



NEW ZEALAND TIMBER PRESERVATION COUNCIL

Incorporated

WOODmark[®]
TREATED TIMBER

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NEWSLETTER **Issue 19** **October 2005**

CIRCULATE TO:

G.M.

Site Mgr

Plant Mgr

Plant Op

Sales Mgr

Best Practice Guideline

There is just one outstanding issue to be finalised before the BPG is completed.

We expect the BPG will be printed and published before mid October. Copies will be sent to all WOODmark[®] licensees. The BPG will also be posted on our website www.nztpc.co.nz as well as the ERMA and Department of Labour Health & Safety websites.

We would like to thank all those involved in writing the BPG, in particular the committee which comprised:

Jeremy Christmas
Stephen Coyle
John Duncan
Neil Mythen
James Gordon
Tony Mason
Steve Crimp
Ross Grant
Peter Dawson/Tania van Maanen
Ross Hodder
Bruce Croucher
Derek Stannard
Steve Milne
Jim Jones

CHH Fibre-gen
Ngahere Sawmilling
McAlpines Ltd
CHH Ramsey Roundwood
CHH Ramsey Roundwood
Koppers Arch
Osmose
Tim Tech
ERMA
Department of Labour Health & Safety
Local Government NZ
MWH New Zealand Ltd
Engineering, Printing & Manufacturing Union
National Distribution Union

There were many others who provided comments and observations as well and we wish to acknowledge their contributions.

The BPG is a document published by the TPC for the timber treatment industry of New Zealand as a whole. The TPC owns the copyright to the document but does not limit the distribution of the BPG for information or educational purposes.

“Occupational Health Tools”

The Department of Labour, Health & Safety have produced a new booklet “Occupational Health Tools”.

The booklet has been prepared as a general information reference about a wide range of occupational health topics such as clean air, ergonomics and physical hazards.

Included in the clean air section is a chapter on timber treatments, in particular relating to the care required with LOSP tributyl tin treated timber. Control measures listed in the booklet in reference to LOSP tributyl tin are:

- Adequate “off gassing” time at the point of treatment.
- Filleting timber stacks as it dries.
- Assessment of solvent residue at point of use and consequent precautions (for example ventilation) if a problem is detected.
- Use of respirators.
- Reference to MSDS.
- Withholding timber from use until it is substantially solvent free.

The booklet is being widely distributed and no doubt will become a source of reference to various groups who stock and use LOSP treated timber.

There are signs that these various groups are more conscious of the health and safety issues surrounding LOSP tributyl tin.

Treaters should ensure that they minimise any potential liability surrounding LOSP tributyl tin treated timber in particular, by following the Best Practice Guideline.

Tank Certification

We know that assessments of tanks need to be completed by 31 March 2006 with certification by 31 March 2007.

The actual requirements for certification are still a little clouded. We have been working with ERMA and Department of Labour Health & Safety to try and clarify a number of points including whether or not treatment cylinders are caught up in these requirements. We are hoping to be able to persuade them to exempt cylinders from the requirements.

Our intention is still to be able to appoint a suitably qualified person or firm to conduct the assessments of all licensees’ tanks early next year. We expect that by doing this we will be able to achieve consistency across the

country and not least achieve significant cost savings for licensees.

We have been surveying licensees in order to get an understanding of the size and types of tanks installed in the industry. This will give us a profile on which to calculate the amount of work required to complete the assessment. If you have not yet returned your survey form please do so urgently.

We hope to be able to give you more information on the programme before the end of October. In the meantime we would appreciate your patience.

If you have any queries please contact us.

Site Location Certificates

Under HSNO, all LOSP plants are required to have a site location certificate as they are a class 3 substance. In general terms the storage and use of solvents on site relate to:

- Administrative controls
- Segregation
- Protective equipment
- Identification and signage
- Emergency management.

Remember, Regulations for Site Location Certificates require any site storing less than 50,000 L of a 3-1C substance to make an application to a test certifier by the dates stated below.

