



UNIVERSAL WOOD PRESERVER

LAN TECH – WP09 / 2006

**DUAL ACTIVE HSE
APPROVED FORMULAE**

**ERADICATES DRY ROT
AND WOODWORM**

**FUNGICIDE / INSECTICIDE
WOOD PRESERVATIVE**

DESCRIPTION:

LANGLOW UNIVERSAL WOOD PRESERVER is an HSE approved, white spirit based dual- active fungicide / insecticide wood preservative, based on Propiconazole; IPBC Polyphase and Permethrin and supplied as a clear solution. The white spirit carrier solvent enables both actives to achieve deep penetration into most common sizes of structural timber. LANGLOW UNIVERSAL WOOD PRESERVER prevent the damage caused to timbers by *Serpula Lacrymans*, (Dry rot fungus); *Coniophora Puteana*, (Wet rot version) and Permethrin is effective against common wood-boring insects such as *Anobium Punctatum*, all of which may attack un-treated timbers (interior / exterior) where there has been prolonged exposure to excessive moisture levels in a poorly ventilated environment.

PREPARATION:

Ensure all timbers are structurally sound, dry and free from surface coatings (internal) or growths of moss, lichen and algae (external). Care should be taken within the property to remove or isolate all potential sources of ignition and to protect all surrounding fabrics and materials, cables etc, which may be susceptible to damage by the solvent, including any plants and foliage from contact with the product during external application. To ensure adequate penetration, all timbers to be treated must have a moisture content (when tested by conductivity meter) to be no more than 22%. All fabrication work, i.e. planing, sawing & boring should be completed prior to treatment and any post treatment cutting should be followed by an additional preserver application. Children and pets should also be kept away from treated timbers until they are completely dry and free of any traces of product.

APPLICATION:

LANGLOW UNIVERSAL WOOD PRESERVER can be applied by brush, spray or dip methods using up to 3 consecutive coats to achieve deeper penetration and a darker colour shade where necessary. Use a broad bristled brush and apply evenly, soaking the timbers to refusal to achieve best results. Spray applications should be made with a coarse droplet spray nozzle held within 300mm of the treated timber at all times to limit wastage and reduce the risk of contaminating surrounding plants and structures. Full immersion application requires joinery to be submerged completely in the product for a minimum of 10 minutes to give sufficient protection for timber to claim "30 year protection", providing it is to be installed above DPC level and receives a weatherproof protective top-coating. Always pay extra attention to ensuring exposed end-grain timbers are fully saturated. For timbers being set in the ground it is recommended to over-coat the submerged section with Bitumen Paint to protect against groundwater saturation.

COVERAGE:

Depending upon the texture and porosity of the timber to be treated, UNIVERSAL WOOD PRESERVER when applied as a single coat will cover at the rate of 1 litre per 4 to 6 square metres, either by brush or spray application method.

HEALTH & SAFETY:

This product is approved for amateur & professional use under the Control of Pesticides regulations 1986 – **HSE No. 8072** for use as directed.

CONTAINS PROPICONAZOLE - 0.30% W/W & 3-IODO-2-PROPYNYL-N-BUTYL CARBAMATE – 0.30% W/W; PERMETHRIN 0.1% W/W

EC Classification – **FLAMMABLE; HARMFUL & DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT - Xn & N**

HARMFUL – May cause lung damage if swallowed; Toxic to aquatic organisms, May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment; Possible risk of irreversible effects; Harmful in contact with skin.

UNPROTECTED PERSONS AND ANIMALS SHOULD BE KEPT AWAY FROM TREATED AREAS FOR AT LEAST 48 HOURS.

Keep out of reach of children; Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs;

Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking

STORAGE & PACKAGING:

LANGLOW WOOD PRESERVATIVES are available in 1; 2.5; 5 & 25 litre poly cans, sealed with a child resistant closures.

Store in cool, well-ventilated conditions away from direct sources of heat or ignition.

For transport purposes LANGLOW WOOD PRESERVATIVES are classified as UN 1306 – Wood Preservative, Packing group III.

Should further more specific technical information be required, contact the Palace Technical helpline on 0151 486 6101.

The information provided by this Technical data sheet is given in good faith and is to the best of our current knowledge true and accurate. However it is given without guarantee, as conditions of use and workmanship involved are both beyond our control. All information supplied is subject to the company's terms and conditions of sale, copies of which are available on request.

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DRY ROT- CODE OF PRACTICE

Issue date – DPC-2/070

RECOGNITION

APPRAISAL

CONTROL

RECOGNITION:

The correct identification of dry rot is important owing to the extensive and elaborate measures necessary to control and eradicate it. The recognition of the various diagnostic features of the timber, mycelium, the strands and fruiting body is important for a positive identification appraisal.

