

(i) enter on to any premises where previously packed wool ("bales") is held prior to export whether before or after dumping;

(ii) inspect the condition of the packaging of any such bale to determine if it is in a condition fit for shipment;

(iii) prohibit the shipment of any bale which is not in a condition fit for shipment;

(iv) inform the operator of the premises and the owner of the wool that such a prohibition has been imposed and require the owner of the wool or his authorized agent to have the bale(s) or dumped bale(s) restored to a condition fit for shipment.

The export of any bale(s) that is not in a condition fit for shipment is a breach of this direction and would constitute an offence against the Wool Industry Act 1977.

Objective

The objective of the application of Export Packaging Standards is to ensure that the packaging of each bale and each dumped parcel:

Provides acceptable containment of the contents, has not contaminated the contents; cannot contribute to further contamination; and will prevent such contamination.

Provides identification marks that are clearly and easily readable whether before or after dumping.

The requirement that all bales will be in a condition fit for shipment will be applied to all raw wool (greasy, scoured and slipe) delivered to and intended for shipment from source packing scours or Central Wool Facilities from 1 July 1989. The requirement applies to all bales—standard (capped and capless); dumped; and high density packed.

All bales to be exported from New Zealand shall be in a condition fit for shipment. All bales to be exported from New Zealand will be deemed for the purpose of this direction to be in a condition fit for shipment if shipment is not prohibited by this or any supplementary direction. The New Zealand Wool Board prohibits the exporting of bales that are not of a condition fit for shipment.

Prohibition will occur when in the case of:

1. The Standard Bale—The pack used is not:

(a) a regulation pack which meets the New Zealand Wool Board's specifications for new or recycled packs or;

(b) in the case of reused packs packed by Brokers, Scourers, Private Merchants, or Fellmongers the pack shows any previous branding.

Any repairs made to a pack do not comply with the standards set by the New Zealand Wool Board as necessary for approval for recycled packs.

Any grab slit does not accord with the following requirements:

(a) the length of any slit shall not exceed 200 mm;

(b) it shall not be made other than diagonal to the weave;

(c) in the case of polyethylene packs it shall be made only with a "hot knife";

(d) in the case of jute packs it shall be made only with a sharp knife;

(e) the slit must not in the opinion of an inspector contribute to contamination by being torn or having wool protruding from it;

(f) the slit must not weaken the pack by being on the same face as a repaired slit.

Greasy bales must not have more than 4 otherwise acceptable grab slits or have more than 2 on any one side of the pack.

Scoured bales must not have more than 2 otherwise acceptable grab slits.

Cuts and tears other than grab slits in packs must not have:

(a) protruding wool that is in the opinion of the inspector likely to be contaminated; or

(b) any cuts or tears that exceed 100 mm in length; or

(c) a number of small cuts and tears that in the opinion of the inspector could cause contamination or weaken the pack.

There are burst pack seams and burst repairs that in the opinion of the inspector create conditions in which contamination can occur, or allow wool to protrude, or lead to inadequate containment of the contents.

The cap is not sewn with approved twine or the individual stitch length exceeds 100 mm and/or has wool protruding from the stitched area, which is in the opinion of the inspector likely to contribute to contamination. All capped packs will be prohibited after the 30th day of May 1992.

The clipping of capless bales is done with:

(a) other than the approved wire clips; or

(b) less than 3 approved clips correctly spaced to hold the underflaps closed; or

(c) less than 4 regulation clips correctly spaced to hold the outer flaps closed, or

(d) wool protrudes from the clipped area to an extent which in the opinion of the inspector is likely to contribute to contamination.

If:

(a) overlapping brands, smudged brands, visible innerside brands, or painted-over brands prevent the identification marks and particularly the shipping brands from being clearly and easily readable;

(b) the shipping brand is not stencilled and/or the branding substance is other than the type approved by the New Zealand Wool Board;

(c) in the case of capless packs the shipping brand is not stencilled on the butt;

(d) the pack is wet and/or dirty causing in the opinion of the inspector damage or contamination of the wool or obscurity of the brands and identification marks.

2. Dumped Parcels:

(a) any individual component bale is not in a condition fit for shipment;

(b) the dumped parcel is not easily identifiable;

(c) an inadequate number of bands has been used to contain the parcel;

(d) the fabric is cut, torn or burst in a manner which could in the opinion of the inspector lead to contamination.

3. High Density Packs:

(a) the wrapping fabric is not of the type specified by the New Zealand Wool Board for high density packs;

(b) the wrapping fabric does not completely envelop the wool;

(c) the fabric is burst, cut or torn and is therefore likely in the opinion of the inspector to contribute to contamination;

(d) overlapping brands, smudged brands, visible innerside brands, or painted-over brands prevent the identification marks and particularly the shipping brands from being clearly and easily readable;

(e) an inadequate number of bands are used to contain the pack.

Disclaimer

Neither the board nor any inspector shall be liable for any claims, actions or proceedings whatsoever either in contract, tort or otherwise howsoever arising out of or consequential upon the application or enforcement of this direction.