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GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

**DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU-TEGNIËSE
DIENSTE.**

No. R. 658.]

[15 September 1961.]

**REGULASIES TER BESTRYDING EN VOOR-
KOMING VAN DIE VERSPREIDING VAN
SEKERE INSEKPLAE WAT TIMMERHOUT
AANVAL.**

Die Staatspresident het kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel *twee-en-dertig* van die Boswet, 1941 (Wet No. 13 van 1941), soos gewysig, die volgende regulasies gemaak ter vervanging van die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermenskenisgewing No. 330 van 2 Maart 1956, soos gewysig.

DEEL I.

1. In Deel I van hierdie regulasies het enige woord waaraan 'n betekenis in die Boswet, 1941, geheg is, wanneer dit in hierdie deel gebruik word, daardie betekenis en beteken—

„Afdeling”, die Hoof, Afdeling Plantbeheer en Kwarantyn van die Departement van Landbou-tegniese Dienste, of sy naaste verteenwoordiger met betrekking tot die betrokke omskrewe of nuutbesmette gebied;

„omskrewe gebied”, enige gebied bestaande uit enige van die volgende landdrosdistrikte:—

Bellville, Bredasdorp, Caledon, Ceres, Hopefield, Kaapstad, Laingsburg, Malmesbury, Montagu, Moorreesburg, Oos-Londen, Paarl, Piketberg, Port Elizabeth, Robertson, Simonstad, Somerset-Wes, Stellenbosch, Swellendam, Tulbagh, Uitenhage, Wellington, Worcester, Wynberg;

„Departement”, die Departement van Landbou-tegniese Dienste;

„eiendom”, enige Kroonbos, private bos of ander grond, of enige skip, vaartuig, voertuig, lugvaartuig, of gebou, of enige depot of plek wat gebruik word of bedoel is vir die bewaring, stapeling, droging of bewerking van timmerhout;

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNICAL
SERVICES.**

No. R. 658.]

[15 September 1961.]

**REGULATIONS FOR COMBATING AND PRE-
VENTING THE SPREAD OF CERTAIN INSECT
PESTS AFFECTING TIMBER.**

The State President has, under the powers vested in him by section *thirty-two* of the Forest Act, 1941 (Act No. 13 of 1941), as amended, made the following regulations in substitution for the regulations published by Government Notice No. 330 of the 2nd March, 1956, as amended.

PART I.

1. In Part I of these regulations any word to which a meaning has been assigned in the Forest Act, 1941, bears when used in the said Part that meaning and—

“beetle” means the European house-borer (*Hylotrupes bajulus*) or the long-horned beetle (*Oxypleurus nodieri*);

“defined area” means any area comprising any one of the following magisterial districts:—

Bellville, Bredasdorp, Caledon, Cape Town, Ceres, East London, Hopefield, Laingsburg, Malmesbury, Montagu, Moorreesburg, Paarl, Piketberg, Port Elizabeth, Robertson, Simonstown, Somerset West, Stellenbosch, Swellendam, Tulbach, Uitenhage, Wellington, Worcester, Wynberg;

“Department” means the Department of Agricultural Technical Services;

“Division” means the Chief, Division of Plant Control and Quarantine of the Department of Agricultural Technical Services or, in relation to the defined area or newly infested area in question, his nearest representative;

„kewer”, die Europese houtkewer (*Hylotrupes bajulus*) of die boktor (*Oxypleurus nodieri*);

„lewende stadium”, met betrekking tot ’n kewer, die kewer self, die eier en die onvolwasse (larwe- of papie-) stadium;

„Minister”, die Minister van Landbou-tegniese Dienste;

„nuutbesmette gebied”, enige gebied bestaande uit engeen van die volgende landdrostdistrikte: Durban, Estcourt;

„naaldhout”, alle hout vervat in bome van die naaldhout- (of „sagtehout”) tipes, hetsy staande, omgeval of afgekap, en alle naaldhout, hetsy in die Republiek geproduseer of ingevoer, en hetsy gesaag, gekloof, gekap, of geskaaf of op enige ander wyse bewerk of verwerk;

„tweedehandse timmerhout”, alle naaldhout wat herwin word of herwin mag word uit die sloping van geboue, bouwerk, toebehore van geboue of bouwerk of uit enige houer of kratwerk wat nie meer vir die oorspronklike doel waarvoor dit vervaardig is, gebruik word nie;

„verduursamingsmiddel”, enige verduursamingsmiddel in Bylae A hiervan gespesifiseer.

2. Iedereen wat die eienaar is of in besit of beheer is van enige eiendom binne die Republiek waarin of waarop daar enige naaldhout is, hetsy in die ru- of die verwerkte stadium, of wat deel uitmaak van enige gebou of bouwerk, of waarin of waarop daar enige boom is wat deur kewers in enige lewende stadium aangeval word of daarmee besmet is, moet onmiddellik sodanige feit skriftelik aanmeld by die Afdeling of by enige ander beamppte van die Departement.

3. Tensy die Afdeling skriftelike verlof verleen het, mag niemand—

(a) binne ’n omskrewe of nuutbesmette gebied enige naaldhout verkoop of op ’n ander wyse wegdoen of gebruik of laat gebruik vir of in verband met die oprigting, herstel of onderhoud van enige gebou of bouwerk insluitende loodse, pakhuis, skure, stalle, buitegeboue en garages nie, tensy sodanige naaldhout met ’n verduursamingsmiddel in Bylae A hiervan gespesifiseer, teen kewers behandel is volgens ’n metode in Bylae B hiervan voorgeskryf en ooreenkomstig die vereistes voorgeskryf in laasgenoemde Bylae: Met dien verstande dat meublement of ander eenhede wat ’n vaste deel van die betrokke gebou of bouwerk uitmaak en waarmee klere of voedsel in aanraking mag kom, van behandeling vrygestel is; of

(b) uit of binne ’n omskrewe of nuutbesmette gebied—

(i) enige naaldhout wat deur kewers in enige lewende stadium aangeval word, verwyder of laat verwyder nie; of

(ii) enige tweedehandse naaldhout verwyder of laat verwyder nie, tensy sodanige naaldhout soos voornoem teen kewers behandel is; of

(c) enige naaldhout uit enige plek in die Republiek wat buite enige omskrewe of nuutbesmette gebied geleë is, na enige plek binne ’n omskrewe of nuutbesmette gebied inbring of laat inbring nie, tensy sodanige naaldhout teen kewers behandel is soos voornoem, of tensy sodanige naaldhout versend word na ’n erkende behandelingsinstallasie binne ’n omskrewe of nuutbesmette gebied om soos voornoem behandel te word en daarna aldus behandel word voordat dit deur enige persoon gebruik word of op enige wyse aan enige persoon weggedoen word; of

„live stage”, in relation to a beetle, includes the beetle itself, the egg and the immature (larval or pupal) stage;

„Minister” means the Minister of Agricultural Technical Services;

„newly infested area” means any area comprising any one of the following magisterial districts: Durban, Estcourt;

„preservative” means any preservative specified in Schedule A hereto;

„property” means any Crown forest, private forest or other land, or any ship, vessel, vehicle, aircraft or building, or any depot or place used or intended for storing, stacking, seasoning or working of timber;

„second-hand timber” means all soft timber which is salvaged, or may be salvaged, from the demolition of buildings, structures, fittings of buildings or structures, or from any container or crating which is no longer used for the original purpose for which it was manufactured;

„soft timber” means all wood contained in trees of the coniferous types or the soft wood types, whether standing, fallen or felled, and all soft wood, whether produced in or imported into the Republic, and whether sawn, split, hewn or planed or otherwise fashioned or processed.

2. Any person who is the owner or in possession or control of any property within the Republic in or upon which there is any soft timber, either in its raw or manufactured state, or forming part of any building or structure, or any tree which is attacked by or infested with beetles in any live stage, shall immediately report such fact in writing to the Division or to any other officer of the Department.

3. Unless written permission has been granted by the Division, no person shall—

(a) within a defined or newly infested area, sell or otherwise dispose of or use or cause to be used any soft timber for or in connection with the erection, repair or maintenance of any building or structure including sheds, stores, barns, stables, outhouses and garages, unless such soft timber has been treated against beetles with a preservative specified in Schedule A hereto by a method prescribed in Schedule B hereto and in accordance with the requirements prescribed in the last-mentioned schedule; Provided that furniture or other units forming a fixture of the building or structure in question and with which clothing or food may come in contact, shall be exempted from treatment; or

(b) move or cause to be moved from or within a defined or newly infested area—

(i) any soft timber attacked by beetles in any live stage; or

(ii) any soft timber, which is second-hand timber, unless such soft timber has been treated against beetles as aforesaid; or

(c) introduce or cause to be introduced any soft timber from any place in the Republic outside a defined or newly infested area to any place within a defined or newly infested area, unless such soft timber has been treated against beetles as aforesaid, or unless such soft timber is consigned to a recognised treating plant within a defined or newly infested area to be treated as aforesaid and is thereupon so treated before being used by any person or disposed of in any way to any person; or

(d) enige naaldhout wat deur kewers in enige lewende stadium aangeval word of daarmee besmet is, wegdoen of laat wegdoen of uit enige gebou of bouwerk genoem in paragraaf (a) van regulasie 3 van Deel I verwyder of laat verwyder nie: Met dien verstande dat hierdie verbod nie van toepassing is op sodanige naaldhout wat bestem is om onmiddellik deur verbranding vernietig te word nie, of op sodanige naaldhout wat geïdentifiseer kan word en aan 'n goedgekeurde drukbehandelingsinstallasie vir onmiddellike behandeling toegewys is nie, mits die goedkeuring van die Afdeling vir die verwydering vir sodanige vernietiging of behandeling verkry is.

4. (1) Wanneer daar op enige eiendom in 'n nuut-besette gebied enige naaldhout is, hetsy in die ru- of die verwerkte stadium, of wat deel uitmaak van 'n gebou of bouwerk genoem in paragraaf (a) van regulasie 3 van Deel I en wat aangeval word deur of besmet is met kewers, of wanneer daar redelike vermoede bestaan dat dit aldus besmet is—

(a) kan die Afdeling aan die eienaar of persoon in besit of beheer daarvan skriftelik kennis gee dat dit die geval is, en genoemde eienaar of persoon moet onverwylde stappe doen om sodanige naaldhout op eie koste te behandel, weg te doen of te vernietig op 'n wyse en volgens 'n metode wat die Afdeling moet goedkeur;

(b) en as enige ander persoon as die eienaar of persoon in besit of beheer van sodanige eiendom onderneem het of die taak opgedra is om sodanige naaldhout te behandel, weg te doen of te vernietig, moet hy die Afdeling skriftelik daarvan verwittig en besonderhede verstrek van die graad van besmetting en van die wyse waarop en die metode waarvolgens hy voornemens is om sodanige naaldhout te behandel, weg te doen of te vernietig en mag hy nie genoemde naaldhout begin behandel, wegdoen of vernietig nie alvorens die Afdeling die voorgestelde wyse en metode goedgekeur het;

(c) en as enige ander persoon as die eienaar of persoon in besit of beheer van sodanige eiendom onderneem het of die taak opgedra is om sodanige naaldhout te behandel, weg te doen of te vernietig, moet hy binne 60 dae vanaf die datum van so 'n onder-neming of ontvangs van die opdrag sodanige timmerhout op sodanige eiendom behandel, wegdoen of vernietig, en hierdie taak ten volle uitvoer ooreenkomstig die voorskrifte van die Afdeling;

(d) mag niemand verwerkte of onverwerkte naaldhout van so 'n besette eiendom af na enige plek binne of buite 'n omskewe of nuutbesette gebied verwyder of laat verwyder nie, tensy sodanige naaldhout vooraf teen kewers behandel is met 'n verduursamingsmiddel in Bylae A hiervan gespesifiseer en volgens 'n metode in Bylae B hiervan voorgeskryf;

(e) stel slegs 'n skriftelike ooreenkoms onderteken deur die persoon wat onderneem het of opdrag ontvang het om sodanige naaldhout te behandel, weg te doen of te vernietig kragtens paragrafe (b) en (c) van subregulasie (1) van regulasie 4 van Deel I, die eienaar of persoon in besit of beheer van 'n besette eiendom vry van die bepalinge van paragraaf (a) van subregulasie (1) van regulasie 4 van Deel I.

