

***USE CATEGORY SYSTEM: USER SPECIFICATION FOR TREATED WOOD***

Jurisdiction: AWPAs Subcommittees T-1, T-2, T-3, T-4, T-7, T-8, P-7/T-9, and T-10

Adopted in 1999, amended in 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007.

This Standard was developed by AWPAs Technical Committees in an open, consensus-based process. Any modifications, deviations, or exceptions to this Standard invalidate any references to this Standard and nullifies any statements of compliance with this Standard.

IMPORTANT: Wood processing and treated wood are regulated by a number of organizations in addition to AWPAs (e.g., U.S. EPA, state or local governments). The existence of AWPAs Standards for treated products does not imply that all other regulatory bodies recognize or permit the use of the particular combination of preservatives, processes, and/or wood species listed in the AWPAs Standards.

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***SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION TO THE USE CATEGORY SYSTEM***

The Use Category System (UCS) of the American Wood-Preservers' Association (AWPA) designates what preservative systems and retentions have been determined to be effective in protecting wood products under specified exposure conditions.

The strength of the UCS and its focus is that all wood uses can be placed into one of five major Use Categories that clearly describe the exposure conditions that specific wood products can be subjected to in service. The major Use Categories are further broken down into sub-categories to define the associated degree of biodegradation hazard and product service life expectations for specific products and exposure conditions. In addition to the five Use Categories for biodeterioration, there is a sixth and separate Use Category for fire retardant applications. The Use Category designations are described in detail in Section 2 below.

The Use Category system is designed to help specifiers and product users locate the appropriate AWPAs Standards that provide listing of preservatives deemed acceptable for specific products and end-use environments.

The user of the AWPAs Standard U1 should first become familiar with the major differences between the Use Categories and the expected service conditions as described in Section 2. This information is then used in conjunction with Section 3: Guide to Treated Wood End Uses to determine the specific Commodity Specification of the Standard that lists the appropriate preservative requirements for that use.

When purchasing under the Use Category System, material orders should include the specific commodity, Use Category

designation, Standard U1 Commodity Specification, wood species, preservative and any special requirements such as pre- or post-treatment preparations (including conditioning and drying).

Wherever practicable, material should be manufactured in its final form prior to treatment to eliminate the necessity for subsequent cutting or boring of the treated wood.

Risk assessment documents and models have been developed by the Western Wood Preservers' Institute for the use of CCA, ACZA, Creosote, Pentachlorophenol and ACQ treated wood in aquatic environments. Projects calling for large volumes of treated wood immersed in (i.e., below the splash zone) poorly circulating bodies of water should be evaluated on an individual basis using risk assessment procedures.

There are a number of other AWPAs Standards that compliment Standard U1 for wood treated with preservative systems. These include:

Standard T1: Use Category System: Processing and Treatment Standard, that governs the preservative retention and penetration requirements, processing limitations, quality control and inspection requirements for treated wood.

Miscellaneous (M) Standards for Quality control and inspection items

Analytical (A) Standards to determine conformance of preservative systems, penetration, and retention.

Refer to the Introduction to this *Book of Standards* at the front of this edition for additional information.

## SECTION 2: SERVICE CONDITIONS FOR USE CATEGORY DESIGNATIONS

The following is a breakdown of the Use Categories used by AWP to describe the exposure conditions that wood may be subject to in service. This is also given in table form on the next page to summarize the major differences between Use Category groupings.

### USE CATEGORY UC1

Wood and wood based materials used in interior construction not in contact with the ground or foundations. Such products are protected from weather and interior sources of water such as leaking plumbing, condensate, pools and spas. Examples are interior furniture, construction furnishings, and millwork.

### USE CATEGORY UC2

Wood and wood based materials used for interior construction that are not in contact with ground, but may be subject to dampness. These products are continuously protected from the weather but may be exposed to occasional sources of moisture. Examples are interior beams, timbers, flooring, framing, millwork and sill plates.

### USE CATEGORY UC3

**UC3A** -- Wood and wood-based materials used in exterior construction that are coated and not in contact with the ground. Such products may be exposed to the full effects of weather, such as vertical exterior walls or other types of construction that allows water to quickly drain from the surface. Examples are coated millwork, siding and trim.

**UC3B** -- Wood and wood based materials used in exterior construction and not in contact with the ground. Materials do not require an exterior coating, but may be finished to achieve a desired aesthetic appearance. Materials are used for a variety of applications in either horizontal and vertical positions such as decking, sills, walkways, piers, railings and fence pickets.

Note: Retentions above the minimum specified for materials in this use category may be required for products such as crossarms where the individual components are difficult to maintain, repair or replace and are critical to the performance and safety of the entire system.

