

### **AWPA Standard P39**

25F-P3-P39: Proposal to Reaffirm P39 without Revisions.

Proponent(s): Kevin Archer Committee Meeting Action: Letter Ballot Results:

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▼ID	Item	Proposed Change	Committee Disposition
1776	AWPA P39 PD18R26	Additional Comment: Reaffirm without Revisions	
		Attachment(s): P39 Reaffirmation 2025.pdf	



### **AWPA Standard P41**

25F-P3-P41: Proposal to Reaffirm P41 without Revisions.

**Proponent(s):** Bill Rohrer Committee Meeting Action: Letter Ballot Results:

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▼ID	Item	Proposed Change	<b>Committee Disposition</b>
1770		Additional Comment: Reaffirm without Revisions Attachment(s): TEB 2025 P41-14 Standard ReaffirmationProposalForm Rev June 24 2025 .pdf, Preventol A8 II Technical Fungicide Label.pdf, Preventol A 8 II Technical Fungicide SDS.pdf, Tebuconazole AWPA reaffirmation June 2025 .pptx	



### **AWPA Standard P60**

25F-P3-P60: Proposal to Withdraw P60 without Prejudice

Proponent(s): Rick Bleskey **Committee Meeting Action: Letter Ballot Results:** 

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▼ID	Item	Proposed Change	Committee Disposition
1758	AWPA P60 PD26	Withdraw Standard	



### **AWPA Standard P22**

25F-P4-P22: Proposal to Reaffirm P22 without Revisions.

Proponent(s): Min Chen **Committee Meeting Action: Letter Ballot Results:** 

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▼ID	Item	Proposed Change	Committee Disposition
1753		Additional Comment: Reaffirm without Revisions Attachment(s): P4_P22_ACZA_reaffirmation_proposal.pdf	



### **AWPA Standard P23**

25F-P4-P23: Proposal to Reaffirm P23 without Revisions.

Proponent(s): Min Chen **Committee Meeting Action: Letter Ballot Results:** 

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▼ID	Item	Proposed Change	<b>Committee Disposition</b>
1754	AWPA P23 PD14R26	Additional Comment: Reaffirm without Revisions	
		Attachment(s): P4_P23_CCA_reaffirmation_proposal.pdf	





### **AWPA Standard P25**

25F-P4-P25: Proposal to Reaffirm and Revise P25

Proponent(s): Emmanuel Laval, Mark Manning

**Committee Meeting Action:** 

**Letter Ballot Results:** 

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▲ID	Item	Proposed Change						
1750	AWPA P25 PD20R26		Iditional Comment: Reaffirm without Revisions tachment(s): P25 Reaffirmation_2025.docx					
	AWPA P25 PD20R26 SECTION STANDARD FOR INORGANIC	Preservative Code SB2	NKX Description of the Preservative Application Method/Use Pattern Acceptable Carriers/Dillients					
	BORON (SBX) [Table Data]			Waterborne preservative Water				

Preservative Inor Name Boro					
	Preservative Composition & Physical Chem. Requirements				
Composition on a 100% Oxide Basis	Boron, as B <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> % 100%				
Purity Criteria – Actives	The solid or treating solution shall be made up of sufficient water soluble compounds, each in excess of 98 percent purity on an anhydrous basis.				
Acceptable Active Compounds	Sodium octaborate     Sodium tetraborate     Sodium pentaborate     Boric Acid     FR-1				
	Treating Solution				
T	pH: None				
Limitations	Temperature: None, except as limited under Standard UCS T1				
	Analytical Methods [Only major analytical methods are listed. Refer to the AWPA BOS for additionally applicable standards]				
oncentrate/Solution	s AWPA A21, A64, A40				
Wood	AWPA A7, A21, A40, A65, A68				
	Committee Recommendations				
	Committee P-4 recommended to the T-3 committee a retention of 0.17 pcf (2.7 kg/m³) for pre-treatment of crossties that are second treated with CR, CR-S, CR-PS, or CuN in accordance with AWPA Standard U1.  Committee P-4 also recommended minimum retentions of 0.28 pcf (4.5 kg/m³) of B <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> for applications out of contact with the ground continuously protected from liquid water. Note: Retentions are suitable in areas with Formosan termite activity.				
Minimum Retentions	Committee P-4 also recommended minimum retentions of 1.0 kg/m³ as DOT (equivalent to 0.67 kg/m³ as B <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> and 0.04 pcf B <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) no penetration requirement and using existing assay zones. This retention is for applications out of contact with the ground and continuously protected from liquid water (AWPA UC1 and UC2). This retention is for the treatment of framing that is otherwise untreated with the objective of providing protection against decay fungi, drywood termites and wood destroying beetles. This retention is not intended to provide protection against subterranean termites and is for use in homes that are otherwise protected from subterranean termites by building code required treatments such as soil termiticides.				
	Enforcement				
Historical	Adopted in 2008 (formerly AWPA Standard P5, No. 9)				
Reaffirmation	2000, 2007, 2014, 2020				
Amendments	s 1995, 2010, 2013, 2016, 2020				



### **AWPA Standard P26**

25F-P4-P26: Proposal to Withdraw P26 without Prejudice

Proponent(s): Andy Zahora **Committee Meeting Action: Letter Ballot Results:** 

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▼ID	Item	Proposed Change	Committee Disposition
1729	AWPA P26 PD26	Withdraw Standard	



### **AWPA Standard P27**

25F-P4-P27: Proposal to Withdraw P27 without Prejudice

**Proponent(s):** Andy Zahora Committee Meeting Action: Letter Ballot Results:

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▼ID	Item	Proposed Change	Committee Disposition
1730	AWPA P27 PD26	Withdraw Standard	



### **AWPA Standard P28**

25F-P4-P28: Proposal to Withdraw P28 without Prejudice

**Proponent(s):** Andy Zahora **Committee Meeting Action:** 

**Letter Ballot Results:** 

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

nittee Disposition	Proposed Change	Item	▼ID
	Withdraw Standard	AWPA P28 PD26	1731
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### **AWPA Standard P29**

25F-P4-P29: Proposal to Withdraw P29 without Prejudice

Proponent(s): Andy Zahora **Committee Meeting Action: Letter Ballot Results:** 

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▼ID	Item	Proposed Change	Committee Disposition
1732	AWPA P29 PD26	Withdraw Standard	

### **AWPA Standard P34**

25F-P4-P34: Proposal to Reaffirm P34 with Revisions.

**Proponent(s):** Jim Brient **Committee Meeting Action:** 

**Letter Ballot Results:** 

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▲ID	Item				Proposed Ch	ange		Committee Disposition	
1715	AWPA P34 PD26		Additional Comment: Reaffirm without Revisions Attachment(s): P34 CuN-W 2025 reaffirmation data package P34-PD26 FINAL						
1716 AWPA P34 PD26 SECTION STANDARD FOR COPPER NAPHTHENATE WATERBORNE (CUN W) [Table Data]	Preservative Code	CuN-W		Description of the Preservative	Application Method/Use Pattern	Acceptable Carriers/Diluents			
	Preservative Naphtl Name Waterl			Waterborne preservative	Vacuum-pressure treatment/Non- pressure treatment Field treatment of cuts and holes per AWPA Standard M4	Water			
		Preservative Composition & Physical Chem. Requirements							
		Compositi 100% Acti		Copper Copper	as Cu:	5.0% 48.0%			
	Purity Cri Activ		be <u>at lea</u> acids oc carboxy mg KOI than 180	ast 50% naphthe curring in petro lic acids having H/g, and the ble on an oil-free	basis.	p of carboxylic than 50% C <sub>8+</sub> not more than 389 d number of not less			
				The treating solution shall contain the reaction product of divalent copper with naphthenic acid meeting the requirements of the specification given above.					
		Essential Fo	rmulants	give aqu weight o	ieous solutions of ethanolamine	e shall be dissolved within the pH range in treating solution per naphthenate to	e listed below. The s shall be $0.67 \pm 0.2$		
					Treating Sol	ution			
		Tolera	nces	Concent	trate Tolerances	on % metal and Ac	ctives Basis		

	Component Minimum Maximum Copper, as Cu: 4.5% 5.5% Copper Naphthenate: 37% 59%
Limitations	pH: 8–11 Temperature: None, except as limited under Standard UCS T1
[Only major analyt	Analytical Methods ical methods are listed. Refer to the AWPA BOS for additionally applicable standards]
Concentrate/Solutio	Cu: AWPA Standard A9, A21, A88  ns Naphthenic Acid/Copper Naphthenate: AWPA Standard A13, A41
Wood	Cu: AWPA Standard A9, A21, A88 Copper Naphthenate: AWPA Standard A41
	Committee Recommendations
Minimum Retentions	Committee P-4 recommended the following minimum retentions: UC1 to UC3B as Cu—0.070 pcf (1.1 kg/m³), and UC4A as Cu—0.11 pcf (1.8 kg/m³). Note: Retentions are suitable for sawn products in areas with Formosan termite activity.
	Enforcement
Historical	Adopted in 2008 (formerly AWPA Standard P5 No. 21)
Reaffirmation	2014, 2020
Amendments	2011, 2014, 2020
Attachment(s): P34 Ci 05June2025.pdf	N-W 2025 revision data package P34-PD26 FINAL



### **AWPA Standard P45**

25F-P4-P45: Proposal to Reaffirm P45 without Revisions.

