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**Introduction**

This volume outlines the policy and procedures relating to the sampling, inspection and certification of prescribed forest products for export. Forest products become prescribed goods when a phytosanitary certificate or any other official certificate is required by an importing country authority. This volume specifically relates to the export of logs, woodchips and processed forest products.

This volume links closely to the following volumes in this manual:
- Volume 2 *Export Legislation*
- Volume 6a *Pest and contaminants*
- Volume 12 *Treatments*
- Volume 18 *Export Documentation*

This volume should be read in conjunction with the following instructional material which provides guidelines on sampling and inspection procedures for prescribed forest products:
- Work Instruction: Inspection of Forest Products (FOP: 3001, 3002 and 3003)

**Authorised Officer Job Functions**

The inspection of forest products is covered by the following Authorised Officer (AO) job function accreditations:
- FOP3001:1 Inspection of Woodchips (Packaged).
- FOP3001:2 Inspection of Woodchips (Bulk into Container).
- FOP3001:3 Inspection of Woodchips (Bulk into Vessel).
- FOP3002:1 Inspection of Logs (Bulk into Container).
- FOP3002:2 Inspection of Logs (Bulk into Vessel).
- FOP3003:1 Inspection of Processed Forest Products (Packaged).
- FOP3003:2 Inspection of Processed Forest Products (Bulk into Container).*
- FOP3003:3 Inspection of Processed Forest Products (Bulk into Vessel).*

*Bulk processed forest products include consignments presented in packs, bundles and pieces.

**Legislation**

Consideration must be given to the following legislation before goods are exported and Authorised Officers must ensure that the legislation is abided by throughout the exporting process:
- *Export Control Act 1982*
- *Export Control (Prescribed Goods – General) Order 2005*
- *Export Control (Plant and Plant Products) Order 2011*
- *Export Control (Fees) Order 2001*
The legislations listed above are all accessible via the ComLaw website at: http://www.comlaw.gov.au/

**Conduct Pre-Inspection Tasks**

This section outlines the overarching principles relating to the phytosanitary sampling, inspection and export certification of forest products. Requirements for preparation, sampling and inspection may vary according to the commodity for export and importing country requirements.

In summary, all prescribed forest products must meet the following requirements:

- Be prepared in a registered establishment – establishment hygiene requirements must be met.
- Have a valid notice of intention to export (NOI/RFP).
- Be sampled, inspected and passed as export compliant.

**Export licence for unprocessed wood**

Forest products may require an export licence for the export of unprocessed wood. Export licences are issued by the Department of Agriculture, Forestry Branch and may be required for the export of two tonnes or more of unprocessed wood products sourced from certain areas. It is the exporters responsibility to determine whether an export licence is required and to obtain a licence prior to export. Export licences are not required to be presented to AO’s prior to export, however AO’s must at the time of booking remind exporters of the possible requirement to obtain an export licence.

Further information on export licences for unprocessed wood can be found on the department’s website www.daff.gov.au/forestry/national/industries/export or by contacting the Forestry Branch.

**Recording Inspection Results**

Inspection details are recorded on the approved Export Compliance Record (ECR) or in PEMS. AOs must use one ECR for each inspection conducted. It is mandatory for AOs to use the approved forms. AOs may need to attach additional pages to the ECR.

Where logs are containerised, all containers that comprise the consignment/inspection lot must be recorded on the ECR (or PEMs), with a result recorded against each container.

