

A Guide to Marking Wood treated with a preservative or flame retardant ¹

CE Marking of construction products (those and only those covered by a harmonised European standard) became mandatory in the EU on 1 July 2013 under the Construction Products Regulation (CPR).

From the end of the Brexit transition period (31 December 2020) new rules apply in the UK outside of N. Ireland – the area called Great Britain (GB). All products to be placed on the market in GB, that previously required a CE mark will eventually need a UKCA mark ².

NOTES

1. Only applies where flame retardant treatment is in scope in the relevant harmonised standard – see detail on each standard in this guide.
2. The UK government announced on 9 December 2022 that UKCA marking would become obligatory from **30 June 2025**. Allowing business to use either UKCA or CE markings until then, though the UKCA mark could be used from 1 January 2021.

Compliance Requirements

It is the person who first places the product on the market who must create the mark and produce the [Declaration of Performance \(DoP\)](#) and take full responsibility for them.

A treater who treats wood for a third party who afterwards places the product on the market has no marking or DoP obligations.

A treater who treats wood and himself places a treated product on the market does have marking and DoP obligations (See [WPA Guidance Note FR8](#) for further details).

The EU/UK legislation places obligations on manufacturers to draw up technical documentation as the basis for the DoP – describing all the relevant elements related to the required system of assessment and verification of constancy of performance and keep that documentation for 10 years after the product is first placed on the market.

CEN standards that include mandatory performance requirements for construction products are designated as 'harmonised' in the EU, and 'designated' in the UK.

[Go to GOV.UK for the list of 'Designated' Standards](#)

NOTE:

The first EU legislation in this area was the [Construction Products Directive \(CPD\)](#) that had to be implemented in UK law by a national regulation.

The UK decided that CE marking under the CPD was voluntary. The CPD was repealed and replaced in the EU by the CPR in 2011 and this regulation became law in all member states without the need for national legislation. CE marking became obligatory in all EU member states from 1 July 2013.

Standards (harmonised/designated) published during the CPD period are being progressively updated to align with EU/UK requirements, but CPD era standards may contain confusing references because the CPD used different terminology.

For example, you will sometimes see the DoP referred to as the [EC Certificate](#) and [Certificate of Conformity \(CoC\)](#).

[Attestation of Conformity \(AoC\)](#) appears in older standards and that will be progressively replaced in harmonised/designated standards by [Assessment and Verification of Constancy of Performance \(AVCP\)](#). This guide uses the terminology in the relevant standard current at the time of publication of the guide.

A Guide to Marking Wood treated with a preservative or flame retardant

Marking

The EU/UK legislation sets out a hierarchy of options for delivering the mark:

The marking shall be affixed visibly, legibly and indelibly to the construction product or to a label attached to it. Where this is not possible or not warranted on account of the nature of the product, it shall be affixed to the packaging or to the accompanying documents.

The person placing a product on the EU/GB/NI market for which marking is compulsory must decide which mark to use and which of the routes to affixing the mark he will follow and take responsibility for that decision.

Affixing to the product itself or to a label attached to it is the default route and for some products like graded structural timber (BS EN 14081-1) and plywood (BS EN 13986) users may expect to see such marking.

However, where a pack of marked pieces is subsequently treated with preservative or flame retardant it will in many instances be impracticable to add information on that treatment to the mark on each piece and in such cases a supplier may reasonably decide to add such information to accompanying documents.

Any DoP produced and/or mark applied as a result of further processing is deemed to supersede a prior DoP or mark.

Harmonised/designated standards include guidance on the minimum information that should be included with the mark if the supplier decides to mark the product (directly or on a label) and then the full range of product characteristics that will normally be given on packaging or accompanying documents.

Accompanying documents may be made available in hard copy or supplied electronically – for example by a link to information unique to a product held on a supplier's website.

Note that marking rules continue to change and some markings in the latest standards do not appear in earlier standards. Furthermore, the committees responsible for writing these standards may vary in the guidance they give on exact marking requirements even where the information is basically the same, so the examples that follow, vary.

The latest requirements are included so far as possible in the model marks in each section that follows.

Note these are model or example marks only – model or example information is shown in red. Manufacturers must satisfy themselves as to the requirements of the legislation and the standards relevant to their own situation and intentions.

