in p. 143
142	5.5 Compliance agreement <u>Requirements for treatment facilities</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (684) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) The notion of a 'compliance agreement' between an NPPO and companies is inappropriate for some countries, cf. general comment.
142	5.5 Compliance agreement <u>Agreement</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (568) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 2:59 PM) See US comment on paragraph 37
142	5.5 Compliance agreement	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (507) Georgia (22 Sep 2016 9:16 AM) 5.5 Compliance agreement Requirements for treatment facilities
142	5.5 Compliance agreement	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (412) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 7:28 PM) See comments in paragraph 143
142	5.5 Compliance agreement <u>Requirements for treatment facilities</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (354) Azerbaijan (12 Sep 2016 4:53 PM) This is in line with the proposed change in paragraph 143.
142	5.5 Compliance agreement <u>Requirements for treatment facilities</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (339) IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe (6 Sep 2016 5:22 PM) This is in line with the proposed change in paragraph 143
142	5.5 Compliance agreement	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (266) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 10:04 PM) Unlike irradiation treatment, temperature treatment should not require a compliance agreement. They are under the responsibility of the NPPO.
142	5.5 Compliance agreement	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (174) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 11:48 PM) see comments in p. 143
143	A compliance agreement should be in place between the treatment facility and the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located. Such an agreement may include the following elements:	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1167) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 5:23 PM) Unlike irradiation treatment, temperature treatment should not require compliance agreement. They are under the responsibility of the NPPO. In addition, the content of this section is already described in others section of this standard

143	A compliance agreement should be in place between the treatment facility and the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located. Such an agreement may include the following elements:	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1125) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 2:58 PM) Unlike irradiation treatment, temperature treatment should not require compliance agreement. They are under the responsibility of the NPPO. In addition, the content of this section is already described in others sections of this standard.
143	A compliance agreement should be in place between the treatment facility and the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located. Such an agreement may include the following elements:	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1051) Belize (30 Sep 2016 3:48 AM) See comment in paragraph 142
143	A compliance agreement should be in place between the treatment facility and the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located. Such an agreement may include the following elements:	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (993) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:23 PM) Unlike irradiation treatment, temperature treatment should not require compliance agreement. They are under the responsibility of the NPPO. In addition, the content of this section is already described in others sections of this standard.
143	A compliance agreement Treatment facilities should be in place between fulfil the treatment facility and requirements specified by the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located NPPO. Such an agreement These may include the following elements:	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (917) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) The NPPO provides 'requirements' rather than negotiates 'agreements', cf. general comment
143	A compliance agreement should be in place between the treatment facility and the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located. Such an agreement may include the following elements:	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (823) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 5:03 AM) Unlike irradiation treatment, temperature treatment should not require compliance agreement. They are under the responsibility of the NPPO. In addition, the content of this section is already described in others sections of this standard.
143	A compliance agreement should be in place between the treatment facility and the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located. Such an agreement may include the following elements:	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (768) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:20 PM) Unlike irradiation treatment, temperature treatment should not require compliance agreement. They are under the responsibility of the NPPO. In addition, the content of this section is already described in others sections of this standard.
143	A compliance agreement Treatment facilities should be in place between fulfil the treatment facility and requirements specified by the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located NPPO. Such an agreement These may include the following elements:	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (685) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) The NPPO provides 'requirements' rather than negotiates 'agreements', cf. general comment
143	A compliance An agreement should be in place between the treatment facility and the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located. Such an agreement may include the following elements:	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (569) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 2:59 PM) See US comment on paragraph 37
143	A compliance agreement should be in place between the treatment facility and the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located. Such an agreement may include the following elements:	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (508) Georgia (22 Sep 2016 9:16 AM) A compliance agreement Treatment facilities should be in place between fulfil the treatment facility and the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located. Such an agreement may include the following elementsrequirements:

143	A compliance agreement should be in place between the treatment facility and the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located. Such an agreement may include the following elements:	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (413) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 7:30 PM) Unlike irradiation treatment, temperature treatment should not require compliance agreement. They are under the responsibility of the NPPO. In addition, the content of this section is already described in other sections of this standard.
143	A compliance agreement <u>Treatment facilities</u> should be in place between fulfil the treatment facility and the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located. Such an agreement may include the following elements <u>requirements:</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (355) Azerbaijan (12 Sep 2016 4:57 PM) Not in all countries a compliance agreement will be used for approved facilities. The most important element is that the treatment facilities fulfil certain requirements. Moreover, an agreement cannot be with a facility it should be with the operator of the facility.
143	A compliance agreement <u>Treatment facilities</u> should be in place between fulfil the treatment facility and the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located. Such an agreement may include the following elements <u>requirements:</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (337) IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe (6 Sep 2016 5:17 PM) Not in all countries a compliance agreement will be used for approved facilities. The most important element is that the treatment facilities fulfil certain requirements. Moreover, an agreement cannot be with a facility it should be with the operator of the facility.
143	A compliance agreement should be in place between the treatment facility and the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located. Such an agreement may include the following elements:	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (267) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 10:04 PM) See comment in paragraph 142
143	A compliance agreement should be in place between the treatment facility and the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located. Such an agreement may include the following elements: <u>Treatment facility for processing should be kept under the control of the NPPO. The control mechanism includes the following elements</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (222) Belarus (17 Aug 2016 2:48 PM)
143	A compliance agreement should be in place between the treatment facility and the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located. Such an agreement may include the following elements:	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (173) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 11:48 PM) Unlike irradiation treatment, temperature treatment should not require compliance agreement. They are under the responsibility of the NPPO. In addition, the content of this section is already described in others sections of this standard.
144	approval of the facility by the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1168) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 5:25 PM) See comments in p. 143
144	approval of the facility by the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1126) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 2:59 PM) see comments in p. 143
144	approval of the facility by the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1052) Belize (30 Sep 2016 3:49 AM) See comment in paragraph 142
144	approval of the facility by the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (994) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:24 PM) see comments in p. 143
144	approval of the facility by the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (824) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 5:04 AM) see comments in para 143

144	approval of the facility by the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located	Category : TECHNICAL (769) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:21 PM) see comments in p. 143
144	approval of the facility by the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located	Category : TECHNICAL (414) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 7:31 PM) See comments in paragraph 143
144	approval of the facility by the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located	Category : TECHNICAL (268) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 10:05 PM) See comment in paragraph 142
144	approval of the facility by the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located	Category : TECHNICAL (179) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 11:51 PM) see comments in p. 143
145	the monitoring programme to be administered by the NPPO of the country in which treatments are conducted	Category : TECHNICAL (1169) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 5:27 PM) See comments in p. 143
145	the monitoring programme to be administered by the NPPO of the country in which treatments are conducted	Category : TECHNICAL (1127) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 2:59 PM) see comments in p. 143
145	the monitoring programme to be administered by the NPPO of the country in which treatments are conducted	Category : TECHNICAL (1053) Belize (30 Sep 2016 3:50 AM) See comment in paragraph 142
145	the monitoring programme to be administered by the NPPO of the country in which treatments are conducted	Category : TECHNICAL (995) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:25 PM) see comments in p. 143
145	the monitoring programme to be administered by the NPPO of the country in which treatments are conducted	Category : TECHNICAL (825) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 5:04 AM) see comments in para 143
145	the monitoring programme to be administered by the NPPO of the country in which treatments are conducted	Category : TECHNICAL (770) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:21 PM) see comments in p. 143
145	the monitoring programme to be administered by the NPPO of the country in which treatments are conducted	Category : TECHNICAL (415) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 7:31 PM) See comment in paragraph 143
145	the monitoring programme to be administered by the NPPO of the country in which treatments are conducted	Category : TECHNICAL (269) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 10:06 PM) See comment in paragraph 142
145	the monitoring programme to be administered by the NPPO of the country in which treatments are conducted	Category : TECHNICAL (178) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 11:50 PM) see comments in p. 143
146	audit provisions, including unannounced visits	Category : TECHNICAL (1170) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 5:28 PM) See comments in p. 143
146	audit provisions, including unannounced visits	Category : TECHNICAL (1128) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 3:00 PM) see comments in p. 143
146	audit provisions, including unannounced visits	Category : TECHNICAL (1054) Belize (30 Sep 2016 3:51 AM) See comment in paragraph 142

146	audit provisions, including unannounced visits	Category : TECHNICAL (996) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:25 PM) see comments in p. 143
146	audit provisions, including unannounced visits	Category : TECHNICAL (826) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 5:05 AM) see comments in para 143
146	audit provisions, including unannounced visits	Category : TECHNICAL (771) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:22 PM) see comments in p. 143
146	audit provisions, including unannounced visits	Category : TECHNICAL (416) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 7:32 PM) See comment in paragraph 143
146	audit provisions, including unannounced visits	Category : TECHNICAL (270) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 10:06 PM) See comment in paragraph 142
146	audit provisions, including unannounced visits	Category : TECHNICAL (175) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 11:49 PM) see comments in p. 143
147	free access to documentation and records of the treatment facility	Category : TECHNICAL (1171) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 5:40 PM) See comments in p. 143
147	free access to documentation and records of the treatment facility	Category : TECHNICAL (1129) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 3:00 PM) see comments in p. 143
147	free access to documentation and records of the treatment facility	Category : TECHNICAL (1055) Belize (30 Sep 2016 3:51 AM) See comment in paragraph 142
147	free access to documentation and records of the treatment facility	Category : TECHNICAL (997) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:26 PM) see comments in p. 143
147	free access to documentation and records of the treatment facility	Category : TECHNICAL (827) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 5:05 AM) see comments in para 143
147	free access to documentation and records of the treatment facility	Category : TECHNICAL (772) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:22 PM) see comments in p. 143
147	free access to documentation and records of the treatment facility	Category : TECHNICAL (417) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 7:32 PM) See comment in paragraph 143
147	free access to documentation and records of the treatment facility	Category : TECHNICAL (271) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 10:07 PM) See comment in paragraph 142
147	free access to documentation and records of the treatment facility	Category : TECHNICAL (176) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 11:49 PM) see comments in p. 143
148	corrective action to be taken in cases of non compliance.	Category : TECHNICAL (1172) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 5:41 PM) See comments in p. 143

148	corrective action to be taken in cases of non compliance.	Category : TECHNICAL (1130) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 3:00 PM) see comments in p. 143
148	corrective action to be taken in cases of non compliance.	Category : TECHNICAL (1056) Belize (30 Sep 2016 3:52 AM) See comment in paragraph 142
148	corrective action to be taken in cases of non compliance.	Category : TECHNICAL (998) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:27 PM) see comments in p. 143
148	corrective action to be taken in cases of non compliance.	Category : TECHNICAL (828) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 5:06 AM) see comments in para 143
148	corrective action to be taken in cases of non compliance.	Category : TECHNICAL (773) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:23 PM) see comments in p. 143
148	corrective action to be taken in cases of non compliance.	Category : TECHNICAL (418) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 7:33 PM) See comment in paragraph 143
148	corrective action to be taken in cases of non compliance.	Category : TECHNICAL (272) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 10:07 PM) See comment in paragraph 142
148	corrective action to be taken in cases of non compliance.	Category : TECHNICAL (177) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 11:50 PM) see comments in p. 143
150	The NPPO of the country in which the treatment facility is located is responsible for monitoring record keeping and documentation by the treatment facility and ensuring that records are available to concerned parties. As with any phytosanitary treatment, trace back <u>Trace-back</u> capability is essential.	Category : TECHNICAL (918) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) Removal of unnecessary wording
150	The NPPO of the country in which the treatment facility is located is responsible for monitoring record keeping and documentation by the treatment facility and ensuring that records are available to concerned parties. As with any phytosanitary treatment, trace back <u>Trace-back</u> capability is essential.	Category : TECHNICAL (686) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) Removal of unnecessary wording
150	The NPPO of the country in which the treatment facility structure is located is responsible for monitoring record keeping and documentation by documentation . <u>This includes the treatment facility raw data of temperature and ensuring that records are humidity recorded during the treatment; this information should be</u> available to concerned parties. As with any phytosanitary treatment, trace-back capability is essential.	Category : EDITORIAL (570) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:00 PM) 1st change: See US comment on paragraph 81, consider some treatments are not necessarily performed in facilities 2nd change: For clarity
152	Documentation of procedures is necessary <u>Procedures should be documented</u> to ensure that commodities are consistently treated, as required. Process controls and operational parameters are usually should be established to provide the details necessary for a specific authorization of a treatment facility. Calibration and quality	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (919) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) To express the appropriate level of obligation and to align the text with paragraph 5.5.

	control procedures should be documented by the treatment facility operator. At a minimum, an agreed-a written procedure should address the following:	
152	Documentation of procedures is necessary Procedures should be documented to ensure that commodities are consistently treated, as required. Process controls and operational parameters are usually should be established to provide the details necessary for a specific authorization of a treatment facility. Calibration and quality control procedures should be documented by the treatment facility operator. At a minimum, an agreed-a written procedure should address the following:	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (687) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) To express the appropriate level of obligation and to align the text with paragraph 5.5.
159	labelling (if Consignment traceability(if required), record keeping and documentation requirements.	Category : EDITORIAL (867) China (29 Sep 2016 12:11 PM) To change "labelling" to "consignment traceability" as per above revised 5.3.
159	labelling Consignment traceability (if required), record keeping and documentation requirements.	Category : EDITORIAL (609) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 1:13 PM) To change "labelling" to "consignment traceability" as per above revised 5.3. (up to country to consider)
159	consignment traceability using labelling (if required), record keeping and documentation requirements.	Category : TECHNICAL (189) New Zealand (11 Aug 2016 1:34 AM) to make clear
159	- labelling (if required), record keeping and documentation requirements.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (146) Singapore (30 Jul 2016 2:24 AM) Singapore supports the replacement of "labelling" with "Consignment traceability" for consistency with previous sections and in agreement with IPPC Asia Regional Workshop.
159	labelling Consignment traceability (if required), record keeping and documentation requirements.	Category : EDITORIAL (125) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 3:42 PM) To change "labelling" to "consignment traceability" as per above revised 5.3
159	labelling Consignment traceability (if required), record keeping and documentation requirements.	Category : EDITORIAL (105) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (26 Jul 2016 8:22 AM) APPPC: To change "labelling" to "consignment traceability" as per above revised 5.3. (up to country to consider)
160	6.2 Record keeping	Category : TECHNICAL (571) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:01 PM) For this section, suggest including hourly raw treatment data for each sensor (no temperature averaging, temperatures need to be in real time) in the list of records to be kept
165	purpose of treatment	Category : EDITORIAL (868) China (29 Sep 2016 12:11 PM)
165	purpose of treatment	Category : TECHNICAL (610) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 1:15 PM) propose to delete this.
165	purpose of treatment purpose of treatment	Category : EDITORIAL (591) Myanmar (25 Sep 2016 10:48 AM) Myanmar agreed the APPPC proposed; to delete it

