

INFORMATION REGARDING HEALTH AND SAFETY IN WOOD PRESERVATION IN EUROPE

Edited by
Jöran Jermer

European Homologation Committee
for Wood Preservatives
1988

FOREWORD

In a document, EHC Reference Document 1984, issued in 1984 by the European Homologation Committee some very useful information regarding official restrictions which affect the use of wood preservatives in the EHC member countries was presented.

Since 1980 when that information was originally compiled there have been considerable changes in some countries. This document contains updated information not only from the EHC member countries but also from other European countries.

The purpose of this document is to provide the latest information possible on some important health and safety topics to the wood preserving industry, authorities etc involved in these problems.

All colleagues who have supplied data to this document are kindly acknowledged.

Stockholm in January 1988

Jöran Jermer
Swedish Wood Preservation Institute

COUNTRY: AUSTRIA

1. *Authority responsible for safety clearance of wood preservatives.*

Wood preservatives are not submitted to any regulation at the moment. From February 1989 onwards only new active substances have to be registered by the Federal Ministry of the Environment.

2. *Restrictions regarding the use of wood preservatives and anti-sapstain agents.*

No.

3. *Restrictions regarding the use of treated wood.*

No.

4. *Restrictions regarding import of treated wood.*

No.

5. *Restrictions regarding preservative and wood wastes.*

No.

6. *Other things of importance.*

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COUNTRY: BELGIUM*1. Authority responsible for safety clearance of wood preservatives.*

Ministere de la Santé Publique et de la Famille
(Ministry of Public Health)
Administration de l'Hygiène publique
Cité administrative de l'Etat
Quartier Vésale
B-1010 Bruxelles

All products which claim an effectiveness biologically must be authorized by the Ministry of Public Health before they are introduced on the market. This authorization may restrict their use, e.g. some products are only allowed for industrial use whereas others are permitted for sale on the retail market. The authorization also means that the concentration of active ingredients is limited in compliance with the EEC directives.

2. Restrictions regarding the use of wood preservatives and anti-sapstain agents.

Preservatives containing organomercury compounds, aldrin and dieldrin are prohibited.

3. Restrictions regarding the use of treated wood.

PCP- and lindane-treated wood is prohibited for use in direct contact with food.

4. Restrictions regarding preservative and wood wastes.

No.

5. Restrictions regarding preservative and wood wastes.

No.

6. Other things of importance.

No.

COUNTRY: BULGARIA

1. *Authority responsible for safety clearance of wood preservatives.*

The Institute for Hygiene and Professional Diseases
15 D. Nesterov Str.
1413 Sofia

2. *Restrictions regarding the use of wood preservatives and anti-sapetain agents.*

General requirements on the use of pesticides including wood preservatives are specified in "Regulation No. 10 of the Ministry of Public Health and The National Agricultural and Industrial Union (1985)" for hygienical requirements by use of pesticides in industry, agriculture and home.

3. *Restrictions regarding the use of treated wood.*

No.

4. *Restrictions regarding import of treated wood.*

No.

5. *Restrictions regarding preservative and wood wastes.*

Specified in "Regulation No. 10", mentioned above.

6. *Other things of importance.*

A commercial organization; MAIMEX, mediates for promulgation of permissions to foreign firms for selling pesticides in Bulgaria.

COUNTRY: DENMARK

1. *Authority responsible for safety clearance of wood preservatives.*

Miljøstyrelsen
(National Agency of Environment Protection)
Strandgade 29
DK-1401 København K

All pesticides including wood preservatives and anti-sapstain agents have to be approved before distribution and use in Denmark. No single component can be approved but only formulations ready for use - Once a year the Agency issues an updated list of approved wood preservatives against fungi, insects, fungi and insects respectively.

2. *Restrictions regarding the use of wood preservatives and anti-sapstain agents.*

CCA wood preservatives are approved only for industrial pressure treatment.

Creosote is only approved for industrial pressure treatment of railway sleepers etc.

PCP is not permitted for any use. Arsenic acid-fluoride-dinitrophenol preservatives may only be used for remedial treatment of poles.

3. *Restrictions regarding the use of treated wood*

Restrictions are given as conditions on each approval.

Nearly all types of treated wood must not be used in direct contact with foodstuffs or animal fodder.

Wood treated by a formulation containing arsenic must not be used as an internal surface on walls, ceilings and floors in residence and working rooms, and the wood must have a different colour or appearance from untreated wood.

