



Maderas. Ciencia y Tecnología

ISSN: 0717-3644

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Chile

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Maderas. Ciencia y Tecnología, vol. 16, núm. 4, 2014, pp. 423-434

Universidad del Bío Bío

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## EFFECT OF PRECIPITATION PATTERN ON LEACHING OF PRESERVATIVE FROM TREATED WOOD AND IMPLICATIONS FOR ACCELERATED TESTING

Stan Lebow<sup>1</sup>

### ABSTRACT

There is a need to develop improved accelerated test methods for evaluating the leaching of wood preservatives from treated wood exposed to precipitation. In this study the effects of rate of rainfall and length of intervals between rainfall events on leaching was evaluated by exposing specimens to varying patterns of simulated rainfall under controlled laboratory conditions. Lumber specimens were pressure-treated with 0,5; 1 or 2,% solutions of chromated copper arsenate (CCA) and exposed to 762 mm of rainfall at rates of 2,5; 8 or 25 mm/h. Intervals between rainfall events were increased for some specimens. Leachate was periodically collected and analyzed to quantify leaching of arsenic, chromium and copper. The quantity of CCA elements leached, per unit rainfall, was consistently greatest at the lowest rainfall rate for all solution concentrations evaluated. Incorporation of additional time between rain events increased leaching at the lowest rainfall rate, but this effect was less noticeable as rainfall rate increased. The results of this study indicate that simulated rainfall leaching tests should be conducted using rainfall intensities at the lower end of those that are typical for the region of interest. The lengths of intervals between rainfall events may also increase leaching, but use of lengthy resting intervals conflicts with the goal of accelerated testing. Further research may be warranted to optimize time between rainfall events and assess the effect of drying periods between rainfall events.

**Keywords:** Wood preservative, leaching, accelerated testing, precipitation, rainfall intensity.

### INTRODUCTION

Leaching of biocide from treated wood is of importance in both the long-term durability of the treated product and its potential for impacting the natural environment. The role of resistance to leaching in durability is clear as the wood product may fail prematurely if the concentration of biocide remaining in the wood falls below that needed to prevent biodeterioration. The significance of potential environmental impacts associated with leaching of biocides is less clear, but concerns have been expressed by governmental regulatory and advisory bodies, and use of biocide-treated wood has been limited in some situations. There is increasing world-wide interest in the development of test methods to estimate the quantity of these emissions so that potential environmental impacts can be assessed (Lebow *et al.* 2008, Ruddick 2008). However, obtaining useful and representative estimates of biocide leaching from treated wood can be challenging. In the past, much interest in preservative leaching and environmental impact was focused on treated wood that was immersed in water, such as marine piles. In most structures however, the greatest proportion of treated wood is not in direct contact with soil or standing water, and more recently the need to characterize emissions from treated wood used above-ground or above water has been recognized (Hasan *et al.* 2010, Tao *et al.* 2013).

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Received: 15.11.2013 Accepted: 19.12. 2013.

The current standardized leaching methods were primarily developed to allow comparison between experimental formulations and provide information on leach resistance as it related to long term durability (Hingston *et al.* 2001). These methods, which are primarily intended for water-based preservatives, utilize continuous immersion of small specimens with the goal of accelerating and amplifying leaching. In the United States, for example, the American Wood Protection Association (AWPA) Method E11-12, *Standard Method for Accelerated Evaluation of Preservative Leaching*, specifies vacuum impregnation of small (19 mm) cubes with water, followed by continuous immersion for 14 days (AWPA 2013a). Japanese (JIS K 1571), Chinese (CNS 6717) and European (EN 84) methods utilize leaching as a weathering step in preparing specimens for exposure to biological attack (EN 84 1997, CNS 2000, JSA 2004). These methods also specify immersion of small specimens for prolonged periods and are expected to greatly accelerate leaching.