165	purpose of treatment	Category : TECHNICAL (126) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 3:43 PM) propose to delete this.
165	purpose of treatment	Category : TECHNICAL (106) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (26 Jul 2016 8:25 AM) APPPC: propose to delete this.
165	purpose of treatment	Category : TECHNICAL (56) Japan (22 Jul 2016 7:04 AM) quarantine purpose only
173	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 should be made available as described in ISPM 13 13 (<i>Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action</i>).	Category : EDITORIAL (1093) Canada (30 Sep 2016 11:27 AM) To maintain consistency with regards to the referencing of ISPMs in the draft.
173	All NPPO procedures should be appropriately documented and records recorded, 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 as described in ISPM 13.	Category : EDITORIAL (736) Philippines (28 Sep 2016 7:21 AM)
173	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 should be made available as described in ISPM 13 13 (<i>Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action</i>).	Category : EDITORIAL (248) Slovenia (24 Aug 2016 6:42 PM) ISPM 13 is mentioned here for the first time, so its title should be stated as at the others. It might be omitted in chapter 7.3
174	7. Inspection and Phytosanitary Certification	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (198) New Zealand (11 Aug 2016 5:23 AM) This section could be deleted. It does not offer much accurate information.
176	The NPPO of the exporting country should <u>Inspection to</u> ensure the consignment meets the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country country <u>should include documentation verification and examination of non target regulated pests.</u> <u>"non target regulated pests": The inspection is conducted to verify compliance with phytosanitary requirements, therefore inspection is to detect regulated pests.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (1132) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 3:02 PM) redrafted for better reading and consistency with ISPM 18
176	The NPPO of the exporting country should <u>Inspection to</u> ensure the consignment meets the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country country <u>should include documentation verification and examination of non-target regulated pests.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (1057) Belize (30 Sep 2016 3:54 AM)

176	The NPPO of the exporting country should <u>Inspection to</u> ensure the consignment meets the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country <u>country</u> <u>should include documentation verification and examination of non target regulated pests.</u> <u>"non target regulated pests": The inspection is conducted to verify compliance with phytosanitary requirements, therefore inspection is to detect regulated pests.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (999) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:29 PM) redrafted for better reading and consistency with ISPM 18
176	The NPPO of the exporting country should <u>Inspection to</u> ensure the consignment meets the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country <u>country</u> <u>should include documentation verification and examination of non target regulated pests.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (829) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 5:07 AM) redrafted for better reading and consistency with ISPM 18.
176	The NPPO of the exporting country should <u>Inspection to</u> ensure the consignment meets the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country <u>country</u> <u>should include documentation verification and examination of non target regulated pests.</u> <u>"non target regulated pests": The inspection is conducted to verify compliance with phytosanitary requirements, therefore inspection is to detect regulated pests.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (774) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:29 PM) redrafted for better reading and consistency with ISPM 18
176	The NPPO of the exporting country should <u>Inspection to</u> ensure the consignment meets the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country <u>country</u> <u>should include documentation verification and examination of non target regulated pests.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (419) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 7:37 PM) Redrafted for better understanding and consistency with ISPM 18
176	The NPPO of the exporting country should <u>Inspection to</u> ensure the consignment meets the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country <u>country</u> <u>should include documentation verification and examination of non-target regulated pests.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (274) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 10:15 PM) Redrafted for better reading and consistency with ISPM 18
176	The NPPO of the exporting country should <u>Inspection to</u> ensure the consignment meets the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country <u>country</u> <u>should include documentation verification and examination of non target regulated pests.</u> <u>"non target regulated pests": The inspection is conducted to verify compliance with phytosanitary requirements, therefore inspection is to detect regulated pests.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (204) COSAVE (11 Aug 2016 2:09 PM) redrafted for better reading and consistency with ISPM 18
177	Documentation —as the basis for certifying the treatment —is <u>should be</u> verified by checking for completeness and accuracy.	Category : TECHNICAL (920) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) To express the appropriate level of obligation

177	Documentation —as the basis for certifying the treatment —is-should be verified by checking for completeness and accuracy.	Category : TECHNICAL (688) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) To express the appropriate level of obligation
178	Inspection is done to detect any non-target <u>regulated</u> pests. This inspection may be done before or after the treatment. Where non target pests are found, the NPPO should verify whether these are regulated by the importing country.	Category : TECHNICAL (1173) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 5:52 PM) The inspection is the official visual examination of plants to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulation. The NPPO of the exporting country which is conducting an export inspection, already knows the regulated pest to be certified and has not to verify if the pest found is regulated or not. "non target regulated pests": The inspection is conducted to verify compliance with phytosanitary requirements, therefore inspection is to detect regulated pests
178	Inspection is done to detect any non-target <u>regulated</u> pests. This inspection may be done before or after the treatment. Where non target pests are found, the NPPO should verify whether these are regulated by the importing country.	Category : TECHNICAL (1133) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 3:04 PM) The inspection is the official visual examination of plants to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulation. The NPPO of the exporting country which is conducting an export inspection, already knows the regulated pests to be certified and has not to verify if the pest found is regulated or not. "non target regulated pests": The inspection is conducted to verify compliance with phytosanitary requirements, therefore inspection is to detect regulated pests.
178	Inspection is done to detect any non-target <u>regulated</u> pests. This inspection may be done before or after the treatment. Where non target pests are found, the NPPO should verify whether these are regulated by the importing country.	Category : TECHNICAL (1058) Belize (30 Sep 2016 4:09 AM) The inspection is the official visual examination of plants to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations. The NPPO of the exporting country when conducting an export inspection already knows the regulated pests to be certified and has not to verify if the pest found is regulated or not
178	Inspection is done to detect any non-target <u>regulated</u> pests. This inspection may be done before or after the treatment. Where non target pests are found, the NPPO should verify whether these are regulated by the importing country.	Category : TECHNICAL (1000) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:30 PM) The inspection is the official visual examination of plants to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulation. The NPPO of the exporting country which is conducting an export inspection, already knows the regulated pests to be certified and has not to verify if the pest found is regulated or not. "non target regulated pests": The inspection is conducted to verify compliance with phytosanitary requirements, therefore inspection is to detect regulated pests.
178	Inspection is-should be done to detect any <u>non-target-live</u> pests. This inspection may be done before <u>(e.g. when cold treatment is applied during transport)</u> or after the treatment. Where <u>live</u> non-target pests are found, the NPPO should verify whether these are regulated by the importing country.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (921) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) To express appropriate level of obligation Precision to give an example of inspection which has to be done before the treatment. The main aim of inspection isn't the detection of non-target pests but the detection of live pests (see paragraph 184). Dead non-target pests are not dangerous for the importing country.

178	Inspection is done to detect any non-target <u>regulated</u> pests. This inspection may be done before or after the treatment. Where non target pests are found, the NPPO should verify whether these are regulated by the importing country.	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (830) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 5:09 AM) The inspection is the official visual examination of plants to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulation. The NPPO of the exporting country which is conducting an export inspection, already knows the regulated pests to be certified and has not to verify if the pest found is regulated or not.</p> <p>"non target regulated pests": The inspection is conducted to verify compliance with phytosanitary requirements, therefore inspection is to detect regulated pests.</p>
178	Inspection is done to detect any non-target <u>regulated</u> pests. This inspection may be done before or after the treatment. Where non target pests are found, the NPPO should verify whether these are regulated by the importing country.	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (775) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:31 PM)</p>
178	Inspection is should be done to detect any non target live pests. This inspection may be done before <u>(e.g. when cold treatment is applied during transport)</u> or after the treatment. Where <u>live</u> non-target pests are found, the NPPO should verify whether these are regulated by the importing country.	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (689) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) 1. 'live' (SUBSTANTIVE): The main aim of inspection isn't the detection of non-target pests but the detection of live pests (see paragraph 184). Dead non-target pests are not dangerous for the importing country.</p> <p>2. 'should' and text in brackets (TECHNICAL): To express appropriate level of obligation Precision to give an example of inspection which has to be done before the treatment.</p>
178	Inspection is done to detect any non-target <u>regulated</u> pests. This inspection may be done before or after the treatment. Where non target pests are found, the NPPO should verify whether these are regulated by the importing country.	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (420) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 7:43 PM) "Non target regulated pests": Inspection is conducted to verify compliance with phytosanitary requirements, therefore inspection is done to detect any non-target regulated pest. Text deleted because inspection is the official visual examination of plants to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations. The NPPO of the exporting country, which is conducting an export inspection, already knows the regulated pests to be certified and has not to verify if the pest found is regulated or not.</p>
178	Inspection is done to detect any non-target <u>regulated</u> pests. This inspection may be done before or after the treatment. Where non target pests are found, the NPPO should verify whether these are regulated by the importing country.	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (276) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 10:26 PM) The inspection is the official visual examination of plants to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations. The NPPO of the exporting country when is conducting an export inspection already knows the regulated pests to be certified and has not to verify if the pest found is regulated or not</p>
178	Inspection is done to detect any non-target <u>regulated</u> pests. This inspection may be done before or after the treatment. Where non target pests are found, the NPPO should verify whether these are regulated by the importing country.	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (205) COSAVE (11 Aug 2016 2:17 PM) The inspection is the official visual examination of plants to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulation. The NPPO of the exporting country which is conducting an export inspection, already knows the regulated pests to be certified and has not to verify if the pest found is regulated or not.</p> <p>"non target regulated pests": The inspection is conducted to verify compliance with phytosanitary requirements, therefore inspection is to detect regulated pests.</p>

178	Inspection is done to detect any non-target pests. This inspection may be done before or after the treatment. Where non-target pests are found, the NPPO should verify whether these are regulated by the importing country country and if another <u>treatment is required or whether the non-target pest presence indicates a problem with the application of the treatmnt.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (199) New Zealand (11 Aug 2016 5:26 AM) additional information
180	Phytosanitary certification in accordance with the IPPC validates the successful completion of a treatment that is required by the importing country. The phytosanitary certificate or its associated documentation certificate should as a minimum specify the treated lot consignment, date of treatment and treatment schedule. <u>Other information may be specified in associated documentation, if required (eg. treated lot).</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (1174) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 5:57 PM) To better reflect the minimum information that should be included in the phytosanitary certificate
180	Phytosanitary certification in accordance with the IPPC validates the successful completion of a treatment that is required by the importing country. The phytosanitary certificate or its associated documentation should as a minimum specify the treated lot consignment, date of treatment and treatment schedule. <u>Other information may be specified in associated documentation, if required (eg. treated lot).</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (1135) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 3:05 PM) To better reflect the minimum information that should be included in the phytosanitary certificate.
180	Phytosanitary certification in accordance with the IPPC validates the successful completion of a treatment that is required by the importing country. The phytosanitary certificate or its associated other bilaterally agreed upon documentation <u>(e.g. Heat Treatment Certificate issued by facilities approved under a bilateral agreement)</u> should as a minimum specify the treated lot, date of treatment and treatment schedule.	Category : TECHNICAL (1094) Canada (30 Sep 2016 11:41 AM) Other certification options need to be highlighted. Example, Heat Treatment Certificate issued by an approved facility.
180	Phytosanitary certification in accordance with the IPPC validates the successful completion of a treatment that is required by the importing country. The phytosanitary certificate or its associated documentation certificate should as a minimum specify the treated lot consignment, date of treatment and treatment schedule. <u>Other information may be specified in associated documentation, if required (e.g. treated lot)</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (1059) Belize (30 Sep 2016 4:14 AM) To better reflect the minimum information that should be included in a phytosanitary certificate
180	Phytosanitary certification in accordance with the IPPC validates the successful completion of a treatment that is required by the importing country. The phytosanitary certificate or its associated documentation should as a minimum specify the treated lot consignment, date of treatment and treatment schedule. <u>Other information may be specified in associated documentation, if required (eg. treated lot).</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (1001) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:33 PM) To better reflect the minimum information that should be included in the phytosanitary certificate.
180	Phytosanitary certification in accordance with the IPPC validates the successful completion of a treatment that is required by the importing country. The	Category : TECHNICAL (831) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 5:10 AM)

	phytosanitary certificate or its associated documentation should as a minimum specify the treated lot consignment, date of treatment and treatment schedule. <u>Other information may be specified in associated documentation, if required (eg. treated lot).</u>	To better reflect the minimum information that should be included in the phytosanitary certificate.
180	Phytosanitary certification in accordance with the IPPC validates the successful completion of a treatment that is required by the importing country. The phytosanitary certificate or its associated documentation should as a minimum specify the treated lot consignment, date of treatment and treatment schedule. <u>Other information may be specified in associated documentation, if required (eg. treated lot).</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (776) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:33 PM) To better reflect the minimum information that should be included in the phytosanitary certificate.
180	Phytosanitary certification in accordance with the IPPC validates the successful completion of a treatment that is required by the importing country. The phytosanitary certificate or its associated documentation should as a minimum specify the treated lot consignment, date of treatment and treatment schedule. <u>Other information may be specified in associated documentation, if required (e.g. treated lot)</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (421) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 7:50 PM) To better reflect the minimum information that should be included in the phytosanitary certificate.
180	Phytosanitary certification in accordance with the IPPC validates the successful completion of a treatment that is required by the importing country. The phytosanitary certificate or its associated documentation should as a minimum specify the treated lot, date be specied in accordance with requirements of treatment and treatment schedule "III. Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment" of ISPM12.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (32) Japan (21 Jul 2016 1:39 PM) Treatment information should be described in accordance with ISPM12.
180	Phytosanitary certification in accordance with the IPPC validates the successful completion of a treatment that is required by the importing country. The phytosanitary certificate or its associated documentation should as a minimum specify the treated lot consignment, date of treatment and treatment schedule. <u>Other information may be specified in associated documentation, if required (e.g. treated lot)</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (277) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 10:32 PM) To better reflect the minimum information that should be included in a phytosanitary certificate
180	Phytosanitary certification in accordance with the IPPC validates the successful completion of a treatment that is required by the importing country. The phytosanitary certificate or its associated documentation should as a minimum specify the treated lot consignment, date of treatment and treatment schedule. <u>Other information may be specified in associated documentation, if required (eg. treated lot).</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (206) COSAVE (11 Aug 2016 2:42 PM) To better reflect the minimum information that should be included in the phytosanitary certificate.
181	The NPPO may issue a phytosanitary certificate based on treatment information provided to it by an entity approved by the NPPO. In this case, it It should be recognized that the phytosanitary certificate may require other information to be	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1175) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 6:12 PM) It is not just for this case, it is also applies for other cases

	supplied to verify that additional phytosanitary requirements have been met (see ISPM 7 (<i>Phytosanitary certification system</i>) and ISPM 12 (<i>Phytosanitary certificates</i>)).	
181	The NPPO may issue a phytosanitary certificate based on treatment information provided to it by an entity approved by the NPPO. In this case, it <u>It</u> should be recognized that the phytosanitary certificate may require other information to be supplied to verify that additional phytosanitary requirements have been met (see ISPM 7 (<i>Phytosanitary certification system</i>) and ISPM 12 (<i>Phytosanitary certificates</i>)).	Category : TECHNICAL (1136) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 3:06 PM) It is not just for this case, it is also applies for other cases
181	The NPPO may issue a phytosanitary certificate based on treatment information provided to it by an entity approved by the NPPO. In this case, it <u>It</u> should be recognized that the phytosanitary certificate may require other information to be supplied to verify that additional phytosanitary requirements have been met (see ISPM 7 (<i>Phytosanitary certification system</i>) and ISPM 12 (<i>Phytosanitary certificates</i>)).	Category : TECHNICAL (1060) Belize (30 Sep 2016 4:16 AM) It is not just for this case, it also applies for other cases
181	The NPPO may issue a phytosanitary certificate based on treatment information provided to it by an entity approved by the NPPO. In this case, it <u>It</u> should be recognized that the phytosanitary certificate may require other information to be supplied to verify that additional phytosanitary requirements have been met (see ISPM 7 (<i>Phytosanitary certification system</i>) and ISPM 12 (<i>Phytosanitary certificates</i>)).	Category : TECHNICAL (1002) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:33 PM) It is not just for this case, it is also applies for other cases.
181	The NPPO may issue a phytosanitary certificate based on treatment information provided to it by an entity approved by the NPPO. In this case, it should be recognized that the phytosanitary certificate may require other information to be supplied to verify that additional phytosanitary requirements have been met (see ISPM 7 (<i>Phytosanitary certification system</i>) and ISPM 12 (<i>Phytosanitary certificates</i>)).	Category : TECHNICAL (922) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) The second sentence is unclear, what other information is meant?
181	The NPPO may issue a phytosanitary certificate based on treatment information provided to it by an entity approved by the NPPO. In this case, it <u>It</u> should be recognized that the phytosanitary certificate may require other information to be supplied to verify that additional phytosanitary requirements have been met (see ISPM 7 (<i>Phytosanitary certification system</i>) and ISPM 12 (<i>Phytosanitary certificates</i>)).	Category : TECHNICAL (832) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 5:11 AM) It is not just for this case, it is also applies for other cases
181	The NPPO may issue a phytosanitary certificate based on treatment information provided to it by an entity approved by the NPPO. In this case, it <u>It</u> should be recognized that the phytosanitary certificate may require other information to be supplied to verify that additional phytosanitary requirements have been met (see ISPM 7 (<i>Phytosanitary certification system</i>) and ISPM 12 (<i>Phytosanitary certificates</i>)).	Category : TECHNICAL (777) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:35 PM) It is not just for this case, it is also applies for other cases.