Wood treated with dieldrin may not be used in rooms meant for preparing or storing food or animal fodder and in cowhouses, poultry houses etc.

4. *Restrictions regarding import of treated wood.*

There are at present no restrictions. However, a voluntary agreement between the timber importers and the Ministry of Housing in co-operation with the National Agency of Environment Protection and the National Agency of Health is expected in the near future. Then the importers contract will have to include a declaration for any kind of anti-sapstain treatment. The positive list of the agreement will include formulations with the following active ingredients:

Benzalkonium chloride
Boric acid
Carbendazim
Octanoic acid
Copper-8-quinolate
Thiabendazole
Thiophanate-methyl
Ziram

5. *Restrictions regarding preservative and wood wastes.*

Preservative wastes shall be delivered to a special company approved for destruction of chemical wastes or in certain instances returned to the manufacturer of the preservative. There are no general regulations for wastes of treated wood, but it is not recommended for bon-fires.

6. *Other things of importance.*

All the EEC directives on pesticides, dangerous substances, hazardous waste, solvents, major accident hazards of certain industrial activity, etc are brought into force in Denmark.

COUNTRY: FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

1. Authority responsible for safety clearance of wood preservatives.

Bundesgesundheitsamt
Postfach 33 00 13
D-1000 Berlin 33

Any official regulations concern only timber of constructional function and only wood preservatives for this purpose need an official "Prüfzeichen" from the Institut für Bautechnik, Berlin. Wood preservatives intended for timber without constructional function can not obtain a "Prüfzeichen", they may apply, however on a private basis a "RAL-Gütezeichen" (quality label or seal of approval from the Gütegemeinschaft Holzschutzmittel e. V., Karlstrasse 21, D-6000 Frankfurt).

Health and safety regulations for wood preservatives concern only those which have a "Prüfzeichen" or a "RAL-Gütezeichen". For both labels a safety clearance is essential. If relevant this clearance demands restrictions for the mode of application of the preservatives or of the field of use of the treated timber.

For preservatives which don't need a "Prüfzeichen" and for which no "RAL - Gütezeichen" is applied, no safety clearance exists which goes beyond the general regulations for "chemicals" as given in the Bundeschemikaliengesetz" (Federal law for chemicals).

2. Restrictions regarding the use of wood preservatives and anti-sapstain agents.

With respect to the use of wood preservatives (= the treatment procedure itself) restrictions are listed below. They refer to the mode of application and not to specific hazard categories:

Arsenic containing wood preservatives are only allowed for vacuum/pressure methods.

Chromium containing wood preservatives are not allowed for spraying application, except in closed tunnels (spraying tunnel).

Creosote and creosote containing preservatives are only allowed for pressure treatment, soaking, and dipping.

Most of the organic solvent type preservatives are not allowed to be used by spraying, except in closed tunnels. If organic solvent type preservatives don't contain active ingredients beside dichlofluanid, lindane, pyrethroids, baycarb or phoxim they may also be applied by spraying. However, preservatives containing pyrethroids are not allowed to be sprayed near to open waters.

DDT is banned completely. A statutory instrument (ordinance) is under preparation which will prohibit completely trade and handling of pentachlorophenol, sodium pentachlorophenoxide and other derivatives as well as wood preservatives containing more than 0.5 % of PCP and of wood containing more than 5 ppm of PCP. Preservatives containing contact poisons of the cyclodiene group (e.g. dieldrin) will not get clearance.

3. *Restrictions regarding the use of treated wood.*

Along with the "Prüfzeichen" or "RAL-Gütezeichen" respectively for every preservative separate restrictions are given according to its specific composition.

The main principles are as follows:

No restrictions exist at present for pure boron-containing preservatives.

Wood preservatives (except boron) are not allowed for wood in contact with human or animal food. For lindane the restriction is still stronger and comprises all wood which is used in any room for storage of human or animal food.

For internal use in buildings the following restriction exists for almost all preservatives, except those which contain only either lindane, pyrethroids or parathion:

Not allowed for wood constructions of large surface (ratio surface to volume equal or more than .2) in rooms for the permanent stay of human beings or animals or for the storage of human or animal food, unless the interior part of the wood construction is completely covered.

Creosote and chlorinated naphthalenes containing preservatives and CCA-salts are not allowed for internal use in buildings.

