



Canadian Food
Inspection Agency

Agence canadienne
d'inspection des aliments

Canadian Food Inspection Agency



Our vision:

To excel as a science-based regulator, trusted and respected by Canadians and the international community.

Our mission:

Dedicated to safeguarding food, animals and plants, which enhances the health and well-being of Canada's people, environment and economy.

CFIA's Regulatory Policy on EAB – What will happen when EAB is first found in AB?

Alberta's EAB Forum

February 16, 2011

Canada

CFIA

What is our objective?



Dedicated to safeguarding food, animals and plants, which enhances the health and well-being of Canada's people, environment and economy.

- To prevent the introduction and spread within Canada of plant pests of quarantine significance, to detect and control or eradicate designated plant pests in Canada, and to certify plant and plant products for domestic and export trade.
- To prevent the artificial spread of EAB within ON and Qc**
- To protect the rest of Ontario, Quebec and Canada**

Background – EAB

- Native to Asia, first detected in Detroit and Windsor in 2002
- Through national surveys in Canada, it has only been detected in Ontario and Quebec
- EAB spreads by both natural and assisted means
- Until regulatory revisions are in place, the CFIA currently regulates EAB through the use of Ministerial Orders and Notices which restrict the movement of ash materials such as logs, lumber, bark, and wood chips, from infested areas



EAB Chronology

June 2002:	EAB detected in Detroit, MI
August 2002:	EAB detected in Windsor, ON
September 2002:	MO on infested area in Essex county.
Summer 2003:	Detection and delimitation surveys in Essex county
November 2003:	Minister's signed revised MO and decided to proceed with AFZ.
Jan.-March 2004:	All ash trees in AFZ were removed.
Summer 2004:	EAB found in Chatham-Kent, ON
Fall '04-Winter '05:	Ash tree removal in Chatham-Kent

EAB Chronology

Summer 2005: EAB found in Lambton and Elgin counties

2006: Minimal ash tree removal
EAB found in Middlesex county
CFIA moved to a 'slow-the-spread' strategy

2008: EAB found in 7 different locations in Ontario
EAB found in Quebec (Carignan)