A) Timber

Timber is a cellular material consisting mainly of cellulose and lignin, which provides the timber with rigidity and strength. Dry rot breaks down the cellulose of the timber leaving behind the lignin, which gives the timber a darker colour. This darkening is characteristic of “brown rot”.

As the wood breaks down it loses strength and weight and cracking and shrinkage occur. It may also appear warped. The decayed timber splits into cuboidal pieces with deep cracks along and across the grain caused by the shrinkage.

B) Mycelium

Fungal growth is dependent on the development of the hyphae, the fine filaments which elongate and spread through and across the damp timber. As the hyphae develops it forms a larger mass, the mycelium, which can appear as a white, fluffy cotton wool like growth or silvery grey sheets. The mycelium can also be tinged with lemon yellow and lilac patches. The skin or sheet will peel back like a mushroom cap in straight lines. A musty mushroom-like smell may be present especially when conditions promote activity.

C) Strands

White or grey strands, which conduct nutrients and water are formed within the mycelium. These strands, which can be up to 8 mm thick, will allow the fungus to spread over and through inert materials and reach further timbers. This ability must be considered when inspecting a dry rot outbreak. The strands will become brittle on drying and will “snap” audibly. This brittleness will distinguish the strands from other similarly coloured wet rot strands.

D The Fruiting Body (Sporophore)

The fruiting body can be the first indication of dry rot although its development usually follows advanced growth. Shaped like a fleshy pancake or bracket the fruiting body has a centre section covered with wide pores or folds, orange or reddish brown coloured from which spores are produced. These rusty red spores are released into the surrounding area and disperse on air currents as a red dust settling on horizontal surfaces.

APPRAISAL:

Where dry rot is present the inspection must be carried out carefully and methodically. Remove affected skirting boards and floorboards and examine the sub floor area, checking for fungal growths and testing the joists by prodding with a screwdriver or similar implement to determine the depth and extent of decay. Assess the sub floor ventilation checking for a musty mushroom like smell, which may indicate activity and debris, which may promote the spread of the fungus or the germination of the spores.

Check the plasterwork adjacent to areas of decay by removing small pockets to determine the spread of strands behind the plaster. If necessary remove random bricks to examine the cavity for the of the fungus. Determine the cause and source of dampness and rectify to promote drying conditions, paying particular attention to rainwater goods bad pointing flashings and bridged damp proof courses.

Where dry rot comes into contact with a party property the owners or occupier must be notified and if possible an inspection carried out.

CONTROL:

The principal aim in the control of dry rot is to identify and eliminate the source of moisture and dry the building as quickly as possible to reduce the moisture content in the timber to below 20%. This procedure may take a long time and although it forms the basis for eradicating the fungal infestation secondary measures may be required to prevent further damage.

Secondary Measures

Cut out and remove all decayed timber up to 600 mm beyond the visible limits of fungal decay depending on site conditions and severity of the fungal growth.

Remove all built-in timbers, e.g. wall plates, lintels, bonding timbers within the affected area and replace using steel or concrete.

Remove all timber debris from the sub site area and any surface fungal growth, which may be on exposed areas of masonry.

Rake out mortar joints in areas where masonry sterilisation is required and carry out a thorough surface treatment using a coarse spray of Palace fungicidal irrigation fluid applying two or three treatments.

It may be necessary to isolate an outbreak of dry rot by constructing a “cordon sanitaire”, a method of drilling and injecting into masonry or brickwork to form a barrier:

- a) Between an outbreak and timber in the immediate area which is not affected,
- b) At the base of a wall with no DPC membrane where fungal decay is established in infected wood beneath a solid floor,
- c) To brickwork where fungal decay by dry rot has affected timbers or masonry in a party wall with adjacent property,
- d) To isolate and protect built in timbers which may be affected by dry rot but are not readily removable.

Re-plastering of exposed brickwork should be carried out using Palace Fungicidal Waterproofer especially in areas where a severe infection is evident or in a party wall situation where access is not available to both sides of the wall. The replacement timbers should be pressure impregnated and cut ends retreated using Palace Fungicide/Insecticide Wood Preservative. The ends should stand in the preservative for a minimum period of one hour to ensure penetration up the end grain. Residual sound timber in the area of the outbreak should be cleaned and treated. It is important that the property is well maintained to prevent any ingress of damp and kept in good order.

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SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION:

LANGLOW UNIVERSAL WOOD PRESERVATIVE

DUAL ACTIVE FUNGICIDE INSECTICIDE

COMPOSITION:

White Spirit < 0.1% Benzene
14 – 17% Aromatics.
CAS – 64742-82-1
Propiconazole (0.3%w/w);
IPBC Polyphase (0.3% w/w) &
Permethrin - (0.1% w/w)

HAZARDS CLASSIFICATION: FLAMMABLE. HARMFUL

May cause lung damage if swallowed; Toxic to aquatic organisms; May cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment
Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking
Keep out of reach of children
Keep away from sources of ignition – No smoking.
If swallowed do not induce vomiting – seek medical assistance.
Do not breathe vapour. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

FIRST AID MEASURES:

INHALATION:

Avoid working in a poorly ventilated, confined space. Remove to fresh air and rest. If irritation or breathing difficulties persist, seek medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT:

Wash off skin with warm soapy water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder regularly. Where irritation to skin is apparent seek medical attention.