Chromium-containing preservatives are not allowed for timber in frequent contact with skin unless the surface of the timber has been carefully washed after fixation.

Regarding PCP-treated wood, see 2. The ban to come does not concern treated wood already in use. Furthermore wood already treated with PCP may still be used within one year after the ban has come into force.

Generally the philosophy in Germany is to restrict the use of treated wood as far as possible and to use it only if a hazard exists, this especially refers to the internal use of treated wood.

4. *Restrictions regarding import of treated wood.*

When the ban of PCP-containing wood will come into force, see 2 and 3, the import of wood will also be stopped.

5. *Restrictions regarding preservative and wood wastes.*

Wastes of all types of wood preservatives (with or without quality mark) and treated wood are not allowed for general disposal. They have to be handled separately.

6. *Other things of importance.*

COUNTRY: FINLAND*1. Authority responsible for safety clearance of wood preservatives.*

Lääkintöhallitus
(Medicinalstyrelsen, The National Board of Health)
Box 220
SF-00531 Helsinki

From 1 January 1989.

Vesi- ja ympäristöhallitus
(Vatten- och Miljöstyrelsen, The National Board of Water and
Environmental Protection)
Box 250
SF-00101 Helsinki

Presently preservatives containing active ingredients regarded as poisons of (local Finnish) classes 1 and 2 have to be registered. From 1988 all wood preservatives must be registered.

2. Restrictions regarding the use of wood preservatives and anti-sapstain agents.

No.

However, the use of Na-PCP as an anti-sapstain agent has been stopped voluntarily by the sawmills.

3. Restrictions regarding the use of treated wood.

Creosote-treated wood must not be in contact with foodstuffs.

4. Restrictions regarding import of treated wood.

No.

5. Restrictions regarding preservative and wood wastes.

No.

The burning of CCA-treated wood is not recommended, however, and preservative wastes are generally taken care of by the manufacturer.

6. Other things of importance.

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COUNTRY: FRANCE

1. *Authority responsible for safety clearance of wood preservatives.*

Wood preservatives are not submitted to any regulation as they are not considered as pesticides.

2. *Restrictions regarding the use of wood preservatives and anti-sapstain agents.*

No.

3. *Restrictions regarding the use of treated wood.*

No.

4. *Restrictions regarding import of treated wood.*

No.

5. *Restrictions regarding preservative and wood wastes.*

No.

6. *Other things of importance.*

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COUNTRY: GREECE

1. *Authority responsible for safety clearance of wood preservatives.*

Ministry of Agriculture
 Directorate of Plant Protection
 3-5 Hippocrates Str.
 GR-10679 Athens

All wood preservatives are classified as agrochemicals and as such their import, application and use of treated products are subject to the law which applies to ordinary agricultural chemicals. The Ministry of Agriculture in co-operation with other departments and research institutes is at present responsible for the safety clearance.

2. *Restrictions regarding the use of wood preservatives and anti-seapstain agents.*

PCP containing preservatives are banned. Only if particular reasons are at hand they can be allowed for limited use.

The import of CCA and CCB preservatives is allowed for specified quantities each time and they are only allowed for use by specially authorized plants.

3. *Restrictions regarding the use of treated wood.*

CCA and CCB preservatives are not allowed for indoor constructions, playground equipment or any other construction in contact with people, food, animal fodder or water.

The use of creosote is confined for treatment of poles and railway sleepers.

4. *Restrictions regarding import of treated wood.*

Import of treated timber other than poles and railway sleepers is not very common. Restrictions on import and for use exist but the control at the import ports is not always possible.

5. *Restrictions regarding preservative and wood wastes.*

Users of treated wood are advised not to burn wood wastes.

6. *Other things of importance.*

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COUNTRY: ICELAND

1. *Authority responsible for safety clearance of wood preservatives.*

Committee on Toxic Substances
P O Box 109
IS-121 Reykjavik

So far wood preservatives are not subject to any safety clearance in Iceland.

There are at present no restrictions regarding wood preservatives or treated wood. Work is going on, however, to regulate the use of wood preservatives.

2. *Restrictions regarding the use of wood preservatives and anti-sapstain agents.*

No.

3. *Restrictions regarding the use of treated wood.*

No.

4. *Restrictions regarding import of treated wood.*

No.

5. *Restrictions regarding preservative and wood wastes.*

No.

