



Specification for preservative treatment

Part 1: Sawn and round timber



This Australian Standard® was prepared by Committee TM-006, Timber Preservation and Durability. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 18 September 2012.

This Standard was published on 26 November 2012.

The following are represented on Committee TM-006:

- Australian Forest Products Association
- Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
- Australian Timber Importers Federation
- Department of Building and Housing (New Zealand)
- Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation
- Engineered Wood Products Association of Australasia
- Engineers Australia
- Forest and Wood Products Australia
- Forests New South Wales
- Glued Laminated Timber Association of Australia
- Monash University
- New Zealand Pine Manufacturers Association
- New Zealand Responsible Care
- New Zealand Timber Industry Federation
- New Zealand Timber Preservation Council
- Timber Preservers Association of Australia
- Wood Processors Association New Zealand

Additional Interests:

- Dr Harry Greaves
-

This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR (2012) AS 1604.1.

Standards Australia wishes to acknowledge the participation of the expert individuals that contributed to the development of this Standard through their representation on the Committee and through the public comment period.

Keeping Standards up-to-date

Australian Standards® are living documents that reflect progress in science, technology and systems. To maintain their currency, all Standards are periodically reviewed, and new editions are published. Between editions, amendments may be issued.

Standards may also be withdrawn. It is important that readers assure themselves they are using a current Standard, which should include any amendments that may have been published since the Standard was published.

Detailed information about Australian Standards, drafts, amendments and new projects can be found by visiting www.standards.org.au

Standards Australia welcomes suggestions for improvements, and encourages readers to notify us immediately of any apparent inaccuracies or ambiguities. Contact us via email at mail@standards.org.au, or write to Standards Australia, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001.

Australian Standard[®]

Specification for preservative treatment

Part 1: Sawn and round timber

Originated as SAA INT 91—1945 and SAA INT 92—1945.
AS 1604.1 first published 2000.
Fourth edition 2012.
Reissued incorporating Amendment No. 1 (March 2017).

COPYRIGHT

© Standards Australia Limited

All rights are reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without the written permission of the publisher, unless otherwise permitted under the Copyright Act 1968.

Published by SAI Global Limited under licence from Standards Australia Limited, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia

ISBN 978 1 74342 304 2

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Australian members of the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee TM-006, Timber Preservation and Durability, to supersede AS 1604.1—2010.

This Standard incorporates Amendment No. 1 (March 2017). The changes required by the Amendment are indicated in the text by a marginal bar and amendment number against the clause, note, table, figure or part thereof affected.

After consultation with stakeholders in both countries, Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand decided to develop this Standard as an Australian Standard rather than an Australian/New Zealand Standard.

The objective of this Standard is to specify requirements for preservative-treated sawn and round timber for protection against decay, insect or marine borer attack.

The objectives of this revision are to—

- (a) introduce copper azole for H2 treatment;
- (b) add waterborne azole formulation to Table H3;
- (c) include copper azole retention for hardwoods in Table H5;
- (d) amend Appendix B; and
- (e) amend Appendix C.

A1 | The objectives of Amendment No. 1 to this Standard are to—

- (i) delete all references to Forests New South Wales;
- (ii) amend and simplify the preservative treatment requirements of Clauses 1.5, 1.6 and 1.7;
- (iii) include bifenthrin as an envelope treatment for Lyctus-susceptible hardwoods for use in hazard class H1;
- (iv) amend marking information Clause 8.2.1;
- (v) amend Appendix C, including Figure C1; and
- (vi) (include a new Appendix H, (Abbreviated marking).

This Standard is part of a series that covers specifications for preservative treatment of timber products, as follows:

| | |
|---------------|---|
| AS 1604 | Specification for preservative treatment |
| AS 1604.1 | Part 1: Sawn and round timber (this Standard) |
| AS/NZS 1604 | Specification for preservative treatment |
| AS/NZS 1604.2 | Part 2: Reconstituted wood-based products |
| AS/NZS 1604.3 | Part 3: Plywood |
| AS/NZS 1604.4 | Part 4: Laminated veneer lumber (LVL) |
| AS/NZS 1604.5 | Part 5: Glued laminated timber products |

This Standard does not specify the preservative treatment methods that may be adopted to achieve the specified penetrations and retentions. Where the user is uncertain of the appropriate preservative treatment, additional information may be obtained from relevant organizations.

