

AB WSJ SANITATION OY

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Fire Protection

TOP QUALITY FIRE PROTECTION

The use of wooden structures in modern architecture is often restricted due to fire resistance requirements and wooden buildings must be built using special construction techniques which result in increased costs and construction time.

The fire resistance classification achieved with enables the use of wooden structures in the construction of public buildings, multi-storey buildings, and wooden houses built in wooden-house neighborhoods.

In addition to pressure treated wood's fire protecting properties, a lasting biological protection against biological growth (mold/mildew) and noxious insects is gained.

References:

VTT RTE 1243/02: Flame resistance, fire propagation, and smoke generation, preliminary results

Cellulose insulation treated with has held a 1/1 fire resistance classification and in accordance with the new European EN 13823 SBI test method fire resistance classification. was demonstrated to meet with class A2/B standards, the highest possible class for wood (organic) materials.

VTT test 2002 (SCPA): 30 minute fire resistance test for load-bearing structures

A treated wooden framework passed the 30 minute fire resistance test.

German and Japanese fire resistance tests for wooden window frames. Testing during 2003. treated wooden window frames passed both German and Japanese 30 minute fire resistance tests.

RTE 1167/03 08.04.2003 EN 13823 SBI test, EN ISO 11925-2 small flame, EN 13501-1: Material's fire resistance classification

Fire resistance-treated wooden material met with the class B-SI, DO standard. This is the highest fire resistance class possible for wooden (organic) materials in the new European classification system.

The treatment passed the **UIC test** for determining the fire-resistance of vehicles, wood class B, and the **DIN 54837/5510 test**, class S4. These tests determine whether or not it is permissible to use wood in vehicles: for example, in boats, airplanes, and subterranean trains.

DEMONSTRATED PROTECTION AGAINST BIOLOGICAL GROWTH

ELIMINATES AND PROVIDES LONG LASTING PREVENTION OF MOLD/MILDEW AND RELATED BIOLOGICAL ODOR GENERATION

References:

VTT RTE 4055/00 21.12.2000: Testing of the treatment's effectiveness / simulation of actual conditions

During testing, pressure-treated objects showed no indication of mold/mildew. Testing included the dissection of objects, immersion in water, etc., and results show that the pressure-treatment prevented the building of mold/mildew on wooden objects' surfaces. Treated brick and concrete surfaces also remained mold/mildew free.

VTT RTE 1909/00 9.6.2000: Treatment's effectiveness tested under the most severe circumstances

Treated objects/materials demonstrate an average value of 0,17 where the limit is 1 on a 0-5 scale. Untreated objects/materials' surfaces were tested under the exact same conditions and demonstrated an average value of 5.

VTT, 31.3.2000: Comparison of insulation material

A comparative VTT test looking at various insulation materials as well as other materials coming into contact with the aforementioned insulation and mold/mildew formation on contact surfaces. protected cellulose insulation was the only material that was found to be mold/mildew free. Furthermore, it was demonstrated that the contact surfaces of materials that came into contact with the insulation were also mold/mildew free.

VTT 5.4.2000: Statement regarding the VP-treatment's effectiveness

According to study results, the treatment's effectiveness against noxious insects fits into the value range of 0,11-0,8 kg/m³. Comparable values for other common treatments against rot demonstrated a range of 0,32 – 1,92 kg/m³.

VTT RTE 4055/00: Possible damage to stone-based construction materials

It's non-corrosive for concrete, mortar, limestone, and brick.

Ab WSJ SANITATION Oy

SPECIALISTS IN TREATMENTS

For the past 4,5 years Ab WSJ SANITATION Oy has treated over 250 private houses, several publicly-owned buildings, and even boats, including projects for the town of Seinäjoki, various municipalities on Åland, the Vaasa Hospital District, also other hospitals and in Mallorca. Ab WSJ Sanitation Oy has to date treated the following buildings:

Vaasa, Finland

The Vaasa Hospital District

Åland Islands, Finland

Approx. 250 privately owned houses on Åland and Finland

Several consulting firms

Several daycare centers located on Åland and in Finland

Various properties owned by the Bank of Åland

Flame protected the museum house Pellas on Åland islands

PRESSURE TREATED WOOD:

AN ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY ALTERNATIVE TO THE PRESSURE TREATMENT OF WOOD AND LUMBER

Pressure treated lumber ensures protection against biological growth and noxious insects.