	ISPM 7 (<i>Phytosanitary certification system</i>) and ISPM 12 (<i>Phytosanitary certificates</i>)).	
181	The NPPO may issue a phytosanitary certificate based on treatment information provided to it by an entity approved by the NPPO. In this case, it should be recognized that the phytosanitary certificate may require other information to be supplied to verify that additional phytosanitary requirements have been met (see ISPM 7 (<i>Phytosanitary certification system</i>) and ISPM 12 (<i>Phytosanitary certificates</i>)).	Category : TECHNICAL (690) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) The second sentence is unclear, what other information is meant?
181	The NPPO may issue a phytosanitary certificate based on treatment information provided to it by an entity approved by the NPPO. In this case, it It should be recognized that the phytosanitary certificate may require other information to be supplied to verify that additional phytosanitary requirements have been met (see ISPM 7 (<i>Phytosanitary certification system</i>) and ISPM 12 (<i>Phytosanitary certificates</i>)).	Category : TECHNICAL (422) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 7:51 PM) It is not just for this case, it also applies for other cases.
181	The NPPO may issue a phytosanitary certificate based on treatment information provided to it by an entity approved by the NPPO. In this case, it It should be recognized that the phytosanitary certificate may require other information to be supplied to verify that additional phytosanitary requirements have been met (see ISPM 7 (<i>Phytosanitary certification system</i>) and ISPM 12 (<i>Phytosanitary certificates</i>)).	Category : TECHNICAL (279) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 10:56 PM) It is not just for this case, it also applies for other cases
181	The NPPO may issue a phytosanitary certificate based on treatment information provided to it by an entity approved by the NPPO. In this case, it It should be recognized that the phytosanitary certificate may require other information to be supplied to verify that additional phytosanitary requirements have been met (see ISPM 7 (<i>Phytosanitary certification system</i>) and ISPM 12 (<i>Phytosanitary certificates</i>)).	Category : TECHNICAL (207) COSAVE (11 Aug 2016 2:48 PM) It is not just for this case, it is also applies for other cases.
183	The detection during import inspection of a a live pest other than the target pest should be assessed for the risk posed, and appropriate action should be taken by the NPPO of the importing country (e.g. detainment of the consignment), considering in particular the effect the treatment may have had on the non-target pest.	Category : TECHNICAL (1176) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 6:16 PM) To clarify
183	The detection during import inspection of a live pest other than the target pest should be assessed for the risk posed, and appropriate action should be taken by the NPPO of the importing country (e.g. detainment of the consignment), considering in particular the effect the treatment may have had on the non-target pest.	Category : TECHNICAL (1138) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 3:07 PM) To clarify
183	The detection during import inspection of a live pest other than the target pest should be assessed for the risk posed, and appropriate action should be taken by the NPPO of the importing country (e.g. detainment of the consignment), considering in particular the effect the treatment may have had on the non-target pest.	Category : TECHNICAL (1061) Belize (30 Sep 2016 4:17 AM) To clarify

183	The detection during import inspection of a <u>live</u> pest other than the target pest should be assessed for the risk posed, and appropriate action should be taken by the NPPO of the importing country (e.g. detainment of the consignment), considering in particular the effect the treatment may have had on the non-target pest.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1003) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:35 PM) to clarify
183	The detection during import inspection of a pest other than the target pest should be assessed for the risk posed, and appropriate action should be taken by the NPPO of the importing country (e.g. <u>detainment-detention</u> of the consignment), considering in particular the effect the treatment may have had on the non-target pest.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (957) Barbados (29 Sep 2016 6:33 PM) Detention is preferred for consistency since it is used in ISPM 5
183	The detection during import inspection of a <u>live</u> pest other than the target pest should be assessed for the risk posed, and appropriate <u>phytosanitary</u> action <u>should may</u> be taken by the NPPO of the importing country (e.g. detainment of the consignment), considering in particular the effect the treatment may have had on the non-target pest.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (924) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) 1. Dead pests are not dangerous for the importing country. Consistency with paragraph 184. 2. 'Phytosanitary action' is correct glossary term. 3. The appropriate level of obligation for the importing NPPO to taking action is only 'may'. 4. The example is unnecessary and 'detainment' unclear. 5. It is obscure why the effect on non-target pests should be considered relevant.
183	The detection during import inspection of a pest other than the target pest should be assessed for the risk posed, and appropriate action should be taken by the NPPO of the importing country (e.g. detainment of the consignment), considering in particular the effect the treatment may have had on the non-target pest.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (923) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) This paragraph on non-target pests seems better after the next paragraph, it is not logical to start with non-target pests.
183	The detection during import inspection of a <u>live</u> pest other than the target pest should be assessed for the risk posed, and appropriate action should be taken by the NPPO of the importing country (e.g. detainment of the consignment), considering in particular the effect the treatment may have had on the non-target pest.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (833) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 5:12 AM) To clarify
183	The detection during import inspection of a <u>live</u> pest other than the target pest should be assessed for the risk posed, and appropriate action should be taken by the NPPO of the importing country (e.g. detainment of the consignment), considering in particular the effect the treatment may have had on the non-target pest.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (778) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:36 PM) to clarify
183	The detection during import inspection of a <u>live</u> pest other than the target pest should be assessed for the risk posed, and appropriate <u>phytosanitary</u> action <u>should may</u> be taken by the NPPO of the importing country (e.g. detainment of the consignment), considering in particular the effect the treatment may have had on the non-target pest.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (692) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) 1. Dead pests are not dangerous for the importing country. Consistency with paragraph 184. 2. 'Phytosanitary action' is the correct glossary term. 3. The appropriate level of obligation for the importing NPPO to taking action is only 'may'. 4. The example is unnecessary and 'detainment' unclear. 5. It is obscure why the effect on non-target pests should be considered relevant.
183	The detection during import inspection of a pest other than the target pest should be assessed for the risk posed, and appropriate action should be taken by the NPPO of the importing	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (691) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM)

	country (e.g. detainment of the consignment), considering in particular the effect the treatment may have had on the non-target pest.	This paragraph on non-target pests seems better after the next paragraph, it is not logical to start with non-target pests.
183	The detection during import inspection of a <u>live</u> pest other than the target pest should be assessed for the risk posed, and appropriate action should be taken by the NPPO of the importing country (e.g. detainment of the consignment), considering in particular the effect the treatment may have had on the non-target pest.	Category : TECHNICAL (423) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 7:53 PM) To clarify
183	The detection during import inspection of a pest other than the target pest should be assessed for the risk posed, and appropriate action should be taken by the NPPO of the importing country (e.g. <u>detainment detention</u> of the consignment), considering in particular the effect the treatment may have had on the non-target pest.	Category : TECHNICAL (366) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 8:32 PM) To be consistent with the ISPM 5
183	The detection during import inspection of a pest other than the target pest should be assessed for the risk posed, and appropriate action should be taken by the NPPO of the importing country (e.g. <u>detainment detention</u> of the consignment), considering in particular the effect the treatment may have had on the non-target pest.	Category : TECHNICAL (366) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 8:32 PM) To be consistent with the ISPM 5
183	The detection during import inspection of a <u>live</u> pest other than the target pest should be assessed for the risk posed, and appropriate action should be taken by the NPPO of the importing country (e.g. detainment of the consignment), considering in particular the effect the treatment may have had on the non-target pest.	Category : TECHNICAL (281) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 10:58 PM) To clarify
183	The detection during import inspection of a <u>live</u> pest other than the target pest should be assessed for the risk posed, and appropriate action should be taken by the NPPO of the importing country (e.g. detainment of the consignment), considering in particular the effect the treatment may have had on the non-target pest.	Category : TECHNICAL (280) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 10:57 PM)
183	The detection during import inspection of a <u>live</u> pest other than the target pest should be assessed for the risk posed, and appropriate action should be taken by the NPPO of the importing country (e.g. detainment of the consignment), considering in particular the effect the treatment may have had on the non-target pest.	Category : TECHNICAL (208) COSAVE (11 Aug 2016 2:59 PM) to clarify
184	NPPOs should clearly identify contingency actions to be taken if live <u>target</u> pests are found, <u>which may be as follows:</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (1177) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 6:28 PM) This section should only refers to target pests. Others actions to be taken in realtion to non target pests are covered in ISPM 20
184	NPPOs should clearly identify contingency actions to be taken if live <u>target</u> pests are found, <u>which may be as follows:</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (1139) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 3:08 PM) This Section should only refers to target pests. Others actions to be taken in relation to non target pests are covered in ISPM 20.
184	NPPOs should clearly identify contingency actions to be taken if live <u>target</u> pests are found, <u>which may be as follows:</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (1062) Belize (30 Sep 2016 4:20 AM) This section should only apply to target pests. Other actions to be taken in relation to non-target pests are covered in ISPM 20

184	NPPOs should clearly identify contingency actions to be taken if live <u>target</u> pests are found, which may be as follows:	Category : TECHNICAL (1004) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:36 PM) This Section should only refers to target pests. Others actions to be taken in relation to non target pests are covered in ISPM 20.
184	NPPOs should clearly may identify contingency-phytosanitary actions to be taken if live pests are found, which may be as follows:	Category : TECHNICAL (925) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) 1. The appropriate level of obligation for the importing country to take action is 'may'. 2. 'Phytosanitary action' is the glossary term. The reactions proposed with the finding of various pest categories is rather obscure.
184	NPPOs should clearly identify contingency actions to be taken if live <u>target</u> pests are found, which may be as follows:	Category : TECHNICAL (834) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 5:12 AM) This Section should only refers to target pests. Others actions to be taken in relation to non target pests are covered in ISPM 20.
184	NPPOs should clearly identify contingency actions to be taken if live <u>target</u> pests are found, which may be as follows:	Category : TECHNICAL (779) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:37 PM) This Section should only refers to target pests. Others actions to be taken in relation to non target pests are covered in ISPM 20
184	NPPOs should clearly may identify contingency-phytosanitary actions to be taken if live pests are found, which may be as follows:	Category : TECHNICAL (693) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) 1. The appropriate level of obligation for the importing country to take action is 'may'. 2. 'Phytosanitary action' is the glossary term. The reactions proposed with the finding of various pest categories is rather obscure.
184	NPPOs should clearly identify contingency actions to be taken if live <u>target</u> pests are found, which may be as follows:	Category : TECHNICAL (424) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 7:55 PM) This section should only refers to target pests. Other actions to be taken in relation to non-target pests are covered in ISPM 20
184	NPPOs should clearly identify contingency actions to be taken if live-if pests are found, which may be as follows:	Category : TECHNICAL (382) PPPO (19 Sep 2016 9:36 PM) Remove "live" from the sentence
184	NPPOs should clearly identify contingency actions to be taken if live-if pests are found, which may be as follows:	Category : TECHNICAL (361) IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific (13 Sep 2016 2:00 AM) remove reference to the word "live"
184	NPPOs should clearly identify contingency actions to be taken if live <u>target</u> pests are found, which may be as follows:	Category : TECHNICAL (282) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 11:02 PM) This section should only refer to target pests. Other actions to be taken in relation to non-target pests are covered in ISPM 20
184	NPPOs should clearly identify contingency actions to be taken if live <u>target</u> pests are found, which may be as follows:	Category : TECHNICAL (210) COSAVE (11 Aug 2016 3:21 PM) This Section should only refers to target pests. Others actions to be taken in relation to non target pests are covered in ISPM 20.
185	target pests: no action, unless the required treatment response was not achieved	Category : TECHNICAL (1179) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 6:31 PM) see comments in p. 184

		The objective of a temperature treatment is to achieve the mortality of the target pest. Therefore finding a live target pest, the NPPO should take actions.
185	target pests: no action, unless the required treatment response was not achieved	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (1141) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 3:08 PM) See comments in p. 184. The objective of a temperature treatment is to achieve the mortality of the target pest. Therefore finding a live target pest, the NPPO should take actions.</p>
185	target pests: no action, unless the required treatment response was not achieved	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (1095) Canada (30 Sep 2016 11:45 AM) The use of a treatment is to mitigate the risk of the target pest. If live target pests are found: how is the treatment considered effective; how can the attestation to the treatment be valid; and who will verify that the treatment response not achieved? The presence of the target pest would verify the ineffectiveness of the treatment. Suggest deleting 185.</p>
185	target pests: no action, unless the required treatment response was not achieved	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (1063) Belize (30 Sep 2016 4:22 AM) See comment in paragraph 184. The objective of a temperature treatment is to achieve pest mortality of the target pest. therefor finding a live target pest, the NPPO should take actions</p>
185	target pests: no action, unless the required treatment response was not achieved	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (1005) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:36 PM) See comments in p. 184. The objective of a temperature treatment is to achieve the mortality of the target pest. Therefore finding a live target pest, the NPPO should take actions.</p>
185	- target pests: no action, unless the required treatment response was not achieved	<p>Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (926) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) Norway Double negative. Could this be expressed more clearly?</p> <p>EPPO (29 Sep 2016 5:22 PM) To be withdrawn</p>
185	- target pests: no action, unless the required treatment response was not achieved	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (927) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) This is unclear. It seems strange not to take action when a live target pest is found, action must be at least one of the options. If no action is also an option, this should be clarified. Also, the sentence is a double negative and could therefore be simplified.</p> <p>Should 'treatment response' be changed to 'treatment parameters'? The required response is mortality (para 45), but para 193 indicates that mortality may not be achieved immediately. As indicated in the general comment, actions related to target pests should be more explained in the text.</p>
185	target pests: no action, unless the required treatment response was not achieved	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (835) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 5:13 AM) See comments in para 184. The objective of a temperature treatment is to achieve the mortality of the target pest. Therefore finding a live target pest, the NPPO should take actions.</p>

