

## TANALITH® C60 CCA SALTS

### 1.0 Description

- 1.1 Active ingredients:  
60% w/v Copper chromium arsenic (CCA) salts expressed as  $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$  +  $\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  +  $\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4$ . Equivalent to 21.5% w/v minimum TAE (Total Active Elements – Cu + Cr + As).
- 1.2 Elemental content proportion balance:  
Cu : Cr : As – 25% : 43% : 32% respectively (Class 1).
- 1.2 Formulation: Aqueous solution of constituents present as cupric sulfate, sodium dichromate and arsenic acid.
- 1.3 Appearance: Dark brown solution with slight acid odour
- 1.4 Density: 1.38 kg/L @ 20°C

### 2.0 Function

Tanalith® C60 CCA Salts is an industrial application only wood preservative designed for use with purpose-built vacuum/pressure treatment plants operating under appropriate consent. Application with pressure treatment process and equipment allows the preservative to be forced deep into the wood in a controlled manner to give long lasting protection and controls risk to the environment.

The Tanalith® C60 formulation is composed of copper, chromium and arsenic (CCA), in conformance with preservative Class 1 as per Fiji Forestry Regulations (1992).

The Tanalith® ingredients react in contact with wood to form insoluble compounds that resist leaching. This provides Tanalith® CCA treated timber with high levels of resistance to attack by insects, marine borers and decay fungi even in severe situations such as ground contact or fresh or seawater immersion.

### 3.0 Directions for Use

#### 3.1 Preparation of Treatment Solution

Tanalith® C60 product solution is diluted with water to an appropriate concentration for the Hazard Class, treatment process and timber to be treated. The following are recommended

target retentions for Tanalith® C60 to meet Fiji Forestry Standards.

#### Preservative Retention Guide:

| Hazard Class | Charge treatment retention as $\text{kg/m}^3$ of Tanalith® C60 CCA Salts |
|--------------|--|
| H2           | 5 (all species)  |
| H3           | Softwood 8.1 – Hardwood 8.5  |
| H4           | Softwood 13 – Hardwood 19  |
| H5           | 19 (all species)   |
| H6           | 48 (all species)   |

Note: the above figures are given as CCA salts retention for guidance only based on average dry timber density and treatment variability. Adjustments to charge retention may be possible or necessary with different timber properties and treatment processes. Compliance with treatment standards should be confirmed by sample analysis through Fiji Forestry or other suitable laboratory.

#### 3.2 Preparation of Timber

Timber to be treated should be free of decay, insect attack and excessive dirt and bark. Pine should either be dried below the fibre saturation point (preferably less than 20% moisture content). Where possible the timber components should be in their final shape and form. Contact Lonza for specific advice on the treatment of other species.

#### 3.3 Treatment of Timber

Use of Bethell (full cell) or Tanalith® Dry (modified full cell) type schedules are normally recommended. As a variety of treatment processes are used commercially, you should seek specific details from your Lonza technical representative. After treatment, timber must be held on a sealed drip-pad until all dripping ceases. Collected drip shall be returned to the treatment plant for re-use.

Accelerated fixation processes may be used on freshly treated timber to hasten the fixation reaction between CCA and timber. This has the benefit of allowing the timber to be despatched off site rapidly after processing. Refer to NZTPC Best Practice Guidelines for further information.



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#### 3.4 Quality Control

Test kits for determination of treatment solution strength and for testing of penetration into timber are available for treatment plant operators. Contact Lonza for further information.

#### 3.5 Other Recommendations

Sawdust and shavings from CCA treated wood and redundant wood pieces should be disposed of by way of landfill. Do not burn CCA treated wood wastes or redundant pieces and do not put redundant timber out for collection for use as cooking fuel as toxic fumes and residues may be produced. Do not use shavings for garden mulch or animal bedding. Contact Lonza for advice for disposal of any CCA chemical waste or sludge.

Do not mix Tanalith® C60 Salts with any other chemicals without first seeking advice from Lonza.

#### 3.6 End Use Considerations

CCA treated wood is not permitted for use in certified organic farming. There may also be restrictions on use of CCA for treatment of certain timber commodities in certain overseas jurisdictions (such as for decking in Australia). Consult Lonza for further information.

### 4.0 Safety & Handling

#### 4.1 General

Tanalith® C60 Salts product concentrate is both toxic and corrosive. Use of correct personal protective equipment, appropriate work clothing and work practices are important to ensure the safe use of this product. A Material Safety Data Sheet is available from Lonza for further information and should be reviewed before using the product.

### 5.0 Transport & Storage

#### 5.1 Transport

Hazchem Code 2XE, UN No. 2994, Arsenical pesticides, liquid, toxic. Packaging Group III.

Tanalith® C60 CCA Salts is a Class 6.1 Harmful Substance.

Consult the MSDS for further information.

#### 5.2 Packaging

Supplied in 200 litre drums or by bulk delivery. Contact Lonza for further details.

#### 5.3 Storage

Store the concentrate in secure bunded areas in the original containers or purpose built tanks (polyethylene or stainless steel only). Prevent any contact with organic materials or reducing agents. The diluted product may be stored in mild steel tanks conforming to Hazardous Substances regulations schedule 8. Brass or aluminium fittings should be avoided.

#### 5.4 Spills and Disposal

Contain spillage with sand, sawdust or other suitable absorbent. Prevent the spill entering drains or waterways. Pump any recoverable liquid into suitable containers for re-use or disposal. Absorb residue with sawdust or other absorbent and collect for disposal by way of an approved landfill.

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