### USE CATEGORY UC4

**UC4A** -- Wood and wood-based materials used in contact with the ground, fresh water, or other situations favorable to deterioration. Examples are fence posts, deck posts, guardrail posts, structural lumber, timbers and utility poles located in regions of low natural potential for wood decay and insect attack.

**UC4B** -- Wood and wood-based material used in contact with the ground either in severe environments, such as horticultural sites, in climates with a high potential for deterioration, in critically important components such as utility poles, building poles and permanent wood foundations, and wood used in salt water splash zones. This category includes utility poles used in moist temperate climates.

**UC4C** -- Wood and wood based materials used in contact with the ground either in very severe environments or climates demonstrated to have extremely high potential for deterioration, in critical structural components such as land and fresh water piling and foundation piling, and utility poles located in semi-tropical or tropical environments.

### USE CATEGORY UC5

**UC5A** -- Wood and wood based materials exposed to salt and brackish water generally to the north of New Jersey on the east coast and north of San Francisco on the west coast to the extent that the marine borers can attack them. This includes areas where *Limnoria quadripunctata* is present, but lacks those borers listed under UC5B and UC5C. This includes piling and bracing, bulk-heading or other construction that is actually exposed at some time during the year to salt water.

**UC5B** -- Wood and wood based materials exposed to salt and brackish water between New Jersey and Georgia on the east coast and south of San Francisco on the west coast to the extent that the marine borers can attack them. This includes areas where creosote tolerant *Limnoria tripunctata* is present, but lacks those borers listed under UC5C. This includes piling and bracing, bulk-heading or other construction that is actually exposed at some time during the year to salt water.

**UC5C** -- Wood and wood based materials exposed to salt and brackish water south of Georgia and along the gulf coasts in the eastern U.S., as well as Hawaii and Puerto Rico, to the extent that the marine borers can attack them. This includes areas where *Martesia* and *Sphaeroma* are present. This includes piling and bracing, bulk-heading or other construction that is actually exposed at some time during the year to salt water.

### USE CATEGORY UCFA

**UCFA** -- Wood and wood based materials intended for fire protection and used in interior construction where wood material is not in contact with the ground and is protected from exterior weather.

**UCFB** -- Wood and wood based materials intended for fire protection and used in exterior construction that is not in contact with the ground or with foundations, but may be exposed to full effects of weather such as intermittent rain, dew, sunlight and wind. Materials are applied to vertical, exterior walls, inclined roof surfaces or other types of construction that allow water to quickly drain from the surface.

TABLE 2-1: SERVICE CONDITIONS FOR USE CATEGORY DESIGNATIONS

USE CATEGORY	SERVICE CONDITIONS	USE ENVIRONMENT	COMMON AGENTS OF DETERIORATION	TYPICAL APPLICATIONS
UC1	Interior construction Above Ground Dry	Continuously protected from weather or other sources of moisture	Insects only	Interior construction and furnishings
UC2	Interior construction Above Ground Damp	Protected from weather, but may be subject to sources of moisture	Decay fungi and insects	Interior construction
UC3A	Exterior construction Above Ground Coated & rapid water runoff	Exposed to all weather cycles, not exposed to prolonged wetting	Decay fungi and insects	Coated millwork, siding and trim
UC3B	Exterior construction Above Ground Uncoated or poor water run-off	Exposed to all weather cycles including prolonged wetting	Decay fungi and insects	Decking, deck joists, railings, fence pickets, uncoated millwork
UC4A	Ground Contact or Fresh Water Non-critical components	Exposed to all weather cycles, normal exposure conditions	Decay fungi and insects	Fence, deck, and guardrail posts, crossties & utility poles (low decay areas)
UC4B	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	Permanent wood foundations, building poles, horticultural posts, crossties & utility poles (high decay areas)
UC4C	Ground Contact or Fresh Water Critical structural components	Exposed to all weather cycles, severe environments extreme decay potential	Decay fungi and insects with extreme potential for biodeterioration	Land & Freshwater piling, foundation piling, crossties & utility poles (severe decay areas)
UC5A	Salt or brackish water and adjacent mud zone Northern waters	Continuous marine exposure (salt water)	Salt water organisms	Piling, bulkheads, bracing
UC5B	Salt or brackish water and adjacent mud zone NJ to GA, south of San Francisco	Continuous marine exposure (salt water)	Salt water organisms including creosote tolerant <i>Limnoria tripunctata</i>	Piling, bulkheads, bracing
UC5C	Salt or brackish water and adjacent mud zone South of GA, Gulf Coast, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico	Continuous marine exposure (salt water)	Salt water organisms including <i>Martesia</i> , <i>Sphaeroma</i>	Piling, bulkheads, bracing
UCFA	Fire protection as required by codes Above Ground Interior construction	Continuously protected from weather or other sources of moisture	Fire	Roof sheathing, roof trusses, studs, joists, paneling
UCFB	Fire protection as required by codes Above Ground Exterior construction	Subject to wetting	Fire	Vertical exterior walls, inclined roof surfaces or other construction which allows water to quickly drain

