

Product information:

# Wolmanized® Outdoor® Wood

Protected by the advanced type C formulation  
of micronized copper azole (MCA-C)



Wolmanized®  
OUTDOOR® WOOD

[www.WolmanizedWood.com](http://www.WolmanizedWood.com)

**Wolmanized® Residential Outdoor® wood** combines the natural beauty of real wood with long-lasting resistance to termite damage and fungal decay. This wood is ideal for decks, retaining walls, fences, picnic tables, planter boxes, walkways, sill plate and structural members. At appropriate retention levels, it can be used for above ground, ground contact, and freshwater immersion applications. It is presently not recommended for saltwater immersion.

Micronized copper azole preservative (using finely ground particles suspended in the treating solution) renders wood useless as a food source for termites and fungi. Its type C formulation, which incorporates a combination of synergistic azoles, is the advanced version.

Preservative is forced into the wood under pressure, where it provides decades of protection. Copper is the primary ingredient, protecting against termites and most fungal decay. Protection against copper-tolerant fungi is provided by the dual azole co-biocide.

Some chemical may migrate from preserved wood into surrounding soil and water over time and may also be dislodged from the wood surface upon contact.

#### Warranty:

Wolmanized® lumber is backed by a limited warranty in qualifying residential and agricultural applications. See website for details.

#### Check the label

Be sure to check the label and choose the wood necessary for the intended application. See [www.WolmanizedWood.com](http://www.WolmanizedWood.com).

#### Recommended hardware:

The International Building Code and International Residential Code require metal fasteners in contact with any preservative treated wood to be hot-dipped galvanized material meeting ASTM A 153. Code requirements should be observed.

Connectors should be made from galvanized steel sheet conforming to ASTM A 653 Class G185. For Permanent Wood Foundations, use 304 or 316 stainless steel fasteners.

Indoors, and where wood will remain dry in service, corrosion is less likely to occur than outdoors. The model code permits use of standard galvanized strapping or mild steel anchor bolts 1/2" diameter and larger for fastening Wolmanized® wood to foundations.

Aluminum flashing (3015 or similar alloy) may be used in contact with MCA-C treated wood in interior or exterior, above ground applications that are damp or intermittently wet. When treated wood is subject to immersion or frequent or prolonged wetting, factory coated aluminum or an insulating moisture resistant barrier should be used between the treated wood and the aluminum.

#### Maintenance:

When dry on its surface, Wolmanized® wood can be stained like ordinary wood, and, once dry internally, can be painted. For thorough internal drying, purchase material that has been re-dried after treatment or, after the project has been completed, allow several months of good drying weather prior to painting.

Many light-colored latex paints can be used successfully, following brush-application of an oil-based

primer. Primer should not be applied by sprayer, nor should coatings be used if their manufacturer advises against an oil-based primer. Always follow the manufacturer's directions and take special care in coating end grain, holes, and cuts.

For protection against moisture damage, regular application of a topical water repellent is recommended. Periodic cleaning can revive the color of preserved lumber.

#### Handling precautions:

Follow guidelines similar to those for handling untreated wood. For example: wear a dust mask to control inhalation of sawdust; wear gloves when working with wood; wear goggles to protect eyes from flying particles; and wash after working with wood and before eating, drinking, toileting, or using tobacco products. Do not use treated wood under circumstances where the preservative may become a component of food or animal feed. For other precautions, see the website.

#### Disposal:

Wolmanized® wood waste, such as scraps, broken boards, and sawdust, can be disposed of with ordinary trash collection. Treated sawdust and shavings are not recommended for composting, mulching, or animal bedding, and the wood should not be burned except in approved commercial incinerators.

#### Codes and standards:

This wood meets requirements of model building codes for many applications, and a code evaluation report has been issued. See ICC-ES's ESR-1721 for allowable values and/or conditions of

use. Such reports are subject to re-examination, revisions, and possible closing of file.

#### And it's wood:

In addition to the preservative treatment that enables wood to last a long time, Wolmanized® wood has all of the environmental and other advantages associated with wood itself. Its source is a renewable and rapidly replenished resource grown on managed timberlands, requiring less energy to produce than alternative building materials and offering greater insulation value. Growing forests and wood products reduce greenhouse gases.

Wood offers excellent workability with common construction skills and tools, plus it provides design flexibility and is generally more economical than alternative materials. Furthermore, for many applications, wood is aesthetically preferable.

