AWPA Technical Committee P-3
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard M20

26F-P3-M20: Proposal to Withdraw M20 without Prejudice

Proponent(s): Butch Bernhardt

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for withdrawal letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 28 Yes, 0 No, and 1 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

Note: The information presented below shows only the proposed revisions for this standard in legislative format and/or any other actions to be taken by the committee, such as creation of a new standard or reaffirmation or withdrawal of an existing standard. To view the rationale and supporting data (if any) for each proposed revision, as well as to submit comments or questions, you must visit the AWPA Standards Development Platform - https://awpacommenting.edaptivedocs.org (member login required).

▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1786	AWPA M20 15R21	Withdraw Standard

AWPA Technical Committees P3/P4/P9
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard P20

26F-P3/P4/P9-P20: Proposal to Reaffirm and Revise P20

Proponent(s): Miguel Gutierrez, Bill Abbott

Committee Meeting Action: All items EXCEPT #1952 unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted in P3, P4 and P9. #1952 did not pass in P3 and was withdrawn from P4 and P9.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 45 Yes, 0 No, and 5 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

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▲ID	Proposal	Proposed Change
1918	No known issues with the existing standard.	Reaffirm without Revisions
1897	All changes below made for clarity and/or accuracy.	~~ALL~~ BARRIER PROTECTION SYSTEMS
1898		**1.1** This standard covers barrier protection systems used to augment ~~preservative treated~~ wood and wood based components that are preservative treated for ground contact uses, such as posts, building poles, foundation piles ~~piling~~ and the like. The barrier system protects the decay and termite susceptible portions of the underlying wood member. Barrier protection systems are made of impermeable, weather resistant materials and are permanently affixed to the wood. Barrier systems fall into two categories - partial barriers, which do not have an inner coating and total barriers (covered in BP-1 below) which have an inner coating that seals and penetrates the wood behind the outer impermeable wrap. This standard does not cover barrier systems consisting of tapes or wraps with self-adhesive backing that does not penetrate and seal the surface of the wood. End uses of Barrier Protection Systems in conjunction with treated wood products are defined by Standard U1, Commodity Specification K.
1899		**2.1** Barrier systems are impermeable, weather resistant full and partial boots, sleeves, or wraps with the properties and performance specified in this section.
1900		**2.2** ~~Boots, sleeves, or wraps~~ Barrier systems shall have a weather seal at the top and be adhered or otherwise permanently affixed to the wooden members or other means shall be used to prevent slippage of the post from the barrier system.
1901		**2.3** Polyethylene geomembranes used for boots, sleeves, and wraps shall have a minimum thickness of 0.10~~012~~ in. (0.25~~30~~ mm) for non-structural applications and 0.15 in (0.40 mm) for structural applications and meet the specifications of ASTM D4801 for weather resistance. Other materials used for barrier systems~~boots, sleeves, and wraps~~ shall demonstrate equivalent weather resistant performance and form a barrier between the treated wood and the surrounding soil.
1902		**2.5** Barrier ~~preservative~~ systems shall be evaluated in field tests conducted using AWPA E7 methodology. Acceptable alternate test methodologies are ASTM D1758 and EN252. The performance of test stakes of an above-ground retention of a preservative, both with and without a barrier system, shall be compared ~~to the ground contact retention of the same preservative (or equivalent positive control) exposed without a barrier system~~. The test shall be continued for a minimum of three years and until the mean performance of the above ground retention protected wood with the barrier system exceeds that of the mean performance of above ground retention protected wood without the barrier system. The test will be deemed complete when the decay rating of the barrier system protected wood has a mean decay rating of 9 (moderate attack).
1903		**2.6** The barrier system tested as per Section 2.5 shall be designated by the time period rounded to the closest whole year that wood fitted with a barrier sleeve exceeds the performance of the wood without a barrier sleeve and maintains a mean decay rating of 9 (moderate attack) or more.~~treated to the above ground retention appropriate to the specie and preservative and that has the barrier system gives equal performance to wood treated to in-ground contact retention levels that does not have the barrier system using test methodology specified in 2.5. A minimum of three years exposure data is necessary.~~ ~~**Note:**~~ For example, if a ~~a~~ barrier system protected wood exceeds the performance of wood without a barrier system after 36 months and has a mean decay rating of 9 (moderate attack) after ~~with~~ 60~~4~~ months of satisfactory

		test documentation the system would be denoted as a "Five Year Barrier System".
1904		**2.7** Termite resistance shall be documented for all barrier systems using D3345, AWPA E1 or equivalent test methodology. The tests shall be deemed validjudged acceptable if untreated southern pine controls have >20% weight loss and the wood with barriers has <2%. In addition, there can be no holes penetrating the barrier systems.
1905		**3.2** Boots or sleevesBarrier systems shall be preformed and applied to the wood so that the barrier system the wood is solidly affixed.encased. Wraps shall be applied to the wood s So that at least 18 inches below the ground line section and 6 inches immediately above the ground line section is covered by the barrier system.the wood is solidly encased. The manufacturing process shall be done under controlled conditions to ensure proper performance of the barrier system.
1906		**4.1** Performance – Specify the barrier system boot, sleeve, or wrap by designation of its years of performance per Section 2.67.
1907		**6.0 Total Barrier Protection System 1 (BP-1):**
1908		**6.1** Barrier Protection System BP-1 shall meet all requirements set out above except 2.2 and:be fabricated from polyethylene with a bitumen inner coating.
1909		**6.1.1** Polyethylene used for boots, sleeves, and wraps shall have a minimum thickness of 0.012 in. (0.30 mm) and meet the specifications of ASTM D4801 for weather resistance.
1910		**6.1.2** The bitumen shall be prepared from asphalt meeting ASTM D312 or EN13304, Type 3 with an average minimum thickness of 0.25 mm.
1911		**6.2** Be fabricated from polyethylene with an inner thermoplastic coating.Boots or sleeves shall be preformed and applied to the wood so that the wood is solidly encased. Wraps shall be applied to the wood so that the wood is solidly encased. The manufacturing process shall be done under controlled conditions to ensure proper performance of the barrier system.
1912		**6.3** The coating shall have an average minimum thickness of 0.25 mm.Boots, sleeves, or wraps shall be inspected by an independent third party inspection agency to ensure consistent product quality.
1913		**6.4** The coating shall be capable of penetrating and sealing the surface of the wood behind the outer sleeve or wrap where the wood has a moisture content up to 30%.Boots, sleeves, or wraps shall be adhered to the wooden members to prevent slippage of the post from the barrier system.
1914		**6.5** The coating will be suitable for use with all commonly used wood preservative systems.BP-1 is designated as a 5-year system per Section 2.6 of AWPA Standard P20 (this standard).
1916		6.6 Be applied such that the coating penetrates, seals, and adheres to the wooden members to prevent slippage of the post from the barrier system.
1952	BP-2 is added to standardize the layers of encapsulating polymer films used in P65, CuBE	**7.0 Barrier Protection System 2 (BP-2)**: Protection Systems Integral to Preservative Performance **7.1** BP-2 designates a barrier protection system used to fully encapsulate a wood commodity with a preservative system where the barrier is an essential and required component for adequate treatment of the commodity and preservative performance. **7.2** The barrier system must be composed of at least three, layered, polymer film, water impermeable, barriers that are tightly fitted around the commodity using stretch and/or shrink properties, the minimum thickness of the combined polymer film layers shall be .76 mm. BP-2 precludes a chemical adhesive bond between the barrier and the wood. **7.3** The barrier system must be applied to commodities in conjunction with an appropriate preservative system specified in Standard U1, Commodity Specification K, Table 2.

AWPA Technical Committee P-3
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard P52

26F-P3-P52: Proposal to Reaffirm P52 without Revisions

Proponent(s): Camron Frederick/Sam Barton

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 30 Yes, 0 No, and 1 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

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▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1917	AWPA P52 PD15R27	Reaffirm without Revisions

AWPA Technical Committee P-3
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard P53

26F-P3-P53: Proposal to Reaffirm P53 without Revisions

Proponent(s): Camron Frederick/Sam Barton

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 30 Yes, 0 No, and 1 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

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▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1895	AWPA P53 PD15R27	Reaffirm without Revisions

AWPA Technical Committee P-3
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard P58

26F-P3-P58: Proposal to Reaffirm P58 without Revisions

Proponent(s): Camron Frederick/Sam Barton

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 31 Yes, 0 No, and 0 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

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▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1889	AWPA P58 PD21R27	Reaffirm without Revisions

AWPA Technical Committee P-4
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard P48

26F-P4-P48: Proposal to Reaffirm P48 without Revisions

Proponent(s): Justin Duma

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 37 Yes, 0 No, and 0 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

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▲ID	Reason	Proposed Change
1953	No known issues with the existing standard.	Reaffirm without Revisions

AWPA Technical Committee P-4
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard P49

26F-P4-P49: Proposal to Reaffirm P49 without Revisions

Proponent(s): Justin Duma

Committee Meeting Action: NONE, PROPOSAL WITHDRAWN PRIOR TO THE MEETING.

Letter Ballot Results:

Executive Committee Final Action:

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▲ID	Reason	Proposed Change
1974	No known issues with the existing standard.	~~Reaffirm without Revisions~~ WITHDRAWN BY PROPONENT PRIOR TO MEETING

AWPA Technical Committees P-4
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard P50

26F-P4-P50: Proposal to Reaffirm and Revise P50

Proponent(s): Rufai Ibrahim

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 35 Yes, 0 No, and 2 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

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▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1945	AWPA P50 PD15R27	Reaffirm without Revisions
1938	AWPA P50 PD15R27 [Table Data]	See below

Preservative Code	FR-2	Description of the Preservative	Application Method/Use Pattern	Acceptable Carriers/Diluents
Preservative Name	FR-2	Waterborne Fire Retardant Formulation	Vacuum-pressure treatment	Water

Preservative Composition & Physical Chem. Requirements

Composition & Tolerances in Concentrate and Solution	Min [%w/w]	Avg [%w/w]	Max [%w/w]
Phosphate as P_2O_5:	54	57.8	61
Boric Acid as H_3BO_3:	15	18.3	21
Ammonia as NH_3:	21	23.9	27

Limitations	
	pH: 8–11 @ T = 20 to 30°C
	Temperature: None, except as limited under Standard T1

Treating Solution Requirements

pH Aqueous Solution	6.0 to 7.4
Limitations	FR-2 shall have less than 0.1% by weight sulfate or halide as a treating solution.

Analytical Methods
[Only major analytical methods are listed. Refer to the AWPA BOS for additionally applicable standards]

Concentrate/Solutions	AWPA Standard ~~A2-08 Method 9,~~ A59 AWPA Standard A21~~-08~~

Miscellaneous

FR-2 is an interior Type A high temperature (HT) system.

Enforcement

Historical	Adopted in 2009 (formerly AWPA Standard P17 No. 2, originally adopted in 1997)
Reaffirmation	2003, 2009, 2015, 2021
Amendments	1997, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002 [To clarify], 2009 [reformatted], 2010

AWPA Technical Committee P-5
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard A9

26F-P5-A9: Proposal to Reaffirm A9 without Revisions

Proponent(s): Kim Merritt

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 23 Yes, 0 No, and 0 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

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▲ID	Reason	Proposed Change
1954	No known issues with the existing standard.	Reaffirm without Revisions

AWPA Technical Committee P-5
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard A15

26F-P5-A15: Proposal to Revise A15 Table Data

Proponent(s): Kim Merritt

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 23 Yes, 0 No, and 0 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

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▲ID	Item	Proposed Change

1851 — AWPA A15 PD27
SECTION SCOPE: PARA 1
[Table Data]

Preservative System	Standard	Wood		Solution
		Assay	Penetration	
Creosote (CR)	P1/P13	A6*(P)*	Visual	A52*(P)*; A53*(P)*; A55*(P)*; A57*(P)*
Creosote Solutions (CR-S)	P2	A6*(P)*	Visual	A52*(P)*; A53*(P)*; A55*(P)*; A57*(P)*
Creosote Petroleum (CR-PS)	P3	A6*(P)*	Visual	A22
Ammoniacal Copper Zinc Arsenate (ACZA)	P22	A9*(P)*; A21*(P)*	~~A69~~A96	A9*(P)*; A21*(P)*
Chromated Copper Arsenate (CCA-C)	P23	A9*(P)*; A21*(P)*	~~A69~~A96	A9*(P)*: A21*(P)*
Inorganic Boron (SBX)	P25	A40*(P)*	A68	A40*(P)*
Alkaline / Ammoniacal Copper Quat (ACQ)	P26; P27; P28; P29	A21*(P)*; A18*(P)*	~~A69~~A96	A21*(P)*; A17*(P)*
Copper Azole (CA-B, CA-C, MCA, MCA-C, MCAP)	P32; P48	A21*(P)*; A31*(P)*	~~A69~~A96	A21*(P)*; A31*(P)*
Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	P35	A9*(P)*; A83*(P)*	A70	A9*(P)*; A83*(P)*
DCOI	P39	A30*(P)*	A71	A30*(P)*
Copper Naphthenate, Oilborne (CuN)	P36	A21*(P)*; A41	~~A69~~A96	A21*(P)*; A41
Copper Naphthenate, Waterborne (CuN-W)	P34	A21*(P)*; A41	~~A69~~A96	A21*(P)*; A41
Copper-8-Quinolinolate (oxine copper, Cu8)	P37	A21*(P)*	~~A76~~A96	A21*(P)*
3-Iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate (IPBC-SB-1)	P52	A91*(P)*		A90*(P)*
Zinc Borate (ZB)	P51	A21*(P)*		A21*(P)*
IPBC / PPZ / TEB / SB-1	P53	A31*(P)*; A91*(P)*		A90*(P)*; A31*(P)*
Propiconazole Tebuconazole Imidacloprid (PTI)	P45	A31*(P)*; A43*(P)*		A31*(P)*; A43*(P)*
DCOI / Imidacloprid / Stabilizer (EL2)	P47	A30*(P)*; A43*(P)*		A30*(P)*; A43*(P)*
FR-1	P49	A26*(P)*	A73	A26*(P)*
FR-2	P50	A59; A21*(P)*	A73	A59; A21*(P)*

AWPA Technical Committee P-5
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard A17

26F-P5-A17: Proposal to Reaffirm and Revise A17 with minor changes

Proponent(s): Ryan Sturdivant

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 23 Yes, 0 No, and 0 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

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▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1849	AWPA M24 PD15R27	Reaffirm without Revisions
1921	AWPA A17 PD15R27 SECTION STANDARD FOR DETERMINATION OF QUATERNARY AMMONIUM COMPOUNDS IN ACQ SOLUTIONS	STANDARD FOR DETERMINATION OF QUATERNARY AMMONIUM COMPOUNDS IN WOOD TREATING~~ACQ~~ SOLUTIONS
1922	AWPA A17 PD15R27 SECTION 1.0 PARA 1	This method is applicable to the determination of didecyldimethylammonium & alkyldimethylbenzylammonium quaternary compounds in wood treating ~~ACQ~~ solutions by titration using sodium tetraphenylboron as titrant and 2',7'-dichlorofluorescein as a color indicator. ACQ treating solutions may be titrated directly. For ACQ concentrates, a suitable dilution before the analysis is required. In the case of alkaline ACQ solutions, the solution should be first neutralized. Quaternary (Alkyl) compounds in other treating solutions and concentrates may be titrated with appropriate dilution. The end point of the titration will be indicated by a solution color change from purple-pink to lemon-green.