Proponent(s): Min Chen **Committee Meeting Action: Letter Ballot Results:** 

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▼ID	Item	Proposed Change	Committee Disposition
1756		Additional Comment: Reaffirm without Revisions Attachment(s): P4_P45_PTI_reaffirmation_proposal.pdf	



### **AWPA Standard P47**

25F-P4-P47: Proposal to Reaffirm P47 without Revisions.

Proponent(s): Kevin Archer **Committee Meeting Action: Letter Ballot Results:** 

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▼ID	Item	Proposed Change	Committee Disposition
1772	AWPA P47 PD20R26	Additional Comment: Reaffirm without Revisions Attachment(s): P47 reaffirmation 2025.pdf	



### **AWPA Standard P51**

25F-P4-P51: Proposal to Reaffirm P51 without Revisions.

**Proponent(s):** Emmanuel Laval **Committee Meeting Action:** 

**Letter Ballot Results:** 

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▼ID	Item	Proposed Change	<b>Committee Disposition</b>
1751		Additional Comment: Reaffirm without Revisions Attachment(s): P51 Reaffirmation_2025.docx	



### **AWPA Standard A6**

25F-P5-A6: Proposal to Reaffirm A6 without Revisions.

**Proponent(s):** Kim Merritt **Committee Meeting Action: Letter Ballot Results:** 

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▼ID	Item	Proposed Change	Committee Disposition
1755	AWPA A6 PD20R26	Additional Comment: Reaffirm without Revisions	



### **AWPA Standard A26**

25F-P5-A26: Proposal to Reaffirm A26 without Revisions.

**Proponent(s):** Min Chen **Committee Meeting Action:** 

**Letter Ballot Results:** 

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▼ID	Item	Proposed Change	Committee Disposition
1752	AWPA A26 PD20R26	Additional Comment: Reaffirm without Revisions	

### **AWPA Standard A28**

25F-P5-A28: Proposal to Reaffirm A28 without Revisions.

Proponent(s): Min Chen
Committee Meeting Action:
Letter Ballot Results:

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**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▼ID	Item	Proposed Change	Committee Disposition
1712	AWPA A28 PD14R26	Additional Comment: Reaffirm without Revisions	



### **AWPA Standard A33**

25F-P5-A33: Proposal to Withdraw A33 without Prejudice

**Proponent(s):** Glenn Larkin Committee Meeting Action:

**Letter Ballot Results:** 

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▼ID	Item	Proposed Change	Committee Disposition
1774	AWPA A33 14R20	Withdraw Standard	



### **AWPA Standard A34**

25F-P5-A34: Proposal to Withdraw A34 without Prejudice

Proponent(s): Glenn Larkin Committee Meeting Action: Letter Ballot Results:

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▼ID	Item	Proposed Change	<b>Committee Disposition</b>
1775	AWPA A33 14R20	Withdraw Standard	

### **AWPA Standard A36**

25F-P5-A36: Proposal to Revise A36

Proponent(s): Nelson Wanggui **Committee Meeting Action: Letter Ballot Results:** 

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▲ID	Item	Proposed Change	Committee Disposition
	AWPA A36 PD20R26 SECTION 4.4	4.4 Sodium lauryl sulfate, 0.004 M solution: Reagents Cat #: CS115100-1A or equivalent, or prepared using following procedure: Weigh 1.16 g SLS, to the nearest 0.1 mg, and transfer to a 1L volumetric flask containing approximately 500 ml of deionized water. After solids have dissolved, add one drop of triethanolamine to flask, mix and dilute to volume with deionized water. After 60 days, fresh solution should be prepared.	
-,-,	AWPA A36 PD20R26 SECTION 4.5	<b>4.5</b> Hyamine 1622 (benzethonium chloride), 99.0+%, Millipore-Sigma-Aldrich Cat #: 53751 or equivalent (mw = 448.10). Reagent is hydroscopic, it must be dried and stored in a desiccator prior to use as a reference standard.	
	AWPA A36 PD20R26 SECTION 4.6	4.6 Hyamine 1622, 0.004 M solution. Millipore-Sigma-Aldrich Cat #: 115480 or equivalent, or prepared using following procedure: Dry 2-3 g of Hyamine 1622 at 105°C to a constant weight. Weigh 1.792 g, to the nearest 0.1 mg, of dried material and transfer to a 1L volumetric flask containing approximately 500 ml of deionized water. After solids have dissolved, dilute to volume with deionized water. It is recommended that titrant equilibrate in buret unit for 24 hours prior to use. After 60 days, fresh solution should be prepared.	
	AWPA A36 PD20R26 SECTION 4.12	4.12 Benzalkonium chloride (alkylbenzyldimethyl-ammonium chloride or ADBAC), Millipore-Sigma Cat #: B 6295.	
	AWPA A36 PD20R26 SECTION 11.1 [Table Data]	Vo = average volume (ml) of Hyamine 1622 required for SLS blank standardization titrations $V$ = volume (ml) of Hyamine 1622 required for sample titration $M$ = molarity (mol/L) of Hyamine 1622 solution $Mw$ = molecular wt. (g/mol) of quat = 354 for ADBAC and 362 for DDAC and DDAC equivalents $Wt$ = weight (g) of wood extracted $E$ = Volume (ml) of extraction solution used to extract wood sample $E$ = A liquot (ml) of extract titrated $E$ = $E$	
	AWPA A36 PD20R26 SECTION 4.7	4.7 Ethanol, 91%, anhydrous, denatured, ACS/HPLC grade (Burdick & Jackson Cat. # AH090 or equiv.). Other grades of ethanol, such as Reagent alcohol, Millipore-Sigma Cat# 270741, may be acceptable.	

### 25F-P5-A42

# **AWPA Technical Committee P-5 Fall 2025 Standardization Cycle**

### **AWPA Standard A42**

25F-P5-A42: Proposal to Revise A42 with edits that include addition of Precision Statement

**Proponent(s):** Nelson Wanggui Committee Meeting Action:

**Letter Ballot Results:** 

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▲ID	Item	Proposed Change	Committee Disposition
	AWPA A42 PD14R 26 SECTI ON 5.1.2 PARA 3	• Column Temperature, 35°C Mobile phase, 10% Water/90% Methanol Analysis mode, Isocratic Flow rate, 1.0 mL/min Sample size, 10 μL	
		6.3 FMC 35171, cis-permethrin Analytical Standard, available from the Agricultural Products Group, FMC Corp., Princeton, NJ 08543; or Millipore Sigma, Cat# AABH9A95ADD7, or equivalent.	

	26		
	SECTI		
	ON 6.3		
1726	AWPA A42 PD14R 26 SECTI	6.4 FMC 30960, trans-permethrin Analytical Standard, available from the Agricultural Products Group, FMC Corp., Princeton, NJ 08543; or Millipore Sigma, Cat# AABH9A956CE3, or equivalent.	
	ON 6.4		
1762	AWPA A42 PD14R 26	10. Precision Statement:	
	SECTI		
	ON 10.0	10.1 The following statement and tables should be used to evaluate the acceptability of an analysis using this method. The precision data will be developed following the guidelines in ASTM E691-18	
		10.2 Repeatability: Duplicate determinations by the same analyst using the same equipment should not be suspect at the 95% confidence level if the averages of the duplicate do not differ from another by equal to or less than the limits shown in the following table.	
		10.3 Reproducibility: Duplicate determination on the same sample by analysts in different laboratories should not be suspect at the 95% confidence level if they do not differ from one another by equal to or less than the limits shown in the following table.	
		Precision Table:	
		Analyst in Treating Solution 95% Confidence Limits	
		# cis-Permethrin (mg/g) trans-Permethrin (mg/g) Within Lab: Repeatability Between Labs: Reproducibility	
		Sample 1 0.75 0.75	
		<u>Sample 2</u> 2.25 2.25	
		The above precision statements will base on an interlaboratory study using 6 laboratories, 2 level materials and 3 test results over three different days.	
1763	AWPA A42 PD14R 26 SECTI ON 10.0	110.0 References:	

1764	A XX/D A	110.1 FMC M-AL-J 505.1	
1764	AWPA	1 <u>1</u> 0.1 FMC Method 505.1	
	A42		
	PD14R		
	26		
	SECTI		
	ON		
	10.1		
1765	AWPA	110.2 XenoBiotic Laboratories, Inc., XBL Study No. 03163, RPT01067	
	A42		
	PD14R		
	26 SECTI		
	SECTI		
	ON 10.2		
1766	AWPA	110.3 FMC Study No. 138API03P3	
	A42		
	PD14R		
	26		
	SECTI		
	ON		
	10.3		
1768	AWPA	110.4 PTI Method CHB-CHB-OP-MTH-111-P-9	
	A42		
	PD14R		
	26 SECTI		
	SECTI		
	ON		
	ON 10.4		
1769	AWPA	124.0 Notes:	
	A42	<del>-</del>	
	PD14R		
	26		
	SECTI		
	ON		
	11.0		



### **AWPA Standard A46**

25F-P5-A46: Proposal to Reaffirm A46 without Revisions.