#### Model specification:

For a downloadable and editable model spec, visit [www.wolmanizedwood.com](http://www.wolmanizedwood.com)



**Home Innovation**  
NGBS GREEN CERTIFIED™

For details on the significance of this symbol, see [www.HomeInnovation.com/green](http://www.HomeInnovation.com/green)

# Specification Guide for Treated Wood End Uses

Preservative Retention  
(Lbs. per cubic foot) MCA-C

## AGRICULTURE, FARM USE

Round poles and posts as structural members	.23
Sawn poles and posts as structural members	.23
Posts, Fence	
Round, half & quarter round	.14
Sawn four sides	.14
Lumber, in soil contact	.14
Lumber, not in soil contact	.050
Plywood, in soil contact	.14
Plywood, not in soil contact	.050
Grape stakes, sawn	.14

## BUILDING CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL

Sill plate	.050
Flooring, residential	
Damp environment	.050
Dry environment	.050
Framing, interior	.050
Lumber	
Interior, above ground	.050
Exterior, above ground	.050
Ground contact and fresh water use	.14
Permanent Wood Foundation	
Lumber & Plywood	.23
Plywood	
Sub-floor, damp above ground	.050
Exterior, above ground	.050
Ground contact and fresh water use	.14
Poles, building	
Round	.23
Sawn	.23
Poles, utility (Southern pine, western red cedar)	.23
Piling, foundation, land & freshwater	
Round timber (Southern pine)	.33

## \*DECKS

Decking, rails, steps, specialties (Above Ground)	.050
Decking, posts, joists, beams, posts (Ground Contact)	.14
Posts (Heavy Duty Ground Contact)	.23

## FENCES

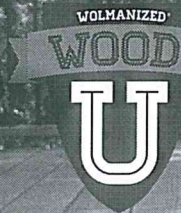
Pickets, slats, trim	.050
Posts, sawn	.14

## HIGHWAY MATERIAL

Lumber and timbers for bridges, structural members, decking, cribbing, & culverts	.23
Handrails and guardrails	.050
Posts, general use	
Round, half-round, quarter round	.14
Sawn	.14
Posts, guardrail	
Round	.23
Sawn	.23

**Wolmanized**<sup>®</sup>  
OUTDOOR<sup>®</sup> WOOD

\*For additional information please visit the Homeowners section of [www.WolmanizedWoodU.com](http://www.WolmanizedWoodU.com) to see the Know Your Wood<sup>®</sup> literature. These pieces focus on how to properly choose wood suited for intended use pinpointing when it is appropriate to choose wood treated to Above Ground, Ground Contact, or Heavy Duty Ground Contact. Also available are tips on proper installation and how to read an end tag.



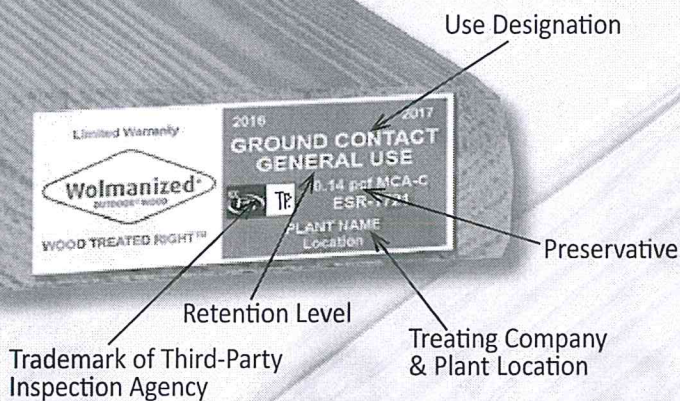
# KNOW YOUR WOOD®

Before you start: check your local building code requirements

## HOW TO PROPERLY INSTALL TREATED WOOD

Whether you hire a contractor or build your project yourself, note: treated wood will last a long time, therefore so will your workmanship.

### CHECK THE LABELS



Always check the labels for the correct application; **wood is treated with different loadings of preservative for different applications.** Labels will designate Above Ground, Ground Contact or Ground Contact Heavy Duty applications, which refer to intended use. Check out the Homeowners/Literature & Resources section of [www.WolmanizedWoodU.com](http://www.WolmanizedWoodU.com) to learn more. Reference to either AWPA U1 or ICC-ES ESR 1721 or ESR 1477 will indicate the product has been produced to accepted requirements and inspected.

**Note:** For multi-level structures or screened porches with roofs, posts may be required to be treated to AWPA UC4B — Ground Contact Heavy Duty. Check local building code during permit process before construction.

### DECK BOARDS

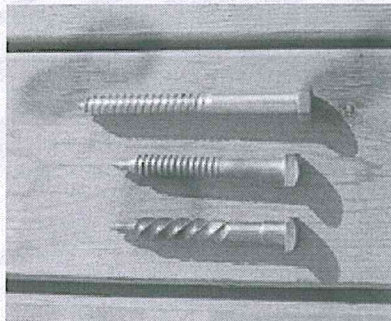
- Separate deck boards as follows to allow for expansion and contraction. If heavy and wet, separate boards no more than  $\frac{1}{16}$ " as some shrinkage will occur. If light and dry, separate boards about  $\frac{1}{4}$ " to allow for swelling.
- Shorter spans between joists will help to minimize warping and twisting of deck boards as they dry. Also avoid designs with long cantilevers unsecured at one end; check with your local building code department on maximum cantilever allowed.
- Lumber wider than six inches should not be used as a flat surface. Wide, flat boards are subject to ponding of rain water, which can lead to cupping problems.
- Place boards bark side up. This side will be more likely to have treated sapwood on the exposed face.
- For Above-Ground treated wood, make sure there is good under-deck ventilation, allowing airflow around the entire deck. All Above-Ground treated members must be off the ground and free of leaves or other debris.
- Proper flashing or spacers should be used between all adjacent structures and the deck.
- Cover upper ends of posts with post caps or cut them at angles to shed water. Before capping or after cutting, apply topical preservative solution to ends. See **End Cuts** section on back.
- Screws take longer to drive than nails, but hold boards more securely and will allow for easier removal if necessary.
- If a board is bowed, install it with the crown up. Gravity and the weight of people and furniture will flatten it.
- If a board has a slight bend to it, it sometimes can be straightened as it is nailed in place.