185	target pests: no action, unless the required treatment response was not achieved	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (780) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:39 PM) See comments in p. 184. The objective of a temperature treatment is to achieve the mortality of the target pest. Therefore finding a live target pest, the NPPO should take actions.</p>
185	- target pests: no action, unless the required treatment response was not achieved	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (694) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) This is unclear. It seems strange not to take action when a live target pest is found, action must be at least one of the options. If no action is also an option, this should be clarified. Also, the sentence is a double negative and could therefore be simplified. As indicated in the general comment, actions related to target pests should be more explained in the text.</p> <p>Should 'treatment response' be changed to 'treatment parameters'? The required response is mortality (para 45), but para 193 indicates that mortality may not be achieved immediately.</p>
185	- target pests: no action, unless the required treatment response was not achieved	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (572) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:01 PM) "target pests: no action" Please clarify</p>
185	target pests: no action, unless the required treatment response was not achieved	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (425) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 7:57 PM) See comments in paragraph 184. The objective of a temperature treatment is to achieve the mortality of the target pest. Therefore finding a live target pest, the NPPO should take action.</p>
185	target pests: <u>no action, unless actions such as suspension of import and requesting the required treatment response was not achieved</u> NPPO of the exporting country to <u>take necessary actions (e.g. suspension of certification)</u>	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (378) Japan (19 Sep 2016 1:48 PM) Actions are necessary where target pests is found.</p>
185	target pests: no action, unless the required treatment response was not achieved	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (283) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 11:04 PM) See comment in paragraph 184. The objective of a temperature treatment is to achieve pest mortality of the target pest. Therefore finding a live target pest, the NPPO should take actions</p>
185	target pests: no action, unless the required treatment response was not achieved	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (209) COSAVE (11 Aug 2016 3:03 PM) See comments in p. 184. The objective of a temperature treatment is to achieve the mortality of the target pest. Therefore finding a live target pest, the NPPO should take actions.</p>
185	target pests: <u>no action, unless action as</u> the required treatment response was not achieved	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (200) New Zealand (11 Aug 2016 5:30 AM) Treatment response should be dead target pests - this inspection is on import and temp treated pests should be dead. This is not an irradiation treatment.</p>
186	<u>non-target regulated pests:</u>	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (1180) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 6:33 PM) see comments p. 184</p>

186	non target regulated pests:	Category : TECHNICAL (1142) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 3:09 PM) see comments p. 184
186	- non-target regulated pests:	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (1096) Canada (30 Sep 2016 11:48 AM) Non-target pests, such as contaminating pests, may be associated with the commodity after treatment. 188 and 189 covers off the different scenario, such as effectiveness of the treatment, actions when non-target pest is non-regulated or new pest. NPPOs will action when regulated pests are found irrespective of if they are target or non-target. Suggest deleting 187. Suggest deleting 187.
186	non target regulated pests:	Category : TECHNICAL (1064) Belize (30 Sep 2016 4:23 AM) See comment in paragraph 184
186	non target regulated pests:	Category : TECHNICAL (1006) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:37 PM) see comments p. 184
186	non target regulated pests:	Category : TECHNICAL (836) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 5:13 AM) see comments para 184
186	non target regulated pests:	Category : TECHNICAL (781) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:40 PM) see comments p. 184
186	- non-target regulated pests:	Category : TECHNICAL (573) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:02 PM) Paragraphs 186-188: Statements are contradictory and could be written more clearly.
186	non target regulated pests:	Category : TECHNICAL (426) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 7:59 PM) See comment in paragraph 184
186	non target regulated pests:	Category : TECHNICAL (285) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 11:05 PM) See comments in paragraph 184
186	non target regulated pests:	Category : TECHNICAL (211) COSAVE (11 Aug 2016 3:22 PM) see comments p. 184
187	no action if the treatment is believed to have been effective	Category : TECHNICAL (1181) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 6:35 PM) See comments p. 184
187	no action if the treatment is believed to have been effective	Category : TECHNICAL (1143) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 3:09 PM) see comments p. 184
187	no action if the treatment is believed to have been effective	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (1097) Canada (30 Sep 2016 11:49 AM) NPPOs will action if regulated pests are found, irrespective of if they are target or non-target.

187	no action if the treatment is believed to have been effective	Category : TECHNICAL (1065) Belize (30 Sep 2016 4:24 AM) See comments in paragraph 184
187	no action if the treatment is believed to have been effective	Category : TECHNICAL (1007) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:37 PM) see comments p. 184
187	· no action if the treatment is believed to have been effective	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (928) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) See general comment, more clarity required
187	no action if the treatment is believed to have been effective	Category : TECHNICAL (837) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 5:14 AM) see comments para 184
187	no action if the treatment is believed to have been effective	Category : TECHNICAL (784) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:43 PM) see comments p. 184
187	· no action if the treatment is believed to have been effective	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (695) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) See general comment, more clarity required.
187	no action if the treatment is believed to have been effective	Category : TECHNICAL (427) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:00 PM) See comment in paragraph 184
187	no action if the treatment is believed to have been effective	Category : TECHNICAL (286) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 11:05 PM) See comments in paragraph 184
187	no action if the treatment is believed to have been effective	Category : TECHNICAL (212) COSAVE (11 Aug 2016 3:23 PM) See comments p.184
188	action if there are insufficient data on efficacy or the treatment is not known to have been effective	Category : TECHNICAL (1182) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 6:35 PM) See comments p. 184
188	action if there are insufficient data on efficacy or the treatment is not known to have been effective	Category : TECHNICAL (1144) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 3:09 PM) see comments p. 184
188	action if there are insufficient data on efficacy or the treatment is not known to have been effective	Category : TECHNICAL (1066) Belize (30 Sep 2016 4:25 AM) See comments in paragraphs 184
188	action if there are insufficient data on efficacy or the treatment is not known to have been effective	Category : TECHNICAL (1008) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:37 PM) see comments p. 184
188	· action if there are insufficient data on efficacy or the treatment is not known to have been effective	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (929) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) See general comment, more clarity required
188	action if there are insufficient data on efficacy or the treatment is not known to have been effective	Category : TECHNICAL (838) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 5:14 AM) see comments para 184
188	action if there are insufficient data on efficacy or the treatment is not known to have been effective	Category : TECHNICAL (785) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:45 PM) see comments p. 184

188	· action if there are insufficient data on efficacy or the treatment is not known to have been effective	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (696) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) See general comment. More clarity required.
188	action if there are insufficient data on efficacy or the treatment is not known to have been effective	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (429) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:01 PM) See comment in paragraph 184
188	action if there are insufficient data on efficacy or the treatment is not known to have been effective	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (428) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:00 PM) See comment in paragraph 184
188	action if there are insufficient data on efficacy or the treatment is not known to have been effective	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (287) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 11:06 PM) See comments in paragraph 184
188	action if there are insufficient data on efficacy or the treatment is not known to have been effective	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (213) COSAVE (11 Aug 2016 3:23 PM) See comments p.184
189	non target non regulated pests: no action, or emergency action for new pests.	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (1183) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 6:36 PM) See comments p. 184
189	non target non regulated pests: no action, or emergency action for new pests.	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (1145) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 3:10 PM) see comments p. 184
189	non target non regulated pests: no action, or emergency action for new pests.	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (1067) Belize (30 Sep 2016 4:26 AM) See comments in paragraph 184
189	non target non regulated pests: no action, or emergency action for new pests.	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (1009) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:38 PM) see comments p. 184
189	- non-target non-regulated pests: no action, or emergency action for new pests.	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (930) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) Norway What about findings of live non-regulated pests or other organisms that indicates that the treatment had failed (so called "indicator organisms"). Are they relevant to mention in this section also?
189	non-target non-regulated pests: no action; <u>- non-target but new pests: no action</u> or emergency action <u>for new pests depending on identified risk.</u>	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (27) Japan (18 Jul 2016 10:41 AM) No action is needed for non-target non-regulated pests. Add a separate description of actions taken when non-target but new pests are found.
189	non target non regulated pests: no action, or emergency action for new pests.	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (839) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 5:14 AM) see comments para 184
189	non target non regulated pests: no action, or emergency action for new pests.	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (786) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:46 PM) see comments p. 184
189	- non-target non-regulated pests: no action, or emergency action for new pests.	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (697) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) What about findings of live non-regulated pests or other organisms that indicates that the treatment had failed (so called "indicator organisms"). Are they relevant to mention in this section also?

189	non target non regulated pests: no action, or emergency action for new pests.	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (430) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:04 PM) See comment in paragraph 184
189	non target non regulated pests: no action, or emergency action for new pests.	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (288) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 11:06 PM) See comments in paragraph 184
189	non target non regulated pests: no action, or emergency action for new pests.	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (214) COSAVE (11 Aug 2016 3:24 PM) See comments p.184
189	non-target non-regulated pests: no action, or emergency action for new pests or action if treatment for target pest should also be effective for no-target pests.	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (201) New Zealand (11 Aug 2016 5:32 AM) additional information
190	In cases of non compliance or emergency action, the NPPO of the importing country should notify the NPPO of the exporting country as soon as possible (see ISPM 13 (Guidelines for the notification of non compliance and emergency action)).	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (931) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) Delete – covered in other ISPMs
190	In cases of non compliance or emergency action, the NPPO of the importing country should notify the NPPO of the exporting country as soon as possible (see ISPM 13 (Guidelines for the notification of non compliance and emergency action)).	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (698) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) Delete – covered in other ISPMs
191	7.4 Verification of treatment efficacy	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (1068) Belize (30 Sep 2016 4:32 AM) This section should not apply to verification of treatment efficacy. Treatment efficacy is a characteristic of the treatment that will not be verified during inspection. During inspection, what may be verified is the effectiveness of the application of the treatment. In addition the NPPO of the exporting country should only verify that the treatment was applied according to the specified schedule, thus will not conduct laboratory tests. This section should include verification procedures of treatment application during import and export applications
191	7.4 Verification of treatment efficacy	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (1010) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:38 PM) This section should not refer to the verification of treatment efficacy. Treatment efficacy is a characteristic of the treatment that will not be verified during inspection. During inspection what may be verified is the effectiveness of the application of the treatment. In addition the NPPO of the exporting country should only verify that the treatment was applied according to the specified schedule, thus will not conduct laboratory tests. This section should include verification procedures of treatment application during import and export inspections
191	7.4 Verification of treatment efficacy	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (840) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 5:15 AM) This section should not refer to the verification of treatment efficacy. Treatment efficacy is a characteristic of the treatment that will not be verified during inspection. During inspection what may be verified is the effectiveness of the application of the treatment. In addition the NPPO of the exporting country should

		only verify that the treatment was applied according to the specified schedule, thus will not conduct laboratory tests. This section should include verification procedures of treatment application during import and export inspections
191	7.4 Verification of treatment efficacy	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (787) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:48 PM) This section should not refer to the verification of treatment efficacy. Treatment efficacy is a characteristic of the treatment that will not be verified during inspection. During inspection what may be verified is the effectiveness of the application of the treatment. In addition the NPPO of the exporting country should only verify that the treatment was applied according to the specified schedule, thus will not conduct laboratory tests. This section should include verification procedures of treatment application during import and export inspections
191	7.4 Verification of treatment efficacy	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (431) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:08 PM) This section should not refer to the verification of treatment efficacy. Treatment efficacy is a characteristic of the treatment that will not be verified during inspection. During inspection what may be verified is the effectiveness of the application of the treatment. In addition the NPPO of the exporting country should only verify that the treatment was applied according to the specified schedule, thus will not conduct laboratory tests. This section should include verification procedures of treatment application during import and export inspections.
191	7.4 Verification of treatment efficacy	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (319) COSAVE (5 Sep 2016 12:43 AM) This section should not refer to the verification of treatment efficacy. Treatment efficacy is a characteristic of the treatment that will not be verified during inspection. During inspection what may be verified is the effectiveness of the application of the treatment. In addition the NPPO of the exporting country should only verify that the treatment was applied according to the specified schedule, thus will not conduct laboratory tests. This section should include verification procedures of treatment application during import and export inspections
191	7.4 Verification of treatment efficacy	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (298) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 11:44 PM) This section should not refer to the verification of treatment efficacy. Treatment efficacy is a characteristic of the treatment that will not be verified during inspection. During inspection what may be verified is the effectiveness of the application of the treatment. In addition the NPPO of the exporting country should only verify that the treatment was applied according to the specified schedule, thus will not conduct laboratory tests. This section should include verification procedures of treatment application during import and export inspections
192	Methods for verification of treatment efficacy in export and import inspections, including laboratory tests or analysis to determine if the required response has been	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1184) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 8:16 PM) It is not clear to what refers the "required response" because the objective of the temperature treatment is to achieve pest mortality

	achieved, tests should be described by the NPPO of the exporting country at the request of the NPPO of the importing country.	
192	Methods for verification of treatment efficacy in export and import inspections, including laboratory tests or analysis to determine if the required response has been achieved, should be described by the NPPO of the exporting country at the request of the NPPO of the importing country.	Category : TECHNICAL (1146) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 3:11 PM) It is not clear to what refers the "required response", because the objective of the temperature treatment if to achieve pest mortality.
192	Methods for verification of treatment efficacy in export and import inspections, including laboratory tests or analysis to determine if the required response has been achieved, should be described by the NPPO of the exporting country at the request of the NPPO of the importing country.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (1069) Belize (30 Sep 2016 4:33 AM) See comment in paragraph 191
192	Methods for verification of treatment efficacy in export and import inspections, including laboratory tests or analysis to determine if the required response has been achieved, should be described by the NPPO of the exporting country at the request of the NPPO of the importing country.	Category : TECHNICAL (1013) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:42 PM) It is not clear to what refers the "required response", because the objective of the temperature treatment if to achieve pest mortality.
192	Methods for verification of treatment efficacy in export and import inspections, including laboratory tests or analysis to determine if the required response has been achieved, should be described by the NPPO of the exporting country at the request of the NPPO of the importing country.	Category : TECHNICAL (1011) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:39 PM) See comment in paragraph 191
192	Methods for verification of treatment the efficacy an actually applied treatment in export and import inspections, including laboratory tests or analysis to determine if the required response has been achieved, should be described by the NPPO of the exporting country at the request of the NPPO of the importing country.	Category : TECHNICAL (932) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) To clarify that this is in contrast to the general/experimental efficacy
192	Methods for verification of treatment efficacy in export and import inspections, including laboratory tests or analysis to determine if the required response has been achieved, should be described by the NPPO of the exporting country at the request of the NPPO of the importing country.	Category : TECHNICAL (853) NEPPPO (29 Sep 2016 9:57 AM) The paragraph is not clear, there is a need to specify the requirements
192	Methods for verification of treatment efficacy in export and import inspections, including laboratory tests or analysis to determine if the required response has been achieved, should be described by the NPPO of the exporting country at the request of the NPPO of the importing country.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (841) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 5:15 AM) See comment in paragraph 191
192	Methods for verification of treatment efficacy in export and import inspections, including laboratory tests or analysis to determine if the required response has been achieved, should be described by the NPPO of the exporting country at the request of the NPPO of the importing country.	Category : TECHNICAL (789) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:53 PM) It is not clear to what refers the "required response", because the objective of the temperature treatment if to achieve pest mortality.
192	Methods for verification of treatment efficacy in export and import inspections, including laboratory tests or analysis to determine if the required response has been	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (788) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:51 PM) See comment in paragraph 191

