Title	**Demonstrate knowledge of phytosanitary standards in the wood manufacturing industry**		
Level	**2**	**Credits**	**3**

Purpose	People credited with this unit standard are able to demonstrate knowledge of: the importance of phytosanitary standards in the wood manufacturing industry; biological attack and contaminants relevant to the wood manufacturing industry; and action that can be taken to minimise biological attack and contamination on wood products.

Classification	Wood Manufacturing - Generic Skills > Wood Manufacturing Foundation Skills

Available grade	Achieved

Guidance Information

1 Definitions

Accepted industry practice refers to approved codes of practice and standardised procedures accepted by the wider wood manufacturing industry as examples of best practice.

Biological degradation refers to damage caused by insects, mould fungi, sapstain fungi, and decay fungi.

Other contaminants are matter or material on or in contact with wood products which:

a may inhibit or affect successful processing (anti-sapstain or preservative treatment, air drying); examples are dust, soil, mud, bark, infected fillets;

b may harbour harmful organisms which may pose a risk to importing countries and may incur quarantine costs and delivery delays on arrival. Examples are: soil, mud, bark, plant debris (twigs, leaves, needles, seeds, seed capsules and cones, flowers, fruit), animal matter (bird and animal droppings, feathers).

Phytosanitary standards relate to the biological health of wood products in terms of their freedom from pests and diseases and other contaminants, which may affect product integrity and their overseas or domestic market acceptance.

Wood manufacturing industries include solid wood processing, pulp and paper, wood panels manufacturing, and wood product manufacturing.

Workplace procedures refer to documented policies and procedures set by the organisation carrying out the work, and to documented or other directions provided to staff, and applicable to the tasks being carried out. They may include but are not limited to – standard operating procedures, site specific procedures, site safety procedures, equipment operating procedures, quality assurance procedures, product quality specifications, references, approved codes of practice, housekeeping standards, environmental considerations, on-site briefings, supervisor's instructions, and procedures to comply with legislative and local body requirements relevant to the wood manufacturing sector.

2 Assessment information
All evidence must meet workplace procedures and accepted industry practice.

Outcomes and performance criteria

Outcome 1

Demonstrate knowledge of the importance of phytosanitary standards in the wood manufacturing industry.

Performance criteria

1.1 The purpose of international phytosanitary standards is explained.

1.2 Commercial and overseas trade implications of biological attack on wood products are described.

1.3 The effects of biological attack on the market value or acceptance of logs and sawn timber are explained.

Range effects include but are not limited to – value, economics, client confidence, quality control costs, reject costs, downgrading costs.

1.4 The purpose of New Zealand phytosanitary standards is explained.

Outcome 2

Demonstrate knowledge of biological attack and contaminants relevant to the wood manufacturing industry.

Performance criteria

2.1 The causes of biological attack on wood are explained.

2.2 Insects which may damage timber or pose a quarantine risk to importing countries are identified.

Range includes but is not limited to – arhopalus, huhu, hylastes, hylurgus.

2.3 Types of fungal attack on wood are identified and described.

Range includes but is not limited to – mould, sapstain, decay, rot.

2.4 Contaminants on wood products which may affect successful processing or pose a quarantine risk to importing countries are identified.

Range evidence of five types of contaminants.

2.5 The reason contaminants are considered a risk is explained.

Outcome 3

Demonstrate knowledge of action that can be taken to minimise biological attack and contamination on wood products.

Performance criteria

3.1 Actions that can be taken to minimise or prevent biological attack are explained.

Range may include but is not limited to – screening purchased wood products, stock rotation, dry storage, anti-sapstain treatment, kiln drying, air drying, preservation treatment, heat sterilisation, product monitoring for biological attack;
evidence of five is required.

3.2 Procedures for monitoring and controlling biological degradation and other contaminants are identified and described.

3.3 Actions that can be undertaken in the case of biological attack are described.

Range includes but is not limited to – isolation, disposal, reporting, fumigation, sterilisation.

3.4 Workers' responsibilities regarding phytosanitary control are explained.

Planned review date	31 December 2024

Status information and last date for assessment for superseded versions

Process	Version	Date	Last Date for Assessment
Registration	1	5 July 1993	31 December 2012
Review	2	24 October 1996	31 December 2012
Revision	3	21 April 1998	31 December 2012
Review	4	10 February 1999	31 December 2012
Revision	5	14 March 2000	31 December 2012
Review	6	18 December 2006	31 December 2012
Review	7	22 August 2008	31 December 2012
Rollover and Revision	8	15 April 2011	31 December 2018
Review	9	28 September 2017	N/A
Review	10	28 May 2020	N/A

Consent and Moderation Requirements (CMR) reference	0013

This CMR can be accessed at http://www.nzqa.govt.nz/framework/search/index.do.

Comments on this unit standard

Please contact Competenz qualifications@competenz.org.nz if you wish to suggest changes to the content of this unit standard.