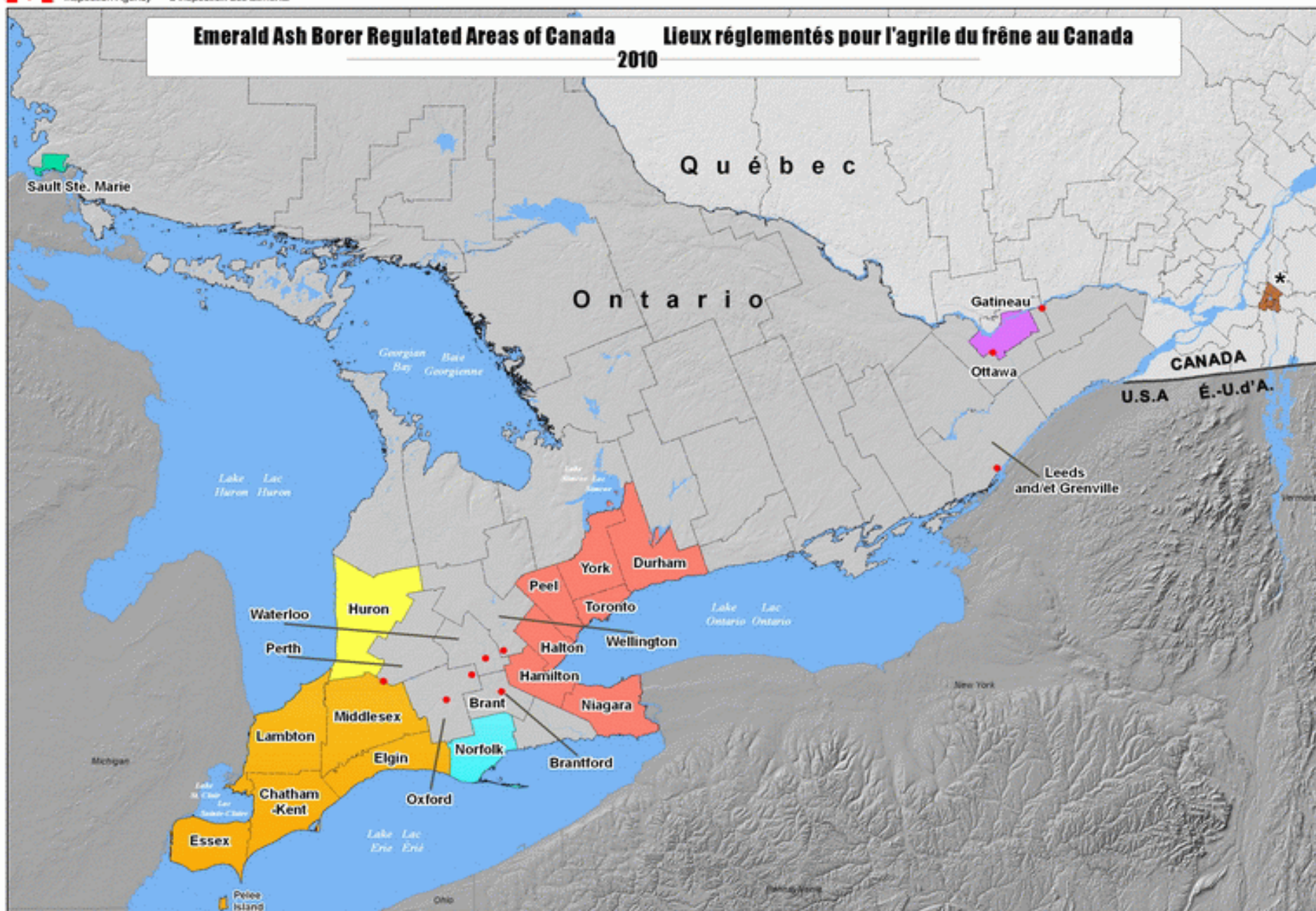
2009-2010: EAB has been confirmed throughout southern Ontario (including GTA) in just about every county/municipality and in Gatineau, QC



Emerald Ash Borer Regulated Areas of Canada

2010

Lieux réglementés pour l'agrile du frêne au Canada



LEGEND | LÉGENDE



Areas Regulated by
Ministerial Orders

Positive site outside
of a regulated area

Lieux réglementés
par des arrêtés ministériels

site positif à l'extérieur
d'une zone réglementée

* Carignan, Saint-Mathias-sur-Richelieu,
Chambly, Richelieu and/et Saint-Basile-le-Grand.

Produced by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency /
Mapping and GIS Services, London, Ontario
Map Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 17

Yr/An Mo/M
2010 09

Produit par l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments
Cartographie et services SIG, London, Ontario
Projection cartographique UTM NAD 83 Zone 17