(2) Indien enige persoon, nadat hy 'n kennisgewing ingevolge paragraaf (a) van subregulasie (1) van regulasie 4 van Deel I ontvang het, versuim om binne 60 dae vanaf die datum van ontvangs die naaldhout vermeld in genoemde kennisgewing te behandel weg te doen of te vernietig op 'n wyse en volgens 'n metode goedgekeur soos voormeld, kan die Afdeling sodanige naaldhout op koste van genoemde persoon laat behandel, wegdoen of vernietig.

(3) Geen vergoeding word aan enige persoon betaal ten opsigte van verliese gelyk as gevolg van die behandeling, wegdoen of vernietiging van enige naaldhout, artikel of bouwerk ingevolge hierdie regulasie nie.

(d) dispose of or cause to be disposed of, or remove or cause to be removed from any building or structure referred to in paragraph (a) of regulation 3 of Part I, any soft timber attacked by or infested with beetles in any live stage: Provided that this prohibition shall not apply to such soft timber intended for immediate destruction by burning, nor to soft timber which is identifiable and is assigned to an approved pressure-treating plant for immediate treatment, if the approval of the Division has been obtained for the removal for the purpose of such destruction or treatment.

4. (1) Whenever there is upon any property in a newly infested area any soft timber, either in its raw or manufactured state, or forming part of a building or structure referred to in paragraph (a) of regulation 3 of Part I and which is attacked by or infested with beetles, or which is reasonably suspected of being so infested—

(a) the Division may give notice in writing to the owner or person in possession or control thereof that this is so, and the said owner or person shall forthwith take steps to treat, dispose of or destroy such soft timber at his expense in a manner and by a method to be approved of by the Division;

(b) and whenever any person other than the owner or person in possession or control of such property has undertaken or been engaged to treat, dispose of or destroy such soft timber, he shall inform the Division in writing and furnish details of the degree of infestation and of the manner in and the method by which he proposes to treat, dispose of or destroy such soft timber and shall not commence to treat, dispose of or destroy the said soft timber until the Division has approved of the manner and the method proposed;

(c) and if any person other than the owner or the person in possession or control of such property has undertaken or been instructed to treat, dispose of or destroy such soft timber, he shall within sixty days from the date of such undertaking or the receipt of such instruction comply with such undertaking or instruction to treat, dispose of or destroy such timber on such a property, and comply fully with the conditions as prescribed by the Division;

(d) no person shall move or cause to be moved any soft timber in a manufactured or unmanufactured state from such infested property to any place within or outside a defined or newly infested area unless such soft timber has been previously treated against beetles with a preservative specified in Schedule A hereto by a method prescribed in Schedule B hereto;

(e) only a written agreement, signed by the person who has undertaken or been engaged to treat, dispose of or destroy such soft timber in terms of paragraphs (b) and (c) of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 4 of Part I, shall absolve the owner or person in possession or control of an infested property from the provisions of paragraph (a) of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 4 of Part I.

(2) If any person, having received a notice in terms of paragraph (a) of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 4 of Part I, fails within sixty days of the date of receipt to treat, dispose of or destroy the soft timber to which the said notice refers in a manner and by a method approved as aforesaid, the Division may cause such soft timber to be treated, disposed of or destroyed at the expense of the said person.

(3) No compensation shall be paid to any person in respect of loss suffered as a result of the treatment, disposal or destruction of any soft timber, article or structure in terms of this regulation.

5. Wanneer in 'n omskrewe of nuutbesmette gebied enige eiendom, met inbegrip van depots, pakhuisse, skure, stalle, buitegeboue, meubelfabrieke, winkels, of enige bergplek gebruik word vir die vervaardiging, bewaring of vertoon van naaldhout of enige handelsware wat naaldhout bevat en bestem is vir verkoop, verwydering of beskikking op enige wyse—

- (a) kan die Afdeling die eienaar of persoon in besit of beheer van sodanige eiendom skriftelik gelas om sodanige eiendom op laasgenoemde se eie koste te laat ondersoek deur 'n persoon deur die Afdeling goedgekeur, en binne die tydperk wat deur die Afdeling bepaal is;
- (b) is die bepalings van regulasie 4 van Deel I *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op enige sodanige eiendom.

6. Wanneer enige persoon enige naaldhout behandel het met die doel om sodanige naaldhout bestand te maak teen aanvalle van kewers of om enige lewende stadium van die kewer in sodanige naaldhout uit te roei, moet hy op versoek van—

- (a) die persoon wat sodanige timmerhout, gebruik of voornemens is om dit te gebruik vir enigeen van die doeleindes genoem in paragraaf (a) van regulasie 3 van Deel I; of
- (b) die eienaar van enige bouwerk, of enige toebehore van of in sodanige bouwerk, vir of in verband met die oprigting, herstel, of onderhoud waarvan sodanige naaldhout gebruik gaan word of gebruik is of behandel is in 'n omskrewe of nuutbesmette gebied; of
- (c) enige beampte van die Departement;

skriftelik aan sodanige persoon volle besonderhede verstrek van die verduursamingsmiddels gebruik en die metodes toegepas om sodanige naaldhout te behandel.

7. (a) Die ontwerp en konstruksie van behandelingsinstallasies wat gebruik word vir die toediening van verduursamingsmiddels in Bylae A hiervan gespesifiseer en volgens 'n metode in Bylae B hiervan voorgeskryf, moet deur die Afdeling goedgekeur word.

(b) Alle drukinstallasies vir houtverduursaming moet voorsien wees van die normale standaardtoerusting sowel as van druktydregistreerders van 'n tipe wat die Afdeling goedgekeur het. Die druktydkaarte op elkeen waarvan die besonderhede afsonderlik aangegee is van alle ladings wat in die installasies behandel is, moet op enige redelike tyd daarna aan die Afdeling beskikbaar gestel word vir inspeksie.

8. Wanneer daar na die mening van die Minister buitengewone omstandighede is, kan hy, behoudens die voorwaardes en vir die tydperk wat hy mag bepaal, enige persoon vrystel van enigeen van of al die bepalings van hierdie regulasies.

9. Enige beampte van die Departement of enige ander persoon deur die Minister daartoe gemagtig, kan by die vervulling van sy pligte op enige redelike tyd enige eiendom betree waarin of waarop daar werklik of vermoedelik naaldhout is, of werklik of vermoedelik verduursamingsmiddels is wat gebruik word om naaldhout teen besmetting of aanvalle deur kewers bestand te maak, en kan sodanige naaldhout of verduursamingsmiddels ondersoek en inspekteer, asook die metodes waarvolgens sodanige verduursamingsmiddels toegedien word, en kan die monsters daarvan neem wat hy nodig ag, en kan van enige persoon die inligting eis wat sodanige persoon kan verstrek in verband met sodanige naaldhout of verduursamingsmiddels of die metodes waarvolgens sodanige verduursamingsmiddels toegedien word.

10. Iedereen wat—

- (a) enige verbod opgelê of vereistes voorgeskryf by hierdie regulasies, of 'n voorwaarde vervat in 'n vrystelling uitgereik kragtens regulasie 8 van Deel I, oortree of versuim om daaraan te voldoen; of
- (b) enige iemand by die uitoefening van enige bevoegdheid kragtens hierdie regulasies aan hom verleen, teengaan of verhinder, of opsetlik weier om die inligting te verstrek wat ingevolge regulasie 6 of 9 van Deel I van hom vereis word;

5. Whenever in a defined or newly infested area any property, including depots, stores, sheds, stables, out-houses, furniture factories, shops, or any storage place is used for the manufacturing, storage or display of soft timber or any article of trade containing soft timber and intended to be sold moved or disposed of in any manner—

- (a) the Division may instruct in writing the owner or the person in possession thereof or controlling such property to have such property inspected at the latter's expense by a person approved by the Division, and within such a period as has been fixed by the Division;
- (b) the provisions of regulation 4 of Part I shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to any such property.

6. Whenever any person has treated any soft timber for the purpose of rendering such timber immune to attack by beetles or for the purpose of eradicating any live stage of the beetle in such soft timber, he shall on demand by—

- (a) the person intending to use or using such timber for any of the purposes referred to in paragraph (a) of regulation 3 of Part I; or
- (b) the owner of any structure, or any fitting thereof or therein, for or in connection with the erection, repair or maintenance of which such soft timber is to be used or has been used, or, has been treated in a defined or a newly infested area; or

(c) any officer of the Department;

furnish such a person with full particulars in writing regarding the preservatives used and the methods applied in so treating such timber.

7. (a) The design and construction of treating plants used for the application of preservatives specified in Schedule A hereto by a method prescribed in Schedule B hereto must be approved by the Division.

(b) All pressure plants for timber preservation shall have fitted, in addition to the normal standard equipment, pressure-time recorders of a type approved by the Division. The pressure-time charts on each of which the details of charges put through the plants are shown separately, shall at any reasonable time thereafter be made available for inspection to the Division.

8. Whenever in the opinion of the Minister exceptional circumstances exist, he may, subject to such conditions and for such period as he may determine, exempt any person from any or all of the provisions of these regulations.

9. Any officer of the Department or any other person authorised thereto by the Minister may at any reasonable hour for the performance of his duty enter upon any property in or upon which there is or is suspected to be soft timber or preservatives used for rendering soft timber immune to infestation or attack by beetles, and may examine and inspect such timber or preservatives as well as the methods by which such preservatives are applied, and may take such samples thereof as he may deem necessary, and may demand from any person such information as he may be able to give in connection with such soft timber or preservatives or the methods by which such preservatives are applied.

10. Any person who—

- (a) contravenes or fails to comply with any prohibition imposed or requirements prescribed by these regulations, or a condition contained in an exemption issued in terms of regulation 8 of Part I; or
- (b) obstructs or interferes with anybody in the exercise of any powers vested in him by virtue of these regulations or wilfully refuses to furnish such information as may be demanded of him in terms of regulations 6 or 9 of Part I;

is skuldig aan 'n misdryf en by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens veertig rand of, by wanbetaling, met gevangenisstraf met of sonder dwangarbeid vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens twee maande.

DEEL II.