For additional information to help you keep your deck safe and well maintained, see

[WWW.WOLMANIZEDWOODU.COM](http://WWW.WOLMANIZEDWOODU.COM)

## FASTENERS

- Use two nails across a 2 x 4 and three across a 2 x 6. Drive nails at a slight angle toward each other. Use 3 1/4" long nails on nominal decking and 3" nails for 5/4" decking.



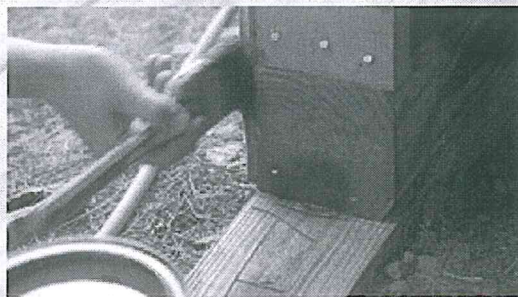
- Check fastener boxes to make sure you are buying fasteners that meet standards. Fasteners should be hot-dipped galvanized meeting ASTM A 153 or equally protected material. Connectors should be made from galvanized steel sheet conforming to ASTM A 653 class G185. **Fasteners not meeting or exceeding these requirements could result in premature failures of fasteners and degradation of treated wood.**

- Aluminum contact.
  - Aluminum flashing (3015 or similar alloy) may be used in contact with micronized copper azole treated wood in interior or exterior, above ground applications that are damp or intermittently wet.
  - For dissolved copper azole preservative or whenever treated wood is subject to immersion or frequent or prolonged wetting, factory coated aluminum or an insulating moisture-resistant barrier should be used between the treated wood and the aluminum.
  - See the end tag for type of treatment (CA-C indicates dissolved copper azole and mCA-C indicates micronized copper azole).

- To reduce splitting, especially near the ends of boards, drill a pilot hole about three quarters the diameter of the nail. For dense or brittle wood, grind sharpness from nails or blunt the points by striking them carefully with a hammer. Blunt nails cut through; sharp ones pry apart.

## END CUTS

- Liberally coat all cut ends, holes, or other intrusions into the wood with a suitable wood preservative product containing a minimum of 0.675% copper as oxine copper (copper-8 or copper-8-quinolinolate) or 1% copper as copper naphthenate. (One such product is Outlast® Q8 Log Oil. See [www.chemtch.com](http://www.chemtch.com) for information and to order).
- Orient supporting posts so original factory treated ends are in ground contact. Trim the top ends as needed and cover them with post caps or cut at angles to shed water and treat with a brush-on preservative.



