

## Special Procedures for Suspect Asian Gypsy Moth (AGM) Ships

The purpose of this manual section is to provide guidance and protocol to prevent the artificial spread of Asian gypsy moth (AGM), *Lymantria dispar*, from high-risk areas including Far East Russian and Japanese ports where AGM populations are at high densities. Inspection and exclusion of contaminated ships will prevent the artificial spread of AGM.

The AGM displays significant behavioral differences compared to the European gypsy moth (EGM). The female AGM is an active flyer that is attracted to lights, and capable of flying up to 25 miles. The AGM feeds on larch and other conifers as well as on alder and willow. Oaks and other hardwood species are also acceptable hosts.

The female AGM lays eggs primarily during August and September in Far East Russia and Northern Japan; in June and July in Southern and Central Japan; and from June to September in South Korea and Northern China (including all ports north of Shanghai). Attracted by the lights on ships, the females may lay eggs on the superstructure. The larvae can be blown by the wind short distances on silk strands. Due to these characteristics, a list of vessels that called at Far East Russia, Japan, South Korea, and Northern China ports, during periods between June and September that are defined (see **Table 3-3-12** on **page 3-3-30**) has been developed: the AGM Vessel Alert List.

Although APHIS has no regulation prohibiting the entry of ships designated from areas where AGM is prevalent, the Plant Protection Act grants the authority to order infested ships to leave U.S. waters [Title IV- Plant Protection Act, 7 U.S.C. 7701, Subtitle A, Section 411 (a)].

### Determine Status of Arriving Ships

Determine which ships should be excluded entry, which should be boarded on arrival, and which require normal, non-AGM boarding procedures. These procedures use two approaches: (1) If a pest is found, CBP has the authority to order a ship to leave U.S. waters to resolve the situation; and (2) PPQ recommends that the following ships obtain certifications that they are free from AGM prior to departure during PPQ designated high-risk periods (**note**: AGM certifications **are** available in Northern China, South Korea, Japan, and Russia):

- ◆ Ships that have been in Far East Russia ports between July 15 and September 30 of the previous year
- ◆ Ships that have been in ports in Japan, South Korea, and northern China during designated flight periods (see **Table 3-3-12** on **page 3-3-30**)

A narrative description of the main steps involved in determining your action follows. **Table 3-3-12** on **page 3-3-30** and **Table 3-3-15** on **page 3-3-32** summarize the action.

**EXEMPTION:** Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Guam are exempt from excluding entry to ships because the climate and host conditions are **not** suitable for AGM. Therefore, throughout the year, ships from Far East Russia and identified high-risk Japanese ports are allowed to arrive in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Guam subject to inspection. If the ship's schedule includes subsequent continental U.S. ports of call, then the ship must be inspected for AGM.

### Step 1: Check the AGM Vessel Alert List

Check the AGM vessel alert list for ports of loading in Russian and Japanese ports at the [CBPnet webpage](#) or the [PPQ gypsy moth website](#) for the ship's name and hull number (IMO number) to determine if the ship is high risk for AGM. The AGM vessel alert list includes ships that called at Far East Russia ports between July 15 and September 30 of the previous year and ports in Japan, South Korea, and northern China during designated periods (see **Table 3-3-12** on **page 3-3-30**).

If an arriving ship has a name very similar to one on the alert list, check with the agent to verify the hull number (IMO number) or the itinerary of the ship between June 1 and September 30 of the previous year. The alert list is **not** all inclusive, so apply the ship risk criteria to all arrivals (**Step 3**).

The alert list of AGM suspect ships will be entered into the CBP Treasury Enforcement Communication System (TECS) database. This will alert the local CBP office when an AGM suspect ship reports to a port.



A ship's name may change, but a ship's hull number (IMO number) **never** changes.

### Step 2: Check the Ship's Itinerary

Targeting of ships is most critical. Ports must check the ship's itinerary to see if it has called on suspect port areas during designated AGM flight periods during the current and previous year. It is critical to review the itinerary for the previous twelve months or more to ensure that it covers the entire previous high risk season. Check the ship's itinerary for a Far East Russia port that occurs within the range from Posyet to Nikolayevsk. The three most likely ports are Nakhodka, Vladivostok, and Vostochnyy. The other ports in Far East Russia that are regulated are Kozmino, Olga, Plastun, Posyet, Slavyanka, Vanino, and Zarubino.



**Important**

If strange names are on the itinerary, get a map of the high-risk area (extreme southeast mainland of Russia) and match any listed ports.

Check the ship's itinerary to see if it has called on a Japanese port during designated AGM flight periods.

AGM is also present in Northern China and South Korea. Ports in these countries may also present an AGM suspect origin for ships and may be subject to inspection.

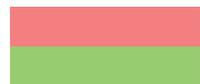
Verify when the ship called at the Far East Russia, Japan, South Korea, or northern Chinese port. Did it call during designated flight periods between June and September?

**Step 3: Apply Criteria to Arriving Ships**

Refer to **Table 3-3-11** on **page 3-3-27** to determine the level of risk based on the ship's date of arrival.

**TABLE 3-3-11: Mandatory Asian Gypsy Moth Inspection Periods at U.S. Ports for Ships Arriving from Far East Russia, Japan, South Korea, or Northern China Ports (Per APTL and APHIS Policy)**

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



Inspection required during this high-risk period

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



**Important**

Southern ports need to be more aware of AGM inspection of ships year round. There is a possible risk of larvae hatching in these warmer climates even during the months which are **not** considered the high-risk hatching period.



Ships from Japan, South Korea, and Northern China can proceed to U.S. berths for AGM inspection procedures.

**High-risk Ships**—Determine which ships are to be considered to be high-risk. If information indicates advance notice of suspicion of AGM infestation prior to arrival, exclude entry to these ships. These ships can be boarded instream or at preapproved remote sites.

Consider high risk a ship arriving at a continental U.S. port during the high-risk period identified in **Table 3-3-11** on **page 3-3-27** and **one** of the following conditions exist:

- ◆ Specifically identified on the AGM vessel alert list
- ◆ Itinerary including a Far East Russia port between July 15 and September 30 or a port in Japan, South Korea, or northern China during designated AGM flight periods (see **Table 3-3-12** on **page 3-3-30**) of the previous or current year. This would include ships from areas where AGM is prevalent.
- ◆ Itinerary that **cannot** adequately verify the location of the ship between May 15 and October 15 of the previous year

If you determine an arriving ship to be infested with AGM, go to ***Exclude Entry to Infested Ships*** on **page 3-3-29**.

**Low-risk Ships**—Determine which arriving ships are low risk and are allowed to proceed to the intended berth for initial AGM inspection and follow-up monitoring, if necessary.

Consider low risk a ship arriving at a continental U.S. port during the low-risk period identified in **Table 3-3-11** on **page 3-3-27** and with **one** of the following:

- ◆ **Not** identified on the AGM vessel alert list, or from designated areas where AGM is prevalent
- ◆ Itinerary including a Far East Russia port between July 15 and September 30 of the previous year or a port in Japan, South Korea, or northern China (see **Table 3-3-12** on **page 3-3-30**) with approved certification of freedom from AGM
- ◆ Itinerary that can adequately verify the location of the ship between May 15 and October 15 of the previous year

If you determine an arriving ship to be low-risk, go to **Table 3-3-15** on **page 3-3-32**.

### Exclude Entry to Infested Ships

PPQ has informed CBP that AGM certificates issued by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) will be accepted as being certified free of AGM during a single season. Every effort should be made to encourage voluntary exclusion of ships that could be identified as high-risk for AGM infestation arriving at a U.S. port during the high-risk hatching period.

During the high-risk hatching period, inspection and reinspections of infested ships can be accomplished by boarding instream or at preapproved sites. Provide options to inspect or to conduct an initial evaluation at a remote location. This option provides the mutual benefit of reducing the risk of pest introduction and of saving money for the shipping industry by reducing the possibility of a ship being ordered out of U.S. waters after traveling inland waterways. Boarding a ship instream is an option which must be requested by the agent and approved by CBP. All arrangements concerning transportation to the ship and the method of boarding should be confirmed before the trip to the ship begins.

See **Table 3-3-12** on **page 3-3-30**, which summarizes the procedures for determining action to take for ships arriving during the high-risk hatching period.

