



WOOD PRESERVATION ADDITIVES

We offer highly specialized chemicals to protect wood against decay, fungi, harmful insects, and marine borers, along with additives for formulating protective and decorative treatments.

PRESERVATION

2-Ethylhexanoic acid -99.5%

2-Ethylhexanoic acid (EHA) and its metal salts are used as effective wood preservatives and can be produced from renewable sources.

Arsenic Trioxide

Arsenic trioxide is used in the manufacturing of copper chrome arsenate (CCA), a preservative used to prevent insects, rot, and fungal decay from damaging timber and timber structures.

Chromium Trioxide

Chromium trioxide is used in wood preservation to enhance weathering resistance, water repellence, fungal and microbe resistance. It reduces water-induced swelling and shrinkage, and it enhances the performance of paints and stains applied to treated wood. Chromium trioxide is used in the manufacturing of the wood preservative chromated copper arsenate (CCA).

Copper(II) Hydroxide

Copper(II) hydroxide is used in the manufacture of copper(II) compounds used in wood preservation such as copper naphthenate and copper-2-ethylhexanoate. These preservatives protect wood from fungi, microbes, decay, and insect damage.

Copper Pyrithione (CPT)

CPT is mainly used in anti-fouling marine paint, coatings, metal processing and pesticides. CPT has properties of low toxicity and high efficiency. When mixed with cuprous thiocyanate, CPT exhibits antibacterial and anti-algae properties.

Copper(II) Oxide

Copper(II) oxide is used in the manufacture of wood preservatives such as copper chrome arsenate (CCA), a preservative used to prevent insects, wood rot and wood fungus from damaging timber and timber structures.

Cuprous Thiocyanate

Cuprous thiocyanate is a highly effective antifouling agent. It is commonly used in marine antifouling coatings. When combined with sodium or copper pyrithione, it delivers antibacterial and anti-algae protection.

Sodium Pyrithione (SPT)

SPT is used in architectural coatings, adhesives, sealants, pesticides, textiles, leather products, metalworking fluids and other fields for prevention of mildew and bacteria. It is also used in formulating products such as shampoos, disinfectants, detergents, and topical antifungal treatments.

Zinc Borate

Zinc borate is used in wood preservation as a corrosion inhibitor, fire-retardant, infrared absorber and fungicide. Treated wood becomes highly resistant to decay, fungi, and insect damage.

Zinc Pyrithione (ZPT)

The mixture of ZPT and cuprous oxide can be used as a marine antifouling coating to prevent the growth of crustaceans, seaweeds and aquatic organisms on hulls. ZPT is also highly effective against dandruff and microbial growth, and commonly used in personal care and marine antifouling applications. Available in aqueous dispersion and powder forms.

IMPREGNATION / FIRE- RESISTANT TREATMENTS

Lithium Silicates

By adding small additions of Lithium Silicates, wood can be made fire-resistant by impregnating it with a solution containing a soluble silicate and followed by treatment with carbon dioxide to form a silicon dioxide polymer that enhances fire resistance.

Potassium Silicate

Potassium Silicate is used to impregnate wood to render it resistant against fire. A range of grades is available.



Chemport • Bulk Chemicals and Specialty Performance Materials •
www.chemport.com.au • Level 9, Tower A, 821 Pacific Highway, Chatswood NSW 2067
Australia • Main : +61 2 9188 9303 • Email : sales@chemport.com.au
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