6. *Other things of importance.*

No.

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COUNTRY: IRELAND

1. *Authority responsible for safety clearance of wood preservatives.*

Pesticide Control Unit
Department of Agriculture and Food
Abbotstown
Castleknock
Co. Dublin

2. *Restrictions regarding the use of wood preservatives and anti-sapstain agents.*

No.

The toxicology of PCP is to be examined and restrictions may be introduced.

3. *Restrictions regarding the use of treated wood.*

No.

4. *Restrictions regarding import of treated wood.*

No.

5. *Restrictions regarding preservative and wood wastes.*

No.

6. *Other things of importance.*

Ireland will conform to any EEC regulations.

COUNTRY: ITALY

1. *Authority responsible for safety clearance of wood preservatives.*

Ministero della Sanità
(Ministry of Public Health)
Direzione Generale
Sezione Farmaceutica, Divisione V
20 Viale dell'Industria
I-00100 Roma

Any wood preservative that is manufactured, imported or sold in Italy has to be registered with the Ministry of Public Health.

2. *Restrictions regarding the use of wood preservatives and anti-sapstain agents.*

The following insecticides are banned: aldrin, lindane, DDT and dieldrin.

Captafol is banned as a fungicide.

3. *Restrictions regarding the use of treated wood.*

No.

4. *Restrictions regarding import of treated wood.*

No.

5. *Restrictions regarding preservative and wood wastes.*

No.

6. *Other things of importance.*

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COUNTRY: THE NETHERLANDS*1. Authority responsible for safety clearance of wood preservatives.*

Commission for the Registration of Pesticides
P O Box 217
NL-6700 AE Wageningen

At the meetings where the homologation of pesticides is discussed experts of different institutes and ministerial departments are dealing with safety aspects.

2. Restrictions regarding the use of wood preservatives and anti-sapstain agents.

Preservatives containing mercury, aldrin, dieldrin are prohibited. As from 1989 lindane and pentachlorophenol will also be forbidden.

3. Restrictions regarding the use of treated wood.

Restrictions are given as conditions for each approval.

When there is a risk of evaporation a pesticide is not allowed for indoor use. When there is a risk of contamination of food the treated wood is not allowed for use in kitchens etc.

4. Restrictions regarding import of treated wood.

No.

5. Restrictions regarding preservative and wood wastes.

No regulations for treated wood exist. Preservative wastes are dealt with under the authority of the Chemical Waste Act.

6. Other things of importance.

A pesticide failing in efficacy is not permitted to be used even if it is not toxic at all.

COUNTRY: NORWAY

1. *Authority responsible for safety clearance of wood preservatives.*

The situation in Norway regarding safety clearance of wood preservatives is complex.

Preservatives for industrial use need no safety clearance but must be registered with Statens Forurensningstilsyn, address:

P O Box 8100 Dep.
N-0032 Oslo 1

Preservatives for remedial treatment and anti-sapstain agents must have a safety clearance from Landbruksdepartementets Giftnemnd, address:
P O Box 70
N-1432 Ås-NLH

2. *Restrictions regarding the use of wood preservatives and anti-sapstain agents.*

No.

3. *Restrictions regarding the use of treated wood.*

Treated wood cannot be used in direct contact with foodstuffs. If CCA-treated wood is used indoors it must have a coat of paint or lacquer.

4. *Restrictions regarding import of treated wood.*

There are no general restrictions against import of treated wood, but some users will not accept Na-PCP-treated wood.

5. *Restrictions regarding preservative and wood wastes.*

Handling of preservative wastes is very strict. It has to be delivered to firms dealing with hazardous chemical wastes. CCA-treated wood waste is forbidden to be burnt. This kind of waste can be dumped on local garbage heaps.

6. *Other things of importance.*

The Norwegian health and safety authorities co-operate closely with the authorities in the other Nordic countries in such a way that the regulations are more or less the same.

COUNTRY: POLAND

1. *Authority responsible for safety clearance of wood preservatives.*

The Wood Preservation Board
Instytut Technologii Drewna
ul. Winiarska 1
60-645 Poznań

This committee represents the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Industry, the Wood Technology Institute, the Ministry of Building, the Building Research Institute, the Ministry of Health and the National Institute of Hygiene.

2. *Restrictions regarding the use of wood preservatives and anti-sapstain agents.*

Organomercury and arsenic compounds and DDT are banned.

