



SUPPLEMENT No. 2
TO
THE SOVEREIGN BASE AREAS GAZETTE
No. 1322 of 11th March 2004
LEGISLATION

ORDINANCE 5 OF 2004

AN ORDINANCE
TO PROVIDE FOR THE CLASSIFICATION AND
MARKETING OF WOOD IN THE ROUGH

P. T. C. Pearson CBE
ADMINISTRATOR

5th March 2004.

BE it enacted by the Administrator of the Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Classification of Wood in the Rough Ordinance 2004.

Short title.

2. In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires—

Interpretation.

“forestry officer” means any officer authorised by the Chief Officer under section 6 to be a forestry officer;

“wood in the rough” means felled timber, topped and lopped, whether or not stripped of its bark, cross-cut or cleft.

3. This Ordinance applies to wood in the rough which is marketed within the Areas as “EEC classified” wood in the rough.

Application.

4.—(1) Wood in the rough shall not be described and marketed as “EEC classified” unless it has been classified and, where appropriate, marked as required by the Schedule.

Classification of wood in the rough.

Schedule.

(2) The classifications specified in the Schedule shall not be used to describe and market wood in the rough unless such wood meets the classification requirements of that Schedule.

5. The Chief Officer may by an order published in the Gazette specify sub-classes of the classes of dimensions and quality.

Power to creation sub-classification.

6. The Chief Officer may authorise one or more forestry officers to perform such duties and exercise such powers as are necessary to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

Authorisation of forestry officers by the Chief Officer.

7.—(1) Any person who markets wood in the rough shall keep particulars of any transactions of such wood.

Keeping of particulars and powers of forestry officers.

(2) Any forestry officer authorised in that behalf by the Chief Officer may, on any working day, direct any person marketing wood in the rough—

- (a) to supply to him the particulars referred to in subsection (1), whether stored in electronic or other form, and permit him to inspect and take copies or extracts thereof;
- (b) to permit him to take samples of wood in the rough from any premises relating to the business;
- (c) to provide him with any other information in respect of the transactions that he may reasonably require:

Provided that any forestry officer authorised shall be provided with a certificate by the Chief Officer confirming his authority and he shall produce such certificate to the person in relation to whom he proposes to perform any of the duties or exercise any of the powers referred to in subsection (2) before so doing.

8.—(1) Any person who—

- (a) wilfully obstructs any forestry officer during the performance of his powers or execution of his duties under this Ordinance; or
 - (b) refuses or fails to comply with any direction issued to him by any forestry officer in accordance with section 7;
 - (c) without any reasonable excuse refuses or fails to provide any forestry officer with any other assistance or information which the said officer may reasonably request for the purpose of discharging his duties under section 7; or
 - (d) acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with the provisions of section 4,
- shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) A person found guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable to imprisonment of a term not exceeding three months or to a fine of five hundred pounds or to both such penalties.

9. This Ordinance shall come into force on a date to be appointed by the Administrator and published in the Gazette.

SCHEDULE
(section 4)

PART I - MEASUREMENT

General

1.—(1) Measurement shall be either by volume (true or stacked cubic metres) or by weight.

(2) Only the metric system shall be used for measuring.

(3) Measuring instruments shall be officially inspected and maintained in good condition.

Wood in the full length

2.—(1) Wood in the rough whose volume is usually expressed in true cubic metres shall be called wood in full length.

(2) Wood in the full length shall usually be measured in individual units.

(3) The volume of an individual unit shall be determined from the length and the diameter measured over or under bark. Volume shall be calculated to a minimum of the nearest two decimal places, using customary cube tables.

Offences and
penalty.

Commencement.

(4) Diameter measurements shall be rounded off to the centimetre below. Where diameter is measured over bark, a reasonable reduction shall be made and the fact of such reduction shall be recorded.

(5) In the case of measurements up to and including 19cm, the diameter under bark shall be measured in one operation using a forestry caliper on the felled trunk (horizontal diameter). In the case of measurements over 20cm under bark, the diameter shall be determined by two intersecting measurements made perpendicularly one to the other (as far as possible, at the narrowest diameter and the widest diameter). If the place to be measured is situated on a whorl of branches or at another irregular part of the trunk, the diameter shall be obtained by taking the average of the measurements made on either side and at an equal distance from the place to be measured.

(6) Length measurements shall be rounded off to the decimetre below. For wood in the full length with a middle diameter of 20 cm or less under bark, the length may be rounded off to the metre below. If there is a felling bevel, the length shall be measured from the middle of that bevel.

Wood in stacked cubic metres

3.—(1) Wood in the rough whose volume is usually expressed in stacked cubic metres shall be called wood in stacked cubic metres.