11. In Deel II van hierdie regulasies het enige woord waaraan 'n betekenis in die Boswet, 1941, geheg is, wanneer dit in hierdie Deel gebruik word, daardie betekenis en beteken—

„Afdeling” die Hoof, Afdeling Plantbeheer en Kwarantyn van die Departement van Landbou-tegniese Dienste, of sy naaste verteenwoordiger met betrekking tot die betrokke geproklameerde of ligbesmette gebied;

„Departement” die Departement van Landbou-tegniese Dienste;

„eiendom” enige Kroonbos, private bos of ander grond, of enige skip, vaartuig, voertuig, lugvaartuig of gebou, of enige depot of plek wat gebruik word of bedoel is vir die bewaring, stapeling, droging of bewerking van timmerhout;

„geproklameerde gebied” enige gebied bestaande uit enigeen van die volgende landdrosdistrikte:—

Durban, Inanda, Pinetown, Port Elizabeth, Umlazi;

„lewende stadium” met betrekking tot 'n termiet, ook die volwasse stadium (gekleed of ongeklee), die soldaat, die werker en die onvolwasse (nimf- of larwe-) stadium;

„ligbesmette gebied” enige gebied bestaande uit enigeen van die volgende landdrosdistrikte:—

Alfred, Alexandria, Bathurst, Bizana, Camperdown, Humansdorp, Impendhle, Ixopo, King William's Town, Komgha, Laer-Umfolozi, Lionsrivier, Mtunzini, Ndwedwe, New Hanover, Oos-Londen, Peddie, Pietermaritzburg, Port Shepstone, Richmond (Natal), Simonstad, Uitenhage, Umzinto;

„Minister” die Minister van Landbou-tegniese Dienste;

„termiet” die Wes-Indiese termiet (*Cryptotermes brevis*) of die Formosatermiet (*Coptotermes formosanus*);

„timmerhout” alle hout, loof- of naaldhout, vervat in bome, hetsy staande, ongeval of afgekap, en alle hout, hetsy in die Republiek geproduseer of ingevoer, en hetsy gesaag, gekloof, gekap of geskaaf of op enige ander wyse bewerk of verwerk en waarvan bekend is dat dit vatbaar is vir aanvalle deur die termiete;

„tweedehandse timmerhout” alle timmerhout wat herwin word of herwin mag word uit die sloping van geboue, bouwerk, toebehore van geboue of bouwerk, of uit enige houer of kratwerk wat nie meer vir die oorspronklike doel waarvoor dit vervaardig is, gebruik word nie;

„verduursamingsmiddel” enige verduursamingsmiddel in Bylae A hiervan gespesifiseer.

12. Iedereen wat die eienaar is of in besit of beheer is van enige eiendom binne die Republiek waarin of waarop daar enige timmerhout is, hetsy in die ru- of die verwerkte stadium, of wat deel uitmaak van enige gebou of bouwerk of waarin of waarop daar enige boom is wat deur termiete in enige lewende stadium aangeval word of daarmee besmet is, moet onmiddellik sodanige feit skriftelik aanmeld by die Afdeling of by enige ander beampte van die Departement.

shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding forty rand or in default of payment to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding two months.

PART II.

11. In Part II of these regulations any word to which a meaning has been assigned in the Forest Act, 1941, bears when used in the said Part that meaning and—

“Department” means the Department of Agricultural Technical Services;

“Division” means The Chief, Division of Plant Control and Quarantine of the Department of Agricultural Technical Services or, in relation to the proclaimed area or lightly infested area in question, his nearest representative;

“lightly infested area” means any area comprising any one of the following magisterial districts:—

Alfred, Alexandria, Bathurst, Bizana, Camperdown, East London, Humansdorp, Impendhle, Ixopo, King William's Town, Komgha, Lions River, Lower Tugela, Lower Umfolozi, Mtunzini, Ndwedwe, New Hanover, Peddie, Pietermaritzburg, Port Shepstone, Richmond (Natal), Simonstown, Uitenhage, Umzinto;

“live stage”, in relation to a termite, includes the adult stage (winged and wingless), the soldier, the worker and the immature stage (nymph or larva);

“Minister” means the Minister of Agricultural Technical Services;

“preservative” means any preservative specified in Schedule A hereto;

“proclaimed area” means any area comprising any one of the following magisterial districts:—

Durban, Inanda, Pinetown, Port Elizabeth, Umlazi;

“property” means any Crown forest, private forest or other land, or any ship, vessel, vehicle, aircraft or building, or any depot or place or places used or intended for storing, stacking, seasoning or working of timber;

“second-hand timber” means all timber which is salvaged, or may be salvaged, from the demolition of buildings, structures, fittings of buildings or structures, or from any container or crating which is no longer used for the original purpose for which it was manufactured;

“termite” the West Indian termite (*Cryptotermes brevis*) or the Formosan termite (*Coptotermes formosamus*);

“timber” means all wood, hard or soft, contained in trees, whether standing, fallen or felled, and all wood, whether produced in or imported into the Republic, and whether sawn, split, hewn or planed or otherwise fashioned or processed and which is known to be susceptible to attacks by the termites.

12. Any person who is the owner or in possession or in control of any property within the Republic in or upon which there is any timber or wood, either in its raw or manufactured state, or forming part of any building or structure, or any tree which is attacked by or infested with termites in any live stage, shall immediately report such fact in writing to the Division or to any other officer of the Department.

13. Tensy die Afdeling skriftelike verlof verleen het, mag niemand—

- (a) binne 'n geproklameerde of ligbesmette gebied enige timmerhout verkoop of op 'n ander wyse wegdoen of gebruik of laat gebruik vir of in verband met die oprigting, herstel of onderhoud van enige gebou of bouwerk insluitende loodse, pakhuse, skure, stalle, buitegeboue en garages nie, tensy sodanige timmerhout met 'n verduursamingsmiddel in Bylae A hiervan gespesifiseer, teen termiete behandeling is volgens 'n metode in Bylae B hiervan voorgeskryf en ooreenkomstig die vereistes voorgeskryf in laasgenoemde Bylae: Met dien verstande dat meublement of ander eenhede wat 'n vaste deel van die betrokke gebou of bouwerk uitmaak en waarmee klere of voedsel in aanraking mag kom, van behandeling vrygestel is; of
- (b) uit of binne 'n geproklameerde of ligbesmette gebied—
 - (i) enige timmerhout wat deur termiete in enige lewende stadium aangeval word, verwyder of laat verwyder nie; of
 - (ii) enige tweedehandse timmerhout verwyder of laat verwyder nie, tensy sodanige timmerhout soos voornoem teen termiete behandeling is; of
 - (iii) enige timmerhout, in 'n verwerkte of onverwerkte toestand, vervat in enige nuwe of tweedehandse artikel of in los eenhede, vervoer of laat vervoer sonder toestemming van die Afdeling en ooreenkomstig die behandelingsvoorwaardes wat die Afdeling nodig mag ag nie;
- (c) enige timmerhout uit enige plek in die Republiek wat buite enige geproklameerde of ligbesmette gebied geleë is, na enige plek binne 'n geproklameerde of ligbesmette gebied inbring of laat inbring nie, tensy sodanige timmerhout teen termiete behandeling is soos voornoem, of tensy sodanige timmerhout versend word na 'n erkende behandelingsinstallasie binne 'n geproklameerde of ligbesmette gebied om soos voornoem behandel te word en daarna aldus behandel word voordat dit deur enige persoon gebruik word of op enige wyse aan enige persoon weggedoen word; of
- (d) enige timmerhout wat deur termiete in enige lewende stadium aangeval word of daarmee besmet is, wegdoen of laat wegdoen of uit enige gebou of bouwerk genoem in paragraaf (a) van regulasie 13 van Deel II verwyder of laat verwyder nie: Met dien verstande dat hierdie verbod nie van toepassing is op sodanige timmerhout wat bestem is om onmiddellik deur verbranding vernietig te word nie, of op sodanige timmerhout wat geïdentifiseer kan word en aan 'n goedgekeurde drukbehandelingsinstallasie vir onmiddellike behandeling toegewys is nie, mits die goedkeuring van die Afdeling vir die verwydering vir sodanige vernietiging of behandeling verkry is.

14. (1) Wanneer daar op enige eiendom in 'n ligbesmette gebied enige timmerhout is, hetsy in die ru- of die verwerkte stadium, of wat deel uitmaak van 'n gebou of bouwerk genoem in paragraaf (a) van regulasie 13 van Deel II en wat aangeval word deur of besmet is met termiete, of wanneer daar redelike vermoede bestaan dat dit aldus besmet is—

- (a) kan die Afdeling aan die eienaar of persoon in besit of beheer daarvan skriftelik kennis gee dat dit die geval is, en genoemde eienaar of persoon moet onverwyld stappe doen om sodanige timmerhout op eie koste te behandel, weg te doen of te vernietig op 'n wyse en volgens 'n metode wat die Afdeling moet goedkeur;
- (b) en as enige ander persoon as die eienaar of persoon in besit of beheer van sodanige eiendom onderneem het of die taak opgedra is om sodanige timmerhout te behandel, weg te doen of te vernietig, moet hy die Afdeling skriftelik daarvan verwittig en besonderhede verstrek van die graad van besmetting

13. Unless written permission has been granted by the Division, no person shall—

- (a) within a proclaimed or lightly infested area sell or otherwise dispose of or use or cause to be used any timber for or in connection with the erection, repair or maintenance of any building, or structure including sheds, stores, barns, stables, outhouses and garages, unless such timber has been treated against termites with a preservative specified in Schedule A hereto by a method prescribed in Schedule B hereto and in accordance with the requirements prescribed in the last mentioned Schedule: Provided that furniture or other units forming a fixture of the building or structure in question and with which clothing or food may come in contact shall be exempted from treatment; or
- (b) move or cause to be moved from or within a proclaimed or lightly infested area—
 - (i) any timber which is attacked by termites in any live stage; or
 - (ii) any second-hand timber, unless such timber has been treated against termites as aforesaid; or
 - (iii) any wood, in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, contained in any new or second-hand article or in loose units, without the consent of the Division and under such conditions of treatment as the Division may consider necessary; or
- (c) introduce or cause to be introduced any timber from any place in the Republic outside a proclaimed or lightly infested area to any place within a proclaimed or lightly infested area, unless such timber has been treated against termites as aforesaid, or unless such timber is consigned to a recognised treating plant within a proclaimed or lightly infested area to be treated as aforesaid and is thereupon so treated before being used by any person or disposed of in any way to any person; or
- (d) disposed of or cause to be disposed of, or remove or cause to be removed from any building or structure referred to in paragraph (a) of regulation 13 of Part II, any timber attacked by or infested with termites in any live stage: Provided that this prohibition shall not apply to such timber intended for immediate destruction by burning, nor to such timber which is identifiable and is assigned to an approved pressure-treating plant for immediate treatment, if the approval of the Division has been obtained for the removal for the purpose of such destruction or treatment.

