TREATED PINE

Installing terracing in your garden can improve the utility and beauty of your outdoor living environment. Slabs, rounds or landscape timbers can be used to provide a long lasting, good looking terraced effect that will add to the value of your property.

Terracing can be used to control soil erosion and sloping land and can be used to create usable areas where the original slope of the land previously prohibited easy access and use.

These specifications are for guideline purposes only. For further information contact a consulting engineer or your local shire council.



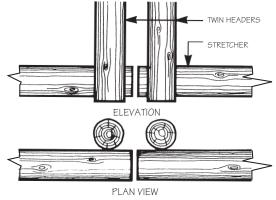
GIPPSLAND TREATED PINE

Ph. (03) 5134 5333 www.gtpine.com.au

Construction

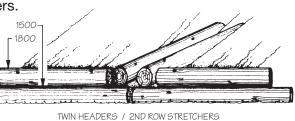
1. Setting Out

Start by setting out twin headers and stretchers for the full length of the lowest line of the terrace along the natural contour. Headers & stretchers must be level throughout. Partly trench the base stretchers and the heels of all headers into original ground.



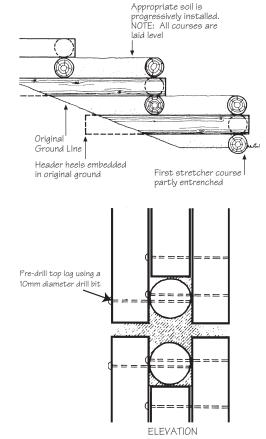
2. Stretcher Lengths

Lay a second stretcher course in between the first row headers.



3. Section

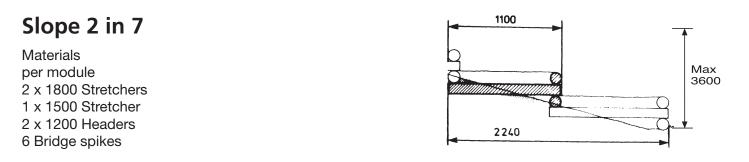
Continue to terrace until the required level is reached, using the twin header/stretcher system. Backfill with appropriate soil as you progress.



4. Fixing Method

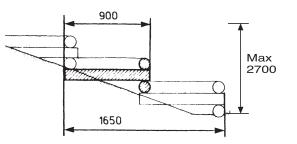
Use 200-250mm long galvanised bridge spikes to fix logs.

Slope Analysis and Materials Calculations



Slope 2 in 6

Materials per module 2 x 1800 Stretchers 1 x 1500 Stretcher 2 x 90 Headers 6 Bridge spikes



600

Slope 2 in 4

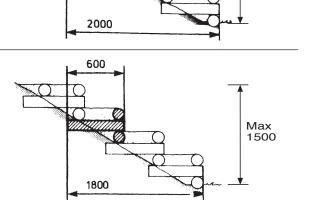
Materials per module 2 x 1800 Stretchers 1 x 1500 Stretcher 2 x 600 Headers 6 Bridge spikes

Slope 2 in 3

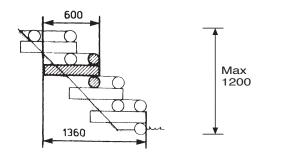
Materials per module 2 x 1800 Stretchers 1 x 1500 Stretcher 2 x 600 Headers 6 Bridge spikes

Slope 2 in 2

Materials per module 2 x 1800 Stretchers 1 x 1500 Stretcher 2 x 600 Headers 6 Bridge spikes



Max 2100



Hazard Classification

INSIDE, ABOVE GROUND

Important Information

- Do not burn preserved wood 1.
- 2. Wear dust mask & goggles when cutting or sanding wood
- 3. Wear gloves when working with wood
- 4. Some preservative may migrate from the treated wood into soil/water or may dislodge from the treated wood surface upon contact with skin. Wash exposed skin areas thoroughly
- 5. All sawdust and construction debris should be cleaned up and disposed of after construction
- Wash work clothes separately from other household clothing before re-use 6.
- Preserved wood should not be used where it may come into direct or indirect 7. contact with drinking water, except for uses involving incidental contact such as fresh water docks and bridges
- 8. Do not use preserved wood under circumstances where the preservative may become a component of food, animal feed or beehives
- 9. Do not use preserved wood as mulch
- Only preserved wood that is visibly clean and free of surface residue should be 10. used
- 11. Do not use preserved wood in direct contact with aluminum
- If the wood is to be used in an interior application and becomes wet during 12. construction, it should be allowed to dry before being covered or enclosed
- 13. Disposal Recommendations: Preserved wood may be disposed of in landfills or burned in commercial or industrial incinerators or boilers in accordance with federal, state and local regulations
- 14. If you desire to apply a paint, stain, clear water repellent or other finish to your preservative treated wood, we recommend following the manufacturer's instructions and label of the finishing product. Before you start, we recommend you apply the finishing product to a small exposed test area before finishing the entire project to insure it provides the intended result before proceeding
- 15. For more information visit www.naturewoodproducts.com
- 17. Mold growth can and does occur on the surface of many products, including untreated and treated wood, during prolonged surface exposure to excessive moisture conditions. To remove mold from the treated wood surface, wood should be allowed to dry. Typically, mild soap and water can be used to remove remaining surface mold. For more information visit www.epa.gov