A manufacturer who places on the market a product covered by a harmonised/designated standard that has been treated with a wood preservative and/or a flame retardant by a third party assumes responsibility for that treatment. They should have systems in place to check the treater's process control and in the case of flame retardants, that the treatment will deliver the indicated Reaction To Fire (RTF) classification and is under the supervision of a Notified/Approved Body (AVCP system 1).

The following is a list of harmonised/designated standards for wood and wood-based products (in number order) that include (at the date of this guide) provisions for preservative and in some cases flame retardant treatment (indicated by the designation **FIRE**).

Even if timber treated with fire retardant products is excluded in the scope of a standard, there is in some standards an obligation to include in the mark and the CoC/DoP, the claimed RTF class based either on the CWFT class given in the standard or on results of tests carried out according to the standards referred to in EN 13501-1, together with mounting and fixing conditions – though in such cases the standards may not specify an AoC or AVCP normally associated with flame retardant treatment.

Where the RTF classification of a product is improved by flame retardant treatment, but such treatment is not in scope of the harmonised/designated standard and the standard does not allow for RTF classifications better than Class D then manufacturers may use voluntary marks where they add value to the mark and do not cause confusion.

A Guide to Marking Wood treated with a preservative or flame retardant

Click on the standard number in this list to go directly to the detail:

[EN 13986:2004+A1:2015](#)

Wood-based Panels for use in Construction. Characteristics, evaluation of conformity and marking **FIRE**

[EN 14080:2013](#)

Timber structures. Glued laminated timber and glued solid timber. Requirements

[EN 14081-1:2005+A1:2011](#)

Timber structures. Strength graded structural timber with rectangular cross section. General requirements.

[EN 14229:2010](#)

Structural timber. Wood poles for overhead lines

[EN 14250:2010](#)

Timber structures. Product requirements for prefabricated structural members assembled with punched metal plate fasteners

[EN 14342: 2013](#)

Wood Flooring. Characteristics, evaluation of conformity and marking **FIRE**

[EN 14374:2004](#)

Timber structures. Structural laminated veneer lumber. Requirements **FIRE**

[EN 14388:2005/AC:2008](#)

Road traffic noise reducing devices - Specifications

[EN 14915:2013](#)

Solid wood panelling and cladding. Characteristics, evaluation of conformity and marking **FIRE**

[EN 15497:2014](#)

Structural finger jointed solid timber - Performance requirements and minimum production requirements



A Guide to Marking Wood treated with a preservative or flame retardant

Detailed guidance on marking according to individual standards


EN 13986:2004+A1:2015

Wood-based panels for use in construction. Characteristics, evaluation of conformity and marking
(Flame retardant treatment is in scope)

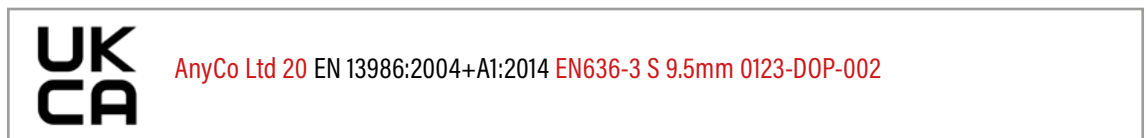
Where a decision is made to mark each piece (directly or on a label), the standard provides for a simplified mark and a typical mark will look like this:

Note these are model or example marks only – model or example information is shown in red.

Manufacturers must satisfy themselves as to the requirements of the legislation and the standards relevant to their own situation and intentions.

 0123	Mark used according to market. Identification number of the approved production control certification body.
AnyCo Ltd 20 0123-DOP-002	Name or identifying mark of the manufacturer. Last two digits of the year in which marking was first affixed. Reference number of the Declaration Of Performance.
EN 13986:2004+A1:2014 EN 636-3 S	Number and year of the standard. Unique identification code of the panel and its intended use.
9.5mm E1	Performances of some of the essential characteristics.
D-s2,d0	Note: If the panel meets the requirements of Table 8 in the standard as regards RTF class, class (e.g. D-s2,d0) does not have to be declared in the mark but it is advisable to give the RTF classification with the end use condition limitation (if any) in the DoP (see Table 8 in the standard).