More recently, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has developed guidelines for evaluating biocide release from preservative-treated wood, and these methods are intended for use in estimating release from in-service products (Baines 2005, Cooper 2011, OECD 2007, OECD 2009, Schoknecht 2005, Schoknecht *et al.* 2004, Temiz, *et al.* 2006). Separate methods are recommended for wood that is intended for use immersed in water versus wood that is to be used above-ground or above water. For wood to be immersed in water, the method is similar to EN-84 (1997) (OECD 2007). For wood used above-ground, OECD guidelines describe an approach involving brief dip immersions utilizing small (15 by 25 by 50 mm) specimens (OECD 2009). Although intended to simulate in-service leaching, there is some concern that this approach may not represent commercially produced lumber (Baines 2005) or produce the moisture conditions reported for wood products exposed to natural weathering (Lebow *et al.* 2008). One study which compared outdoor leaching to the OECD method concluded that the laboratory method risked underestimating in-service leaching (Morsing and Lindegaard 2004).

Because the extent and pattern of preservative release is dependent on both test method and type of preservative, it is difficult to anticipate how well a particular test method will estimate long-term release from a new type of preservative (Lebow *et al.* 2008). This problem suggests that it may be worthwhile to develop test methods that more closely simulate naturally occurring precipitation. Several researchers have used some form of simulated rainfall to evaluate preservative leaching (Cooper and MacVicar 1995, Lebow *et al.* 2003, Lebow *et al.* 2004, Mitsuhashi *et al.* 2007, Morrell *et al.* 2004). Simulated rainfall methods have the potential for relatively close simulation of natural rainfall events and have the additional advantage of allowing extrapolation based on volume of rainfall.

Development of a simulated rainfall method for evaluating above-ground leaching requires some understanding of how precipitation affects wood moisture and thus the potential for leaching. Researchers have reported that the moisture content of pine sapwood exposed to natural weathering may range from maximums of 80% to minimums of approximately 10% (Belford and Nicholson 1969, Edlund and Sundman 1989, Hedley *et al.* 2004, Lindegaard and Morsing 2003, Militz *et al.* 1998, Rapp *et al.* 2000, Rydell *et al.* 2005, Saldis and Rapp 2004). Most of the maximums reported fell within 40% to 55% for horizontal specimens and between 30% and 50% for vertical specimens. Minimum moisture contents generally fell into the 10% to 15% range. Average moisture contents reported for horizontal exposures ranged from 21% to 26%, whereas the averages reported for vertical exposure were 18,6% and 25,4%. Moisture contents reported for less permeable species such as *Picea* spp. (Spruce) or *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Douglas-fir) tended to be lower than those of pine species when exposed under similar conditions (Brischke and Rapp 2008, Hedley *et al.* 2004, Lindegaard and Morsing 2003).

Previous studies of treated wood exposed to natural weathering have also indicated that both the pattern and rate of rainfall influence the quantity of preservative released. When expressed on the basis of mass of preservative leached per unit rainfall, greater amounts of biocide appear to be released at slower rainfall rates (Cockroft and Laidlaw 1978, Cooper 2003, Evans 1987), presumably because the wood is wetted for a longer period and a greater proportion of the rainfall is absorbed by the wood. However, one laboratory study found

that rate of rainfall had little effect on leaching of pentachlorophenol from pressure-treated wood (Simonsen *et al.* 2008). In addition, the interval between rainfall events has been reported to influence leaching, with greater amounts leached after longer resting periods. This type of effect has been attributed to the allowance for a longer period for soluble preservative components to diffuse to the surface from the interior of the wood products (Chung and Ruddick 2004, Hasan *et al.* 2010, Ruddick 2008, Tao *et al.* 2013, Taylor and Cooper 2005). At least one study, however, found little relationship between the length of the interval between rainfall events and the subsequent concentrations of preservative metals in leachate (Morrell *et al.* 2010). In general, the effects of rainfall rate and length of interval between rainfall periods have been difficult to evaluate because of the precipitation patterns in natural weathering are uncontrolled and confounded by variations in other factors such as temperature and humidity. In this paper we attempt to provide further insight into the role of rate of rainfall and intervals between rainfall events, on above-ground leaching by exposing matched treated specimens to varying patterns of simulated rainfall under controlled laboratory conditions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Lumber specimens pressure-treated at the USDA, Forest Products Laboratory, with one of three chromated copper arsenate (CCA) concentrations were exposed to one of three rates of simulated rainfall (Table 1). Additional specimens were included at one of the preservative concentrations to determine how the length of time between rainfall events affected leaching.