INGESTION:

Clean out mouth with copious volumes of water and drink plenty. Do not induce vomiting. Beware of aspiration if vomiting occurs. Seek prompt medical attention and show this data sheet.

EYE CONTACT:

Irrigate thoroughly for 15 minutes with clean running water or a boric saline eye wash bottle. Seek medical attention should eye irritation persist or become inflamed.

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES:

Recommended extinguishers – Dry powder; Foam, CO2 – Do not use water jets.
Hazardous decomposition when subject to combustion – will produce noxious, irritating fumes.
Special procedures – Use approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Only use a fine water spray to cool down heat affected containers – not burning product.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES:

Ventilate area and eliminate all sources of ignition. Absorb and scrape spillages onto sand, sawdust or absorbent granules and confine residues in a clearly marked sealed container for disposal in accordance with Local Authority regulations for flammable products. Protective Equipment section for advice when handling spillages.

HANDLING & STORAGE:

Handling: Ensure adequate ventilation and use all recommended personal protective equipment
Storage: Store in well-sealed, clearly marked containers. Keep out of reach of children in a cool well-ventilated environment preferably within a lockable metal cabinet.

EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Occupational Exposure limit: 770mg/M3 for 8hr TWA or 1000mg/M3 for 15 min TWA for Hydrocarbon components –

Respiratory: Good ventilation is required otherwise use an organic vapour filtered face mask in confined spaces.

Hand: Wear 17" long elbow length latex rubber (chlorinated) or nitrile gloves approved to EN 374 & EN 420 with a BTT rating of > 4 hrs.

Eye: BS 2092 Goggles should be worn for all applications to help prevent accidental face/eye contact

Skin: A disposable PVC apron should be worn on top of overalls, however if the fabric becomes contaminated these should be laundered immediately.

SAFETY DATA SHEET No. 081 – issue date 29-03-06

PRODUCT: UNIVERSAL WOOD PRESERVATIVE

PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Appearance – Clear liquid
Boiling point range – 142°C to over 200°C
Solubility – Hydrocarbon oils
Auto ignition temp – 230°C
Specific gravity - 0.78 +/- 0.05 g/cm3
Miscibility – oil only
Evaporation rate - = 0.11 (n-But Ac = 1)

Odour – characteristic of white spirit
Vapour pressure – < 0.2 kPa
Flash point - 39°C
Explosive limits in air - 0.6 - 7.0 Vol %
Viscosity – 1.15 mm2/s @ 25°C
PH - n/a
Oxidising properties - N/A

STABILITY & REACTIVITY:

Stable – No dangerous chemical reactions known – hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Materials to avoid – Oxidising agents;
Conditions to avoid – sources of ignition.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Routes of exposure – Inhalation, skin contact and ingestion.
Health effect – prolonged inhalation may cause headaches and Depression of the CNS.
Acute effects of inhalation – coughing and eyes watering.
Acute effects of skin contact – redness, irritation and sensitisation.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Bio-accumulative potential – negligible (no data available).
Ecotoxicity: LC50: 1 – 10 mg/litre
Environmental Persistence – No data available

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Dried residues are non-hazardous and non-flammable, although cloths used to apply the product will retain a flammability risk until they are either laundered or allowed to dry completely. Unused product and freshly contaminated application materials must be considered flammable and disposed of in accordance with local authority regulations for flammable liquids / paints.

TRANSPORT INFORMATION:

IMDG: WOOD PRESERVATIVES, LIQUID, CLASS 3, UN 1306, PG III, (39°Ccc), MARINE POLLUTANT
IATA / IACO: Class 3; Packing Group III; ADR / RID: UN 1306 WOOD PRESERVATIVES, LIQUID, 3, PG III
Transport Name (UK Road) – WOOD PRESERVATIVES, LIQUID
EAC No/HIN No: 3Y/30

REGULATORY INFORMATION: This product is approved under the control of pesticides regulations HSE No. 8072
CHIP Hazard symbols: R10, R51, R53, R65, R66; R68/21 – Flammable; Harmful; Dangerous for the environment
Safety phrases: S2 – S16 – S24 – S25. - S60 - S62



FURTHER INFORMATION:

The information supplied in this safety data sheet is intended to assist in the use of the above product without risk to safety and health and is based on current knowledge and experience of the associated physico-chemical hazards. The data does not signify any warranty with regard to the product's properties. This information may be used to assist in formulating a COSHH risk assessment if applied at work.