How to use this guide

This guide has been written for authorised officers as a reference guide to inspection techniques for plant export commodities. This will help to ensure that all authorised officers maintain nationally consistent techniques for logs in stockpiles or stacks.

The guide should be read in conjunction with the equipment guide for non-horticulture products and current instructional and reference material.

General notes on inspecting logs

All presented logs must be sampled from stockpiles before loading.

Logs re-presented for reinspection may be sampled from stockpiles, vessel holds or loaded containers.

Inspect all samples using suitable equipment.

A mallet and chisel may be used to lift bark and identify possible infestation.

Before you start

Ensure that you:

- check the importing country requirements to determine the requirements for your inspection
- have the correct inspection equipment
- have the correct Export Compliance Record
- wear appropriate personal protective equipment
- have the current relevant instructional and reference material.
**Inspection process**

Example of logs in stockpiles.

Inspect the stockpile or stack by walking around the entire pile or stack.

Ask the exporter to move samples to an inspection area.

Visually inspect both ends of the log samples.

For logs with bark, lift any semi-attached bark with a hammer (mallet) or chisel and inspect underneath for pests.
A knife can also be used to lift semi-attached bark.

Inspect for pests under the bark.

Probe any branch stubs, cracks and holes to dislodge pests, using suitable equipment.

Inspect for contaminants, including soil.
What to do if you find a pest or disease

Follow the rejection procedures outlined in the relevant instructional and reference material.

Contaminants, pests and diseases

Contaminants

- sand and soil
- objectionable material (metal, plastic).

Pests and diseases

- borers
  - powderpost beetles (borer insects in the Lyctinae subfamily)
  - anobiid borers
  - longicorn beetles (Cerambycidae family)
  - bark beetles (Scolytinae subfamily)
  - false powderpost beetle/auger beetle (Bostrichidae family)
- termites
- miscellaneous pests
  - giant wood moth
  - sirex wood wasp
- fungal diseases (e.g. symptoms of rot/discolouration).

Refer to the Plant export operations manual for detailed information on pests, diseases and contaminants of export forest products.