## MAINTENANCE TIPS

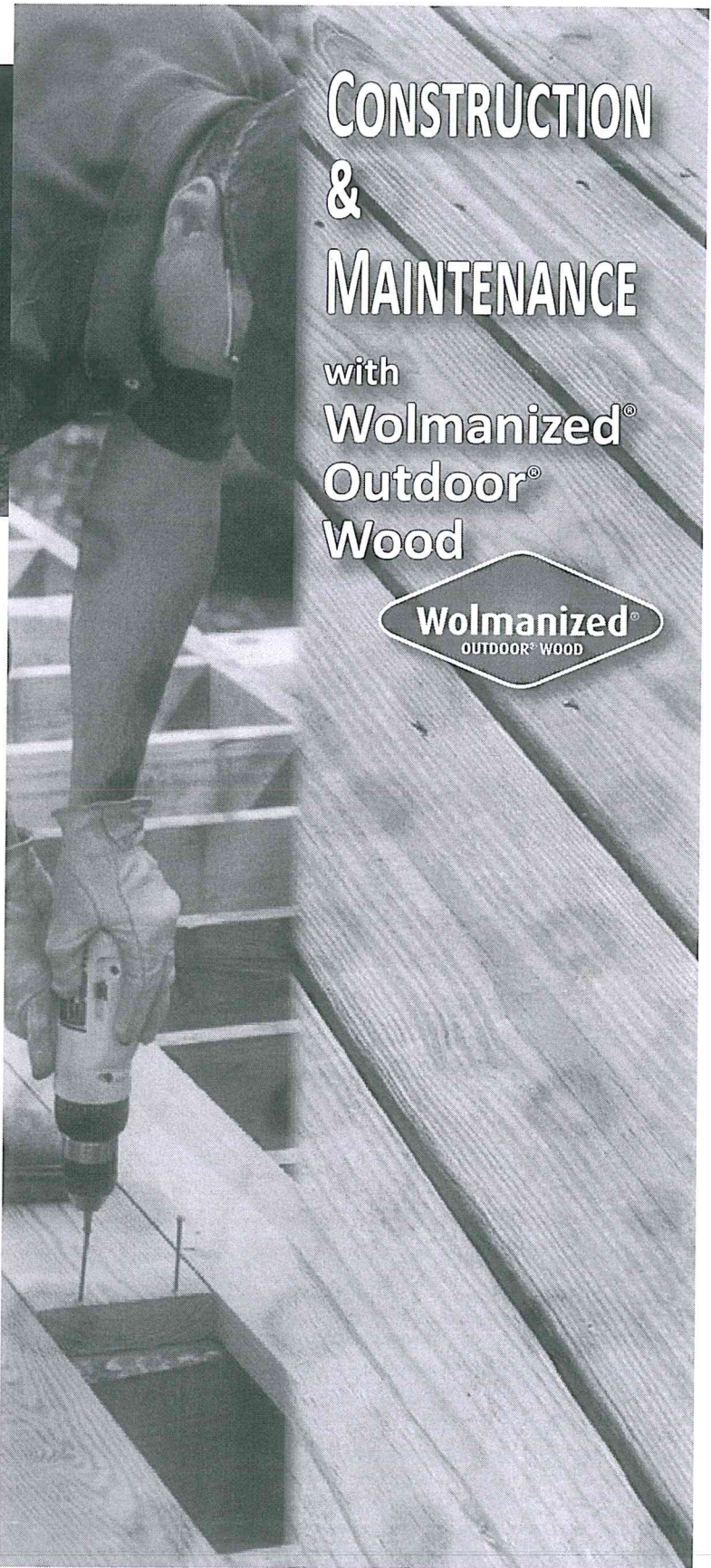
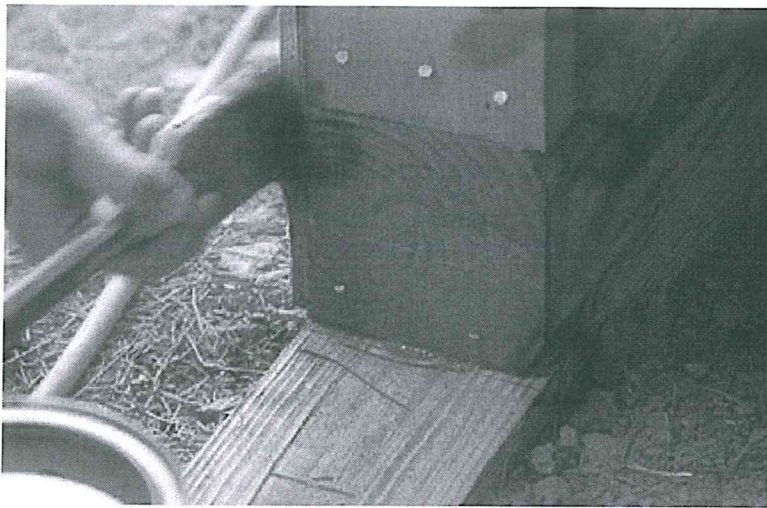


No maintenance is needed to renew resistance to fungi and termites. Wolmanized® Outdoor® Wood Products have a limited warranty against these organisms.

However, protection is required to maintain the wood's appearance against weather. Sun and rain cycles cause stresses in lumber and result in swelling, shrinking, warping, and cracking.

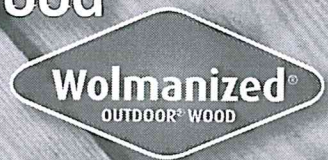
- To help protect your project against moisture damage, apply an effective brand of surface water repellent as soon as your outdoor wood project is finished or, for large projects, as sections are completed. Water repellent should be applied every year or two.
- To revitalize a dingy appearance caused by dirt and mildew, use deck brightener to clean the outdoor wood.