AWPA Technical Committee P-5
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard A40

26F-P5-A40: Proposal to Reaffirm A40 without Revisions

Proponent(s): Nelson Wanggui

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 23 Yes, 0 No, and 0 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

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▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1891	AWPA A40 PD21R27	Reaffirm without Revisions

AWPA Technical Committee P-5
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard A49

26F-P5-A49: Proposal to Reaffirm A49 without Revisions

Proponent(s): Kim Merritt

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 23 Yes, 0 No, and 0 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

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▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1930	AWPA A49 PD21R27	Reaffirm without Revisions

AWPA Technical Committee P-5
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard A64

26F-P5-A64: Proposal to Reaffirm A64 without Revisions

Proponent(s): Mark Manning

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 23 Yes, 0 No, and 0 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

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▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1935	AWPA A64 PD21R27	Reaffirm without Revisions

AWPA Technical Committee P-5
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard A65

26F-P5-A65: Proposal to Reaffirm A65 without Revisions

Proponent(s): Kim Merritt

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 23 Yes, 0 No, and 0 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

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▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1931	AWPA A65 PD21R27	Reaffirm without Revisions

AWPA Technical Committee P-5
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard A75

26F-P5-A75: Proposal to Revise A75 with a minor change in Section 2.3

Proponent(s): Ryan Sturdivant

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 23 Yes, 0 No, and 0 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

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▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1850	AWPA A75 PD27 SECTION 2.3	**2.3** This method is qualitative only; see Standard A9-~~08~~ for a quantitative standard to measure pentachlorophenol retentions by X-ray fluorescence instruments.

AWPA Technical Committee P-5
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard A83

26F-P5-A83: Proposal to Revise A83 with substantial edits to update references

Proponent(s): Ryan Sturdivant

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 23 Yes, 0 No, and 0 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

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▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1789	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 1.1.3	**1.1.3** Wood volumes of less than 0.25 cubic inches [4 cm^3] which contain less than 0.75 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) [12 kg/m^3] pentachlorophenol (refer to Section 6.4~~3~~).
1790	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 6.2	**6.2 Procedure for Treating Solutions or Other Solutions Containing Not More Than 10.0 Percent Pentachlorophenol by Weight:** ~~*(Reaffirmed, 2002)*~~.
1791	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 6.2.6 [Table Data]	Where: Ts = ml. 0.100 N NH_4SCN per Section 6.2.5 F = NH_4SCN factor per Section ~~6~~7.~~1~~.1
1792	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 6.2.7	**6.2.7** Determine a correction for the pentachlorophenol carrier if it contains halogens other than those due solely to the presence of pentachlorophenol, unless it is known that the carrier being analyzed is free of additional halogens. Follow the procedures of Sections 6.2.1 to 6.2.6 inclusive, ~~using carrier without pentachlorophenol except that the weight of the sample should be approximately 2 grams (determined to the nearest 0.001 gram). Record the sample weight of the carrier as "Wc."~~ substituting approximately 2 grams (determined to the nearest 0.001 gram) of carrier without pentachlorophenol as the sample. Record the sample weight of the carrier from 6.2.1 as "Wc" And the volume of titrant from 6.2.5 for the carrier as "Tc".
1793	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 6.2.7	6.2.8 Determine a reagent blank by following the procedures of Paragraphs 6.2.1 to 6.2.6, inclusive, but using no sample and 10.00 ml of 0.100 N $AgNO_3$. Record the volume of NH_4SCN titrant in Section 6.2.5 for the blank as "Tb."
1794	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 6.3.1	**6.3.1** Weigh approximately 4 g of the original sample into a tared weighing bottle. Record this weight as "Os." Dilute with approximately four times its weight of heavy mineral oil (described in National Formulary), ~~and weigh again~~ recording this total weight (sample+diluent) as "Dt". Determine weights to the nearest 0.001 g.
1795	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 6.3.2	**6.3.2** Mix the diluted solution thoroughly and transfer portions for analysis to crucible containing lime nitrate mixture as set forth in Section 6.2.1. ~~,~~ recording the sample weight from 6.2.1 as "Ds".
1796	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION	6.3.3 Follow the remaining analytical procedures in Sections 6.2.2 through 6.2.8.

	6.3.2	
1797	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 6.4.1	**6.4.1** (Samples involving wood volumes greater than 0.25 but less than 1.0 cubic inches should be subdivided into approximately equal parts and the results averaged. Samples involving wood samples greater than 1.0 cubic inch (16 ml) should be determined using the procedures of Section 6.5.)
1798	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 6.4.6	6.4.7 Determine a correction for wood if it contains halogens other than those due solely to the presence of pentachlorophenol, unless it is known that the sample being analyzed is free of additional halogens. Follow the procedures of Section 6.4.2 to 6.4.6 inclusive, using untreated wood. Record the volume of wood used in 6.4.2 as "Vc." (Optional: If the results are desired in terms of weight percent, the weight of the sample should be determined to the nearest 0.001 grams and recorded as "Wc.") Record the volume of NH_4SCN titrant used in Section 6.4.6 as "Tc". 6.4.8 Determine a reagent blank by following the procedures of Sections 6.4.2 to 6.4.6 but using no sample and 10.00 ml of 0.100 N $AgNO_3$. Record the volume of NH_4SCN titrant used in Section 6.4.6 as "Tb".
1799	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 6.5	
1800	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 6.5.1	
1801	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 6.5.2	
1802	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 6.5.3	
1803	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 6.5.4	
1804	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 6.5.5	
1805	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 6.6	**6.56 Procedure for Wood Samples between 1.0 and~~up to~~ 2.0 Cubic Inches (33 cc) in Volume:** **6.5.1**Samples involving wood volumes greater than 2.0 cubic inches should be subdivided into approximately equal parts and the results averaged. Samples involving wood samples less than 1.0 cubic inch should be determined using the procedures of Section 6.4.
1806	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 6.6.1	**6.56.2~~1~~** Record the volume of wood sample in cubic inches as quantity "Vs". (Optional: If the results are desired in terms of weight percent, the weight of the sample should be determined to the nearest 0.001 grams and recorded as "Ws"). Place the sample in a dry, half-pint fruit jar, attach a clean, dry lid assembly and, using the food blender, grind for one half to one minute. Add 30 g of lime-nitrate mixture to the fruit jar, replace the lid assembly, and grind (blend) for an additional two to four minutes.
1807	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 6.6.2	**6.56.3~~2~~** Transfer the contents of the fruit jar to a 200 ml, 250 ml, or number 5 crucible. Clean the remaining mixture from the fruit jar with a fine brush, adding these cleanings to the crucible. Add an additional 30 grams of lime-nitrate mixture to the crucible. Gently tap the crucible on a hard surface to settle the contents. Ignite the sample by either using an electric muffle or a gas burner. If an electric muffle is used, place the sample in the muffle and maintain at 800°C for 60 minutes (the muffle may be preheated if desired). If a gas burner is used, place the crucible on a supported nichrome triangle. Light the burner and adjust the gas and air so that a quiet flame is obtained and small cones of flame rise from 1/8 to 1/4 inch (3 to 6 mm) above the grid of the burner. Place the lighted burner under the supported crucible and adjust the height of the crucible so that the distance from the burner grid to the bottom of the crucible is one to two inches (25 to 50 mm). Heat in this position for two to three minutes. Readjust the distance between the burner grid and the bottom of the crucible to approximately $^1/_2$ inch (12 to 13 mm). Heat in this position for an additional 50 to 60 minutes. The ignited sample should be free of carbon, but no appreciable error will be introduced unless large amounts of unburned carbon remain.
1808	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 6.6.3	**6.56.4~~3~~** Allow the crucible to cool and empty its contents into a 600 ml beaker by gently tapping the crucible. Rapidly add 250 ml of water to the beaker and immediately place a watch glass on the beaker. Scrub the crucible with water (or 2 percent HNO_3 if desired) using a stirring rod equipped with a rubber policeman to loosen any remaining residue. Add the scrubbings to the beaker. The total aqueous volume at this point should be approximately 300 ml. Place the beaker in a cold water bath. Add 100 ml of concentrated HNO_3 either down the side of the beaker covered with a watch glass or through the hold of a center hole watch glass covering the beaker. Addition of HNO_3 should be in small increments because of the vigor of the reaction. The use of an acid dispensing burette or automatic filling pipette and a magnetic stirrer have been found useful in dissolving the sample. A cold water bath is not absolutely required when using an acid dispensing burette or automatic filling pipette as long as a one-hole cover glass is used and the condensate is recovered. After the addition of HNO_3, the beaker may be removed from the cold water bath and gently heated (contents not boiled) to promote the solution of the lime-nitrate mixture. The solution should be acid to Congo red paper and all lime should be in solution. If not, additions in 5 ml increments of concentrated HNO_3 are to be added until these conditions are met.
1809	AWPA A83 PD27	**6.56.5~~4~~** Cool the sample to room temperature and quantitatively transfer to a 500 ml volumetric flask. Rinse the beaker and cover glass with water, adding the rinsings to the volumetric flask. Add water exactly to the mark and mix well. Transfer 100 ml of the

	SECTION 6.6.4	solution by pipette to a 600 ml beaker and add 150 ml of water. Pipette 10.00 ml of 0.100 N $AgNO_3$ into the beaker. Cover with a watch glass and boil several minutes to coagulate the precipitate. Cool and filter the solution through a soft, rapid paper (Whatman 41 or equivalent) into a 500 ml Erlenmeyer suction flask by use of an appropriately sized Buchner funnel and a vacuum source (water aspirator source is adequate). Rinse the beaker with a small quantity of water and add rinsings to precipitate on the filter paper. Rinse the precipitate thoroughly with water permitting the rinsings to be added to the contents of the suction flask. Test a few drops of the wash water with 0.1N NH_4SCN. An absence of turbidity in this test indicates that the washing is complete.
1810	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 6.6.5	**6.~~6~~5.~~6~~5** Add 5 ml Volhard indicator to the contents of the suction flask. Titrate to a permanent (5 minutes or longer) pinkish-brown end-point with 0.1 N NH_4SCN. The coloration is faint and occurs at the point where Ferric Thiocyanate is formed. Fading of the end-point color prior to the end of 5 minutes is a common occurrence. Care should be taken not to add excessive NH_4SCN. The NH_4SCN should be added from a burette whose smallest subdivisions are 0.05 ml. Estimate the amount of NH_4SCN used to the nearest 0.01 ml. Record the volume used for the sample as quantity "Ts".
1811	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 6.6.5	6.5.7 Determine a correction for wood if it contains halogens other than those due solely to the presence of pentachlorophenol, unless it is known that the sample being analyzed is free of additional halogens. Follow the procedures of Section 6.5.2 to 6.5.6 inclusive, using untreated wood. Record the volume of wood used in 6.5.2 as "Vc." (Optional: If the results are desired in terms of weight percent, the weight of the sample should be determined to the nearest 0.001 grams and recorded as "Wc.") Record the volume of NH_4SCN titrant used in Section 6.5.6 as quantity "Tc". 6.5.8 Determine a reagent blank by following the procedures of Sections 6.5.2 to 6.5.6 but using no sample and 10.00 ml of 0.100 N $AgNO_3$. Record the volume of NH_4SCN titrant used in Section 6.5.6 as quantity "Tb".
1812	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.1	**7.1 Calculate the Standardization Equivalence Factor (F) for NH4SCN solution, Section 6.1.~~1~~ according to the following**:
1813	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.2.2	
1814	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.2.3	**7.2.2~~3~~** Calculate the equivalent carrier (Ec) volume of 0.100 N NH_4SCN ~~used~~, the excess titrant used to correct for halogen containing carriers as noted in Section 6.2.7, according to the following:
1815	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.2.3 [Table Data]	Where: Tc = ml 0.100 N NH_4SCN per Paragraph 6.2~~4~~.7~~5~~ F = NH_4SCN factor per Paragraph 7.1
1816	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.2.4	
1817	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.2.5	**7.2.3~~5~~** Calculate the equivalent blank volume (Eb) of 0.100 N NH_4SCN without sample (from Section 6.2.8) ~~used~~ according to the following:
1818	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.2.6	**7.2.4~~6~~** Calculate the Reagent Blank (R) according to the following:
1819	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.2.7	**7.2.5~~7~~** P_{total} = Total (uncorrected) percent pentachlorophenol by weight
1820	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.2.7 PARA 3 [Table Data]	Where: 1.00 ml of 0.100 N $AgNO_3$ = 0.005327 grams of pentachlorophenol. R = as defined in Section 7.2.4 Es = as defined in Section 7.2.1 Ec = as defined in Section 7.2.2~~3~~ Ws = as defined in Section 6.2.1 Wc = as defined in Section 6~~7~~.2.7~~2~~
1821	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.3.1	**7.3.1** Follow the analytical procedures as set forth in Section~~s~~ 6.3~~2~~.2 ~~through 6.2.7 and then 7.2.3~~and calculations in 7.2 substituting for "Ws" as follows:
1822	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION	Ts = ml. 0.100 N NH_4SCN per Section 6.4.6~~5~~ F = NH_4SCN factor per Section 7.1