A simplified mark printed directly on each panel might also look like this:



Where a panel is treated with a preservative to improve its biological durability the designation **PT** may be added to the mark on the product but it is expected that normally the designation and the Use Class (from BS EN 335 – see below) will be added to the mark in an accompanying document.

In addition to the simplified mark typically appearing on each piece of timber, a complete mark must be given on **packaging** or in an **accompanying document**. In addition to the non-treatment requirements of EN 13986 that appear in the complete mark, the following must be given when the product is treated to enhance its durability against decay and/or insect attack:

PT Use Class 2	Indicating the timber has been treated against biological attack. Use Class.
-------------------	---

For panels for which a clearly identifiable stage in the production process results in an improvement of the RTF classification (e.g. an addition of flame retardants), AVCP system 1 must be used for product certification in respect of the flame retardant treatment and should be described in the DoP. In such cases the untreated classification is replaced with the classification conferred by treatment, which should be added to the mark on the product:

Reaction to fire: C-s1, d0	Indicating the panel has been treated with a flame retardant to achieve an RTF rating. An approved body must be involved in type testing and factory production control (AVCP system 1).
----------------------------	--

A Guide to Marking Wood treated with a preservative or flame retardant ¹


EN 14080:2013

Timber structures. Glued laminated timber and glued solid timber. Requirements.

(Flame retardant treatment is not in scope, but Annex ZA requires RTF class to be declared in the full mark and the CoC)

Note: This standard calls up EN 15228:2009 Structural timber. Structural timber preservative treated against biological attack for additional information on preservative treatment including extra information to be included in the mark.

Where a decision is made to mark each piece (directly or on a label), the standard provides for a simplified mark and a typical mark will look like:

 0123	Mark used according to market. Identification number of the approved production control certification body.
AnyCo Ltd 20 0123-CPD-002	Name or identifying mark of the manufacturer. NOTE Registered address of the manufacturer may also be added. Last two digits of the year in which marking was first affixed. Reference number of the Declaration Of Performance.
EN 14080:2013 Glued laminated timber	Number of EN with the year of its publication. Description of the product
GL24h PUR-Type I-B	Performances of some of the mandated characteristics.

Note these are model or example marks only – model or example information is shown in red.

Manufacturers must satisfy themselves as to the requirements of the legislation and the standards relevant to their own situation and intentions.

Optionally the designation **PT** may be added to the mark on the product, but it is expected that normally the designation and additional treatment information (see below) will be added to the mark in an accompanying document.

In addition to the simplified mark typically appearing on each piece of timber a complete mark must be given on packaging or in an accompanying document. In addition to the non-treatment requirements of EN 14080 that appear in the complete mark the following must be given when the product is treated to enhance its durability against decay and/or insect attack and, in any case, the RTF class:

PT	Indicating the timber has been treated against biological attack
Vacuum pressure impregnation	Method of treatment with wood preservative
Preservative No 1 (or EN 599 Use Class 2 preservative)	Preservative: trade name or type
NP1	Penetration class
25 kg/m ³	Retention value including units
CS 001/2012	Charge number and year of treatment
Fungi, insects	Target biological agents
Treatment Co Ltd, Anytown AT1 1AT	Identification of the treater
D-s2,d0 or C-s1,d0	RTF class is always required. The standard indicates in Table 11 the CWFT class for glulam that meets minimum density and thickness requirements. or Indicating the timber has been treated with a flame retardant to achieve an RTF class. An Approved/Notified Body must be involved in type testing and factory production control (AoC system 1).

A Guide to Marking Wood treated with a preservative or flame retardant ¹


EN 14081-1:2005+A1:2011

Timber structures. Strength graded structural timber with rectangular cross section. General requirements.

(Flame retardant treatment is not in scope, but RTF class must be declared either CWFT as Class D-s2,d0 or the class derived from tests according to BS EN 13501-1 together with mounting and fixing conditions).

Note: This standard calls up EN 15228:2009 Structural timber. Structural timber preservative treated against biological attack for additional information on preservative treatment including extra information to be included in the mark.