(2) Wood in stacked cubic metres shall be over-measured in height by at least 3%.

PART II - CLASSIFICATION

General

1. Wood in the rough may be classified :
 - (a) by species and common name;
 - (b) by dimensions; or
 - (c) by quality.

Classification by dimensions

2. In measuring the diameter and the length for the purpose of classification, paragraphs 2(4), 2(5) and 2(6) of Part I above shall apply.

3. Dimension classification shall be made, irrespective of length, according to the middle diameter under bark using the following classifications:

Class	Diameter
L 0	not more than 10 centimetres
L 1 a	10 to 14 centimetres
L 1 b	15 to 19 centimetres
L 2 a	20 to 24 centimetres
L 2 b	25 to 29 centimetres
L 3 a	30 to 34 centimetres
L 3 b	35 to 39 centimetres
L 4	40 to 49 centimetres
L 5	50 to 59 centimetres
L 6	60 centimetres or more

4. Further classes may be formed in relation to a diameter above class 6 following the same graduation specified in paragraph 3 above. Subdivision into 'a' and 'b' sub-classes may be disregarded or extended to all classes.

5. Wood in the full length may also be classified by a minimum length and minimum top diameter under bark corresponding to that length using the following classifications:

Class	Minimum length	Minimum top diameter
H 1	8 metres	10 centimetres
H 2	10 metres	12 centimetres
H 3	14 metres	14 centimetres
H 4	16 metres	17 centimetres
H 5	18 metres	22 centimetres
H 6	18 metres	30 centimetres

Provided that when calculating such classification the top diameter shall be measured only once.

6. Certain groups made up of different types of wood in the full length shall be divided into classes according to the diameter over bark 1 cm from the butt-end using the following classifications:

Class	Diameter
P 1	not more than 6 centimetres
P 2	7 to 13 centimetres
P 3	14 centimetres or more

7. Wood in stacked cubic metres shall be divided into classes according to the top diameter over bark using the following classifications:

Class	Diameter
S 1	round logs 3 to 6 centimetres in diameter (small logs)
S 2	round logs 7 to 13 centimetres in diameter (logs)
S 3	round logs 14 centimetres or more in diameter and quarters (large logs and quarters),

Provided that when wood in stacked cubic metres is stripped of its bark, the diameters given above shall be reduced by 1 centimetre.

Classification by quality

8.—Quality classification shall take into consideration the following criteria—

- (a) bending: bending shall be measured by dividing the total bow, expressed in centimetres to the nearest centimetre, by the distance separating the two extremities of the bend, expressed in metres to one decimal place. Bending shall be expressed in centimetres per metre;

- (b) twisted grain: the extent of this defect shall be measured by determining the distance, expressed in centimetres to the nearest centimetre per metre length, between the direction of the fibres and a generating line parallel to the axis of the wood in the full length. Twist shall be expressed in centimetres per metre;
- (c) taper: taper shall be measured by dividing the difference between the diameters of the wood in the full length 1 metre from the extremities, measured in centimetres and rounded to the centimetre below, by the distance separating them, expressed in metres to one decimal place. Taper shall be expressed in centimetres per metre to one decimal place;
- (d) exposed knots, sound (or light) knots, decayed (or black) knots. The diameter of knots shall be measured in millimetres at their smallest dimension;
- (e) overgrown knots, knobs;
- (f) eccentric heart;
- (g) reaction wood: tension wood in the case of broad-leaved trees, compression wood or red striped in the case of conifers;
- (h) irregularity of contour;
- (i) ring shakes, heart shakes, felling shakes, frost cracks;
- (j) wood derived from trees seasoned on the stump and defects due to seasoning, checks;
- (k) discoloration;
- (l) other defects caused by harmful organisms.

9.—When classification is by quality, wood in the rough shall be divided into quality classes according to the following classifications —

- (a) Class A/EEC: sound wood, processing superior specific qualities, free from defects or possessing defects so slight as not to limit its use;
- (b) Class B/EEC: wood of standard quality, including wood from trees seasoned on the stump, possessing one or more of the following defects: slight bending and twisted grain, slight taper, no large knots, some small or medium sound knots, a small number of decayed knots of reduced size, slightly eccentric heart, some irregularities of contour or other isolated defects offset by general good quality;
- (c) Class C/EEC: Wood which, by reason of its defects, can be classified neither in class A/EEC nor class B/EEC, but which is nevertheless of a quality such that it can be used in industry.

10. Wood in the full length in quality classes A/EEC and C/EEC must bear an indelible class identification mark. The class identification mark is not necessary for wood in the full length of class B/EEC.

9th March 2004
(128/84)

P. D. Draycott
Chief Officer.