Table 1. Summary of treatment groups and conditions evaluated.

CCA Solution Concentration	Wood Species	Rainfall Rates (mm/h)	Replicate Trials	Replicate Specimens per trial	Additional rest periods between rain events
0,5%	<i>Pinus</i> spp. <sup>a</sup>	2,5, 8, 25	3	3	No additional (base)
1,0%	<i>Pinus</i> spp.	2,5, 8, 25	3	3	No additional (base)
1,0%	<i>Pinus</i> spp.	2,5, 8, 25	1	3	Doubled rest periods
1,0%	<i>Pinus</i> spp.	2,5, 8, 25	1	3	Tripled rest periods
2,0%	<i>Pinus</i> spp.	2,5, 8, 25	3	3	No additional (base)
2,0%	<i>T. heterophylla</i> <sup>b</sup>	2,5, 8, 25	3	3	No additional (base)

a. From the Southern pine species group of the southeastern U.S. Primarily *Pinus taeda* (loblolly pine).  
b. *Tsuga heterophylla* (western hemlock)

Specimen Preparation

Lumber of the Southern pine species group (primarily *Pinus taeda*, Loblolly pine) was cut to obtain 38 by 140 by 254 mm long specimens that were comprised entirely of sapwood. Prior to treatment with preservative, the specimens were conditioned to ambient indoor conditions (6 – 10% moisture content) and end-sealed with neoprene rubber coating. An additional set of Western hemlock specimens was similarly prepared and evaluated at one preservative concentration. *Tsuga heterophylla* (Western hemlock) was included as a representative of a less permeable wood species that is often treated with wood preservatives.

### Preservatives and Treatment

The preservative selected for this study was CCA Type C (CCA-C), a preservative that has been widely used for several decades. Although use of CCA-C has been restricted in some countries, it remains one of the most well-known preservatives and has been the subject of the greatest volume of wood preservative leaching research. CCA-C also has the advantage of providing three relatively readily analyzed elements with varying leaching rates and fixation mechanisms (Lebow 1996). CCA-C contains 47,5% chromium ( $\text{CrO}_3$  basis), 34,0% arsenic ( $\text{As}_2\text{O}_3$  basis), and 18,5% copper ( $\text{CuO}$  basis) (AWPA Standard P23, AWPA 2013b). This formulation was evaluated with treatment solutions containing 0,5, 1,0% and 2% actives.

All specimens were pressure-treated in a single charge using a 81 kPa (gauge) initial vacuum for 30 minutes followed by pressure of 1034 kPa (gauge) for 60 minutes. Each specimen was individually weighed before and after treatment to determine uptake of preservative solution. Following treatment specimens were placed in plastic bags for one week at 23 °C to allow completion of the “fixation” reactions that minimize leaching of CCA components (Lebow 1996). The specimens were then allowed to air dry and equilibrate at 23 °C and 65% relative humidity.

### Assay of Samples for Preservative Retention

Each specimen was assayed for arsenic, copper and chromium content in a manner similar to that used to determine retention in commercial charges. A drill was used to remove samples of wood 9,5 mm in diameter and 15 mm in depth from the narrow faces of each specimen. The resulting shavings were digested and analyzed in accordance with AWPA Standard A21-08, *Analysis of Wood and Treating Solutions by Inductively Coupled Plasma Emission Spectrometry* (AWPA 2013c). The resulting holes in the specimens were sealed with silicone caulk. Based on this assay, the treated specimens contained between 0,8 and 3,2 grams of arsenic and chromium, and between 0,4 and 1,8 grams of copper, depending on the solution concentration and wood species (Table 2).