If the ship is found to be free of suspect AGM egg masses and larvae, allow the ship to proceed to its intended berth. While in port, monitor previously infested ships for hatching AGM larvae.

If the ship is found to have suspect AGM egg masses and larvae, CBP will determine safeguarding steps. See **Table 3-3-17** on **page 3-3-37** to determine safeguarding action.

**TABLE 3-3-12: Procedures to Follow for Ships Arriving During High-Risk Period<sup>1</sup>**

If ship's name is:	And the itinerary:	And called at port:	And certification <sup>2, 3, 4</sup> is:	Then:
Not on the alert list	Includes a Far East Russia port <sup>2</sup>	Between July 15 and September 30	Absent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ PROVIDE options for inspection outside the port area<sup>5</sup></li> <li>◆ GO to <b>Inspect for AGM</b></li> </ul>
			Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ ALLOW movement to berth</li> <li>◆ Vessel is subject to AGM inspection</li> </ul>
		Other than the time of year above	→	
	Includes a Japan port <sup>1</sup>		→	GO to <b>Table 3-3-13</b> on <b>page 3-3-31</b>
	Includes a South Korea <sup>6</sup> or Northern China port <sup>3, 4</sup>	Between June 1 and September 30	Absent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ ALLOW movement to berth</li> <li>◆ GO to <b>Inspect for AGM</b></li> </ul>
			Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ ALLOW movement to berth</li> <li>◆ Vessel is subject to AGM inspection</li> </ul>
	Other than the time of year above	→		
Does <b>not</b> include a Far East Russia, Japan, South Korea, or Northern China port <sup>7</sup>		→	REQUIRE standard, non-AGM boarding procedures	
<b>Cannot</b> be ascertained or the ship has transited an area where AGM is known to occur		→	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ ALLOW movement to berth</li> <li>◆ GO to <b>Inspect for AGM</b></li> </ul>	
On the alert list	Includes a Far East Russia port <sup>2</sup>	→	Absent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ PROVIDE options for inspection outside the port area</li> <li>◆ GO to <b>Inspect for AGM</b></li> </ul>
			Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ ALLOW movement to berth</li> <li>◆ Vessel is subject to AGM inspection</li> </ul>
	Includes a Japan, South Korea <sup>6</sup> , or Northern China port <sup>3, 4</sup>	→	Absent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ ALLOW movement to berth</li> <li>◆ GO to <b>Inspect for AGM</b></li> </ul>
			Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ ALLOW movement to berth</li> <li>◆ Vessel is subject to AGM inspection</li> </ul>

- 1 Dates of risk are subject to annual changes.
- 2 Certifications from Far East Russian ports must be from the Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance of the Russian Federation and declare that the vessel is free from AGM.
- 3 Accept AGM ship monitoring forms and checklist from Korea National Plant Quarantine Service as equivalent to certification.
- 4 Certifications from China must come from CCIC Inspection Co., LTD (CCIC).
- 5 If ships are found to be infested, then the options for inspection are off-shore inspections or inspections at remote docking locations away from port areas.
- 6 South Korean AGM Certificates issued after March 1, 2012 will be issued by the newly formed International Plant Quarantine Accreditation Board (IPAB). Certificates issued during the risk period for Korea during 2011 (June 1 - September 30) by South Korea's Animal, Plant and Fisheries Quarantine and Inspection Agency (QIA) are still valid. See **Examples of AGM Certificates** on **page 3-3-44**.
- 7 Vessels from other countries and areas where AGM is prevalent may also be subject AGM inspection at berth.

**TABLE 3-3-13: Procedures to Follow for Ships Calling at Japanese Ports**

If the ship called at the port:	And:	Then:
Not during an AGM flight period for a port listed in <a href="#">Table 3-3-14</a> on <a href="#">page 3-3-32</a>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ ALLOW movement to berth</li> <li>◆ Vessel is subject to AGM inspection</li> </ul>
During an AGM flight period for a port listed in <a href="#">Table 3-3-14</a> on <a href="#">page 3-3-32</a>	Has a pre-departure inspection certificate issued by an approved company in Japan <sup>1</sup> or any other approved inspection certification	
	<b>Lacks</b> the above certification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ ALLOW movement to berth</li> <li>◆ GO to <i><b>Inspect for AGM</b></i></li> </ul>

1 Allow vessels from Japan to enter U.S. berths for Asian Gypsy Moth (AGM) inspection. This list is presently under review and subject to change.

Vessels that call on ports in Japan during high-risk periods should arrange to have pre-departure certification issued by the following authorized third-party inspection bodies in Japan. The certificates will include the seal of the company that conducted the certification. The names of the approved and authorized companies are as follows:

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



Ships from Japan, South Korea, and Northern China can proceed to U.S. berths for AGM inspection procedures.

**TABLE 3-3-14: AGM Flight Regions by Japan Prefectures**

Port Location			
Region	Prefecture	Non-inclusive List of Ports Within Flight Region	AGM Flight Period
Northern	Aomori, Fukushima, Hokkaido, Iwate, or Miyagi	Aomori, Hachinohe, Hakodate, Ishikariwanshinko, Kushiro, Muroran, Otaru, Rumoi, and Tomakomai	Jul 1 – Sep 30
Western	Akita, Ishikawa, Niigata, Toyama, or Yamagata	Fushiki, Kanazawa, Nanao, Naoetsu, Niigata, Sakata, and Toyama Shin	Jun 25 – Sep 15
Eastern	Aichi, Chiba, Fukui, Ibaraki, Kanagawa, Mie, Shizuoka, or Tokyo	Chiba, Gamagori, Kashima, Kinuura, Kisarazu, Nagoya, Shimizu, Toyohashi, Tsuruga, and Yokohama	Jun 20 – Aug 20
Southern	Ehime, Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Hyogo, Kagawa, Kagoshima, Kochi, Kumamoto, Kyoto, Miyazaki, Nagasaki, Oita, Okayama, Osaka, Saga, Shimane, Tottori, Tokushima, Wakayama, or Yamaguchi	Aboshi, Amagasaki, Fukuyama, Hakata, Hannan, Hibikinada, Hirohata, Hiroshima, Kakogawa, Kobe, Kokura, Komatsushima, Kudamatsu, Matunaga, Mizushima, Nagahama, Niihama, Oita, Osaka, Sakai, Sakai-Senboku, Takamatsu, Tobata, Tokuyama, Ube, Uno, and Yahata	Jun 1 – Aug 10
Far Southern	Okinawa	Naha	May 25 – Jun 30



If a port is **not** listed, use an online search engine to determine which prefecture includes the port.

**TABLE 3-3-15: Procedures to Follow for Ships Arriving During Low-Risk Period**

If ship's name is:	And the ship's itinerary:	Then:
On the alert list	—————→	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ ALLOW movement to berth</li> <li>◆ Vessel is subject to AGM inspection</li> </ul>
<b>Not</b> on the alert list	Includes a Far East Russia, Japan, South Korea, or Northern China port	◆ Vessel is subject to AGM inspection
	Does <b>not</b> include a Far East Russia, Japan, South Korea, or Northern China port	REQUIRE normal, non-AGM boarding procedures
	Cannot be ascertained, or has transited suspect areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ ALLOW movement to berth</li> <li>◆ Vessel is subject to AGM inspection</li> </ul>

**Board Instream**

Boarding ships instream is a nonstandard procedure. If instream boarding has been approved, then use the following guidelines:

1. Request the ship's agent or the U.S. Coast Guard (at particular sites) to arrange for and provide boarding and retrieval launch, and a suitable boarding method. U.S. Coast Guard units at ports without sufficient resources to transport a CBP AS can provide CBP with a list of certified, commercial marine taxis or launch services.

2. Wear a U.S. Coast Guard approved flotation jacket.
3. Board the ship on arrival, within 1 hour after sunrise and 3 hours before sunset.
4. Board by conventional gangway or another method judged safe by the boarding officers.

### Board Low-Risk Ships

During the low-risk period, board suspect AGM ships on arrival or within 1 hour of sunrise if the ship arrives during the night. Inspect all accessible areas of the ship's super-structure. Use binoculars to inspect unreachable areas of the ship. Inspect the ship's hold(s) when there are indications (physical evidence on the superstructure or ship records) that the ship has been cleaned for AGM. If possible, at least two officers should inspect the ship.