**Proponent(s):** Ryan Sturdivant **Committee Meeting Action:** 

**Letter Ballot Results:** 

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▼ID	Item	Proposed Change	Committee Disposition
1710	AWPA A46 PD20R26	Additional Comment: Reaffirm without Revisions	



### **AWPA Standard A47**

25F-P5-A47: Proposal to Reaffirm A47 without Revisions.

**Proponent(s):** Ryan Sturdivant **Committee Meeting Action:** 

**Letter Ballot Results:** 

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▼ID	Item	Proposed Change	Committee Disposition
1711	AWPA A47 PD20R26	Additional Comment: Reaffirm without Revisions	



### **AWPA Standard A76**

25F-P5-A76: Proposal to Withdraw A76 without Prejudice

**Proponent(s):** Ryan Sturdivant **Committee Meeting Action:** 

**Letter Ballot Results:** 

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▼ID	Item	Proposed Change	Committee Disposition
1778	AWPA A76 14R20	Withdraw Standard	
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### **AWPA Standard AXX**

25F-P5-AXX: Proposal to create new A Standard for: Standard Method for the Determination of DCOI based (EL2) in Preservative-Treated Wood Using Near-Infrared (NIR) Spectroscopy

**Proponent(s):** Ryan Sturdivant **Committee Meeting Action:** 

**Letter Ballot Results:** 

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▼ID	Item	Proposed Change	Committee Disposition
1777	AWPA	Standard Method for the Determination of DCOI based (EL2) in Preservative-Treated Wood Using Near-Infrared (NIR)	
	AXX-26	Spectroscopy	
	SECTION		
	Standard Method		
	for the	1. Scope	
	Determina	This method outlines a procedure for the quantitative determination of 4,5-dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (DCOI) in	
	tion of	preservative-treated wood using Near-Infrared (NIR) spectroscopy. The method is applicable to quality control and compliance	
	DCOI	testing of wood products treated with DCOI-based preservatives.	
	based		
	(EL2) in	Near-Infrared (NIR) Spectroscopy is a vibrational spectroscopic technique that operates in the wavelength range of approximately	
	e-Treated		
	Wood	780 to 2500 nanometers. It is based on the absorption of light by molecular overtones and combination bands primarily associated	
	Using	with C-H, O-H, and N-H bonds. These absorptions arise from transitions to higher vibrational energy levels, which are typically	
	Near-	weaker and broader than those observed in mid-infrared spectroscopy. The overtone and combination bands in NIR spectra are	
	Infrared	often complex and overlapping, necessitating the use of multivariate statistical methods such as Principal Component Analysis (PCA)	
	(NIR)	and Partial Least Squares Regression (PLSR) for data interpretation.	
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		In wood chemistry, NIR spectroscopy is particularly valuable due to its ability to penetrate the wood matrix and provide information	

on organic constituents. It enables rapid, non-destructive analysis of treated wood, allowing for the quantification of preservative chemicals like DCOI without the need for solvent extraction or chromatographic separation. The technique is sensitive to changes in chemical composition, moisture content, and structural variations, making it a suitable tool for quality control and compliance testing in the wood preservation industry.

#### 2. Significance and Use

This method provides a rapid, non-destructive alternative to traditional chemical analysis. It is suitable for routine analysis where high throughput and minimal sample preparation are desired. The method relies on chemometric models developed from reference samples analyzed by a validated chemical method.

#### 3. Interferences

NIR models are material-based, meaning the material is treated as the matrix in which the constituent of interest is embedded. To ensure the model extracts the net signal from the analyte of interest, the matrix effect must be incorporated into the multivariate modeling process. This allows the model to be trained for accurate prediction of the analyte concentration levels. The key interferences are as follows:

- 3.1 Unrepresented wood types
- The model does not account for wood types outside its training dataset. Ensure all samples match the species included during model development.
- 3.2 Moisture Content Variability
- NIR signals are sensitive to moisture. Maintain consistent moisture levels by adhering to the drying procedure outlined in § 8.1.1.
- 3.3 Particle Size Effects
- Light scattering varies with particle size, directly impacting NIR measurements. Replicate the grinding protocol used during model calibration (§ 8.1.2).

#### 4. Safety and Environmental

Follow all applicable safety guidelines for handling treated wood. Ensure proper ventilation when processing samples.

4.1 Instrument Safety and Handling

Follow all instrument manufacturer instructions for safe operation and all safety guidelines for processing treated wood. While the Buchi handheld NIR analyzer is designed for ease of use and field deployment, as with most handheld devices, a risk of exposure to the source is present. Never look directly into the light source and avoid direct eye exposure.

#### 5. Apparatus

- 5.1 Sample Preparation Equipment.
- 5.1.1 Wiley mill or equivalent comminuting equipment, capable of producing a product passing a U.S. Standard 30 mesh sieve.
- 5.1.2 Sieves. U.S. Standard 30 mesh or equivalent. (30 mesh = 0.6 mm) (20 mesh = 0.85 mm)
- 5.1.3 Oven. A forced air convection oven or equivalent capable of drying samples to 0% moisture content. Ovens shall be vented to allow evaporating moisture to escape.
- 5.2 NIR spectrometer A suitable instrument is the Buchi ProxiScout Portable FT-NIR operating in a wavelength range: 1350 2550 nm or equivalent capable of chemometric analysis. (e.g Buchi Modeler® Proprietary Python pipeline using Partial Least Squares regression (PLSr) provided by the supplier
- 5.2.1 Sample holder for dry and ground solid wood samples

#### 6. Reagents

No chemical reagents are required for NIR analysis.

#### 7. Sample Processing:

7.1 Sample charges in accordance with the provisions of AWPA Standards T1 and either M2 for industrial products or M25 for residential products.

Alternatively, this method may be used for bulk wood samples or larger ground wood samples.

7.2 Drying. Wood samples treated with EL2 shall be dried to achieve 0% moisture content. Drying times may vary depending on the oven, moisture content and number of samples to be dried at a time. Drying times should be established for each oven and its intended use. Recommended drying temperature for forced-air ovens with wood cores is 80°C ±2°C for 2 hours prior to grinding.

7.3 Grind the sample to pass a 30 mesh sieve, avoiding contamination.

7.4 Redry the sample for 30 minutes at 80°C ±2°C. Overall drying time should not exceed 3 hours.

7.5 Cool the samples in a dessicator or similar.

Note: It is important to analyze the sample as rapidly as possible after drying. Moisture reintroduction during cooling and processing prior to analysis should be minimized. Sufficient errors are introduced when samples are run at moisture contents above 3-5%.

7.6 Mix or stir the ground sample well for maximum homogeneity. The sample container should be filled to ¾ of its capacity (approximately 1.5 g) according to the procedures outlined by the instrument manufacturer. Compression of the ground sample to form a pellet is not required but care must be taken to maintain a sufficient and uniform thickness in both standard and unknown test samples. Significant errors may be introduced when small sample volumes are analyzed.

#### 8. Sample Analysis:

- 8.1 Instrument Preparation:
- 8.1.1 NIR Instrumentation should be assembled, installed, stabilized, standardized, and calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- 8.1.2 The instrument temperature working range is from 0 to 50 degrees Celsius.
- 8.1.3 An external white reference tile is provided to calibrate the instrument. It is a critical point to ensure proper performance.

  The reference tile should be kept clean and dry. If any sign of dirt or discoloration on the surface is noted, please contact the device supplier for replacement.
- 8.2 Process:
- 8.2.1 Calibrate the device using a 100% reflective tile. Check the white tile for any dirt or dust. Avoid cleaning it with any solvent.
- 8.2.2 Fill the specialized sapphire petri-dish sample holder with the ground wood sample to ¾ of its capacity (approximately
- 1.5g). Tap the sample holder on a clean hard surface to settle the sample in uniform layer. Place the weighted metal block on top of the sawdust.
- 8.2.3 Place the petri dish containing the prepared wood sample in the NIR spectrometer.
- 8.2.4 Collect the spectrum over the full NIR range (1350 2550 nm).
- 8.2.5 The spectrum is compared against a preloaded calibration model to determine the DCOI concentration.
- Model development
- 9.1 Develop a calibration model using reference samples with known DCOI concentrations (official HPLC method).
- 9.2 Collect NIR spectra of each reference sample under identical conditions.
- 9.3 Apply multivariate regression (e.g., Partial Least Squares Regression) to correlate spectral data with DCOI content.
- 9.4 Validate the model using independent test samples and report the coefficient of determination (R<sup>2</sup>), standard error of calibration (SEC), and bias.