*While every attempt has been made to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the information in this document, Arch makes no warranty, either expressed or implied, to that effect and will not be responsible for reliance on this information. The property owner / contractor should make his own determination and satisfy himself that the information and recommendations given by Arch are suitable for his intended purpose and in compliance with local building codes and industry practices.*



# CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE

with  
**Wolmanized®  
Outdoor®  
Wood**



## MAINTENANCE TIPS

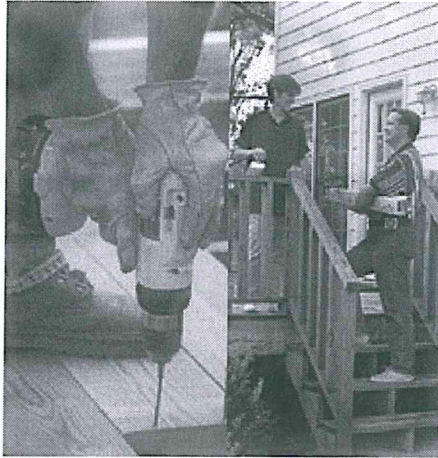
No maintenance is needed to renew resistance to fungi and termites. Wolmanized® wood has a limited warranty against these organisms. However, protection is required to maintain the wood's appearance against weather. Sun and rain cycles cause stresses in lumber and result in swelling, shrinking, warping, and cracking.

- To help protect your project against moisture damage, apply an effective brand of surface water repellent every year or two.
- To revitalize a dingy appearance caused by dirt and mildew, use deck brightener to clean wood.
- Apply an end-cut solution, containing a minimum of 0.675% copper as oxine copper (copper-8 or copper-8-quinolinolate), 1% copper as copper naphthenate, or 2% zinc as zinc naphthenate, to all cut ends and drill holes.

*Wolmanized* and *Outdoor* are registered trademarks, and Be Constructive is a trademark, of Arch Wood Protection, Inc.

## BE CONSTRUCTIVE™

Whether you hire a contractor or build your project yourself, note: Wolmanized® Outdoor® wood will last a long time, therefore so will your workmanship. You'll be happier – and your project will look better – if you take your time and observe the following construction techniques.



- Before you begin construction, lay out your lumber with the best-looking face exposed. Decide which pieces you want for visible areas, and which pieces for understructure.
- If heavy and wet, separate boards no more than 1/16" as some shrinkage will occur. If light and dry, separate deck boards about 1/4" to allow for swelling.
- For best protection and to validate warranty on western species and timbers thicker than 6", coat cut ends, holes, or other intrusions into the wood with a suitable wood preservative product containing a minimum of 0.675% copper as oxine copper (copper-8 or copper-8-quinolinolate), 1% copper as copper naphthenate, or 2% zinc as zinc naphthenate.
- Orient embedded support columns so only treated ends are in ground contact. Cut ends should face upward.
- Fasteners should be hot-dipped galvanized or equally protected material meeting ASTM A 153. Connectors should be made from galvanized steel sheet conforming to ASTM A 653 class G185.
- Screws take longer to drive than nails, but hold more securely and will allow for easier removal if necessary.
- To reduce splitting, drill a pilot hole about three quarters the diameter of the nail. For dense or brittle wood, grind sharpness from nails or blunt the points by striking them carefully with a hammer. Blunt nails cut through; sharp ones pry apart.
- Use enough nails: two nails across a 2 x 4 and three across a 2 x 6. Drive nails at a slight angle toward each other.
- Use 3-1/4" nails (or 3" screws) on nominal two-inch decking. 3" nails (2-1/2" screws) are recommended for 5/4" decking.
- If a board is bowed, install it with the crown up. Gravity and the weight of people and furniture will flatten it.
- If a board has a slight bend to it, it sometimes can be straightened as it is nailed in place.

## COATING YOUR WOOD

You can stain or paint Wolmanized® wood. You can also coat this wood with a water repellent; in fact, we highly recommend it. The best way to tackle these jobs depends on the wood you have, its exposure, and the coating you plan to use. For more

information, choose the following scenario that best suits your situation.

Are you using: Typical treated wood? Treated wood with built-in water repellent? Treated wood that is re-dried after treatment?

### TYPICAL TREATED WOOD

When wood is pressure-treated, it is saturated with a liquid solution of preservative diluted in water. In a typical situation, the wood you buy is still somewhat damp.

**Paint** — Do not apply paint until the wood is dry, both on the surface and internally. Otherwise, as the wood dries out, escaping moisture will cause blisters and poor adhesion of the paint. We recommend a six-month waiting period before applying paint. Once the wood is dry, the procedure for painting treated wood is no different from that for painting untreated wood.

**Stain** — Some stains are heavily pigmented and form a film, just as paint does. The recommendations for their application are the same as those for paint. Some formulations can be used immediately; others perform best when the wood is allowed to dry for a while. Follow the stain manufacturer's instructions.

**Water Repellent** — Most water repellent brands say that it is okay to apply a water repellent without delay, which is ideal timing. Follow the manufacturer's instructions.

### TREATED WOOD WITH BUILT-IN WATER REPELLENT

To protect against moisture damage, some Wolmanized® Outdoor® wood is treated with water repellent as well as preservative. The water repellent slows down the rate at which the wood absorbs and releases moisture.

**Paint & Stain**— The recommendations are the same as above, but it may take longer for the wood to dry out. We recommend waiting 30 days before applying an oil-based product to treated wood, and waiting a year before using a water-based stain.