A1 |

Preservatives not covered in this edition, and which may have general application, should be brought to the attention of Standards Australia for consideration for inclusion in future editions.

WARNING:**Important Safety Notice**

Improper use of the preservative chemicals and treated products may be hazardous. All individuals involved in the production or testing of treated products should be familiar with the relevant Material Safety Data Sheets.

Consumer information sheets dealing with the appropriate use and handling of treated products should be provided as point-of-sale literature.

Treated timber should not be used for food preparation surfaces nor should it be used in storage units or containers where the foodstuffs will be in direct contact with the treated timber surface.

Statements expressed in mandatory terms in notes to tables are deemed to be an integral part of this Standard.

The terms 'normative' and 'informative' have been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which they apply. A 'normative' appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an 'informative' appendix is only for information and guidance.

CONTENTS

| | <i>Page</i> |
|--|-------------|
| FOREWORD..... | 6 |
| SECTION 1 SCOPE AND GENERAL | |
| 1.1 SCOPE..... | 7 |
| 1.2 APPLICATION | 7 |
| 1.3 NORMATIVE REFERENCES | 7 |
| 1.4 DEFINITIONS..... | 8 |
| 1.5 TIMBER PRESERVATIVE | 9 |
| 1.6 HAZARD CLASS..... | 10 |
| 1.7 PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT..... | 10 |
| SECTION 2 HAZARD CLASS H1 | |
| 2.1 SCOPE OF SECTION | 13 |
| 2.2 PRESERVATIVE PENETRATION ZONE | 13 |
| 2.3 PRESERVATIVE RETENTION REQUIREMENT..... | 13 |
| SECTION 3 HAZARD CLASS H2 | |
| 3.1 SCOPE OF SECTION | 15 |
| 3.2 PRESERVATIVE PENETRATION ZONE | 15 |
| 3.3 PRESERVATIVE RETENTION REQUIREMENT..... | 16 |
| SECTION 4 HAZARD CLASS H3 | |
| 4.1 SCOPE OF SECTION | 17 |
| 4.2 PRESERVATIVE PENETRATION ZONE | 17 |
| 4.3 PRESERVATIVE RETENTION REQUIREMENT..... | 17 |
| 4.4 USE OF TBTN AND TBTO..... | 17 |
| SECTION 5 HAZARD CLASS H4 | |
| 5.1 SCOPE OF SECTION | 19 |
| 5.2 PRESERVATIVE PENETRATION ZONE | 19 |
| 5.3 PRESERVATIVE RETENTION REQUIREMENT..... | 19 |
| SECTION 6 HAZARD CLASS H5 | |
| 6.1 SCOPE OF SECTION | 20 |
| 6.2 PRESERVATIVE PENETRATION ZONE | 20 |
| 6.3 PRESERVATIVE RETENTION REQUIREMENT..... | 20 |
| SECTION 7 HAZARD CLASS H6 | |
| 7.1 SCOPE OF SECTION | 22 |
| 7.2 PRESERVATIVE PENETRATION ZONE | 22 |
| 7.3 PRESERVATIVE RETENTION REQUIREMENT..... | 23 |
| SECTION 8 MARKING AND CERTIFICATE OF TREATMENT | |
| 8.1 LEGIBLE MARKING | 24 |
| 8.2 MARKING INFORMATION | 24 |
| 8.3 'Text deleted' | 25 |
| 8.4 EXEMPTIONS FROM MARKING..... | 25 |
| 8.5 CERTIFICATE OF TREATMENT..... | 26 |