**Inspection Equipment Checklist**

- Waste bin and lid supplied by establishment for disposing of unwanted material found during inspection.
- Torch capable of being focused to a spot.
- Sieves (large and pocket) for separating insects and contaminants from the samples.
- Measure 2.25L for samples.
- Mallet and chisel for removal of bark.
- Knife and scraper suitable for cutting and removing residue from places difficult to access.
- A pair of tweezers suitable for collecting larger species.
- Hand lens x10 magnification or more for pest, weed seeds and contamination identification.
- Small painters brush for separating objects of quarantine concern and collecting small insects from the samples being inspected.
- Vials/tubes filled with methylated spirits or 80% ethyl alcohol (ethanol) for collecting arthropod specimens.
- Sealable plastic bags for larger specimens collected during inspection
- Hand lens x10 magnification or more for pest, weed seeds and contamination identification.
- Small painters brush for separating objects of quarantine concern and collecting small insects from the samples being inspected.
- Vials/tubes filled with methylated spirits or 80% ethyl alcohol (ethanol) for collecting arthropod specimens.
- Sealable plastic bags for larger specimens collected during inspection
- Labels for specimens.
- Export Compliance Records.
- Pencils for labelling tubes (pens aren’t suitable as alcohol dissolves most ink) and pen for completing various forms.
- Trier for inspection of bagged product.
- Personal protective equipment (PPE) such as safety vest, helmet, steel cap boots, hand gloves, apron, face mask, goggles, communication equipment and hearing protection.
- Calculator or mobile phone with a scientific calculator.

**Empty Container or Bulk Vessel Approval**

Inspection of empty containers and bulk vessels ensures requirements have been complied with in the transportation of prescribed goods and no cross contamination issues exist with loading prescribed goods into inspected empty containers or bulk vessels. An AO must ensure that a valid container approval or bulk vessel approval has been issued.

**Packaging material inspections**

Materials to be used as packaging for forest products such as bagged products or processed products, and other materials applied to forest products at the time of packaging must be:

- New or if previously used and intended for repeated use, must have been cleaned and reconditioned to the satisfaction of an AO i.e. unlikely to infest or contaminate goods and be free of holes, rips and tears
- Used in a manner that is unlikely to place the acceptability of the prescribed goods at risk
- Sufficiently strong to withstand the handling incurred by the materials during transit
- Otherwise appropriate to the goods
- Free from any contaminants that could cross-contaminate the goods
- If a trade description is attached, it should be adequate and accurate.
Conduct Flowpath Inspection Tasks

Inspection Area
The AO must ensure the area to be used for the phytosanitary inspection is clean, well lit, free from sources of cross-infestation, cross-infection, cross-contamination, and clear of fumigant gases.

The inspection equipment must be clean, adequate and fit for purpose.

The AO must ensure there is adequate access to all goods to allow sampling in a safe manner from the entire lot/consignment.

Commodity Flowpath
The commodity flowpath is deemed to be from the point of sampling to the point of loading and must be inspected prior to loading to ensure it is fit-for-purpose and free of sources of cross contamination. In circumstances where the flow path fails inspection, the AO must be advised when the issue has been rectified and the flowpath is ready for re-inspection.

Assess the consignment
The content of the entire lot or consignment to be inspected should match the details on the NOI/RFP. It may be necessary to count packages if exact quantity is not known.

The AO should only request a break-down into the pallet if in doubt or access to particular samples is needed.

Do not proceed with the inspection if the lot/consignment presented does not match the NOI/RFP.

Trade Description
When a trade description is applied to prescribed goods, the export of those goods is prohibited unless that trade description is adequate and accurate.

A trade description applied to goods is taken to be adequate if it:
- contains sufficient information to enable the goods to be readily identified
- is not ambiguous or unclear
- satisfies any particular requirements under the Orders relating to the application of trade descriptions
- satisfies any requirements of the importing country.

Where an AO is concerned that a false trade description has been applied to prescribed goods, the AO needs to contact the Regional Plant Export Manager. In the interim, AOs must withhold export documentation and require exporters to produce documentary evidence to support the description given. These may include declarations by the exporters/processors of the goods or
certificates of analysis from accredited laboratories for various parameters required by the importing countries.

**Conduct Commodity Inspection tasks**

**Sampling and Inspection Procedures**

Sampling and inspection procedures for prescribed forest product must be carried out in accordance with Work Instruction: Inspection of Forest Products (FOP:3001, 3002 and 3003).