Where a decision is made to mark each piece (directly or on a label), the standard provides for a simplified mark and a typical mark will look like:

 0123	Mark used according to market.
AnyCo Ltd 20	Identification number of the approved production control certification body. Name or identifying mark of the manufacturer. Last two digits of the year in which marking was first affixed.
EN 14081-1:2005+A1:2011 M/DG XY.789	Number of the standard. Parameters to describe the structural timber. Identification code number.
C24	Strength Class

Note these are model or example marks only – model or example information is shown in red.

Manufacturers must satisfy themselves as to the requirements of the legislation and the standards relevant to their own situation and intentions.

Optionally the designation PT may be added to the mark on the product but it is expected that normally the designation and additional treatment information (see below) will be added to the mark in an accompanying document.

In addition to the simplified mark typically appearing on each piece of timber, a complete mark must be given on packaging or in an accompanying document. In addition to the non-preservative treatment requirements of EN 14081-1 that appear in the complete mark the following must be given when the product is treated to enhance its durability against decay and/or insect attack and/or to enhance its RTF class:

PT	Indicating the timber has been treated against biological attack
Vacuum pressure impregnation	Method of treatment with wood preservative
Preservative No 1 (or EN 599 Use Class 2 preservative)	Preservative: trade name or type
NP1	Penetration class
25 kg.m ⁻³	Retention value including units
CS 001/2012	Charge number and year of treatment
Fungi, insects	Target biological agents
Treatment Co Ltd, Anytown, AT1 1AT	Identification of the treater
B-s1,d0	Reaction to fire
No air gap, mounted on any substrate of class A1 or A2-s1, d0 at least 9 mm thick, with a density equal to or greater than 653 kg/m ³	RTF mounting and fixing conditions

A Guide to Marking Wood treated with a preservative or flame retardant


EN 14229:2010

Structural timber. Wood Poles for overhead lines. (Flame retardant treatment is not in scope).

Typically each pole will carry a simplified mark applied directly to the wood surface or on a label. Any or all of the required information can be on the pole but if not it must be in an accompanying document. A typical simple mark might look like:

Note these are model or example marks only – model or example information is shown in red.

Manufacturers must satisfy themselves as to the requirements of the legislation and the standards relevant to their own situation and intentions.

	<p>Mark used according to market.</p> <p>Identification number of the approved production control certification body.</p>
<p>AnyCo Ltd</p> <p>20</p> <p>0123-CPD-002</p>	<p>Name or identifying mark of the manufacturer. NOTE Registered address of the manufacturer may also be added.</p> <p>Last two digits of the year in which marking was first affixed.</p> <p>Number of the CoC.</p>
<p>EN 14229:2010</p>	<p>Number of the standard with the year of its publication.</p>
<p>Wood pole for overhead lines</p> <p>10/160</p> <p>PS/GB</p> <p>Creosote</p>	<p>Description of the product.</p> <p>Size.</p> <p>Species and country code.</p> <p>Preservative type.</p>

In addition to the simplified mark on each piece of timber (directly on the product or on a label), a complete mark must be given in an accompanying document. In addition to the non-treatment requirements of EN 14229 that appear in the complete mark in the accompanying document the following must be given:

Durability (treated against biological attack)		Performances of the mandated essential requirements
Retention class	185 kg.m ⁻³	
Penetration class	NP5	
Durability class	Use class 4	
Preservative type	Creosote	

A Guide to Marking Wood treated with a preservative or flame retardant

EN 14250:2010


Timber structures. Product requirements for prefabricated structural members assembled with punched metal plate fasteners.

Flame retardant treatment is specifically excluded in the scope of this standard but Annex ZA indicates that AoC system 1 is required for products/materials for which a clearly identifiable stage in the production process results in an improvement of the RTF classification (e.g. an addition of fire retardants or a limiting of organic material). If a claim is made for an RTF class based on such improvement, then it should be included in the mark and the CoC/DoP and AoC/AVCP system 1 applied.

Where a decision is made to mark each piece (directly or on a label), the standard provides for a simplified mark and a typical mark will look like:

Note these are model or example marks only – model or example information is shown in red.

Manufacturers must satisfy themselves as to the requirements of the legislation and the standards relevant to their own situation and intentions.

