



South African Wood Preservers Association

Promoting timber treatment and treated timber products
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BUYING AND USING PRESERVATIVE TREATED TIMBER ?

IN SOUTH AFRICA TREATED TIMBER IS BY LAW REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH NATIONAL AND COMPULSORY SPECIFICATIONS AND MUST BEAR MARKING CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION

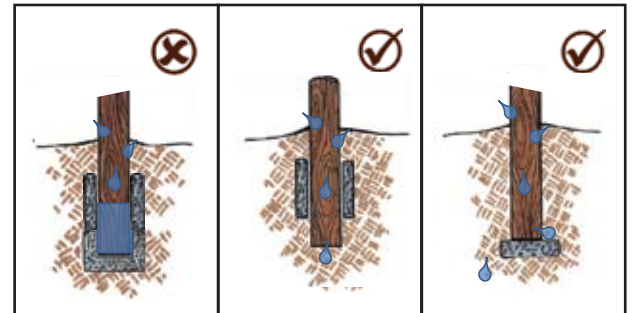
POLES (Metal marker)



SAWN TIMBER (Ink stamp)



HOW TO PLANT A POLE



The detail in these diagrams assists proper drainage of moisture that may be absorbed by a wooden pole. A structural engineer must be consulted for detailed structural requirements.

Poles intended for planting in the ground must be purchased at required lengths. Never plant a cross-cut end of a treated pole or post into the ground as this will expose the untreated heartwood to fungal and termite attack resulting in premature failure.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT HAZARD (H) CLASS



H6 - High Hazard: Prolonged immersion in sea water (Marine piling, jetty cross-bracing, landing steps, retaining walls etc.)



H5 - High Hazard: Outside in contact with heavy wet soil or in fresh water (piling, substructure for walkways & jetties, vineyards etc.)



H4 - High Hazard: Outside in ground, subject to periodic wetting and leaching (fencing and structural posts, landscaping, stakes, pergolas, etc).



H3 - Moderate Hazard: Outside above ground, subject to periodic wetting and leaching (cladding, decking, stairs, balustrades, log homes, etc).



H2 - Low Hazard: Inside above ground, protected from wetting and leaching (roof trusses, framing, panelling, laminated beams, flooring, etc).

CROSS CUT ENDS



All machining, cutting or drilling of preservative treated timber should be done prior to preservative impregnation. Areas exposed after impregnation due to cross cutting etc., must be treated by liberally applying a suitable paint-on or brush-on remedial or supplemental preservative (excluding ground contact).