	7.4.1 [Table Data]	
1823	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.4.2	
1824	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.4.3	**7.4.2~~3~~** Calculate the equivalent correction volume (Ec) of 0.100 N NH_4SCN due to the presence of other halogens in the wood from Section 6.4.7 according to the following:
1825	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.4.3 [Table Data]	Tc = ml 0.100 N NH_4SCN per Section 6.4.7~~5~~ F = NH_4SCN factor per Section 7.1
1826	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.4.4	
1827	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.4.5	**7.4.3~~5~~** Calculate the equivalent blank (Eb) volume of 0.100 N NH_4SCN used, from Section 6.4.8, according to the following:
1828	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.4.5 [Table Data]	Tb = ml 0.100 N NH_4SCN per Section 6.4.8~~7.2.4~~ F = NH_4SCN factor per Section 7.1
1829	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.4.6	**7.4.4~~6~~** Calculate the Reagent Blank (R) according to the following:
1830	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.4.7	**7.4.5~~7~~** Overall Calculations
1831	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.2.5 [Table Data]	Tb = ml 0.100 N NH_4SCN per Section ~~7~~6.2.8~~2~~ F = NH_4SCN factor per Paragraph 7.1
1832	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.4.7 PARA 3 [Table Data]	R = as defined in Section 7.4.4~~3.3~~ Es = as defined in Section 7.4.1 Ec = as defined in Section 7.4.2~~3.3~~ Vs = as defined in Section 6.4.2~~1~~ Ws = as defined in Section 6.4.2~~1~~ Vc = as defined in Section 6.4.7~~7.2.4~~ Wc = as defined in Section 6.4.7~~7.2.4~~
1833	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.4.8	**7.4.6~~8~~** Optional: If results are desired to be expressed as weight kg/m^3 use the following calculations
1834	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.5	**7.5 Calculations for Wood Samples ~~up to~~between 1.0 and 2.0 Cubic Inches (33 ml) in Volume:** Samples involving wood volumes greater than 2.0 cubic inches should be subdivided into approximately equal parts and the results averaged. Samples involving wood samples less than 1.0 cubic inch [16 ml] should be determined using the procedures of Section 6.4.
1835	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.5.2	
1836	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.5.3	**7.5.2~~3~~** Calculate the equivalent correction volume (Ec) of 0.100 N NH_4SCN due to the presence of other halogens in the wood from Section 6.5.7 according to the following:

1837	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.5.3 PARA 1	Ecs = ml. 0.100 N NH_4SCN (carrier) = Tc x F
1838	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.5.4	
1839	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.5.5	**7.5.35** Calculate the equivalent blank volume (Eb) of 0.100 N NH_4SCN used from Section 6.5.8 according to the following:
1840	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.5.5 [Table Data]	Tb = ml 0.100 N NH_4SCN per Section 6.5.87.5.4 F = NH_4SCN factor per Section 7.1
1841	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.5.6	**7.5.46** Calculate the Reagent Blank (R) according to the following:
1842	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.5.6 PARA 2	7.5.5 Overall Calculations
1843	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.5.6 PARA 4 [Table Data]	R = as defined in Section 7.5.46 Es = as defined in Section 7.5.21 Ec = as defined in Section 7.5.3 Vs = as defined in Section 6.5.21 Ws = as defined in Section 6.5.21 Vc = as defined in Section 6.5.77.5.2 Wc = as defined in Section 6.5.77.5.2
1846	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.4.7 PARA 1	**Current Equation:** $\frac{pcf}{PP_{total}} = \text{Total (uncorrected) Pentachlorophenol}$ $\text{by weight PPtotal} = \frac{(10 - R - Es)\ 0.5327}{Ws}$ **Updated Equation:**

		$$\frac{\text{pcf}}{\text{PP}_{\text{total}}} = \text{Total (uncorrected) Pentachlorophenol}$$ $$\text{by volume pcf}_{\text{total}} = \frac{(10 - \text{R} - \text{Es})\, 0.02029}{\text{Vs}}$$ $$\text{by weight PPtotal} = \frac{(10 - \text{R} - \text{Es})\, 0.5327}{\text{Ws}}$$
1847	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.4.7 PARA 2 PARA 1	**Current Equation:** $$\text{by volume pcf}_{\text{total}} = \frac{(10 - \text{R} - \text{Es})\, 0.02029}{\text{Vs}}$$ $$\text{by weight PP}_{\text{wood}} = \frac{(10 - \text{R} - \text{Ec})\, 0.5327}{\text{Wc}}$$ **Updated Equation:** $$\text{by volume pcf}_{\text{wood}} = \frac{(10 - \text{R} - \text{Ec})0.02029}{\text{Vc}}$$ $$\text{by weight PP}_{\text{wood}} = \frac{(10 - \text{R} - \text{E}_c)0.5327}{\text{W}_c}$$
1848	AWPA A83 PD27 SECTION 7.5.3 [Table Data]	Tc = ml 0.100 N NH_4SCN per Section 6.5.7~~6~~ F = NH_4SCN factor per Section 7.1

AWPA Technical Committee P-5
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard A97

26F-P5-A97: Proposal to Revise A97

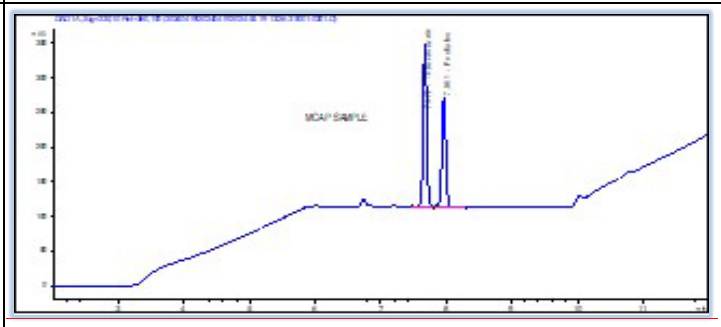
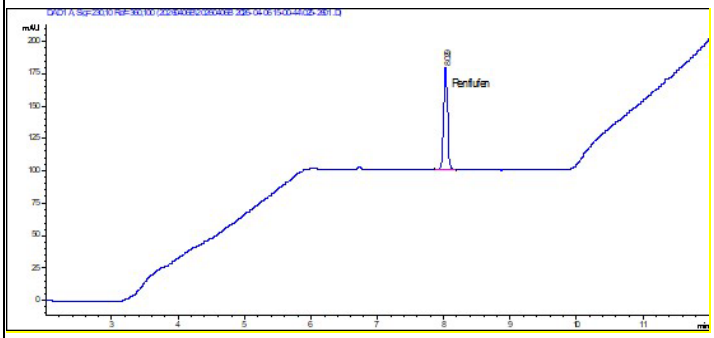
Proponent(s): Nelson Wanggui

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 23 Yes, 0 No, and 0 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

Note: The information presented below shows only the proposed revisions for this standard in legislative format and/or any other actions to be taken by the committee, such as creation of a new standard or reaffirmation or withdrawal of an existing standard. To view the rationale and supporting data (if any) for each proposed revision, as well as to submit comments or questions, you must visit the AWPA Standards Development Platform - https://awpacommenting.edaptivedocs.org (member login required).

▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1919	AWPA A97 PD27 PARA 9 PARA 1	**9.1** The following statement and tables should be used to evaluate the acceptability of an analysis using this method. The precision data ~~will be~~ was developed following the guidelines in ASTM E691-18
1920	AWPA A97 PD27 PARA 9 PARA 6	The above precision statements ~~will base~~ are based on an interlaboratory study using 6 laboratories, 3 level materials and 3 test results over three different days.
1923	AWPA A97 PD27 PARA 9 PARA 10 **Figure 2**	 Replace with: 

1924	AWPA A97 PD27 PARA 9 [Table Data] **Precision Table**	

-		95% Confidence Limits		
#	Analyst in Treating Solution	ppm	Within Lab: Repeatability	Between Labs: Reproducibility
Sample 1	Penflufen	10	-	-
Sample 2	Penflufen	30	-	-
Sample 3	Penflufen	50	-	-

		95% Confident	
	Penflufen (ppm)	Within Lab: Repeatability Limit	Between-Labs: Reproducibility Limit
Level 1	54	2.77	3.12
Level 2	106	2.74	4.24
Level 3	213	6.50	8.14

AWPA Technical Committee P-5
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard A98

26F-P5-A98: Proposal to Revise A98 to include Tebuconazole

Proponent(s): Kim Merritt

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 22 Yes, 0 No, and 0 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

Note: The information presented below shows only the proposed revisions for this standard in legislative format and/or any other actions to be taken by the committee, such as creation of a new standard or reaffirmation or withdrawal of an existing standard. To view the rationale and supporting data (if any) for each proposed revision, as well as to submit comments or questions, you must visit the AWPA Standards Development Platform - https://awpacommenting.edaptivedocs.org (member login required).

▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1979	AWPA A98 PD27 SECTION 1	Standard Method for the Determination of DCOI Based (EL2) and Tebuconazole in Preservative-Treated Wood Using Near-Infrared (NIR) Spectroscopy
1957	AWPA A98 PD27 SECTION 1 PARA 1	~~This method outlines a procedure for the quantitative determination of 4,5-dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (DCOI) in preservative-treated wood using Near-Infrared (NIR) spectroscopy. The method is applicable to quality control and compliance testing of wood products treated with DCOI-based preservatives.~~This method outlines procedures for the quantitative determination of 4,5-dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (DCOI) and tebuconazole in preservative-treated wood using Near-Infrared (NIR) spectroscopy. The method is applicable to quality control and compliance testing of wood products treated with DCOI-containing preservatives and, separately, wood products treated with tebuconazole-containing preservatives. DCOI may be analyzed using either handheld or benchtop NIR instruments, while tebuconazole analysis is applicable to benchtop NIR systems.
1958	AWPA A98 PD27 SECTION 1 PARA 3	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 and tebuconazole 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.
1959	AWPA A98 PD27 SECTION 5 PARA 2	5.2 NIR spectrometer. DCOI: 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.DCOI and Tebuconazole: Benchtop Fourier Transform-Near Infrared Spectrophotometer should meet the following minimum requirements: • Spectral range from 4000-12,00cm-¹ • Resolution of 8cm-¹ • Automatic diffuse reflectance sampling accessory. With internal reference mirror for background collections. • Internal calibration standard for instrument harmonization (in this case a methane filled gas cell was used). • Traceable Septralon (External to instrument) and Polystyrene (internal) standards for instrument verification • Software must allow for PLS alglorithms. • For Tebuconazole, a PerkinElmer Spectrum 2N with Near IR Reflectance Accessory (NIRM) with a 6cm glass petri dish spinner, works well in a humidity-controlled lab.
1960	AWPA A98 PD27 SECTION 7	7.2 Drying. DCOI: 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~~

	PARA 3	~~its intended use.~~ Recommended drying temperature for gravity convection ovens with wood cores is 80°C ±2°C for 2 hours prior to grinding. Tebuconazole: Wood samples shall be dried to achieve 0% moisture content. Recommended drying temperature for forced-air ovens is 103°C ±2°C. 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.
1961	AWPA A98 PD27 SECTION 7 PARA 4	7.3 Grind the sample to pass a 30~~-~~mesh sieve, avoiding contamination.
1962	AWPA A98 PD27 SECTION 7 PARA 5	7.4 Redry EL2 ~~the~~ sample~~s~~ for 30 minutes at 80°C ±2°C. Overall drying time should not exceed 3 hours. Redry tebuconazole samples after grinding at 103°C ±2°C for sufficient time to ensure 0% moisture content.
1963	AWPA A98 PD27 SECTION 7 PARA 6	7.5 Cool the samples in a desiccator~~dessicator~~ or similar.
1964	AWPA A98 PD27 SECTION 8 PARA 1 PARA 2	8.1.2 The instrument temperature working range is from 0 to 50 degrees Celsius. For bench top spectrophotometers, lab temperatures should be held relatively constant for well-defined quantitative models.
1965	AWPA A98 PD27 SECTION 8 PARA 1 PARA 3	8.1.3 For handheld instruments: 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.For benchtop instruments: The reference (background) spectrum should be collected internally such that the diffuse mirror moves out of the beam automatically when collecting sample spectrum to maintain optimal performance.
1966	AWPA A98 PD27 SECTION 8 PARA 2 PARA 1	8.2.1 For handheld instruments: Calibrate the device using a 100% reflective tile. Check the white tile for any dirt or dust. Avoid cleaning it with any solvent.For benchtop instruments: The diffuse mirror is internal to the instrument. It is important to check the 100%T spectrum with a traceable Spectralon (external to instrument) and polystyrene (internal) sample periodically to ensure instrument performance.
1967	AWPA A98 PD27 SECTION 8 PARA 2 PARA 2	8.2.2 For handheld instruments: 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.For bench top instruments: fill a 20mL glass scintillation vial with 1cm of the material if required to dry the material or if using a sample equilibrated at room %RH (Lab must have a constant %RH) use a 6cm glass petri dish with approximately 1cm of material.
1968	AWPA A98 PD27 SECTION 8 PARA 2 PARA 3	8.2.3 For handheld instruments: Place the petri dish containing the prepared wood sample in the NIR spectrometer.For benchtop instruments: place glass scintillation vial or petri dish on the instrument with a stray light shield in place. Ensure that all fingerprints and residual dust is cleaned from the sample holder using a lint free wipe.
1969	AWPA A98 PD27 SECTION 8 PARA 2 PARA 4	8.2.4 For handheld instruments: Collect the spectrum over the full NIR range (1350 – 2550 nm).For benchtop instruments: scan the full range from 4000-12,000cm-¹ at 8cm-¹ resolution for 1 minute to achieve signal to noise goal.
1970	AWPA A98 PD27 SECTION 8 PARA 2 PARA 5	8.2.5 The spectrum is compared against a preloaded calibration model to determine the DCOI or tebuconazole concentration.
1971	AWPA A98 PD27 SECTION 9 PARA 1	9.1 Develop a calibration model using reference samples with known DCOI or tebuconazole concentrations (official HPLC or GC method).
1972	AWPA A98 PD27 SECTION 9 PARA 3	9.3 Apply multivariate regression (e.g., Partial Least Squares Regression) to correlate spectral data with DCOI or tebuconazole content.
1973	AWPA A98 PD27 SECTION 9 PARA 5	The calibration model for the handheld 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 (R^2) 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. • The calibration model for DCOI - PLS model with the following preprocessing steps was implemented. • Standard samples ran in duplicate • Sample range = 0.0051-0.0175% ° Samples verified by traditional chromatography method • Exclude 12,000-7550cm-¹ • Standard Normal Variate (SNV) normalization effectively removes the multiplicative interferences of scatter and particle size

		that are a particular problem with near infrared, diffuse reflectance spectra. With Detrending. • 2nd order derivative with 13pt smooth • X-Scaling = Mean • Y-scaling = Mean • Latent variables = 4 • % Variance (r^2) = 99.88% • Standard Error of Estimate 0.0005% The calibration model for tebuconazole - PLS model with the following preprocessing steps was implemented. • Standard samples ran in duplicates • Sample range 0.00341-0.03475% ° Samples prepared gravimetrically and verified by traditional chromatography method • Leave one out Cross Validation • Exclude 12,000-7700cm-1 • Standard Normal Variate (SNV) normalization effectively removes the multiplicative interferences of scatter and particle size that are a particular problem with near infrared, diffuse reflectance spectra. With Detrending. • X-Scaling = Mean • Y-Scaling = Mean • Minimum Latent Variables = 1 • Maximum Latent Variables = 10 • Tebuconazole as sole component Test model ° Calculated Latent Variables = 5 ° Variance (R^2) = 99.45% ° Standard Error of Estimate = 0.0013%
1975	AWPA A98 PD27 SECTION 11 PARA 1	Precision and bias depend on the quality of the calibration model and the consistency of sample preparation. Precision and Bias for bench top instruments will be developed according to ASTM E-691 and is expected to be completed on or before reaffirmation.
1976	AWPA A98 PD27 SECTION 11 PARA 2 PARA 1	11.1.1 Using a handheld instrument: 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.
1977	AWPA A98 PD27 SECTION 11 PARA 2 PARA 2	11.1.2 Using a handheld instrument: The calibration bias for DCOI 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).
1978	AWPA A98 PD27 SECTION 11 PARA 3 PARA 2	11.2.2 Repeatability: Using a handheld instrument: The DCOI 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.

