

Wood preservatives: brushing, rolling, filling and wiping

Proper use of biocidal products



The Control Guidance Sheet details the fundamental organisational and hygiene rules, as well as technical measures, for all open applications of wood preservatives, e.g. brushing, rolling, filling or wiping, and describes the general information and measures that protect the professional user from excessive exposure to hazardous substances. It is **to be used exclusively in combination with the CGS “General information on curative or preventive wood preservation”** (BP 1082 or BP 1081) and serves as a checklist for the employer or their representative.

In the event that a product's directions for use (e.g. on the label, instruction leaflet or safety data sheet) demand greater protective measures than those stated here, the manufacturer's information takes priority.

Gathering of information and internal labelling

- The general basic rules of the BP 1000 series of Control Guidance Sheets for biocides are to be implemented.

Organisation of the working procedures & work organisation

- Chromate-containing wood preservatives and coal-tar creosote preparations must not be applied by brushing.
- In the industrial sector, because of the costs and time involved, brushing processes are only considered in special cases, such as the following:
 1. re-protection of freshly cut surfaces;
 2. treatment of large components;
 3. application of preparations with an additional decorative effect, e.g. on already installed timbers.
- **Before commencing the measure**
 - The manufacturer's dosage information is to be adhered to precisely when using water-soluble wood preservatives.
 - Brushes with soft, natural bristles absorb preservatives better and also help to reduce drip losses. Paint rollers are also suitable for treating large components.
- **Personal protective equipment (PPE)**
 - **Protective gloves**
 - a. If chemical protective gloves are required, these must be labelled as Cat. III (DIN EN 374) and with the Erlenmeyer flask pictogram. The gloves must also be specially suited to the substances used.
 - b. The material, thickness, and protection level of the chemical protective gloves are taken from the safety data sheet or, if necessary, coordinated with the manufacturer of the protective gloves by presenting the safety data sheet to them.
 - c. Disposable gloves are not reused.
 - d. Disposable latex/medical gloves must not be used as chemical protection.
 - e. Multi-use chemical protective gloves are to be cleaned after use and stored in a well-ventilated place, protected from UV radiation and high temperatures.
 - f. Chemical protective gloves are liquid-tight and may therefore only be worn for longer than 4 hours in exceptional cases. Medical check-ups are to be offered after 2 hours and are compulsory after 4 hours.
 - g. It is advisable to wear (e.g. cotton) glove liners under liquid-tight gloves to reduce sweat formation.
 - An appropriate **protective suit** is to be selected for the exposure: type 6 (DIN EN 13034, protection against splashes and/or extensive contact) or, in the case of enhanced requirements, type 4 (DIN EN 14605, additional protection against aerosols)
 - **Shoes:** chemical-resistant boots shall meet standard DIN EN 13832.
 - **Respiratory protection**
 - a. If respiratory protection is necessary, the facepiece (e.g. mask) and the specific filter element are to be taken from the safety data sheet or coordinated with the PPE manufacturer by presenting the safety data sheet to them.



- b. The reduction factor of the set of respiratory protection apparatus is to be taken from BGR 190 (tables 1–3).
- c. Those with beards have to wear a hood or helmet (not a mask).
- d. Limits on wearing time (BGR 190, Annex 2) are to be observed.
- e. If filter-based respiratory protection is used, several suitable replacement filters should be present and ready for use.

Further information

- Safety data sheet of the biocidal product used
- TRGS 523 “Technical Rules for Hazardous Substances: Pest control using highly toxic, toxic and health hazardous substances and preparations”, available on the BAuA's website: www.baua.de
- Control Guidance Sheets 120 (“Skin Protection – Basic Safety Precautions”) and 250 (“Skin Protection – Extended Safety Precautions”), available on the BAuA's website: www.baua.de
- Professional Association Rules BGR 189 “Benutzung von Schutzkleidung” [Use of protective clothing] and BGR 195 “Benutzung von Schutzhandschuhen” [Use of protective gloves]; Federation of Professional Associations (HVBG), 10/2007, available at www.dguv.de or www.arbeitssicherheit.de
- BGI 736 “Holzschutzmittel – Handhabung und sicheres Arbeiten” [Handling and safe use of wood preservatives], available on the German Statutory Accident Insurance's website: www.dguv.de
- GISBAU/WINGIS/GIS Codes on wood preservatives, available at www.wingis-online.de
- Gloves database (protective glove recommendations) from GISBAU, www.gisbau.de
- Standards can be acquired from Beuth Verlag in their respective latest versions; website: www.beuth.de

What must be included in the operating instructions?

- Workplace, working area, activity
- Name of and, if necessary, further declarations on the active substance
- Risks to health and environment
- Protective measures and code of conduct (skin protection: employees are briefed on the use of skin products (skin protection, cleaning and care) annually)
- Conduct in case of danger and first-aid measures in the event of accidents
- Proper disposal and destruction of waste