The calibration model for DCOI Buchi ProxiScout – Portable FT-NIR was developed using 291 samples with concentrations ranging from 0.15 to 0.47 kg/m³ (0.009- 0.029 pcf). The model achieved a determination coefficient (R²) of 0.85 and a SEC of 0.018 kg/m³. (0.011 pcf) The slope and intercept of the calibration line were 0.94 and 0.029, respectively, with no significant deviation from linearity (slope =1 and intercept = 0) at the 95% confidence level observed.

#### 10. Calculations

The DCOI concentration can be reported directly from the chemometric model in units of kg/m³, pcf or ppm, depending on the user's preferences.

#### 11. Precision and Bias

Precision and bias depend on the quality of the calibration model and the consistency of sample preparation.

- 11.1. Bias
- 11.1.1 The model for DCOI in EL2 was evaluated for systematic and proportional bias using a t-test on the residuals. For the calibration set, the bias was 0.0018 kg/m³ (0.0001 pcf) with a standard deviation of 0.025 kg/m³ (0.0015 pcf), and the 95% confidence interval included zero, indicating no significant bias.
- 11.1.2 The calibration bias was validated with 21 independent samples to confirm the model's accuracy, with a bias of -0.0043 kg/m³ (-0.00026 pcf) and a standard deviation of 0.034 kg/m³ (0.0021 pcf).
- 11.2 Precision
- 11.2.1 The following statements and table(s) should be used to judge the acceptability of an analysis using the method and the conditions described below.
- 11.2.2 Repeatability: The repeatability standard deviation from a single operator has been determined for 6 samples (mean retention of 0.32 kg/m3) run in duplicate which provided a standard deviation of 0.017 kg/m3, coefficient of variation (CV) of 5.24%, and repeatability (Sr) of 0.046 kg/m3.
- 11.2.3 Reproducibility: The reproducibility of this test method has not been determined at this time because the method is not widely in use but reproducibility data are expected to be available on or before reaffirmation.

DCOI	Confidence Limits		
Concentration (kg/m3)	Repeatability (Sr)	Reproducibility (SR)	



### **AWPA Standard E12**

25F-P6-E12: Proposal to Reaffirm E12 without Revisions.

**Proponent(s):** Michael Sanders Committee Meeting Action: Letter Ballot Results:

E 4: G :4 E: 14

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▲ID	Item	Proposed Change	Committee Disposition
1728	1	Additional Comment: Reaffirm without Revisions	



### **AWPA Standard M27**

25F-P5-M27: Proposal to Reaffirm M27 without Revisions.

**Proponent(s):** Miguel Gutierrez Committee Meeting Action:

**Letter Ballot Results:** 

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

<b>▼</b> ID Item		Proposed Change	Committee Disposition
1709	AWPA M27 PD20R26	Additional Comment: Reaffirm without Revisions	

### **AWPA Standard U1(1)**

25F-T1-U1(1): Proposal to Revise U1 Section 1 by adding a new Use Category

**Proponent(s):** Sailesh Adhikari Committee Meeting Action:

**Letter Ballot Results:** 

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▼ID	Item	Proposed Change	Committee Disposition
1733	SECTION 1 PD26 PARA 1	The Use Category System (UCS) of the American Wood Protection 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. Naturally durable wood is also categorized but with limited use and qualifications. In addition to the sixfive Use Categories for biodeterioration, there is a seventhsixth 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 specifies products and end-use environments. The user of the AWPA 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 (e.g., Best Management Practices) have been developed by the Western Wood	



### **AWPA Standard U1 Section 3**

25F-T1-U1 Section 3: Proposal to Revise U1 Section 3 Table Data

**Proponent(s):** Jim Anderson Committee Meeting Action:

**Letter Ballot Results:** 

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▼ID	Item		Proposed Change					Committee Disposition	
	AWPA U1 SECTION 3 PD26 SECTION TABLE 3 1 GUIDE TO COMMODITY SPECIFICATION	CION 3 PD26 CION	Use	Exposure	Use Category	Spe	mmodity ecification Special Reqs.		
		Furniture	Indoor	Protected, Insect Only	1	A			
	S FOR TREATED WOOD END USES		Outdoor	Above Ground, Exterior	3В	A			
	ARRANGED BY USE [Table Data]2		Outdoor	Ground Contact	4A	A			
	]_	Furring Strips	Indoor	Above Ground, Damp	2	A			
			Outdoor	Above Ground	3В	A			
		Gazebo Material	Painted/Coated	Above Ground, Exterior	3A	A			
			Unpainted	Above Ground, Exterior	3В	A			
		Glued Laminated and Mechanically	Above Ground, Interior	Protected, Insect Only	1	F			
		Fastened Timber	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	
	Important Structural, Highway Important Structural or Saltwater Splash	Ground Contact or Fresh Water, High Decay	4B	F	
	Critical Structural or Highway Critical Structural	Ground Contact or Fresh Water, Severe Decay	4C	F	
Handrails/Guardrai	lsHighway 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 <sup>1</sup>	Above Ground, Exterior	3B, 4A	A	
	Building Construction Joists and beams extending beyond the building envelope	Ground Contact/Fresh Water Above Ground, Exterior	4A	A	
Laminated Strand Lumber (LSL)	Building Construction,  Above Ground, Interior	Insect Only	1	Ī	
	Building Construction,	<u>Damp</u>	2	Ī	
	Above Ground, Interior  Building Construction, Above Ground, Protected Exterior	Protected	<u>3A</u>	Ī	
Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL)	See Composite Lumber				
Landscape Ties	General	Ground Contact or Fresh Water	4A	A	
Lattice	Painted/Unpainted	Above Ground, Exterior	3В	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		
	Above Ground, Exterior Joists and Beams <sup>1</sup>	Above Ground, Exterior	3B, 4A	A	
	General, Including	Above	3B	A	

 						_
	Exterior, Uncoated					
Docks, freshwater, joists and beams <sup>1</sup>	Above Ground, Exterior		A			
Food Harvest and Storage	Above Ground, Exterior		A			
Roof Decking,	Above Ground, Exterior		A	4.1		
Flooring/Subflooring Food Contact	Above Ground,		A			
	Exterior					
General, Including Retaining Walls, Edging, Agri- /Mariculture, Boats, Furniture,	Ground Contact or Fresh Water	4A	A			
Gazebos, Compost/Plant/Mushroom Boxes, Flumes	1					
Fire Escapes, Exterior Exposed	Above Ground and Ground Contact		A			
Wet Industrial Processing Areas	Above Ground and Ground Contact		A			
Docks, freshwater, joists and beams <sup>1</sup>	Above Ground or Fresh Water		A			
Cooling Towers	Fresh Water Contact		A	4.4		
Joists and beams extending beyond the building envelope	Above Ground, Exterior		A			
Brine Storage, Highway Construction Materials	Ground Contact or Fresh Water		В	4.1		
Playground Equipment	Ground Contact or Fresh Water		В	4.3		

### 25F-T2/T3/T4/T8-U1(2)

# AWPA Technical Committees T2/T3/T4/T8 Fall 2025 Standardization Cycle

### **AWPA Standard U1(2)**

25F-T2T3T4T8-U1(2): Proposal to Revise U1 Section 2 by adding a new Use Category - REVISED

**Proponent(s):** Sailesh Adhikari Committee Meeting Action:

**Letter Ballot Results:** 

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▲ID	Item	Proposed Change	<b>Committee Disposition</b>
1734	AWPA U1 SECTION 2 PD26 PARA 1		Edits submitted by proponent on July 10.
	I AKA I	Wood and wood-based materials used in interior and/or exterior applications not in contact with the ground or foundation, and located in regions with a low natural potential for insect attack. These wood products are protected from decay only.	
		They are not intended for use in sawn components that are critical to the structure, difficult to replace, or likely to be exposed to ground-contact-type hazards due to climate, construction, or natural/artificial processes.	
		Examples include black locust, cypress, redwood, cedar, or thermally modified wood. When exposed to weather, there is a reasonable expectation of low natural potential for wood decay.	