Pressure treatment allows for the protection of various wood sorts, including birch, pine, uncured spruce, and cured spruce (in instances where the wood's pores are closed the core is also protected).

Molecular structure allows for the transfer of treatment into the innermost layers of wood via pressure and diffusion during impregnation, ensuring that the treatment remains in the wood.

Pressure treatment for lumber reduces post-drying cracks and warping.

Pressure treated lumber can have pigmentation added, allowing the wood to be colored as desired.

Treated lumber remains essentially unchanged, proven by years of testing, whereas untreated lumber yellows and darkens.

References:

VTT report 5.4.2000

The liquid has received the best results possible regarding **effectiveness against noxious insects** fits into the value range of 0,11-0,8 kg/m³. Comparable values for other common treatments against demonstrate a range of 0,32 – 1,92 kg/m³.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The liquid is environmentally friendly.

The liquid is non-toxic.

The liquid treated wood products are classified as regular waste.

The liquid does not contain organic solvents or toxic "heavy" metals.

The liquid has been tested for over 16 years.

The liquid is effective against mold/mildew, rot, and noxious insects.

The liquid provides long lasting protection.

The liquid is water soluble and chemically neutral (pH7).

The liquid can be tailored to specific sanitation requirements.

The liquid treatment does not hinder surface treatments for wood such as painting.

The ingredients used in the liquid are approved in accordance with European directives for biocide research.

The liquid is manufactured in Finland by:

The Sabado Group LTD

Ahlskogsvägen 49

68410 Nedervetil

FINLAND

Tel: +358 (0) 50-066-5128

Anders Fredriksson

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A short description of the liquid

This treatment is a "biological protector" that protects against mold/mildew and rot. Wood affected by mold/mildew and/or rot, for example, can successfully be treated, thus killing the mold/mildew and preventing its reoccurrence. Such results are especially advantageous when dealing with mold infected houses because a house can effectively yet inexpensively be treated, resulting in a "new" house free from mold/mildew. Concrete and brick can also be treated without compromising quality. When it is mixed into concrete, mold/mildew is prevented from affixing to the surface of the concrete.

Furthermore, the liquid can also successfully be used on wood products that are or may be exposed to high temperatures or risk for fire. In such treatments, the concentration of the product is at least 25%; for biological treatments the concentration level need only reach 2%. Lumber can be treated using this liquid, helping prevent discoloration; sawmills can treat their lumber directly after cutting. Boats, both large and small, can be treated for mold/mildew and the elimination of odors. All of the various uses for the liquid are limited only by your imagination!

It should be noted that the liquid is environmentally friendly and does not emit poisonous vapors nor contain toxic ("heavy") metals.

Regards,

VP Manufacturers,
The Sabado Group LTD, Anders Fredriksson

VTT, the Technical Research Centre of Finland

VTT, is the largest contract research organization in Northern Europe and provides high-end technology solutions and innovation services.

From its broad knowledge base, VTT can combine different technologies and create new innovations and a substantial range of world class technologies and applied research services, thus improving its clients' competitiveness and competence. Through its international scientific and technology network, VTT can produce information, upgrade technology knowledge, create business intelligence, and provide value for its stakeholders.

Annual turnover: 225 Million €

Personnel: 2.720

CEO & President: Erkki KM Leppävuori

Established: 1942

Testimonial

Algots Varv Ab is a shipyard located in the middle of the Baltic Sea. Our main line of business is repair and modifications of merchant vessels.

Recently we were awarded an order from the Swedish Shipping Administration to renovate the interior of a pilot launch. The project included sanitation of mould in the steering house and passenger cabin. In order to keep the costs down, meaning we were not interested in taking apart for example the steering console with a multitude of cables and sensitive electrical components.

We therefore decided to use this unique product.

The results were better than we originally had planned. In very short time all bad smell from the mould disappeared, and the job could continue without basically no downtime.

As of today we have not heard from the customer about any odours. As a consequence of this the customer is very pleased and are considering using us again for the same type of job.