AWPA Technical Committee P-6
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard E4

26F-P6-E4: Proposal to Reaffirm E4 without Revisions

Proponent(s): Justin Duma

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 24 Yes, 0 No, and 0 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

Note: The information presented below shows only the proposed revisions for this standard in legislative format and/or any other actions to be taken by the committee, such as creation of a new standard or reaffirmation or withdrawal of an existing standard. To view the rationale and supporting data (if any) for each proposed revision, as well as to submit comments or questions, you must visit the AWPA Standards Development Platform - https://awpacommenting.edaptivedocs.org (member login required).

▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1927	AWPA E4 PD21R27	Reaffirm without Revisions

AWPA Technical Committee P-6
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard E5

26F-P6-E5: Proposal to Reaffirm E5 without Revisions

Proponent(s): Glenn Larkin

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 23 Yes, 0 No, and 0 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

Note: The information presented below shows only the proposed revisions for this standard in legislative format and/or any other actions to be taken by the committee, such as creation of a new standard or reaffirmation or withdrawal of an existing standard. To view the rationale and supporting data (if any) for each proposed revision, as well as to submit comments or questions, you must visit the AWPA Standards Development Platform - https://awpacommenting.edaptivedocs.org (member login required).

▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1933	AWPA E5 PD21R27	Reaffirm without Revisions

AWPA Technical Committee P-6
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard E7

26F-P6-E7: Proposal to Reaffirm E7 without Revisions

Proponent(s): Gerry Presley

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 23 Yes, 0 No, and 0 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

Note: The information presented below shows only the proposed revisions for this standard in legislative format and/or any other actions to be taken by the committee, such as creation of a new standard or reaffirmation or withdrawal of an existing standard. To view the rationale and supporting data (if any) for each proposed revision, as well as to submit comments or questions, you must visit the AWPA Standards Development Platform - https://awpacommenting.edaptivedocs.org (member login required).

▲ID	Reason	Proposed Change
1951	No known issues with the existing standard.	Reaffirm without Revisions

AWPA Technical Committee P-6
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard E8

26F-P6-E8: Proposal to Reaffirm E8 without Revisions

Proponent(s): Glenn Larkin

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 23 Yes, 0 No, and 0 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

Note: The information presented below shows only the proposed revisions for this standard in legislative format and/or any other actions to be taken by the committee, such as creation of a new standard or reaffirmation or withdrawal of an existing standard. To view the rationale and supporting data (if any) for each proposed revision, as well as to submit comments or questions, you must visit the AWPA Standards Development Platform - https://awpacommenting.edaptivedocs.org (member login required).

▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1934	AWPA E8 PD21R27	Reaffirm without Revisions

AWPA Technical Committee P-6
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard E9

26F-P6-E9: Proposal to Reaffirm E9 without Revisions

Proponent(s): Camron Frederick/Sam Barton

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 23 Yes, 0 No, and 0 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

Note: The information presented below shows only the proposed revisions for this standard in legislative format and/or any other actions to be taken by the committee, such as creation of a new standard or reaffirmation or withdrawal of an existing standard. To view the rationale and supporting data (if any) for each proposed revision, as well as to submit comments or questions, you must visit the AWPA Standards Development Platform - https://awpacommenting.edaptivedocs.org (member login required).

▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1890	AWPA E9 PD21R27	Reaffirm without Revisions

AWPA Technical Committee P-6
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard E13

26F-P6-E13: Proposal to Reaffirm E13 without Revisions

Proponent(s): Justin Duma

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 23 Yes, 0 No, and 0 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

Note: The information presented below shows only the proposed revisions for this standard in legislative format and/or any other actions to be taken by the committee, such as creation of a new standard or reaffirmation or withdrawal of an existing standard. To view the rationale and supporting data (if any) for each proposed revision, as well as to submit comments or questions, you must visit the AWPA Standards Development Platform - https://awpacommenting.edaptivedocs.org (member login required).

▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1928	AWPA E13 PD21R27	Reaffirm without Revisions

AWPA Technical Committee P-6
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard E17

26F-P6-E17: Proposal to Reaffirm E17 without Revisions

Proponent(s): Justin Duma

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 23 Yes, 0 No, and 0 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

Note: The information presented below shows only the proposed revisions for this standard in legislative format and/or any other actions to be taken by the committee, such as creation of a new standard or reaffirmation or withdrawal of an existing standard. To view the rationale and supporting data (if any) for each proposed revision, as well as to submit comments or questions, you must visit the AWPA Standards Development Platform - https://awpacommenting.edaptivedocs.org (member login required).

▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1929	AWPA E17 PD15R27	Reaffirm without Revisions

AWPA Technical Committee P-6
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard E20

26F-P6-E20: Proposal to Revise E20

Proponent(s): Jeff Morrell

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 21 Yes, 0 No, and 2 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

Note: The information presented below shows only the proposed revisions for this standard in legislative format and/or any other actions to be taken by the committee, such as creation of a new standard or reaffirmation or withdrawal of an existing standard. To view the rationale and supporting data (if any) for each proposed revision, as well as to submit comments or questions, you must visit the AWPA Standards Development Platform - https://awpacommenting.edaptivedocs.org (member login required).

▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1861	AWPA E20 PD27 SECTION 1.1	**1.1** This laboratory method only provides information on relative losses compared to a reference system under controlled conditions. It does not predict the degree of leaching from commercial products in a natural environment. Wood product species and dimensions, soil type, amount of rainfall, and many other factors influence biocide depletion rate and may not be fully reflected in this test. Consequently, the inclusion of established wood preservatives as controls for comparative purposes is essential. This test method is intended to be a screening test.
1862	AWPA E20 PD27 SECTION 2.0 PARA 1	Wood specimens measuring 14 mm x 14 mm x 250 mm are pressure treated with the test preservative as well as an appropriate standard preservative such as chromated copper arsenate for waterborne systems while ~~or~~ copper naphthenate or 4,5-Dichloro-2-octyl 3(2H)-isothiazolone (DCOI) ~~pentachlorophenol~~ for oil-borne systems at a retention level appropriate for ground contact use (refer to AWPA U1). After a conditioning period, the specimens are cut to provide sections for determining the initial preservative retention (14 mm x 14 mm x 100 mm) and a soil exposure section (14 mm x 14 mm x 150 mm). The longer section is exposed vertically in wet soil for a period of 12 weeks. Afterwards, both non-~~un~~exposed and exposed sections are subjected to chemical analysis to determine the amount of preservative present. The percent preservative depleted is determined by comparing the amounts in the exposed and non-exposed samples.
1863	AWPA E20 PD27 SECTION 3.4	**3.4 Analytical equipment.** Analytical equipment capable of measuring the biocide(s) present in the preservative formulations is required. ~~When applicable,~~ AWPA standard methods shall be used when they are available.
1864	AWPA E20 PD27 SECTION 6.1	**6.1 Conditioning test specimens.** The test specimens used for treatment shall be equilibrated to a constant mass~~weight~~ under stable ambient conditions and weighed prior to treatment.
1865	AWPA E20 PD27 SECTION 6.2	**6.2 Preservative solution.** Preservative solutions shall be prepared at concentrations ~~levels~~ that will produce the appropriate retention levels for ground contact exposure. At least one standard reference preservative shall be included in each test. Chromated copper arsenate is useful for comparing water-based systems, while DCOI~~pentachlorophenol~~ or copper naphthenate are useful for organic solvent borne systems.
1866	AWPA E20 PD27 SECTION 6.3	**6.3 Impregnation.** Select 25 test specimens (5 each from 5 different boards), weigh each to the nearest 0.01 g, and record as T_1. Place the specimens in the treating apparatus and treat by the full cell process using a 15-minute vacuum period followed by a 30-minute pressure period. Remove specimens from the apparatus, blot excess solution, weigh to the nearest 0.01 g and record as T_2. In the case of non-volatile, organic solvent borne systems, it can be helpful to seal the samples in plastic bags to allow excess preservative to migrate from the samples before obtaining a final treated mass.
1867	AWPA E20 PD27 SECTION 6.4 [Table Data]	$G = T_2 - T_1$, the mass~~weight~~ in grams of the treating solution absorbed by the specimen. C = Concentration expressed as grams of preservative in 100 grams of treating solution. V = Volume of the specimen in cm^3.
1868	AWPA E20 PD27 SECTION 6.5	**6.5 Post treatment conditioning.** Following treatment, the test specimens shall be air dried to a constant mass~~weight~~ under ambient conditions. For treatments that require a wet fixation period after treatment, e.g. CCA, the samples should be wrapped separately in polyethylene or similar material for at least seven days at ambient room temperature (20-25°C) prior to drying. Weigh each conditioned specimen to the nearest 0.01 g and record as W_1.

1869	AWPA E20 PD27 SECTION 6.6	**6.6 Preparation of leach samples.** Cut off 100 mm from the end of each sample and retain for retention analysis. Mark samples so that the cut ends can be identified at the time of analysis. Weigh and record the massweight (W_1) of the 150 mm long test sample, to the nearest 0.01 g.
1870	AWPA E20 PD27 SECTION 6.7.2	**6.7.2 Leach test.** Insert five specimens treated with the same chemical, one from each board, vertically into the soil of each container, with the cut end down so that the end of the stake is flush with the soil, using equal spacing between the test specimens. Place a loose fitting lid on the container to minimize drying (e.g. plastic food bowl covers with elastic bands), weigh, and record as the initial massweight. IncubatePlace the container(s) in a room or chamber that can be maintained at a temperature of 22-28°C.
1871	AWPA E20 PD27 SECTION 6.7.3	**6.7.3 Soil bed moisture control.** The container shall be weighed two times/week and sufficient water added each time to maintain the initial massweight.
1872	AWPA E20 PD27 SECTION 7.1	**7.1 Weighing and conditioning.** After 12 weeks exposure in the soil, the test samples are removed, wiped free of soil and immediately weighed to the nearest 0.01 g (W_2). The specimens are then air dried under the same conditions used for initial conditioning until they reach equilibrium under ambient conditions. The retained, non-unexposed samples shall be air dried under the same conditions to ensure that they both attain the same moisture content prior to cutting and grinding.
1873	AWPA E20 PD27 SECTION 7.3	**7.3 Biocide analysis.** Two samples of the ground wood from each of the five composite samples for each treatment are analyzed by an appropriate method to provide an average value for each specimen. Preference should be given to an AWPA standard method if feasible.
1874	AWPA E20 PD27 SECTION 8.1	**8.1 Moisture content increase of stakes during leaching.** Moisture content of stakes based on differences in massweight before leaching (W_1) and weight after leaching (W_2).
1875	AWPA E20 PD27 SECTION 8.2 PARA 2 PARA 1	A = Average biocide retention of non-unleached samples
1876	AWPA E20 PD27 SECTION 9.7	**9.7** An appropriate statistical analysis should be used to determine if the significance of biocide depletion differs significantlyences among the soil treatments. This should include an analysis of variancetion (ANOVA) and means separation using an appropriate method.

AWPA Technical Committee P-6
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard E24

26F-P6-E24: Proposal to Reaffirm E24 without Revisions

Proponent(s): Justin Duma

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 23 Yes, 0 No, and 0 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

Note: The information presented below shows only the proposed revisions for this standard in legislative format and/or any other actions to be taken by the committee, such as creation of a new standard or reaffirmation or withdrawal of an existing standard. To view the rationale and supporting data (if any) for each proposed revision, as well as to submit comments or questions, you must visit the AWPA Standards Development Platform - https://awpacommenting.edaptivedocs.org (member login required).

▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1926	AWPA E24 PD21R27	Reaffirm without Revisions

AWPA Technical Committee P-6
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard E25

26F-P6-E25: Proposal to Revise E25

Proponent(s): Rod Stirling

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 21 Yes, 0 No, and 2 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

Note: The information presented below shows only the proposed revisions for this standard in legislative format and/or any other actions to be taken by the committee, such as creation of a new standard or reaffirmation or withdrawal of an existing standard. To view the rationale and supporting data (if any) for each proposed revision, as well as to submit comments or questions, you must visit the AWPA Standards Development Platform - https://awpacommenting.edaptivedocs.org (member login required).

▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1779	AWPA E25 PD27 SECTION 3.2	**3.2** Facilities for preservative treatment of wood boards ~~by pressure processes~~.
1780	AWPA E25 PD27 SECTION 4.1	**4.1** **Field cut preservative specified in AWPA M4 and suitable for use in use class 3B.**~~Copper naphthenate field-cut preservative (2% copper metal) or appropriate water-based field-cut preservative compatible with pressure treatment (For western/heartwood species only).~~
1781	AWPA E25 PD27 SECTION 5.2	**5.2 Selection of wood.** The wood used should be free of mold, stain, decay or insect attack. Lumber graded at least #2 and better (ALSC rules) should be used and it should be without bark inclusions, large knots, excessive cross grain, resin pockets or other obvious defects. The test material shall be nominal 2 by 6 inch or 5/4 by 6 inch in cross-section and be dried to a moisture content typically used commercially for treated wood. ~~Note, 5/4 boards may dry faster after wetting events and may therefore take longer to decay.~~ The final test samples will be 600 mm in length and each test specimen should have at least one cut end, thus boards for treatment should be longer than 600 mm. Use of 2.4 m boards allows for end matching of samples among multiple test sites if required. Strips of the same boards ripped in two lengthways and 600 mm long shall be treated with the same formulation and retention as the experimental boards.
1782	AWPA E25 PD27 SECTION 7.1	**7.1 Deck construction.** The decks are to be constructed using stainless steel or other corrosion-resistant screws. Other fasteners may be used for specific experimental purposes but this variance should be recorded. Use two fasteners at each end per Figure 1. The experimental boards shall be mounted, spaced 5 mm apart, in two rows of ten replicates with the ends spaced 20-40 mm apart, onto a sub-frame, sized as necessary to accommodate this spacing. A strip of inert material 38 mm x 18-38 mm (depending on material available) is inserted between the ends of the boards before they are attached (Figure 1). This prevents colonization from the end grain of one board to another and simulates a central butt joint which where moisture can be taken up and dry more slowly than deck edges. This inert strip will be removed for inspection of the end-grain. The edges of the outer experimental boards must be kept inside the frame such that they can be tested to failure. Strips of wood 38 mm wide treated with the same formulation and retention as the experimental boards are fastened 5 mm from the outer experimental boards. Larger sized decks may be constructed for specific purposes. The sub-frame shall be constructed of nominal 2 x 6 inch boards of a naturally durable species or treated wood anticipated to outlast the experimental boards (Figure 1). Since decay may be anticipated to start in the junction between deck board and frame and preservative mobility from the frame may be an issue, the treatment should ideally be a higher loading of that used in the experimental boards. ~~When the wood species is predominantly heartwood, t~~ The cut ends of boards on one side of each treated deck shall be brush-coated with two applications of a field cut preservative specified in AWPA M4 and suitable for use in use class UC3B.~~copper naphthenate (2% copper) or appropriate field-cut preservative compatible with pressure treatment.~~ The boards on the other side will be left uncoated.