### Inspect for AGM

#### Step 1: Prepare Materials

Have on hand the following AGM inspection tools and supplies:

- ◆ AGM Boarding Bag to include:
  - ❖ **AGM Boarding Card** (see [Appendix C](#))
  - ❖ Binoculars
  - ❖ Blank EAN
  - ❖ Cell Phone
  - ❖ Digital Camera
  - ❖ Flashlight
  - ❖ Mirrors
  - ❖ Plastic bags that zip closed
  - ❖ Scraper
- ◆ Golden Pest Spray Oil and applicator
- ◆ Safety Equipment: Hard hat, reflective vest

#### Step 2: Look for Egg Masses

Inspect all accessible areas of the ship's super-structure. Use binoculars to inspect unreachable areas of the ship. Inspect the ship's hold(s) when there are indications (physical evidence on the superstructure or ship records) that the ship has been cleaned for AGM. Egg masses are the most likely life stage to be found on the superstructure of ships. During March through August, hatching larvae can be found. Hatching larvae always present an **unacceptable** pest risk any time of the year at any U.S. port. If you detect egg masses or hatching larvae, inspect the entire ship to fully determine the extent of infestation.

While some adult moth infestations on the exterior surfaces of vessels may be of foreign origin, it is possibly the result of native insects flying to the lights of the ship from the US shore. (Example: a vessel departs coastwise from the berth in the evening, with lights on, during a time of high insect activity). Refer to *Inspecting the Deck* on **page 3-3-9** for more information.

The following points will help you detect gypsy moth infestations:

- ◆ Egg masses normally are deposited in sheltered locations such as in crevices or cavities, under tarps, behind walls and doors, around light fixtures, and underneath the hold rims
- ◆ Binoculars may allow you to see unreachable areas of the ship
- ◆ Use a flashlight and mirror to help inspect hard to see areas
- ◆ Establish a pattern in order to inspect the entire super-structure
- ◆ Female AGMs are attracted to light; therefore, the female moths could lay their egg masses on surfaces of the ship that are exposed to night lights. However, if the ship was lit with shore-based flood lights while in a foreign port, egg masses could be found in all locations
- ◆ Viable egg masses on ships may be weathered, darkened, and appear old
- ◆ Look for evidence of fresh paint covering scrapes on walls or painted over egg masses
- ◆ Look for hatching larvae that may be blowing on silk strands from the ship. Peak hatching of eggs is in the morning. Dispersing larvae move toward vertical structures and climb rapidly
- ◆ Ensure cargo holds are opened when possible to detect AGM on interior associated with laden cargos
- ◆ Make note of cargo type and any dunnage that may be associated with the vessel

See **Figure 3-3-3** on **page 3-3-35** for a photograph of AGM egg masses aboard a ship. The egg masses appear as brown fuzz on the blue nylon rope. The rope in this photograph was on a ship that was **not** on the AGM Alert lists.



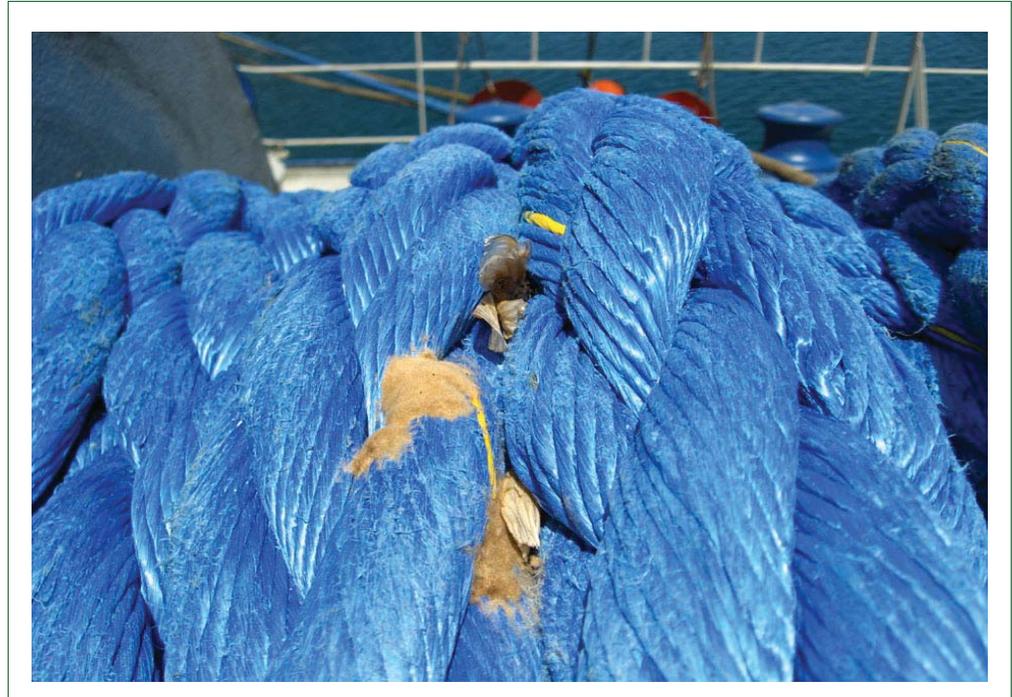
Vessel crews may paint over egg masses before a ship arrives in the U.S. Consider these egg masses to be viable organisms and submit for identification when found!



Peak hatching of gypsy moth eggs is in the morning. Check the ship for dispersing larvae. These larvae move toward vertical structures and climb rapidly.

**EXAMPLE**

If steel beams are being discharged at the seaport and you find suspect AGM on this vessel, monitor the break bulk cargo that is discharged at the port for presence of AGM egg masses.



**FIGURE 3-3-3: Asian Gypsy Moth Egg Masses on Blue Nylon Rope**

Use **Table 3-3-16** on **page 3-3-36** to determine action to take when inspecting suspect AGM ships or ships with Far East Russia, Japan, South Korea, or Northern China ports of call.

**TABLE 3-3-16: Inspect Suspect AGM Ships or Ships with Far East Russia, Japan, South Korea, or Northern China Ports of Call**

If the month is:	And you find:	Then:
High-risk hatching period	Egg masses or hatching larvae	DETERMINE the appropriate safeguarding action (see <a href="#">Table 3-3-17</a> on <a href="#">page 3-3-37</a> )
	No life stages of AGM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ ALLOW the ship to dock and conduct business</li> <li>◆ MONITOR the ship while in port</li> </ul>
Low-risk hatching period	Egg masses	CONTACT PPQ, QPAS and APTL through appropriate channels, who will determine final regulatory action based on level of infestation and guidance from management
	Hatching larvae	CONTACT PPQ, QPAS and APTL through appropriate channels, who may instruct you to order the ship to leave <sup>1</sup> (refer to the guidelines under <a href="#">Step 10</a> on <a href="#">page 3-3-42</a> )
	No life stages of AGM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ ALLOW the ship to dock and conduct business</li> <li>◆ MONITOR the ship while in port</li> </ul>

1 Depending on the life stage found and the host material present at the port, ordering a ship to leave may spread AGM over a larger area than allowing the ship to stay at the berth.

### Step 3: Find Suspect AGM and Collect Specimen Interceptions

Samples of egg masses, larvae, and adults are needed for identification. Remove as many egg masses as possible from the ship. Using a knife, paint scraper, or putty knife, scrape the egg masses from the ship's surface and place into a container. **Be careful not to drop egg masses into the water.**

When suspect egg masses are found and reported to the CBP Supervisor, the CBP Supervisor will submit a CBP Significant Incident Report (SIR) and a CBP Significant Agriculture Incident Report (SAIR) within 24 hours of the incident. Update both reports as the timeline progresses.

### Step 4: Apply Treatment Where Interceptions Were Removed

After scraping the egg masses for collecting and submission, drench those areas associated with egg masses with *Golden Pest Spray Oil* registered for gypsy moth. This product is available from Stoller Enterprises, Inc., 4001 W. Sam Houston Pkwy N., Houston, TX 77043-1226 telephone number (713) 461-1493, FAX (713) 461-4467. Use this spray to ensure treatment of stray gypsy moth eggs.