3. *Restrictions regarding the use of treated wood.*

Wood treated with PCP and other chlorophenols, chloronaphthalenes, lindane, dieldrin, creosote and fluorides (partly) are not allowed for indoor use.

4. *Restrictions regarding import of treated wood.*

Hardwoods from the tropics/subtropics to be imported to Poland must not have any treatment.

5. *Restrictions regarding preservative and wood wastes.*

Wastes of preservatives or treated wood must be deposited or burnt on special sites or used as fuel.

6. *Other things of importance.*
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COUNTRY: PORTUGAL

1. *Authority responsible for safety clearance of wood preservatives.*

Comissão de Toxicologia dos Pesticidas
(Pesticide Toxicology Commission)
Centro Nacional de Protecção da Produção Agrícola
Quinta do Marquês
P-2780 Oeiras

2. *Restrictions regarding the use of wood preservatives and anti-sapstain agents.*

No.

3. *Restrictions regarding the use of treated wood.*

Wood treated with PCP-containing preservatives or anti-sapstain agents are not allowed for packaging of foodstuffs.

4. *Restrictions regarding import of treated wood.*

No.

5. *Restrictions regarding preservative and wood wastes.*

No.

6. *Other things of importance.*

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COUNTRY: SWEDEN

1. *Authority responsible for safety clearance of wood preservatives.*

Kemikalieinspektionen
(The Swedish National Chemicals Inspectorate)
Box 1384
S-171 27 Solna

Wood preservatives and anti-sapstain agents are regarded as pesticides and thus have to be safety cleared by and registered with the Chemicals Inspectorate, a new authority founded in 1986. Earlier the Products Control Board handled these questions.

Products registered are classified into 3 categories related to their use:

Category 1: For professional use with special permission.

Category 2: For professional use.

Category 3: For professional use and "do-it-yourself".

2. *Restrictions regarding the use of wood preservatives and anti-sapstain agents.*

Preservatives containing PCP, aldrin, dieldrin, heptachlor, DDT are banned.

Preservatives containing creosote, lindane, arsenic or chromium are only permitted for industrial use.

3. *Restrictions regarding the use of treated wood.*

Creosote-treated wood is not allowed for dwellings.

Wood treated with arsenic or chromium containing preservatives are not allowed in general for window joinery, external cladding or outdoor furniture.

Wood treated with lindane containing preservatives is allowed for exportation only.

4. *Restrictions regarding import of treated wood.*

No.

However, wood treated with PCP-formulations is difficult to import due to union actions. Importers of wood are recommended to import timber treated with products registered in Sweden.

5. *Restrictions regarding preservative and wood wastes.*

Wastes from arsenic and chromium containing preservatives are considered as hazardous and must be taken care of by authorized destruction firms. Wood wastes must not be burnt unless safe disposal of the ash and emission cleaning equipment can be provided.

6. *Other things of importance.*

COUNTRY: SWITZERLAND

1. *Authority responsible for safety clearance of wood preservatives.*

According to the toxic law, all wood preservatives have to be registered at BAG.

Bundesamt für Gesundheitswesen (BAG)
Abteilung Gifte
Bollwerk 27
CH-3001 Bern

According to the Federal Law relating to the Protection of the Environment (7 October 1983) and the Ordinance on Substances from June 9th, 1986, all wood preservatives (already existing and new products) have to be approved by the BUS. The approval depends on the product's environmental impact and on the suitability of the substance (proof is required).

Bundesamt für Umweltschutz (BUS)
Sektion Umweltgefährdende Stoffe
Hallwylstrasse 4
CH-3003 Bern

2. *Restrictions regarding the use of wood preservatives and anti-sapstain agents.*

According to the Ordinance relating to Environmentally hazardous Substances (Ordinance on Substances), the following substances are prohibited in Switzerland:

- mercury and its compounds
- arsenic and its compounds
- hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH and all isomers), aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, endrin, DDT
- pentachlorophenol (PCP) as well as its salts and esters

The prohibition is effective for wood preservatives:

- for new products: after September 1st, 1986
- for existing products:
 - production and sale of the product: until August 31st, 1988 (exception: mercury until August 31st, 1987)
 - Use: until August 31st, 1989 (exception: mercury until August 31st, 1988).

3. *Restrictions regarding the use of treated wood.*

See 2.