AWPA Technical Committee P-6
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard E26

26F-P6-E26: Proposal to Reaffirm E26 without Revisions

Proponent(s): Glenn Larkin

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 23 Yes, 0 No, and 0 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

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▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1932	AWPA E26 PD21R27	Reaffirm without Revisions

AWPA Technical Committee P-6 Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard E27

26F-P6-E27: Proposal to Revise E27

Proponent(s): Jeff Morrell

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 23 Yes, 0 No, and 1 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

Note: The information presented below shows only the proposed revisions for this standard in legislative format and/or any other actions to be taken by the committee, such as creation of a new standard or reaffirmation or withdrawal of an existing standard. To view the rationale and supporting data (if any) for each proposed revision, as well as to submit comments or questions, you must visit the AWPA Standards Development Platform - https://awpacommenting.edaptivedocs.org (member login required).

▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1877	AWPA E27 PD27 SECTION 1.1	**1.1** This standard specifies a field test method for evaluating the relative performance of wood treated with preservatives in a Use Category 3B exposure. The test method evaluates the performance of treated wood in a field exposure where it is subjected to the wide range of naturally occurring decay fungi, other micro-organisms and insects present in the testing environment. Testing and evaluation of wood and preservative systems intended for above ground exterior applications where a surface coating is used (UC3A) should use AWPA Standard E9. This test method is intended to be a screening test. It may also be used to provide information for standardization of protection treatments.
1878	AWPA E27 PD27 SECTION 3.1.3	3.1.3 Conditioning chamber capable of maintaining stable temperature and relative humidity.
1879	AWPA E27 PD27 SECTION 3.1.3	**3.1.4~~3~~** Balance, capable of weighing to nearest 0.1 g
1880	AWPA E27 PD27 SECTION 3.1.4	**3.1.5~~4~~** Safety equipment and protective clothing, appropriate for the test product and reference preservative, to ensure safety of the operator.
1881	AWPA E27 PD27 SECTION 3.1.5	**3.1.6~~5~~** Bending test apparatus capable of continually recording stress/strain data when the samples are loaded to a specified deflection. Specifications for the compression test apparatus are:
1882	AWPA E27 PD27 SECTION 3.1.5 [Table Data]	Load cell with maximum error of 0.1 kg Linear Variable Differential Transformer (LVDT) ~~(~~or other deflection measuring device with: Measurement range: 0 to 12 mm Maximum error: <1.0% Loading speed: 10 to 20 mm/minute Loading span: 120 mm
1883	AWPA E27 PD27 SECTION 4.2	**4.2 Selection of wood.** The wood shall be kiln dried, free of imperfections such as knots, ~~sapstain,~~ chemicals, mold, stain, decay or~~and~~ insect attack. The density should be similar to the reported average for the species chosen. Prior to machining, the lumber should be equilibrated under ambient conditions to a moisture content of 19% or less. ~~Relatively low density wood of the test species is preferred.~~
1884	AWPA E27 PD27 PARA 2	The test specimens should be carefully machined to a reasonably uniform size (+/- 1% variation) from multiple parent boards and be of reasonably uniform density. The samples from each board should be coded so they can be identified when making up the treatment groups. The samples should be assigned to treatment groups so that samples from each board are spread as uniformly as possible across the treatment groups. This sample assignment scheme will tend to equalize some of the variability in decay rates of samples from different boards.
1885	AWPA E27 PD27 SECTION 4.4	**4.4 Number of lap-joints.** Prepare at least 10 lap-joints for each combination of test parameters, i.e., exposure site, wood species, preservative, retention level, reference preservative and untreated control. It may be necessary to treat a larger number of test units so that the required number can be selected after treatment and the inclusion of "abnormal" units that absorb excessive amounts of preservative (> 10% of the average) should be avoided.
1886	AWPA E27 PD27 SECTION 5.3.1	**5.3.1 Conditioning.** The recommendations of the sponsor should be followed. If no recommendations are given, dry the treated lap-joint members in a well ventilated covered area protected from rain until they reach an equilibrium mass~~weight~~. Ensure free ventilation by storing the members horizontally on supporting rods of a material that does not react with the preservative, for example, glass for organic solvent based preservatives. For products requiring a fixation period, it is necessary to store the samples appropriately to ensure fixation.

1887	AWPA E27 PD27 SECTION 5.5.2	**5.5.2 Selection of test site.** Select an open area free from tall vegetation and extremes of local environmental influences, especially industrial pollution. The biological activity of the test site selected shall be high enough—as measured by deterioration of untreated controls—to fulfill the validity requirements specified. The Scheffer Index is a good measure of the risk of decay in above ground exposures (See Scheffer TC (1971) A climate index for estimating potential for decay in wood structures above ground. Forest Prod J 21(10):25-31).
1888	AWPA E27 PD27 SECTION 8.0 PARA 9	**h)** Location of the exposure site(s) and Scheffer Climate Index for the exposure period;

AWPA Technical Committee P-6
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard E29

26F-P6-E29: Proposal to Revise E29

Proponent(s): Rod Stirling

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 23 Yes, 0 No, and 1 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

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▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1783	AWPA E29 PD27 Section 4.4 PARA 1	Temperature and precipitation during the exposure period shall be recorded. It is recommended that the rating of the test be done every 2 weeks for up to 3 months in regions with high sapstain activity, or every 4 weeks for up to 9 months for regions with lower sapstain susceptibility; rating periods will also depend on the weather conditions during the testing period and geographical location. The test pack shall be evaluated after the untreated sections display a significant level of fungal growth or coverage (reaching a minimum mean rating of 2 on the scale shown below) in order to validate the ratings. If fungal growth is not visible upon first inspection, the storage period shall be extended. The evaluation of the treated lumber shall be conducted by examining all four radial/tangential faces ~~both faces~~ of each board section and assigning each face a numerical value (0 through 5) that represents the percentage of surface area of the face colonized by sapstain, mould, or decay fungi. The surface heartwood part, if any, shall not be considered in the overall evaluation. If one of the board faces contains mostly heartwood, that face shall not be included in the overall board rating. An overall board rating for total fungal growth shall be determined using the values obtained on each of the ~~two~~ faces. For continuing tests, after rating, each board shall be rearranged in the same order in the stack as it was initially to avoid fluctuation in the exposure conditions and cross contamination. The numerical values to be assigned to colonized areas of the radial/tangential ~~both~~ surfaces of each board correspond to the following rating scale:
1784	AWPA E29 PD27 SECTION 5.2 PARA 1	The validity of the data is given by the average rating recorded for the untreated control pack which should reach rating of 4 or~~and~~ greater on the scale defined in section 4.4~~above~~.
1785	AWPA E29 PD27 SECTION 5.3 PARA 11	10. Prevailing meteorological conditions during the exposure period, including average temperature and total precipitation.

AWPA Technical Committee P-6
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard E34

26F-P6-E34: Proposal to Revise E34

Proponent(s): Gerry Presley

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 22 Yes, 0 No, and 2 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

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▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1947	AWPA E34 PD27 SECTION 5.3.4	**5.3.4 Assembling sandwich units.** Prior to exposure, fix together the three-unit members using two stainless steel clips or an alternate method as described. Zip ties are effective alternatives to stainless steel clips, but require replacement with each assessment.

AWPA Technical Committee P-6
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard E35

26F-P6-E35: Proposal to Reaffirm E35 without Revisions

Proponent(s): Justin Duma

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 23 Yes, 0 No, and 1 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

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▲ID	Reason	Proposed Change
1925	No known issues with the existing standard.	Reaffirm without Revisions

AWPA Technical Committee T-1
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard U1 Section 4

26F-T1-U1(4): Proposal to Revise U1 Section 4 to add CuBE to Table 3

Proponent(s): Bill Abbott

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 12 Yes, 0 No, and 2 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

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▼ID	Item	Proposed Change

1936 — AWPA U1 SECTION 4 PD27 SECTION TABLE 3. PRESERVATIVES FOR NON-PRESSURE TREATMENT PROCESSES [Table Data]

Preservative Abbreviation	P Standard Reference	Preservative	Retention Basis	Preservative Carrier
Oilborne and Creosote-based				
Cu8	P37	Oxine Copper	Oxine Copper	Hydrocarbon Solvent Type C or F
CuN	P36	Copper Naphthenate	Copper	Hydrocarbon Solvent Type C or F
Waterborne, Other				
AAC-W	P24	Alkyl Ammonium Compound, Waterborne	Not Available	Water
CuBE	P65	Copper Borax Encapsulated	Copper + Boron as B_2O_3	Water
SBX	P25	Inorganic Boron	Boron as B_2O_3	Water
Light Organic Solvent Systems				
AAC	P38	Alkyl Ammonium Compound, Oilborne	Not Available	Hydrocarbon Solvent Type C
DCOI	P39	4.5-dichlor-2-N-octyl-4-Isothiazolin-3-one (Isothiazolin) (Note b)	Not Available	Hydrocarbon Solvent Type C
IPBC	P40	3-iodo-2 propynyl butyl carbamate (Note b)	Not Available	Hydrocarbon Solvent Type C
PPZ	P42	1-[2-(4-dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-Γ L-methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole (Propiconazole) (Note b)	Not Available	Hydrocarbon Solvent Type C
TEB	P41	Γ-(2(4(chlorophenyl)ethyl-y-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1H-1,2,4-Triazole-1 Ethanol (Tebuconazole) (Note b)	Not Available	Hydrocarbon Solvent Type C

		Preservative Added During Manufacture				
		KDS	P57	Alkaline Copper Betaine	$CuO + DPAB + H_3BO_3$	Water
		ZB	P51	Zinc Borate	$2ZnO•3B_2O_3•3.5H_2O$	Not Applicable

AWPA Technical Committee T-2
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard T1 Section A

26F-T2-T1(A): Proposal to Revise T1 Section A - Penetration Table Footnotes

Proponent(s): Jeff Lloyd

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 42 Yes, 0 No, and 1 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

Note: The information presented below shows only the proposed revisions for this standard in legislative format and/or any other actions to be taken by the committee, such as creation of a new standard or reaffirmation or withdrawal of an existing standard. To view the rationale and supporting data (if any) for each proposed revision, as well as to submit comments or questions, you must visit the AWPA Standards Development Platform - https://awpacommenting.edaptivedocs.org (member login required).

▼ID	Item	Proposed Change
1860	AWPA T1 SECTION A PD27 SECTION 12.0 [Table Data]2	**Footnotes: Penetration Table** a) Incising. Incising is required of species that are difficult to treat as an aid in securing more uniform penetration of preservative. Incising is required in all faces except for lumber with patterned edges where incising is required for wide faces only. Assumption must not be made that because a species is listed in this standard for sawn products and is incised that the species when treated will automatically meet the preservative penetration and retention requirements of this Standard. b) Determination of Penetration. i) Where depth or percent of sapwood is specified, it shall be interpreted to mean whichever is less. For example: 63 mm (2 $^{1}/_{2}$ in.) of penetration is required unless 85% of the sapwood is already penetrated. ii) Where depth and penetration of sapwood is specified, it shall be interpreted to mean whichever is greater. For example: 10 mm (0.4 in.) and 90% means that 10 mm (0.4 in.) is the minimum penetration and 90% of any sapwood beyond 10 mm (0.4 in.) must be penetrated. iii) The maximum penetration required in a piece of sawn material shall be no greater than one half the width if bored from the edge (narrow face) or one-half the thickness if bored from the (wide) face. iv) For PTI preservative, one of the following penetration markers shall be added to the treating solution: *(a)* boron (B) not to exceed a concentration of 500 ppm, *(b)* particulate copper not to exceed a concentration of 900 ppm as elemental copper (Cu), *(c)* colored pigment at a concentration that allows the visualization of penetration, or *(d)* UV fluorescing chemical at a concentration that allows the visualization of penetration under UV light. v) For EL2 preservative, one of the following penetration markers shall be added to the treating solution: *(a)* aqueous copper solution, *(b)* borates at a concentration not to exceed 500 ppm boron (B), *(c)* an anionic or non-ionic colored dye at a concentration that allows visualization of penetration, *(d)* an anionic or non-ionic fluorescent dye at a concentration that can be visualized under UV light, or *(e)* a pigment at a concentration that can be visualized. vi) For SBX preservative, a colored dye at a concentration that allows visualization of penetration may be

		used as an alternative to boron penetration indicators. vii) For SBX non-subterranean termite retention (as described in P25-26), there is no penetration requirement. c) Incising patterns of sufficiently high density and depth to obtain the required uniformity of penetration are required. A minimum of 750 incisions per square foot is required except when using ammoniacal preservatives, where fewer incisions are adequate. d) The penetration requirement for White Oak is 95% of sapwood. For Red Oak 65% of the annual rings as determined or 75 mm (3 in.) borings must be penetrated. Charges of recalcitrant wood with low penetration may be accepted if wood is conditioned properly before treatment and if treatment is continued to refusal. e) If the average penetration of the 20 borings meets the penetration requirements, then the charge shall be accepted. f) Incising is not required for Eastern White Pine treated with CCA. g) A borer core with a sapwood outer layer shall be taken from a minimum of 20 pieces in each charge. At least 10 borings must have a minimum of 13 mm (0.5 in.) of sapwood penetration Borings without enough sapwood to determine the percentage penetrated must show evidence of treatment in the sapwood. h) Incising is not required for some species treated with SBX. For some sources, the use of heated solutions, extended press times, and up to two weeks' storage after pressure treatment may be required to meet this penetration requirement.

AWPA Technical Committees T2/T3/T8
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard U1 Comm Spec G

26F-T2T3T8-U1(G): Proposal to Revise U1 Comm Spec G

Proponent(s): Matt Anderson

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 61 Yes, 0 No, and 0 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

Note: The information presented below shows only the proposed revisions for this standard in legislative format and/or any other actions to be taken by the committee, such as creation of a new standard or reaffirmation or withdrawal of an existing standard. To view the rationale and supporting data (if any) for each proposed revision, as well as to submit comments or questions, you must visit the AWPA Standards Development Platform - https://awpacommenting.edaptivedocs.org (member login required).