**Water Repellent** — With built-in water repellent treated wood, you don't need a water repellent coating for 1-3 years (depending on the amount of water repellent present in the wood), but apply it every year or two thereafter. For optimum benefit, water repellent coating can be applied initially, as soon as the surface of the wood is dry.

### TREATED WOOD THAT IS RE-DRIED AFTER TREATMENT

In some areas you can buy treated wood that is Kiln Dried After Treatment (KDAT) or Air Dried After Treatment (ADAT). In these processes, moisture is removed from the wood before shipment to a lumber dealer. KDAT or ADAT will be marked on the end tag stapled to each piece of wood.

**Paint, Stain, & Water Repellent** — The moisture content of the wood is already in balance with atmospheric moisture levels, so coating can proceed immediately (unless wood contains built-in water repellent — see above).

TABLE 2-1 SERVICE CONDITIONS FOR USE CATEGORY DESIGNATIONS

USE CATEGORY	SERVICE CONDITIONS	USE ENVIRONMENT	COMMON AGENTS OF DETERIORATION	TYPICAL APPLICATIONS
UC1 INTERIOR/ DRY	Interior construction Above Ground Dry	Continuously protected from weather or other sources of moisture	Insects only	Interior construction and furnishings
UC2 INTERIOR/ DAMP	Interior construction Above Ground Damp	Protected from weather, but may be subject to sources of moisture	Decay fungi and insects	Interior construction
UC3A ABOVE GROUND Protected (Commodity Specification A only)	Exterior construction Above Ground Coated & rapid water runoff	Exposed to all weather cycles, including intermittent wetting	Decay fungi and insects	Coated millwork, siding and trim
UC3A ABOVE GROUND Protected (all other Commodity Specifications)	Exterior construction Above Ground Coated & rapid water runoff	Exposed to all weather cycles, not exposed to prolonged wetting	Decay fungi and insects	Coated nonpressure treated millwork
UC3B ABOVE GROUND Exposed (Commodity Specification A only)	Exterior construction Above Ground Uncoated or poor water run-off Excludes above ground applications with ground contact type hazards (see Section 2 UC4 Note1)	Exposed to all weather cycles including intermittent wetting but with sufficient air circulation so wood can readily dry	Decay fungi and insects	Decking, railings, joists and beams for decks and freshwater docks <sup>1</sup> , fence pickets, uncoated millwork
UC3B ABOVE GROUND Exposed (all other Commodity Specifications)	Exterior construction Above Ground Uncoated or poor water run-off	Exposed to all weather cycles including prolonged wetting	Decay fungi and insects	Uncoated nonpressure treated millwork
UC4A GROUND CONTACT General Use (Commodity Specification A only)	Ground Contact or Fresh Water Non-critical components (Includes above ground applications with ground contact type hazards or that are critical or hard to replace)	Exposed to all weather cycles, including continuous or prolonged wetting	Decay fungi and insects	Sawn fence, deck, and guardrail posts, joists and beams for decks and freshwater docks <sup>1</sup>
UC4A GROUND CONTACT General Use (all other Commodity Specifications)	Ground Contact or Fresh Water Non-critical components	Exposed to all weather cycles, normal exposure conditions	Decay fungi and insects	Round, half-round, and quarter-round fence posts, round deck posts, and round guardrail posts, crossties & utility poles (low decay areas)
UC4B GROUND CONTACT Heavy Duty (Commodity Specification A only)	Ground Contact or Fresh Water Critical components or difficult replacement	Exposed to all weather cycles, including continuous or prolonged wetting, high decay potential includes salt water splash	Decay fungi and insects with increased potential for biodeterioration	Permanent wood foundations, sawn horticultural posts
UC4B GROUND CONTACT Heavy Duty (all other Commodity Specifications)	Ground Contact or Fresh Water Critical components or difficult replacement	Exposed to all weather cycles, high decay potential includes salt water splash	Decay fungi and insects with increased potential for biodeterioration	Building poles, round, half-round, and quarter-round horticultural posts, crossties & utility poles (high decay areas)

☎ Call us: (678) 627-2000    ✉ Contact (<http://www.wolmanizedwood.com/contact/>)

🔍 Find local dealer (<http://www.wolmanizedwood.com/store-locator/>)

f (<https://www.facebook.com/WolmanizedWood>) ▶

(<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCSCvzWDGK7ij-DnIC2vZtSA>)

# Use and Handling

**Building Tips • Hardware • Fasteners • End Cuts • Handling &  
Safety • Maintenance • Painting & Staining**



Wolmanized EraWood® is intended for out-of-ground use only and such use must not present ground-contact type hazards.. It is ideal for decking, railings, risers, fence pickets, exterior jambs, molding, and millwork or trim that may or may not be painted.

For in-ground needs or for above ground needs with ground contact type hazards, use Wolmanized® Outdoor® Wood (<http://new.wolmanizedwood.com/home/products/residential-preservative-products/wolmanized-outdoor-wood/>) that is stamped or tagged for ground contact.