**SECTION 3: GUIDE TO COMMODITY SPECIFICATIONS FOR TREATED WOOD END USES**

Section 6 of the UCS-U1 Standard lists standardized preservative systems and required retentions for specific commodities and end-uses. This section is designed to help direct users and specifiers to the governing sub-section of Section 6 for the treated wood application, and to help identify the appropriate Use Category for the intended use. Some commodities may require a retention for a specific application beyond that suggested by Section 2 of this Standard due to the critical nature of their use.

**Table 3-1: Guide to commodity specifications for treated wood end uses, arranged by use.**

Commodity	Use	Exposure	Use Category	Commodity Specification	
				Section	Special Reqs.
Bender Board	General	Ground Contact or Fresh Water	4A	A	
Bulkhead Sheathing	Non-Marine	Ground Contact or Fresh Water	4A	A	
	Marine	Brackish or Salt Water	5A-5B-5C	G	6.1-6.4
Cant Strips	Building Construction	Above Ground	3B	A	4.1
Composite Lumber (PSL & LVL)	Structural	Above Ground, Exterior	3B	F	
	Highway Structural, General	Ground Contact or Fresh Water	4A	F	
	Highway Structural, Important or High Decay	Ground Contact or Fresh Water	4B	F	
	Highway Structural, Critical or Severe Decay	Ground Contact or Fresh Water	4C	F	
Cribbing	Highway	Ground Contact or Fresh Water	4C	A	
Crossarms, Sawn	General Use	Above Ground, Exterior	3B	A	4.5
	Critical or Hard to Replace	Above Ground, Exterior	4A		
Crossties, Switchties	General	Ground Contact or Fresh Water	4A	C	
	Important and/or High Decay	Ground Contact or Fresh Water	4B	C	
	Critical and/or Severe Decay	Ground Contact or Fresh Water	4C	C	
Decking	Painted/Unpainted	Above Ground, Exterior	3B	A	
	Building Construction, General	Ground Contact or Fresh Water	4A	A	
	Highway Bridge Structural, Critical/Severe Decay	Above Ground	4B	A	4.3
Decks, Residential	Decking (Painted/Unpainted)	Above Ground, Exterior	3B	A	
	Joists				
	Railing Components				
	Joists	Ground Contact or Fresh Water	4A	A	
Expansion Boards	General	Ground Contact or Fresh Water	4A	A	
Fascia Boards	Painted/Coated	Above Ground, Exterior	3A	A	
	Unpainted	Above Ground, Exterior	3B	A	
Fence Pickets	Painted/Coated	Above Ground, Exterior	3A	A	
	Unpainted	Above Ground, Exterior	3B	A	
Fence Rail	Painted/Coated	Above Ground, Exterior	3A	A	
	Unpainted	Above Ground, Exterior	3B	A	
	Stockyard, Agricultural	Above Ground, Exterior	4A	A	
Floor Plate	Building Construction	Above Ground, Potentially Wet	3B	A	
Flooring	Above Ground, Interior	Protected, Insect Only	1	A	4.1
	Above Ground, Interior	Protected, Damp	2	A	4.1
	Residential/Commercial, Veranda	Above Ground, Exterior	3B	A	4.1
Flooring, block	Above Ground	Low Humidity	2	A	
	Above Ground	High Humidity	3A	A	
Furniture	Indoor	Protected, Insect Only	1	A	
	Outdoor	Above Ground, Exterior	3B	A	
	Outdoor	Ground Contact	4A	A	
Furring Strips	Indoor	Above Ground, Damp	2	A	
	Outdoor	Above Ground	3B	A	
Gazebo Material	Painted/Coated	Above Ground, Exterior	3A	A	
	Unpainted	Above Ground, Exterior	3B	A	

