

SC13 BMP's FOR USE OF TREATED WOOD IN OVERWATER AND IN-WATER STRUCTURES

Best Management Practices for Use of Treated Wood in Overwater and In-Water Structures. The project does not anticipate the use of any treated wood in overwater and in-water structures. However, if any treated wood is incorporated into any of the overwater or in-water structures, then the applicant shall comply with the following requirements:

A. Employ all appropriate construction-phase BMPs to minimize the discharge of treated wood sawdust and debris to coastal waters. Construction-phase BMPs shall specifically address the use of treated wood in aquatic environments, including materials selection, materials storage, cutting or drilling treated wood, preservative field-treatment, and coating application. BMPs shall include, but are not limited to:

- i. Keep treated wood sawdust and debris out of the water. Because of their large surface to volume area, small treated wood particles (such as sawdust) entering the water contribute a disproportionately large amount to the leaching of preservatives from the structure.
- ii. Apply field-treatment of Copper Naphthenate preservative sparingly to cut ends and drilled holes in treated wood, because it does not bond as strongly to wood compared to pressure-treatments. Also avoid drips or spills of Copper Naphthenate into the water.
- iii. Treated wood and treated wood debris shall be stored a minimum of 50 feet from coastal waters, drainage courses, and storm drain inlets. The treated wood and treated wood debris shall be stored on impervious pavement or an impervious tarp, and covered during rain events.
- iv. If treated wood is sanded or sawcut during demolition, installation, or maintenance, all sawdust and debris generated shall be contained and removed.

B. Employ all appropriate post-construction BMPs addressing long-term use, repair, monitoring, and maintenance of the structure. Post-construction BMPs shall specifically address the use of treated wood in aquatic environments. BMPs shall include, but are not limited to:

- i. Install design features (such as bumpers or a protective wearing surface) to protect treated wood components, where appropriate, to minimize the release of treated wood particles through abrasion by vessels or vehicle traffic.
- ii. Avoid sanding, scraping, or pressure-washing treated wood decking, to the extent feasible, as this may increase the leaching of wood preservatives and the discharge of treated wood particles into the water.
- iii. Deck cleaners and brighteners, especially those containing acid-based or highly oxidizing chemicals (such as bleach, sodium hydroxide, sodium percarbonate, oxalic acid, and citric acid) should not be used on treated wood, as they may increase the leaching of wood preservatives, and contain ingredients that may directly harm aquatic life.
- iv. Consider applying a coating (such as a semitransparent penetrating stain or a durable epoxy sealer) to treated wood decking used in overwater structures, to reduce leaching and surface dislodgment of the preservative chemicals. Maintenance and reapplication of the coating shall follow BMPs to minimize the release of treated wood particles and leaching of preservatives into coastal waters.