Note: If containerised log RFPs are split into multiple RFPs following inspection (where reduced sampling was applied), all RFPs/consignments will require re-inspection by an AO.

**Inspection Tolerances**

Where visual signs of infestation and or contamination are found during inspection, the AO will undertake a more detailed inspection to determine that no live pests are present. Visual signs of termite and borer pest infestation may include emergence holes, frass and exterior runways in the forest product.

Table 1 lists forest product pests present in Australia which are the only pests other than those specified by the importing country that require rejection if detected during inspection for export certification. Tolerance levels imposed by the importing country takes precedence over tolerances listed in Table 1.

The Pest and Disease Image Library PaDIL ([www.padil.gov.au](http://www.padil.gov.au)) may be used for further information on various pests including pest identification. Where uncertainty exists regarding identification, the AO must inform the exporter of their responsibility to seek professional identification. AOs are not expected to be able to identify all pests, diseases or contaminants.

Table 1: List of pests with a nil tolerance in prescribed forest products.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common names</th>
<th>Scientific names</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BORERS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powderpost beetles:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lycine borer</td>
<td><em>Lycus discedens</em>, <em>Minthea rugicollis</em></td>
<td>These are dry timber borers are primarily limited to the sapwood of certain hardwoods, such as some eucalypts, oak and meranti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powderpost beetle</td>
<td><em>Lycodon bostrychoides</em>, <em>Lycus brunneus</em>, <em>Lycus parallelocollis</em>, <em>Minthea acanthacollis</em>, <em>Tristaria</em></td>
<td>Lycids attack the sapwood and hardwoods generally less than 10 years old. Lumber, manufactured and structural timbers are attacked (Walker 2006; Walker 2007).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Powderpost beetle</strong></td>
<td><strong>Xylobosca canina</strong> PaDIL</td>
<td>It is a native Australian species (McCaffrey 2012) and breeds in dead or dying and old trees (Bashford 1991).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Anobiid Borers:**

| **Anobium punctatum** PaDIL | **Calymmaderus incisus** DAFF QLD | These borers commonly attack softwood timbers such as Hoop pine and to a lesser extent Bunya pine and New Zealand white pine (CSIRO 2012). |

**Longicorn Beetles:**

| **Acalolepta vastator** PaDIL | **Hesthesis cingulata** CSIRO Entomology | Native Australian pest and its larvae live inside tree trunks in particular rubber tree *Ficus elastic* (Walker 2006). |
| **Hesthesis cingulata** | **Piesarthrus marginellus** CSIRO Entomology | The larvae of *Piesarthrus marginellus* bore into the wood of trees and shrubs, feeding on the soft tissue of living, dead or dying plants (CSIRO 2012). |
| **Phorocantha spp.** PaDIL | **Phorocantha** species | *Phorocantha* species feed and breed on timber (Walker 2006). Its attack is mainly observed on stressed living trees (Ivory 1977; Farrow 1996; Paine and Millar 2002). |