	UCD N.  Wood a or found wood pi modifie preserve replace	ATURAL DURA  and wood-based n  lations for which roducts are protect ation. When expeted wood without- and critical to the	ABILITY  materials used in ithere is no inseed to weather additional protect additional protect in ithere is no inseed to weather additional protect is structure or that	nterior and exterior tresistance, and no coungi through their or they are not form. They are not formay be exposed to part of the exposed	conditions not in contact themicals added. Such we natural compounds to degradation but ar r sawn components the ground contact type haves of low natural poter	et with the ground reaturally durable or thermal e not equivalent to at are difficult to zards due to climate.
 AWPA U1 SECTION 2 PD26 [Table Data]		USE CATEGORY  UCD  NATURALLY  DURABLE	Interior & Exterior construction  No Insects  Above Ground  Non-critical components	USE ENVIRONMENT  Exposed to all weather cycles, but are not equivalent to preserved wood without additional protection	COMMON AGENTS OF DETERIORATION Decay fungi only	TYPICAL APPLICATIONS  Interior and exterior construction, deck board, fence board, siding, garden box, sauma
		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; Protected by design from liquid water	Exposed to all weather cycles, but either coated and installed in a manner that prevents prolonged wetting or fully protected from liquid water by building design & construction	Decay fungi and insects	Coated millwork, siding and trim. Exterior framing & sheathing fully protected from exposure to liquid water	
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	Exposed to all weather cycles, including continuous or prolonged wetting	Decay fungi and insects	Sawn fence, deck, and guardrail posts, cantilevered members extending beyond the building envelope, joists and beams for	

	contact type hazards or that are critical or hard to replace)			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 building structural support posts and poles, sawn agricultural posts and poles
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 agricultural posts, crossties & utility poles (high decay areas)

### **AWPA Technical Committee T-2** Fall 2025 Standardization Cycle

### AWPA Standard U1 Comm Spec A

25F-T2-U1 Comm Spec A: Proposal to Revise U1A Section 3 with Revisions to Table Data.

**Proponent(s):** Craig McIntyre Committee Meeting Action:

**Letter Ballot Results:** 

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▲ID	Item		Proposed Cl	nange			Committee Disposition
1736	AWPA U1 COMM SPEC A			Pine	s		
	PD26 SECTION	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	Southern				
	3.0 <mark>[Table Data –</mark> <mark>UC1]</mark>	(SI units)	Mixed Southern	Ponderosa			
		Preservative	Radiata, Patula	Red	Scots Pine-Ger	Jack	
			Caribbean	Eastern White	Scots Pine-Swe	Lodgepole	
		$ACQ-A^{(b)}$	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	
		ACQ-B <sup>(b)</sup>	4.0	4.0	#	#	
		ACQ-C <sup>(b)</sup>	4.0	4.0	#	4.0	
		ACQ-D <sup>(b)</sup>	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	
		ACZA <sup>(b)</sup>	4.0	4.0	#	4.0	
		CA-B <sup>(b)</sup>	1.7	1.7	1.7	#	
		CA-C(b)	1.0	1.0	1.0	# <u>1.0</u>	
		Cu8	0.32	0.32	#	#	
		CuN-W <sup>(b)</sup>	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	
		<b>EL2</b> <sup>(b)</sup> (+MCS at 3.2 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.30	0.30	#	#	
		$KDS^{(b)}$	3.0	3.0	3.0	#	
		MCA <sup>(b)</sup>	1.0	1.0	1.0	#	
		MCA-C <sup>(b)</sup>	0.8	#	#	#	
		MCAP <sup>(b)</sup>	1.0	1.0	1.0	#	
		PTI <sup>(b)</sup>	0.21	0.21	#	#	
		Non-Formosar	2.7	2.7	#	2.7	
		Formosan <sup>(b)</sup>	4.5	4.5	#	4.5	

		>EU > E	"				
		<5" ≥5	128	128	1	#	128
		CR (as solution) CR-S (as solution)	128	128		#	128
			128	128	+	#	128
		CR-PS (as solution)	128	128		#	128
		CuN (as Cu metal) <sup>(b)</sup>	0.64	0.64		#	#
		PCP-A	6.4	6.4		#	6.4
		PCP-C	6.4	6.4		#	6.4
737	AWPA U1 COMM SPEC A			Pines			
	PD26 SECTION 3.0 [Table Data – UC1]	pcf (US Customary units)	Southern Mixed Southern	Ponderosa	Scots Pine- Ger		
		Preservative	Radiata, Patula	Red Eastern	Scots Pine-	Jack	
			Caribbean	White	Swe	Lodgepole	
		ACQ-A <sup>(b)</sup>	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	
		ACQ-B <sup>(b)</sup>	0.25	0.25	#	#	
		ACQ-C <sup>(b)</sup>	0.25	0.25	#	0.25	
		ACQ-D <sup>(b)</sup>	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	
		ACZA <sup>(b)</sup>	0.25	0.25	#	0.25	
		CA-B <sup>(b)</sup>	0.10	0.10	0.10	#	
		CA-C <sup>(b)</sup>	0.060	0.060	0.060	# <u>0.060</u>	
		Cu8	0.020	0.020	#	#	
		CuN-W <sup>(b)</sup>	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.070	
		EL2 <sup>(b)</sup> (+MCS at 0.20 pcf)	0.019	0.019	#	#	
		$\mathbf{KDS^{(b)}}$	0.19	0.19	0.19	#	
		MCA <sup>(b)</sup>	0.060	0.060	0.060	#	
		MCA-C <sup>(b)</sup>	0.050	#	#	#	
		MCAP <sup>(b)</sup>	0.060	0.060	0.060	#	1
		PTI <sup>(b)</sup>	0.013	0.013	#	#	1
		Non-Formosan	0.17	0.17	#	0.17	1
		SBX Formosan <sup>(b)</sup>	0.28	0.28	#	0.28	1
		<5" ≥5"	<u> </u>				
		CR (as solution)	8.0	8.0	#	8.0	
		CR-S (as solution)	8.0	8.0	#	8.0	
		CR-PS (as solution)	8.0	8.0	#	8.0	
		<b>CuN</b> (as Cu metal) <sup>(b)</sup>	0.040	0.040	#	#	
		PCP-A	0.40	0.40	#	0.40	
		РСР-С	0.40	0.40	#	0.40	
38	AWPA U1			D;	nes		
	COMM SPEC A PD26 SECTION	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	Southern	rı	1103		
	3.0 [Table Data UC2]	(SI units)	Mixed Southern	Ponderosa	1		
		Preservative	Radiata, Patula	Red	Scots	Pine-Ger	Jack
			Caribbean	Eastern Whi	ite Scots	Pine-Swe	Lodgepole
		ACQ-A <sup>(b)</sup>	2.4	2.4		2.4	2.4
	1	ACQ-B <sup>(b)</sup>	4.0	4.0		#	#

