Wolman

Challenges and opportunities for the Wood preservation industry

NTR conference, Copenhagen, 7-9 November 2018

Leading the Way in Wood Protection

BASF
We create chemistry

Challenges and opportunities

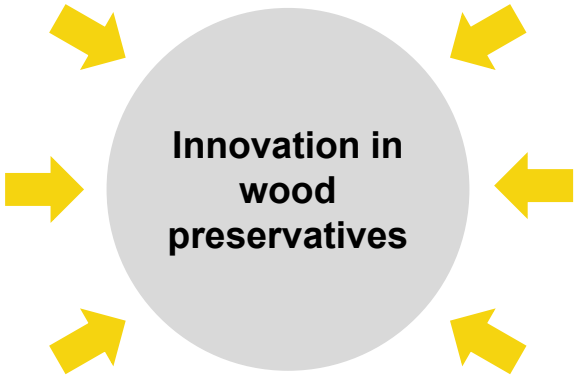
- **BPR** – Challenges, consequenses and opportunities
- **Innovations**
- **Eco labelling**
- **Example from Wolman**

Innovation of wood preservatives - Some influencing factors

(1) Raw material prices
(f.ex. Copper)

(2) Timber prices

(3) BPR restrictions



(4) Cost for registration of actives etc.

(5) Competition / price pressure from market

(6) Quality expectations

BPR challenges

More and more exposure studies required, leading to:

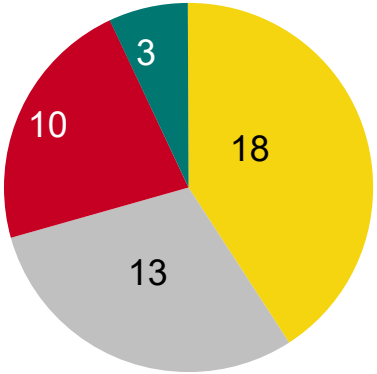
- *Increasing* costs for registration
- *Increasing* time spent for registration
- *Decreasing* the number of lasting co-biocides

Consequence of BPR

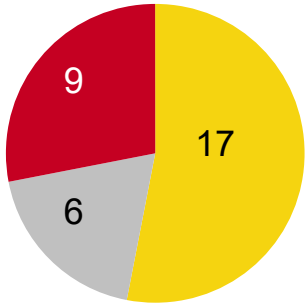
(October 2017)

Actives:

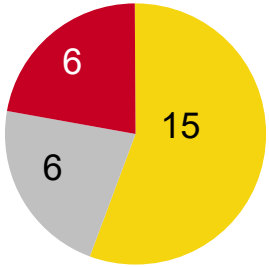
44 approved or under investigation



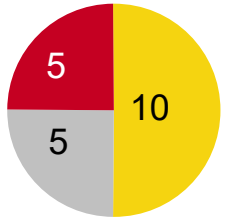
32 approved, no “exclusion criteria”



27 approved, no “**exclusion** and **substitution** criteria”



20 approved, no “**exclusion** and **substitution** criteria” or nische-applications



- Pure fungicides
- Fungicides/insecticides
- Pure insecticides
- Under investigation

→ **Only 15 fungicides remain with long term potential (Only 4 chemical ”families”)!**

→ **Less room for product differentiation**

BPR challenges

More and more exposure studies required, leading to:

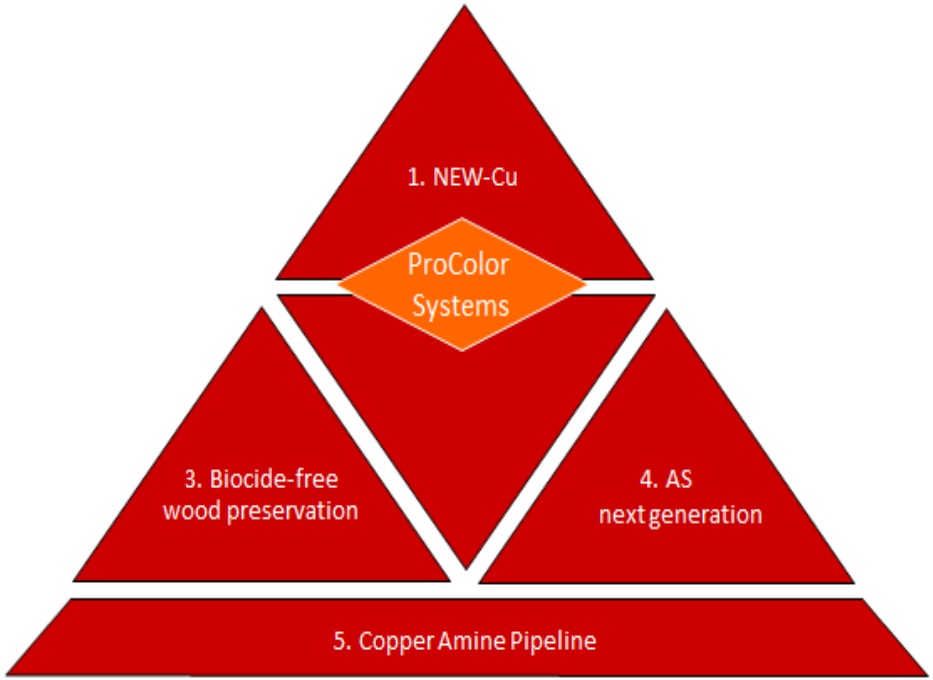
- *Increasing* costs for registration
- *Increasing* time spent for registration
- *Decreasing* the number of lasting co-biocides