**Table 3-1: Guide to commodity specifications for treated wood end uses, arranged by use. (cont.)**

Commodity	Use	Exposure	Use Category	Commodity Specification	
				Section	Special Reqs.
Glue Laminated Beams	Above Ground, Interior	Protected, Insect Only	1	F	
	Above Ground, Interior	Protected, Damp	2	F	
	Above Ground Structural (Painted/Unpainted)	Exterior	3B	F	
	General Structural, Highway Structural Non-Critical	Ground Contact or Fresh Water, Low Decay	4A	F	
	Highway Important Structural or Saltwater Splash	Ground Contact or Fresh Water, High Decay	4B	F	
	Highway Critical Structural	Ground Contact or Fresh Water, Severe Decay	4C	F	
Handrails/Guardrails	Highway Construction	Above Ground, Exterior	3B	A	4.3
Joists	Above Ground, Interior	Insect Only	1	A	4.1
	Above Ground, Interior	Above Ground, Damp	2	A	4.1
	Building Construction	Above Ground, Exterior	3B	A	
	Building Construction	Ground Contact/Fresh Water	4A	A	
Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL)	See Composite Lumber				
Landscape Ties	General	Ground Contact or Fresh Water	4A	A	
Lattice	Painted/Unpainted	Above Ground, Exterior	3B	A	
Lumber/Timbers	Above Ground, Interior	Insect Only	1	A	4.1
	Above Ground, Interior	Wood Exposed to Dampness	2	A	4.1
	Above Ground, Exterior, Coated/Painted	All Applications	3A		
	General, Including Agriculture/Farms	Above Ground, Exterior, Uncoated	3B	A	
	Food Harvest and Storage	Above Ground, Exterior		A	
	Roof Decking, Flooring/Subflooring	Above Ground, Exterior		A	4.1
	Food Contact	Above Ground, Exterior		A	
	General, Including Retaining Walls, Edging, Agri-/Mariculture, Boats, Furniture, Gazebos, Compost/ Plant/Mushroom Boxes, Flumes	Ground Contact or Fresh Water	4A	A	
	Fire Escapes, Exterior Exposed	Above Ground and Ground Contact		A	
	Wet Industrial Processing Areas	Above Ground and Ground Contact		A	
	Cooling Towers	Fresh Water Contact		A	4.4
	Brine Storage, Highway Construction Materials	Ground Contact or Fresh Water		B	4.1
	Playground Equipment	Ground Contact or Fresh Water		B	4.3
	Permanent Wood Foundation	Ground Contact and Above Ground	4B	A	4.2
	Highway Construction, Residential/Business Structural Support	Ground Contact or Fresh Water		A	4.3
	Crib Walls, Retaining Walls, Important Structural, Greenhouse	Ground Contact or Fresh Water		A	
	Marine Out of Water and Above Ground	Salt Water Splash		A	G-2.9
	Marine Out of Water and Ground Contact	Salt Water Splash	4C	A	G-2.9
	Aquaculture	Fresh Water		A	
Residential/Business Structural Support	Ground Contact or Fresh Water				
Marine, Aqua/Mariculture, Highway, Boats	Brackish or Salt Water	5A-5B-5C	G	6.1-6.4	
Fire Retardant, Fire Protection	Interior		FA	H	
Fire Retardant, Fire Protection	Exterior		FB	H	

**Table 3-1: Guide to commodity specifications for treated wood end uses, arranged by use. (cont.)**

Commodity	Use	Exposure	Use Category	Commodity Specification	
				Section	Special Reqs.
Millwork, Trim	Above Ground, Interior	Insect Only	1	A	4.1
	Above Ground, Interior	Above Ground, Damp	2	A	4.1
	Painted/Coated	Above Ground, Exterior	3A	A	4.1
	Unpainted	Above Ground, Exterior	3B	A	
Parallel Strand Lumber (PSL)	See Composite Lumber				
Pergola	Pergola	Ground Contact or Fresh Water	4A	A	
Piles, Foundation	Building Construction, Completely Embedded in Soil	Ground Contact	4C	E	
Piles, Round	Highway Construction	Ground Contact or Fresh Water	4C	E	
	Marine/Highway Construction	Brackish or Salt Water	5A-5B-5C	G	6.1-6.4
Piles, Sawn	Residential/Business Structural Support	Ground Contact or Fresh Water	4B	A	4.3
	Residential/Business Structural Support, Critical	Ground Contact or Fresh Water	4C	A	4.3
Plywood	Above Ground, Interior, Subfloor	Above Ground, Damp	2	F	
	General, Including Agriculture/Farms	Above Ground, Exterior	3B	F	
	Food Harvest-Storage-Contact Roof Decking, Flooring/Subflooring	Above Ground, Exterior		F	2.6
	General: Including Edging, Agriculture, Mariculture, Boats, Furniture, Gazebos, Compost/Plant/Mushroom Boxes, Flumes	Ground Contact or Fresh Water	4A	F	
	Brine Storage, Highway Construction Materials	Ground Contact or Fresh Water		F	B-4.1
	Wet Industrial Processing Areas	Ground Contact or Fresh Water		F	
	Fire Escapes, Exterior Exposed	Above Ground and Ground Contact		F	
	Marine	Salt Water Splash	4B	F	
	Permanent Wood Foundation	Ground Contact and Above Ground		A	4.2
	Marine/Highway Construction, Boat Building	Brackish or Salt Water	5A-5B-5C	G	
Posts	Fire Retardant, Fire Protection	Interior	FA	H	
	Fire Retardant, Fire Protection	Exterior	FB	H	
Posts Round, 1/2 & 1/4 Round	General, Fence, Highway Construction Including Guide, Sign and Sight	Ground Contact or Fresh Water	4A	B	
	Playground Equipment	Ground Contact or Fresh Water	4A	B	
	Building Construction, Highway Construction, Including Guardrail Posts, Spacer Blocks	Ground Contact or Fresh Water, Moderate Decay	4B	B	
	Agricultural Used as Round Structural Members	Ground Contact or Fresh Water, Moderate Decay	4B	B	4.2.1
	Brine Storage, Highway	Ground Contact or Fresh Water, Moderate Decay	4B	B	4.1.2
	Highway Construction, Lighting	Ground Contact or Fresh Water, Severe Decay	4C	B	
Posts (Sawn 4 Sides)	General, Fence, Deck Support	Ground Contact or Fresh Water	4A	A	
	Highway Construction, General	Ground Contact or Fresh Water		A	4.3
	Playground Equipment	Ground Contact or Fresh Water	4A	B	4.3
	Important Building Structural, Agricultural Use, Spacer Blocks	Ground Contact or Fresh Water, Moderate Decay	4B	A	
	Building Critical Structural	Ground Contact or Fresh Water, Severe Decay	4C		