		ACQ-C <sup>(b)</sup>	4.0	4.0	Ш	4.0
		ACQ-C <sup>(b)</sup>	4.0	4.0	#	4.0
		ACZA <sup>(b)</sup>	2.4 4.0	2.4 4.0	2.4	2.4
		CA-B <sup>(b)</sup>	1			#
		CA-C <sup>(b)</sup>	1.7	1.7	1.7	# #1.0
		Cu8 CuN-W <sup>(b)</sup>	0.32	0.32	# 1.12	#
		EL2 <sup>(b)</sup>	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
		(+MCS at 3.2 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.30	0.30	#	#
		$\mathbf{KDS^{(b)}}$	3.0	3.0	3.0	#
		MCA <sup>(b)</sup>	1.0	1.0	1.0	#
		MCA-C <sup>(b)</sup>	0.8	#	#	#
		MCAP <sup>(b)</sup>	1.0	1.0	1.0	#
		PTI <sup>(b)</sup>	0.21	0.21	#	#
		Non-Formosar	n 2.7	2.7	#	2.7
		SBX Formosan <sup>(b)</sup>	4.5	4.5	#	4.5
		<5" ≥5	5"			
		CR (as solution)	128	128	#	128
		CR-S (as solution)	128	128	#	128
		CR-PS (as solution)	128	128	#	128
		CuN (as Cu metal) <sup>(b)</sup>	0.64	0.64	#	#
		PCP-A	6.4	6.4	#	6.4
		РСР-С	6.4	6.4	#	6.4
39	AWPA U1		Ī	D.		
	COMM SPEC A		G . 1	Pine	S	_
	PD26 SECTION 3.0 [Table Data UC2]	<b>pcf</b> (US Customary units)	Southern  Mixed Southern	Ponderosa		
	<u> </u>	unito)	1		a	
		Preservative	Radiata, Patula	Red	Scots Pine-Ger	Jack
			Caribbean	Eastern White	Scots Pine-Swe	Lodgepole
		ACQ-A <sup>(b)</sup>	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
		ACQ-B <sup>(b)</sup>	0.25	0.25	#	#
		ACQ-C <sup>(b)</sup>	0.25	0.25	#	0.25
		ACQ-D <sup>(b)</sup>	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
			0.15	0.13	0.15	
		ACZA <sup>(b)</sup>	0.15	0.25	#	0.25
		ACZA <sup>(b)</sup>	0.25	0.25	#	0.25
		ACZA <sup>(b)</sup> CA-B <sup>(b)</sup>	0.25 0.10	0.25 0.10	# 0.10	0.25 #
		ACZA <sup>(b)</sup> CA-B <sup>(b)</sup> CA-C <sup>(b)</sup>	0.25 0.10 0.060	0.25 0.10 0.060	# 0.10 0.060	0.25 # #0.060
		ACZA <sup>(b)</sup> CA-B <sup>(b)</sup> CA-C <sup>(b)</sup> Cu8	0.25 0.10 0.060 0.020	0.25 0.10 0.060 0.020	# 0.10 0.060 #	0.25 # #0.060 #
		ACZA <sup>(b)</sup> CA-B <sup>(b)</sup> CA-C <sup>(b)</sup> Cu8 CuN-W <sup>(b)</sup> EL2 <sup>(b)</sup>	0.25 0.10 0.060 0.020 0.070	0.25 0.10 0.060 0.020 0.070	# 0.10 0.060 # 0.070	0.25 # #0.060 # 0.070
		ACZA <sup>(b)</sup> CA-B <sup>(b)</sup> CA-C <sup>(b)</sup> Cu8 CuN-W <sup>(b)</sup> EL2 <sup>(b)</sup> (+MCS at 0.20 pcf)	0.25 0.10 0.060 0.020 0.070 0.019	0.25 0.10 0.060 0.020 0.070 0.019	# 0.10 0.060 # 0.070	0.25 # #0.060 # 0.070
		ACZA <sup>(b)</sup> CA-B <sup>(b)</sup> CA-C <sup>(b)</sup> Cu8 CuN-W <sup>(b)</sup> EL2 <sup>(b)</sup> (+MCS at 0.20 pcf) KDS <sup>(b)</sup>	0.25 0.10 0.060 0.020 0.070 0.019 0.19	0.25 0.10 0.060 0.020 0.070 0.019	# 0.10 0.060 # 0.070 # 0.19	0.25 # #0.060 # 0.070 #
		ACZA <sup>(b)</sup> CA-B <sup>(b)</sup> CA-C <sup>(b)</sup> Cu8 CuN-W <sup>(b)</sup> EL2 <sup>(b)</sup> (+MCS at 0.20 pcf) KDS <sup>(b)</sup> MCA <sup>(b)</sup>	0.25 0.10 0.060 0.020 0.070 0.019 0.19 0.060	0.25 0.10 0.060 0.020 0.070 0.019 0.19 0.060	# 0.10 0.060 # 0.070 # 0.19 0.060	0.25 # #0.060 # 0.070 # #
		ACZA <sup>(b)</sup> CA-B <sup>(b)</sup> CA-C <sup>(b)</sup> Cu8 CuN-W <sup>(b)</sup> EL2 <sup>(b)</sup> (+MCS at 0.20 pcf) KDS <sup>(b)</sup> MCA <sup>(b)</sup>	0.25 0.10 0.060 0.020 0.070 0.019 0.19 0.060 0.050	0.25 0.10 0.060 0.020 0.070 0.019 0.19 0.060 #	# 0.10 0.060 # 0.070 # 0.19 0.060	0.25 # #0.060 # 0.070 # # #

I

			E (L)	222	0.20	,,	0.20
		L	Formosan <sup>(b)</sup>	0.28	0.28	#	0.28
			<5" ≥5		0.0	μ.	0.0
			(as solution)	8.0	8.0	#	8.0
			-S (as solution)	8.0	8.0	#	8.0
			-PS (as solution)	8.0	8.0	#	8.0
			N (as Cu al) <sup>(b)</sup>	0.040	0.040	#	#
		PC	P-A	0.40	0.40	#	0.40
		PC	Р-С	0.40	0.40	#	0.40
	AWPA U1				Pine	s	
	COMM SPEC A PD26 SECTION 3.0 Table Data		kg/m³ (SI units)	Southern			
	UC3A]		(Si units)	Mixed Southern	Ponderosa		
		Pre	servative	Radiata, Patula	Red	Scots Pine-Ger	Jack
				Caribbean		Scots Pine-Swe	C I
			(as solution)	128	128	#	128
		CR	-S (as solution)	128	128	#	128
		CR	-PS (as solution)	128	128	#	128
		Cu		0.32	0.32	#	#
		Cul	N (as Cu metal) <sup>(b)</sup>	0.64	0.64	#	#
		DC	OI-C	2.1	#	#	#
		PC	P-A	6.4	6.4	#	6.4
		PC	Р-С	6.4	6.4	#	6.4
		AC	Q-A <sup>(b)</sup>	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
		AC	Q-B <sup>(b)</sup>	4.0	4.0	#	#
		AC	Q-C <sup>(b)</sup>	4.0	4.0	#	4.0
		AC	Q-D <sup>(b)</sup>	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
		AC	ZA <sup>(b)</sup>	4.0	4.0	#	4.0
		CA	-B <sup>(b)</sup>	1.7	1.7	1.7	#
		CA	-C <sup>(b)</sup>	1.0	1.0	1.0	# <u>1.0</u>
			N-W <sup>(b)</sup>	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
		EL		0.30	0.30	#	#
		KD		3.0	3.0	3.0	#
			CA <sup>(b)</sup>	1.0	1.0	1.0	#
			CA-C <sup>(b)</sup>	0.8	#	#	#
			CAP <sup>(b)</sup>	1.0	1.0	1.0	#
		PT		0.21	0.21	#	#
41	AWPA U1			V.21			.,,
	COMM SPEC A				Pine	s	
	PD26 SECTION 3.0 [Table Data UC3A]	(	pcf US Customary units)	Southern Mixed Southern	Ponderosa		
			,	Radiata, Patula	Red	Scots Pine-Ger	Jack
		Pre	servative	Caribbean		Scots Pine-Swe	
		CB	(as solution)	8.0	8.0	#	8.0
			-S (as solution)	8.0	8.0	#	8.0
			-PS (as solution)				
			` ′	8.0 0.020	8.0	#	8.0 #
		Cu	D	0.020	0.020	#	#