14. (1) Whenever there is upon any property in a lightly infested area any timber, either in its raw or manufactured state, or forming part of a building or structure referred to in paragraph (a) of regulation 13 of Part II and which is attacked by or infested with termites, or which is reasonably suspected of being so infested—

- (a) the Division may give notice in writing to the owner or person in possession or control thereof that this is so, and the said owner or person shall forthwith take steps to treat, dispose of or destroy such timber at his own expense in a manner and by a method to be approved of by the Division;
- (b) and whenever any person other than the owner or person in possession or control of such property has undertaken or been engaged to treat, dispose of or destroy such timber, he shall inform the Division in writing and furnish details of the degree of infestation and of the manner in and the method by

en van die wyse waarop en die metode waarvolgens hy voornemens is om sodanige timmerhout te behandel, weg te doen of te vernietig en mag hy nie genoemde timmerhout begin behandel, wegdoen of vernietig nie alvorens die Afdeling die voorgestelde wyse en metode goedgekeur het;

- (c) en as enige ander persoon as die eienaar of persoon in besit of beheer van sodanige eiendom onderneem het of die taak opgedra is om sodanige timmerhout te behandel, weg te doen of te vernietig, moet hy binne 60 dae vanaf datum van so 'n onderneming of ontvangs van die opdrag sodanige timmerhout op sodanige eiendom behandel, wegdoen of vernietig, en hierdie taak ten volle uitvoer ooreenkomstig die voorskrifte van die Afdeling;
- (d) mag niemand verwerkte of onverwerkte timmerhout van so 'n besmette eiendom af na enige plek binne of buite 'n geproklameerde of ligbesmette gebied verwyder of laat verwyder nie, tensy sodanige timmerhout vooraf teen termiete behandel is met 'n verduursamingsmiddel in Bylae A hiervan gespesifiseer en volgens 'n metode in Bylae B hiervan voorgeskryf;
- (e) stël slegs 'n skriftelike ooreenkoms onderteken deur die persoon wat onderneem het of opdrag ontvang het om sodanige timmerhout te behandel, weg te doen of te vernietig kragtens paragrafe (b) en (c) van subregulasie (1) van regulasie 14 van Deel II, die eienaar of persoon in besit of beheer van 'n besmette eiendom vry van die bepaling van paragraaf (a) van subregulasie (1) van regulasie 14 van Deel II.

(2) Indien enige persoon, nadat hy 'n kennisgewing ingevolge paragraaf (a) van subregulasie (1) van regulasie 14 van Deel II ontvang het, versuim om binne 60 dae vanaf die datum van ontvangs die timmerhout vermeld in genoemde kennisgewing te behandel, weg te doen of te vernietig op 'n wyse en volgens 'n metode goedgekeur soos voormeld, kan die Afdeling sodanige timmerhout op koste van genoemde persoon laat behandel, wegdoen of vernietig.

(3) Geen vergoeding word aan enige persoon betaal ten opsigte van verliese gelyk as gevolg van die behandeling, wegdoen of vernietiging van enige timmerhout, artikel of bouwerk ingevolge hierdie regulasie nie.

15. Wanneer in 'n geproklameerde of ligbesmette gebied enige eiendom, met inbegrip van depots, pakhuisse, stalle, skure, buitegeboue, meubelfabrieke, winkels, of enige bergplek gebruik word vir die vervaardiging, bewaring of vervoer van timmerhout of enige handelsware wat timmerhout bevat en bestem is vir verkoop, vervoer of beskikking op enige wyse—

- (a) kan die Afdeling die eienaar of persoon in besit of beheer van sodanige eiendom skriftelik gelas om sodanige eiendom op laasgenoemde se eie koste te laat ondersoek deur 'n persoon deur die Afdeling goedgekeur, en binne die tydperk wat deur die Afdeling bepaal is;
- (b) is die bepalings van regulasie 14 van Deel II *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op enige sodanige eiendom.

16. Wanneer enige persoon enige timmerhout behandel het met die doel om sodanige timmerhout bestand te maak teen aanvalle van termiete of om enige lewende stadium van die termiet in sodanige timmerhout uit te roei, moet hy op versoek van—

- (a) die persoon wat sodanige timmerhout gebruik of voornemens is om dit te gebruik vir enigeen van die doeleindes genoem in paragraaf (a) van regulasie 13 van Deel II; of
- (b) die eienaar van enige bouwerk, of enige toebehore van of in sodanige bouwerk, vir of in verband met die oprigting, herstel, of onderhoud waarvan sodanige timmerhout gebruik gaan word of gebruik is of behandel is in 'n geproklameerde of ligbesmette gebied; of
- (c) enige beampte van die Departement;

which he proposes to treat, dispose of or destroy such timber and shall not commence to treat, dispose of or destroy the said timber until the Division has approved of the manner and the method proposed;

- (c) and if any person other than the owner or the person in possession or control of such property has undertaken or been instructed to treat, dispose of or destroy such timber, he shall within sixty days from the date of such undertaking or the receipt of such instruction comply with such undertaking or instruction to treat, dispose of or destroy such timber on such a property, and comply fully with the conditions as prescribed by the Division;
- (d) no person shall move or cause to be moved any timber in a manufactured or unmanufactured state from such infested property to any place within or outside a proclaimed or lightly infested area unless such timber has been previously treated against termites with a preservative specified in Schedule A hereto by a method prescribed in Schedule B hereto;
- (e) only a written agreement, signed by the person who has undertaken or been engaged to treat, dispose of or destroy such timber in terms of paragraphs (b) and (c) of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 14 of Part II, shall absolve the owner or person in possession or control of an infested property from the provisions of paragraph (a) of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 14 of Part II.

(2) If any person, having received a notice in terms of paragraph (a) of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 14 of Part II, fails within sixty days of the date of receipt to treat, dispose of or destroy the timber to which the said notice refers in a manner and by a method approved as aforesaid, the Division may cause such timber to be treated, disposed of or destroyed at the expense of the said person.

(3) No compensation shall be paid to any person in respect of loss suffered as a result of the treatment, disposal or destruction of any timber, article or structure in terms of this regulation.

15. Whenever in a proclaimed or lightly infested area any property, including depots, stores, sheds, stables, out-houses, furniture factories, shops or any storage place is used for the manufacturing, storage or display of timber or any article or trade containing timber and intended to be sold, moved or disposed of in any manner—

- (a) the Division may instruct in writing the owner or the person in possession thereof or controlling such property to have such property inspected at the latter's expense by a person approved by the Division, and within such a period as has been fixed by the Division;
- (b) the provisions of Regulation 14 of Part II shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to any such property.

16. Whenever any person has treated any timber for the purpose of rendering such timber immune to attack by termites or for the purpose of eradicating any live stage of the termite in such timber, he shall on demand by—

- (a) the person intending to use or using such timber for any of the purposes referred to in paragraph (a) of regulation 13 of Part II; or
- (b) the owner of any structure, or any fitting thereof or therein, for or in connection with the erection, repair or maintenance of which such timber is to be used or has been used or has been treated in a proclaimed or a lightly infested area; or
- (c) any officer of the Department;

skriftelik aan sodanige persoon volle besonderhede verstrek van die verduursamingsmiddels gebruik en die metodes toegepas om sodanige timmerhout te behandel.

17. (a) Die ontwerp en konstruksie van behandelingsinstallasies wat gebruik word vir die toediening van verduursamingsmiddels in Bylae A hiervan gespesifiseer en volgens 'n metode in Bylae B hiervan voorgeskryf, moet deur die Afdeling goedgekeur word.

(b) Alle drukinstallasies vir houtverduursaming moet voorsien wees van die normale standaardtoerusting sowel as van druktydregisteerders van 'n tipe wat die Afdeling goedgekeur het. Die druktydkaarte op elkeen waarvan die besonderhede afsonderlik aangegee is van alle ladings wat in die installasies behandel is, moet op enige redelike tyd daarna aan die Afdeling beskikbaar gestel word vir inspeksie.

18. Wanneer daar na die mening van die Minister buitengewone omstandighede is, kan hy, behoudens die voorwaardes en vir die tydperk wat hy mag bepaal, enige persoon vrystel van enigeen van of al die bepalings van hierdie regulasies.

19. Enige beampte van die Departement of enige ander persoon deur die Minister daartoe gemagtig, kan by die vervulling van sy pligte op enige redelike tyd enige eiendom betree waarin of waarop daar werklik of vermoedelik timmerhout is, of werklik of vermoedelik verduursamingsmiddels is wat gebruik word om timmerhout teen besmetting of aanvalle deur termiete bestand te maak, en kan sodanige timmerhout of verduursamingsmiddels ondersoek en inspekteer, asook die metodes waarvolgens sodanige verduursamingsmiddels toegedien word, en kan die monstres daarvan neem wat hy nodig ag, en kan van enige persoon die inligting eis wat sodanige persoon kan verstrek in verband met sodanige timmerhout of verduursamingsmiddels of die metode waarvolgens sodanige verduursamingsmiddels toegedien word.

20. Iedereen wat—

- (a) enige verbod opgelê of vereistes voorgeskryf by hierdie regulasies, of 'n voorwaarde vervat in 'n vrystelling uitgereik kragtens regulasie 18 van Deel II, oortree of versuim om daaraan te voldoen; of
- (b) enigiemand by die uitoefening van enige bevoegdheid kragtens hierdie regulasies aan hom verleen, teengaan of verhinder, of opsetlik weier om die inligting te verstrek wat ingevolge regulasie 16 of 19 van Deel II van hom vereis word,

is skuldig aan 'n misdryf en by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens veertig rand of, by wanbetaling, met gevangenisstraf met of sonder dwangarbeid vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens twee maande.

BYLAE A.

VERDUURSAMINGSMIDDELS.

Die verduursamingsmiddels word in die volgende klasse ingedeel:—

1. Klas A.

Kreosoot- en kreosootbrandoliemengsels.

Hierdie verduursamingsmiddels moet voldoen aan die volgende spesifikasies wat by die Suid-Afrikaanse Buro vir Standaarde, Pretoria, verkrygbaar is:—

S.A.B.S. 538-1956: Hoëtemperatuurkreosoot vir houtverduursaming.

S.A.B.S. 539-1956: Lae- en mediumtemperatuurkreosoot vir houtverduursaming.

S.A.B.S. 590/4-1957: Houtverduursamingsmiddels met 'n basis van kreosoot.

Verduursamingsmiddels van hierdie klas is kreosoot wat uit koolteerdistillate bestaan en is nie-vretend en by normale temperature nie maklik ontvlambaar nie. Timmerhout wat met hierdie verduursamingsmiddels geïmpregneer is, kan 'n tyd

furnish such person with full particulars in writing regarding the preservatives used and the methods applied in so treating such timber.

17. (a) The design and construction of treating plants used for the application of preservatives specified in Schedule A hereto by a method prescribed in Schedule B hereto must be approved by the Division.

(b) All pressure plants for timber preservation shall have fitted, in addition to the normal standard equipment, pressure-time recorders of a type approved by the Division. The pressure-time charts on each of which the details of charges put through the plants are shown separately, shall at any reasonable time thereafter be made available for inspection to the Division.

18. Whenever in the opinion of the Minister exceptional circumstances exist, he may, subject to such conditions and for such period as he may determine, exempt any person from any or all of the provisions of these regulations.

19. Any officer of the Department or any other person authorised thereto by the Minister may at any reasonable hour for the performance of his duty enter upon any property in or upon which there is or is suspected to be timber or preservatives used for rendering timber immune to infestation or attack by termites, and may examine and inspect such timber or preservatives as well as the methods by which such preservatives are applied, and may take such samples thereof as he may deem necessary, and may demand from any person such information as he may be able to give in connection with such timber or preservatives or the methods by which such preservatives are applied.

20. Any person who—

- (a) contravenes or fails to comply with any prohibition imposed or requirements prescribed by these regulations, or a condition contained in an exemption issued in terms of regulation 18 of Part II; or
- (b) obstructs or interferes with anybody in the exercise of any powers vested in him by virtue of these regulations or wilfully refuses to furnish such information as may be demanded of him in terms of regulations 16 or 19 of Part II,

shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding forty rand or in default of payment to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding two months.

SCHEDULE A.

PRESERVATIVES.

The preservatives are divided into the following classes:—

1. Class A.

Creosotes and creosote fuel oil mixtures.

These preservatives shall conform to the following specifications which are obtainable from the South African Bureau of Standards, Pretoria:—

S.A.B.S. 538—1956: High temperature wood preserving creosote.

S.A.B.S. 539—1956: Low and medium temperature wood preserving creosote.

