

# Australian/New Zealand Standard™

## Specification for preservative treatment

### Part 2: Reconstituted wood-based products



## **AS/NZS 1604.2:2004**

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee TM-006, Timber Preservation and Durability. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 13 September 2004 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 24 September 2004. This Standard was published on 15 October 2004.

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The following are represented on Committee TM-006:

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority  
CSIRO Forestry and Forest Products  
Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries, Queensland  
Engineers Australia  
Forests of New South Wales  
Housing Industry Association, Australia  
LOSP Treated Timber Association  
New Zealand Forest Research Institute  
New Zealand Timber Industry Federation  
New Zealand Timber Preservation Council  
Plywood Association of Australasia  
Timber Preservers Association of Australasia  
Timber Promotion Council  
Timber Queensland

Additional Interests:

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### Part 2: Reconstituted wood-based products

Originated as AS/NZS 1604.2:2002.  
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## PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee TM/6, Timber Preservation and Durability, to supersede AS/NZS 1604.2:2002.

*This Standard incorporates Amendment No. 1 (July 2006) and No. 2 (March 2008). 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.*

The objective of this Standard is to specify requirements for preservative treatment of reconstituted wood-based product for protection against decay or insect attack.

The objectives of this revision are to—

- (a) include requirements for seasoned softwood framing to be used south of the Tropic of Capricorn in hazard class H2 exposure conditions (in Section 3); and
- (b) amend the requirements for tributyltin-naphthenate-based preservatives used in structural products in hazard class H3 exposure conditions.

This Standard does not specify the methods of preservative treatment to 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 state, territory or federal forestry authorities or trades' associations.

This Standard is the second part in the AS/NZS 1604 series of Standards, which covers specification for preservative treatment of timber products, as follows:

AS 1604	Specification for preservative treatment
AS 1604.1	Part 1: Sawn and round timber
AS/NZS 1604.2	Part 2: Reconstituted wood-based products (this Standard)
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

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.**

**CCA-treated timber should not be used for food preparation surfaces nor 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 requirements 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.

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## FOREWORD

The purpose of preservation is to extend the life of the reconstituted wood-based product by protecting it from decay or insect attack. This increases the range for the end application of the reconstituted wood-based product and renders it a more useful and reliable material for construction, building and engineering purposes.

The service life of the reconstituted wood-based product depends on a variety of factors. These include the natural durability of the timber species, the degree of preservative treatment, the range of hazards and type of environment anticipated during the service life of the product. In addition, the severity of exposure can be reduced by alternative design. Regular inspection and maintenance procedures will assist in minimizing the effects of exposure.

In all conditions of use, the non-durable timber component of the reconstituted wood-based product can be made durable by appropriate preservative treatment. Service life may depend upon the reconstituted wood-based product having been ripped, crosscut, shaped, bored, machined or having had any such operations or processes carried out prior to preservative treatment. Where subsequent machining is unavoidable and the treatment pattern is an envelope, supplementary protection should be applied to the cut surface; however, this protection cannot be expected to be as effective as the original recommended treatment.

## STANDARDS AUSTRALIA/STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

**Australian/New Zealand Standard**  
**Specification for preservative treatment**

**Part 2: Reconstituted wood-based products**

## SECTION 1 SCOPE AND GENERAL

**1.1 SCOPE**

A1, A2 | This Standard sets out a specification for preservative treatment of reconstituted wood-based products including particleboard, fibreboard, and oriented strand products, and combinations of these materials. It specifies the preservative penetration pattern and the preservative retention requirements suitable for each hazard class (see Table 1).

Where the reconstituted wood-based products are engineered with other components such as solid wood or LVL in I-beams, or face-veneers on boards, the preservative treatment of these individual components shall be in accordance with the relevant Parts of the AS 1604 series.

This Standard does not cover grade or seasoning condition.

**1.2 APPLICATION**

A2 | This Standard, in conjunction with AS 1604.1 and the AS/NZS 1605 series, is intended for application throughout Australia and New Zealand.

## NOTES:

- 1 This Standard does not apply to finger-jointed material. For finger-jointed material, the specifications in AS 1604.1 apply.
- 2 In Queensland the Timber Utilisation and Marketing Act 1987 and in New South Wales the Timber Marketing Act 1977 require approval of a preservative treatment and registration of a brand before timber, offered for sale in either of these states, can be described as preservative-treated. Detailed information about requirements of such legislation may be obtained from the state, territory or federal forestry authorities, or trades' associations.
- 3 Where products are to be treated to comply with the requirements of this Standard, timber treaters should select suitable timber material to ensure that the finished product can be penetrated to the depth required for each hazard class.
- 4 Where a timber species' treatment properties are not known, trial samples placed into a normal charge/process should give indications of the timber's treatability. These indications should serve as a guide for the treater.
- 5 The following references set down the treatment properties of some well-known commercial timbers of the world:
  - (a) BS EN 350-2 (see Clause 1.3).
  - (b) Keating W.G., Bolza., *Characteristics and uses of timber*, Vol.1, S.E. Asia, Northern Australia and the Pacific, INKATA PRESS Melbourne 1982.

**1.3 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS**

AS	
1604	Specification for preservative treatment
1604.1	Part 1: Sawn and round timber