 0123 0123-CPD-002	Mark used according to market. Identification number of the certification body. Number of the CoC.
AnyCo Ltd 20	Name or identifying mark of the manufacturer. Last two digits of the year in which marking was first affixed.
EN 14229:2010 AnyCo No. 338/2011	Number of the standard. Description of the manufacturer and its identification number.

When preservative treated the mark on packaging or in an accompanying document must include in addition:

Durability	
Use Class 2	Declared durability class
Preservative No 1 (EN 599 Use Class 2 preservative)	Preservative type
25 kg/m ³	Retention value including units
NP1	Penetration class
Fasteners	
Pass	Fasteners must be compatible with the preservative used and verified according to EN 14545

EN 14342:2013


Wood Flooring. Characteristics, evaluation of conformity and marking.

(Flame retardant treatment is in scope)

Typically, the mark is affixed to the packaging and/or accompanying commercial documents (e.g., a delivery note) and if the flooring is preservative treated a typical mark will look like:

Note these are model or example marks only – model or example information is shown in red.

Manufacturers must satisfy themselves as to the requirements of the legislation and the standards relevant to their own situation and intentions.

 0123		Mark used according to market. Identification number of the certification body.
AnyCo Ltd, PO Box 21, A01 1AA 20		Name or identifying mark and registered address of the producer. Last two digits of the year in which marking was first affixed.
EN 14342 Solid parquet strip with tongues and grooves, to be nailed		Number of the standard. Description of the product.
Density and thickness	390, 20	Information on regulated characteristics.
Reaction to fire	Cfl-s1 or Bfl-s1	Note: RTF class (e.g. Cfl-s1) is always required. The standard indicates the rating for common forms of unmodified timber so the CWFT rule applies. or Indicating the timber has been treated with a flame retardant to achieve an RTF rating. An Approved/Notified Body must be involved in type testing and factory production control (AoC system 1).
Emission of formaldehyde	E1	
Breaking strength (max load)	NPD*	
Slipperiness	NPD*	
Thermal conductivity	0.14 w/m K	
Biological durability	Class 2 Preservative: [Preservative name], UC2, Superficial application NP1 10 kg/m ³	Use class (EN 335) Preservative type according to EN 599-2 Penetration class Retention

* NPD = No performance determined

EN 14374:2004


Timber structures. Structural laminated veneer lumber. Requirements.

This standard is the specification standard for LVL as a structural element and has its own marking clauses. The fields of application of this standard and EN 14279:2004+A1:2009 Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL) - Definitions, classification and specifications are to some extent overlapping but EN 14279 is not a harmonised/designated standard. In some cases, the standard to be used is specified in the design standards, in other cases it is up to the user to specify the standard to be used.


Treatment against biological attack or fire is not in scope. Where a decision is made to mark each piece (directly or on a label), the standard provides for a simplified mark and a typical mark will look like:

Note these are model or example marks only – model or example information is shown in red.

Manufacturers must satisfy themselves as to the requirements of the legislation and the standards relevant to their own situation and intentions.

 0123	Mark used according to market. Identification number of the certification body.
AnyCo Ltd 20 0123-CPD-002	Name or identifying mark of the manufacturer. Last two digits of the year in which the marking is affixed. Number of the CoC.
EN 14374:2004 Structural LVL	Number of the standard. Description of the product.

In addition to the simplified mark typically appearing on each piece of timber a complete mark must be given on packaging or in an accompanying document. In addition to the LVL characteristics, such as bending and tension strength, set out in EN 14374 the following must be given:

 0123	Mark used according to market. Identification number of the certification body.
AnyCo Ltd, PO Box 21, A01 1AA 20 0123-CPD-002	Name and registered address of the manufacturer. Last two digits of the year in which the marking is affixed. Number of the CoC.
EN 14374:2004 Structural LVL, Density 450 kg/m ³ For building and bridge applications	Number of the standard. Product description and intended use.
D-s1, d0	RTF class Note if an RTF class is declared it must have been determined in tests according to BS EN 13501-1. The standard does not include a CWFT class.
4	Natural durability class (BS EN 350)


EN 14388:2005/AC:2008

Road traffic noise reducing devices - Specifications.