S.A.B.S. 590/4—1957: Wood preservatives with a creosote basis.

Preservatives of this class are creosotes consisting of distillates of coal tar and are not corrosive or readily inflammable at normal temperatures. It is not possible to paint timber impregnated with

lank na impregnering nie geveerf word nie. Hulle het 'n kenmerkende geur wat deur sekere voedselsoorte opgeneem kan word. Hulle is slegs geskik vir buitegebruik en vir alle werk wat met die grond in aanraking kom.

2. Klas B.

Koperchroomarsenaat.
Sinkmeta-arseniet.
Suurkuprichromaas.
Sinkchloried.

Hierdie verduursamingsmiddels moet voldoen aan die volgende spesifikasies wat by die Suid-Afrikaanse Buro vir Standaarde, Pretoria, verkrygbaar is:—

- S.A.B.S. 673-1959: Koperchroomarsenaat.
- S.A.B.S. 41-1949: Sinkmeta-arseniet vir houtverduursaming.
- S.A.B.S. 43-1949: Suurkuprichromaas vir houtverduursaming.
- S.A.B.S. 39-1949: Sinkchloried vir houtverduursaming.

Hierdie klas verduursamingsmiddels bestaan uit afsonderlike soute of 'n samestelling van soute wat in water opgelos is om 'n oplossing sonder neerslag te gee. In die algemene is dit die beste om hulle te gebruik vir die behandeling van hout wat onderdak gehou sal word of teen verwerwing beskerm sal word deur middel van verf of ander bedekking. Sommige mag wel gebruik word vir die behandeling van hout, soos heiningpale, wat met die grond in aanraking kom. Dié wat koper bevat, is besonder geskik vir die behandeling van koeltoringhortjies, marineheipale en boumateriaal. Hulle is nie ontvlambaar nie, maar sommige van hulle vreet op metaal in. Timmerhout wat met hulle geïmpregneer is, kan geveerf of gebeits word wanneer dit droog is. Hoewel hulle meesal kleurloos is, moet hulle met die grootste versigtigheid gebruik word op hout wat met voedselware in aanraking sal kom aangesien sommige van hulle gif bevat. Impregnering van timmerhout met hierdie tipe verduursamingsmiddel kan veranderinge in afmetings en vorm veroorsaak. Hulle is in die algemeen nie vir die behandeling van afgewerkte artikels geskik nie.

3. Klas C.

Kopernaftenaat.
Pentachloorfenol.
Sinknaftenaat-pentachloorfenol.
Tetrachloornaftaleen plus pentachloorfenol.

Hierdie verduursamingsmiddels moet voldoen aan die volgende spesifikasies wat by die Suid-Afrikaanse Buro vir Standaarde, Pretoria, verkrygbaar is:—

- S.A.B.S. 38-1956: Metaalnaftenaat vir houtverduursaming.
- S.A.B.S. 42-1956: Pentachloorfenol vir houtverduursaming.
- S.A.B.S. 565-1956: Pentachloorfenol-sinknaftenaat vir houtverduursaming.
- S.A.B.S. 579-1956: Vaste Tetrachloornaftaleen en Tetrachloornaftaleen-pentachloorfenol-houtverduursamingsmiddel.

4. Hierdie klas verduursamingsmiddel word in die volgende onderklasse ingedeel, naamlik:—

- (a) *Klas C1*.—Hierdie onderklas bestaan uit verduursamingsmiddels, Klas C wat in 'n organiese oplosmiddel met 'n betreklik hoë kookpunt opgelos is. Die daaropvolgende oplossings is nie-vretend en by normale temperature nie maklik ontvlambaar nie. Timmerhout wat met verduursamingsmiddels van hierdie onderklas geïmpregneer is, kan 'n tyd lank na impregnering nie geveerf word nie. Verduursamingsmiddels van hierdie onderklas is veral

these preservatives for some time after impregnation. They have a characteristic odour which can be acquired by certain foodstuffs. They are only suitable for exterior use and for work in contact with the ground.

2. Class B.

Acid-cupric-chromate.
Copper-chrome-arsenate.
Zinc meta-arsenite.
Zinc chloride.

These preservatives shall conform to the following specifications which are obtainable from the South African Bureau of Standards, Pretoria:—

- S.A.B.S. 43-1949: Acid-cupric-chromate for timber preservation.
- S.A.B.S. 673-1959: Copper-chrome-arsenate.
- S.A.B.S. 41-1949: Zinc meta-arsenite for timber preservation.
- S.A.B.S. 39-1949: Zinc chloride for timber preservation.

This class of preservative consists of a single salt or a combination of salts dissolved in water to give a solution free from deposit. In general they are best used for treating timber which will be kept under cover or which will be protected from weathering by means of painting or other covering. Some may, however, be used for treating timber such as fence posts, which come in contact with the ground. In particular, those containing copper, find their best application in the treatment of cooling tower louvres, marine piling and building material. They are non-flammable, but some are corrosive to metals. Timber impregnated with them can be painted or stained when dry. Although mostly colourless, they should be used with the greatest caution on wood which will come into contact with foodstuffs as some of them contain poison. Changes in dimensions or shape may result from impregnation of timber with this type of preservative. They are generally not suitable for the treatment of "finished" products.

3. Class C.

Copper naphthenate.
Pentachlorophenol.
Pentachlorophenol-zinc naphthenate.
Tetrachloro-naphthalene plus pentachlorophenol.

These preservatives shall conform to the following specifications which are obtainable from the South African Bureau of Standards, Pretoria:—

- S.A.B.S. 38-1956: Metallic naphthenates for timber preservation.
- S.A.B.S. 42-1956: Pentachlorophenol for timber preservation.
- S.A.B.S. 565-1956: Pentachlorophenol-zinc naphthenate timber preservative.
- S.A.B.S. 579-1956: Solid Tetrachloronaphthalene and Tetrachloronaphthalene-pentachlorophenol timber preservative.

4. This class of preservative is divided into two sub-classes, viz:—

- (a) *Class C1*.—This sub-class consists of Clause C preservatives dissolved in a comparatively high boiling point organic solvent. The subsequent solutions are non-corrosive and not readily inflammable at normal temperatures. It is not possible to paint timber impregnated with preservatives of this sub-class for some time after impregnation. Preservatives of this sub-class are especially suitable for exterior use and for most work in contact with the

geskik vir buitegebruik en vir die meeste werk wat met die grond in aanraking kom. Hulle sluit daar die verduursamingsmiddels in wat bestaan uit chemiese verbindings opgelos in swaar brandolies, soos 5 persent pentachloorfenol in brandolie.

- (b) *Klas C2.*—Hierdie onderklas bestaan uit verduursamingsmiddels Klas C wat in 'n vlugtige olie opgelos is. Die daaropvolgende oplossings is bestand teen uitloging en is geskik vir beide binne- en buitegebruik. Hulle vleë gewoonlik nie die hout nie en timmerhout wat met hulle geïmpregneer is, kan na ongeveer 30 dae geverf word. Timmerhoutsoorte wat hoogs absorberend is, vereis 'n langer „drogingsperiode” voordat hulle bevredigend geverf kan word. Die oplosmiddels wat gebruik word, is ontvlambaar en daar moet by die gebruik en opberging van hierdie verduursamingsmiddels versigtig te werk gegaan word. Hoewel sommige daarvan reukloos is, moet hulle nie op hout gebruik word wat moontlik met voedselware in aanraking kan kom nie. Dis onnodig om die timmerhout vir herdroging na impregnering met hierdie verduursamingsmiddels te stapel, behalwe in die geval van timmerhoutsoorte wat hoogs absorberend is en veral dié wat vir vloerblokkies gebruik word.

Geen veranderings in afmetings of vorm word deur die impregnering van timmerhout met verduursamingsmiddels Klas C1 en C2 veroorsaak nie. Weens die olierigheid van die oplosmiddel in Klas C2-verduursamingsmiddels, is hout wat pas daarmee behandel is nie geskik vir gebruik as bekisting vir betonwerk voordat die oplosmiddel feitlik verdamp het nie; Klas C1-verduursamingsmiddels is nie geskik vir die impregnering van bekisting nie.

BYLAE B.

METODES.

1. Die metodes is soos volg:—

- (a) *Warm/koue ooptenkproses.*—In hierdie proses word die hout heeltemal ondergedompel in die vloeistof, wat dan verwarm word tot 'n temperatuur digby die maksimum vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens 4 uur. Die maksimum temperatuur vir elke tipe verduursamingsmiddel word in Tabel I hiervan aangegee. Die maksimum temperatuur en die onderdompelings tyd hang af van die tipe verduursamingsmiddel wat gebruik word en van die hout se vatbaarheid vir chemiese impregnering. Nadat die materiaal vir die vereiste tydperk by die maksimum temperatuur ondergedompel is, word die vloeistof toegelaat om tot lugtemperatuur af te koel. Daar moet gesorg word dat die materiaal dwarsdeur die proses heeltemal ondergedompel is. 'n Skoon diepte van 6 duim bokant die lading is gewoonlik voldoende om dit te verseker. Enige materiaal wat gedurende die proses blootgestel was, moet weer geïmpregneer word. Goeie indringing en absorpsie (terughouding) kan met hierdie metode verkry word met verduursamingsmiddels van Klasse A, B en C1. Hierdie proses, wat 'n uitstekende plaasvervanger vir die drukproses is, kan vir alle verduursamingsmiddels uitgesonderd dié van Klas C2 gebruik word.

- (b) *Volstdrukproses.*—Die hout word in 'n druksilinder geplaas. Die silinderdeure word verseël en 'n voorlopige vakuum op die lading aangebring. Hierdie vakuum, wat gewoonlik gevoer word tot 'n vakuum gelyk aan 22 dm. kwik by gemiddelde seevlak, word vir 15 tot 60 minute gehandhaaf. Sonder om lug in te laat, word die silinder dan heeltemal met verduursamingsmiddels gevul en daarna word nog verduursamingsmiddels ingeforseer om die vereiste druk op te bou. Die druk word by 120 tot 200 pond per vierkante duim gehou totdat die vereiste absorpsie (terughouding)

ground. They include those preservatives which consist of chemical compounds dissolved in heavy fuel oils, such as 5 per cent pentachlorophenol in fuel oil.

- (b) *Class C2.*—This sub-class consists of Class C preservatives dissolved in a volatile oil. The subsequent solutions are resistant to leaching and are suitable for both inside and outside use. They are usually nonstaining and timber impregnated with them can be painted after approximately 30 days. Highly absorbent timbers require longer to “dry” out before they can be satisfactorily painted. The solvents used are inflammable and care is necessary in the use and storage of these preservatives. Although some are odourless they should not be used on wood which is likely to come in contact with foodstuffs. Except in cases of highly absorbent timbers and especially those used for parquet flooring it is not necessary to stack the timber for redrying after impregnation with these preservatives.

No change in dimensions or shape results from the impregnation of timber with Class C1 and C2 preservatives. However, because of the oily nature of the solvent in Class C2 preservatives, and until it has virtually evaporated, wood freshly treated with them is not suitable for shuttering for concreting purposes; Class C1 preservatives are not suitable for the impregnation of shuttering.

SCHEDULE B.

METHODS.