▼ID	Item	Proposed Change
1893	AWPA U1 COMM SPEC G PD27 SECTION 2.5	**2.5 Conditioning.** Material shall be suitably seasoned or conditioned prior to treatment. The supplier of Douglas-fir piles shall provide the purchaser with certification that sterilization of piles has occurred during either the conditioning and/or treatment process in accordance with AWPA Standard M1~~, Section 1.1.5.~~

AWPA Technical Committee T2/T4
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard U1 Comm Spec K

26F-T2T4-U1(K): Proposal to Revise U1 Comm Spec K

Proponent(s): Bill Abbott

Committee Meeting Action: Proposal Withdrawn by Proponent

Letter Ballot Results:

Executive Committee Final Action:

Note: The information presented below shows only the proposed revisions for this standard in legislative format and/or any other actions to be taken by the committee, such as creation of a new standard or reaffirmation or withdrawal of an existing standard. To view the rationale and supporting data (if any) for each proposed revision, as well as to submit comments or questions, you must visit the AWPA Standards Development Platform - https://awpacommenting.edaptivedocs.org (member login required).

▼ID	Item	Proposed Change
1948	AWPA U1 COMM SPEC K PD 27 SECTION 3.0 [Table Data] WITHDRAWN	**Table 2: BP/Preservative Combinations for Crossties and Switches** **Barrier Protection System** / **Preservative System(s)** / **Parent Commodity Specification (s)** / **Use Category** BP-2 / CuBE / C: Table 3.0 / UC4A UC4B UC4C

AWPA Technical Committee T2/T8
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard U1 Comm Spec I

26F-T2/T8-U1(I): Proposal to Revise U1 Comm Spec I

Proponent(s): Bill Abbott

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 50 Yes, 0 No, and 1 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

Note: The information presented below shows only the proposed revisions for this standard in legislative format and/or any other actions to be taken by the committee, such as creation of a new standard or reaffirmation or withdrawal of an existing standard. To view the rationale and supporting data (if any) for each proposed revision, as well as to submit comments or questions, you must visit the AWPA Standards Development Platform - https://awpacommenting.edaptivedocs.org (member login required).

▼ID	Item	Proposed Change
1946	AWPA U1 COMM SPEC I PD27 SECTION 2.0 PARA 1	Commodity Specification I is to be used with AWPA Standard T1, Section I: Millwork Products and Manufactured Wooden Goods, or~~and~~ any subsequently adopted nonpressure treatment standards.

AWPA Technical Committee T-2
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard U1 Comm Spec A

26F-T2-U1(A): Proposal to Revise U1 Comm Spec A Table Data

Proponent(s): Jeff Lloyd

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 41 Yes, 0 No, and 2 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

Note: The information presented below shows only the proposed revisions for this standard in legislative format and/or any other actions to be taken by the committee, such as creation of a new standard or reaffirmation or withdrawal of an existing standard. To view the rationale and supporting data (if any) for each proposed revision, as well as to submit comments or questions, you must visit the AWPA Standards Development Platform - https://awpacommenting.edaptivedocs.org (member login required).

▲ID	Item	Proposed Change

1852 — AWPA U1 COMM SPEC A PD27 SECTION 3.0 [Table Data]

		Pines				Spruce								
kg/m³ (SI units)		Southern Mixed Southern Radiata, Patula Caribbean	Ponderosa Red Eastern White	Scots Pine-Ger Scots Pine-Swe	Jack Lodgepole	Western White Engelmann Sitka Spruce	Spruce-Pine-Fir West Spruce Pine Fir	Coastal Douglas-fir	Hem-fir Hem-fir North Eastern Hemlock Subalpine Fir	Western Redcedar Alaska Yellow Cedar Incense Cedar Redwood	White Oak	Red Oak[a]	Maple	Black & Red Gum
Preservative														
ACZA[b]		4.0	4.0	#	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	#	4.0
CA-B[b]		1.7	1.7	1.7	#	#	#	1.7	1.7	#	#	#	#	#
CA-C[b]		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	#	#	1.0	1.0	#	#	#	#	#
Cu8		0.32	0.32	#	#	#	#	#	0.32	0.32	#	#	#	#
CuN-W[b]		1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	#	#	1.12	1.12	#	#	#	#	#
EL2[b] (+MCS at 3.2 kg/m³)		0.30	0.30	#	#	#	#	0.30	0.30	#	#	#	#	#
KDS[b]		3.0	3.0	3.0	#	#	#	3.0	3.0	#	#	#	#	#
MCA[b]		1.0	1.0	1.0	#	#	#	#	1.0	#	#	#	#	#
MCA-C[b]		0.8	#	#	#	#	#	#	0.8	#	#	#	#	#
MCAP[b]		1.0	1.0	1.0	#	#	#	#	1.0	#	#	#	#	#
PTI[b]		0.21	0.21	#	#	#	#	0.21	0.21	#	#	#	#	#
SBX	Non-Subterranean[c]	0.94	#	#	#	#	0.94	0.94	#	#	#	#	#	#
	Non-Formosan	2.7	2.7	#	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	#	#	#	#	#
	Formosan[b]	4.5	4.5	#	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	#	#	#	#	#
Preservatives Not Recommended for Interior-Residential Uses												<5"	≥5"	
CR (as solution)		128	128	#	128	128	#	128	128	128	R	96	80	160	96
CR-S (as solution)		128	128	#	128	128	#	128	128	128	R	96	80	#	96
CR-PS (as solution)		128	128	#	128	128	#	128	128	128	R	96	80	#	96
CuN (as Cu metal)[b]		0.64	0.64	#	#	0.64	#	0.64	0.64	0.64	R	0.75	0.64	0.80	0.80
PCP-A		6.4	6.4	#	6.4	6.4	#	6.4	6.4	6.4	R	4.8	4.0	#	4.8
PCP-C		6.4	6.4	#	6.4	6.4	#	6.4	6.4	6.4	R	4.8	4.0	#	4.8

1853 AWPA U1 COMM SPEC A PD27 SECTION 3.0 [Table Data]2

= Either no proposal for standardization and/or data demonstrating efficacy of a preservative/species combination has

been submitted to AWPA; or the use of the preservative/species combination has been proven ineffective.

R = Treatment to Refusal

a) Where two retentions are included, these are for commodities less than 5" thick or 5" and thicker as indicated.

b) Retentions are suitable for exposure in areas subject to Formosan subterranean termite activity.

c) Retentions are suitable for exposure in structures (excluding sill plate) otherwise protected from subterranean termites to protect against fungal decay, drywood termites and wood destroying beetles.

1854 AWPA U1 COMM SPEC A PD27 SECTION 3.0 [Table Data]3

pcf (US Customary units)		Pines				Spruce								
Preservative		Southern Mixed Southern Radiata, Patula Caribbean	Ponderosa Red Eastern White	Scots Pine-Ger Scots Pine-Swe	Jack Lodgepole	Western White Engelmann Sitka Spruce	Spruce-Pine-Fir West Spruce Pine Fir	Coastal Douglas-fir	Hem-fir Hem-fir North Eastern Hemlock Subalpine Fir	Western Redcedar Alaska Yellow Cedar Incense Cedar Redwood	White Oak	Red Oak[a]	Maple	Black & Red Gum
ACZA[b]		0.25	0.25	#	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	#	0.25
CA-B[b]		0.10	0.10	0.10	#	#	#	0.10	0.10	#	#	#	#	#
CA-C[b]		0.060	0.060	0.060	0.060	#	#	0.060	0.060	#	#	#	#	#
Cu8		0.020	0.020	#	#	#	#	#	0.020	0.020	#	#	#	#
CuN-W[b]		0.070	0.070	0.070	0.070	#	#	0.070	0.070	#	#	#	#	#
EL2[b] (+MCS at 0.20 pcf)		0.019	0.019	#	#	#	#	0.019	0.019	#	#	#	#	#
KDS[b]		0.19	0.19	0.19	#	#	#	0.19	0.19	#	#	#	#	#
MCA[b]		0.060	0.060	0.060	#	#	#	#	0.060	#	#	#	#	#
MCA-C[b]		0.050	#	#	#	#	#	#	0.050	#	#	#	#	#
MCAP[b]		0.060	0.060	0.060	#	#	#	#	0.060					
PTI[b]		0.013	0.013	#	#	#	#	0.013	0.013	#	#	#	#	#
SBX	Non-Subterranean[c]	0.06	#	#	#	#	0.06	0.06	#	#	#	#	#	#
	Non-Formosan	0.17	0.17	#	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	#	#	#	#	#
	Formosan[b]	0.28	0.28	#	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	#	#	#	#	#
Preservatives Not Recommended for Interior-Residential Uses												<5"	≥5"	
CR (as solution)		8.0	8.0	#	8.0	8.0	#	8.0	8.0	8.0	R	6.0	5.0	10.0	6.0
CR-S (as solution)		8.0	8.0	#	8.0	8.0	#	8.0	8.0	8.0	R	6.0	5.0	#	6.0
CR-PS (as solution)		8.0	8.0	#	8.0	8.0	#	8.0	8.0	8.0	R	6.0	5.0	#	6.0
CuN (as Cu metal)[b]		0.040	0.040	#	#	0.040	#	0.040	0.040	0.040	R	0.047	0.040	0.050	0.050
PCP-A		0.40	0.40	#	0.40	0.40	#	0.40	0.40	0.40	R	0.30	0.25	#	0.30
PCP-C		0.40	0.40	#	0.40	0.40	#	0.40	0.40	0.40	R	0.30	0.25	#	0.30

1855 AWPA U1 COMM SPEC A PD27 SECTION 3.0 [Table Data]4

= Either no proposal for standardization and/or data demonstrating efficacy of a preservative/species combination has

been submitted to AWPA; or the use of the preservative/species combination has been proven ineffective.

R = Treatment to Refusal

a) Where two retentions are included, these are for commodities less than 5" thick or 5" and thicker as indicated.

b) Retentions are suitable for exposure in areas subject to Formosan subterranean termite activity.

c) Retentions are suitable for exposure in structures (excluding sill plate) otherwise protected from subterranean termites to protect against fungal decay, drywood termites and wood destroying beetles.

1856 AWPA U1 COMM SPEC A PD27 SECTION 3.0 [Table Data]5

kg/m³ (SI units)		Pines				Spruce								
Preservative		Southern Mixed Southern Radiata, Patula Caribbean	Ponderosa Red Eastern White	Scots Pine-Ger Scots Pine-Swe	Jack Lodge pole	Western White Engelmann Sitka Spruce	Spruce-Pine-Fir West Spruce Pine Fir	Coastal Douglas-fir	Hem-fir Hem-fir North Eastern Hemlock Subalpine Fir	Western Redcedar Alaska Yellow Cedar Incense Cedar Redwood	White Oak	Red Oak[a]	Maple	Black & Red Gum
ACZA[b]		4.0	4.0	#	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	#	4.0
CA-B[b]		1.7	1.7	1.7	#	#	#	1.7	1.7	#	#	#	#	#
CA-C[b]		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	#	#	1.0	1.0	#	#	#	#	#
Cu8		0.32	0.32	#	#	#	#	#	0.32	0.32	#	#	#	#
CuN-W[b]		1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	#	#	1.12	1.12	#	#	#	#	#
EL2[b] (+MCS at 3.2 kg/m³)		0.30	0.30	#	#	#	#	0.30	0.30	#	#	#	#	#
KDS[b]		3.0	3.0	3.0	#	#	#	3.0	3.0	#	#	#	#	#
MCA[b]		1.0	1.0	1.0	#	#	#	#	1.0	#	#	#	#	#
MCA-C[b]		0.8	#	#	#	#	#	#	0.8	#	#	#	#	#
MCAP[b]		1.0	1.0	1.0	#	#	#	#	1.0	#	#	#	#	#
PTI[b]		0.21	0.21	#	#	#	#	0.21	0.21	#	#	#	#	#
SBX	Non-Subterranean[c]	0.94	#	#	#	#	0.94	0.94	#	#	#	#	#	#
	Non-Formosan	2.7	2.7	#	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	#	#	#	#	#
	Formosan[b]	4.5	4.5	#	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	#	#	#	#	#
Preservatives Not Recommended for Interior-Residential Uses												<5"	≥5"	
CR (as solution)		128	128	#	128	128	#	128	128	128	R	96	80	160	96
CR-S (as solution)		128	128	#	128	128	#	128	128	128	R	96	80	#	96
CR-PS (as solution)		128	128	#	128	128	#	128	128	128	R	96	80	#	96
CuN (as Cu metal)[b]		0.64	0.64	#	#	0.64	#	0.64	0.64	0.64	R	0.75	0.64	0.80	0.80
PCP-A		6.4	6.4	#	6.4	6.4	#	6.4	6.4	6.4	R	4.8	4.0	#	4.8
PCP-C		6.4	6.4	#	6.4	6.4	#	6.4	6.4	6.4	R	4.8	4.0	#	4.8

1857 AWPA U1 COMM SPEC A PD27 SECTION 3.0 [Table Data]6

= Either no proposal for standardization and/or data demonstrating efficacy of a preservative/species combination has been submitted to AWPA; or the use of the preservative/species combination has been proven ineffective.

R = Treatment to Refusal

a) Where two retentions are included, these are for commodities less than 5" thick or 5" and thicker as indicated.

b) Retentions are suitable for exposure in areas subject to Formosan subterranean termite activity.

c) Retentions are suitable for exposure in structures (excluding sill plate) otherwise protected from subterranean termites, to protect against fungal decay, drywood termites and wood destroying beetles.

