

**SOURCES OF WOOD WE USE** There is something inherently attractive in the concept that the wood cut down from a development area is processed and then used in the construction in that area.

We help avoid this



- Future Direction - Hardwood supply from traditional sources is becoming less available and more costly. MORE needs to be made from less! NON-TRADITIONAL sources need to be utilised.

There is a strong demand for SUSTAINABLE supplies of wood. For many years Australians have BURNT some of the best wood in the world. There have been innumerable studies done by academics on this and CSIRO have written for years in frustration because no one in the industry takes up the opportunity.

The reasons are many and legitimate. The main hurdle is to establish volume sources of alternative wood and establish the actual market to utilize this. Manufacturing from non-traditional sources needs innovative techniques and the cost of the machinery required is considerably higher than traditional manufacturing equipment.

With the long history and intimate understanding of the markets and manufacturing strictures Briggs is establishing volume supplies of Australian Species manufactured with recovery of wood from pieces as small as 25mm x 25mm in lengths down to 300mm long. Products to be made include; large structural and decorative beams, staircase components, decorative sliced veneer and pre-coated T&G solid flooring.

- Working with Local Government and Communities - The best source of non-traditional wood is from trees that will be cut down because the land is being used for other purposes such as land-use changes for housing and commercial development and power-lines and roads.

Accessing this wood produces a wide variety of log quality and sizes and species. It also has serious manufacturing risks [spikes and other

metal embedded in the wood] and requires strong magnetic imaging to detect before processing or risk expensive machinery damage..

Logs down to 150mm small end diameter and lengths down to 1800mm are purchased from these sources and this is endorsed by Local Government Authorities.<sup>1</sup> Currently the cost of removal and dumping is high. By processing these logs we dramatically reduce waste and land fill problems. FOR EVERY 1000kg OF CARBON IN THE WOOD WE SUPPLY IN FLOORS WE REDUCE THE CO<sub>2</sub> IN THE ATMOSPHERE BY 3.67 TONNES – A PERMANENT CARBON SINK that lasts as long as the building.

A significant source of wood into the future will be from URBAN FORESTS. What do you have growing in your back yard and street? Additional sources of wood from recycling of buildings and wooden structures add to the supply. Plantation forests are also used along with farm lot forests – in which multiple land use is achieved – usually cattle grazing and tree growing on about a 15 to 25 year cycle.



- Species Mix, Availability and Identification - Because of the wide variety [over 100 species] & quality of supply sources there can be times when some items are not available. The



<sup>1</sup> For example, see letter of support from Ipswich City Council in our endorsements section of our website.

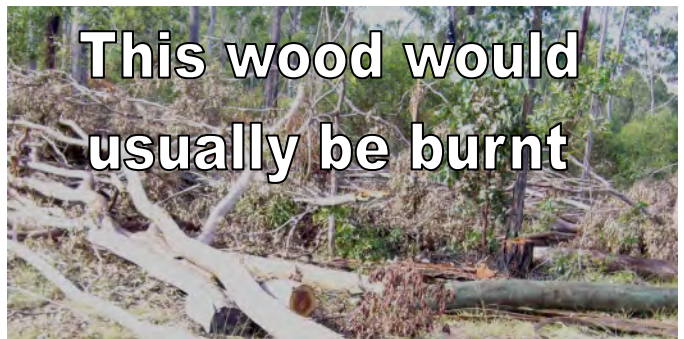
species we obtain are identified by experiences people based on the appearance and apparent properties. There will be times when they make a mistake between similar looking species and when we nominate specie, we are stating it looks like that specie and may include a range of similar looking wood.<sup>2</sup>

This is common practice in the Australian wood industry with the well known Tasmanian Oak being a mixture of similar looking species. The range of appearance in the species we mix can be as great as the varying appearance of wood sold as Tasmanian Oak.

Retail and wholesale distribution of the products made from the wood from this waste recovery process and other sources is growing as the supply volume increases. The inherent greater costs of production are offset by the lower raw material costs. Market research indicates there is a strong preference for sustainably produced and environmentally friendly products but these need to be competitively priced. Traditionally recycled products cost more – this is not the case with our production.

The developing areas where the wood comes from will naturally be the location where the greater need for materials exists.

Sales are to end users, builders and other distributors in the regions the wood is sourced from and the major population centers across Australia. Product information is provided to all major Architectural firms and specifiers and Local Government Authorities.



<sup>2</sup> See Briggs' document '[Species Photo List](#)' for a full list of species that may be included and photos of these species. NOTE that photos are of samples only and do not give a full colour or grain range of the wood shown. Some other species may be included from time to time that have similar appearance and properties so this is not a complete list.