**Application Technique**—Mix equal amounts of *Golden Pest Spray Oil* and water and apply to egg masses as a 50% mix. Make a new mix each day treatments are made. Using a small hand sprayer, apply the mixture to individual egg masses until they are completely saturated. Keep the mixture agitated while treating.

Each port should establish contingency plans for ordering vessels out of U.S. waters and for quick availability of commercial spray equipment for large applications. Port Directors should work with port authorities and/or ships' agents to arrange for commercial pesticide applicators to be on standby in the event they are needed to conduct remedial inspections and to apply the treatment. Commercial application will be at the expense of the agent, ship, or port authority.

**TABLE 3-3-17: Handling Interceptions**

If:	And:	Then:
AGM vessel inspection performed	A small number of viable suspect AGM specimens are detected <sup>1</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Collect specimens and apply Golden Pest Spray Oil (GPSO) to the area where the specimens were removed. Continue inspection until complete.</li> <li>◆ Issue Warning Notice: "Asian gypsy moth, a serious plant pest, is suspected and has been found on your vessel. The vessel may be reboarded, and may be ordered to leave U.S. territorial waters depending on additional pest risks."</li> <li>◆ Prepare interception specimens as URGENT (see <a href="#">Step 6</a> on <a href="#">page 3-3-38</a>)</li> <li>◆ Record data, complete the AGM Scientific Report (see <a href="#">Step 7</a> on <a href="#">page 3-3-38</a>)</li> <li>◆ Notify PPQ-QPAS and APTL (see <a href="#">Step 8</a> on <a href="#">page 3-3-41</a>); send the AGM Scientific Report with photos to QPAS and APTL; include copies of <a href="#">CBP Form AI-288, Ship Inspection Report</a> and AGM certificates from overseas, if produced by vessel</li> <li>◆ Allow the vessel to proceed coastwise; notify and inform next CBP port(s) of the pest risk and estimated times of arrival</li> </ul>
	An excessive infestation amount of viable suspect AGM specimens are detected <sup>1</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Promptly complete the AGM inspection; apply GPSO and collect specimens</li> <li>◆ Order the vessel to immediately cease all operations and prepare to remove the vessel from port. Inform the Captain the vessel must leave the port: "CBP has determined that potential Asian gypsy moth pest has been found and exceeds an acceptable amount. This vessel <b>must</b> prepare to leave U.S. territorial waters."<sup>2</sup></li> <li>◆ Immediately issue <a href="#">PPQ Form 523, Emergency Action Notification</a> (see <a href="#">Table A-1-36</a> on <a href="#">page A-1-120</a>) and order the ship to leave (see <a href="#">Step 10</a> on <a href="#">page 3-3-42</a>).<sup>3</sup></li> <li>◆ Prepare interception specimens as URGENT (see <a href="#">Step 6</a> on <a href="#">page 3-3-38</a>)</li> <li>◆ Record data, complete the AGM Scientific Report (see <a href="#">Step 7</a> on <a href="#">page 3-3-38</a>)</li> <li>◆ Notify PPQ-QPAS and APTL (see <a href="#">Step 8</a> on <a href="#">page 3-3-41</a>); send the AGM Scientific Report with photos to QPAS and APTL; include copies of <a href="#">CBP Form AI-288, Ship Inspection Report</a> and AGM certificates from overseas, if produced by vessel</li> </ul>
Reboarding for re-inspection	→	Go to <a href="#">Table 3-3-18</a> on <a href="#">page 3-3-44</a>
No interception submitted	→	Fax <a href="#">CBP Form AI-288, Ship Inspection Report</a> , and AGM certificate to PPQ-QPAS (301) 734-5269

- 1 If infestation amounts cause a safeguarding concern, alert PPQ-QPAS and APTL with analysis immediately.
- 2 Depending on the life stage found and the host material present at the port, ordering a ship to leave may spread AGM over a larger area than allowing the ship to stay at the berth.
- 3 Consider local alternative options by collaborating with PPQ in certain situations including: safeguarding inland/interior waterways; weather and high wind scattering egg masses; and/or vessel safety due to unforeseen sea conditions.

### Step 5: Finalize Vessel Inspection

- ◆ Continue searching the vessel to locate, remove and treat areas where AGM was suspected.
- ◆ Notify the Captain that a serious plant pest has been detected and the vessel may be re-boarded if AGM is confirmed. Then after confirmation, if excessive viable suspect AGM life stages are found, depending on weather and safeguarding conditions, the vessel must leave U.S. waters for decontamination prior to re-entering or beginning operations at any U.S. port.

### Step 6: Prepare Interception Specimens

To preserve egg masses for submission, please observe the following procedure and submit to the port Identifier (combine AGM interceptions on a vessel for one pest ID number):



**Never** submit multiple PPQ Form 309s for suspect AGM detected on the same vessel. Combine all egg masses, adults and larvae into one interception.

1. Prepare and keep egg masses separate in individual plastic bags that zip closed and double seal with additional bag.
2. Package the whole egg mass—**no** portions unless noted as found.
3. Send the egg mass live, **not** treated or killed, should rearing be necessary.
4. Prepare suspect AGM larvae, unboiled, in 95% ethyl alcohol.
5. Prepare suspect AGM adults dead and dry (do **not** put in alcohol). Adult moths can be frozen to kill them.
6. Forward to PPQ Identifier with a completed **PPQ Form 309, Pest Interception Record** and/or enter into Pest ID. Consult **Appendix G** for the PPQ area entomology identifier that covers the port. Mark suspect AGM life stages “URGENT” when submitting to identifiers. Upon preliminary identification as suspect AGM, the PPQ Identifier will forward sample with proper permit, if necessary.

### Step 7: Record Results

A detailed inspection summary follows:

1. Please include the following paperwork:
  - ❖ **CBP Form AI-288, Ship Inspection Report**
  - ❖ AGM Certificate of Inspection from Russia, Japan, South Korea, or other authorized countries
  - ❖ AGM Scientific Report, which can be found on the CBPnet Secure (Sharepoint): OFO, APTL, under the “Tools” column

2. Clearly identify the information with the title, “AGM Ship Inspection,” and capture additional data at the top portion of the form. Handwrite the information shown in green (see **Figure 3-3-4** below) on the CBP Form AI-288.

- ❖ Was an AGM certificate presented for the vessel?
- ❖ Record the country that issued the certificate
- ❖ Record the number of specimens found

Use **CBP Form AI-288, Ship Inspection Report** on **page A-1-48** to document the above information. Note in *Remarks* the results of inspection and the action taken.

**AGM Ship Inspection**  
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

**AGM Cert: Yes**  
**Country: Canada**  
**Specimens: 0**

**SHIP INSPECTION REPORT**

1. PORT REPORTING		2. FLAGNAME OF VESSEL		3. DOCK	
4. FROM (Port and Country)			5. VA		
6. ARRIVAL DATE		7. ARRIVAL TIME ETA                  ACTUAL		8. INSPECTION DATE	
				9. INSPECTION TIME FROM                  TO	
10. NUMBER PASSENGERS AND CREW CLEARED		11. NUMBER PIECES OF BAGGAGE		12. PROPOSED DEPARTURE DATE	
<b>PROHIBITED AND/OR RESTRICTED AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS</b>					
13. COMMODITY		14. LOCATION	15. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	16. SAFEGUARD AND/OR DISPOSITION PRESCRIBED	

**FIGURE 3-3-4: Ship Inspection Report Indicating AGM Ship Inspection**

The [Canadian Food Inspection Agency](#) (Ottawa) will notify Quarantine Policy, Analysis and Support (QPAS) of their AGM ship inspection results. CBP and/or QPAS will in turn notify CFIA of U.S. AGM ship inspection results. This information will be used by both countries to update the AGM Vessel Alert List. Updates to the AGM vessel alert list will be posted on the [CBPnet webpage](#) and the [PPQ gypsy moth website](#) as changes occur.

3. The content below summarizes the CBP Agriculture Specialist's scientific information gathering and is reflected as the **AGM Scientific Report**:



- ◆ Urgent email communication should include and list the 21 components descending in order as noted below. This **must** be spelled out in the body of the email, and is critical to informed decision-making. Emailing contact information is found at the bottom of the AGM Scientific Report on the CBPnet Secure (Sharepoint): OFO, APTL, under the "Tools" column.
- ◆ When interceptions are **not** found, FAX **CBP Form AI-288, Ship Inspection Report** and any AGM certificates to 301-734-5269.