### Leaching Methodology

A simulated rainfall apparatus was constructed and used to spray room temperature (21 – 25 °C) deionized water onto the wide faces of the specimens. Ten air-atomizing, wide-angle, round spray nozzles were supported on a 1,2- by 2,4 m wire grid at a height of 1 m above the specimens. Each nozzle was supplied with air and water through a flexible hose. The rate of rainfall was controlled by adjusting the ratio of air: water pressure supplied to the nozzles. Lumber specimens were randomly assigned to a rainfall rate and to a location within the rainfall chamber. The specimens were placed horizontally in individual trays with a wide face of the specimen facing up. The trays were equipped with drains so that water draining from each specimen could be collected. Specimens were supported so that they did not contact standing water in the tray.

**Table 2.** Average initial retention and total mass leached for each treatment group and leaching conditions.

Percent solution/ species	Rainfall rate (mm/h)	Total Hours of Rain/Rest <sup>b</sup>	Average Initial Retention (g)			Average Total Mass Leached (mg)		
			Arsenic	Chromium	Copper	Arsenic	Chromium	Copper
0,5%	2,5	302/130	0,81 (0,13)	0,86 (0,16)	0,48 (0,10)	107,0 (68,8)	12,1 (8,2)	10,5 (8,3)
<i>Pinus</i>	8	95/337	0,80 (0,10)	0,84 (0,10)	0,47 (0,07)	75,9 (67,9)	6,5 (3,2)	6,5 (3,6)
spp. <sup>c,d</sup>	25	30/402	0,84 (0,13)	0,87 (0,13)	0,47 (0,07)	40,7 (29,9)	4,9 (3,4)	4,3 (3,7)
1,0%	2,5	302/130	1,61 (0,27)	1,66 (0,29)	0,90 (0,15)	28,8 (5,1)	6,8 (3,9)	9,2 (4,2)
<i>Pinus</i>	8	95/337	1,68 (0,26)	1,72 (0,27)	0,94 (0,17)	16,8 (5,9)	4,0 (2,3)	5,9 (3,2)
spp. <sup>d</sup>	25	30/402	1,75 (0,21)	1,76 (0,21)	0,98 (0,09)	10,7 (6,8)	4,0 (3,2)	5,4 (4,8)
1,0%	2,5	302/260	1,70 (0,07)	1,61 (0,05)	0,94 (0,07)	45,7 (8,1)	14 (5,5)	15,5 (4,4)
<i>Pinus</i>	8	95/674	1,75 (0,23)	1,90 (0,19)	1,04 (0,17)	21,2 (6,3)	6,2 (2,5)	9,3 (4,7)
spp. <sup>e</sup>	25	30/804	1,87 (0,04)	1,89 (0,02)	0,96 (0,05)	7,6 (2,0)	3,3 (0,8)	4,5 (1,6)
1,0%	2,5	302/390	1,69 (0,16)	1,64 (0,14)	0,91 (0,11)	51,1 (11,5)	12,4 (6,1)	12,5 (5,6)
<i>Pinus</i>	8	95/1011	1,64 (0,03)	1,75 (0,07)	1,03 (0,05)	21,6 (9,4)	4,2 (0,4)	6,5 (2,1)
Spp. <sup>e</sup>	25	30/1206	1,65 (0,14)	1,68 (0,22)	0,90 (0,05)	11,0 (4,7)	3,5 (1,3)	4,8 (2,8)
2,0%	2,5	302/130	3,01 (0,32)	3,08 (0,31)	1,71 (0,16)	21,3 (13,2)	5,6 (2,3)	13,9 (9,8)
<i>Pinus</i>	8	95/337	2,90 (0,72)	3,16 (0,35)	1,78 (0,25)	9,2 (5,8)	3,1 (1,9)	6,5 (3,9)
Spp. <sup>d</sup>	25	30/402	3,11 (0,29)	3,12 (0,30)	1,66 (0,17)	4,5 (2,9)	2,6 (1,7)	4,2 (2,5)
2,0%	2,5	302/130	2,15 (1,44)	2,27 (1,48)	1,13 (0,85)	13,4 (4,7)	0,5 (0,3)	0,9 (0,7)
<i>T. hetero-</i>	8	95/337	1,95 (0,69)	2,09 (0,74)	1,03 (0,41)	5,6 (4,1)	0,4 (0,3)	0,5 (0,2)
<i>ophylla</i> <sup>d,f</sup>	25	30/402	2,48 (1,20)	2,57 (1,21)	1,30 (0,66)	4,5 (3,5)	0,4 (0,3)	0,8 (0,6)