The species of wood<sup>3</sup> that we expect to commonly including in the mix are listed below with some names and important properties.<sup>4</sup>

PLEASE NOTE: Species other than those listed may be included and ANY SIMILAR LOOKING WOOD MAY BE INCLUDED AND CALLED BY THESE COMMON NAMES. See our "[Species Photo List](#)"<sup>2</sup> for a more complete list of the different woods that we believe may be available and grouped together under one of these common names. The selection is based on appearance and properties including hardness. Photos of other species are also shown. NOTE THAT PHOTOS WILL OFTEN APPEAR DIFFERENT TO THE ACTUAL WOOD DUE TO MANY REASONS AND COLOURS WILL CHANGE OVER TIME.

You will also see from the photos that there can be very large differences in appearance of wood in the same specie. As an example, Spotted Gum can be almost white through to very dark brown and many colours in between including yellows and reds. The colour changes are linked to some extent with the soil and climate the tree grows in and darker wood generally grows in drier climates west of the Great Dividing Range.

Note: Because of the common confusion between the genus "*Eucalyptus*" and "*Corymbia*" many of the species detailed below may be miss named. The abbreviation "E." and "C." are used to refer to these genus names below.

Common Name	ScientificName	Density	Common Name	ScientificName	Density
<b>Blackbutt</b>			<b>Australian Chestnut</b>		
<i>Likely to include</i> <sup>3</sup>		kg/m <sup>3</sup>	<i>Likely to include</i> <sup>3</sup>		kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Coastal Blackbutt	<i>Eucalyptus todtiana</i>	870kgs	White Ash	<i>E. fraxinoides</i>	700kgs
Blackbutt	<i>E. pilularis</i>	900kgs	Maiden's Gum	<i>E. maidenii</i>	950kgs
Yellow Stringybark	<i>E. muellerana</i>	870kgs	Manna Gum	<i>E. viminalis</i>	750kgs
Pink Blackbutt	<i>E. nigra</i>	930kgs	Silvertop Ash	<i>E. sieberi</i>	820kgs
Blackbutt	<i>E. tindaliae</i>	930kgs	Shining Gum	<i>E. nitens</i>	700kgs
<b>Spotted Gum</b>			Brownbarrel	<i>E. fastigata</i>	750kgs
<i>Likely to include</i> <sup>3</sup>			Blue Gum	<i>E. globulus</i>	900kgs
Spotted Gum	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	950kgs	Grey Mountain Gum	<i>E. cypellocarpa</i>	880kgs
Lemon Scented Gum	<i>C. citriodora</i>	1000kgs	White Topped Box	<i>E. quadrangulata</i>	1030kgs
Gympie Messmate	<i>E. cloeziana</i>	1000kgs	White Stringybark	<i>E. eugeniodes</i>	850kgs
Tallowwood	<i>E. microcorys</i>	990kgs	<b>Ironbark</b>		
Grey Ironbark	<i>E. paniculata</i>	1100kgs	<i>Likely to include</i> <sup>3</sup>		
White Mahogany	<i>E. acemenoides</i>	1000kgs	Red Ironbark	<i>E. sideroxylon</i>	1120kgs
<b>Forest Redgum</b>			Broadleaf Ironbark	<i>E. fibrosa</i>	1100kgs
<i>Likely to include</i> <sup>3</sup>			Narrowleaf Ironbark	<i>E. crebra</i>	1090kgs
Forest Red Gum	<i>E. teriticornis</i>	1050kgs	Northern Woollybutt	<i>E. miniata</i>	1000kgs
Sydney Blue Gum	<i>E. saligna</i>	850kgs	Pale Bloodwood	<i>E. terminalis</i>	980kgs
Red Mahogany	<i>E. resinifera</i>	950kgs	<b>Tasmanian Oak</b>		
Southern Mahogany	<i>E. botryoides</i>	920kgs	<i>Likely to include</i> <sup>3</sup>		
Flooded Gum	<i>E. grandis</i>	850kgs	Messmate	<i>E. obliqua</i>	700kgs
Red Stringybark	<i>E. macrohyncha</i>	900kgs	Mountain Ash	<i>E. regnans</i>	680kgs
			Alpine Ash	<i>E. delegatensis</i>	620kgs

#### References

"Recycling and End-Use Disposal of Timber Products", Forests & Wood Products Research & Development Corporation 2005  
 "Wood in Australia" Bootle KR 1983 McGraw Hill

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<sup>4</sup> QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM "Flora of South-eastern Queensland - Volume 2, Changes to names or status of taxa"  
 L.W. Jessup 22 April 2002 Queensland Herbarium Environmental Protection Agency Brisbane  
 & "Wood in Australia Types, properties and uses", Keith R. Bootle; *The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.*