A revised version of this standard (2015) has been published and BSI has withdrawn the 2005 edition. However, the 2015 edition has not been accepted as a designated/harmonised standard and so for the time being the 2005 edition remains the designated/harmonised version. Users should consult the National Annex in EN 14388:2005 for advice and any subsequent advice on marking. What follows relates to Annex ZA marking guidance in EN 14388:2005:

Note these are model or example marks only – model or example information is shown in red.

Manufacturers must satisfy themselves as to the requirements of the legislation and the standards relevant to their own situation and intentions.

 0123	Mark used according to market. Identification number of the certification body.
AnyCo Ltd, PO Box 21, A01 1AA 20	Name and registered address of the manufacturer. Last two digits of the year in which the marking is affixed.
EN 14388:2005 Noise barrier for reducing road traffic noise: Type Any Noise, acoustic element type F length 4 m, post type P, drawings Ag1320, 12th May 2000 and 1322o 1326, 17th May 2000	Number of the standard Product description and intended use
Service life: 30 years	Expected durability of non-acoustic characteristics.

A Guide to Marking Wood treated with a preservative or flame retardant


EN 14915:2013

Solid wood panelling and cladding. Characteristics, evaluation of conformity and marking.

(Flame retardant treatment is in scope)

Revised versions of this standard (2013 +A1:2017 and 2013+A2:2020) have been published by BSI but the EN 14915:2013 version remains as the designated/harmonised standard (as at the date of this edition of the marking guide).

The mark shall be shown on a label attached to the solid wood panelling and cladding or when not possible on the packaging, or on the accompanying commercial documents. A typical mark will look like this:

									Mark used according to market.
0123									Identification number of the certification body. Only for products for which a reaction-to-fire class requires AoC/AVCP system 1 – i.e. Class B or C for solid wood panelling and cladding for which a clearly identifiable stage in the production process results in an improvement of the reaction to fire classification (e.g. an addition of fire retardants).
AnyCo Ltd, PO Box 21, A01 1AA 20									Name or identifying mark and address of the manufacturer Last two digits of the year in which marking was first affixed.
0123-CPR-002									Reference number of the DoP.
EN 14915									Number of the standard.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Cell number – this is not to appear in the mark but is shown here for clarity with the explanation below.
I	WC	PCAB	T*	390	0.1/0.3	E1	NPD	---	The encoding system according to Annex A of the standard.

Note these are model or example marks only – model or example information is shown in red.

Manufacturers must satisfy themselves as to the requirements of the legislation and the standards relevant to their own situation and intentions.

Cell number	Description
1	I = internal use or E = external use,
2	W = wall element, C = ceiling or WC = wall and ceiling,
3	Species code according EN 13556
4	Natural durability class (1, 2, 3, 4 or 5) or 'T' for treated against biological attack
5	Water vapour permeability and thermal conductivity, declared as values
6	Sound absorption coefficients, first number: frequency range 250 Hz to 500 Hz, second number: frequency range 1 000 Hz to 2 000 Hz,
7	Formaldehyde: E1 or E2
8	PCP: $> 5 \times 10^{-6n}$ or $< 5 \times 10^{-6n}$ or NPD,
9	Resistance to fixing: density $> 600 \text{ kg/m}^3$ - pre-drilling (pd) advisable (ad) or necessary (ne)

* 'T' is used when the timber has been preservative treated. The designation 'T' may be added to the mark mark on the product, but it is expected that normally the designation and additional treatment information (see below) will be added to the mark on packaging or in an accompanying document.

EN 14915:2013 (continued)

Note these are model or example marks only – model or example information is shown in red.

Manufacturers must satisfy themselves as to the requirements of the legislation and the standards relevant to their own situation and intentions.

