

- Includes identification marks which are clearly and easily readable both before and after dumping.

**Scope:**

This requirement that all bales be in a condition fit for shipment applies to all raw wool (greasy, scoured and slipe) delivered to and intended for shipment from source packing scours or Central Wool Facilities. It applies to all bales whether standard (capped and capless), dumped, or high density packed.

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

**Enforcement:**

To ensure that all bales of wool exported are packed fit for shipment, the Board may appoint Inspectors who shall be empowered to:

- (i) enter 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 authorised agent to have the condition of the bale(s) or dumped bale(s) remedied to meet minimum packaging standards prior to shipment.

**Prohibition:**

A. All bales to be exported from New Zealand shall be in a condition fit for shipment. For the purpose of this Direction, they will be deemed 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 in a condition fit for shipment.

Prohibition will occur when in the case of:

**1. A Standard Bale—**

A. The pack used is not an approved pack which meets the New Zealand Wool Board's specifications for wool packs.

B. Repairs made to the pack do not comply with the standards set by the New Zealand Wool Board for recycled wool packs.

C. Any grab slit does not comply with the following requirements:

- (a) maximum slit length of 200 mm;
- (b) made diagonal to the weave;
- (c) made with:
  - a "hot knife" in the case of polyethylene packs;
  - a sharp knife in the case of jute packs;
- (d) the slit must not, in the opinion of an Inspector, contribute to contamination by being torn or having wool protruding through it;
- (e) the slit must not weaken the pack by being on the same face as a repaired grab slit;
- (f) for greasy wool the pack must not have more than 4 (four) unrepaired and otherwise acceptable grab slits, or have more than 2 (two) on any one side of the pack;
- (g) for scoured wool the pack must not have more than 2 (two) unrepaired and otherwise acceptable grab slits.

D.: (a) There are cuts, tears or openings (other than grab slits) in the pack which exceed 100 mm, or have protruding wool which, in the opinion of the Inspector, is likely to be contaminated or cause, contribute or allow contamination of the pack's contents; or

(b) The number of small cuts, tears or openings is likely, in the opinion of the Inspector, to cause, contribute to, or allow contamination of the contents or weaken the pack.

E. Burst pack seams and/or burst repairs are present which, in the opinion of the Inspector, create conditions in which contamination can occur, allow wool to protrude, or lead to inadequate containment of the contents.

F. The cap is not sewn with approved twine the individual stitch length exceeds 100 mm, and/or wool is protruding from the stitched area which, in the opinion of the Inspector, is likely to contribute to contamination. All capped packs will be prohibited after 30 June 1993.

G. Capless packs:

- (a) are clipped with other than the approved wire clips; or
- (b) have less than 3 (three) approved clips correctly spaced to hold the underflaps closed; or
- (c) have less than 4 (four) regulation clips correctly spaced to hold the outer flaps closed, or
- (d) have wool protruding from the clipped area to an extent which, in the opinion of the Inspector, is likely to contribute to contamination.

H. The brands are overlapping, smudged, visible from the innerside, or have been painted over preventing the identification marks, and particularly the shipping brands, from being clearly and easily readable.

I. The shipping marks are not:

- (a) (i) stencilled and/or the branding substance is other than the type approved by the New Zealand Wool Board; and/or
- (ii) positioned on the butt of capless packs or cap or butt of capped packs; or
- (b) a printed shipping label affixed to a Globe identification label on the top pack flap.

J. The pack is wet and/or dirty which in the opinion of the Inspector may result in damage to or contamination of the wool or obscure the brands or identification marks.

**2. Core Sampling—**

A. Polyethylene Pack or Wrapper.

Any bale (greasy, scoured/conventional or high density packed):

- (a) has a core sampling aperture in the pack fabric that was not made by a circular "hot knife" as recommended by the New Zealand Wool Board, or
- (b) has a core sampling aperture that was not made with a core tube tip cutting a circular entry hole in the pack fabric. (This piece of pack fabric is discarded or rejected prior to core sampling the bale), or
- (c) has a core sampling aperture in the pack fabric which is burst and/or likely to contribute to contamination.

B. Jute Pack or Wrapper.

Any bale (greasy, scoured/conventional or high density packed) has a core sampling aperture in the pack fabric which is excessive, burst and/or likely to cause, allow or contribute to contamination of the contents.

**3. A Dumped Module—**

A. With any individual component bale not in a condition fit for shipment or not easily identifiable;

B. When the number of bands used to contain the module are not sufficient, in the opinion of the Inspector, to hold the unit intact during storage, container loading, transit and container unloading.

C. With broken or missing band or bands.

D. With fabric this is cut, torn or burst in a manner which could, in the opinion of the Inspector, lead to contamination.

**4. A High Density Bale—**(A high density bale is defined as a