4. *Restrictions regarding import of treated wood.*

After June 30, 1989, no more prohibited substances are allowed to be contained in imported wood. (For exceptions, eventually for tropical wood, a permission needs to be asked for at the BUS.)

5. *Restrictions regarding preservative and wood wastes.*

No.

6. *Other things of importance.*

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COUNTRY: TURKEY

1. *Authority responsible for safety clearance of wood preservatives.*

T C Sağlık ve Sosyal Yardım Bakanlığı
(Turkish Ministry for Health and Social Affairs)
Ankara

2. *Restrictions regarding the use of wood preservatives and anti-sapstain agents.*

No.

3. *Restrictions regarding the use of treated wood.*

No.

4. *Restrictions regarding import of treated wood.*

No.

There are some restrictions, however, regarding untreated wood imported from the tropics because of possible attacks by fungi or insects.

5. *Restrictions regarding preservative and wood wastes.*

Turkish Standards specify that preservative wastes and wood wastes must not be burned, but put in steel barrels and buried.

6. *Other things of importance.*

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COUNTRY: UNITED KINGDOM*1. Authority responsible for safety clearance of wood preservatives.*

Health and Safety Executive
 Magdalen House
 Stanley Precinct
 BOOTLE
 Merseyside L20 3QZ
 United Kingdom

All wood preservative formulations have to be approved by Government under the Control of Pesticides Regulations, 1986. Approval is given for (a) Household use: where a private individual may use it in his house or garden, (b) Professional use: where it is used by a professional company in remedial treatment operations, (c) Industrial use: where it is used in an industrial pretreatment operation.

A list of approved preservative formulations is published by Her Majesty's Stationary Office, London

2. Restrictions regarding the use of wood preservatives and anti-sapstain agents.

Only approved preservative formulations (see clause 1) may be used. Dieldrin can only be included in formulations for industrial use.

Other restrictions apply to the use of remedial treatments and of treated wood in those buildings known to be occupied at any time by bats (e.g. as roosts or breeding sites). Approval must be obtained from the Nature Conservancy Council before any work can be started.

3. Restrictions regarding the use of treated wood.

There are no restrictions on the use of treated wood at present, apart from the requirements regarding bats described in (2) above.

4. Restrictions regarding import of treated wood.

Wood treated in the UK will contain only those preservatives approved by the Health and Safety Executive. However, there is no similar restriction on wood treated at source before importation. Provided that the customer accepts the treatment as sufficient for his purpose, it can be used.

5. Restrictions regarding preservative and wood wastes.

A range of legislation covers the disposal of toxic materials in the UK. To assist in the disposal of preservatives and treated wood waste, a code of practice has been prepared by the Department of the Environment entitled "Waste Management Paper No 16, Wood-Preserving Wastes". This makes recommendations on procedures for disposal which will satisfy the general legislation.

6. Other things of importance.

COUNTRY: YUGOSLAVIA

1. *Authority responsible for safety clearance of wood preservatives.*

The responsibility for safety clearance of wood preservatives in Yugoslavia is not clear.

There is a Law on trade of toxic substances which determines the conditions (labelling, packing etc) under which products, intended for the retail sale, can be put on the market. There are two major features of this law: it divides all toxic substances and their formulations (with regard to the percentage of toxicant in the formulation) in 4 groups. Secondly there is a list of toxic substances which can be put on the market. If a substance which could be regarded as toxic (according to its LD₅₀ value), is not on the list, it must not be traded. This law does not apply, except partially, to the trade of products intended for industrial use.

Some of the producers label their preservatives according to this law, some of them obtain some kind of clearance (which is called "permission") from either provincial or federal committees for agriculture, according to certain regulations (not laws) on trade and use of agricultural pesticides. It looks like the decision, which way to follow, depends on where in the country the producer is located.

2. *Restrictions regarding the use of wood preservatives and anti-sapstain agents.*

The law mentioned in (1) prohibits the use of following chemicals which can also be used as active materials in wood preservatives: aldrin, dieldrin, HCB (hexachlorobenzene), technical grade HCH (hexachlorocyclohexane); N.B. gamma-HCH, i.e. lindane is not prohibited!), chlordane, heptachlor.

3. *Restrictions regarding the use of treated wood.*

No.

4. *Restrictions regarding import of treated wood.*

No.

5. *Restrictions regarding preservative and wood wastes.*

No. Local regulations exist however.

6. *Other things of importance.*

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