**Bark Beetles:**

<p>| <strong>Phloeosinus cupressi</strong> | <strong>Hylurgus ligniperda</strong> | It utilises thick-barked logs of large diameter that are in contact with the ground or stumps and dead trees with thick bark at ground level (Boomsma) |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>False powderpost beetle/ Auger Beetle:</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European house longhorne beetle</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Hylotrupes bajulus</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>It is one of the most serious pests of dry seasoned coniferous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>timbers such as pines, firs and spruces (Walker 2005).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False powderpost beetle, Lesser</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Heterobostrychus aequalis</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auger beetle</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Heterobostrychus aequalis</em> is a serious pest of timber. They</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tunnel along the wood grain, depositing eggs. The larval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>feeding reduces the wood starch to soft powder. (Walker 2005).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powderpost beetle; Particoloured</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Mesoxylon collaris</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auger beetle</td>
<td></td>
<td>It attacks recently felled logs and green timber (only the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sapwood of hardwood). The larvae feed along the grain of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wood and generally the damage is superficial. The larvae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>produce a fine powdery frass (Walker 2006).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powderpost beetle; Auger beetle</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sinoxylon anale</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>It is an agricultural, forestry and forest pest of economic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>importance. It is a primary borer in the sapwood of logs, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>timbers used in house building, boxes, and packing (Walker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2005).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powderpost beetle</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Xylobosca binosa</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The beetles mainly feed and breed on bamboo, timber, rattan,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>stored grain and products made from timber (Chu and Zhang 1997).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
religious, Xylotillus lindi, Xylodeleis obsipa, Xylopsocus gibbicollis, Xylopsocus rubidus infestation results in numerous entry and exit holes ranging from 3 to 9 mm on the surface of wood. They attack mainly freshly felled logs and unseasoned sawn timber (Peters et al. 1996; Elliott et al. 1998). The infested wood contains tunnels filled with frass.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other borer pests:</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ambrosia beetle</td>
<td>Amasa truncata</td>
<td>It attacks live wounded trees or trees in poor condition and may not be on the pathway for commercial grade timber intended for export (Kliejunas et al. 2006). The only living trees it is known to attack are eucalypts particularly E. globules (Walker 2011).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambrosia beetle</td>
<td>Ambrosiodmus compressus</td>
<td>It has been recorded attacking dead trees, fallen logs and freshly sawn timber records (Bain 1976).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bark Borer</td>
<td>Ernobius mollis</td>
<td>Its damage is confined to unbarked softwoods with no structural damage. The larvae may burrow long distances in the bark and wood and in the process may damage other materials such as leather and plastic in contact with the wood (Peters et al. 1996).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Jewel Beetle (wood borer)</td>
<td>Agrilus australasiae</td>
<td>Its distribution is restricted to eastern and southern Australia (NSW and SA). The main larval hosts are the Acacia spp. (Turner and Hawkeswood 1996).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewel beetle</td>
<td>Castiarina (Stigmodera) insculpta, Julodimorpha bakewelli, Stigmodera roei,</td>
<td>While most adults are nectar feeders especially on Eucalyptus blossoms or leaf feeders, the larvae are wood borers, feeding on the sapwood under the bark of native trees and shrubs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Island pinhole borer</td>
<td>Xyleborus perforans</td>
<td>Members of Xyleborus feed and breed on a variety of trees, shrubs. They may be found on small branches, seedlings and large logs (CABI 2012).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland pine beetle</td>
<td>Calymmaderus incisus</td>
<td>Calymmaderus incises attacks softwood timber such as Hoop pine. The larvae burrow long tunnels in susceptible hoop pine and rarely attack other timber (Peters et al. 1996).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stem borer</td>
<td>Crossotarsus externedentatus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Wood boring                                           | Pentamimus                                 | It is an Australian native species and breeds in |

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>weevil</strong> PaDIL</th>
<th><strong>australis</strong></th>
<th><strong>dead or dying</strong> <em>Acacia dealbata</em> trees (Bashford 1991).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**TERMITES**

