

Hurford's Decking Product Disclosure

Product name: Hurford's Decking

Product line: Timber Decking (Softwood & Hardwood)

Product identifier: DECKING

Product description: Hurford's decking is a high quality, durable timber used in construction of outdoor decks in either commercial or residential applications. It is kiln dried and manufactured to Australian/New Zealand standards.

CLASS

All Hurford's decking is produced in batches to a specification; therefore is classified as Class 1 for the purpose of compliance with the NZ Building Code and relevant clauses.

Hurford's offer decking in a number of species and board sizes as per below:

DE32RAPM140032 H3.2 RADIATA PINE PREMIUM
DEPGPSB140019A KD GARAPA S&B FSC 100% 140x19
DEPGPSB140025A KD GARAPA S&B FSC 100 % 140x25
DEPIRSB140022C KD IRONBARK S&B 100% PEFC 140x22
DEPKWSB090019A KD KWILA S&B FSC 100% 90x19
DEPKWSB140019A KD KWILA S&B FSC 100% 140x19
DEPOGISB136022C KD ORGANIC GREY IRONBARK S&B 136x22
DEPPUSB140019V KD PURPLEHEART S&B VLO 140x19
DEPVISL090019 KD VITEX SELECT 90x19
DEPVISL115019 KD VITEX SELECT 115x19
DEPVISL140019 KD VITEX SELECT 140x19
DEPVISL140032 AD VITEX SELECT 140x32

RELEVANT BUILDING CODE CLAUSES

Stability B1 Structure & B2
Durability D1 Access Routes

CONTRIBUTIONS TO COMPLIANCE

Stability B1 Structure Hurford's decking is a building element that will withstand the combination of loads that they are likely to experience during construction or alteration and throughout their lives. It has a low probability of rupturing, becoming unstable, losing equilibrium, or collapsing during construction or alteration and throughout its lifespan when installed to code.

B2 Durability Hurford's hardwood decking is durability class 1. Hurford's softwood decking is durability class 2.

D1.3.3 Access routes Hurford's decking has adequate slip-resistant walking surfaces under all conditions of normal use.

SCOPE OF USE

Hurford's Decking is suitable for exterior areas. To gain optimal performance and maximise it's life span, Hurford's strongly recommend you adhere to the following three key areas;

Ensure the subfloor framing complies with NZ5 3605 (2011) (Timber Framed Buildings) design methods. Subfloor should have at least 450mm clearance from the ground.

Adequate spacing between boards provides for possible expansion and also caters for ventilation: Decking boards up to 90mm wide must have a minimum gap of 4mm for kiln dried and 2mm for air dried decking between boards. Decking boards wider than 90mm must have a minimum of 6mm for kiln dried and 4mm for air dried decking between boards.

Use durable decking screws (meeting Corrosion Resistant Class 3) or stainless steel screws grade 304 for general use or grade 316 for applications that are subject to salt water or chlorine. For decking boards 19 or 20mm thick, a screw length of 65mm is sufficient into timber joists. Fixing placement for 90mm boards is 12mm from edge for 140mm boards 15mm from edge.

Other important points to adhere to: All decking stored on site prior to installation should be kept in a cool dry place out of direct sunlight and on bearers at least 100mm of the ground. Provide sufficient ventilation and drainage beneath the timber deck, especially for installations close to the ground. Water must be able to drain away quickly from the ground surface to prevent the possibility of soil moisture affecting the deck. Boards are to span at least two joists. For joists at 450mm centres the minimum board length is 900mm. Boards need to be cut to ensure butt joining over joists. Prior to planning we recommend you contact your local council to find out if your deck requires planning approval and to follow the necessary steps to comply. Allowing air to freely circulate around the deck will reduce moisture differential between the top and bottom of the boards minimising cupping or movement after installation.

Decks adjacent to swimming pools or near the sea: With decks installed adjacent to swimming pools or where sea air contains salt, special care is needed with the fixings to prevent corrosion. Within one metre of swimming pools, stainless steel fixings are recommended. It should also be noted that some local authorities require stainless steel fixings within a certain distance of the coast.