1. The methods are as follows:—

- (a) *Hot/Cold Open Tank Process.*—In this process the timber is completely submerged in the liquid which is then heated to a temperature near the maximum for a period up to four hours. The maximum temperatures for each type of preservative are given in Table I hereto. The maximum temperature and the period of immersion depend on the type of preservative used and on the amenability of the wood to chemical impregnation. After the material has been submerged at the maximum temperature for the required period, the liquid is allowed to cool to atmospheric temperature. Care must be taken that the material is completely submerged throughout the process. A clear depth of 6 in. above the top of the charge is usually sufficient to ensure this. Any material which has become exposed during the process has to be re-impregnated. Good penetration and absorption (retention) can be obtained by this method with preservatives of Classes A, B and C1. This process, which is an excellent substitute for the pressure processes, can be used for all preservatives except those of Class C2.

- (b) *Full-cell Pressure Process.*—The timber is placed in a pressure cylinder. The cylinder doors are sealed and a preliminary vacuum is drawn on the charge. This vacuum, which is usually carried to an equivalent of 22 in. of mercury at mean sea level, is maintained for from 15 to 60 minutes. Without admitting air, the cylinder is then completely filled with preservative, after which additional preservative is forced in to build up the required pressure. The pressure is maintained at from 120 to 200 lb. per square inch until the desired absorption (retention) is attained, or to

bereik word of feitlik tot die versadigingspunt bereik word. Die temperatuur van die verduursamingsmiddel word gewoonlik gehou by ongeveer die maksimum wat toegelaat word (sien Tabel I hiervan). Wanneer die vereiste hoeveelheid verduursamingsmiddel deur die hout geabsorbeer is, word die druk opgehef en die verduursamingsmiddel uit die silinder gedreineer. 'n Finale vakuumequivalent van 22 dm. kwik by gemiddelde seevlak kan vir 15 tot 60 minute gehandhaaf word ten einde die oppervlak van die hout te „droog”.

Hierdie proses kan met enige verduursamingsmiddel gebruik word.

- (c) *Leësilinderproses*.—Die timmerhout word in 'n druksilinder geplaas. Die silinderdeure word verseël en lug word ingeforseer totdat die vereiste druk verkry word. Die lugdrukke wat toegepas word, wissel gewoonlik van 20 tot 75 pond per vierkante duim. Nadat die voorlopige lugdruk verkry is, word die verduursamingsmiddel, na verwarming tot ongeveer die maksimum temperatuur (sien Tabel I hiervan), in die silinder ingelaat. Onderwyl die vloeistof die silinder binnegaan, word die lug deur die verduursamingsmiddel vervang, teen dieselfde druk, in 'n gelykmakende of „reuping”-tenk, of dit kan toegelaat word om geleidelik uit die silinder te ontsnap teen so 'n tempo dat die druk in die silinder konstant bly. Wanneer die silinder met verduursamingsmiddel gevul is, word die druk verhoog deur nog verduursamingsmiddel daarin te forseer, en word die druk by 120 tot 200 pond per vierkante duim gehou totdat die bruto absorpsie voldoende is om die vereiste netto terughouding te gee. Wanneer die vereiste absorpsie plaasgevind het, word die verduursamingsmiddel uit die silinder gedreineer en 'n finale vakuum van ongeveer 22 dm. kwik aangewend en gehandhaaf vir 15 tot 60 minute of totdat die oortollige verduursamingsmiddel uit die hout verwyder is.

Hierdie proses kan met enige verduursamingsmiddel gebruik word.

- (d) *Laedrukproses*.—Die timmerhout word in die silinder geplaas. Die silinderdeure word verseël en die silinder word heeltemal met verduursamingsmiddel gevul, waarna nog verduursamingsmiddel ingelaat word om die vereiste druk op te bou. Die druk word op van 0 tot 25 pond per vierkante duim gehandhaaf totdat die vereiste absorpsie (terughouding) bereik is, wat tot 45 minute kan duur.

Die verduursamingsmiddel word gewoonlik by lugtemperatuur gehou. Wanneer die vereiste hoeveelheid verduursamingsmiddel deur die lading geabsorbeer is, word die druk opgehef en die verduursamingsmiddel uit die silinder gedreineer. Hierdie proses is veral geskik vir die aanwending van verduursamingsmiddels Klas C2 op afgewerkte produkte soos vloerblokkies, vloerstroke, deur- en vensterraamwerk. Die voordeel van hierdie proses is dat dit met ligte en goedkoop uitrusting uitgevoer kan word. Gewoonlik is lae druk vir 'n kort tydjie aangewend nodig wanneer verduursamingsmiddels Klas C2 gebruik word.

Dit kan egter bevredigend op boumateriaal toegepas word deur eenvoudig die tydperk onder druk te verleng totdat die gespesifiseerde netto terughouding bevredigend is of die versadigingspunt feitlik bereik is. By die gebruik van verduursamingsmiddels Klas B in die laedruksilinder vir die houtsoorte wat meer vatbaar is vir impregnering, bv. S.A. den, moet 'n minimum druk van 75 lb. gebruik word, en hierdie druk moet gehandhaaf word totdat die gewenste absorpsie (terughouding) bereik is, wat tot 60 minute of langer kan duur. Indien warm oplossings gebruik word, sal baie vinniger en deegliker resultate verkry word, maar die maksimum

virtual refusal. The temperature of the preservative, is usually maintained at about the maximum permitted (see Table I hereto). When the required amount of preservative has been absorbed by the wood, the pressure is released, and the preservative is drained from the cylinder. In order to “dry” the surface of the wood, a final vacuum equivalent of 22 in. of mercury at mean sea level may be maintained for from 15 to 60 minutes.

This process can be used with any preservative.

- (c) *Empty-cell Pressure Process*.—The timber is placed in a pressure cylinder. The cylinder doors are sealed, and air is forced in until the desired pressure is attained. The air pressures employed generally range from 20 to 75 lb. per square inch. After the preliminary air pressure has been attained, the preservative, heated to about maximum temperature (see Table I hereto), is admitted to the cylinder. While the liquid is entering the cylinder, the air interchanges with preservative, at the same pressure, in an equalizing “reuping tank”, or it may be allowed to escape gradually from the cylinder at such a rate that the pressure in the cylinder remains constant. When the cylinder has been filled with preservative, the pressure is raised by forcing in additional preservative, and is maintained at from 120 to 200 lb. per square inch until the gross absorption is sufficient to give the required net retention. When the desired absorption has taken place, the preservative is drained from the cylinder and a final vacuum of about 22 in. of mercury applied and maintained from 15 to 60 minutes or until the surplus preservative has been removed from the wood.

This process can be used with any preservative.

- (d) *Low Pressure Process*.—The timber is placed in the cylinder. The cylinder doors are sealed and the cylinder is filled completely with preservative, after which additional preservative is introduced to build up the required pressure. The pressure is maintained at from 0-25 lb. per square inch until the desired absorption (retention) is attained, which may take up to 45 minutes.

The preservative is usually maintained at atmospheric temperature. When the required amount of preservative has been absorbed by the charge, the pressure is released and the preservative is drained from the cylinder. This process is especially suitable for the application of Class C2 preservatives to finished products such as flooring strips, floorblocks, door and window framing. The advantage of this process is that it can be carried out with light and inexpensive equipment. Normally, low pressures, applied for a short time, are necessary when using Class C2 preservatives.

It can, however, be satisfactorily applied to structural material merely by increasing the pressure period until the specified net retentions have been satisfied or virtual refusal is reached. Using Class B preservatives in the low pressure cylinder, for the species more amenable to impregnation, e.g. S.A. pine, a minimum pressure of 75 lb. must be used, and this pressure must be maintained until the desired absorption (retention) is attained, which may take up to 60 minutes or more. Much more rapid and efficient results will be attained if hot solutions are used, but maximum temperatures for individual preservatives must not exceed those laid

temperature vir afsonderlike verduursamingsmiddels mag nie hoër wees as dié wat in Tabel I hiervan bepaal word nie. 'n Aanvanklike vakuum, voordat druk op die lading toegepas word, word sterk aanbeveel. Hierdie voorlopige vakuum moet gevoer word tot 'n vakuumeqivalent van 22 duim kwik by gemiddelde seevlak en 15 minute lank gehandhaaf word.

VOGGEHALTE VAN TIMMERHOUT BY IMPREGNERING.

2. Timmerhout wat nat is, kan nie voldoende met 'n verduursamingsoplossing geïmpregneer word nie. Om hierdie rede en omdat timmerhout wat in 'n nat toestand geïmpregneer is, later geneig is om te bars en ongeïmpregneerde hout bloot te stel, mag geen plank, kleinhout of ander bouhout met sy kleinste maat minder as 1½ duim 'n gemiddelde voggehalte van meer as 17 persent hê nie, en mag geen stuk swaarder bouhout, rond of bewerk, 'n gemiddelde voggehalte van meer as 25 persent hê nie. In materiaal met albei dwarsdeursneemate groter as 6 duim, mag die buitenste 3 duim 'n gemiddelde voggehalte van hoogstens 25 persent hê. Die voggehalte is die hoeveelheid vog in die hout uitgedruk as 'n persentasie van die oondrooggewig daarvan. Hoewel hierdie voggehaltes die maksimums toelaatbaar vir hout voor impregnering verteenwoordig, voldoen hulle nie noodwendig aan die vereistes vir behoorlik gedroogde hout nie.

INDRINGING IN KERNHOUT.

3. Daar moet op gelet word dat net die splinhout ten volle deur verduursamingsvloestowwe binnegedring kan word. Normaalweg ontvang kernhout, selfs onder druk-impregnering, nouliks meer as 'n oppervlaklaag, behalwe op die kopsvlak. Spesiale metodes is beskikbaar om die indringing in die kernhout te verhoog. Daar is egter sekere loofhoutbome en al die plaaslike dennebome wat geheel en al of hoofsaaklik uit spinthout bestaan, soos die volgende:—

Gewone naam.	Botaniese naam.
Ceiba (kapokboom).....	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> .
Afrika-ebbehout (jakkalsbessie).....	<i>Diospyros mespiliformis</i> .
Essehout (dogplum).....	<i>Ekebergia capensis</i> .
Sanga-sanga (sambreelboom).....	<i>Musanga smithii</i> .
Mugongo.....	<i>Ricnodendron rautanenii</i> .
Maroela.....	<i>Sclerocarya caffra</i> .
Afara (limba).....	<i>Terminalia superba</i> .
Rooi essehout (Natal mahogany).....	<i>Trichelia emetica</i> .

KONSENTRASIEPERSENTASIES, MAKSIMUM TEMPERATURE, MINIMUM INDRINGING EN ABSORPSIES (TERUGHOU- DINGS) VAN VERDUURSAMINGSMIDDELS.

4. Die konsentrasiepersentasies, maksimum temperature, minimum indringings en absorpsies (terughoudings), van verduursamingsmiddels wat van toepassing is ten opsigte van die behandeling van hout ten einde bevredigende diens te verseker met enige klas of tipe verduursamingsmiddels, word in Tabel I hiervan aangegee.

VERWERKING VAN TIMMERHOUT.

5. Dit is van die allergrootste belang dat voorverwerking van hout geskied voor en nie na impregnering met 'n verduursamingsmiddel nie. Wat hout van groot formaat betref, moet die geïmpregneerde hout nie verminder word tot kleiner deursneemate nie tensy sodanige kleiner gedeeltes van die oorspronklike hout weer onder druk geïmpregneer word voordat dit van die hand gesit of gebruik word. Waar geïmpregneerde timmerhout gesaag moet word, soos by normale boubedrywighede, moet die saagpunte of -oppervlakke met 'n goedgekeurde houtverduursamingsmiddel bestryk word ten einde die onbehandelde hout wat aldus blootgestel word, te beskerm.