*Algots Varv Ab
Anders Sjöström
Managing Director*

Why does mold grow in homes or buildings?

Molds and fungi are naturally existing micro-organisms necessary for the decomposition of leaves, wood, and other plant debris in nature. Molds and fungi can enter a building through airborne spores. In buildings, one can find molds and fungi growing on wood, drywall (plaster/gypsum/Sheetrock(R)), upholstery, fabric, wallpaper, drapery, ceiling tiles, and/or carpeting. In this text, the term “mold” is hereinafter defined to include any type of mold, mildew, yeast, and/or fungi.

The key factor in mold growth is moisture, as molds need moisture to grow. Thus, indoors, molds are most often found in buildings’ basements, kitchens, and/or bathrooms. In modern buildings, moisture may be present as the result of:

- flooding;
- roof or plumbing leaks;
- sealed construction (where excess moisture cannot escape);
- kitchen appliances, showers, etc.;
- excess humidity.

How do molds contribute to health problems?

The presence of mold does not always mean that health problems will follow. However, for some people the inhalation of molds, either as fragments or spores, can lead to health problems or exacerbate certain pre-existing health conditions.

Furthermore, many molds produce *mycotoxins*, metabolites or by-products from molds proven to be toxic to humans. Such toxins can slowly wear down a human’s immune system and lead to allergic or respiratory problems. In general, the most commonly reported symptoms appearing in humans include:

- runny nose or nasal congestion;
- eye irritation;
- cough or bronchial congestion;
- aggravation of asthma;
- fatigue;
- headaches;
- difficulty concentrating.

Molds can also exacerbate allergies and their associated symptoms, including wheezing, tightness of the chest, shortness of breath, as well as nasal congestion and/or eye irritation. People who are immune-suppressed or recovering from surgery are usually more susceptible to the effects of molds.

What should one look for during a building inspection?

A visual inspection is the most reliable method of identifying mold problems in buildings. Molds most often appear as dark spots, stains, or patches. While conducting a building inspection, one should take especial care to look at, in, or under the following places:

- ceiling tiles;
- walls, including wallpaper and condition of drywall (Sheetrock (R) [USG], gypsum wall board);
- floors;
- window sills;
- insulation;
- carpeting;
- furniture (condition of fabric, upholstery, etc.);
- duct work and walls;
- any cardboard or paper present.

Water damage is a likely cause of the occurrence or spreading of mold, thus one should look for the most common signs of water damage, discoloration and staining around plumbing etc., during inspection. Furthermore, "standing water" (that is to say puddles of water around or under sinks, tubs, drip pans for dehumidifiers, air conditioners, and refrigerators) can contribute to moisture in a building and thereby provide favorable conditions for mold growth.

Upon finding a suspicious spot, a quick check to see whether that spot is mold or not can be done. Dab the spot with a small amount of chlorine bleach; if the color changes or disappears, the stain is "likely organic and probably mold". Note that surface sampling, scraping, or the swiping of suspected spots for medical evaluation should only be done by a trained professional.

While air monitoring is possible, it is not presently considered routine. Nonetheless, monitoring devices are available which can measure the moisture level of drywall, wood, etc. These devices help indicate whether moisture levels which can promote the growth of mold are evident.

Hidden mold

One should be suspicious if a building smells moldy but the source of the smell is not evident, if water damage has been reported, or if residents are reporting health problems. Mold may be hidden underneath drywall, wallpaper or paneling, on the outer surface of ceiling tiles, or even underneath carpets, pads, etc. Other possible locations include areas inside walls near pipes (especially near leaking or condensing pipes), the surface of walls behind furniture (where condensation forms), inside ductwork, and/or in roof materials between the roof and inner ceilings (caused by roof leaks or insufficient insulation).

Investigating hidden mold problems

Investigating hidden mold problems may be difficult and requires caution in that investigation involves disturbing potential mold growth sites. The removal of wallpaper, for example, can lead to a massive release of spores if there is mold growing underneath the paper. If you believe that you have a mold problem, you should consider hiring an experienced professional to investigate.

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Master of Science, Biology
Specialization in Microbiology of Molds



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