		CuN (as Cu metal)(b)	0.040	0.040	#	#
		DCOI-C	0.13	#	#	#
		PCP-A	0.40	0.40	#	0.40
		PCP-C	0.40	0.40	#	0.40
		ACQ-A <sup>(b)</sup>	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
		ACQ-B <sup>(b)</sup>	0.15	0.15	#	#
		ACQ-C <sup>(b)</sup>			#	
		ACQ-C <sup>(b)</sup>	0.25 0.15	0.25		0.25
				0.15	0.15	0.15
		ACZA <sup>(b)</sup>	0.25	0.25	#	0.25
		CA-B <sup>(b)</sup> CA-C <sup>(b)</sup>	0.10	0.10	0.10	#
			0.060	0.060	0.060	# <u>0.060</u>
		CuN-W <sup>(b)</sup> EL2 <sup>(b)</sup>	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.070
		(+MCS at 0.20 pcf)	0.019	0.019	#	#
		KDS <sup>(b)</sup>	0.19	0.19	0.19	#
		MCA <sup>(b)</sup>	0.060	0.060	0.060	#
		MCA-C <sup>(b)</sup>	0.050	#	#	#
		MCAP <sup>(b)</sup>	0.060	0.060	0.060	#
		PTI <sup>(b)</sup>	0.013	0.013	#	#
42	AWPA U1		•	Pines	s	
	COMM SPEC A PD26 SECTION	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	Southern			
	3.0 [Table Data UC3B]	(SI units)	Mixed Southern	Ponderosa		
	ОСЗБЈ		Wixed Southern	Red	Scots Pine-Ger	
		Preservative	Radiata, Patula	Eastern	Scots Pine-	Jack
			Caribbean	White	Swe	Lodgepole
		CR (as solution)	128	128	#	128
		CR-S (as solution)	128	128	#	128
		CR-PS (as solution)	128	128	#	128
		Cu8	0.32	0.32	#	#
		CuN (as Cu metal) <sup>(c)</sup>	0.64	0.64	#	#
		DCOI-A	2.1	#	#	#
		DCOI-C	2.1	#	#	#
		PCP-A	6.4			6.4
				6.4	#	
		РСР-С	6.4	6.4	#	6.4
		PCP-C ACQ-A <sup>(c)</sup>				6.4 2.4
			6.4	6.4	#	
		ACQ-A <sup>(c)</sup>	6.4 2.4	6.4 2.4	# 2.4	2.4
		ACQ-A <sup>(c)</sup> ACQ-B <sup>(c)</sup>	6.4 2.4 4.0	6.4 2.4 4.0	# 2.4 #	2.4
		ACQ-A <sup>(c)</sup> ACQ-B <sup>(c)</sup> ACQ-C <sup>(c)</sup>	6.4 2.4 4.0 4.0	6.4 2.4 4.0 4.0	# 2.4 # #	2.4 # 4.0
		ACQ-A <sup>(c)</sup> ACQ-B <sup>(c)</sup> ACQ-C <sup>(c)</sup> ACQ-D <sup>(c)</sup>	6.4 2.4 4.0 4.0 2.4	6.4 2.4 4.0 4.0 2.4	# 2.4 # # 2.4	2.4 # 4.0 2.4
		ACQ-A <sup>(c)</sup> ACQ-B <sup>(c)</sup> ACQ-C <sup>(c)</sup> ACQ-D <sup>(c)</sup>	6.4 2.4 4.0 4.0 2.4 4.0	6.4 2.4 4.0 4.0 2.4 4.0	# 2.4 # 2.4 #	2.4 # 4.0 2.4 4.0
		ACQ-A <sup>(c)</sup> ACQ-B <sup>(c)</sup> ACQ-C <sup>(c)</sup> ACQ-D <sup>(c)</sup> ACZA <sup>(c)</sup> CA-B <sup>(c)</sup>	6.4 2.4 4.0 4.0 2.4 4.0	6.4 2.4 4.0 4.0 2.4 4.0	# 2.4 # # 2.4 #	2.4 # 4.0 2.4 4.0 #
		ACQ-A <sup>(c)</sup> ACQ-B <sup>(c)</sup> ACQ-C <sup>(c)</sup> ACQ-D <sup>(c)</sup> ACZA <sup>(c)</sup> CA-B <sup>(c)</sup> CA-C <sup>(c)</sup>	6.4 2.4 4.0 4.0 2.4 4.0 1.7	6.4 2.4 4.0 4.0 2.4 4.0 1.7	# 2.4 # # 2.4 # 1.7	2.4 # 4.0 2.4 4.0 # #1.0
		ACQ-A <sup>(c)</sup> ACQ-B <sup>(c)</sup> ACQ-C <sup>(c)</sup> ACQ-D <sup>(c)</sup> ACZA <sup>(c)</sup> CA-B <sup>(c)</sup> CA-C <sup>(c)</sup> CCA(c) CUN-W <sup>(c)</sup> EL2 <sup>(c)</sup> (+MCS at 3.2	6.4 2.4 4.0 4.0 2.4 4.0 1.7 1.0 4.0	6.4 2.4 4.0 4.0 2.4 4.0 1.7 1.0	# 2.4 # 2.4 # 1.7 1.0	2.4 # 4.0 2.4 4.0 # #1.0 4.0
		ACQ-A <sup>(c)</sup> ACQ-B <sup>(c)</sup> ACQ-C <sup>(c)</sup> ACQ-D <sup>(c)</sup> ACZA <sup>(c)</sup> CA-B <sup>(c)</sup> CA-C <sup>(c)</sup> CCA-C <sup>(c)</sup> CUN-W <sup>(c)</sup> EL2 <sup>(c)</sup>	6.4 2.4 4.0 4.0 2.4 4.0 1.7 1.0 4.0	6.4 2.4 4.0 4.0 2.4 4.0 1.7 1.0 4.0	# 2.4 # 2.4 # 1.7 1.0 #	2.4 # 4.0 2.4 4.0 # #1.0 4.0

		<b></b>						
		MCA-C <sup>(c)</sup>	1.0	#	#	#		
		MCAP <sup>(c)</sup>	1.3	1.3	1.3	#		
		PTI <sup>(c)</sup>	0.29	0.29	#	#		
1743	AWPA U1		Pines					
	COMM SPEC A PD26 SECTION	pcf	Southern					
	3.0 Table Data	(US Customary units)	Mixed Southern	Dan Janear				
	UC3B]	units)	Mixed Southern	Ponderosa	Scots Pine-Ger			
		Preservative	Radiata, Patula	Red	Scots Pine-	Jack		
			Caribbean	Eastern White	Swe	Lodgepole		
		CR (as solution)	8.0	8.0	#	8.0		
		CR-S (as solution)	8.0	8.0	#	8.0		
		CR-PS (as solution)	8.0	8.0	#	8.0		
		Cu8	0.020	0.020	#	#		
		CuN (as Cu metal)(c)	0.040	0.040	#	#		
		DCOI-A	0.13	#	#	#		
		DCOI-C	0.13	#	#	#		
		PCP-A	0.40	0.40	#	0.40		
		РСР-С	0.40	0.40	#	0.40		
		ACQ-A <sup>(c)</sup>	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15		
		ACQ-B <sup>(c)</sup>	0.25	0.25	#	#		
		ACQ-C <sup>(c)</sup>	0.25	0.25	#	0.25		
		ACQ-D <sup>(c)</sup>	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15		
		ACZA <sup>(c)</sup>	0.25	0.25	#	0.25		
		CA-B <sup>(c)</sup>	0.10	0.10	0.10	#		
		CA-C <sup>(c)</sup>	0.060	0.060	0.060	# <u>0.060</u>		
		CCA <sup>(c)</sup>	0.25	0.25	#	0.25		
		CuN-W(c)	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.070		
		EL2 <sup>(c)</sup> (+MCS at 0.20 pcf)	0.019	0.019	#	#		
		KDS <sup>(c)</sup>	0.19	0.19	0.19	#		
		MCA <sup>(c)</sup>	0.060	0.060	0.060	#		
		MCA-C <sup>(c)</sup>	0.060	#	#	#		
		MCAP <sup>(c)</sup>	0.080	0.080	0.080	#		
		PTI <sup>(c)</sup>	0.018	0.018	#	#		
744	AWPA U1			Pine	s			
	COMM SPEC A PD26 SECTION	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	Southern	Tine	*			
	3.0 [Table Data UC4A]	(SI units)	Mixed Southern	Ponderosa				
		Preservative	Radiata, Patula	Red	Scots Pine-Ger	Jack		
			Caribbean	Eastern White	Scots Pine-Swe	Lodgepole		
		CR (as solution)	160	160	#	160		
		CR-S (as solution)	160	160	#	160		
		CR-PS (as solution)	160	160	#	160		
		CuN (as Cu metal)(c)	0.96	0.96	#	#		
		DCOI-A	2.4	#	#	#		
		DCOI-C	2.4	#	#	#		
		PCP-A	8.0	8.0	#	6.4		
		РСР-С	8.0	8.0	#	6.4		
		- 52 5	2.0	0		<u> </u>		

		ACQ-A <sup>(c)</sup>	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
		ACQ-B <sup>(c)</sup>	6.4	6.4	#	#
		ACQ-C <sup>(c)</sup>	6.4	6.4	#	6.4
		ACQ-D <sup>(c)</sup>	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
		ACZA <sup>(c)</sup>	6.4	6.4	#	6.4
		CA-B <sup>(c)</sup>	3.3	3.3	3.3	#
		CA-C <sup>(c)</sup>	2.4	2.4	2.4	# <u>2.4</u>
		CCA <sup>(c)</sup>	6.4	6.4	#	6.4
		CuN-W <sup>(c)</sup>	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76
		KDS <sup>(c)</sup>	7.5	#	#	#
		MCA <sup>(c)</sup>	2.4	2.4	2.4	#
		MCA-C <sup>(c)</sup>	2.4	#	#	#
		MCAP <sup>(c)</sup>	2.4	2.4	2.4	#
5	AWPA U1 COMM SPEC A			Pine	s	
	PD26 SECTION	pcf	Southern			
	3.0 <mark>[Table Data</mark> UC4A]	(US Customary units)	Mixed Southern	Ponderosa		
ļ.		Preservative	Radiata, Patula	Red	Scots Pine-Ger	Jack
			Caribbean	Eastern White	Scots Pine-Swe	Lodgepole
		CR (as solution)	10.0	10.0	#	10.0
		CR-S (as solution)	10.0	10.0	#	10.0
		CR-PS (as solution)	10.0	10.0	#	10.0
		CuN (as Cu metal)(c)	0.060	0.060	#	#
		DCOI-A	0.15	#	#	#
		DCOI-C	0.15	#	#	#
		PCP-A	0.50	0.50	#	0.40
		PCP-C	0.50	0.50	#	0.40
		ACQ-A <sup>(c)</sup>	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
		ACQ-B <sup>(c)</sup>	0.40	0.40	#	#
		$ACQ-C^{(c)}$	0.40	0.40	#	0.40
		ACQ-D <sup>(c)</sup>	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
		ACZA <sup>(c)</sup>	0.40	0.40	#	0.40
		CA-B <sup>(c)</sup>	0.21	0.21	0.21	#
		CA-C <sup>(c)</sup>	0.15	0.15	0.15	# <u>0.15</u>
		CCA <sup>(c)</sup>	0.40	0.40	#	0.40
		CuN-W(c)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
		KDS <sup>(c)</sup>	0.47	#	#	#
		MCA <sup>(c)</sup>	0.15	0.15	0.15	#
		MCA-C <sup>(c)</sup>	0.15	#	#	#
		MCAP <sup>(c)</sup>	0.15	0.15	0.15	#
	AWPA U1			Pine	· ·	
	COMM SPEC A PD26 SECTION	kg/m³	Southern	rine	.s	
	3.0 [Table Data UC4B]	(SI units)	Mixed Southern	Ponderosa		
		Preservative	Radiata, Patula	Red	Scots Pine-Ger	Jack
			Caribbean	Eastern White	Scots Pine-Swe	Lodgepole
		CR (as solution)	160	160	#	160
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		160	#	160