	achieved, should be described by the NPPO of the exporting country at the request of the NPPO of the importing country.	
192	Methods for verification of treatment efficacy in export and import inspections, including laboratory tests or analysis to determine if the required response has been achieved, should be described by the NPPO of the exporting country at the request of the NPPO of the importing country.	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (432) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:10 PM) See comments in paragraph 191. In addition it is not clear to what refers "required response", because the objective of the temperature treatment is to achieve pest mortality.
192	Methods for verification of treatment <u>the efficacy of the applied treatment</u> in export and import inspections, including laboratory tests or analysis to determine if the required response has been achieved, should be described by the NPPO of the exporting country at the request of the NPPO of the importing country.	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (699) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) To clarify that this is in contrast to the general/experimental efficacy
192	Methods for verification of treatment efficacy in export and import inspections, including laboratory tests or analysis to determine if the required response has been achieved, should be described by the NPPO of the exporting country at the request of the NPPO of the importing country.	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (320) COSAVE (5 Sep 2016 12:43 AM) See comment in paragraph 191
192	Methods for verification of treatment efficacy in export and import inspections, including laboratory tests or analysis to determine if the required response has been achieved, should be described by the NPPO of the exporting country at the request of the NPPO of the importing country.	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (295) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 11:12 PM) See comment in paragraph 191
192	Methods for verification of treatment efficacy in export and import inspections, including laboratory tests or analysis to determine if the required response has been achieved, should be described by the NPPO of the exporting country at the request of the NPPO of the importing country.	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (215) COSAVE (11 Aug 2016 3:59 PM) It is not clear to what refers the "required response", because the objective of the temperature treatment is to achieve pest mortality.
193	In some circumstances pest mortality may not be achieved immediately after application of a temperature treatment, and live but non-viable target pests may be detected on post treatment inspection. Where this is likely to occur, the treatment schedule should specify that live but non-viable target pests may be detected if inspection is undertaken before 100 percent mortality has occurred.	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (1185) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 8:20 PM) Mortality is achieved after completion of the treatment with the stated efficacy. All temperature treatment result in the pest mortality after treatment. If the treatment schedule is correctly applied, live but non viable target pest will not be found.
193	In some circumstances pest mortality may not be achieved immediately after application of a temperature treatment, and live but non-viable target pests may be detected on post treatment inspection. Where this is likely to occur, the treatment schedule should specify that live but non-viable target pests may be detected if inspection is undertaken before 100 percent mortality has occurred.	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (1147) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 3:11 PM) Mortality is achieved after completion of the treatment with the stated efficacy. All temperature treatment result in the pest mortality after treatment. If the treatment schedule is correctly applied, live but non viable target pest will not be found.
193	In some circumstances pest mortality may not be achieved immediately after application of a temperature treatment, and live but non-viable target pests may be detected on post treatment inspection. Where this is likely to occur, the treatment	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (1070) Belize (30 Sep 2016 4:38 AM) See comment in paragraph 191. In addition mortality is achieved after completion of the treatment with the stated efficacy. All temperature treatment result in the

	schedule should specify that live but non-viable target pests may be detected if inspection is undertaken before 100 percent mortality has occurred.	mortality of the target pest. If treatment schedule is correctly applied only dead target pests may be found
193	In some circumstances pest mortality may not be achieved immediately after application of a temperature treatment, and live but non-viable target pests may be detected on post-treatment inspection. Where this is likely to occur, the treatment schedule should specify that live but non-viable target pests may be detected if inspection is undertaken before 100 percent mortality has occurred.	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1014) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:43 PM) See comment in paragraph 191. In addition, mortality is achieved after completion of the treatment with the stated efficacy. All temperature treatment result in the pest mortality after treatment. If the treatment schedule is correctly applied, live but non viable target pest will not be found.</p>
193	In some circumstances pest mortality may not be achieved immediately after application of a temperature treatment, and live but non-viable target pests may be detected on post-treatment inspection. Where this is likely to occur, the treatment <u>schedule-protocol</u> should specify that live but non-viable target pests may be detected if inspection is undertaken before 100 percent mortality has occurred.	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (933) Eppo (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) Again, it is not clear whether this refers to the treatment schedule in Annex of ISPM 28 treatment schedule or operational procedures /protocols in an exporting country. We suspect the latter as Annexes to ISPM 28 have not specified such detail. so far for temperature treatments.</p>
193	In some circumstances pest mortality may not be achieved immediately after application of a temperature treatment, and live but non-viable target pests may be detected on post-treatment inspection. Where this is likely to occur, the treatment schedule should specify that live but non-viable target pests may be detected if inspection is undertaken before 100 percent mortality has occurred.	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (842) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 5:17 AM) See comment in paragraph 191. In addition, mortality is achieved after completion of the treatment with the stated efficacy. All temperature treatment result in the pest mortality after treatment. If the treatment schedule is correctly applied, live but non viable target pest will not be found.</p>
193	In some circumstances pest mortality may not be achieved immediately after application of a temperature treatment, and live but non-viable target pests may be detected on post-treatment inspection. Where this is likely to occur, the treatment schedule should specify that live but non-viable target pests may be detected if inspection is undertaken before 100 percent mortality has occurred.	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (46) Japan (21 Jul 2016 2:06 PM) If the treatment schedule is specified based on the possibility of live but non-viable pests, the treatment efficacy is not evaluated accurately. This para should be deleted because it is not possible to follow the procedures described in this para in reality. The theory described in this para is understandable but in reality it is not possible to determine whether live target pests are viable or not viable when live target pests are found. Even if the live pests die after holding for a certain period, it is not able to determine whether the treatment caused the mortality or other factor did. Pests are considered as live as long as they move. Therefore if live target pests are found after completion of the treatment, it is appropriate that the treatment was considered as unsuccessful.</p>
193	In some circumstances pest mortality may not be achieved immediately after application of a temperature treatment, and live but non-viable target pests may be detected on post-treatment inspection. Where this is likely to occur, the treatment schedule should specify that live but non-viable target pests may be detected if inspection is undertaken before 100 percent mortality has occurred.	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (790) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:55 PM) See comment in paragraph 191. In addition, mortality is achieved after completion of the treatment with the stated efficacy. All temperature treatment result in the pest mortality after treatment. If the treatment schedule is correctly applied, live but non viable target pest will not be found.</p>
193	In some circumstances pest mortality may not be achieved immediately after application of a temperature treatment, and live but non-viable target pests may be detected on post-treatment inspection. Where this is likely to occur, the treatment schedule should specify that live but non-viable target pests may be detected if	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (722) Australia (28 Sep 2016 1:34 AM)</p>

	inspection is undertaken before 100 percent mortality has occurred <u>occurred and this time period after treatment should be specified.</u>	
193	In some circumstances pest mortality may not be achieved immediately after application of a temperature treatment, and live but non-viable target pests may be detected on post-treatment inspection. Where this is likely to occur, the treatment schedule-protocol should specify that live but non-viable target pests may be detected if inspection is undertaken before 100 percent mortality has occurred.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (700) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) Again, it is not clear whether this refers to the treatment schedule in Annex of ISPM 28 treatment schedule or operational procedures /protocols in an exporting country. We suspect the latter as Annexes to ISPM 28 have not specified such detail. so far for temperature treatments.
193	In some circumstances pest mortality may not be achieved immediately after application of a temperature treatment, and live but non-viable target pests may be detected on post-treatment inspection. Where this is likely to occur, the treatment schedule should specify that live but non-viable target pests may be detected if inspection is undertaken before 100 percent mortality has occurred.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (574) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:02 PM) "non-viable target pests": Operationally unlikely to be an issue because the treatment would be considered non-efficacious. There are no fast ways to measure non-viability.
193	In some circumstances pest mortality may not be achieved immediately after application of a temperature treatment, and live but non-viable target pests may be detected on post-treatment inspection. Where this is likely to occur, the treatment schedule should specify that live but non-viable target pests may be detected if inspection is undertaken before 100 percent mortality has occurred.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (544) Australia (22 Sep 2016 2:05 PM) Verification of live but non-viable target pests post treatment is operationally not feasible. How would it be known?
193	In some circumstances pest mortality may not be achieved immediately after application of a temperature treatment, and live but non-viable target pests may be detected on post treatment inspection. Where this is likely to occur, the treatment schedule should specify that live but non-viable target pests may be detected if inspection is undertaken before 100 percent mortality has occurred.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (368) Thailand (15 Sep 2016 8:49 AM) This paragraph should be deleted due to in practical, live but non viable target pests could not be achieved or confirmed.
193	In some circumstances pest mortality may not be achieved immediately after application of a temperature treatment, and live but non-viable target pests may be detected on post treatment inspection. Where this is likely to occur, the treatment schedule should specify that live but non-viable target pests may be detected if inspection is undertaken before 100 percent mortality has occurred.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (433) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:13 PM) See comments in paragraph 191. In addition, mortality is achieved after completion of the treatment with the stated efficacy. All temperature treatments result in pest mortality after treatment. If the treatment schedule is correctly applied, live but non-viable target pests will not be found.
193	In some circumstances pest mortality may not be achieved immediately after application of a temperature treatment, and live but non-viable target pests may be detected on post treatment inspection. Where this is likely to occur, the treatment schedule should specify that live but non-viable target pests may be detected if inspection is undertaken before 100 percent mortality has occurred.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (383) PPPO (19 Sep 2016 9:37 PM) Remove the whole paragraph
193	In some circumstances pest mortality may not be achieved immediately after application of a temperature treatment, and live but non-viable target pests may be detected on post-treatment inspection. Where this is likely to occur, the treatment schedule should specify that live but non-viable target pests may be detected if inspection is undertaken before 100 percent mortality has occurred.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (359) IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific (13 Sep 2016 1:01 AM) paragraph to be excluded

193	In some circumstances pest mortality may not be achieved immediately after application of a temperature treatment, and live but non-viable target pests may be detected on post-treatment inspection. Where this is likely to occur, the treatment schedule should specify that live but non-viable target pests may be detected if inspection is undertaken before 100 percent mortality has occurred.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (341) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 5:45 PM) The paragraph is not clear, there is a need to specify the requirements.
193	In some circumstances pest mortality may not be achieved immediately after application of a temperature treatment, and live but non-viable target pests may be detected on post-treatment inspection. Where this is likely to occur, the treatment schedule should specify that live but non-viable target pests may be detected if inspection is undertaken before 100 percent mortality has occurred.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (216) COSAVE (11 Aug 2016 4:07 PM) See comment in paragraph 191. In addition, mortality is achieved after completion of the treatment with the stated efficacy. All temperature treatment result in the pest mortality after treatment. If the treatment schedule is correctly applied, live but non viable target pest will not be found.
193	In some circumstances pest mortality may not be achieved immediately after application of a temperature treatment, and live but non-viable target pests may be detected on post-treatment inspection. Where this is likely to occur, the treatment schedule should specify that live but non-viable target pests may be detected if inspection is undertaken before 100 percent mortality has occurred.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (300) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 11:52 PM) See comment in paragraph 191. In addition mortality is achieved after completion of the treatment with the stated efficacy. All temperature treatments result in the mortality of the target pest. If treatment schedule is correctly applied only dead target pests may be found
193	In some circumstances pest mortality may not be achieved immediately after application of a temperature treatment, and live but non-viable target pests may be detected on post-treatment inspection. Where this is likely to occur, the treatment schedule should specify that live but non-viable target pests may be detected if inspection is undertaken before 100 percent mortality has occurred.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (89) China (23 Jul 2016 5:05 AM) The content of this paragraph is not the same with the 45th para. China (23 Jul 2016 5:05 AM) The question is how to verify non-viable.
195	NPPOs are responsible for the evaluation, approval and monitoring of the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures, including those performed by other authorized entities. NPPOs should cooperate with national, regional and international regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval, safety and application of temperature treatments, or with the distribution, use or consumption of temperature treated products, as required. Responsibilities should be identified to avoid overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or unjustified requirements.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1071) Belize (30 Sep 2016 4:40 AM) Deleted text is not applicable to temperature treatments
195	NPPOs are responsible for the evaluation, approval and monitoring of the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures, including those performed by other authorized entities. NPPOs should cooperate with national, regional and international regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval, safety and application of temperature treatments, or with the distribution, use or consumption of temperature treated products, as required. Responsibilities should be identified to avoid overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or unjustified requirements.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1015) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:43 PM) Deleted text is not applicable to temperature treatments.

195	NPPOs are responsible for the evaluation, approval and monitoring of the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures, including those performed by other authorized entities. NPPOs should cooperate with national, regional and international regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval, safety and application of temperature treatments, or with the distribution, use or consumption of temperature treated products, as required. Responsibilities should be identified to avoid overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or unjustified requirements.	Category : TECHNICAL (854) NEPPO (29 Sep 2016 9:57 AM) Need to clarify responsibilities as there is lack of clarify in between first and last sentences.
195	NPPOs are responsible for the evaluation, approval and monitoring of the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures, including those performed by other authorized entities. NPPOs should cooperate with national, regional and international regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval, safety and application of temperature treatments, or with the distribution, use or consumption of temperature treated products, as required. Responsibilities should be identified to avoid overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or unjustified requirements.	Category : TECHNICAL (843) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 5:17 AM) Deleted text is not applicable to temperature treatments.
195	NPPOs are responsible for the evaluation, approval and monitoring of the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures, including those performed by other authorized entities. NPPOs should cooperate with national, regional and international regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval, safety and application of temperature treatments, or with the distribution, use or consumption of temperature treated products, as required. Responsibilities should be identified to avoid overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or unjustified requirements.	Category : TECHNICAL (791) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:56 PM) Deleted text is not applicable to temperature treatments
195	NPPOs are responsible for the evaluation, approval and monitoring of the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures, including those performed by other authorized entities. NPPOs should cooperate with national, regional and international regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval, safety and application of temperature treatments, or with the distribution, use or consumption of temperature treated products, as required. Responsibilities should be identified to avoid overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or unjustified requirements.	Category : TECHNICAL (434) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:16 PM) Deleted text is not applicable to temperature treatments
195	NPPOs are responsible for the evaluation, approval and monitoring of the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures, including those performed by other authorized entities. NPPOs should cooperate with national, regional and international regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval, safety and application of temperature treatments, or with the distribution, use or consumption of temperature treated products, as required. Responsibilities should be identified to avoid overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or unjustified requirements.	Category : TECHNICAL (342) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 5:51 PM) Need to clarify responsibilities as there is lack of clarify in between first and last sentences.

	products, as required. Responsibilities should be identified to avoid overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or unjustified requirements.	
195	NPPOs are responsible for the evaluation, approval and monitoring of the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures, including those performed by other authorized entities. NPPOs should cooperate with national, regional and international regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval, safety and application of temperature treatments, or with the distribution, use or consumption of temperature treated products, as required. Responsibilities should be identified to avoid overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or unjustified requirements.	Category : TECHNICAL (321) COSAVE (5 Sep 2016 12:47 AM) Deleted text is not applicable to temperature treatments.
195	NPPOs are responsible for the evaluation, approval and monitoring of the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures, including those performed by other authorized entities. NPPOs should cooperate with national, regional and international regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval, safety and application of temperature treatments, or with the distribution, use or consumption of temperature treated products, as required. Responsibilities should be identified to avoid overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or unjustified requirements.	Category : TECHNICAL (301) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (25 Aug 2016 12:03 AM) Deleted text is not applicable to temperature treatments
196	The NPPO of the exporting country should have the ability and resources to evaluate, monitor and authorize temperature treatments undertaken as phytosanitary measures. Policies, procedures and requirements developed for the treatment should be consistent with those associated with other phytosanitary measures, except where the use of the treatment requires a different approach because of unique circumstances.	Category : TECHNICAL (1072) Belize (30 Sep 2016 4:41 AM) Deleted text is not applicable to temperature treatments
196	The NPPO of the exporting country should have the ability and resources to evaluate, monitor and authorize temperature treatments undertaken as phytosanitary measures. Policies, procedures and requirements developed for the treatment should be consistent with those associated with other phytosanitary measures, except where the use of the treatment requires a different approach because of unique circumstances.	Category : TECHNICAL (1016) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:44 PM) Deleted text is not applicable to temperature treatments.
196	The NPPO of the exporting country should have the ability and resources to evaluate, monitor and authorize temperature treatments undertaken as phytosanitary measures. Policies, procedures and requirements developed for the treatment should be consistent with those associated with other phytosanitary measures, except where the use of the treatment requires a different approach because of unique circumstances.	Category : TECHNICAL (844) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 5:18 AM) Deleted text is not applicable to temperature treatments.