TOEPASSING VAN PROSESSE EN GEBRUIK VAN VERDUURSAMINGSMIDDELS VIR VERNAAMSTE TOESTANDE OF DIENSGROEPE.

6. Die prosesse wat toegepas en die klasse verduursamingsmiddels wat gebruik moet word vir die vernaamste toestand of diensgroepe ten opsigte van die behandeling van hout is in Tabel II hiervan vervat.

down in Table I hereto. *An initial vacuum before pressure is applied to the charge, is strongly recommended.* This preliminary vacuum should be carried to an equivalent of 22 in. of mercury at mean sea level and maintained for 15 minutes.

MOISTURE CONTENT OF TIMBER AT TIME OF IMPREGNATION.

2. Timber that is wet cannot be adequately impregnated with a preservative solution. For this reason, and because of the fact that timber impregnated in the wet state is liable subsequently to check or split and expose unimpregnated wood, no board, scantling or other building timber with its smallest dimensions less than 1½ inches should have an average moisture content of more than 17 per cent, and no piece of heavier structural timber, in the round or dressed, an average moisture content of more than 25 per cent. In material with both cross-sectional dimensions greater than 6 inches, the outer 3 inches shall have an average moisture content of not more than 25 per cent. The moisture content is the amount of moisture in the timber expressed as a percentage of its oven-dry weight. Although these moisture contents represent the maxima allowable for timber prior to impregnation, they do not necessarily satisfy the requirements for properly seasoned timber.

PENETRATION OF HEARTWOOD.

3. It should be noted that it is only the sapwood which can be fully penetrated by preservative liquids. Normally heartwood, even under pressure impregnation, receives little more than a surface coating except on the end grain. Special methods are available for increasing the penetration of the heartwood. There are, however, certain hardwood trees and all the local pines which consist wholly or mainly of sapwood, such as the following:—

Common Name.	Botanical Name.
Ceiba (silk cotton).....	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> .
African Ebony.....	<i>Diospyros mespiliformis</i> .
Dogplum (essehout).....	<i>Ekebergia capensis</i> .
Sanga-sanga (umbrella tree).....	<i>Musanga smithii</i> .
Mugongo.....	<i>Ricnodendron rautanenii</i> .
Marula.....	<i>Sclerocarya caffra</i> .
Afara (limba).....	<i>Terminalia superba</i> .
Natal mahogany (rooi essehout).....	<i>Trichelia emetica</i> .

CONCENTRATION PERCENTAGES, MAXIMUM TEMPERATURES, MINIMUM PENETRATIONS AND ABSORPTIONS (RETENTIONS) OF PRESERVATIVES.

4. The concentration percentages, maximum temperatures, minimum penetration and absorptions (retentions) of preservatives which shall apply in regard to the treatment of timber with a view to ensuring satisfactory service with any class or type of preservative are set out in Table I hereto.

FABRICATION OF TIMBER.

5. It is of cardinal importance that prefabrication of timber be carried out before and not after preservative impregnation. Where large dimensions are concerned, the impregnated timber may not be reduced to smaller cross-sectional dimensions unless such fractions of the original timber are pressure impregnated before being disposed of or used. Where impregnated timber must be cut as in normal building operations, the cut ends or surfaces must be coated with an approved wood preservative to protect the untreated wood so exposed.

APPLICATION OF PROCESSES AND USE OF PRESERVATIVES UNDER MAIN CONDITIONS OR GROUPS OF SERVICE.

6. The process which shall be applied and the classes of preservatives which shall be used, under the main conditions or groups of service, with regard to the treatment of timber are set out in Table II hereto.

TABEL I.

KONSENTRASIEPERSENTASIES, MAKSIMUM TEMPERATURE, MINIMUM INDRINGINGS EN ABSORPSIES (TERUGHOUDINGS) VAN VERDUURSAMINGSMIDDELS.

Klas-verduur-samings-middel.*	Tipe verduursamingsmiddel.	Nommer van spesifikasie.	Konsen-trasie-per-sen-tasie	Maksi-mum tem-pe-ra-tuur (grade Fahren-heit).	Minimum in-dringing van alle buiteoppervlakke van spinthout in volume persent.		Minimum gemiddelde absorpsie (terughouding) van kreosoot of verduursamingsmiddelverbinding in pond per kubieke voet hout, bereken op die hele lading, vereis om te voldoen aan toestande genoem in-groepe 1 tot 4 in Tabel II.†							
					Loof-hout.	Naald-hout.	Loofhoutgroepe.				Naaldhoutgroepe.			
							1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.
A.	Hoëtemperatuurkreosoot vir houtverduursaming.....	S.A.B.S. 538—1956.....	100	200	100	85	5·00	—	—	—	8·00	—	—	—
A.	Hoëtemperatuurkreosoot vir houtverduursaming.....	S.A.B.S. 538—1956.....	100	200	75	75	—	3·50	—	—	—	4·50	—	—
A.	Lae- en mediumtemperatuurkreosoot vir houtverduursaming.....	S.A.B.S. 539—1956.....	100	200	100	85	5·00	—	—	—	8·00	—	—	—
A.	Lae- en mediumtemperatuurkreosoot vir houtverduursaming.....	S.A.B.S. 539—1956.....	100	200	75	75	—	3·50	—	—	—	4·50	—	—
A.	Houtverduursamingsmiddels met 'n kreosootbasis.....	S.A.B.S. 590/4—1957.....	100	200	100	85	5·00	—	—	—	8·00	—	—	—
A.	Houtverduursamingsmiddels met 'n kreosootbasis.....	S.A.B.S. 590/4—1957.....	100	200	75	75	—	3·50	—	—	—	4·50	—	—
B.	Koperchromarsenaat.....	S.A.B.S. 673—1959.....	2·4	100	75	75	—	0·40	0·35	0·30	—	0·45	0·40	0·35
B.	Suurkuprichromaat.....	S.A.B.S. 43—1949.....	3·5	100	75	75	—	0·40	0·35	0·30	—	0·50	0·45	0·40
B.	Sinkmeta-arseniet.....	S.A.B.S. 41—1949.....	2·3	100	75	75	—	0·40	0·35	0·30	—	0·45	0·40	0·35
B.	Sinkchloried†.....	S.A.B.S. 39—1949.....	3·5	200	75	75	—	0·75	0·70	0·60	—	1·00	0·85	0·75
C2.	Sinknaftenaat†.....	S.A.B.S. 38—1956.....	5·0	100	75	75	—	0·45	0·45	0·40	—	0·50	0·50	0·45
C2.	Kopernaftenaat.....	S.A.B.S. 38—1956.....	5·0	100	75	75	—	0·30	0·30	0·25	—	0·40	0·40	0·30
C2.	Pentachloorfenol.....	S.A.B.S. 42—1956.....	5·0	100	75	75	—	0·25	0·25	0·20	—	0·30	0·30	0·25
	Oplosmiddel, indringmiddel, plastiseerder.....		95·0											
C2.	Pentachloorfenol.....	S.A.B.S. 565—1956.....	2·5	100	75	75	—	0·30	0·30	0·25	—	0·40	0·40	0·30
	Sinknaftenaat.....		3·0											
	Oplosmiddel§.....		94·5											
C2.	Tetrachloornaftaleen.....	S.A.B.S. 579—1956.....	3·5	100	75	75	—	0·30	0·30	0·25	—	0·40	0·40	0·30
	Pentachloorfenol.....		2·0											
	Oplosmiddel§.....		94·5											

* Die name van nuwe goedgekeurde houtverduursamingsmiddels kan van tyd tot tyd deur middel van die *Staatskoerant* by die lys van goedgekeurde verduursamingsmiddels gevoeg word.

† As die versadigingspunt bereik word voordat die gespesifiseerde minimum netto terughouding verkry is, moet die gespesifiseerde druk in die geval van drukprosesse nog 15 minute gehandhaaf word. Netto terughoudings gespesifiseer vir Klas B-houtverduursamingsmiddels is gebaseer op anhidriese soute.

‡ Nie aanbeveel vir gebruik teen ondergrondse termiete nie.

§ Na gelang van die oplosmiddel wat gebruik word, kan dit nodig wees om 'n plastiseermiddel te gebruik om die uitslaan van soute (poeiervorming) teen te werk.

TABLE I.

CONCENTRATION PERCENTAGES, MAXIMUM TEMPERATURES, MINIMUM PENETRATIONS AND ABSORPTIONS (RETENTIONS) OF PRESERVATIVES.

Class of Preservative.*	Type of Preservative.	Number of Specification.	Concentration (Per-centage).	Maximum Temperature (Degrees F.).	Minimum Penetration from all Outside Surfaces of Sapwood in Volume (Per Cent).		Minimum average absorption (retention) of creosote or preservative compound in pounds per cubic foot of wood, calculated on the whole load, required to meet conditions as set out in Groups 1 to 4 in Table II.†									
					Hard-woods.	Soft-woods.	Hardwood Groups.				Softwood Groups.					
							1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.		
A.	High temperature wood preserving creosote.....	S.A.B.S. 538—1956.....	100	200	100	85	5.00	—	—	—	—	8.00	—	—	—	—
A.	High temperature wood preserving creosote.....	S.A.B.S. 538—1956.....	100	200	75	75	—	3.50	—	—	—	—	4.50	—	—	—
A.	Low and medium temperature wood preserving creosote....	S.A.B.S. 539—1956.....	100	200	100	85	5.00	—	—	—	—	8.00	—	—	—	—
A.	Low and medium temperature wood preserving creosote....	S.A.B.S. 539—1956.....	100	200	75	75	—	3.50	—	—	—	—	4.50	—	—	—
A.	Wood preservatives with a creosote basis.....	S.A.B.S. 590/4—1957....	100	200	100	85	5.00	—	—	—	—	8.00	—	—	—	—
A.	Wood preservatives with a creosote basis.....	S.A.B.S. 590/4—1957....	100	200	75	75	—	3.50	—	—	—	—	4.50	—	—	—
B.	Copper-chrome-arsenate.....	S.A.B.S. 673—1959.....	2-4	100	75	75	—	0.40	0.35	0.30	—	—	0.45	0.40	0.35	—
B.	Acid-cupric-chromate.....	S.A.B.S. 43—1949.....	3-5	100	75	75	—	0.40	0.35	0.30	—	—	0.50	0.45	0.40	—
B.	Zinc meta-arsenite.....	S.A.B.S. 41—1949.....	2-3	100	75	75	—	0.40	0.35	0.30	—	—	0.45	0.40	0.35	—
B.	Zinc chloride‡.....	S.A.B.S. 39—1949.....	3-5	200	75	75	—	0.75	0.70	0.60	—	—	1.00	0.85	0.75	—
C2.	Zinc naphthenate‡.....	S.A.B.S. 38—1956.....	5.0	100	75	75	—	0.45	0.45	0.40	—	—	0.50	0.50	0.45	—
C2.	Copper naphthenate.....	S.A.B.S. 38—1956.....	5.0	100	75	75	—	0.30	0.30	0.25	—	—	0.40	0.40	0.30	—
C2.	Pentachlorophenol, solvent, penetrant, plasticiser.....	S.A.B.S. 42—1956.....	5.0 } 95.0 }	100	75	75	—	0.25	0.25	0.20	—	—	0.30	0.30	0.25	—
C2.	Pentachlorophenol, zinc naphthenate, solvent§.....	S.A.B.S. 565—1956....	2.5 } 3.0 } 94.5 }	100	75	75	—	0.30	0.30	0.25	—	—	0.40	0.40	0.30	—
C2.	Tetrachloronaphthalene, pentachlorophenol, solvent§.....	S.A.B.S. 579—1956....	3.5 } 2.0 } 94.5 }	100	75	75	—	0.30	0.30	0.25	—	—	0.40	0.40	0.30	—

* From time to time the names of newly approved preservatives may be added to the list of approved preservatives through the medium of the *Government Gazette*.