- ❖ Date
  - ❖ CBP location and dock facility
  - ❖ Vessel name and IMO number
  - ❖ CBP critical phone number on location
  - ❖ Egg mass quantity detected
  - ❖ Adult quantity detected
  - ❖ Was risk treated/mitigated (method used)?
  - ❖ Interpretation: Is specimen viable?
  - ❖ Was entire vessel inspected?
  - ❖ Are other egg masses out of reach on the ship?
  - ❖ Digital images captured as evidence
  - ❖ Captain warned, notified of AGM risk
  - ❖ Foreign AGM ports visited
  - ❖ AGM certificate(s) presented (keep copies)
  - ❖ Previous U.S. ports on current voyage
  - ❖ Cargo type on this vessel (specific)
  - ❖ How long vessel remains in current port
  - ❖ Departure date vessel leaves current port
  - ❖ Next U.S. (or foreign) port (specify)
  - ❖ Date of arrival at next U.S. port (or re-enter U.S.)
  - ❖ Pest ID number (combine all specimens)
  - ❖ Provide additional risk assessment of situation
4. Enter inspection results into CBP's Vessel Management System (VMS).

### Step 8: Notify Contacts

Upon interception of suspect AGM egg masses or lifeforms, CBP must contact QPAS, APTL, and State Plant Health Director (SPHD), or designated PPQ representative by email or telephone through the proper CBP chain of command. PPQ, QPAS will provide CBP with e-mail addresses for points of contact suspect findings, to include weekends and evenings. Whenever sending emails for interceptions of suspect AGM, send a copy of all correspondence to QPAS and/or PPQ to the OFO-APL Mailbox ([cbp.ofo-apl@dhs.gov](mailto:cbp.ofo-apl@dhs.gov)) with a return phone number in the email message. Additional notification instructions and detailed contact information will be provided by APTL via informational musters.

Each CBP Office must report inspection results to PPQ, QPAS. **FAX these results within 24 hours of the inspection** to (301) 734-5269.

Refer to the AGM Scientific Report for detailed inspection information, including appropriate PPQ and APTL email contact information. See CBPnet Secure (Sharepoint): OFO, APTL, under the “Tools” column.

When appropriate, and in accordance with local protocol, send all suspect Asian gypsy moth egg masses and life forms to the Otis Pest Survey Detection and Exclusion Laboratory (PSDEL) through PPQ specialists for confirmation through DNA analysis.<sup>4</sup> Address the interceptions:

Asian Gypsy Moth Analysis  
USDA, APHIS, PPQ  
Otis PSDEL  
Bldg. 1398, W. Truck Rd.  
Buzzards Bay, MA 02542-1329  
Telephone 508-563-9303

The PPQ identifier will send the specimens to the Otis laboratory by overnight carrier, and send an e-mail notification with the tracking number and Pest ID collection number to the following contacts:

- ◆ State Plant Health Director (SPHD)
- ◆ QPAS AGM Program Manager
- ◆ Laboratory Director, Otis PSDEL
- ◆ [ppq.nis.urgents@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:ppq.nis.urgents@aphis.usda.gov)

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<sup>4</sup> If conditions exist that prevent submission of pests using normal procedures, contact PPQ, QPAS and APTL for guidance.

### Step 9: Monitor Ships and Break Bulk Cargo

Monitor ships that have been allowed to dock until they leave the port. Consider the discharged cargo, along with co-mingled dunnage and WPM that need to be monitored for potential AGM contamination/infestation.

If suspect AGM is detected on break bulk cargo, safeguarding steps must be considered, beginning with situational risk analysis and immediate notification to both PPQ and APTL. CBP should collect additional information on the current voyage cargo destination including cargo discharged at previous U.S. ports that has been released for inland movement. If the vessel has sailed coastwise, alert the next port(s) and share critical safeguarding information.

Immediately notify:

- ◆ Previous ports
- ◆ Next ports
- ◆ PPQ-QPAS and APTL

### Step 10: Order a Ship to Leave

Vessels are expected to arrive free of AGM life stages. Conditions may require that the ship be ordered out of the U.S. berth. If a vessel is found to have viable excessive suspect AGM life stages, this should be considered a significant pest risk and the vessel shall be ordered to leave the port. The vessel captain shall be made aware that all life stages and signs of potential AGM must be removed from the vessel including scraping, cleaning, and decontaminating all areas before the vessel will be allowed to return to any U.S. port of entry. The CBP Port Director or their designee will coordinate with the U.S. Coast Guard for assistance in escorting the vessel out of US territorial waters.

When ordering a ship to leave the U.S. territorial waters, issue **PPQ Form 523, Emergency Action Notification** (see **Table A-1-36** on **page A-1-120** for instructions on completing the form). Any additional CBP forms will be issued as required by CBP policies and procedures. Request the ship's master to prepare for and execute an immediate departure. The notification will instruct the ship's agent to immediately call out necessary tugs, linesmen, and pilots for the ship's departure. The only actions allowed are those that make the ship seaworthy, such as bunkering.

Ships may request reentry to a U.S. port of entry when they give CBP assurances that all egg masses are removed and given to CBP on reentry, or disposed of properly.

### Step 11: Re-inspect/Order Professional Treatment Cleaning

CBP will determine if ships must leave U.S. territorial waters due to unacceptable threshold presence of viable suspect AGM life stages. If a ship is ordered out of port, the PPQ Form 523 EAN will inform the master that the vessel must be clean prior to re-entry and that the vessel is subject to be re-inspected upon arrival. Any subsequent suspect AGM found will result in additional pest prevention action. These actions will result in costly delays and further detection of potential AGM presence may lead to denying entry into the U.S.

### Coastwise Re-inspection

When CBP detects suspect AGM at a US port of entry and the number of suspect AGM life stages are in manageable quantity, the vessel may proceed coastwise. CBP shall inform the next U.S. ports of the potential serious pest risk and shall continue to safeguard appropriately.

While in the same AGM season, and upon re-inspection at the next U.S. port, if Otis PSDEL has not provided final confirmation and CBP again detects the presence of viable suspect AGM life stages, so long as safeguarding, weather, and overall safety conditions are acceptable, CBP shall order the vessel out of U.S. territorial waters for decontamination, scraping, cleaning and removal of all signs of potential AGM life stages (see [Table 3-3-18](#) on [page 3-3-44](#)). Refer to [Step 10](#) on [page 3-3-42](#), issue an EAN, and allow the vessel's crew to conduct the cleaning operation in offshore waters. If safeguarding, weather or safety conditions are of concern, require professional cleaning alternatives.

### Returning to Port for Re-inspection

Ships returning to berth that had previously been ordered out to sea for decontamination by the ship's crew due to excessive viable suspect AGM life stages are subject to be reinspected by CBP and will continue to be subject to re-boarding and re-inspection. CBP will instruct the vessel on a time and place where re-inspection will occur. This may be to a designated remote location or in-stream. Further detection of viable suspect AGM life stages will require additional action resulting in continued costly delays and intensive pest control actions.

Upon re-inspection, if additional viable suspect AGM life stages are detected, the vessel will be required to employ a pest control company capable of handling large commercial assignments. The commercial company shall fully inspect and certify freedom from all AGM life forms. Under normal circumstances this action should take place outside of U.S. territorial waters. If safeguarding, weather and/or safety must be considered, remedial measures must be deployed to minimize potential pest risks. Refer to [Table 3-3-18](#) on [page 3-3-44](#) to appropriately safeguard from further AGM pest risk.