**Bifiditermes:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dampwood termite PaDIL</th>
<th><em>Bifiditermes improbus, B. condonensis</em></th>
<th>It is often present in scars and branches wounds and ultimately finds its way into sound wood. It has been found in Eucalyptus stumps and poles (Hadlington 1987). They are native Australian species and can cause damage in power poles (Walker 2006).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Ceratokalotermes:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dampwood Ceratokalotermes termite PaDIL</th>
<th><em>Ceratokalotermes spoliator</em></th>
<th>It is a native Australian species (Walker 2006). This is pest of dead tissues of living trees. It degrades the timber by entering into the heartwood of living trees (Hadlington 1996).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Coptotermes:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coptotermes termite PaDIL</th>
<th><em>Coptotermes acinaciformis, C. brumneus, C. dreghorni, C. formosanus, C. frenchi, C. lacteus, C. michaelensi</em></th>
<th>This is one of the world’s most destructive termites with no signs of its infestation until the collapse of timber (Hadlington 1987). They attack living trees, lumber and buildings (Walker 2006) and inflict considerable damage on logs for timber (Hadlington 1996). In severe infestations, it hollows out woods leaving a paper-thin surface (Su and Scheffrahn 2010).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Cryptotermes:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drywood termites PaDIL</th>
<th><em>Cryptotermes brevis, C. primus Minor Cryptotermes australinus, C. cy neocephalus, C. domesticus, C. gearyi, C. hilli, C. queenslandis, C. secundus, C. simulates, C. tropicalis</em></th>
<th><em>Cryptotermes</em> are known to attack structural timber as well as decay-affected buttress rots of trees, dead logs on ground and in decaying stumps (Hadlington 1987; Walker 2006). The infestation of some species goes un-noticed until the infested timber collapses. They attack woods including living trees, building materials, etc. (Walker 2006)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Termite Type</td>
<td>Subterranean Termite</td>
<td>Drywood Termite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dampwood termite</strong></td>
<td><em>Glyptotermes</em> barrette, <em>G. brevicornis, G. tuberculatus</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>PaDIL</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gleptotermes species including *G. tuberculatus* form colonies in dead, decaying wood adjacent to sound wood of living trees, particularly Eucalyptus. This genus contains some species that have been found attacking sound wood from affected sapwood and are considered as serious pests of transmission poles in some areas (Crefield 1996).

**Heterotermes:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heterotermes spp.</th>
<th>Subterranean Heterotermes termite</th>
<th>Most <em>Heterotermes</em> attacks occur in fences, decking, posts and poles where weathering and decay are common. However, some superficial damage to floor timber has been observed in extreme cases (Hadlington 1987).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>PaDIL</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Incisitermes:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>Incisitermes</em> barrett, <em>I. repandus,</em></th>
<th>They are native Australian species and nest in dead scars, stumps and sawn timber (McCaffrey 2010; Walker 2011).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>PaDIL</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Kalotermes:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>Kalotermes</em> aemulus, <em>K. atratus, K.aemulus</em></th>
<th>They are native Australian species (McCaffrey and Walker 2012; Walker 2010). Species of <em>Kalotermes</em> are normally found in trees having scars and dead branches. This genus inflicts minor timber damage and is of little economic significance (Hadlington 1996).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>PaDIL</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mastotermes:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>Mastotermes</em> darwiniensis</th>
<th>It is an Australian native species and is very destructive and economically significant pest in northern Australia. It attacks wood including living trees, building materials and some agricultural crops such as sugarcane (Walker 2006).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>PaDIL</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Nasutitermes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subterranean Termite</th>
<th>Nasutitermes cormiger, N. dixoni, N. Exitiosus, N. fumigates, N. graveolus, N. walkeri</th>
<th>This genus causes damage to sound wood in service. Some of its species attack only weathered and decayed wood (Hadlington 1987).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Neotermes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ringant Termite</th>
<th>Neotermes insularis</th>
<th>It is Australian native species (Walker 2006) and is a serious pest of forest as it degrades commercial logs (Hadlington 1987).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Parrhinoterms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Termite</th>
<th>Parrhinoterms queenslandicus</th>
<th>It is an Australian native species of low economic importance (McCaffrey and Walker 2012).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Porotermes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Termopsid Termite</th>
<th>Porotermes adamsoni</th>
<th>It is a native Australian species (Walker 2010) and attacks dead and living trees mainly Eucalyptus species (Pearson et al. 2010).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Procryptotermes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drywood Procryptotermes Termite</th>
<th>Procryptotermes australiensis, P inopinatus</th>
<th>They are native Australian species of low economic importance (McCaffrey and Walker 2012; Walker 2010).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
**Schedorhinotermes:**

Subterranean termite

*Schedorhinotermes actuosus, S. breinli, S. derosus*

They are native Australian species and are considered as an economic pest. They attack timber in service, some of them nest in fences and feed primarily on logs (Walker 2006; Walker 2010).