For timber treated against biological attack		Performances of the mandated essential requirements
Use class	3	
Wood preservative	Preservative No 1	
Penetration class	NP3	
Retention class	25 kg/m ³	

In addition, an RTF classification must be shown, either a CWFT D-s2,d 0 class from the standard or a classification derived from testing and classified in accordance with EN 13501-1. Examples of a CWFT classification and an enhanced RTF classification are:

For timber treated against biological attack	Performances of the mandated essential requirements
<p style="text-align: center;">D-s2, d 0 With open air gap ≤ 20 mm behind</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p style="text-align: center;">C - s1, d 0 With open air gap ≤ 20 mm behind</p>	<p>An RTF rating (e.g. D-s2,d0) is always required. The standard indicates the rating for common forms of unmodified timber so the 'classification without further testing' (CWFT) rule applies, or indicating the timber has been treated with a flame retardant to achieve an enhanced RTF rating. An Approved (UK)/Notified (EU) Body must be involved in type testing (depending on the target market) and factory production control (Attestation of Conformity/AVCP system 1).</p>

A Guide to Marking Wood treated with a preservative or flame retardant

EN 15497:2014


Structural finger jointed solid timber - Performance requirements and minimum production requirements. Flame retardant treatment is not in scope but the RTF classification (whether the CWFT classification in Table 2 of the standard or a classification based on testing) must be declared.

This standard calls up EN 15228:2009 Structural timber. Structural timber preservative treated against biological attack for additional information on preservative treatment including extra information to be included in the mark. The designation 'PT' is used.

The full mark (normally on accompanying documents):

Note these are model or example marks only – model or example information is shown in red.

Manufacturers must satisfy themselves as to the requirements of the legislation and the standards relevant to their own situation and intentions.

 0123	Mark used according to market. Identification number of the certification body.
AnyCo Ltd 20 0123-CPR-002	Name and registered address or identifying mark of the manufacturer* Last two digits of the year in which marking was first affixed Reference number of the DoP
EN 15497:2014 Structural finger-jointed solid timber C24-Spruce-Type ABC Intended to be used in buildings and bridges	Number of the standard Unique identification of the product-type. Intended use of the product as laid down in the standard.
see Annex ZA.3 in the standard for performances required	Level or classes of the performances declared.
D-s2, d0 or C - s1, d 0	Reaction to fire classified D-s2,d0 without further testing (CWFT), or Indicating the timber has been treated with a flame retardant to achieve an enhanced RTF rating. An Approved (UK)/Notified (EU) Body must be involved in type testing and factory production control (Attestation of Conformity/AVCP system 1).

The designation PT may be added to the mark on the product but it is expected that normally the designation and additional treatment information (see below) will be added to the mark in an accompanying document.

A Guide to Marking Wood treated with a preservative or flame retardant

EN 15497:2014 (continued)


In addition to the non-treatment requirements of EN 15497 that appear in the complete mark the following must be given when the product is treated to enhance its durability against decay and/or insect attack:

Note these are model or example marks only – model or example information is shown in red.

Manufacturers must satisfy themselves as to the requirements of the legislation and the standards relevant to their own situation and intentions.

PT	Indicating the timber has been treated against biological attack
Vacuum pressure impregnation	Method of treatment with wood preservative
Preservative No 1 (or EN 599 Use Class 2 preservative)	Preservative: trade name or type
NP1	Penetration class
25 kg.m ⁻³	Retention value including units
CS 001/2020	Charge number and year of treatment
Fungi, insects	Target biological agents
Treatment Co Ltd, Anytown, AT1 1AT	Identification of the treater

Where a decision is made to mark each piece (directly or on a label), the standard provides for a simplified CE mark and a typical mark will look like:

	Mark used according to market.
0123	Identification number of the certification body.
AnyCo Ltd 20 0123-CPR-002	Name and registered address or identifying mark of the manufacturer* Last two digits of the year in which marking was first affixed Reference number of the DoP
EN 15497:2014 Structural finger-jointed solid timber C24-Spruce-Type ABC	Number of the standard Unique identification of the product-type.
Strength class: C 24 M Adhesive: MUF, EN301 I70 FJ 0.1S PT	Level or classes of the performances declared If preservative treated (optional).

*The identifying mark must allow identification of the name and address of the manufacturer easily and without any ambiguity.

[RETURN TO LIST](#)

©2023 The Wood Protection Association. NOTE: While the information in this publication has been prepared in good faith and every effort made to ensure its adequacy and accuracy, no representation, warranty, assurance or undertaking (express or implied) is or will be made and no responsibility or liability is or will be accepted by the Wood Protection Association Ltd or any representative thereof.