Compliance is dealt with in companies alphabetically; i.e. starting with "A" in December 2004 through to "Z" in June 2006.

Sites storing greater than 50,000L should have had a site location certificate since 31 March 2005.

Treaters should refer any queries in the first instance to Stefan Jasinski.

Approved Handlers Courses

ROTORUA

Tuesday, 25 October, 9.00am – 1.00pm,
Quality Hotel Geyserland, Fenton St, Rotorua.

GORE

Wednesday, 26 October, 9.00am – 1.00pm,
Croydon Hotel, Gore Queenstown Highway

To enrol contact Stefan Jasinski, 04-47 5200, and he will send you a form to complete. These courses will more than likely be the last for 2005. Should you require further Approved Handlers for your site please let Stefan know to enable him to arrange courses for 2006.

Branding for Australia

A reminder to all licensees exporting to Australia that it is important to ensure that you are using the correct branding format.

Firstly, it is important that there is only three sets of numbers branded within a box or border.

These are:

- Plant number
- Chemical number
- Hazard class number

In no circumstances can there be any other number or symbol within the box or border.

Secondly, Australian hazard class numbers differ from New Zealand numbers in H1 and H3.

<i>New Zealand</i>	<i>Australia</i>
H1.1	H1
H1.2	H1
H3.1	H3A
H3.2	H3

In addition Australia has H2.

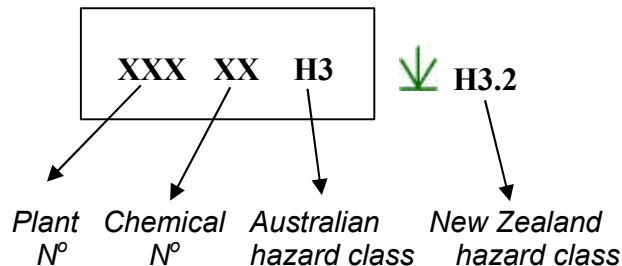
Therefore you must make sure you only use the Australian hazard class number in the box or border.

Failure to comply with Australian requirements could require some very expensive remedial work.

Dual Branding

Some months ago TPC made representations to Standards New Zealand (SNZ) regarding the ability for treaters exporting to Australia to dual brand timber. This would permit flexibility for treaters to supply the same timber to either market. SNZ have now agreed to this. Both Forests NSW and DPI Queensland were happy with the proposal when we requested their reaction at the beginning.

Set out below is an example of a dual brand:



If you are going to use a dual brand you should make sure that you have the correct equivalents between the Australian and New Zealand hazard classes. This dual branding provision only applies to H3.2 and H3 and it only applies with ACQ (#90), CCA (#01 or 02), CuAz (#58) or CuN (#57). It does not apply to TBTN/TBTO because of two different retention levels in Australia nor to azoles which have yet to be included in the Australian standard.

Plastic Tags

As a result of representations made by TPC, SNZ has amended NZS 3640:2003 to permit plastic tags to be “affixed” to the wood instead of stapled.

Permapine in Reporoa, has conducted experiments using glue to successfully affix plastic tags to wood and so this is now acceptable in the standard.

This means that methods other than stapling can be used. WOODmark® licensee,

Remember though that Forests NSW continue to require the use of plastic staples.

WOODmark® Coverage

Treating timber to NZS 3640:2003 is one of the bases for compliance with WOODmark®. However, this standard refers only to solid wood. If you wish to treat non-solid wood then you need to treat to one of four joint Australian/New Zealand standards.

AS/NZS 1604:2004 Part 2	Reconstituted wood products
AS/NZS 1604:2004 Part 3	Plywood
AS/NZS 1604:2004 Part 4	Laminated veneer lumber
AS/NZS 1604:2004 Part 5	Glued laminated timber products

These standards are sanctioned for use in New Zealand and are recognised as acceptable for the WOODmark® programme.

TimberSaver

Department of Building & Housing has confirmed, in a preliminary report, the accreditation of TimberSaver to its code mark certification.