---

**Miscellaneous forest product pests:**

Larger auger beetle

*Bostrychopsis jesuita*

It is a native Australian species and attacks a range of plants and trees such as *Eucalyptus* and grape vine wood and canes (Walker 2006).

Giant wood moth

*Endoxyla cinereus*

Its attack weakens the trees and causes significant reduction in the quality of harvested logs (House 2011).

Sirex Wood wasp

*Sirex noctilio*

The trees normally die as a result of toxic mucus and fungus introduced by wasps (House 2011).

---

Table 2 lists the general tolerances for contaminants detected during inspection of prescribed forest products. Only contaminants listed in Table 2 require tolerances to be applied if detected during inspection for export certification.

Tolerance levels imposed by the importing country takes precedence over any tolerances listed in this manual.

**Table 2: General tolerances for contaminants detected in prescribed forest products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Tolerance level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Nil*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodents</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Upon detection of small visible quantities of soil, the goods do not require rejection if the exporter removes the contaminants from the goods during inspection. Soil tolerance does not apply to consignments of soil based potting mix.

**Contaminants**

The following principles should be used for contaminants found in forest product samples during inspection:

1. For contaminants for which a nil tolerance applies, cleaning or treatment of the relevant goods must be carried out to remove the contaminating material if the goods are to be resubmitted for export.
2. For contaminants for which a numerical tolerance applies, treatment, cleaning or blending to below the permitted tolerance may be carried out.
3. If contamination has occurred on the outside of packages, such contamination may be removed by brushing or other mechanical means.

**Rejection Principles**

If any pests or contaminants are found in excess of tolerances (including nil) the prescribed forest products must be rejected. Upon rejection the AO must clearly identify the rejected prescribed forest products, record the details of the rejection on the approved Export Compliance Record and notify the responsible person that the goods have been rejected.

The exporter must ensure that the rejected goods are identified and isolated from goods which remain eligible for export. The AO will ensure that the inspection of other goods in the area which remain eligible for export will not commence until the rejected goods have been are identified and a satisfactory hygiene inspection has been completed of all cross-infestation areas.

The AO will record the method used by the exporter to rectify the cause of rejection on the approved Export Compliance Record for all re-inspected goods.

**Rejection of the source**

Detection of live pests and pests of quarantine concern to the importing country requires rejection of the source. The source is deemed to be considered the inspection ‘lot’ (logs, processed forest products and packaged forest products) or the stockpile point at which the goods are being loaded onto the conveyor system for bulk woodchips.

If the woodchip stockpile is less than 200 tonnes the entire stockpile must be rejected from the stockpile point. In the case of stockpiles larger than 200 tonnes, 200 tonnes of the goods from the stock pile point is to be rejected. Upon rejection the AO will inform the exporter of their responsibility to isolate and clearly distinguish the rejected source from the remaining goods in the stockpile eligible for export.

**Inspection of Resubmitted Goods after Treatment**

**Treatment of rejected goods**

If goods are rejected for reasons that will respond to treatment and there is an approved method of treating the goods, the goods must not be re-presented for inspection unless they have been treated in an approved manner. If there is no approved method of treating the goods, the goods must not be re-presented for inspection unless they have been treated. The choice of treatment is the responsibility of the exporter and the AO must not recommend a specific treatment. Only logs rejected for live insect infestation may be loaded in containers or vessel holds to undergo fumigation treatment. Samples must be drawn from the containers or vessel holds and re-inspected prior to the goods being passed as export compliant.
Resubmitted goods must be inspected in accordance with the work instruction Inspection of Forest Products (FOP:3001, 3002 and 3003) and rejected if any live pests and contaminants above the tolerance levels are detected.

**Treatment using pesticides and fumigants**

If a pesticide and/or fumigant is used, the client must ensure the use meets Australian legislation and standards and the importing country’s requirements.

Rejected consignments, treated with a pesticide, must not be resubmitted for inspection until after any safety period has passed and precautions specified on the registered label are met.