**Table 3-1: Guide to commodity specifications for treated wood end uses, arranged by use. (cont.)**

Commodity	Use	Exposure	Use Category	Commodity Specification	
				Section	Special Reqs.
Poles (Round)	Agricultural Use, Utility	Ground Contact or Fresh Water, Low Decay	4A	D	
	Agriculture, Utility, Highway Construction, Building Structural, Lighting	Ground Contact or Fresh Water, Moderate Decay	4B	D	
	Utility, Lighting	Ground Contact or Fresh Water, High Decay	4C	D	
Poles (Sawn)	Agricultural/Farm	Ground Contact or Fresh Water	4A	A	
	Structural Building	Ground Contact or Fresh Water, Moderate Decay	4B	A	
Poles (Glue Laminated)	Utility Poles	Ground Contact or Fresh Water, Low or Moderate Decay	4A/4B	D	6
	Utility Poles	Ground Contact or Fresh Water, High Decay	4C	D	6
Purlins	Above Ground, Interior	Insect Only	1	A	
		Above Ground, Damp	2		
	Painted/Coated	Above Ground, Exterior	3A	A	
		Unpainted	Above Ground, Exterior	3B	A
Shakes and Shingles	Painted or Unpainted	Above Ground, Exterior	3B	A	4.6
Siding (Beveled or Not)	Painted/Coated	Above Ground, Exterior	3A	A	4.1
	Unpainted	Above Ground, Exterior	3B	A	
Sill Plates	Interior	Above Ground, Damp	2	A	4.1
Skirtboard	Post Frame Construction	Ground Contact	4A	A	
Stakes (Sawn 4 Sides)	Grape, Agriculture	Ground Contact/Fresh Water	4A	A	
Structural Composite Lumber	See Composite Lumber				
Studs	Building Construction, Interior	Insect Only	1	A	4.1
	Building Construction, Interior	Wood Exposed to Dampness	2	A	4.1
Ties	Mine and Bridge	Ground Contact or Fresh Water	4A	B	
		Brackish or Salt Water	5A-5B-5C	G	6.1-6.4
Trusses	Roof	Insect Only	1	A	4.1
	Roof	Wood Exposed to Dampness	2	A	4.1
	Floor	Above Ground	3B	A	4.1
Utility Poles	Distribution, Transmission, Laminated, General	Ground Contact or Fresh Water	4A	D	
	Distribution, Transmission, Laminated, Important	Ground Contact or Fresh Water, High Decay	4B	D	
	Distribution, Transmission, Laminated, Critical	Ground Contact or Fresh Water, Severe Decay	4C	D	
Veranda supports	Veranda Supports	Ground Contact or Fresh Water	4A	A	