Building merchants are however advised by DBH that:

- TimberSaver treated timber must be used in accordance with its conditions of use.
- Builders and users of TimberSaver treated timber are made aware of the conditions and use and that they can readily acquire products for treating cuts, holes and notches.

- They deliver treated timber as specified, where not, builders should be advised.

DBH is also searching for a practical way of determining how long TimberSaver treated timber has been exposed to weathering.

DBH have also commissioned a study by BRANZ in which it will inspect existing houses constructed of TimberSaver treated timber to determine whether there have been any failures.

It is expected that there will be a report on this before the end of the year.

Promotions

We are producing a new pamphlet promoting WOODmark® treated timber. Copy attached.

This is designed to be given to anyone involved in specifying buying or using treated timber and will contain comprehensive information about the correct identification and use of treated timber. It will of course point out

the benefits of specifying and using only WOODmark® treated timber.

We will be distributing the pamphlet widely through merchant outlets but if you would like copies, please contact Ela Hughes at 04-473 5200.

Kevin Hing



General

Congratulations to the South Island. The treaters from the Mainland had a 100% pass rate for the second quarter of 2005.

Congratulations to the North Island. Not to be outdone by their southern counterparts they had a 100% pass rate for the third quarter of 2005.

These results are obviously pleasing to see and is a good reflection on our industry as a whole that quality control is taken seriously on site and that the requirements as set out in the TPQM are being generally adhered to.

May this trend continue for the final quarter which will be commencing shortly.

LOSP Treatment

LOSP treaters – please ensure that your samples are ready and prepared as requested. This is a major inconvenience and not to mention a waste of time for our auditor. Persistent offenders will be strung up and given 50 lashes with a whip soaked in tributyl tin.

We are now just formalising testing results with SGS Ltd regarding IPBC analysis and we should be in a position to resume IPBC testing shortly. A new test for azole retention is currently being looked into at present also.

We will keep you posted on developments.

Timber Preservation Quality Manual

Treatment operators should all be compliant with Appendix 2 (sampling schedules for all hazard classes). Please ensure core samples and biscuits are available on inspection upon our visitation. Once these samples have been cited by our auditors they may be disposed of.

Also please ensure that section 12 is strictly adhered to (control of non conforming timber). On the occasion that timber does fail analysis the procedure is as follows:

- TPQM 12/00/02 - to be sent to TPC office by the **treatment plant**
- TPQM 12/00/03 - to be sent to TPC office by the **technical advisor** (chemical supplier)
- TPQM 12/00/04 - to be sent to TPC office by the **technical advisor** (chemical supplier)

The quicker these sheets are received to this office the quicker normal treatment operations can resume and any restrictions imposed be lifted.

Treatment Plant Operators Workshop

A couple of years ago we held some workshops throughout New Zealand for timber treatment plant operators. These were quite successful in dealing with and overcoming practical issues that needed to be addressed such as wood quality, treatment processes, plant and equipment, testing and administration.

Please feel free to approach me with ideas or issues that could be of use to you or your company or that may need to be discussed in an open forum. Following feedback we will then assess whether these workshops are warranted.

That all for now.

I'll leave you with a light hearted view of compliance issues in forestry to try and help you through the day.

A lady from Auckland purchased a piece of forest land in Te Awamutu.

There was a large tree on one of the highest points in the forest.

She wanted to get a good view of her land so she started to climb the big tree. As she neared the top she encountered a possum that attacked her.

In her haste to escape the lady slid down the tree to the ground and got many splinters in her private parts.

In considerable pain she hurried to the nearest doctor.

He listened to her story then told her to go into the examining room and he would see if he could help her.

She sat and waited for three hours before the doctor reappeared.

The angry lady demanded "*What took you so long?*"

The unperturbed doctor replied "*Well, I had to get permits from ERMA, OSH, MAF and the Regional Councils before I could remove old growth timber from a recreational area*".

Happy Treating.

Stefan Jasinski