

# Timber Treatment Hazard Class Protections

Treatment Type	Protection from decay	Protection from insects
Untreated and untreated Kiln Dried eg Laser frame	No. Expect widespread decay with absorbent claddings like Harditex (and other Fibre Cement sheet systems) and Stucco (known as solid plaster with or without backing boards. Expect widespread decay below high risk weathertightness detailing on all cladding systems. R invasive test immediately	No
LOSP Pyrethrum	No. Repeat as for Untreated Timber	Yes limited to borer
H1 Boron (0.1%BAE)	Limited: Restricts germination and gestation to wet areas but not from prolonged wetting eg not suitable for unventilated framing or framing behind 'absorbent claddings affected by solar driven moisture that cause internal condensation'. H1 retention levels can be variable as this grade often originated as wet framed boron that was subsequently kiln dried causing loss of retention.	Yes borer only
H1.2 Boron (0.4%BAE) Note: Approx equivalent to pre 1987 wet treated Boron	Moderate: Described as 'control and management' which translates to resistance against germination, gestation and advancement under moderate wetting but will allow decay to establish in pockets where framing is left wet for prolonged periods. Often provides some resistance to unventilated framing or behind 'absorbent claddings affected by solar driven moisture that cause internal condensation' e.g. Fibre cement (Harditex) and Stucco plaster cladding systems. Offers limited resistance where fixed directly to masonry retaining walls. Note: Boron is a water based treatment so cannot be used for external use. Claims are made that leaching may occur under prolonged wetting reducing chemical strength and effectiveness. Must be protected from the rain.	Yes borer and unpalatable to two tooth longhorn borer establishment. Minor infestations can occur in conjunction with prolonged wetting where treatment is diluted.
LOSP H3.1 (Tributyltin)	Moderate: Same as H1.2 except treatment is essentially bound into fibres so is less likely to be leached. If used for facing boards must be painted. LOSP treatment often does not fully penetrate and often pockets of decay are discovered under prolonged wetting conditions	Yes
CCA H3.2 (Tanalised) Note: Approx equivalent to pre 2003 H3	High: Essentially controls and in many cases eliminates the germination, gestation and development of decay in wall framing even in prolonged wetting events. Suitable framing for absorbent and unventilated face fixed claddings, under internal wet areas, deck substrates, parapets and balustrades. Can be exposed and unpainted if out of direct contact of ground. Wet rot can establish but must be associated with close proximity to food source and above fibre saturation.	Yes
RotStop (injected and foam)	High: Multispectrum post applied treatment suitable for replenishing leached treatments, partially decayed or insect attacked undertreated framing and to protect framing against long term wetting. Suitable to upgrade treatments in unventilated framing and with cladding modifications suitable for treating framing behind absorbent claddings.	Yes NB: This is a post treatment so does not renew already decayed or insect affected framing.

Note: The above table describes chemical treatments to protect framing against decay from wetting and insects. Some building elements may already be damaged if testing occurs well after construction. Other building elements can become affected under long term wetting: wall insulation, bracing units, GIB linings, window facings, skirting boards, carpet, flooring, fixings and reinforcing in claddings and concrete floors etc. When houses are or have been wet value may be affected as doubt as to condition of framing exists. It is important during a buildings life to regularly take moisture tests (in winter) along with framing condition as part of normal maintenance. This can be done using Mdu Probes see [www.moisturedetection.co.nz](http://www.moisturedetection.co.nz) and regular inspections.