**SECTION 4: STANDARDIZED PRESERVATIVES****Preservatives for Pressure Treatment Processes**

Preservative Abbreviation.	P Standard Reference	Preservative	Retention Basis, as	Preservative Carrier
<b>Oilborne and Creosote-Based</b>				
CR	P1/P13	Creosote	Creosote	Not applicable
CR-S	P2	Creosote Solution	Creosote	Not applicable
CR-PS	P3	Creosote-Petroleum Solution	Creosote	Hydrocarbon Solvent
PCP-A	P8/P9	Pentachlorophenol (Penta) Solvent A	PCP	Hydrocarbon Solvent
PCP-C	P8/P9	Pentachlorophenol (Penta) Solvent C	PCP	Light Hydrocarbon Solvent
Cu8	P8/P9	Oxine Copper	Copper	Light Hydrocarbon Solvent
CuN	P8/P9	Copper Naphthenate	Copper	Hydrocarbon Solvent
TBTO	P8/P9	Bis (Tri-n-Butyltin) Oxide	Not Available	Hydrocarbon Solvent
CTL	P8/P9	Chlorothalonil	Not Available	Hydrocarbon Solvent
CPF	P8/P9	Chlorpyrifos (use cobioicide Chlorothalonil)	Not Available	Hydrocarbon Solvent
PXTS	P19/P9	Oligomeric Alkylphenol Polysulfide	PXTS	N/A or Hydrocarbon Solvent
<b>Waterborne, Acid-based</b>				
CCA	P5	Chromated Copper Arsenate Type C	Metal Oxides	Water
ACC	P5	Acid Copper Chromate	Metal Oxides	Water
<b>Waterborne, Alkali-based (amine/ammonia)</b>				
ACZA	P5	Ammoniacal Copper Zinc Arsenate	Metal Oxides	Water
ACQ-A	P5	Ammoniacal Copper Quat Type B	CuO + Quat	Water
ACQ-B	P5	Ammoniacal Copper Quat Type B	CuO + Quat	Water
ACQ-C	P5	Alkaline Copper Quat Type C	CuO + Quat	Water
ACQ-D	P5	Alkaline Copper Quat Type D	CuO + Quat	Water
CBA-A	P5	Copper Azole Type A	Cu + H <sub>3</sub> BO <sub>3</sub> + azole	Water
CA-B	P5	Copper Azole Type B	Cu + azole	Water
CX-A	P5	Copper HDO Type A	CuO + H <sub>3</sub> BO <sub>3</sub> + HDO	Water
<b>Waterborne, Other</b>				
SBX	P5	Inorganic Boron (SBX)	B <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Water
CDDC	P5	Copper bis(dimethyldithiocarbamate) CDDC	Copper	Water
CuN-W	P5	Waterborne Copper Naphthenate	Copper	Water
<b>Fire-retardants</b>				
FR-1	P18	FR-1	Not Available	Water
FR-2	P18	FR-2	Not Available	Water

## Preservatives for Non-Pressure Treatment Processes

Preservative Abbreviation.	P Standard Reference	Preservative	Retention Basis	Preservative Carrier
<b>Oilborne and Creosote-based</b>				
CR	P1/P13	Creosote	Creosote	Not applicable
PCP-A	P8/P9	Pentachlorophenol (Penta) Solvent A	PCP	Hydrocarbon Solvent
CuN	P8/P9	Copper Naphthenate	Copper	Hydrocarbon Solvent
TBTO	P8/P9	Bis (Tri-n-Butyltin) Oxide	Not Available	Hydrocarbon Solvent
<b>Waterborne, Other</b>				
AAC	P5/P8	Alkyl Ammonium Compound	Not Available	Water/Hydrocarbon Solvent
<b>Millwork Systems</b>				
DCOI	P8/P9	4,5-dichlor-2-N-octyl-4-Isothiazolin-3-one (Isothiazolin) (Note b)	Not Available	Light Hydrocarbon Solvent
IPBC	P8/P9	3-iodo-2 propynyl butyl carbamate (Note b)	Not Available	Light Hydrocarbon Solvent
PPZ	P8/P9	1-[2-(4-dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl-L-methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole (Propiconazole) (Note b)	Not Available	Hydrocarbon Solvent
TEB	P8/P9	Γ-(2(4(chlorophenyl)ethyl-γ-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1H-1,2,4-Triazole-1 Ethanol (Tebuconazole) (Note b)	Not Available	Hydrocarbon Solvent

## SECTION 5: SPECIES AND SPECIES GROUPINGS REFERENCED IN AWWA STANDARDS

The individual species and species groupings listed herein have been included in AWWA Standards because experience has shown that it is possible to treat them successfully, with at least some preservative systems. Listing of a species in these tables does not imply that they are listed for all preservative systems, or that a preservative system appropriate to specific applications is listed or available.

Most species are treated either as sawn or round commodities. Other species groupings, such as those listed in the gradebooks of various ALSC-accredited grading agencies may contain a mix of species which cannot be readily separated, or properly treated as a whole. Grade marks are an acceptable means of species identification, but only sawn material is grade-marked.

To predict treatability, species should be positively identified. The following list includes species groupings that are commonly treated under AWWA Standards, which are described under Notes 1-9 below. Treating of other species groupings should be avoided unless individual species identification can be made by a means acceptable to both buyer and seller. However, acceptance under AWWA

Standards is ultimately governed by preservative penetration and retention.