1858 AWPA U1 COMM SPEC A PD27 SECTION 3.0 [Table Data]7

pcf (US Customary units)	Pines				Spruce								
Preservative	Southern Mixed Southern Radiata, Patula Caribbean	Ponderosa Red Eastern White	Scots Pine-Ger Scots Pine-Swe	Jack Lodge pole	Western White Engelmann Sitka Spruce	Spruce-Pine-Fir West Spruce Pine Fir	Coastal Douglas-fir	Hem-fir Hem-fir North Eastern Hemlock Subalpine Fir	Western Redcedar Alaska Yellow Cedar Incense Cedar Redwood	White Oak	Red Oak[a]	Maple	Black & Red Gum
ACZA[b]	0.25	0.25	#	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	#	0.25
CA-B[b]	0.10	0.10	0.10	#	#	#	0.10	0.10	#	#	#	#	#
CA-C[b]	0.060	0.060	0.060	0.060	#	#	0.060	0.060	#	#	#	#	#
Cu8	0.020	0.020	#	#	#	#	#	0.020	0.020	#	#	#	#
CuN-W[b]	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.070	#	#	0.070	0.070	#	#	#	#	#

		EL2[(b)] (+MCS at 0.20 pcf)		0.019	0.019	#	#	#	#	0.019	0.019	#	#	#	#	#
		KDS[(b)]		0.19	0.19	0.19	#	#	#	0.19	0.19	#	#	#	#	#
		MCA[(b)]		0.060	0.060	0.060	#	#	#	#	0.060	#	#	#	#	#
		MCA-C[(b)]		0.050	#	#	#	#	#	#	0.050	#	#	#	#	#
		MCAP[(b)]		0.060	0.060	0.060	#	#	#	#	0.060	#				
		PTI[(b)]		0.013	0.013	#	#	#	#	0.013	0.013	#	#	#	#	#
		SBX	Non-Subterranean[c]	0.06	#	#	#	#	0.06	0.06	#	#	#	#	#	#
			Non-Formosan	0.17	0.17	#	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	#	#	#	#	#
			Formosan[(b)]	0.28	0.28	#	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	#	#	#	#	#
		Preservatives Not Recommended for Interior-Residential Uses												<5"	≥5"		
		CR (as solution)		8.0	8.0	#	8.0	8.0	#	8.0	8.0	8.0	R	6.0	5.0	10.0	6.0
		CR-S (as solution)		8.0	8.0	#	8.0	8.0	#	8.0	8.0	8.0	R	6.0	5.0	#	6.0
		CR-PS (as solution)		8.0	8.0	#	8.0	8.0	#	8.0	8.0	8.0	R	6.0	5.0	#	6.0
		CuN (as Cu metal)[(b)]		0.040	0.040	#	#	0.040	#	0.040	0.040	0.040	R	0.047	0.040	0.050	0.050
		PCP-A		0.40	0.40	#	0.40	0.40	#	0.40	0.40	0.40	R	0.30	0.25	#	0.30
		PCP-C		0.40	0.40	#	0.40	0.40	#	0.40	0.40	0.40	R	0.30	0.25	#	0.30
1859	AWPA U1 COMM SPEC A PD27 SECTION 3.0 [Table Data]8	# = Either no proposal for standardization and/or data demonstrating efficacy of a preservative/species combination has been submitted to AWPA; or the use of the preservative/species combination has been proven ineffective. R = Treatment to Refusal a) Where two retentions are included, these are for commodities less than 5" thick or 5" and thicker as indicated. b) Retentions are suitable for exposure in areas subject to Formosan subterranean termite activity. c) Retentions are suitable for exposure in structures (excluding sill plate) otherwise protected from subterranean termites to protect against fungal decay, drywood termites and wood destroying beetles.																

AWPA Technical
Committee T-3
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard U1 Comm Spec E

26F-T3-U1(E): Proposal to Revise U1 Comm Spec E

Proponent(s): Matt Anderson

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 24 Yes, 0 No, and 1 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

Note: The information presented below shows only the proposed revisions for this standard in legislative format and/or any other actions to be taken by the committee, such as creation of a new standard or reaffirmation or withdrawal of an existing standard. To view the rationale and supporting data (if any) for each proposed revision, as well as to submit comments or questions, you must visit the AWPA Standards Development Platform - https://awpacommenting.edaptivedocs.org (member login required).

▼ID	Item	Proposed Change
1894	AWPA U1 COMM SPEC E PD27 SECTION 2.5	**2.5 Conditioning.** Round timber piles shall be suitably seasoned or conditioned prior to treatment. Conditioning by heating in waterborne preservative is not permitted. The supplier of Douglas-fir, Western Larch and Lodgepole Pine piles shall provide the purchaser with certification that sterilization of piles has occurred during either the conditioning and/or treatment process in accordance with AWPA Standard M1~~, Section 1.1.5.~~

AWPA Technical Committee T-4
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard M13

26F-T4-M13: Proposal to Reaffirm M13 without Revisions

Proponent(s): Brian Hitz

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 35 Yes, 0 No, and 0 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

Note: The information presented below shows only the proposed revisions for this standard in legislative format and/or any other actions to be taken by the committee, such as creation of a new standard or reaffirmation or withdrawal of an existing standard. To view the rationale and supporting data (if any) for each proposed revision, as well as to submit comments or questions, you must visit the AWPA Standards Development Platform - https://awpacommenting.edaptivedocs.org (member login required).

▲ID	Reason	Proposed Change
1937	No known issues with the existing standard.	Reaffirm without Revisions

AWPA Technical Committee T-4
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard U1 Comm Spec D

26F-T4-U1(D): Proposal to Revise U1 Comm Spec D with an edit to Table Data

Proponent(s): Kevin Archer

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 33 Yes, 0 No, and 2 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

Note: The information presented below shows only the proposed revisions for this standard in legislative format and/or any other actions to be taken by the committee, such as creation of a new standard or reaffirmation or withdrawal of an existing standard. To view the rationale and supporting data (if any) for each proposed revision, as well as to submit comments or questions, you must visit the AWPA Standards Development Platform - https://awpacommenting.edaptivedocs.org (member login required).

▼ID	Item	Proposed Change
1939	AWPA U1 COMM SPEC D PD27 SECTION 5.22 [Table Data]	

Treated Zone & Species	Testing Point (a)	Preservative Retention (kg/m³)				Preservative Retention (pcf)			
		CR (as solution)	PCP-A (as a.i.)	DCOI-A (as a.i.)	CuN (Cu as metal)	CR (as solution)	PCP-A (as a.i.)	DCOI-A (as a.i.)	CuN (Cu as metal)
Use Category 4A and 4B									
Full Length Treated Western Red Cedar	GL	320	16	#	2.4	20	1.0	#	0.15
	MP	96	4.8	#	0.80	6.0	0.30	#	0.050
Full Length Treated Alaska Yellow Cedar	GL	320	16	#	2.4	20	1.0	#	0.15
	MP	96	4.8	#	0.80	6.0	0.30	#	0.050
Butt-Treated Western Red Cedar	GL	320	16	5.3	2.4	20	1.0	0.33	0.15
Butt-Treated Alaska Yellow Cedar	GL	320	16	#	2.4	20	1.0	#	0.15
Butt-Treated Northern White Cedar	GL	320	16	#	2.4	20	1.0	#	0.15
Full Length Treated Western Larch	GL	320	13	#	#	20	0.80	#	#
Use Category 4C									
Full Length Treated Western Red Cedar	GL	320	16	#	2.4	20	1.0	#	0.15
	MP	96	4.8	#	0.80	6.0	0.30	#	0.050
Full Length Treated Alaska Yellow Cedar	GL	320	16	#	2.4	20	1.0	#	0.15
	MP	96	4.8	#	0.80	6.0	0.30	#	0.050
Butt-Treated Western Red Cedar	GL	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#

Butt-Treated Alaska Yellow Cedar	GL	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
Butt-Treated Northern White Cedar	GL	320	#	#	#	20	#	#	#
Full Length Treated Western Larch	GL	256	13	#	#	16	0.80	#	#

AWPA Technical Committee T-7
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard M1

26F-T7-M1: Proposal to Reaffirm M1 without Revisions

Proponent(s): Matt Anderson

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 32 Yes, 0 No, and 1 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

Note: The information presented below shows only the proposed revisions for this standard in legislative format and/or any other actions to be taken by the committee, such as creation of a new standard or reaffirmation or withdrawal of an existing standard. To view the rationale and supporting data (if any) for each proposed revision, as well as to submit comments or questions, you must visit the AWPA Standards Development Platform - https://awpacommenting.edaptivedocs.org (member login required).

▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1892	AWPA M1 PD21R27	Reaffirm without Revisions

AWPA Technical Committee T-7
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard M2

26F-T7-M2: Proposal to Revise M2 reference

Proponent(s): Kim Merritt

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 33 Yes, 0 No, and 0 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

Note: The information presented below shows only the proposed revisions for this standard in legislative format and/or any other actions to be taken by the committee, such as creation of a new standard or reaffirmation or withdrawal of an existing standard. To view the rationale and supporting data (if any) for each proposed revision, as well as to submit comments or questions, you must visit the AWPA Standards Development Platform - https://awpacommenting.edaptivedocs.org (member login required).

▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1956	AWPA M2 PD27 SECTION 4.3.2	**4.3.2 Sawn lumber - General requirements.** Except as noted, borings shall be taken on a narrow face (edge – where applicable) and perpendicular to the face being sampled, approximately midway between ends and at the approximate midpoint of the face being sampled. Square lumber (4x4, 6x6, etc.) may be sampled from any face. Thick lumber (more than nominal 2") shall be sampled in accordance with AWPA M25 Section 6.3.1.2. Thin lumber (less than nominal 5/4) may be sampled in accordance with AWPA M25 Section 6.3.1.3. Sawn crossarms shall be sampled in accordance with Standard T1 Commodity Section A: Sawn Products Section 9.1.2. ~~9.3.~~ Borings are to be taken from sapwood of Southern pine, Ponderosa pine, Radiata pine, Caribbean pine, Red pine, Western red cedar, Alaskan yellow cedar, incense Cedar, and unincised Redwood. Borings from other softwood species shall be taken from heartwood faces and sapwood faces in the approximate proportion of heartwood and sapwood faces in a charge. The treated wood surface should be lightly cleaned prior to taking a sample to remove surface deposits of preservative. A boring shall be included in the assay sample regardless of penetration. For sawn materials which require both minimum heartwood penetration and percent of sapwood, borings shall be taken from heartwood faces and sapwood faces in the approximate proportion of heartwood and sapwood faces in a charge. Penetration into heartwood is not required for charges of material which require a minimum sapwood penetration in inches of wood or percent of the sapwood. **4.3.3 Posts.** Round, half round, and quarter round posts less than 16-feet in length shall be sampled in accordance with Standard T1 Commodity Section B: Posts Section 3.0. **4.3.4 Building Poles and Posts.** Building poles and posts shall be sampled in accordance with Standard T1 Commodity Section B: Posts Section 8.0. **4.3.5 Crossties and Switchties.** Crossties and Switchties shall be sampled in accordance with Standard T1 Commodity Section C: Crossties and Switchties Section 6.0. **4.3.6 Utility Poles.** Solid and laminated wood utility poles shall be sampled in accordance with Standard T1 Commodity Section D: Poles Sections 8.0 and 10.0, respectively. **4.3.7 Non-marine Round Timber Piles.** Non-marine piles shall be sampled in accordance with Standard T1 Commodity Section E: Round Timber Piles Section 9.0. **4.3.8 Plywood.** Plywood shall be sampled in accordance with Standard T1 Commodity Section F: Pressure-Treated Wood Composites Section 4.1.1. For sapwood species, heartwood plies are not required to be penetrated. **4.3.9 Marine Applications**. Sawn products, round timber piles, and plywood to be used in marine applications shall be sampled in accordance with Standard T1 Commodity Section G: Marine (Salt Water) Applications Section 9.0.

AWPA Technical Committee T-7
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard M22

26F-T7-M22: Proposal to Revise M22 Section 4.1

Proponent(s): Mia Vertudez

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 34 Yes, 0 No, and 0 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

Note: The information presented below shows only the proposed revisions for this standard in legislative format and/or any other actions to be taken by the committee, such as creation of a new standard or reaffirmation or withdrawal of an existing standard. To view the rationale and supporting data (if any) for each proposed revision, as well as to submit comments or questions, you must visit the AWPA Standards Development Platform - https://awpacommenting.edaptivedocs.org (member login required).

▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1955	AWPA M22 PD27 SECTION 4.1	**4.1 Plant Notification and Status Levels.** In the event that an inspection is made prior to notification of the previous inspection the third-party agency shall evaluate the results of both inspections as a single inspection. The number of inspections that can be evaluated as a single inspection shall not exceed two.

AWPA Technical Committee T-8
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard M24

26F-T8-M24: Proposal to Reaffirm M24 without Revisions

Proponent(s): Jim Anderson

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 29 Yes, 0 No, and 0 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

Note: The information presented below shows only the proposed revisions for this standard in legislative format and/or any other actions to be taken by the committee, such as creation of a new standard or reaffirmation or withdrawal of an existing standard. To view the rationale and supporting data (if any) for each proposed revision, as well as to submit comments or questions, you must visit the AWPA Standards Development Platform - https://awpacommenting.edaptivedocs.org (member login required).

▲ID	Item	Proposed Change
1787	AWPA M24 15R27	Reaffirm without Revisions

AWPA Technical Committee T-8
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard T1 Section F

26F-T8-T1(F): Proposal to Revise T1 Section F

Proponent(s): Kim Merritt

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 29 Yes, 0 No, and 1 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

Note: The information presented below shows only the proposed revisions for this standard in legislative format and/or any other actions to be taken by the committee, such as creation of a new standard or reaffirmation or withdrawal of an existing standard. To view the rationale and supporting data (if any) for each proposed revision, as well as to submit comments or questions, you must visit the AWPA Standards Development Platform - https://awpacommenting.edaptivedocs.org (member login required).

▲ID	Proposal	Proposed Change
1940	The Committee T7 Glued Laminated Sampling Task Group met during the 2026 Annual Meeting to review sampling procedures for Southern Pine glued laminated timbers treated after gluing. The task group reached consensus to revise the penetration sampling language to clarify core location requirements for both inner and outer laminations. The proposed revision also updates the penetration requirement to reflect that inner laminations are now required to be sampled. These changes address ambiguity in the existing language regarding which laminations are to be sampled for penetration evaluation.	See table below

Species	Sampling Zone For Assay (mm) from Surface	Number of Cores for Assay	Penetration in mm and/or % Sapwood	Penetration Sampling Specifications
Southern pine	0.0 - 15.0	Creosote and Creosote solutions: 48 Other preservatives: 20	63 mm or 85%	~~A borer core shall be taken from 20 pieces in each charge. If 90% of the borings meet the penetration requirements and the remaining pieces have at least 50% of their required depth of penetration the charge shall be accepted. Borings shall be taken from two different laminations for each member.~~ Two borer cores shall be taken from 10 pieces in each charge. For each piece, one boring core shall be taken from the outer 25% laminations, and one boring core shall be taken from the inner 25% laminations. If 80% of the borings meet the required penetration requirements and the remaining cores have at least 50% of the required depth of penetration, the charge shall be accepted.
Coastal Douglas-fir, Western Hemlock, Hem-fir	0.0 - 15.0	Creosote and Creosote solutions: 48 Other preservatives: 20	Under 125 mm thick: 10 mm and 90%. 125 mm and thicker 13 mm and 90%	A borer core shall be taken from the incised faces of 20 pieces in each charge. If 80% of the borings meet the penetration requirements the charge shall be accepted. A minimum of one boring shall be taken from each of two incised face laminations and one from the incised narrow face of each of two interior laminations.
Red Oak, Red Maple, Yellow Poplar	0.0 - 15.0	Creosote and Creosote solutions: 48	13 mm	A minimum of one boring shall be taken from each of two incised face laminations and one from the incised narrow face of each of two interior laminations.

1941

The Committee T7 Glued Laminated Sampling Task Group met during the 2026 Annual Meeting to review sampling procedures for Southern Pine glued laminated timbers treated after gluing. The task group reached consensus to revise the penetration sampling language to clarify core location requirements for both inner and outer laminations. The proposed revision also updates the penetration requirement to reflect that inner laminations are now required to be sampled. These changes address ambiguity in the existing language regarding which laminations are to be sampled for penetration evaluation.