**TABLE 3-3-18: Reboarding and Re-inspecting**

If:	And:	And:	Then:
Reboarding for re-inspection	Otis PSDEL determined the previous interception was <b>not</b> AGM	→	Re-boarding is <b>not</b> required; however if viable suspect AGM are detected refer to <b>Table 3-3-17</b> on <b>page 3-3-37</b> for guidance when handling interceptions
	The vessel was referred, a previous port found suspect or confirmed AGM, and the vessel has <b>not</b> previously been ordered out of port during the current AGM season	Additional viable AGM life stages are detected during re-inspection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Promptly complete the AGM inspection</li> <li>◆ Order the vessel to immediately cease all operations and prepare to remove the vessel from port, informing the Captain the vessel must leave the port: “CBP has determined that potential Asian gypsy moth pest has been found and exceeds an acceptable amount. This vessel must prepare to leave U.S. territorial waters.”<sup>1</sup></li> <li>◆ Immediately issue <b>PPQ Form 523, Emergency Action Notification</b> (see <b>Table A-1-36</b> on <b>page A-1-120</b>) and order the ship to leave (see <b>Step 10</b> on <b>page 3-3-42</b>).<sup>2</sup></li> <li>◆ Prepare interception specimens as URGENT (see <b>Step 6</b> on <b>page 3-3-38</b>)</li> <li>◆ Record data, complete the AGM Scientific Report (see <b>Step 7</b> on <b>page 3-3-38</b>)</li> <li>◆ Notify PPQ-QPAS and APTL (see <b>Step 8</b> on <b>page 3-3-41</b>); send the AGM Scientific Report with photos to QPAS and APTL; include copies of <b>CBP Form AI-288, Ship Inspection Report</b> and AGM certificates from overseas, if produced by vessel</li> </ul>
		No additional detections	Allow the vessel to proceed
	The vessel was previously ordered out of port to clean and decontaminate from exceeding the allowable threshold of suspect or confirmed AGM life stages during the current AGM season	Additional viable AGM life stages are detected during re-inspection	Stop all vessel activity and Immediately issue <b>PPQ Form 523, Emergency Action Notification</b> (see <b>Table A-1-36</b> on <b>page A-1-120</b> ) and require a commercial cleaning company to remove all life stages of AGM with a certificate that certifies the vessel is free of all life stages of AGM.
No additional detections		Allow the vessel to proceed	
No interception submitted	→		Fax AGM <b>CBP Form AI-288, Ship Inspection Report</b> , and AGM certificate to PPQ-QPAS (301) 734-5269

- 1 Depending on the life stage found and the host material present at the port, ordering a ship to leave may spread AGM over a larger area than allowing the ship to stay at the berth.
- 2 Consider local alternative options by collaborating with PPQ in certain situations including: safeguarding inland/interior waterways; weather and high wind scattering egg masses; and/or vessel safety due to unforeseen sea conditions.

### Examples of AGM Certificates

The following are examples of AGM certificates used by China, Japan, Russia, and South Korea.



**中国检验认证集团检验有限公司**  
CCIC INSPECTION CO., LTD.

正本  
ORIGINAL

地址: 北京市朝阳区百子河家园18号三元大厦17、18层  
Add.: 17/F, 18/F, Sanyuan Building No.18, Xibahong Dongli  
Chaoyang District, Beijing P.R.China  
电话(TEL): 86-10-84603222  
传真(FAX): 86-10-84603122  
邮编(P.O.): 100128

证书号码(No.):  
日期(Date):

**船舶无亚洲型舞毒蛾检查证书**

**CERTIFICATE OF VESSEL INSPECTION FOR FREEDOM FROM  
THE ASIAN GYPSY MOTH IN CHINA**

兹证明,如下船舶已经 CCIC 检查,被认为无亚洲型舞毒蛾 (AGM)。

This is to certify that the vessel described below has been inspected by CCIC and is considered to be free from AGM on board at the time of inspection.

1. 申请人名称  
Name of applicant : \_\_\_\_\_
2. 船东名称  
Name of owner : \_\_\_\_\_
3. 船名及类型  
Name and type of vessel : \_\_\_\_\_
4. 船籍、IMO 编号及总吨位  
Nationality, IMO number  
and Gross tonnage of vessel : \_\_\_\_\_
5. 目的国  
Country of destination : \_\_\_\_\_
6. 检查港  
Port of inspection : \_\_\_\_\_
7. 计划离港日期  
The estimated date of departure : \_\_\_\_\_
8. 检查日期  
Date of inspection : \_\_\_\_\_
9. 检查方法  
Method of inspection : \_\_\_\_\_
10. 授权签字人  
Name of authorized signature : \_\_\_\_\_

END



For and on behalf of  
CCIC INSPECTION CO., LTD.  
中国检验认证集团检验有限公司

.....  
Authorized Signature(s) for AGM project

工商注册号码: 110108008071530

Page 1 of 1

C 0002773

FIGURE 3-3-5: AGM Certificate—China

**アジア型マイマイガ不在証明書**  
 Certificate of Inspection of Freedom from Asian Gypsy Moth in Japan

証明番号  
 Certification No. \_\_\_\_\_

下記船舶は、証明機関の検査員により、できる限りの船体検査が行われ、検査時点ではAGMの付着が認められないことを証明する。  
 This is to certify that the vessel, described below, was inspected as much as possible by the inspector of a certification body and is considered to be free from AGM at the time of the inspection.

1 船名及び船種  
 Name and type of vessel \_\_\_\_\_

2 船籍、船舶番号及びトン数  
 Nationality, IMO number and gross ton of vessel \_\_\_\_\_

3 出港予定日  
 The estimated date of departure \_\_\_\_\_

4 検査港及び検査地点  
 Port of inspection and place of pier \_\_\_\_\_

5 証明書の船主名又は代理店名  
 Name of Owner or Agent \_\_\_\_\_

6 受付番号  
 Receipt No. \_\_\_\_\_

検査年月日  
 Date of inspection \_\_\_\_\_

検査員名 (Signature of inspector) \_\_\_\_\_



証明機関名  
 Name of certification body  
 \_\_\_\_\_

※ 原本には、右肩に赤字でその旨を明示する。  
 It is specified that it is an original in the right shoulder part by a red character.  
 ※ この証明書の記述は英語を用いることとし、用紙はA4版とする。  
 This certificate is described in English and uses A4size paper.

**FIGURE 3-3-6: AGM Certificate—Japan (page 1)**

AGM卵塊検査のチェックリスト  
 Check list of inspections for AGM egg mass in a vessel

申請番号 Application No. : \_\_\_\_\_  
 受付番号 Receipt No. : \_\_\_\_\_  
 船名 Name of a vessel : \_\_\_\_\_  
 港名 Port of inspection : \_\_\_\_\_

検査場所 Areas to be inspected	卵塊発見の有無 Egg Masses Found	備考 Remarks
・前部甲板 Fore Deck	YES/NO _____	_____
・後部甲板 Aft Deck	YES/NO _____	_____
・通路 Gangways	YES/NO _____	_____
・ハッチ Hatches	YES/NO _____	_____
・手すり及びブルワーク Handrails & bulwalks	YES/NO _____	_____
・機械設備 Machinery	YES/NO _____	_____
・甲板貯蔵室 Deck Stores	YES/NO _____	_____
・甲板積み貨物 Deck Cargo	YES/NO _____	_____
・パイプ及び換気装置 Pipes & ventilation	YES/NO _____	_____
・灯火 Lights	YES/NO _____	_____
・救命ボート Lifeboats	YES/NO _____	_____
・船楼 Superstructure	YES/NO _____	_____
・ブリッジ Bridge	YES/NO _____	_____
・クレーン又は起重機 Cranes or derricks	YES/NO _____	_____
・マスト Masts	YES/NO _____	_____
・煙突 Funnel	YES/NO _____	_____
・その他通知すべき事項 Others _____		

検査年月日 Date of inspection : \_\_\_\_\_  
 証明機関名 Name of certification body : \_\_\_\_\_  
 検査員名 Name of inspector : \_\_\_\_\_

上記の通り検査を行いましたので、その結果をお知らせします。  
 As we inspected the above areas of a vessel, we inform you of the result of inspection.

※ 原本には、右肩に赤字でその旨を明示する。  
 It is specified that it is an original in the right shoulder part by a red character.  
 ※ このチェックリストの記述は英語を用いることとし、用紙はA4用紙とする。  
 This check list is described in English and uses A4size paper.