Page

APPENDICES

| | | |
|-------------------|---|----|
| A | METHOD FOR DETECTION OF LYCTID-SUSCEPTIBLE SAPWOOD | 27 |
| B | COMPOSITION OF PRESERVATIVES SPECIFIED IN THIS STANDARD | 28 |
| C | TIMBER PRESERVATIVES | 32 |
| D | GUIDE TO HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS FOR VARIOUS END USE APPLICATIONS | 35 |
| E | METHOD OF SELECTION AND PREPARATION OF TEST SAMPLE..... | 37 |
| F | NATURAL DURABILITY RATINGS..... | 38 |
| G | INTERACTION OF CCA RETENTION AND TIMBER DENSITY | 39 |
| H | ABBREVIATED MARKING..... | 40 |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY..... | | 41 |

FOREWORD

The purpose of preservation is to extend the life of timber by protecting it from decay and insect or marine borer attack. This increases the range for the end application of timber and renders it a more useful and dependable material for construction, building and engineering purposes.

The service life of timber depends on a variety of factors. These include the natural durability of the timber species commercially available, as described in AS 5604, *Timber—Natural durability ratings*, the degree of preservative treatment, and the range of hazards and type of environment anticipated during the service life of the timber. In addition, the severity of exposure may be reduced by alternative design. Regular inspection and maintenance procedures will assist to minimize the effects of exposure.

In all conditions of use, the untreated sapwood of any timber species can be considered to be non-durable, as it is susceptible to degradation by insects or fungi, or both. Sapwood may be made as durable as the heartwood of most of the naturally durable species by correct preservative treatment. Service life may depend on the wood having been ripped, crosscut, shaped, bored, machined, or having had any such operations or processes carried out after preservative treatment. Where subsequent machining is unavoidable, supplementary protection should be applied to the cut surface; however, this protection cannot be expected to be as effective as the original recommended treatment.

References in this Standard to the penetration of heartwood with preservatives represent the minimum specification requirements for the several hazard conditions.

Designers and users should satisfy themselves, through appropriate sampling and testing, that the preservative in any structural timber complies with the specifications of this Standard.

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard Specification for preservative treatment

Part 1: Sawn and round timber

SECTION 1 SCOPE AND GENERAL

1.1 SCOPE

This Standard specifies requirements for preservative treatment of sawn and round timber that is required to be protected against decay, insect, or marine borer attack for all exposure conditions throughout Australia.

This Standard does not cover grade or seasoning condition, or the effects of mechanical degradation, including weathering.

1.2 APPLICATION

A1 | This Standard, in conjunction with the AS/NZS 1605 series, is intended for application in hazard classes H1 to H6 throughout Australia (see Clause 1.6).

The preservatives referred to in this Standard are intended for application only in approved industrial treatment plants as defined in AS/NZS 2843 series.

The following methods specify the preservative penetration of heartwood for the protection of sawn timber to be used in hazard classes H2, H3, H4, H5 and H6:

- (a) *Envelope treatment* A continuous unbroken envelope of preservative around the piece of sawn timber to the depth specified for each hazard class (see also Clause 1.4.2 and Table H2.1).
- (b) *Limiting unpenetrated heartwood* Restricting the amount of unpenetrated heartwood in the cross-section to the extent specified for hazard classes H2 to H6.

NOTES:

1 'Text deleted'

2 Where timber is to be treated to comply with the requirements of this Standard, timber treaters should select suitable timber material to ensure that either—

- (a) the heartwood can be penetrated to the depth required for each hazard class; or
- (b) where the heartwood cannot be penetrated to the required depth, the unpenetrated heartwood should not exceed the cross-sectional limits set for the required hazard class.

3 Where a timber species' treatment properties are not known, trial samples placed into a normal charge should give indications of the timber's treatability. These indications should serve as a guide for the treater. The following references set down the treatment properties of some well-known commercial timbers of the world (see Bibliography):

- (a) EN 350-2.
- (b) Keating WG, Bolza E, *Characteristics, properties and uses of timber*, Vol. 1, *South East Asia, Northern Australia and the Pacific*, INKATA PRESS, Melbourne, 1982.

1.3 NORMATIVE REFERENCES

The following are the normative documents referenced in this Standard:

NOTE: Documents referenced for informative purposes are listed in the Bibliography.