† If refusal point is reached before specified minimum net retentions are obtained, then, in the case of pressure processes, the specified pressure shall be maintained for a further 15 minutes. Net retentions specified for Class B timber preservatives are based on anhydrous salts.

‡ Not recommended for use against subterranean termites.

§ Depending upon the solvent used, it may be necessary to use a plasticiser to prevent the crystallisation of salts (blooming).

TABEL II.

PROSESSE EN VERDUURSAMINGSMIDDELS TEN OPSIGTE VAN VERNAAMSTE TOESTANDE OF DIENSGROEPE.

Groep.	Gebruik van timmerhout.	Verduursamingsmiddel.	Proses.	Minimum absorpsie (terughouding).
1.	Timmerhout in regstreekse aanraking met die grond of met vogtige fondamente, of timmerhout wat onder besonder ongunstige toestande gebruik word, bv. telefoon- en kraglynpale, dwarsleërs, brug- en omheiningshout	Vir alle soorte timmerhout: Klas A of klas A en klas C1 gekombineer	Druk of warm/koue ooptenk.....	Tabel I, kolom 1, onder die opskrifte „Loofhoutgroepe” en „Naaldhoutgroepe”.
2.	Timmerhout wat nie regstreeks met die grond in aanraking kom nie, behalwe pale vir minder permanente omheinings, maar wat aan verwerking en uitloging blootgestel mag wees en wat na impregnering nie gevef sal word nie, bv. balke en vloerbalke naby nat grond, buitemure (waterslagplanke) en verandapale	Vir alle soorte timmerhout: klas A of klas C1 of klas A en klas C1 gekombineer of klas C2 en sekere preserveermiddels, klas B	*Druk of warm/koue ooptenk.....	Tabel I, kolom 2, onder die opskrifte „Loofhoutgroepe” en „Naaldhoutgroepe”.
3.	Hout wat nie regstreeks met die grond in aanraking kom nie, maar aan wind en weer blootgestel is, en wat na impregnering meestal gevef gehou sal word, bv. waterslagplanke, relings en kennisgewingborde. (Sien laaste paragraaf van klousule 2 van Bylae A)	Vir alle soorte timmerhout: klas B of klas C2	*Druk of warm/koue ooptenk.....	Tabel I, kolom 3, onder die opskrifte „Loofhoutgroepe” en „Naaldhoutgroepe”.
4.	Hout vir binnewerk en hout wat op droë plekke gebruik word, bv. vloerplanke, steunbalke, skrynwerk, vloerlyste en dakhout	Vir alle soorte timmerhout: klas B of klas C2	*Druk of warm/koue ooptenk.....	Tabel I, kolom 4, onder die opskrifte „Loofhoutgroepe” en „Naaldhoutgroepe”.

* Die warm/koue ooptenkproses moet nie toegepas word wanneer verduursamingsmiddels, Klas C2, gebruik word nie.

OPMERKING.—Verduursamingsmiddels, Klas B, is in die algemeen nie geskik vir die behandeling van gemasjineerde (afgewerkte) houtprodukte nie. Weens die olierigheid van die oplosmiddel, in Klas C2-verduursamingsmiddels is hout wat pas daarmee behandel is, nie geskik vir gebruik as bekisting vir betonwerk voordat die oplosmiddel feitlik verdamp het nie; Klas C1-verduursamingsmiddels is nie geskik vir die impregnering van bekisting nie.

TABLE II.

PROCESSES AND PRESERVATIVES IN RESPECT OF MAIN CONDITIONS OR GROUPS OF SERVICE.

Group.	Use of Timber.	Preservative.	Process.	Minimum Absorption (Retention).
1.	Timber in direct contact with the ground or with damp foundations, or timber used under particularly adverse conditions, e.g. telephone and electric transmission poles, sleepers, bridge and fencing timber	For all species of timber: Class A or Class A and C1 combined	Pressure or hot/cold open tank.....	Table I, column 1, under the headings “Hardwood Groups” and “Softwood Groups”.
2.	Timber not in direct contact with the ground except poles for less permanent fences, but which may be exposed to weathering and leaching and which will not be painted after impregnation, e.g. beams and joists of floors near wet ground, outside walls (weather boarding) and veranda poles	For all species of timber: Class A or Class C1 or Class A and Class C1 combined or Class C2 and certain Class B preservatives	*Pressure or hot/cold open tank.....	Table I, column 2, under the heading “Hardwood Groups” and “Softwood Groups”.
3.	Timber not in direct contact with the ground but exposed to the weather, and which generally will be kept painted after impregnation, e.g. weather boarding, rails and notice boards. (See last paragraph of clause 2 of Schedule A)	For all species of timber: Class B or Class C2	*Pressure or hot/cold open tank.....	Table I, column 3, under the headings “Hardwood Groups” and “Softwood Groups”.
4.	Timber for interior work and timber used on dry places, e.g. flooring, joists, joinery, skirting, roof timber	For all species of timber: Class B or Class C2	*Pressure or hot/cold open tank.....	Table I, column 4, under the headings “Hardwood Groups” and “Softwood Groups”.

* The hot/cold open tank process shall not be applied when preservatives of Class C2 are used.

NOTE.—Class “B” preservatives are generally not suitable for the treatment of machined (finished) timber products. Because of the oily nature of the solvent of Class C2 preservatives, and until the solvent has virtually all evaporated, wood freshly treated with them is not suitable for shuttering for concreting purposes; Class C1 preservatives are not suitable for the impregnation of shuttering.

INHOUD.

No.	BLADSY
Departement van Landbou-egniese Dienste. GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING.	
R. 658. Regulasië ter Bestryding en Voorkoming van die Verspreiding van Sekere Insekplae wat Timmerhout Aanval ...	1

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DEPARTEMENT VAN POS-EN-TELEGRAAFWESE.

POSTARIEWE

NA BESTEMMINGS IN SUID-AFRIKA

Briewe (landpos).....	2½c vir eerste ons; 1c vir elke bykomende ons.						
Briewe (lugpos).....	3c vir eerste ons; 1½c vir elke bykomende ons.						
Poskaarte (landpos).....	1½c elk.						
Poskaarte (lugpos).....	2c elk.						
Lugbriewe.....	2½c elk.						
Drukwerk.....	1c vir eerste 2 onse; ½c vir elke bykomende 2 onse.						
Handelstukke.....	1c per 2 onse.						
Nuusblaai.....	½c per 4 onse per eksemplaar. Maksimum gewig per pakkie, 1 lb.						
Monsters.....	1c per 2 onse.						
Pakkette (gewone).....	Tot 8 onse..... 5c Bo 8 onse tot 2 lb..... 10c Bo 2 lb. tot 7 lb..... 30c Bo 7 lb. tot 11 lb..... 60c Bo 11 lb. tot 22 lb..... R1.10						
Pakkette (landbou).....	2½c per lb.						
Pakkette (lugpos).....	10c per ½ lb.						
* K.B.A.-geld.....	Vir handelsbedrae tot en met R2..... 15c Vir elke bykomende R2 of gedeelte daarvan..... 2½c						
† Pakketversekeringsgeld:	<table> <tr> <th>Versekerings- gelde.</th> <th>Maksimum vergoeding.</th> </tr> <tr> <td>5c</td> <td>R10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6c</td> <td>R20</td> </tr> </table> plus 1c vir elke R20 of gedeelte daarvan tot 'n maksimum van R400.	Versekerings- gelde.	Maksimum vergoeding.	5c	R10	6c	R20
Versekerings- gelde.	Maksimum vergoeding.						
5c	R10						
6c	R20						
Registrasiegeld.....	5c per posstuk.						
Spoebestelgeld.....	Hanteerkoste... 5c Afleringskoste 5c per myl of gedeelte daarvan.						

L.W.—Die postariewe op briewe, poskaarte, lugbriefvorme (lugbriewe), drukwerk, handelstukke en monsters na bestemmings in die Posunie van Afrika (Suidwes-Afrika, Basoetoland, Betsjoeanalandprotektoraat, Swaziland, Angola, Kongolese Republiek (voorheen Belgiese Kongo), Federasie van Rhodesië en Njassaland, Frans-Kamaroen, Frans-Ekwatoriaal-Afrika (Gaboën, Republiek van; Kongo, Republiek van; Sentraal-Afrika, Republiek van; Tsaad, Republiek van), Madagaskar, Mosambiek, Kenja, Uganda en Tanganjika is dieselfde as dié binne Suid-Afrika vir land- en lugpos, onderskeidelik.

* 'n K.B.A.-diens is ook beskikbaar na die volgende lande van die Posunie van Afrika: Kenja, Uganda en Tanganjika, Mosambiek en die Federasie.
† 'n Versekerde pakketdiens is ook beskikbaar na die Federasie. Pakkette vir dié bestemming kan egter nie vir meer as R120 versker word nie.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

POSTAGE RATES

TO DESTINATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Letters (surface mail)....	2½c for first oz.; 1c for each additional oz.						
Letters (air mail).....	3c for first oz.; 1½c for each additional oz.						
Postcards (surface mail)...	1½c each.						
Postcards (air mail).....	2c each.						
Aerogrammes.....	2½c each.						
Printed Papers.....	1c for first 2 oz.; ½c for each additional 2 oz.						
Commercial papers.....	1c per 2 oz.						
Newspapers.....	½c per 4 oz. per copy. Limit of weight per packet, 1 lb.						
Samples.....	1c per 2 oz.						
Parcels (ordinary).....	Up to 8 oz..... 5c Above 8 oz. up to 2 lb.... 10c Above 2 lb. up to 7 lb.... 30c Above 7 lb. up to 11 lb... 60c Above 11 lb. up to 22 lb.. R1.10						
Parcels (agricultural)	2½c per lb.						
Parcels (air mail).....	10c per ½ lb.						
* Cash on delivery fees..	For trade charges up to and including R2..... 15c For each additional R2 or part thereof..... 2½c						
† Parcel insurance fees....	<table> <tr> <th>Fee.</th> <th>Limits of compensation</th> </tr> <tr> <td>5c</td> <td>R10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6c</td> <td>R20</td> </tr> </table> Plus 1c for each additional R20 or part thereof up to a maximum of R400	Fee.	Limits of compensation	5c	R10	6c	R20
Fee.	Limits of compensation						
5c	R10						
6c	R20						
Registration fee.....	5c per article.						
Express delivery fees....	Handling charge 5c Delivery charge 5c per mile or part of a mile.						

N.B.—The postage rates on letters, postcards, air letter forms (aerogrammes), printed papers, commercial papers and samples to destinations in the African Postal Union (South West Africa, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Swaziland, Angola, Congolese Republic (formerly Belgian Congo), Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, French Cameroons, French Equatorial Africa (Central African Republic; Chad, Republic of; Congo, Republic of; and Gabon Republic), Madagascar, Mozambique, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika), are the same as those within South Africa for surface and air mail, respectively.

* A C.O.D. service is also available to the following countries of the African Postal Union: Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, Mozambique and the Federation.

† An insured parcel service is also available to the Federation. Parcel for this destination cannot, however, be insured for more than R120.

Koop Nasionale Spaarsertifikate

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