Timber care

Cutting, notching or boring may expose untreated heartwood, A liberal coating of PROTIM RESEAL is recommended to restore the protective envelope. For more details refer to the PROTIM TimberCare product literature. The appearance and surface water repellency of Osmose LifeWood & NatureWood can be

enhanced periodically with PROTIM RainCoat UV Plus.



MARINE WATERS **H6**

CONDITIONS: Subject to prolonged immersion in sea water. BIOLOGICAL HAZARD: Marine wood borers and decay fungi. EXAMPLES: Boat hulls, marine piles, jetty cross-bracing, landing steps and similar

Note: Please refer to the complete standards for more detailed information. **as per AS1604 and NSW TMA.

*For further information see separate brochure, consumer information and handling guide and guarantee documents or visit www.osmose.com.au.

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CCA products are treated with Chromated Copper Arsenate preservatives. ACQ products are treated with Alkaline Copper Quaternary preservatives. PROTIM® LOSP products are treated with Tributyltin, Permethern and/or IPBC preservatives. © 04/2005 Osmose

Australia # GIPSTPADIY13-0405

These plans have been checked and approved (at the time of printing) by Roy B.Hoskins & Associates of Qld 4006 (Structural & Civil Engineers), to be technically accurate and designed in accordance with the appropriate Australian Building standards. As local & National laws are subject to change, please ensure you check with your local authorities prior to starting construction.

For customer service please call: **GIPPSLAND TREATED PINE PTY LTD** Ph. (03) 5134 5333 Fax. (03) 5134 8979 8 Kirwin Road Morwell 3840

CONDITIONS: Completely protected from the weather and well-ventilated. BIOLOGICAL HAZARD: Lyctid borers. **EXAMPLES:** Susceptible framing, flooring, furniture and interior joinery.

AUSTRALIA

INSIDE, ABOVE GROUND H2

CONDITIONS: Protected from wetting.

BIOLOGICAL HAZARD: Borers including termites.

EXAMPLES: Framing, flooring and similar, used in dry situations.



1

Conditions and Biological hazard as for H2 although approved for use South of the Tropic of Capricorn only. Example: Framing (envelope treatment).

H2 S

Conditions and Biological hazard as for H2 although approved for use South of the Tropic of Capricorn only. Example: LVL / Plywood (glue-line treatment).

OUTSIDE, ABOVE GROUND H3

CONDITIONS: Subject to periodic moderate wetting BIOLOGICAL HAZARD: Moderate decay fungi, borers and termites.

EXAMPLES: Weatherboard, fascia, pergolas (above ground), window joinery, framing, decking and laminated verandah posts.

H3A** OUTSIDE, ABOVE GROUND

CONDITIONS: Products predominantly in vertical exposed situations and intended to have the supplementary paint coat system that is regularly maintained

BIOLOGICAL HAZARD: Moderate decay fungi, borers and termites.

EXAMPLES: Fascia, barge boards, exterior cladding, window joinery, door joinery and non-laminated verandah posts.

OUTSIDE, IN-GROUND Η4

CONDITIONS: Subject to severe wetting.

BIOLOGICAL HAZARD: Severe decay fungi, borers and termites. **EXAMPLES:** Fence posts, garden walls less than 1m high, greenhouses, posts and landscaping timbers.

OUTSIDE, IN-GROUND OR IN FRESH WATER 6

CONDITIONS: Subject to extreme wetting and/or where the critical use requires a higher degree of protection.

BIOLOGICAL HAZARD: Very severe decay fungi, borers and termites.

EXAMPLES: Retaining walls, piling, house stumps, building poles and cooling tower fill.

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