

Pre-Treated Timber from Södra Wood



Information Sheet and Biocidal Products Regulation Guide Specification, safe handling, processing and waste disposal

SÖDRA WOOD PRODUCT RANGE

Södra Wood supply a range of treated wood products, according to need. A variety of treatment services and fluids are utilised to provide an appropriate system for a particular application and end use of the timber. Södra Wood treatment processes meet the appropriate preservation requirements of BS8417.

CYCLE NAME	DETAILS / APPLICATIONS / END USE	SPECIFICATION	COLOUR
Superior	Low pressure preservation for truss timber.	BS 8417 UC1	Yellow
T.F. Premium	Low pressure preservation for timber framing, carcassing and BS Batten.	BS 8417 UC2	Yellow
Copper Based	High pressure preservation for tile battens, carcassing, decking and for sole plates, where required.	BS 8417 UC2 or UC3	Green
Frameguard®	Protim® Frameguard® low pressure treatment for framing, enhancing the performance of treated wood in fire.	BS 476 SSF C2	Cyan

BS 8417: 2003. Use classes 1, 2 and 3 cover the insect and fungal elements of the treatment.
BS 476: Part 7: 1997. Protim Frameguard treated solid wood framing has an enhanced Surface Spread of Flame performance level of Class 2. Protim Frameguard has been fully tested in accordance with the Structural Timber Association FR Build criteria and is included in the STA Fire Safety Guidance product listing.

BIOCIDAL PRODUCT REGULATION (EU528/2012) ARTICLE 58 INFORMATION.

Södra Wood treated timber is a "treated article" which incorporates biocidal products. Timber correctly preserved with the treatment fluids listed in the table above are protected against wood destroying insects and wood rotting fungi in accordance with the specifications listed.

THE BIOCIDAL CONTENTS OF THE PRODUCTS ARE:

SUPERIOR/T.F. PREMIUM: Permethrin, Propiconazole, Tebuconazole.

COPPER BASED: Basic Copper Carbonate (Copper (II) Carbonate — Copper (II) Hydroxide (1:1), Boric Acid, Didecylidimethylammonium Chloride.

Wear gloves when handling freshly treated wood. Avoid breathing dust when cutting treated or untreated wood. Dispose of off-cuts responsibly – do not burn.

SAFE HANDLING – FRESHLY TREATED TIMBER

If the treated timber is visibly wet with preservative, impervious protective clothing such as PVC gloves and apron should be worn when handling and suitable barrier creams are an advisable additional precaution (all obtainable from specialist suppliers).

Some simple and obvious precautions should be followed such as avoiding contamination of clothes, wash splashes from eyes and skin immediately with water, wash hands and exposed skin before meals and after work. Cuts and abrasions should be protected by means of a waterproof dressing.

Do not eat, drink or smoke whilst handling freshly treated timber. If working with freshly treated timber in poorly ventilated or tightly confined spaces, respiratory protection such as a mask conforming to the appropriate section of EN 141, and with an A1 classification filter suitable for nuisance odours can be worn to provide additional protection, if necessary. Adequate ventilation should be provided in preference to the use of a mask. If the timber is not visibly wet but still smells of preservative, impervious gloves should be worn.

SAFE HANDLING – SURFACE DRY TREATED TIMBER

Treated timber which no longer has an obvious smell and which is surface dry may be handled without special precautions other than observing a good standard of personal hygiene such as washing hands before eating. Operatives who habitually handle treated timber in the day to day course of their work should, however, wear suitable protective gloves.

TREATED TIMBER AND TREATING CUT ENDS

No special precautions are necessary when carrying out cross-cutting, notching or drilling after treatment with normal hand operated tools.

In the case of high speed crosscut saws or mechanical sanders being used, the inhalation of dust should be avoided by using a suitable ori-nasal mask (covering both mouth and nose) or localised dust extraction.

There are prescribed limits for the allowable concentration of wood dust in the work place and provided that the Workplace Exposure Limits for wood dust are not exceeded, the low concentration of preservative biocides within treated wood will ensure that exposure to these materials will be well below the relevant W.E.L.

Any untreated surfaces, exposed by drilling or cross cutting after treatment, should be re-treated with an appropriate cut end preservative. Rip-sawing, thicknessing and planing are not permitted unless the timber is subsequently re-preserved to the original specification.

METAL FASTENINGS AND HARDWARE AND MOISTURE CONTENT

Certain metal products (including fasteners, hardware and flashing) may corrode when in direct contact with untreated or treated wood exposed to water. Only use fixings, hardware or any other metal products which are in compliance with building regulations for the intended application and only use as recommended by their manufacturer. Wood treated with any one of the Södra Wood range of preservatives can be used in close association with bituminous felts.

Do not use wood preserved with copper containing preservatives in direct contact with aluminium.

The use of uncoated yellow metal (bronze, brass etc.) fixings in contact with wood preserved with copper containing preservatives or Protim Frameguard should be avoided. If in doubt, stainless steel fasteners are recommended.

Moisture Content

Moisture content limits for the use of Low Pressure treated and Frameguard treated wood products are no higher than untreated. Typical in service moisture contents should meet BS 5268: Part 2 requirements. These treated timbers must not be exposed to weathering in service or be exposed to direct rainfall for prolonged periods during construction. If wood is to be used in an interior application and becomes wet during construction, it should be allowed to dry before being covered or enclosed.

WASTE DISPOSAL

Some wastes associated with the wood preserving process can be classified as “Hazardous” waste but these generally relate to waste produced from the process site rather than the manufacturing site processing treated timber.

Redundant treated timber, off-cuts and sawdust produced whilst cutting treated timber are not classed as Hazardous Waste as the level of biocide in these materials falls below the qualifying thresholds specified in the Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005.

Off-cuts, redundant timber and sawdust should be disposed of through a competent and authorised waste disposal contractor who should be provided with the necessary technical information (as contained in this document) to ensure that unnecessary expense is avoided by employing disposal methods appropriate for the level of active ingredients. This information will allow the disposal contractor to fulfil their own statutory obligations and it must be remembered that the waste producer has a statutory “duty of care” to ensure that their waste is disposed of correctly.

Such waste should ideally be kept separate from untreated wood waste, particularly if there is any possibility of the resultant mixture being used for domestic fuel or as animal bedding or litter. Some treated wood contains a very small amount of halogenated organic compounds and therefore can only be burnt with an environmental permit and in an incinerator conforming to the Waste Incineration Directive.

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