

## How Borates Work to Protect Wood

For the past 40 years the most accepted and effective method for preventing infestations of wood destroying insects and decay fungi in log homes has been by impregnating the wood with a solution containing the element boron. Boron salts are referred to as borates and the most commonly used borate utilized for this purpose is disodium octaborate tetrahydrate (DOT), the active ingredient found in Armor-Guard, Shell-Guard and Shell-Guard RTU. The reason for using this material instead of borax or boric acid is that DOT has a much higher boron content per pound and is significantly more water soluble than other boron containing compounds. But what is it about boron that makes it so effective for preserving and protecting wood? In the case of wood consuming insects like termites, it is postulated that boron interferes with the metabolic process and inhibits protozoan symbiotic activity that allows the insects to digest cellulose. These modes of actions may take some time and it is not unusual for insect activity to continue for several months after being exposed to a borate treatment. However, once eliminated, the wood will be protected from future wood consuming insect infestations if the boron remains within the wood's cellular structure.

In the case of decay fungi, it is thought that the presence of boron disrupts the cellular production of enzymes that allow the fungi to extract nutrients from the wood. As opposed to insects, a borate treatment can kill decay fungi rather rapidly, usually within a day or two depending upon several factors, i.e. borate concentration, fungi type and wood moisture.

### Borate Treatment Methods

#### Pressure Treatments

Pressure treating wood with preservatives dates back to the 19<sup>th</sup> century when railroad ties were impregnated with creosote under pressure. Since then, a number of products have been used for pressure treating logs and dimensional lumber, but most have been discontinued due to their toxicity or health and environmental hazards. Borates, due to their low mammalian toxicity and environmental friendliness, are now being used by a number of pressure treating companies for treating both logs and dimensional lumber. The one limitation of borate pressure treated lumber is that it cannot be used for wood in contact with the soil since the moisture in the soil will extract the water soluble borate within a few years.

## Dip Treatments

A number of log home manufacturers dip their logs in a solution of borate before they are shipped to the customer. Although there are set standards for the “Dip Diffusion” process, very few companies meet these standards since it requires dipping green, unseasoned logs in a hot, concentrated borate solution and then storing the logs in a covered building for a minimum of two weeks. Most log suppliers simply dip their logs in a borate solution for a few minutes then allow them to dry. Although this procedure does not meet set standards, it has been used for over 30 years and as long as the borate concentration in the dipping solution is maintained at or above 10% we rarely hear of this process not providing adequate protection to new logs.

## Topical Treatments

Back in the late 1980s Perma-Chink Systems developed the very first borate preservative that could be applied to wood in the field during or after construction. Since then, hundreds of thousands of log and conventionally constructed homes have been borate treated using the technology developed by Perma-Chink Systems. What made this possible was combining borate with a combination of glycols that allow the borate to penetrate the wood rather than remaining on the surface. In addition, glycols increase the efficacy of the boron allowing less product to be just as, if not more, effective than higher concentrations of borate water solutions. This technology is incorporated in both Shell-Guard RTU and Shell-Guard Concentrate.

Pure borate/water solutions like our Armor-Guard are also used for topical applications. Since they do not contain anything that aids in the penetration of the borate into the wood, we recommend that they be used only on new, un-infested logs and be reapplied any time the home is stripped of its existing finish.

The one limitation of any topically applied borate is that it must be applied to bare wood. If there is anything on the surface that inhibits absorption, the borate solution will remain on the surface and no protection will be imparted to the wood itself.

## Conclusion

The success rate of properly applied borate treatments is truly astounding. In the 30 years that we have been involved with borate treating wood, the number of reported complaints is miniscule. Most of the complaints involved insects that do not consume wood for nourishment like carpenter bees, parasitic wasps, house ants and other pests that are not included on the label. We occasionally get calls about a continuing beetle infestation after a borate treatment. This is almost always within a week or two of the product being applied. That is not long enough for the borate to completely eliminate an active infestation of wood boring beetles. However, once the borate has had time to work, the activity ends. That is the end of the infestation, and they never return.