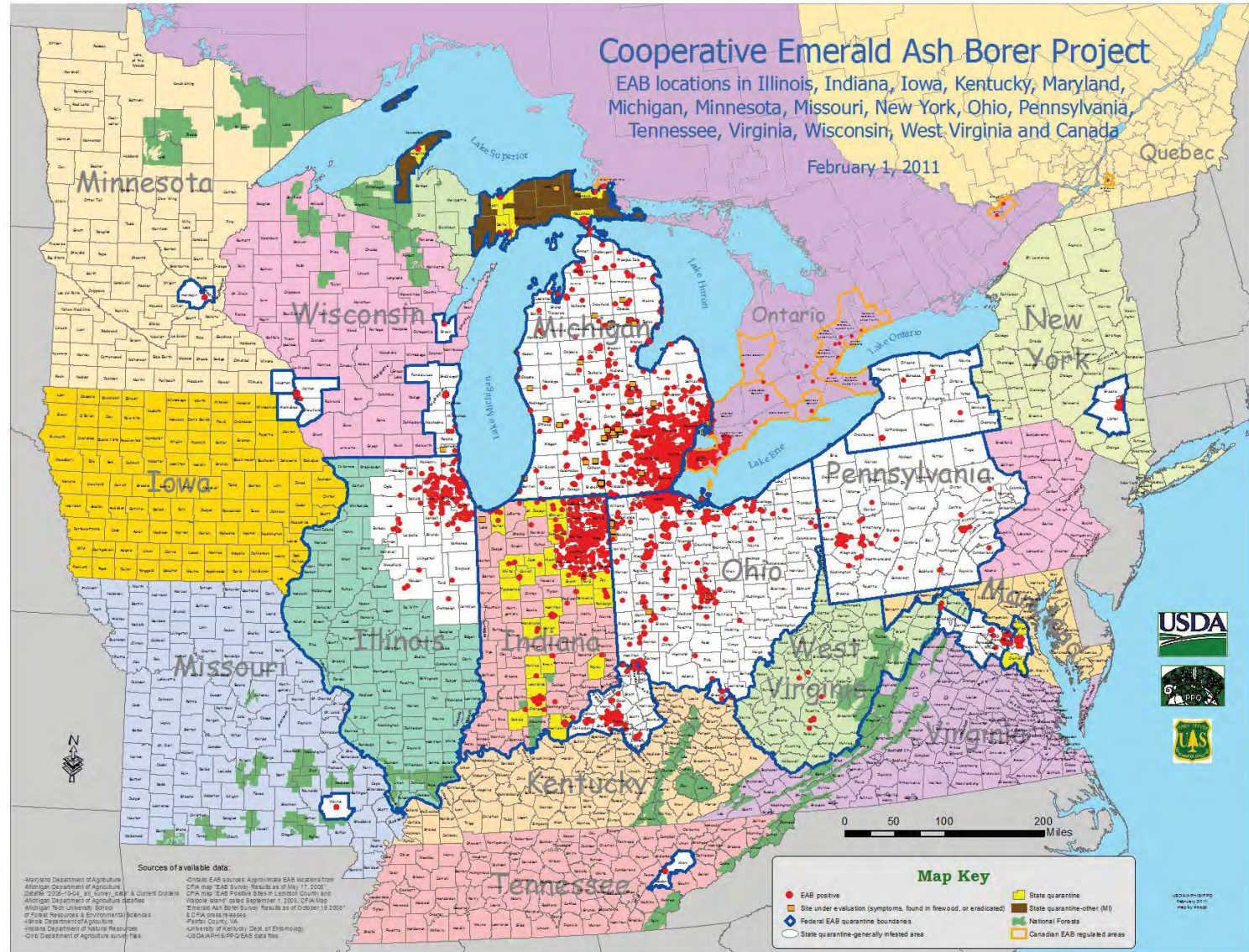
SCALE | ÉCHELLE





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CFIA EAB Response

Surveillance - surveys, trapping

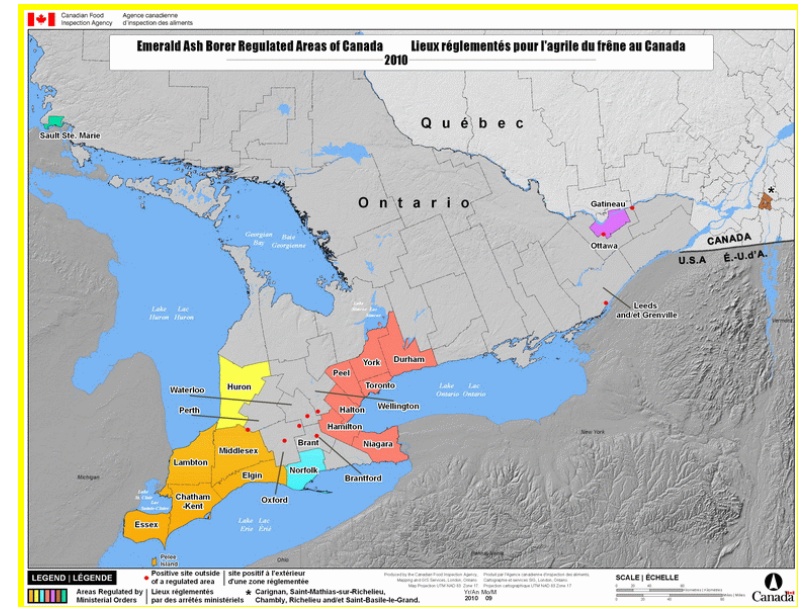
- Surveys for EAB currently continue in non-regulated areas of Canada
- Components to the survey include:
 - Ash decline survey/visual survey for signs/symptoms of EAB
 - Trapping
 - CFIA collaborating with OMNR to compare trapping results to branch sampling technique



CFIA EAB Response

Regulation

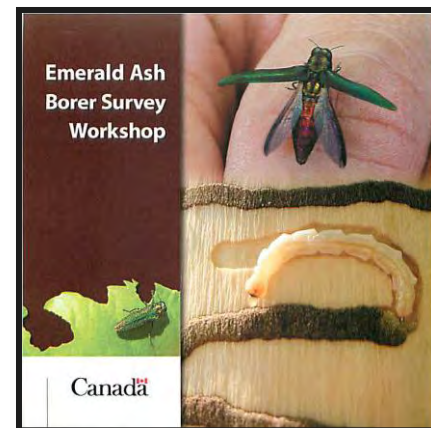
- Prohibition of Movement on individual properties
- Ministerial Orders on larger geopolitical areas
- D-03-08 policy directive
- Movement certificates
- Take into account the current relevant scientific information
- Communicate with stakeholders and trading partners
- Amend the regulatory measures at the end of the survey season to include new positive counties



CFIA EAB Response

Communications/Outreach

- notifying residents in regulated areas of the movement restrictions in place (Public Notices)
- informing risk makers—industry whose activities may facilitate spread of EAB—about regulations and compliance programs
- raising awareness of the risks of invasive forest pests and movement of firewood as a risk pathway (displays at public/trade shows)
- providing training to arborists and foresters about the biology, means of spread, detection and control measures for EAB.



1-866-463-6017



CFIA EAB Response

- **Enforcement**

Plant Protection Act:

For those who violate the Act a penalty of up to \$250,000 and/or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years is possible

Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Act:

For those who violate the Plant Protection Act immediate penalties of up to \$10,000 may be issued

CFIA EAB Response

Compliance:

EAB Approved Facility Compliance Program (EABAFCP)

CFIA Directive D-03-08 was revised to further prevent the spread of EAB and separated into 3 documents for ease of use.

D-03-08 contains the phytosanitary requirements to prevent the entry and spread within Canada of the EAB

QSM-07 –Quality System Manual (QSM) for Facilities Registered in the Emerald Ash Borer Approved Facility Compliance Program (EABAFCP)

QSM-08 –QSM for CFIA Auditors to Administer the EABAFCP

35 mills operate throughout Ontario and Quebec Regular CFIA audits at these registered facilities

Challenges

- EAB moves naturally as well as artificially by several pathways (logs, nursery stock, firewood)
- Detection capabilities are not sensitive enough to find early infestations
- New discoveries of EAB consistently show that it has been there 3-4 years prior to detection in that area
- CFIA has been the lead on EAB through regulatory means...however, we are now looking towards a collaborative management framework for EAB.

Next steps

- CFIA is looking to regulatory framework that balances CFIA's obligations with stakeholder considerations
- Need to develop a long term collaborative EAB management strategy with key partners, e.g. CFS, Parks, provinces, municipalities, Industry, etc.