196	The NPPO of the exporting country should have the ability and resources to evaluate, monitor and authorize temperature treatments undertaken as phytosanitary measures. Policies, procedures and requirements developed for the treatment should be consistent with those associated with other phytosanitary measures, except where the use of the treatment requires a different approach because of unique circumstances.	Category : TECHNICAL (792) Chile (28 Sep 2016 7:57 PM) Deleted text is not applicable to temperature treatments
196	The NPPO of the exporting country should have the ability and resources to evaluate, monitor and authorize temperature treatments undertaken as phytosanitary measures. Policies, procedures and requirements developed for the treatment should be consistent with those associated with other phytosanitary measures, except where the use of the treatment requires a different approach because of unique circumstances.	Category : TECHNICAL (701) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) Could an example be added to the last sentence to explain such circumstances?
196	The NPPO of the exporting country should have the ability and resources to evaluate, monitor and authorize temperature treatments undertaken as phytosanitary measures. Policies, procedures and requirements developed for the treatment should be consistent with those associated with other phytosanitary measures, except where the use of the treatment requires a different approach because of unique circumstances.	Category : TECHNICAL (435) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:17 PM) Deleted text is not applicable to temperature treatments
196	The NPPO of the exporting country should have the ability and resources to evaluate, monitor and authorize temperature treatments undertaken as phytosanitary measures. Policies, procedures and requirements developed for the treatment should be consistent with those associated with other phytosanitary measures, except where the use of the treatment requires a different approach because of unique circumstances.	Category : TECHNICAL (322) COSAVE (5 Sep 2016 12:48 AM) Deleted text is not applicable to temperature treatments.
196	The NPPO of the exporting country should have the ability and resources to evaluate, monitor and authorize temperature treatments undertaken as phytosanitary measures. Policies, procedures and requirements developed for the treatment should be consistent with those associated with other phytosanitary measures, except where the use of the treatment requires a different approach because of unique circumstances.	Category : TECHNICAL (302) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (25 Aug 2016 12:05 AM) Deleted text is not applicable to temperature treatments
197	The monitoring, certification, accreditation authorization and approval of facilities for phytosanitary temperature treatments is normally undertaken by the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located, but by cooperative agreement may be undertaken by the NPPO of the importing country or other national authorities.	Category : TECHNICAL (1073) Belize (30 Sep 2016 4:45 AM) NPPOs do not normally accredit facilities, They authorize them. Phytosanitary treatments was changed to temperature treatments for consistency
197	The monitoring, certification, accreditation authorization and approval of facilities for phytosanitary temperature treatments is normally undertaken by the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located, but by cooperative agreement may be undertaken by the NPPO of the importing country or other national authorities.	Category : TECHNICAL (1017) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:46 PM) NPPOs do not normally acredite facilities, they authorize them. Phytosanitary treatments was changed by temperature treatments for consistency.

197	The monitoring, certification, accreditation and approval of facilities for phytosanitary treatments is normally undertaken by the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located, but by cooperative agreement may be undertaken by the NPPO of the importing country or other national authorities.	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (935) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) Norway Is this consistent With para 130?</p> <p>EPPO (29 Sep 2016 5:24 PM) To be withdrawn</p>
197	The monitoring, certification, accreditation and approval of facilities for phytosanitary treatments is normally undertaken by the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located, but by cooperative agreement may be undertaken by the NPPO of the importing country or other national authorities.	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (934) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) Inappropriate. The responsibility lies with the NPPO of the facility.</p>
197	The monitoring, certification, accreditation <u>authorization</u> and approval of facilities for phytosanitary <u>temperature</u> treatments is normally undertaken by the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located, but by cooperative agreement may be undertaken by the NPPO of the importing country or other national authorities.	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (845) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 5:19 AM) NPPOs do not normally acredite facilities, they authorize them. Phytosanitary treatments was changed by temperature treatments for consistency.</p>
197	The monitoring, certification, accreditation <u>authorization</u> and approval of facilities for phytosanitary <u>temperature</u> treatments is normally undertaken by the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located, but by cooperative agreement may be undertaken by the NPPO of the importing country or other national authorities.	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (793) Chile (28 Sep 2016 8:03 PM) NPPOs do not normally acredite facilities, they authorize them. Phytosanitary treatments was changed by temperature treatments for consistency.</p>
197	The monitoring, certification, accreditation and approval of facilities for phytosanitary treatments is normally undertaken by the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located, but by cooperative agreement may be undertaken by the NPPO of the importing country or other national authorities.	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (702) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) Inappropriate. The responsibility lies with the NPPO of the facility.</p>
197	The monitoring, certification, accreditation and approval of facilities for phytosanitary treatments is normally undertaken by the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located, but by cooperative agreement may be undertaken by the NPPO of the importing country or other national authorities.	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (509) Georgia (22 Sep 2016 9:17 AM) The monitoring, certification, accreditation and approval of facilities for phytosanitary treatments is normally undertaken by the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located, but by cooperative agreement may be undertaken by the NPPO of the importing country or other national authorities</p>
197	The monitoring, certification, accreditation <u>authorization</u> and approval of facilities for phytosanitary <u>temperature</u> treatments is normally undertaken by the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located, but by cooperative agreement may be undertaken by the NPPO of the importing country or other national authorities.	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (436) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:23 PM) NPPOs do not normally accredit facilities, they authorize them. "Phytosanitary treatments" was replaced by "temperature treatments" for consistency.</p>
197	The monitoring, certification, accreditation and approval of facilities for phytosanitary treatments is normally undertaken by the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located, but by cooperative agreement may be undertaken by the NPPO of the importing country or other national authorities.	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (356) Azerbaijan (12 Sep 2016 5:02 PM) Authorisation is not part of this standard and should therefore not be in here. Then it will also not be in contradiction with other parts of this standard where only a reference to the NPPO is made.</p>
197	The monitoring, certification, accreditation and approval of facilities for phytosanitary treatments is normally undertaken by the NPPO of the country in	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (338) IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe (6 Sep 2016 5:20 PM)</p>

	which the facility is located, but by cooperative agreement may be undertaken by the NPPO of the importing country or other national authorities.	Authorisation is not part of this standard and should therefore not be in here. Then it will also not be in contradiction with other parts of this standard where only a reference to the NPPO is made.
197	The monitoring, certification, accreditation authorization and approval of facilities for phytosanitary temperature treatments is normally undertaken by the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located, but by cooperative agreement may be undertaken by the NPPO of the importing country or other national authorities.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (323) COSAVE (5 Sep 2016 12:49 AM) NPPOs do not normally acredite facilities, they authorize them. Phytosanitary treatments was changed by temperature treatments for consistency.
197	The monitoring, certification, accreditation and approval of facilities for phytosanitary treatments is normally undertaken by the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located, but by cooperative agreement may be undertaken by the NPPO of the importing country or other national authorities.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (312) Latvia (26 Aug 2016 12:06 PM) deleted part of the text as: a) otherwise it is contradictory with previous text of the standard, where in several places NPPO of exporting country responsibility is mentioned b) Such authorization is topic for other standard and can not be put here.
197	The monitoring, certification, accreditation authorization and approval of facilities for phytosanitary temperature treatments is normally undertaken by the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located, but by cooperative agreement may be undertaken by the NPPO of the importing country or other national authorities.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (303) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (25 Aug 2016 12:14 AM) NPPOs do not normally acredite facilities, they authorize them. Phytosanitary treatments was changed by temperature treatments for consistency
198	Memorandums of understanding, compliance agreements or similar documented agreements between the NPPO and the treatment facility operator or other authorized entities should specify process requirements and clarify responsibilities, liabilities and the consequences of non-compliance. Such documents strengthen the enforcement capability of the NPPO if corrective action becomes necessary. The NPPO of the importing country may establish cooperative approval and audit procedures with the NPPO of the exporting country to verify requirements.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1074) Belize (30 Sep 2016 4:46 AM) See comment in paragraph 142
198	Memorandums of understanding, compliance agreements or similar documented agreements between the NPPO and the treatment facility operator or other authorized entities should specify process requirements and clarify responsibilities, liabilities and the consequences of non-compliance. Such documents strengthen the enforcement capability of the NPPO if corrective action becomes necessary. The NPPO of the importing country may establish cooperative approval and audit procedures with the NPPO of the exporting country to verify requirements.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (1018) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:47 PM) See comment in paragraph 142.
198	Memorandums of understanding, compliance agreements or similar documented agreements between the NPPO and the treatment facility operator or other authorized entities should specify process requirements and clarify responsibilities, liabilities and the consequences of non-compliance. Such documents strengthen the enforcement capability of the NPPO if corrective action becomes necessary. The NPPO of the importing country may establish cooperative approval and audit procedures with the NPPO of the exporting country to verify requirements.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (936) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) For the NPPO to negotiate agreements, memorandums etc. are inappropriate in some countries. Basically, the NPPO sets requirements addressed to the treatment facility. These requirements may well include internal quality assurance and dgrees of freedom in methodology, however they are still requirements rather than agreements. This is already covered in section 5.1.

198	Memorandums of understanding, compliance agreements or similar documented agreements between the NPPO and the treatment facility operator or other authorized entities should specify process requirements and clarify responsibilities, liabilities and the consequences of non-compliance. Such documents strengthen the enforcement capability of the NPPO if corrective action becomes necessary. The NPPO of the importing country may establish cooperative approval and audit procedures with the NPPO of the exporting country to verify requirements.	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (846) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 5:19 AM) See comment in paragraph 142.
198	Memorandums of understanding, compliance agreements or similar documented agreements between the NPPO and the treatment facility operator or other authorized entities should specify process requirements and clarify responsibilities, liabilities and the consequences of non-compliance. Such documents strengthen the enforcement capability of the NPPO if corrective action becomes necessary. The NPPO of the importing country may establish cooperative approval and audit procedures with the NPPO of the exporting country to verify requirements.	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (794) Chile (28 Sep 2016 8:04 PM) See comment in paragraph 142
198	Memorandums <u>Memoranda</u> of understanding, compliance agreements or similar documented agreements between the NPPO and the treatment facility operator or other authorized entities should specify process requirements and clarify responsibilities, liabilities and the consequences of non-compliance. Such documents strengthen the enforcement capability of the NPPO if corrective action becomes necessary. The NPPO of the importing country may establish cooperative approval and audit procedures with the NPPO of the exporting country to verify requirements.	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (737) Philippines (28 Sep 2016 7:22 AM)
198	Memorandums of understanding, compliance agreements or similar documented agreements between the NPPO and the treatment facility operator or other authorized entities should specify process requirements and clarify responsibilities, liabilities and the consequences of non-compliance. Such documents strengthen the enforcement capability of the NPPO if corrective action becomes necessary. The NPPO of the importing country may establish cooperative approval and audit procedures with the NPPO of the exporting country to verify requirements.	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (703) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) For the NPPO to negotiate agreements, memorandums etc. are inappropriate in some countries. Basically, the NPPO sets requirements addressed to the treatment facility. These requirements may well include internal quality assurance and degrees of freedom in methodology, however they are still requirements rather than agreements. This is already covered in section 5.1.
198	Memorandums of understanding, compliance agreements or similar documented agreements between the NPPO and the treatment facility operator or other authorized entities should specify process requirements and clarify responsibilities, liabilities and the consequences of non-compliance. Such documents strengthen the enforcement capability of the NPPO if corrective action becomes necessary. The NPPO of the importing country may establish cooperative approval and audit procedures with the NPPO of the exporting country to verify requirements.	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (437) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:24 PM) See comment in paragraph 143

198	Memorandums of understanding, compliance agreements or similar documented agreements between the NPPO and the treatment facility operator or other authorized entities should specify process requirements and clarify responsibilities, liabilities and the consequences of non-compliance. Such documents strengthen the enforcement capability of the NPPO if corrective action becomes necessary. The NPPO of the importing country may establish cooperative approval and audit procedures with the NPPO of the exporting country to verify requirements.	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (324) COSAVE (5 Sep 2016 12:51 AM) See comment in paragraph 142.
198	Memorandums of understanding, compliance agreements or similar documented agreements between the NPPO and the treatment facility operator or other authorized entities should specify process requirements and clarify responsibilities, liabilities and the consequences of non-compliance. Such documents strengthen the enforcement capability of the NPPO if corrective action becomes necessary. The NPPO of the importing country may establish cooperative approval and audit procedures with the NPPO of the exporting country to verify requirements.	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (313) Latvia (26 Aug 2016 12:08 PM) This is topic for other standard (not approved yet), therefore sentence should be deleted.
198	Memorandums of understanding, compliance agreements or similar documented agreements between the NPPO and the treatment facility operator or other authorized entities should specify process requirements and clarify responsibilities, liabilities and the consequences of non-compliance. Such documents strengthen the enforcement capability of the NPPO if corrective action becomes necessary. The NPPO of the importing country may establish cooperative approval and audit procedures with the NPPO of the exporting country to verify requirements.	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (304) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (25 Aug 2016 12:22 AM) See comment in paragraph 142
199	<i>This appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.</i>	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (438) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:26 PM) We suggest to delete Appendix 1. See general comments and commentis in paragraph 127.
200	APPENDIX 1: Guidance for temperature treatment efficacy studies	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (1075) Belize (30 Sep 2016 4:47 AM) We suggest to delete Appendix 1 according to comments in paragraph 127
200	APPENDIX 1: Guidance for temperature treatment efficacy studies	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (1019) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:48 PM) We suggest to delete Appendix 1 according comments in paragraph 127
200	APPENDIX 1: Guidance for temperature treatment efficacy studies	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (847) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 5:20 AM) We suggest to delete Appendix 1 according comments in paragraph 127
200	APPENDIX 1: Guidance for temperature treatment efficacy studies	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (795) Chile (28 Sep 2016 8:05 PM) We suggest to delete Appendix 1 according comments in paragraph 127
200	APPENDIX 1: Guidance for temperature treatment efficacy studies	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (575) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:03 PM) Suggest adding an introductory statement stating that if the research is done as a

		response to market access request, the research protocol should be discussed with the importing country before initiating the research
200	APPENDIX 1: Guidance for temperature treatment efficacy studies	Category : TECHNICAL (439) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:27 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
200	APPENDIX 1: Guidance for temperature treatment efficacy studies	Category : TECHNICAL (325) COSAVE (5 Sep 2016 12:52 AM) We suggest to delete Appendix 1 according comments in paragraph 127
200	APPENDIX 1: Guidance for temperature treatment efficacy studies	Category : TECHNICAL (305) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (25 Aug 2016 12:23 AM) We suggest to delete Appendix 1 according comments in paragraph 127
201	The following guidance is provided to assist researchers in the design of temperature treatment efficacy studies for controlling pests in international trade (Heather & Hallman, 2008). Before designing such studies, ISPM 28 should be consulted for details on requirements for submitting data for the evaluation of phytosanitary treatment requirements/treatments . The mortality level and confidence level to be achieved should be specified, at a stated confidence level .	Category : EDITORIAL (937) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) Latvia You do not achieve confidence level. It is usually set. Usually as 95% to detect 95 % of 100% - 5% can not be detected by this methodology. Tolerance level (acceptable infested % for consignment) or acceptance number (acceptable infested number for sample) are achievable things. The level is set and should be achieved. If not, then treatment was not effective. 1. More precise description of ISPM 28 requirements. 2. You do not achieve confidence level; it is usually set. Usually as 95% to detect 95 % of 100% - 5% cannot be detected by this methodology. If not, then treatment was not effective. EPPO (29 Sep 2016 5:25 PM) To be withdrawn
201	The following guidance is provided to assist researchers in the design of temperature treatment efficacy studies for controlling pests in international trade (Heather & Hallman, 2008). Before designing such studies, ISPM 28 should be consulted for details on requirements for submitting data for the evaluation of phytosanitary treatment requirements/treatments . The mortality level and confidence level to be achieved should be specified, at a stated confidence level .	Category : TECHNICAL (953) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 5:26 PM) 1. More precise description of ISPM 28 requirements. 2. You do not achieve confidence level; it is usually set. Usually as 95% to detect 95 % of 100% - 5% cannot be detected by this methodology. If not, then treatment was not effective.
201	The following guidance is provided to assist researchers in the design of temperature treatment efficacy studies for controlling pests in international trade (Heather & Hallman, 2008). Before designing such studies, ISPM 28 should be consulted for details on requirements for submitting data for the evaluation of phytosanitary treatment requirements/treatments . The mortality level and confidence level to be achieved should be specified, at a stated confidence level .	Category : TECHNICAL (704) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) 1. More precise description of ISPM 28 requirements. 2. You do not achieve confidence level; it is usually set. Usually as 95% to detect 95 % of 100% - 5% cannot be detected by this methodology. If not, then treatment was not effective.
201	The following guidance is provided to assist researchers in the design of temperature treatment efficacy studies for controlling pests in international trade (Heather & Hallman, 2008). Before designing such studies, ISPM 28 should be	Category : TECHNICAL (440) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:28 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127