FIGURE 3-3-7: AGM Certificate—Japan (page 2)



ФЕДЕРАЛЬНАЯ СЛУЖБА  
ПО ВETERИНАРНОМУ  
И ФИТОСАНИТАРНОМУ НАДЗОРУ

FEDERAL SERVICE  
FOR VETERINARY  
AND PHYTOSANITARY SURVEILLANCE  
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**ФИТОСАНИТАРНЫЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ**  
**PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE**

Организация по защите и карантину растений (страна)  
To: Plant Protection organisation of (country) \_\_\_\_\_

**INSPECTION OF VESSEL FROM ASIAN GYPSY MOTH**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**ОБЕЗЗАРАЖИВАНИЕ - Decontamination and/or disinfection treatment**

Дата - Date - Способ обработки - Treatment \_\_\_\_\_

Химикат и его концентрация  
Chemical (active ingredient) \_\_\_\_\_

Экспозиция и температура  
Duration and temperature \_\_\_\_\_

Дополнительная декларация - additional declaration: \_\_\_\_\_

time of commencement \_\_\_\_\_ time of completion \_\_\_\_\_

Печать организации  
Stamp of Organisation

Место выдачи  
Place of issue \_\_\_\_\_

Фамилия уполномоченного должностного лица  
Name of authorized officer \_\_\_\_\_

Дата - Date \_\_\_\_\_ Подпись Signature \_\_\_\_\_

В М 4101675

FIGURE 3-3-8: AGM Certificate—Russia (page 1)

**АКТ ПРОВЕРКИ СУДНА НА НАЛИЧИЕ ЯЙЦЕКЛАДОК  
 АЗИАТСКОГО НЕПАРНОГО ШЕЛКОПРЯДА  
 CHECK LIST FOR SHIP ASIAN GYPSY MOTH EGG MASS INSPECTION**

Название судна: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ship: m/v \_\_\_\_\_

Название порта: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Port: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Какие части судна проверены</b> <i>Areas to be inspected</i>	<b>Яйцекладки обнаружены</b> <i>Egg Masses Found</i>	<b>Замечания</b> <i>Remarks</i>
<b>Носовая палуба</b> <i>Fore Deck</i>	_____	_____
<b>Кормовая палуба (ют)</b> <i>Aft Deck</i>	_____	_____
<b>Сходни</b> <i>Galvanize</i>	_____	_____
<b>Крышки люков</b> <i>Hatches</i>	_____	_____
<b>Поручни и фальшборты</b> <i>Railings &amp; Bulwarks</i>	_____	_____
<b>Машины</b> <i>Machinery</i>	_____	_____
<b>Палубные кладовые</b> <i>Deck Stores</i>	_____	_____
<b>Палубные грузы</b> <i>Deck cargo</i>	_____	_____
<b>Кладовые</b> <i>Cargo</i>	_____	_____
<b>Трубопроводы и вентиляционные каналы</b> <i>Pipes &amp; ventilators</i>	_____	_____
<b>Освещение</b> <i>Light</i>	_____	_____
<b>Спасательные шлюпки</b> <i>Lifeboats</i>	_____	_____
<b>Надстройки</b> <i>Superstructures</i>	_____	_____
<b>Мостик</b> <i>Bridge</i>	_____	_____
<b>Краны и стрелы</b> <i>Cranes &amp; derricks</i>	_____	_____
<b>Мачты</b> <i>Masts</i>	_____	_____
<b>Дымовая труба</b> <i>Funnel</i>	_____	_____
<b>Камбуз</b> <i>Galley</i>	_____	_____
<b>Помещения с выходом наружу</b> <i>Cabins with outside access</i>	_____	_____
<b>Трюма</b> <i>Hold</i>	_____	_____

Дата проверки: \_\_\_\_\_ Организация: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of inspection: \_\_\_\_\_ Organization: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of authorized officer: \_\_\_\_\_

FIGURE 3-3-9: AGM Certificate—Russia (page 2)

<p><b>Министерство сельского хозяйства России</b>  <b>Федеральная служба по ветеринарному и фитосанитарному надзору Российской Федерации</b></p>	<p><b>Ministry of agriculture of Russia</b>  <b>Federal Service for veterinary and phytosanitary surveillance of Russian Federation</b></p>
<p>Приморский филиал ФГУ «Всероссийский центр карантин растений»          4, Народный проспект, г.Владивосток, Россия, 690014, тел./факс: 8(4232) 45-46-19, 45-49-72</p>	<p>FGU "All Russian center for plant quarantine", Primorskiy branch          4 Narodniy district., Vladivostok, RUSSIA, 690014 phone/fax: 8-4232-45-46-19, 45-49-72</p>
<p>Пункт организации досмотра _____</p>	<p>Place of inspection _____</p>
<p><b>Инструкция № 3</b></p>	<p><b>Instruction № 3</b></p>
<p>По подготовке к досмотру, очистке от испарного шлюкоприда и сертифицированию судна.</p>	<p>On preparation for inspection, clearing of a Asian Gypsy Moth and certification of a vessel.</p>
<p>Наименование судна _____</p>	<p>The name of vessel _____</p>
<p>Фамилия капитана _____</p>	<p>Surname of the captain _____</p>
<p>К досмотру администрация судна обязана:</p>	<p>To inspection the administration of a vessel is obliged:</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Очистить палубы; проходы, крышки трюмов от посторонних предметов (доски, мусор, пустая тара, россыпи зерна, угля и так далее).</li> <li>2. В зимнее время снести снег, сколоть лед.</li> <li>3. Снять чехлы с лебедок, шлюпок и другого оборудования.</li> <li>4. На время досмотра открыть все без исключения двери подсобных помещений, компрессорных, аккумуляторных, кладовок и шкафов хранения по внешнему контуру судна, крышки вентиляционных шахт (в присутствии ответственных лиц).</li> <li>5. На весь период досмотра выделить 4-х человек из команды судна, которые по указанию специалистов, устраняют недостатки, открывают крышки трюмов, снимают защитные кожуха с оборудования.</li> <li>6. Досмотр осуществляется только в светлое время суток в день отхода. Время досмотра определяет старший группы в зависимости от зараженности судна и метеословний (суда не досматриваются в дождь, снег, шторм, во время разгрузочно-погрузочных работ).</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To clear decks, passes, cover of holds from extraneous subjects (wood panels, dust, empty container, loose of a grain, coal and so on).</li> <li>2. In winter time sweep away snow, split off ice.</li> <li>3. To remove covers from windlasses, life boats and other equipment.</li> <li>4. On time of inspection to open all doors of auxiliary rooms (without exception), compressor rooms, accumulator rooms, storerooms and cases of a storage on an external contour of vessel, cover of ventilating shafts (at the presence of the responsible persons).</li> <li>5. On the whole period of inspection to allocate 4-th persons from crew, which under the instruction the specialists are eliminated the defects, open covers of holds, remove of a protective casing from the equipment.</li> <li>6. Inspection is carried out only in light time of day of departure. The chief of the inspection's group defines the time of inspection depending on incidence of infection of a vessel and meteorological conditions (vessels are not examined in a rain, snow, storm, during of discharge-loading works).</li> </ol>
<p><i>Во избежание повторного заражения судна Лимаитридами, судно должно покинуть порт после окончания досмотра в тот же день до наступления сумерек.</i></p>	<p><i>In protection of renew infestation of vessel of Lymatriids (AGM) the vessel have to leave port after the finishing inspection within same day before dark time.</i></p>
<p><i>Инструкцию получил и обязуюсь выполнять все указанные в ней требования.</i></p>	<p><i>I have received the instruction and oblige to execute all above requests.</i></p>
	<p>MASTER          AND INTEGRITY</p>

FIGURE 3-3-10: AGM Certificate—Russia (page 3)

Result No. KR-29-2012-001

**AGM 모니터링 결과서(Monitoring result for AGM in Korea)**

1. 선명명(Vessel Name) : \_\_\_\_\_ 2. 국적(Nationality) : \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. 선사(Shipping Company) : \_\_\_\_\_ 4. 대행사(Agent) : \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. 반계 선적량(Dead weight) : \_\_\_\_\_ 6. 선적화물(Commodity) : \_\_\_\_\_  
 7. IMO No. : \_\_\_\_\_ 8. CALL SIGN : \_\_\_\_\_  
 9. 이전 경유지(Ports visited before) : \_\_\_\_\_  
 10. 모니터링 항구(port of monitoring) : \_\_\_\_\_  
     (1) 입항일(Inbound date) : \_\_\_\_\_ (2) 출항예정일(Outbound date) : \_\_\_\_\_  
 11. 다음 경우 예정 항구(Assumed next port) : \_\_\_\_\_  
 12. 북미 도착국가(Arrival country in North America) : \_\_\_\_\_  
 13. 북미 도착항구(Arrival port in North America) : \_\_\_\_\_  
 14. 북미 도착예정일(Expected arrival date in North America) : \_\_\_\_\_  
 15. 모니터링 결과(Monitoring Results) : 발견(Detected) 또는 미 발견(Not-Detected)  
     (1) AGM의 발견상황을 구체적으로 표기(특별 발생부위)  
     (Details for detection of AGM(stage, detected spot))