If a fumigant is applied, the client must also provide a gas free certificate, issued by an accredited/licensed fumigator, to ensure it is safe before the reinspection of the goods.

Fumigators must ensure that:

- fumigation enclosures are sufficiently gas-tight to retain the fumigant for the duration of the exposure period and maintain the concentrations at or above the requirements
- containers used as a fumigation enclosure are on level ground/doors can be closed
- where containers do not hold pressure or are in windy unsheltered areas
  - containers are tarped (and on a sealed surface) to ensure gas concentrations can be maintained, to ensure an effective fumigation
- fumigant concentrations are monitored to ensure fumigant concentrations have been maintained at or above the level required for an effective treatment

**Important:** Monitoring information must be recorded on the fumigation certificate.

- all log stack fumigations are undertaken on an impervious/sealed or sheeted surface.
- they meet all relevant MICoR conditions regarding treatments.

**Export compliance period**

Prescribed goods that are inspected and passed as export compliant remain compliant for 28 days. In exceptional circumstances, the period of export compliance can be extended beyond the 28 days.

To extend the period of compliance the exporter will need to provide details supporting the request to the Department of Agriculture, Grain and Seed Exports Program before the end of the initial 28 day period. The exporter must supply details of the exceptional circumstances for which an extension is required, a justifiable period of extension, and information that gives assurance that the condition of the goods has not changed since inspection and that there has been no compromise of the phytosanitary status of the goods, including the security. Once a decision is made the Grain and Seed Exports Program will inform the exporter of the decision and the National or Regional Documentation Hub Manager or Supervisor will be informed to make a record of the additional approved period.

**Reinspection of consignments where export of consignment is delayed**

Reinspection of prescribed goods is necessary if:
1. The time between inspection and export exceeds the period during which the prescribed goods are passed as export compliant;
2. The maximum time between inspection and export permitted by the importing country is exceeded.

When an importing country’s requirement is different from 28 days, the importing country’s requirement takes precedence over the 28 day period. Exporters must request reinspection if any of the above conditions have occurred.

**Related eLearning Module**

- Defensible Decision Making
- Export Auditing
- Export Communications: Governance
- Export Communications: Techniques
- Export Documentation – Electronic
- Export Documentation – Manual
- Export Inspections: Commodity Inspection – Forest Products
- Export Inspections: Export Registered Establishments
- Export Inspections: Importing Country Requirements
- Export Inspections: Product Identification, Pest & Diseases
- Export Inspections: Ship Inspection
- Export Inspections: Treatments
- Export Inspections: Using MICoR
- Export WH&S
- Introduction to Empty Container Inspections
- Plant Export Legislation

**Questions**

- Please contact the Plant Export Authorised Officer Hotline on 1800 851 305 to clarify any aspects of this volume in the first instance.
- You can also direct a specific question or provide feedback to plantexporttraining@agriculture.gov.au
References


Attachment 1: Safe operating procedure—inspection of forest products for export (logs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard/Risk</th>
<th>Moving logs, logs falling from stack, track and wheeled machinery, malfunctioning equipment, excessive noise, slip or trip, unsafe log stacks, unfavourable environmental conditions, physical and psychological fitness.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)</td>
<td>Safety glasses, hard hat, steel cap boots, hearing protection, sun and eye protection, safety vest, communication equipment, gloves (if required).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **General Site Safety**

**Preparation for inspection**

The AO must:

1. Notify their regional Plant Export Manager if they have any concerns about their ability to complete the task safely.
2. Undertake pre-operational checks on equipment including personal safety equipment and tools. Mallets and chisels that are blunt or have loose heads are not to be used.
3. Ensure that specimen kit is carried.
4. Confirm that an experienced establishment representative is available to accompany the AO on the inspection.