	consulted for details on phytosanitary treatment requirements. The mortality level and confidence level to be achieved should be specified.	
201	The following guidance is provided to assist researchers in the design of temperature treatment efficacy studies for controlling pests in international trade (Heather & Hallman, 2008). Before designing such studies, ISPM 28 should be consulted for details on phytosanitary treatment requirements. The mortality level and confidence-tolerance level to be achieved should be specified.	Category : TECHNICAL (314) Latvia (26 Aug 2016 1:13 PM) You do not achieve confidence level. It is usually set. Usually as 95% to detect 95 % of 100% - 5% can not be detected by this methodology. Tolerance level (acceptable infested % for consignment) or acceptance number (acceptable infested number for sample) are achievable things. The level is set and should be achieved. If not, then treatment was not effective.
202	1. Experimental Pest Populations	Category : TECHNICAL (441) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:28 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
203	Pests used in efficacy studies should be no less tolerant to the treatment than would occur under natural conditions. If pest colonies are established for the purposes of supplying pest populations for experimental use, they natural infestation should have originated from be used whenever possible, and be replenished at least annually by wild (naturally occurring) pests.	Category : TECHNICAL (576) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:03 PM) Infestation should be natural if possible before artificial infestation is used.
203	Pests used in efficacy studies should be no less tolerant to the treatment than would occur under natural conditions. If pest colonies are established for the purposes of supplying pest populations for experimental use, they should have originated from and be replenished at least annually every two years by wild (naturally occurring) pests.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (545) Australia (22 Sep 2016 2:10 PM) It is not feasible to replace fruit fly colonies every year, they can take up to 6 months to produce the large numbers of insects required for disinfestation trials. Australia replaces every two years, which allows 6 months for establishment and 18 months for experiments. Some pests can only be collected during particular seasons.
203	Pests used in efficacy studies should be no less tolerant to the treatment than would occur under natural conditions. If pest colonies are established for the purposes of supplying pest populations for experimental use, they should have originated from and be replenished at least annually by wild (naturally occurring) pests.	Category : TECHNICAL (442) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:28 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
203	Pests used in efficacy studies should be no less tolerant to the treatment than would occur under natural conditions. If pest colonies are established for the purposes of supplying pest populations for experimental use, they should have originated from and be replenished at least annually regularly by wild (naturally occurring) pests.	Category : TECHNICAL (372) Japan (19 Sep 2016 1:29 PM) In some cases, it is difficult to be replenished annually by (natural occurring)wild pests.
204	The environmental conditions, most notably the temperature, in which pests are stored or reared in colonies before experimentation should be similar to those encountered by the pests in the wild. Pest mortality, morbidity, fecundity, sex ratio,	Category : TECHNICAL (546) Australia (22 Sep 2016 2:13 PM) Insect colonies are grown within research facilities with artificial temperature control and light. While they may also receive natural light, it is not feasible to have

	and growth or development under storage or colony conditions should also be similar to those in the wild. <u>The environmental conditions, most notably the temperature, in which pests are stored or reared in colonies before experimentation should be suitable to maintain a healthy colony and maybe a constant temperature. Pest mortality, morbidity, fecundity, sex ratio, and growth or development under storage or colony conditions should also be in accordance with international or national standards for that particular species to ensure a healthy, vigorous colony.</u>	temperature and light mimicking natural conditions. The actual insects that are treated, ie eggs and larvae in fruit need to be held at constant temperature for which the development times are known so that the number of hours or days until the target lifestage is reached can be calculated. The temperature needs to be within the natural range but it is very difficult if it is not constant. It is not possible to know the level of each of these parameters in the wild. And the laboratory colonies are much more vigorous and robust than the wild flies also.
204	The environmental conditions, most notably the temperature, in which pests are stored or reared in colonies before experimentation should be similar to those encountered by the pests in the wild. Pest mortality, morbidity, fecundity, sex ratio, and growth or development under storage or colony conditions should also be similar to those in the wild.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (443) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:29 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
205	The identity of all individuals used in an experiment should be confirmed as being taxonomically equivalent to the stated target pest. Voucher specimens of the target pest should be held in a suitable facility for later taxonomic validation should it be required.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (444) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:29 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
206	The life stages of the pest treated should correspond to those <u>most tolerant</u> life stages likely to be found in associated with trade and at the time of treatment application.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (869) China (29 Sep 2016 12:13 PM) To include "most tolerant life stages associated with trade" as reflected in the paragraph as the treatment should be assessed to be effective against the most tolerant stages found in trade and at the time of treatment.
206	The life stages of the pest treated should correspond to those <u>most tolerant</u> life stages likely to be found in trade and at the time of treatment application <u>associated with trade.</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (611) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 1:16 PM) To include "most tolerant life stages associated with trade" as reflected in the paragraph as the treatment should be assessed to be effective against the most tolerant stages found in trade and at the time of treatment.
206	The life stages of the pest treated should correspond to those <u>most tolerant</u> life stages likely to be found in trade and at the time of treatment application <u>trade.</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (246) Thailand (22 Aug 2016 11:19 AM) The most tolerant life stage of pest found in trade should be selected as the best practices for study on treatment efficacy.
206	The life stages of the pest treated should correspond to those life stages likely to be found in trade and at the time of treatment application.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (445) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:29 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
206	The life stages of the pest treated should correspond to those <u>most tolerant</u> life stages likely to be found in trade and at the time of treatment application.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (379) Japan (19 Sep 2016 2:00 PM) The most tolerant life stage of the pest needs to be used to evaluate the efficacy of treatment.
206	The life stages of the pest treated should correspond to those life stages likely to be found in associated with trade and at the time that are most tolerant of treatment application <u>the treatment.</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (190) New Zealand (11 Aug 2016 1:37 AM) to be more clear
206	The life stages of the pest treated should correspond to those life stages likely to be found in trade and at the time of treatment application. <u>most tolerant associated with trade.</u>	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (147) Singapore (30 Jul 2016 2:27 AM) Singapore supports the revision to shorten this sentence as agreed in the IPPC Asia Regional workshop.

206	The life stages of the pest treated should correspond to those <u>most tolerant</u> life stages likely to be found in trade and at the time of treatment application <u>stages associated with trade</u> .	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (127) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 3:48 PM) To include "most tolerant life stages associated with trade" as reflected in the paragraph as the treatment should be assessed to be effective against the most tolerant stages found in trade and at the time of treatment.
206	The life stages of the pest treated should correspond to those <u>most tolerant</u> life stages likely to be found in trade and at the time of treatment application associated with trade .	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (107) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (26 Jul 2016 8:50 AM) APPPC: To include "most tolerant life stages associated with trade" as reflected in the paragraph as the treatment should be assessed to be effective against the most tolerant stages found in trade and at the time of treatment.
207	If the treatment is being developed for more than one taxonomically related pest, small-scale dose-response-temperature-time response testing may be undertaken to determine the pest that is most tolerant to the treatment. All subsequent testing may then be performed using this pest.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (938) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) For consistency (see paragraph 220).
207	If the treatment is being developed for more than one taxonomically related pest, small-scale dose-response-temperature-time response testing may be undertaken to determine the pest that is most tolerant to the treatment. All subsequent testing may then be performed using this pest.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (705) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) For consistency (see paragraph 220).
207	If the treatment is being developed for more than one taxonomically related pest, small-scale dose-response testing may be undertaken to determine the pest that is most tolerant to the treatment. All subsequent testing may then be performed using this pest.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (446) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:30 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
207	If the treatment is being developed for more than one taxonomically related pest, small-scale dose-response-temperature-time-response testing may be undertaken to determine the pest that is most tolerant to the treatment. All subsequent testing may then be performed using this pest.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (373) Japan (19 Sep 2016 1:30 PM) editorial
208	2. Host Commodity and Infestation	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (447) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:30 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
209	Developmental studies, small-scale dose-response-temperature-time response research and large-scale confirmatory trials should all be conducted using the commodity for which the treatment is being developed. If the treatment is being developed for more than one commodity, small-scale dose-response-temperature-time response testing may be undertaken to determine the commodity in which the pest is most tolerant. All subsequent testing may then be performed using this commodity.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (939) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) For consistency (see paragraph 220).
209	Developmental studies, small-scale dose-response-temperature-time response research and large-scale confirmatory trials should all be conducted using the commodity for which the treatment is being developed. If the treatment is being developed for more than one commodity, small-scale dose-response-temperature-	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (706) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) For consistency (see paragraph 220).

	time response testing may be undertaken to determine the commodity in which the pest is most tolerant. All subsequent testing may then be performed using this commodity.	
209	Developmental studies, small-scale dose response research and large-scale confirmatory trials should all be conducted using the commodity for which the treatment is being developed. If the treatment is being developed for more than one commodity, small-scale dose response testing may be undertaken to determine the commodity in which the pest is most tolerant. All subsequent testing may then be performed using this commodity.	Category : TECHNICAL (448) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:30 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
209	Developmental studies, small-scale dose response temperature-time-response research and large-scale confirmatory trials should all be conducted using the commodity for which the treatment is being developed. If the treatment is being developed for more than one commodity, small-scale dose response temperature-time-response testing may be undertaken to determine the commodity in which the pest is most tolerant. All subsequent testing may then be performed using this commodity.	Category : EDITORIAL (374) Japan (19 Sep 2016 1:31 PM) editorial
210	The condition of the commodity used in the research should reflect the variability expected in trade consignments. The host commodity should be export market quality and should not have been treated previously with insecticides, fungicides or other chemicals, including soaps, dyes and waxes. If the commodity has been exposed to any of these chemicals, data that demonstrate there are no additive effects to the treatment of the exposed pests should be supplied.	Category : TECHNICAL (449) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:31 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
211	The host commodity should be infested with the pest in a manner consistent with that found naturally at the likely point in trade of when subjected to treatment application application during trade . Natural infestation methods should be used where possible, but artificial infestation may be used where it has been demonstrated that such a population is no less tolerant to the treatment than a naturally infested population. The rate of infestation of the commodity used in testing should not result in a reduction in pest tolerance to the treatment or significant modification of the commodity from that found in trade.	Category : EDITORIAL (1098) Canada (30 Sep 2016 11:52 AM) Modification to add clarity. "likely point in trade" is confusing.
211	The host commodity should be infested with the pest in a manner consistent with that found naturally at the likely point in trade of treatment application. Natural infestation methods should be used where possible, but artificial infestation may be used where it has been demonstrated that such a population is no less tolerant to the treatment than a naturally infested population. The rate of infestation of the commodity used in testing should not result in a reduction in pest tolerance to the treatment or significant modification of the commodity from that found in trade.	Category : TECHNICAL (450) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:32 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127

212	The condition of the treated infested commodity, including packaging or other storage conditions, should be consistent with that found in shipments at the likely point in trade of subjected to treatment application <u>application during trade</u> .	Category : EDITORIAL (1099) Canada (30 Sep 2016 11:54 AM) Modification for clarity. "likely point in trade" is confusing.
212	The condition of the treated infested commodity, including packaging or other storage conditions, should be consistent with that found in shipments <u>consignments</u> at the likely point in trade of treatment application.	Category : EDITORIAL (940) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) For consistency
212	The condition of the treated infested commodity, including packaging or other storage conditions, should be consistent with that found in shipments <u>consignments</u> at the likely point in trade of treatment application.	Category : EDITORIAL (707) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) For consistency
212	The condition of the treated infested commodity, including packaging or other storage conditions, should be consistent with that found in shipments at the likely point in trade of treatment application.	Category : TECHNICAL (451) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:33 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
213	3. Experimental Design	Category : TECHNICAL (452) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:33 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
214	Treatment efficacy studies may include developmental studies, small-scale dose-response <u>temperature-time response</u> research or large-scale confirmatory trials, as required.	Category : EDITORIAL (941) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) For consistency (see paragraph 220).
214	Treatment efficacy studies may include developmental studies, small-scale dose-response <u>temperature-time response</u> research or large-scale confirmatory trials, as required.	Category : EDITORIAL (708) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) For consistency (see paragraph 220).
214	Treatment efficacy studies may include developmental studies, small-scale dose-response research or large-scale confirmatory trials, as required.	Category : TECHNICAL (453) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:33 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
214	Treatment efficacy studies may include developmental studies, small-scale dose-response <u>temperature-time response</u> research or large-scale confirmatory trials, as required.	Category : EDITORIAL (375) Japan (19 Sep 2016 1:32 PM) editorial
215	Small-scale experiments can <u>may</u> be used to determine the following:	Category : EDITORIAL (942) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) More appropriate wording for an ISPM and consistency with paragraph 214.
215	Small-scale experiments can <u>may</u> be used to determine the following:	Category : EDITORIAL (709) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) More appropriate wording for an ISPM and consistency with paragraph 214.
215	Small-scale experiments can be used to determine the following:	Category : TECHNICAL (454) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:34 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
216	the most treatment tolerant life stage or condition of the pest	Category : TECHNICAL (455) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:34 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
217	the likely temperature–time combination that will achieve the desired end-point at the target level of efficacy <u>mortality</u> with a specified confidence level	Category : TECHNICAL (943) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) Mortality is the end point of the treatment