### **Model Specifications**

(<http://new.wolmanizedwood.com/home/education/301-2/model-specifications/>)

### **ICC-ES Reports**

(<http://new.wolmanizedwood.com/home/education/301-2/icc-es-reports/>)

### **SDSs for Treated Wood Products**

(<http://new.wolmanizedwood.com/home/education/301-2/sdss/>)

## **Building Tips**

### **Before You Start**

- Check your local building code requirements and get a permit if required. For additional industry guidance, see [www.awc.org/publications/download.php](http://www.awc.org/publications/download.php).
- Make sure that your wood is suited for the intended use. Check the tag on lumber for "Above Ground" or "Ground Contact."

### **Deck Boards**

- Separate deck boards to allow for expansion and contraction. If heavy and wet, separate boards no more than 1/16" as some shrinkage will occur. If light and dry, separate boards about 1/8"-1/4" to allow for swelling.
- Shorter spans between joists will help to minimize warping and twisting of deck boards as they dry.
- Avoid designs with long cantilevers unsecured at one end; check with your local building department on maximum cantilever permitted.
- Lumber wider than six inches should not be used as a flat surface. Wide, flat boards are subject to ponding of rain water, which can lead to cupping problems.
- Place boards bark side up to help shed water. They will also be more likely to have treated sapwood on the exposed face.
- If a board is bowed, install it with the crown up. Gravity and the weight of people and furniture will flatten it.
- If a board has a slight bend, it sometimes can be straightened as it is nailed in place.
- Make sure there is good under-deck ventilation for Above-Ground treated wood, allowing airflow around the entire deck.
- All material treated for Above Ground use must be off the ground where it can dry easily and be free of leaves or other debris. If not, use wood treated to Ground Contact.
- All joists and beams must be treated to Ground Contact retentions or higher.

- Proper flashing or spacers should be used between all adjacent structures and the deck.

## Hardware

Though Wolmanized EraWood® is no more corrosive than untreated wood, code requirements are the same as for any treated wood: fasteners should be hot dipped galvanized steel meeting ASTM A153. Aluminum can also be used in direct contact with this wood. Check with your hardware manufacturer regarding specific uses.

- Use 3 1/2" long nails on nominal two-inch decking and 3" nails for 5/4" decking. Use two nails across a 2 x 4 and three across a 2 x 6. Drive nails at a slight angle toward each other.
- To reduce splitting when using nails, especially near the ends of boards, drill a pilot hole about three quarters the diameter of the nail. For dense or brittle wood, grind sharpness from nails or blunt the points by striking them carefully with a hammer.
- Screws take longer to drive than nails, but hold boards more securely and will allow for easier removal if necessary.

## Fasteners

Hot-dipped galvanized fasteners (meeting ASTM A153) and connectors (ASTM A653 Class G185 sheet), or better, are recommended. For Permanent Wood Foundations and corrosive environments, such as coastal areas near saltwater, use 304 or 316 stainless steel. Fasteners not meeting or exceeding these requirements could result in premature failures and degradation of fasteners and treated wood.

Aluminum flashing (3015 or similar alloy) may be used in contact with micronized copper azole treated wood in interior or exterior, above ground applications that are damp or intermittently wet. For dissolved copper azole preservative or whenever treated wood is subject to immersion or frequent or prolonged wetting, factory coated aluminum or an insulating moisture-resistant barrier should be used between the treated wood and the aluminum. See the end tag for type of treatment (CA-B and CA-C indicate dissolved copper azole and MCA-B and MCA-C indicate micronized copper azole).

### **End Cuts**

- Liberally coat all cut ends, holes, or other intrusions into the wood with a suitable wood preservative product containing a minimum of 0.675% copper as oxine copper (copper-8 or copper-8-quinolinolate) or 1% copper as copper naphthenate. (One such product is Outlast® Q8 Log Oil. See [www.chemtch.com](http://www.chemtch.com) for information and to order).
- Orient supporting posts so that original factory treated ends are in contact with the ground. Trim the top ends as needed, apply end coat solution, and cover them with post caps or cut them at angles to shed water and treat with a brush-on preservative (see above).

### **Handling & Safety**

#### **Safety Precautions**

The following precautions should be taken both when handling the preserved wood and in determining where to use and dispose of it.

Many of these precautions also apply to untreated wood and other building materials.

#### **Use Site Precautions**

All sawdust and construction debris should be cleaned up and disposed of after construction.

Do not use treated wood under circumstances where the preservative may become a component of food or animal feed. Examples are mulch from recycled treated wood, cutting boards, counter tops, animal bedding, and structures or containers for storing animal feed or human food.

Do not use treated wood for construction of those portions of beehives which may come into contact with honey.

Treated wood should not be used where it may come into direct or indirect contact with drinking water, except for uses involving incidental contact such as docks or bridges.