**Safe Operating Procedures**

**Instructions**

1. Receive site induction from the establishment safety officer or other authorised establishment delegate.
2. An establishment representative must accompany the AO at all times during the inspection.
3. Ensure there is communication (usually two-way) with persons operating vehicles working in the yard. Communication equipment is normally provided by an establishment delegate. If communication cannot be maintained, then vehicles must stop work during the inspection process, alternatively working vehicles must remain in excess of 50 m from the inspection site lot / row of logs, or across a minimum 3 rows / stacks distant.

Note: The establishment representative must remain with the inspecting officer so communication can be maintained throughout the inspection.
4. Designate an appropriate safe area to carry out the log inspection. Inspection should not be carried out in any area where there is a risk of injury should the log stack collapse or from vehicles working in the area. Stack should be prepared with a ‘well’ near the end of the stack as shown in attached sketch (Fig. 1).

5. Logs are to be prepared for inspection by the client. Logs must be on the ground with sufficient space between them for the AO to work. Any turning or moving of logs must be carried out by the client’s representative.

6. A gap of approximately 2 metres should be maintained between the end of the log stack and inspection logs.

Note: Logs presented on a smooth surface may need to be chocked to prevent movement during inspection. Take care in wet conditions as logs can become slippery when wet.

7. The AO must position themself and the log to ensure that no injury can result during removal of bark.

8. Under no circumstances is the AO to:
   - sit on logs in the stack
   - turn the logs for inspection purposes
   - smoke within the establishment confines
   - knock or attempt to move logs in the stack
   - remove or not use defined PPE
   - be under the influence of alcohol or a drug while working in the yard
   - walk on logs, stacks or woodchip piles.

9. Complete the necessary paperwork in the site office or other safe area away from the inspection area.

Emergencies

1. Always take directions from the client’s representative.

2. Contact rescue provider by radio or other appropriate means.

3. Advise emergency response provider of the nature of emergency, location, condition of the worker, and rescue conditions.

4. Provide emergency first aid assistance (if possible).
Things to Remember

The AO must:

- Not undertake inspection without a client’s representative present.
- Ensure there is sufficient light to undertake inspection.
- Always adhere to good WHS practices.
- Withdraw from the inspection site and contact their supervisor if they believe there is an immediate risk to their health and safety.

Fig 1. Typical log stack with ‘tailed off’ end and layout of logs for inspection.
2. Safe use of mallet and Chisel

Using a Mallet and Chisel

- Always chisel away from the body.
- Never run your hand along blade of chisel.
- Wear safety glasses at all times when you using a mallet and chisel.
- Use sharpened chisel at all times.
- Do not wear gloves when using a mallet and chisel, chisel can slip from gloves.
- Lift bark using chisel facing away from your body.
- When using the Mallet and chisel do not wear gloves.
- Take a firm grip of the chisel.
3. Log rows and how they are set out

- Note the rows on the right have a tapered end at approximately 30 degrees. This set up makes it difficult for the logs to roll.
- Row on the left has the wall stile end—this will only be on one end of the rows.
- Always walk a minimum of 2 metres from the end of a row when coming to the end of the row.
• Do not walk under logs that are laying in a dangerous manner.
  Notify the establishment site manager.
• Row ends with logs sitting as above can roll, so do not climb or walk in front of them.

Unstable logs; stay well clear; do not walk within 2

Do not walk under logs protruding from
• Do not walk around the end of a row with logs protruding as those on the left.
• Do not walk under logs sticking out from rows.
• You should advise the client about the log/s sticking out as when they are loading this could be a problem.

• A representative sample of logs for inspection taken from the end of each row (approximately 20 logs), laid out at the end of each stack or designated inspection area.

4. Ships Holds
- A full hold of logs after fumigation and venting.
• A bundle of logs which were found to have insects are lifted from the hold that was fumigated.
• Note how the sling is holding the logs in a safe manner.
• To inspect the logs using a mallet and chisel, stand at the ends of the logs and remove sufficient samples to satisfy yourself that an effective fumigation was carried out.
  Repeat this for all holds that had been fumigated.