217	the likely temperature–time combination that will achieve the desired end-point at the target level of <u>efficacy-mortality</u> with a specified confidence level	Category : TECHNICAL (710) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) Mortality is the end point of the treatment.
217	the likely temperature–time combination that will achieve the desired end-point at the target level of efficacy with a specified confidence level	Category : TECHNICAL (456) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:35 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
217	the likely temperature–time combination that will achieve the desired end-point at the target <u>level-of-efficacy-mortality</u> with a specified confidence level	Category : TECHNICAL (316) Latvia (26 Aug 2016 1:36 PM) Target would be to achieve high mortality which should be set by appropriate acceptance number for sample or tolerance level for consignment. It could be done with statistically set confidence level (according to the needs, but mainly used 99 or 95 %).
218	the likely temperature–time combination that will maintain suitable commodity condition	Category : TECHNICAL (457) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:35 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
219	the relative level of tolerance of the target pest to the treatment compared with another pest for which sufficient efficacy has already been demonstrated; if the target pest is less tolerant to the treatment than the other pest, no further work need be undertaken.	Category : TECHNICAL (458) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:35 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
220	Large-scale confirmatory trials or small-scale temperature–time response trials (for later statistical regression analysis) should then be completed on the temperature most likely to achieve the desired level of efficacy without causing economically significant levels of damage to the commodity (e.g. quality standards).	Category : TECHNICAL (459) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:36 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
221	Replicates of treated populations are necessary to allow for adequate statistical analysis. The minimum is three replicates per temperature–time combination in all <u>easescases and each replicate should be conducted separately.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (870) China (29 Sep 2016 12:15 PM) To insert additional phase " and each replicate should be conducted separately".
221	Replicates of treated populations are necessary to allow for adequate statistical analysis. The minimum is three replicates per temperature–time combination in all eases.	Category : TECHNICAL (460) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:36 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
221	Replicates of treated populations are necessary to allow for adequate statistical analysis. The minimum is three replicates per temperature–time combination in all <u>easescases and each replicate should be conducted separately.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (36) Japan (21 Jul 2016 1:45 PM) Each replicate needs to be conducted to ensure the reproducibility.
221	Replicates of treated populations are necessary to allow for adequate statistical analysis. The minimum is three replicates per temperature–time combination in all <u>easescases and each replicate should be conducted separately.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (128) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 3:49 PM) To insert additional phase " and each replicate should be conducted separately".
221	Replicates of treated populations are necessary to allow for adequate statistical analysis. The minimum is three replicates per temperature–time combination in all <u>easescases and each replicate should be conducted separately.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (108) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (26 Jul 2016 8:52 AM) APPPC: To insert additional phase " and each replicate should be conducted separately".
222	Untreated controls are also necessary, with one control per replicate being optimal. Untreated controls should be no less than one-tenth of the size of the treated	Category : TECHNICAL (944) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) Control should be kept in normal conditions, rather than under conditions and

	population, and they should be held in conditions that maximize-do not affect pest survival.	laboratory practices that will maximize survival. If conditions are maximized, results will not be reliable. Some pests could proliferate and the control population could therefore become larger.
222	Untreated controls are also necessary, with one control per replicate being optimal. Untreated controls should be no less than one-tenth of the size of the treated population, and they should be held in conditions that maximize-do not affect pest survival.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (711) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) Control should be kept in normal conditions, rather than under conditions and laboratory practices that will maximize survival. If conditions are maximized, results will not be reliable. Some pests could proliferate and the control population could therefore become larger.
222	Untreated controls are also necessary, with one control per replicate being optimal. Untreated controls should be no less than one-tenth adequate number of samples depending on the size-number of the treated population, commodities and they should be held in conditions that maximize pest survival variance of survival rate .	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (614) Japan (27 Sep 2016 1:20 PM) It is not possible to estimate an accurate natural mortality rate from data of too small sample size of untreated control, in particular when variance of survival rate is large. Therefore, the sample size of untreated control should not be uniformly defined as one-tenth.
222	Untreated controls are also necessary, with one control per replicate being optimal. Untreated controls should be no less than one-tenth of the size of the treated population, and they should be held in conditions that maximize pest survival. <u>Countries may have specific requirements with the proportion of insects dying in the control at a fixed level because high mortality in the control may be variable and could not be separated from the effects of the treatment.</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (577) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:04 PM) Countries may have requirements with the % of insects that die are no higher than a fixed level. High mortality in the untreated would be variable and could not be separated from the treatment.
222	Untreated controls are also necessary, with one control per replicate being optimal. Untreated controls should be no less than one-tenth of the size of the treated population, and they should be held in conditions that maximize pest survival.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (510) Georgia (22 Sep 2016 9:18 AM) Untreated controls are also necessary, with one control per replicate being optimal. Untreated controls should be no less than one-tenth of the size of the treated population, and they should be held in conditions that maximize pest survival.
222	Untreated controls are also necessary, with one control per replicate being optimal. Untreated controls should be no less than one-tenth of the size of the treated population, and they should be held in conditions that maximize pest survival.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (461) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:36 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
222	Untreated controls are also necessary, with one control per replicate being optimal. Untreated controls should be no less than one-tenth of the size of the treated population, and they should be held in conditions that maximize pest survival.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (357) Azerbaijan (12 Sep 2016 5:09 PM) For all scientific experiments it is a general rule that the control should be kept in the same condition as the treated samples. Therefore this need not be stated here.
222	Untreated controls are also necessary, with one control per replicate being optimal. Untreated controls should be no less than one-tenth of the size of the treated population, and they should be held in conditions that maximize pest survival.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (340) IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe (6 Sep 2016 5:25 PM) For all scientific experiments it is a general rule that the control should be kept in the same condition as the treated samples except for the element to be investigated, in this case the temperature. Therefore this need not be stated here.
222	Untreated controls are also necessary, with one control per replicate being optimal. Untreated controls should be no less than one-tenth of the size of the treated population, and they should be held in conditions that maximize-do not minimize pest survival.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (315) Latvia (26 Aug 2016 1:18 PM) Control should be kept in normal obstacles, but not with maximized survival according to laboratory practices. If conditions will be maximized, results will not be reliable. Control population even could come bigger for specific pests. Some pests could proliferate.

223	Conditions immediately before and after the treatment (e.g. during heating up or cooling down) should be equivalent to what could be achieved under trade conditions. After treatment, but before and during the analysis of the experimental results, the treated commodity should be held in conditions equivalent to the untreated control.	Category : TECHNICAL (462) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:37 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
224	4. Facilities, Equipment and Monitoring	Category : TECHNICAL (463) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:37 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
225	The facilities and equipment used should ensure adequate control of the environmental conditions during treatment, and be equivalent or similar to those likely to be used in trade.	Category : TECHNICAL (464) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:37 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
226	Treatment monitoring equipment should be able to monitor the temperature of the commodity and/or the pest-facility with an-a stated accuracy of $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ and frequency over the duration of the treatment. The temperatures measured should be that of the pest, the commodity close to the pest (where the pest is), or the coolest (for heat treatment) or warmest (for cold treatment) part of the commodity.	Category : TECHNICAL (945) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) 1. The temperature of the pest is not normally monitored. Need to refer to facilities. 2. Comments at para 76 regarding specifying a level of accuracy of temperature monitoring also apply here
226	Treatment monitoring equipment should be able to monitor the temperature of the commodity and/or the pest-facility with an-a stated accuracy of $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ and frequency over the duration of the treatment. The temperatures measured should be that of the pest, the commodity close to the pest (where the pest is), or the coolest (for heat treatment) or warmest (for cold treatment) part of the commodity.	Category : TECHNICAL (712) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) 1. The temperature of the pest is not normally monitored. Need to refer to facilities. 2. Comments at para 76 regarding specifying a level of accuracy of temperature monitoring also apply here.
226	Treatment monitoring equipment should be able to monitor the temperature of the commodity and/or the pest with an accuracy of $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ over the duration of the treatment. The equipment should be calibrated prior to each trial. The temperatures measured should be that of the pest, the commodity close to the pest (where the pest is), or the coolest (for heat treatment) or warmest (for cold treatment) part of the commodity.	Category : TECHNICAL (616) Japan (27 Sep 2016 1:25 PM) Temperature monitoring equipments need to be calibrated prior to each trial to ensure that monitored temperature is accurate.
226	Treatment monitoring equipment should be able to monitor the temperature of the commodity and/or the pest with an accuracy of $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ over determined by the duration of the treatment importing country. The temperatures measured should be that of the pest, the commodity close to the pest (where the pest is), or the coolest (for heat treatment) or warmest (for cold treatment) part of the commodity.	Category : TECHNICAL (578) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:04 PM) See US general comment.
226	Treatment monitoring equipment should be able to monitor the temperature of the commodity and/or the pest with an accuracy of $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ over the duration of the treatment. The temperatures measured should be that of the pest, the commodity close to the pest (where the pest is), or the coolest (for heat treatment) or warmest (for cold treatment) part of the commodity.	Category : TECHNICAL (465) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:38 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127

226	Treatment monitoring equipment should be able to monitor the temperature of the commodity and/or the pest with an the accuracy of $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ over the duration of treatment temperature is accordance with the treatment relevant standards . The temperatures measured should be that of the pest, the commodity close to the pest (where the pest is), or the coolest (for heat treatment) or warmest (for cold treatment) part of the commodity.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (90) China (23 Jul 2016 5:06 AM) Suggest to delete "an accuracy of $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ " in the first paragraph or revise to "The accuracy of the treatment temperature is accordance with the relevant standards". China (23 Jul 2016 5:07 AM) Because " $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ " in this sentence is not universal. consistent with the current standard. The different treatment has different accuracy. For example, the cold treatment should be accurate to " $\pm 0.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ".
227	Monitoring equipment should be appropriate to accurately determine when the end-point of the treatment has been achieved. Measurements should have appropriate levels of sensitivity and specificity to avoid significant ambiguity <u>specificity</u> .	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (946) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM) Simplification and clarity. "to avoid significant ambiguity" seems useless and could be deleted
227	Monitoring equipment should be appropriate to accurately determine when the end-point of the treatment has been achieved. Measurements should have appropriate levels of sensitivity and specificity to avoid significant ambiguity <u>specificity</u> .	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (713) European Union (27 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) Simplification and clarity. "to avoid significant ambiguity" seems useless and could be deleted.
227	Monitoring equipment should be appropriate to accurately determine when the end-point of the treatment has been achieved. Measurements should have appropriate levels of sensitivity and specificity to avoid significant ambiguity.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (466) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:38 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
228	5. Statistical Analysis	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (467) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:38 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
228	5. Statistical. _Analysis	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (376) Japan (19 Sep 2016 1:35 PM) Statistical analysis is not described in this section.
229	It is recommended that statisticians are consulted on the design of treatment efficacy studies and the method of statistical analysis to be used before research is undertaken.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (468) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:38 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
230	Appropriate correction factors should be used to account for control mortality (e.g. Abbott's correction factor (Abbott, 1925)). While results where control mortality is $\leq 5\%$ need not be corrected, control mortality at $\geq 10\%$ must be explained. Results will not be considered to support treatments where control mortality is $\geq 20\%$ unless this is shown to be normal for the target pest under optimal conditions for survival.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (579) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:05 PM) These numbers are arbitrary. Countries could use different numbers and the research could still be accepted by trading partners.
230	Appropriate correction factors should be used to account for control mortality (e.g. Abbott's correction factor (Abbott, 1925)). While results where control mortality is $\leq 5\%$ need not be corrected, control mortality at $\geq 10\%$ must be explained. Results will not be considered to support treatments where control mortality is $\geq 20\%$ unless this is shown to be normal for the target pest under optimal conditions for survival.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (549) Australia (22 Sep 2016 2:30 PM) This is a huge control mortality- is this meant to be 2%, or at least less than 5%?
230	Appropriate correction factors should be used to account for control mortality (e.g. Abbott's correction factor (Abbott, 1925)). While results where control mortality is $\leq 5\%$ need not be corrected, control mortality at $\geq 10\%$ must be explained. Results will not be considered to support treatments where control mortality is $\geq 20\%$	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (469) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:39 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127

	unless this is shown to be normal for the target pest under optimal conditions for survival.	
231	Any potential differences in treatment efficacy that may arise from the scaling up of a treatment from research scale to trade scale need to be explained, including those arising from differences in pre-cooling or pre-heating times and the potential impact of these times on pest acclimation or total length of temperature exposure.	Category : TECHNICAL (470) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:39 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
232	In the analysis of the results, variation in the temperature within and between replicates should be examined, and a justification for the target temperature selected should be included in the treatment schedule.	Category : TECHNICAL (471) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:39 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
233	6. Documentation	Category : TECHNICAL (472) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:40 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
234	Accurate and detailed information should be recorded on the species, variety and origin of the pest and the host commodity used in the research on temperature treatment efficacy. Information on the condition of the pest and commodity (i.e. stage of maturity, colour, size, physiological condition) at the time of the study should also be documented.	Category : TECHNICAL (473) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:40 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
234	Accurate and detailed information should be recorded on the pest and host species, host variety and origin of the pest and the host commodity used in the research on temperature treatment efficacy. Information on the condition of the pest and commodity (i.e. stage of maturity, colour, size, physiological condition) at the time of the study should also be documented.	Category : EDITORIAL (202) New Zealand (11 Aug 2016 5:34 AM) clarity
235	The following should be submitted for evaluation in support of treatment efficacy:	Category : TECHNICAL (474) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:40 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
235	The following should be submitted-documented for evaluation in support of treatment efficacy:	Category : EDITORIAL (203) New Zealand (11 Aug 2016 5:36 AM) section is on documentation
236	“raw” or unmodified mortality or survivorship data from all temperature-time combinations studied	Category : TECHNICAL (475) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:41 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
237	“raw” data from the temperature probes throughout both the pre-cooling or pre-heating period and the treatment period of each experimentexperiment with calibration data of each probe	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (871) China (29 Sep 2016 12:16 PM) To include "with calibration data for each probe"
237	“raw” data from the temperature probes throughout both the pre-cooling or pre-heating period and the treatment period of each experimentexperiment with calibration data of each probe.	Category : TECHNICAL (612) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 1:18 PM) To include "with calibration data for each probe"
237	“raw” data from the temperature probes throughout both the pre-cooling or pre-heating period and the treatment period of each experiment	Category : TECHNICAL (476) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:41 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127

237	“raw” data from the temperature probes throughout both the pre-cooling or pre-heating period and the treatment period of each experiment <u>experiment with calibration data of each probe</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (40) Japan (21 Jul 2016 1:53 PM) Calibration data is also needed to evaluate the treatment efficacy.
237	“raw” data from the temperature probes throughout both the pre-cooling or pre-heating period and the treatment period of <u>each experiment with calibration data of each experimentprobe.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (129) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 3:50 PM) To include "with calibration data for each probe"
237	“raw” data from the temperature probes throughout both the pre-cooling or pre-heating period and the treatment period of each experiment <u>experiment with calibration data of each probe.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (109) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (26 Jul 2016 8:54 AM) APPPC: To include "with calibration data for each probe"
238	information showing the location of infested and “filler” commodities (if applicable) <u>applicable) as well as probes to measure air and commodities temperature.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (872) China (29 Sep 2016 12:16 PM) To include the location of probes as reflected in the paragraph.
238	information showing the location of infested and “filler” commodities (if applicable) <u>applicable) as well as probes to measure air and commodities temperature</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (41) Japan (21 Jul 2016 1:54 PM) Information showing the location of probes are also needed to evaluate the treatment efficacy.
238	information showing the location of infested and “filler” commodities (if applicable)	Category : TECHNICAL (477) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:41 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
238	information showing the location of infested and “filler” commodities (if applicable) <u>applicable) applicable) as well as probes to measure air and commodities temperature.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (130) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 3:50 PM) to include the location of probes as reflected in the paragraph.
238	information showing the location of infested and “filler” commodities (if applicable) <u>applicable) as well as probes to measure air and commodities temperature</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (110) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (26 Jul 2016 8:56 AM) APPPC: to include the location of probes as reflected in the paragraph.
239	information on all items outlined in ISPM 28 and in this appendix.	Category : TECHNICAL (478) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:42 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
240	7. References	Category : TECHNICAL (479) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:42 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
241	Abbott, W.S. 1925. A method of computing the effectiveness of an insecticide. <i>Journal of Economic Entomology</i>, 18: 265–267.	Category : TECHNICAL (480) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:42 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
242	Heather, N.W. & Hallman, G.J. 2008. <i>Pest management and phytosanitary trade barriers</i>. Wallingford, UK, CABI. 257 pp.	Category : TECHNICAL (481) Uruguay (20 Sep 2016 8:43 PM) See general comments and comments in paragraph 127
244	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.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (958) Barbados (29 Sep 2016 6:34 PM) In this region some of the expertise are lacking and in order to carry out this research. Lack of financial resources.

244	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.	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (384) PPPO (19 Sep 2016 9:39 PM) PPPO requests that additional guidelines be provided to assist NPPOs in evaluating, monitoring and authorising treatments.
244	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.	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (367) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 8:53 PM) In this region some of the expertise are lacking and in order to carry out this research. Lack of financial resources.
244	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.	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (367) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 8:53 PM) In this region some of the expertise are lacking and in order to carry out this research. Lack of financial resources.
244	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.	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (362) IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific (13 Sep 2016 2:14 AM) Request that additional guidelines be provided to assist NPPOs in evaluating, monitoring and authorising treatments