CMR classification of common co-biocides:

1) Propikonazol → R61 cl. → 5 year re-registration, SoE*
2) Tebukonazol → R63 cl. → 7 year re-registration, SoS**
3) Boric acid → R61 cl. → 5 year re-registration, SoE*
4) Cyprokonazol → R61 cl. → 5 year re-registration, SoE*

* Substance of Exclusion
** Substance of Substitution

How can Wolman's R&D innovate within BPR framework?



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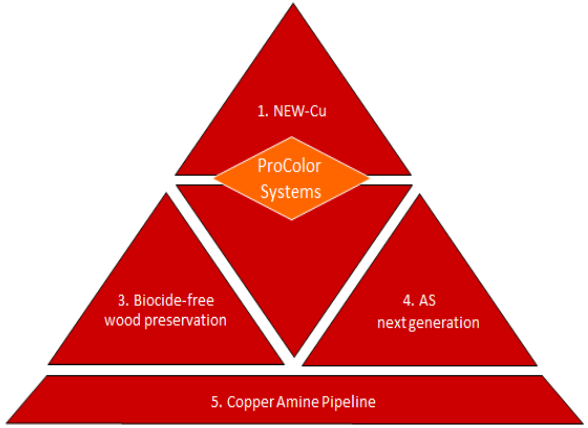

What?

Developing new techniques to:

- Optimize Cu/co-biocide relations in preservative formulations *(efficacy, cost, environmental profile)*
- Better withstand copper tolerant fungi *(ensuring long term efficacy)*

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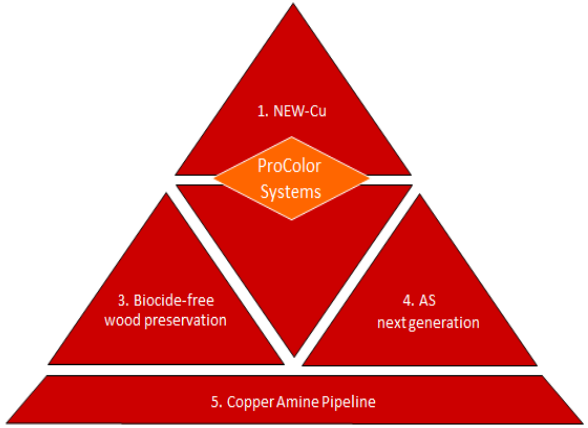

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How?

R&D development made possible by:

- Use of newly developed & exclusive active ingredients from BASF agro chemicals
- Use of exklusive BASF formulations and techniques

Eco-labelling

- **Svanen** – use of treated articles:

  Actives can´t be based on *arsenic, chromium, organic tin compounds, boron or creosote oil*.

- **Byggvarubedömningen**
- **BASTA**
- **Sunda Hus**

General demand for treated articles:
The amount of boric acid in the end product shall be less than 0,01 weight%

Wolmanit CX-8WB, according to NTR A and NTR AB, is already registered in these three labels, and approved in ”Swan labelled” buildings

Actives in Wolmanit CX-8 and Wolmanit CX-8WB

Preservative	Active	% m/m kg/m3	Ret NTR AB kg/m3	Ret NTR A kg/m3	Active NTR A timber
Wolmanit CX-8	Cu HDO BA	8,02 2,30	9,0	18,0	0,72 0,21 0,06
Wolmanit CX-8 WB	Cu HDO	8,02 2,30	9,0	18,0	0,72 0,21

Performance of Wolmanit CX-8WB

- Data from NTR 3rd party control in Sweden (RISE) and BASF Wolmans quality control from October 2017 until June 2018:

NTR AB:	Wolmanit CX-8WB	7 samplings	96 samples / 6 miss	6 % miss
	Wolmanit CX-8	31 samplings	531 samples / 21 miss	4 % miss
NTR A:	Wolmanit CX-8WB	8 samplings	117 samples / 6 miss	5 % miss
	Wolmanit CX-8	28 samplings	402 samples / 9 miss	2 % miss

Summary

- **BPR** – Challenges, consequenses and opportunities
- **Innovations**
- **Eco labelling**
- **Example from Wolman**

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