The listing of a preservative with a species or species group does not necessarily imply the species or the species group is treated regularly with any specific preservative. Prior to specifying a species for a given application, it should be cross-referenced with specific Commodity Specifications in Section 6, and information should be obtained on the availability of a species preservative combination.

Species Treatability and Variability. Some species are difficult to treat to the requirements of the AWWA Standards even when incised. Individual pieces or lots within a species or species grouping may vary, sometimes significantly in their treatability. Prior to specifying a species or species group for any commodity and preservative, accurate information should be obtained about the treatability and the variability of the species or species group.

The recognized common and scientific names of wood species used in AWWA Standards are as follows:

### Notes and Footnotes for Species Names and Listings in Section 5 Tables UCS-U1 – Use Category System: User Specification for Treated Wood Products

<sup>1</sup> Coastal = West of Summit of Cascade Mountains; Intermountain = East of Cascade Summit.

<sup>2</sup> Usually, but not always.

<sup>3</sup> For sawn products treated with CCA, Western larch was removed from AWWA Standards with prejudice. For ammoniacal copper preservatives and pentachlorophenol, Western larch was removed from AWWA Standards without prejudice.

*Note 1:* Southern Pine includes *Pinus elliotii* (slash), *P. echinata* (shortleaf), *P. palustris* (longleaf), *P. taeda* (loblolly)

*Note 2:* Mixed Southern pine includes all Southern Pine species plus *P. virginiana* (Virginia) and *P. serotina* (pond)

*Note 3:* Hem-fir includes *Tsuga heterophylla*, *Abies concolor* (white), *A. magnifica* (Cal. red), *A. grandis* (grand), *A. procera* (nobel) *A. amabilis* (pacific silver)

*Note 4:* Hem-fir North includes *Tsuga heterophylla*, *Abies amabilis*

*Note 5:* Spruce-Pine-Fir includes *Abies balsamea*, *A. lasiocarpa*, *Picea engelmannii*, *P. glauca*, *P. mariana*, *P. rubrens*, *Pinus Banksiana*, *P. contorta*

*Note 6:* Spruce-Pine-Fir West (NLGA Grade Rules) is a Western Canadian subset of Spruce-Pine-Fir that is graded Northern Lumber Grading Association (NLGA) rules, but only by the following Western Canadian agencies: Alberta Forest Products Association (AFPA), Caribou Lumber Manufacturers Association (CLMA), Canadian Mill Services Association (COFI), Interior Lumber Manufacturers Association (ILMA), Northern Forest Products Association (NFPA). It includes *Abies Lasiocarpa*, *Picea engelmannii*, *P. plauca*, *P. mariana*, *Pinus contorta*

*Note 7:* Red Oak includes *Quercus rubra*, *Q. velutina*, *Q. marilandica*, *Q. kelloggii*, *Q. falcata*, *Q. laurifolia*, *Q. ellipsoidalis*, *Q. nuttallii*, *Q. palustris*, *Q. coccinea*, *Q. shumardii*, *Q. laevis*, *Q. phellos*, and *Q. nigra*.

*Note 8:* Scots Pine-Ger is *Pinus Sylvestris* from Germany as certified by a qualified third-party agency.

*Note 9:* Patula Pine is *Pinus patula* from South Africa and a component of African Montane Pine as certified by a qualified third-party agency.





Species Names and Listings in U1 – Use Category System: User Specification for Treated Wood Products

Common Name(s)	Scientific Name(s)	Round Piling UC4C	Glue-Lam					
			Treated after Gluing			before Gluing		
			UC1-3B	UC4A	UC4B	UC4C	UC1-3B	UC4A
<b>Douglas-fir</b> Coastal (Oregon Pine/Red Fir) <sup>1</sup> Interior (Mountaintop or Intermountain) <sup>1</sup>	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> var. <i>menziesii</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> var. <i>glauca</i> <sup>2</sup>	X X	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>Pines</b> Southern Mixed Southern Ponderosa Jack Lodgepole Eastern White (Northern White) Radiata Caribbean (Ooote, Honduras) Red (Norway) Spruce	Note 1 Note 2 <i>P. ponderosa</i> <i>P. banksiana</i> <i>P. contorta</i> <i>P. strobus</i> <i>P. radiata</i> <i>P. caribaea</i> , <i>P. oocarpa</i> <i>P. resinosa</i> <i>Pinus glabra</i>	X X X X X X X	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>Redwood</b>	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>							
<b>Hemlocks, Spruces, True Firs</b> Hem-fir Hem-fir North Western Hemlock Eastern Hemlock Subalpine (alpine) Fir Spruce-Pine-Fir Spruce-Pine-Fir West Sitka Spruce Western White Spruce Englemann Spruce	Note 3 Note 4 <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> <i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> Note 5 Note 6 <i>Picea sitchensis</i> <i>Picea glauca</i> <i>Picea engelmannii</i>	X X	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>Western Larch<sup>3</sup></b>	<i>Larix occidentalis</i>	X						
<b>Cedars</b> Western Red Cedar Alaska Yellow Cedar Northern White Cedar Incense Cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i> <i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i> <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> <i>Libocedrus decurrens</i>							
<b>Baldcypress (cypress)</b>	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>							
<b>Hardwoods</b> Oak Red Oak Maple Red Maple Black Gum Red (sweet) Gum Hickory Yellow Poplar Mixed Hardwoods	<i>all Quercus</i> sp. Note 7 <i>Acer</i> sp. <i>Acer rubrum</i> <i>Nyssa</i> spp. <i>Liquidambar</i> spp. <i>Carya</i> spp. <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> All other N.A. hardwood species	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Species Names and Listings in U1 – Use Category System: User Specification for Treated Wood Products