사일자(Inspection Date) : \_\_\_\_\_  
 1. 정명(Inspector) : \_\_\_\_\_ (signature)  
 2. 심명(Inspector) : \_\_\_\_\_ (signature)  
 직(Attender) : 소속 \_\_\_\_\_ (signature)

A..... PLANT AND FISHERIES QUARANTINE AND INSPECTION AGENCY  
 BUSAN NEWPORT BRANCH OFFICE

\* 첨부 : AGM 모니터링 조사표 1부  
 Attachment



2012/10/02
1207 A3N 14H
14/10/2012 14:22 FAX 0518210250

FIGURE 3-3-11: AGM Certificate—South Korea Issued by QIA (page 1)

<ATTACHMENT>

**AGM 모니터링 조사표**  
 Check list of monitoring for AGM sign in a vessel

선박명 Name of a vessel : \_\_\_\_\_  
 항명 Port of inspection : \_\_\_\_\_

검사장소 Areas to be inspected	AGM 표징 유무 AGM sign Found	비고 Remarks
앞부분 갑판 Fore Deck	YES / NO	_____
후부 갑판 Aft Deck	YES / NO	_____
통로 Gangways	YES / NO	_____
표지 Hatches	YES / NO	_____
난간 및 브루워크 Handrails & bulwarks	YES / NO	_____
기계 선비 Machinery	YES / NO	_____
갑판 저장실 Deck Stores	YES / NO	_____
갑판 화물 Deck Cargo	YES / NO	_____
파이프 및 환기장치 Pipe & ventilation	YES / NO	_____
전등주변 Lights	YES / NO	_____
구명보트 Lifeboats	YES / NO	_____
선루 Superstructure	YES / NO	_____
브릿지 Bridge	YES / NO	_____
크레인 또는 기중기 Cranes or derricks	YES / NO	_____
마스트 Masts	YES / NO	_____
굴뚝 Funnel	YES / NO	_____
그 외 통지해야 할 사항 Others	_____	_____

조사일자 Date of inspection : \_\_\_\_\_  
 조사자 Inspector : \_\_\_\_\_ (서명 signature)  
 조사자 Inspector : \_\_\_\_\_ (서명 signature)

FIGURE 3-3-12: AGM Certificate—South Korea Issued by QIA (page 2)

Result No. KR-43-2012-001

**AGM 모니터링 결과서(Monitoring result for AGM in Korea)**

1. 선명(Vessel Name) :	2. 국적(Nationality) :
3. 선사(Shipping Company) :	4. 대령사(Agent) :
5. 만재 선적량(Dead weight) :	6. 선적화물(Cargo) :

7. 이선 경유지(Ports visited before)

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_

8. 모니터링 항구(port of monitoring) :

(1)입항일(Inbound date) : \_\_\_\_\_ (2)출항일(Outbound date) : \_\_\_\_\_

9. 다음 경유 예정 항구(Assumed next port) :

10. 북미 도착국가(Arrival country in North America) :

11. 북미 도착항구(Arrival port in North America) :

12. 북미 도착예정일(Expected arrival date in North America) :

13. 모니터링 결과(Monitoring Results) : \_\_\_\_\_

조사일자(Inspection Date) : \_\_\_\_\_

조사자 성명(Inspector) : \_\_\_\_\_

임의자(Attender) : \_\_\_\_\_

NATIONAL PLANT QUARANTINE SERVICE GWANGYANG BRANCH OFFICE

\* 붙임  
 Attachment :

**FIGURE 3-3-13: AGM Certificate—South Korea Issued by QIA (page 3)**

**AGM 모니터링 조사표**  
 Check list of monitoring for AGM sign in a vessel

선박명 Name of a vessel	항명 Port of inspection	검사장소 Areas to be inspected	AGM 표징 유무 AGM sign Found	비고 Remarks
		앞부분 갑판 Fore Deck	YES / NO	
		후부 갑판 Aft Deck	YES / NO	
		통로 Gangways	YES / NO	
		해치 Hatches	YES / NO	
		난간 및 브르워크 Handrails & bulwarks	YES / NO	
		기계 설비 Machinery	YES / NO	
		갑판 저장실 Deck Stores	YES / NO	
		갑판 화물 Deck Cargo	YES / NO	
		파이프 및 환기장치 Pipes & ventilation	YES / NO	
		전등주변 Lights	YES / NO	
		구명보트 Lifeboats	YES / NO	
		선루 Superstructure	YES / NO	
		브릿지 Bridge	YES / NO	
		크레인 또는 기중기 Cranes or derrick	YES / NO	
		마스트 Masts	YES / NO	
		굴뚝 Funnel	YES / NO	
		그 외 행지해야 할 사항 Others		
		조사일자 Date of inspection	14	
		조사자 Inspector		인

FIGURE 3-3-14: AGM Certificate—South Korea Issued by QIA (page 4)

(1 page)

**Certificate of Inspection of Freedom from Asian Gypsy Moth in Korea**

Certificate No. IPAB-PORT NAME-0000(year)-000(serial number)

---

This is to certify that the vessel, described below, was inspected as much as possible by the inspector of a certification body and is considered to be free from AGM at the time of the inspection.

---

1. Name and type of vessel: \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. Nationality, IMO number and gross ton of a vessel: \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. The estimated date of departure: \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. Port of inspection and place of pier: \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. Name of Shipping Company or Owner: \_\_\_\_\_  
 6. Receipt No.: \_\_\_\_\_

---

ADDITIONAL DECLARATION

---



Stamp of Organization  
 International Plant Quarantine  
 Accreditation Board

Date of inspection: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of inspector: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Signature of inspector)

---

※ No financial liability with respect to this certificate shall attach to the International Plant Quarantine Accreditation Board or to any of its inspectors or representatives.

Attachment : Check list of inspection for AGM egg mass in a vessel

**FIGURE 3-3-15: AGM Certificate—South Korea Issued by IPAB (page 1)**

(2 page)

### Check list of inspection for AGM egg mass in a vessel

증명서번호 Certificate No. : IPAB-PORT NAME-0000(year)-000(serial No.)  
 선 박 명 Name of a vessel : \_\_\_\_\_  
 검역항구 Port of inspection : \_\_\_\_\_

검역장소 Areas to be inspected	AGM 표징 유무 AGM sign Found	비고 Remarks
• 앞부분 갑판 Fore Deck	YES / NO	_____
• 후부 갑판 Aft Deck	YES / NO	_____
• 통로 Gangways	YES / NO	_____
• 해치 Hatches	YES / NO	_____
• 난간 등 Handrails & Bulwarks	YES / NO	_____
• 기계 설비 Machinery	YES / NO	_____
• 갑판 저장실 Deck Stores	YES / NO	_____
• 갑판 화물 Deck Cargo	YES / NO	_____
• 환기구 등 Pipes & Ventilation	YES / NO	_____
• 전등주변 Lights	YES / NO	_____
• 구명보트 Lifeboats	YES / NO	_____
• 선 루 Superstructure	YES / NO	_____
• 브릿지 Bridge	YES / NO	_____
• 크레인 등 Cranes or Derricks	YES / NO	_____
• 마스트 Masts	YES / NO	_____
• 굴뚝 Funnel	YES / NO	_____


 인 통지해야 할 사항 Others notices \_\_\_\_\_  
 검역일기 Date of inspection : \_\_\_\_\_  
 검역기관 Name of Certification Body : International Plant Quarantine Accreditation Board  
 검역자 Name of inspector : \_\_\_\_\_ (서명 signature)

As we inspected the above areas of a vessel, we inform you of the result of inspection.

FIGURE 3-3-16: AGM Certificate—South Korea Issued by IPAB (page 2)