### **Handling Precautions**

- Dispose of treated wood by ordinary trash collection. TREATED WOOD SHOULD NOT BE BURNED in open fires or in stoves, fireplaces or residential boilers because toxic substances may be produced as part of the smoke and ashes. Treated wood from commercial or industrial use (e.g., construction sites) may be disposed of by complying with local landfill rules or burned in commercial or industrial incinerators or boilers when done in accordance with state and federal regulations.

- Avoid frequent or prolonged inhalation of sawdust from wood, treated or untreated. When sawing, sanding, and machining wood, wear a dust mask. Whenever possible, these operations should be performed outdoors to avoid indoor accumulations or airborne sawdust.

- When power-sawing and machining, wear goggles to protect eyes from flying particles.
- Wear gloves when working with wood. Use proper techniques when lifting. After working with wood, and before eating, drinking, toileting, and use of tobacco products, wash exposed areas thoroughly.
- Because preservatives or sawdust may accumulate on clothes, they should be laundered before reuse. Wash work clothes separately from other household clothing.

## **Maintenance**

- No maintenance is needed to renew resistance to fungi and termites. Wolmanized® wood has a limited warranty against these organisms. However, protection is required to maintain the wood's appearance against weather. Sun and rain cycles cause stresses in lumber and result in swelling, shrinking, warping, and cracking.
- To revitalize a dingy appearance caused by dirt and mildew, use deck brightener to clean the wood.
- To help protect your project against moisture damage, apply a water repellent as soon as your project is finished or, for large projects, as sections are completed. Water repellent should be applied every year or two.
- To ensure the best performance of your project, liberally coat all cut ends, holes or other intrusions into the wood with a suitable wood preservative product from your home center or lumberyard. Suitable wood preservatives contain a minimum of 0.675% copper as oxine copper (copper-8 or copper-8-quinolinolate) or 1% copper

as copper naphthenate. Application of such preservatives is required for coverage under our limited warranty. Outlast® Q8 Log Oil is a product that meets these requirements (website).

### **Painting & Staining**

You can stain or paint Wolmanized® wood. You can also coat this wood with a water repellent; in fact, we highly recommend it to help maintain the appearance of the wood. With any paint, stain or water repellent coating, always follow the manufacturer's directions on the product can and take special care in sealing end grain, holes, and other penetrations in the wood.

### **Typical Treated Wood**

When wood is pressure-treated, it is saturated with a liquid solution of preservative diluted in water. In a typical situation, the wood you buy is still very wet.

Paint and Solid Color Stains: Do not apply until the wood is dry, both on the surface and internally. Otherwise, as the wood dries out, escaping moisture will cause blisters and poor adhesion in the paint. We recommend a six month waiting period before applying paint. Once the wood is dry, the procedure for painting treated wood is no different from that for painting untreated wood. Application of a primer is suggested for best results. (We do not recommend using paint or solid color stains on deck flooring because frequently used pathways, such as from the steps to the door, will become worn.)

Semi-Transparent Stains: Semi-transparent stains do not block moisture movement like paint and solid color stains, so they can be used after the wood has dried long enough to ensure that they will be absorbed evenly into the surface. If you are unsure whether the wood is dry enough, test an inconspicuous area to make sure that application does not result in uneven color or blotchiness.

Water Repellent: Most water repellent brands say that it is okay to apply a water repellent without delay, which is ideal timing. For other brands, a slight delay is recommended. Again, follow the manufacturer's instructions.

### **Treated Wood with Built-in Water Repellent**

To help protect against moisture damage, some Wolmanized® EraWood® lumber has built-in water repellent as well as preservative. The water repellent slows down the rate at which the wood absorbs moisture.

Paints and Stains: The recommendation for allowing wood to dry is similar to typical treated wood, but it may take slightly longer for the wood to dry. When the wood is dry, oil based paints and stains may be applied immediately. You may have to wait six to twelve months for the surface of the wood to weather to allow a water-based coating to penetrate evenly and adhere to the wood. If water readily beads on the surface, it is too soon to apply a water-based coating. Always test the coating the most shaded part of the deck to make sure it absorbs evenly without blotching.



Water Repellent: With water repellent treated wood, an initial coating of topical water repellent is not as critical for the first year, although it provides some additional surface protection. It is recommended to apply a water repellent or combination water repellent and stain coating every year or two thereafter depending on the product used. Always follow the manufacturer's instructions.

### **Treated Wood that Is Re-dried after Treatment**

In some areas you can buy treated wood that is Kiln Dried After Treatment (KDAT) or Air Dried After Treatment (ADAT). In these processes, moisture is removed from the wood before shipment to a lumber dealer. KDAT or ADAT will be marked on each piece of wood on either the end tag or an ink stamp.

Paint, Stain and Water Repellent: The moisture content of the wood is already in balance with atmospheric moisture levels, so coating can proceed immediately, unless wood has built-in water repellent (then see above).

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Who We Are (<http://www.wolmanizedwood.com/home/who-we-are/>)

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