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		CR-PS (as solution)	160	160	#	160
		CuN (as Cu metal) <sup>(b)</sup>	1.2	1.2	#	#
		DCOI-A	2.7	#	#	#
		DCOI-C	2.7	#	#	#
		PCP-A	8.0	8.0	#	8.0
		РСР-С	8.0	8.0	#	8.0
		ACQ-B <sup>(b)</sup>	9.6	9.6	#	#
		ACQ-C <sup>(b)</sup>	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
		ACQ-D <sup>(b)</sup>	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
		ACZA <sup>(b)</sup>	9.6	9.6	#	9.6
		CA-B <sup>(b)</sup>	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
		CA-C <sup>(b)</sup>	5.0	5.0	5.0	#5.0
		CCA <sup>(b)</sup>	9.6	9.6	#	9.6
		MCA <sup>(b)</sup>	3.7	3.7	3.7	#
		MCA-C(b)	5.0	#	#	#
		MCAP <sup>(b)</sup>	3.7	3.7	3.7	#
4	AW/DA III	MCH	3.7	5.1	٥.١	
	AWPA U1 COMM SPEC A			Pine	es	
	PD26 SECTION	pcf (US Customery)	Southern			
	3.0 <mark>[Table Data</mark> UC4B]	(US Customary units)	Mixed Southern	Ponderosa		
	<u></u>	,	Radiata, Patula	Red	Scots Pine-Ger	Jack
		Preservative	Radiata, Patula			
			Caribbean	Eastern White	Scots Pine-Swe	Lodgepole
		CR (as solution)	10.0	10.0	#	10.0
		CR-S (as solution)	10.0	10.0	#	10.0
		CR-PS (as solution)	10.0	10.0	#	10.0
		CuN (as Cu metal) <sup>(b)</sup>	0.075	0.075	#	#
		DCOI-A	0.17	#	#	#
		DCOI-C	0.17	#	#	#
		PCP-A	0.50	0.50	#	0.50
		РСР-С	0.50	0.50	#	0.50
		$ACQ-B^{(b)}$	0.60	0.60	#	#
		ACQ-C <sup>(b)</sup>	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
		ACQ-D <sup>(b)</sup>	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
		ACZA <sup>(b)</sup>	0.60	0.60	#	0.60
		CA-B <sup>(b)</sup>	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31
		CA-C <sup>(b)</sup>	0.31	0.31	0.31	# <u>0.31</u>
		CCA <sup>(b)</sup>	0.60	0.60	#	0.60
		MCA <sup>(b)</sup>	0.23	0.23	0.23	#
		MCA-C <sup>(b)</sup>	0.31	#	#	#
		MCAP <sup>(b)</sup>	0.23	0.23	0.23	#
_	AWPA U1		I	Pine		
	COMM SPEC A	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	South	Pine	is i	ſ
	PD26 SECTION 3.0 [Table Data	(SI units)	Southern			
	UC4C]		Mixed Southern	Ponderosa		
		Preservative	Radiata	Red	Scots Pine-Ger	Jack
		i i esci vative				
			Caribbean		Scots Pine-Swe	
		CR (as solution)	192	192	#	192 192
		CR-S (as solution)	192	192		

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	CR-PS (as solution)	192	192	#	192
	CuN (as Cu metal) <sup>(b)</sup>	1.2	1.2	#	#
	DCOI-A	2.7	#	#	#
	DCOI-C	2.7	#	#	#
	PCP-A	8.0	8.0	#	8.0
	PCP-C	8.0	8.0	#	8.0
	ACQ-B <sup>(b)</sup>	9.6	#	#	#
	ACQ-C <sup>(b)</sup>	#	9.6	#	9.6
	ACQ-D <sup>(b)</sup>	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
	ACZA <sup>(b)</sup>	9.6	9.6	#	9.6
	CA-B <sup>(b)</sup>	5.0	5.0	5.0	#
	CA-C <sup>(b)</sup>	5.0	5.0	5.0	# <u>5.0</u>
	CCA <sup>(b)</sup>	9.6	9.6	#	9.6
	MCA <sup>(b)</sup>	5.0	5.0	5.0	#
	MCA-C <sup>(b)</sup>	5.0	#	#	#
	MCAP <sup>(b)</sup>	5.0	5.0	5.0	#
AWPA U1			Pine	s	
COMM SPEC A PD26 SECTION	pcf	Southern	Tille		
3.0 [Table Data UC4C]	(US Customary units)	Mixed Southern	Ponderosa		
	Preservative	Radiata	Red	Scots Pine-Ger	Jack
		Caribbean	Eastern White	Scots Pine-Swe	Lodgepole
	CR (as solution)	12.0	12.0	#	12.0
	CR-S (as solution)	12.0	12.0	#	12.0
	CR-PS (as solution)	12.0	12.0	#	12.0
	CuN (as Cu metal) <sup>(b)</sup>	0.075	0.075	#	#
	DCOI-A	0.17	#	#	#
	DCOI-C	0.17	#	#	#
	PCP-A	0.50	0.50	#	0.50
	РСР-С	0.50	0.50	#	0.50
	ACQ-B <sup>(b)</sup>	0.60	#	#	#
	ACQ-C <sup>(b)</sup>	#	0.60	#	0.60
	ACQ-D <sup>(b)</sup>	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
	ACZA <sup>(b)</sup>	0.60	0.60	#	0.60
	CA-B <sup>(b)</sup>	0.31	0.31	0.31	#
	CA-C <sup>(b)</sup>	0.31	0.31	0.31	# <u>0.31</u>
	CCA <sup>(b)</sup>	0.60	0.60	#	0.60
	MCA <sup>(b)</sup>	0.31	0.31	0.31	#
	MCA-C <sup>(b)</sup>	0.31	#	#	#
	MCAP <sup>(b)</sup>	0.31	0.31	0.31	#



## **AWPA Technical Committee T-7** Fall 2025 Standardization Cycle

#### AWPA Standard M4

25F-T7-M4: Proposal to Revise M4 Section 6.2

**Proponent(s):** Paula Oren **Committee Meeting Action:** 

**Letter Ballot Results:** 

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▼ID	Item	Proposed Change	<b>Committee Disposition</b>
1757	AWPA M4 PD26 SECTION 5.3	products is not required within this Standard.	[Not Accepted] Reason: Withdrawn by proponent.
1761	SECTION 6.2	<b>6.2 Copper naphthenate.</b> Copper naphthenate preservatives containing a minimum of 2.0% copper metal are recommended for material originally treated with any currently approved oilborne preservatives copper naphthenate, pentachlorophenol, creosote, creosote solution or waterborne preservatives. Use of copper naphthenate preservatives with a minimum of 1.0% copper metal is appropriate in those regions of the country where the higher concentration material is not readily available.	

# **AWPA Technical Committee T-7** Fall 2025 Standardization Cycle

#### **AWPA Standard M25**

25F-T7-M25: Proposals to Revise M25

Proponent(s): Donnie Parker, Kim Merritt

**Committee Meeting Action:** 

**Letter Ballot Results:** 

**Executive Committee Final Action:** 

▼ID	Proposed Change	<b>Committee Disposition</b>
1727	<b>6.3.1.4 Sapwood species</b> – <b>Additional cores.</b> For sapwood species (see 6.4.1.1) cores with heartwood present in the assay zone shall be replaced with additional core(s) for retention determination. However, all original cores including those with heartwood in the assay zone must be evaluated for penetration and if non-conforming shall be counted as a penetration failure even though they will not be used for retention determination (see 6.4.1.5).	
1759	3.1 Purchasing. Products shall be purchased that are suitable for the intended end use. They shall bear the grade mark of an accredited agency. Agencies shall be accredited by ALSC or accredited as an ISO Standard 17020 Inspection Body by IAS or other suitable organization. The accredited agency grade mark shall verify quality and species (or defined species group). If a defined species group includes both approved and non-approved treatable species, the approved treatable species shall be verified by certificate or other means. Products may also have no grade mark and the species shall be verified by certificate or other means. Proprietary or mill grade stamps that do not include an accredited inspection agency logo are not permitted to bear any reference to AWPA treatment standards.	