CONDITIONS OF USE

Hurford's decking should be cleaned and maintained regularly - minimum of 12 monthly. It is recommended decking is installed by a licensed building practitioner and installed with accordance to Hurford's decking installation checklist and the NZ Building Code.

Safety checks should be made at least annually as to the condition of the deck, deck structure and fixings. There can also be movement of board fixings and boards within the deck at any time and more often with a change in season. Therefore regular routine checks of the decking are also recommended. Any protruding screws should be attended to when observed, as should any damaged boards. In addition to this, the structure particularly with elevated decks should be checked for soundness and that fixings are not corroding. Ventilation beneath the deck also needs to be checked and reinstated when necessary.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Decking Installation Checklist (Installation) July 2023

<https://hurfordwholesale.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Deck-Installation-Guide-NZ.pdf>

Manufacture location: Overseas

Legal and trading name of manufacturer: Hurford Hardwood

WARNINGS & BANS

Hurford's decking is not subject to a warning or any bans under section 26 of the Building Act 2004.

APPENDIX

Building code performance clauses

All relevant building code performance clauses listed in this document:

B1 Structure

B1.1

The objective of this provision is to:

- (a) safeguard people from injury caused by structural failure,
- (b) safeguard people from loss of *amenity* caused by structural behaviour, and
- (c) protect *other property* from physical damage caused by structural failure.

Functional requirement

B1.2

Buildings, building elements and sitework shall withstand the combination of loads that they are likely to experience during *construction or alteration* and throughout their lives.

Performance

B1.3.1

Buildings, building elements and sitework shall have a low probability of rupturing, becoming unstable, losing equilibrium, or collapsing during *construction or alteration* and throughout their lives.

B1.3.2

Buildings, building elements and *sitework* shall have a low probability of causing loss of *amenity* through undue deformation, vibratory response, degradation, or other physical characteristics throughout their lives, or during *construction* or *alteration* when the *building* is in use.

B1.3.3
Account shall be taken of all physical conditions likely to affect the stability of *buildings, building elements* and *sitework*, including:

- (a) self-weight,
- (b) imposed gravity loads arising from use,
- (c) temperature,
- (d) earth pressure,
- (e) water and other liquids,
- (f) earthquake,
- (g) snow,
- (h) wind,
- (i) *fire*,
- (j) impact,
- (k) explosion,
- (l) reversing or fluctuating effects,
- (m) differential movement,
- (n) vegetation,
- (o) adverse effects due to insufficient separation from other *buildings*,
- (p) influence of equipment, services, non-structural elements and contents,
- (q) time dependent effects including creep and shrinkage, and
- (r) removal of support.

B1.3.4
Due allowance shall be made for:

- (a) the consequences of failure,
- (b) the intended use of the *building*,
- (c) effects of uncertainties resulting from *construction* activities, or the sequence in which *construction* activities occur,
- (d) variation in the properties of materials and the characteristics of the site, and
- (e) accuracy limitations inherent in the methods used to predict the stability of *buildings*.

B1.3.5
The demolition of *buildings* shall be carried out in a way that avoids the likelihood of premature collapse.

B1.3.6
Sitework, where necessary, shall be carried out to:

- (a) provide stability for *construction* on the site, and
- (b) avoid the likelihood of damage to *other property*.

B1.3.7
Any *sitework* and associated supports shall take account of the effects of:

- (a) changes in ground water level,
- (b) water, weather and vegetation, and
- (c) ground loss and slumping.

B2 Durability

B2.3.1 Building elements must, with only normal maintenance, continue to satisfy the performance requirements of this code for the lesser of the specified intended life of the building, if stated, or:

(c) 5 years if:

the building elements (including services, linings, renewable protective coatings, and fixtures) are easy to access and replace, and failure of those building elements to comply with the building code would be easily detected during normal use of the building.

C3 Fire affecting areas beyond the fire source

C3.4 Surface Linings

(b) floor surface materials in the following areas of buildings must meet the performance criteria specified below:

Area of building Minimum critical radius flux when tested to ISO 9239-1: 2010

Buildings not protected with an automatic fire sprinkler system

Buildings protected with an automatic fire sprinkler system Sleeping areas and exitways in buildings where care or detention is provided.