Species	Sampling Zone For Assay (in.) from Surface	Number of Cores for Assay	Penetration in inches and/or % Sapwood	Penetration Sampling Specifications
Southern pine	0.0 - 0.6	Creosote and Creosote solutions: 48 Other preservatives: 20	2.5 in or 85%	~~A borer core shall be taken from 20 pieces in each charge. If 90% of the borings meet the penetration requirements and the remaining pieces have at least 50% of their required depth of penetration the charge shall be accepted. Borings shall be taken from two different laminations for each member.~~ Two borer cores shall be taken from 10 pieces in each charge. For each piece, one boring core shall be taken from the outer 25% laminations, and one boring core shall be taken from the inner 25% laminations. If 80% of the borings meet the penetration requirements and the remaining cores have at least 50% of the required depth of penetration, the charge shall be accepted.
Coastal Douglas-fir, Western Hemlock, Hem-fir	0.0 - 0.6	Creosote and Creosote solutions: 48 Other preservatives: 20	Under 5 in. thick: 0.40 in. and 90%. 5 in. and thicker: 0.50 in. and 90%	A borer core shall be taken from the incised faces of 20 pieces in each charge. If 80% of the borings meet the penetration requirements the charge shall be accepted. A minimum of one boring shall be taken from each of two incised face laminations and one from the incised narrow face of each of two interior laminations.
Red Oak, Red Maple, Yellow Poplar	0.0 - 0.6	Creosote and Creosote solutions: 48	0.5 in.	A minimum of one boring shall be taken from each of two incised face laminations and one from the incised narrow face of each of two interior laminations.

1942

The Committee T7 Glued Laminated Sampling Task Group met during the 2026 Annual Meeting to review sampling procedures for Southern Pine glued laminated timbers treated after gluing. The task group reached consensus to revise the penetration sampling language to clarify core location requirements for both inner and outer laminations. The proposed revision also updates the penetration requirement to reflect that inner laminations are now required to be sampled. These changes address ambiguity in the existing language regarding which laminations are to be sampled for penetration evaluation.

4.2.1 Sampling. ~~See Tables 1A/1B for required assay zones and number of cores. An increment borer core 5 mm (0.2 in) in diameter shall be used for sampling purposes. For creosote and creosote solutions, a 10 mm (0.4) mm plug cutter may be used to increase the size of the sample taken for analysis or to reduce the number of borings required below forty-eight. For glued laminated material treated after gluing, more than one boring may be taken from the same piece, but no more than one from the same lamination unless there is an end joint separation or there are an insufficient number of separate laminations. For UC4 members more than 480 cm^2 (75 in^2) cross section at the ground line, every member in the charge shall be bored for penetration. For UC4 members 480 cm^2 (75 in^2) or less in cross section at the ground line, 20 members per charge shall be bored for penetration. Should the charge contain less than 20 members, every member shall be bored. Where only 20 members in a charge are bored for penetration, the sizes of those members checked shall be representative of the sizes in the charge. Un-incised glue members of species for which incising is required shall be individually inspected. Each section of lamination between end joints may be considered as a separate piece of lumber for sampling purposes. Charges shall be broken into lots of four individual pieces where each piece gets a minimum of five cores taken. In the instance where a charge does not have sufficient pieces for all lots to have four pieces, smaller lots may be made but all lots must have a minimum of twenty cores taken.~~

4.2.1 Sampling

4.2.1.1 General

See Tables 1A/1B for the required assay zones, number of cores, and penetration sampling requirements.

4.2.1.2 Sampling Equipment

An increment borer core 5 mm (0.2 in.) in diameter shall be used for sampling purposes. For creosote and creosote solutions, a 10 mm (0.4 in.) plug cutter may be used to increase the size of the sample taken for analysis or to reduce the number of borings required below forty-eight.

4.2.1.3 Glued Laminated Members Treated After Gluing

For glued laminated material treated after gluing, boring locations, assay zones, and the number of borings shall be as specified in Tables 1A/1B. The penetration sampling requirements in Tables 1A/1B apply to glued laminated members treated after gluing other than Use Category UC4 products.

Each section of lamination between end joints may be considered a separate piece of lumber for sampling purposes.

4.2.1.4 UC4 Penetration Sampling

For UC4 members having a cross-sectional area greater than 480 cm² (75 in.²) at the ground line, every member in the charge shall be bored for penetration.

For UC4 members having a cross-sectional area of 480 cm² (75 in.²) or less at the ground line, 20 members per charge shall be bored for penetration. If the charge contains fewer than 20 members, every member shall be bored. Where only 20 members are bored, the members selected shall be representative of the sizes contained within the charge.

4.2.1.5 Un-incised Members

Un-incised glued laminated members of species for which incising is required shall be individually inspected.

4.2.1.6 Charge and Lot Sampling

Charges shall be broken into lots of four individual pieces, with each piece receiving a minimum of five cores. Where a charge does not contain sufficient pieces for all lots to consist of four pieces, smaller lots may be used; however, each lot shall contain a minimum of twenty cores.

1949 Add footnote referencing additional UC4 penetration sampling requirements.

Species	Sampling Zone For Assay (mm) from Surface	Number of Cores for Assay	Penetration in mm and/or % Sapwood	Penetration Sampling Specifications1
Southern pine	0.0 - 15.0	Creosote and Creosote solutions: 48 Other preservatives: 20	63 mm or 85%	A borer core shall be taken from 20 pieces in each charge. If 90% of the borings meet the penetration requirements and the remaining pieces have at least 50% of their required depth of penetration the charge shall be accepted. Borings shall be taken from two different laminations for each member.
Coastal Douglas-fir, Western Hemlock, Hem-fir	0.0 - 15.0	Creosote and Creosote solutions: 48 Other preservatives: 20	Under 125 mm thick: 10 mm and 90%. 125 mm and thicker 13 mm and 90%	A borer core shall be taken from the incised faces of 20 pieces in each charge. If 80% of the borings meet the penetration requirements the charge shall be accepted. A minimum of one boring shall be taken from each of two incised face laminations and one from the incised narrow face of each of two interior laminations.
Red Oak, Red Maple, Yellow Poplar	0.0 - 15.0	Creosote and Creosote solutions: 48	13 mm	A minimum of one boring shall be taken from each of two incised face laminations and one from the incised narrow face of each of two interior laminations.

Footnote 1: See additional penetration sampling requirements for UC4 treatments in Section 4.2.1.4.

1950 Adding footnote to reference additional UC4 penetration sampling requirements.

Species	Sampling Zone For Assay (in.) from Surface	Number of Cores for Assay	Penetration in inches and/or % Sapwood	Penetration Sampling Specifications1
Southern pine	0.0 - 0.6	Creosote and Creosote solutions: 48 Other preservatives: 20	2.5 in or 85%	A borer core shall be taken from 20 pieces in each charge. If 90% of the borings meet the penetration requirements and the remaining pieces have at least 50% of their required depth of penetration the charge shall be accepted. Borings shall be taken from two different laminations for each member.
Coastal Douglas-fir, Western Hemlock, Hem-fir	0.0 - 0.6	Creosote and Creosote solutions: 48	Under 5 in. thick: 0.40 in. and 90%.	A borer core shall be taken from the incised faces of 20 pieces in each charge. If 80% of the borings meet the penetration requirements the charge shall be accepted. A minimum of one boring shall be taken from each of two incised face laminations and one from the incised narrow

		Other preservatives: 20	5 in. and thicker: 0.50 in. and 90%	face of each of two interior laminations.
Red Oak, Red Maple, Yellow Poplar	0.0 - 0.6	Creosote and Creosote solutions: 48	0.5 in.	A minimum of one boring shall be taken from each of two incised face laminations and one from the incised narrow face of each of two interior laminations.

Footnote 1: See additional penetration sampling requirements listed in Section 4.2.1.4.

AWPA Technical Committee T-8
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard T1 Section J

26F-T8-T1(J): Proposal to Revise T1 Section J with an edit to Table J3

Proponent(s): Jim Anderson

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 29 Yes, 0 No, and 1 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

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▼ID	Item	Proposed Change
1788	AWPA T1 SECTION J PD27 SECTION TABLE J3 [Table Data]	

Parameters	WOOD COMPOSITE TYPE			
	Laminated Strand Lumber (LSL)		Oriented Strand Board (OSB)	Engineered Wood Siding
Preservative	Zinc Borate, powder and aqueous dispersion		Zinc Borate Powder	Zinc Borate Powder
Minimum Retention	Decay	Termites	Decay and Termites	Decay and Termites
	0.75% by weight of Zinc Borate (P51)	0.90% by weight of Zinc Borate (P51)	0.88% by weight of Zinc Borate (P51) Retention based on an average of 3 samples obtained at approximately 4 hour intervals during a 12-hour shift	1.0% by weight of Zinc Borate (P51) Retention based on an average of 3 samples obtained at approximately 4 hour intervals during a 12-hour shift
	Retention based on rolling average of 3 samples obtained at approximately 4-hour production intervals. Each sample shall comprise of 3 full-thickness core specimens			
Assay Zone	Full cross-section			
Minimum Penetration	Full cross-section			
Manufacturing Process	Steam Injection Press		Oil-heated, multi-opening press	Oil-heated, multi-opening press
Process Limitations	See Note (1)		See Note (1)	See Note (1)
Treatment Method	In-process blending			
Adhesive Type	100% pMDI		Liquid or powdered PF, or pMDI	pMDI

Wood Species	100% southern pine (*Pinus* spp.) Or50 to 100% aspen (*Populus spp.*), or yellow-poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) or cucumbertree (*Magnolia acuminata.*) or red maple (*Acer rubrum*) with up to 50% sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) and up to 25% birch (*Betula spp.*) and up to 13% beech (*Fagus grandifolia*)	100% southern pine (*Pinus* spp.) Or 80 to 100% trembling aspen (*P. tremuloides*) with up to 20% ash (*Fraxinus* spp.), maple (*Acer* spp.), birch (*B. papyrifera*), basswood (*T. americana*), or balsam poplar (*P. balsamifera*) and/or up to 10% spruce (*Picea* spp.), pine (*Pinus* spp.) or balsam fir (*A. balsamea*) Or 50 to 100% Lodgepole Pine (*Pinus contorta*) with up to 45% of trembling aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) and/or up to 10% of Western White birch (*Betula papyrifera*), Engelmann Spruce (*Picea engelmannii*), White Spruce (*Picea glauca*), Jack Pine (*Pinus banksiana*), Balsam fir (*A. balsamea*), subalpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Black Cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*), Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), Mountain Hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*) and/or Balsam Poplar (*Populus balsamifera*).	75 to 100% trembling aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) with up to 25% paper birch (*B. papyrifera*), basswood (*T. americana*), balsam poplar (*P. balsamifera*), and/or balsam fir (*A. balsamea*)
Wood Element Geometry	Approximately 200 mm long, 12- 19 mm wide, and 0.88-1.27 mm thick	Approximately 75-150 mm long, 3-40 mm wide, and 0.25-0.75 mm thick	Approximately 75-100 mm long, 3-40 mm wide, and 0.25-0.75 mm thick
Service Conditions	Weather Protection (e.g., coating, laminate, cladding) Required for UC3A		
Use Category Limit	UC1, UC2, UC3A	UC1, UC2, UC3A	UC1, UC2, UC3A

AWPA Technical Committee T-8
Fall 2026 Standardization Cycle

AWPA Standard U1 Comm Spec F

26F-T8-U1(F): Proposal to Revise U1 Comm Spec F with edits to Table Data

Proponent(s): Nelson Wanggui

Committee Meeting Action: Unanimously authorized for letter ballot as submitted.

Letter Ballot Results: Passed unanimously as SUBMITTED with 28 Yes, 0 No, and 2 Abstain

Executive Committee Final Action:

Note: The information presented below shows only the proposed revisions for this standard in legislative format and/or any other actions to be taken by the committee, such as creation of a new standard or reaffirmation or withdrawal of an existing standard. To view the rationale and supporting data (if any) for each proposed revision, as well as to submit comments or questions, you must visit the AWPA Standards Development Platform - https://awpacommenting.edaptivedocs.org (member login required).

▼ID	Item	Proposed Change
1943	AWPA U1 COMM SPEC F PD27 SECTION 3.1A PRESERVATIVE RETENTIONS (KG/M3) BY USE CATEGORY PLYWOOD [Table Data]	

		USE CATEGORY					
PRESERVATIVE		**UC1**	**UC2**	**UC3A**	**UC3B**	**UC4A**	**UC4B**
CR (Creosote)[a] CR-S (Creosote Solution)[a] CR-PS (Creosote Petroleum Solution)[a]		128	128	128	128	160	192
Cu8[a]		0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	#	#
CuN[a]		0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	#	#
PCP-A and PCP-C[a]		6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	8.0	9.6
ACZA		4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	6.4	9.6
CCA-C		4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	6.4	9.6
CA-B		1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.3	5.0
CA-C		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.4	5.0
EL2 (+MCS[b] at 3.2 kg/m^3 by gauge)		0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	#	#
KDS		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	#	#
KDS-B		2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	4.7	8.5
MCA		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.4	3.7
MCA-C[c]		0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.4	5.0
MCAP[c]		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.4	3.7
PTI		0.21	0.21	0.29	0.29	#	#
SBX	**Non-Formosan**	2.7	2.7	#	#	#	#
	Formosan[c]	4.5	4.5	#	#	#	#

1944	AWPA U1 COMM SPEC F PD27 SECTION 3.1B PRESERVATIVE RETENTIONS (PCF) BY USE CATEGORY PLYWOOD [Table Data]	

		USE CATEGORY					
PRESERVATIVE		**UC1**	**UC2**	**UC3A**	**UC3B**	**UC4A**	**UC4B**
CR (Creosote) [a] CR-S (Creosote Solution) [a] CR-PS (Creosote Petroleum Solution)[a]		8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	12.0
Cu8[a]		0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	#	#
CuN[a]		0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	#	#
PCP-A and PCP-C[a]		0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.60
ACZA		0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.40	0.60
CCA-C		0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.40	0.60
CA-B		0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.21	0.31
CA-C		0.060	0.060	0.060	0.060	0.15	0.31
EL2 (+MCS[b] at 0.20 pcf by gauge)		0.019	0.019	0.019	0.019	#	#
KDS		0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	#	#
KDS-B		0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.29	0.53
MCA		0.060	0.060	0.060	0.060	0.15	0.23
MCA-C[c]		0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.15	0.31
MCAP[c]		0.060	0.060	0.060	0.080	0.15	0.23
PTI		0.013	0.013	0.018	0.018	#	#
SBX	**Non-Formosan**	0.17	0.17	#	#	#	#
	Formosan[c]	0.28	0.28	#	#	#	#