Common Name(s)	Scientific Name(s)	Structural Composite Lumber									
		PSL			LVL			Marine Piling			
		UC1-3B	UC4A	UC4B	UC1-3B	UC4A	UC4B	UC5A	UC5B	UC5C	
<b>Douglas-fir</b>	Coastal (Oregon Pine/Red Fir) <sup>1</sup> Interior (Mountain or Intermountain) <sup>1</sup> <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> var. <i>menziesii</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> var. <i>glauca</i> <sup>2</sup>	X	X	X				X	X	X	
<b>Pines</b>	Note 1 Note 2 <i>P. ponderosa</i> <i>P. banksiana</i> <i>P. contorta</i> <i>P. strobus</i> <i>P. radiata</i> <i>P. caribaea</i> , <i>P. oocarpa</i> <i>P. resinosa</i> <i>Pinus glabra</i> <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
<b>Redwood</b>	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>										
<b>Hemlocks, Spruces, True Firs</b>	Note 3 Note 4 <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> <i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> Note 5 Note 6 <i>Picea sitchensis</i> <i>Picea glauca</i> <i>Picea engelmannii</i> <i>Larix occidentalis</i>										
<b>Western Larch<sup>3</sup></b>	<i>Larix occidentalis</i>										
<b>Cedars</b>	Western Red Cedar Alaska Yellow Cedar Northern White Cedar Incense Cedar <i>Thuja plicata</i> <i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i> <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> <i>Libocedrus decurrens</i> <i>Taxodium distichum</i>										
<b>Baldcypress (cypress)</b>	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>										
<b>Hardwoods</b>	Oak Red Oak Maple Red Maple Black Gum Red (sweet) Gum Hickory Yellow Poplar Mixed Hardwoods <i>all Quercus</i> sp. Note 7 <i>Acer</i> sp. <i>Acer rubrum</i> <i>Nyssa</i> spp. <i>Liquidambar</i> spp. <i>Carya</i> spp. <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> All other N.A. hardwood species				X	X	X	X	X	X	

## **SECTION 6: COMMODITY SPECIFICATIONS**

Section 6 provides a listing of all AWPAs specifications for treated wood commodities. It is organized into a series of sub-sections for major commodity classifications (A-I below), and provides information on the listed preservative systems and species/species groupings that can be treated under AWPAs Standards for each Use Category (use exposure condition). Use category descriptions are given in Section 2. If a user/specifier is unsure where to look up a specific commodity and end-use within these tables, they should consult Section 3 of this standard for specific commodity references.

In all cases, treated material should be clean of preservative deposits and suitable for its intended end use. Material treated with creosote, creosote solutions, or oil borne preservatives in Use Categories UC1 through UC5 shall be supplied reasonably free of exudate and surface deposits. Material treated with waterborne preservatives shall be supplied free of visible surface deposits.

Drying after treatment of material treated with waterborne preservatives is sometimes required or desirable for dimensional stability and should be specified. When drying after treatment is required, the moisture content in each piece of lumber shall not exceed 19% or that allowed by National Grading Rules for the species and size specified to be dried. The moisture content in each piece of plywood shall not exceed 18%.

### **SUB-SECTIONS OF SECTION 6:**

#### **COMMODITY SPECIFICATIONS**

- A. Sawn Products**
- B. Posts**
- C. Crossties and Switchties**
- D. Poles**
- E. Round Timber Piling**
- F. Wood Composites**
- G. Marine (Salt Water) Applications**
- H. Fire Retardants**
- I. Non-Pressure Applications**

#### **Location of Some Specialized Commodities, not otherwise obvious:**

##### Permanent Wood Foundation (PWF)

Both Lumber and Plywood: Commodity Specification A, Section 4.2

##### Playground Material

Lumber, rounds (Posts/poles): Commodity Specification B, Section 4.3

##### Round Building Poles and Posts

Both poles and posts: Commodity Specification B, Section 4.4