a. Values in parentheses represent one standard deviation from the mean.

b. Combined hours of rainfall/combined hours of intervals between rainfall events.

c. From the Southern pine species group of the southeastern U.S. Primarily *Pinus taeda* (Loblolly pine).

d. Average and standard deviation of nine replicates (three trials with three replicates per trial).

e. Average and standard deviation of three replicates.

f. *Tsuga heterophylla* (Western hemlock).

Three rainfall rates (2,5; 8 or 25 mm/h) were evaluated, and hours of spray were adjusted so that specimens were exposed to 760 mm of rainfall, which is slightly above the U.S. national average annual rainfall of 740 mm (NOAA 2013). To simulate the wetting and drying of rainfall episodes, intervals were incorporated between rainfall events for all specimens. The length of these intervals necessarily increased with increasing rainfall rate (Table 2). For the “base” specimens (those without increased time between rain events) the length of the trial was 19 days and specimens were exposed to approximately 20; 6,4 or 2 hours (depending on rainfall rate) of rainfall per day, 5 days per week, for 3 consecutive weeks. No rainfall was applied over the two weekends encompassed within each trial, thus providing two periods of at least 48 consecutive hours without rainfall.

For the “base” specimens without additional time between rain events, three replicate trials were conducted for each of the three rainfall rates, and three replicate specimens per treatment group were included in each trial. The specimens used to evaluate the effect of longer intervals between rain events on leaching were exposed over either 6 weeks (specimens with doubled resting periods) or 9 weeks (specimens with tripled resting periods). Covers were placed over the specimens assigned to longer resting periods to prevent rainfall during some rain events. Covers were used (rather than simply removing the specimens) to minimize drying during the additional resting periods. For example, specimens assigned to the tripled resting periods and exposed to rainfall at a rate of 2,5 mm/h had 302 hours of rain and 390 hours of rest, while the comparable “base” specimens also had 302 hours of rain but only 130 hours of rest (Table 2). To incorporate the longer resting periods, specimens were exposed across either two (doubled resting periods) or three (tripled resting periods) replicate trials of the “base” specimens. The effect of longer resting periods was also evaluated with three replicate specimens, but in contrast to specimens with the “base” resting periods, trials of specimens with the doubled or tripled resting periods were not replicated (Table 1).



The rainwater draining from each specimen was collected and analyzed at 8 intervals during each trial. Regardless of the rainfall rate or schedule, collections were made after specimens had received 20, 76, 127, 254, 381, 508, 634 and 760 mm of rainfall. Shorter intervals were used at the start of each trial in anticipation of an initial period of relatively rapid leaching. At each collection the water was weighed, acidified with nitric acid, and sub-sampled for analysis. The collection container was then emptied before reattachment to the specimen tray. The leachate samples were analyzed for arsenic, chromium and copper by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) (Jobin Yvon Ultima, Horiba Scientific). The detection limits of the method were approximately 5 ug/l for arsenic and 2 ug/l for chromium and copper.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

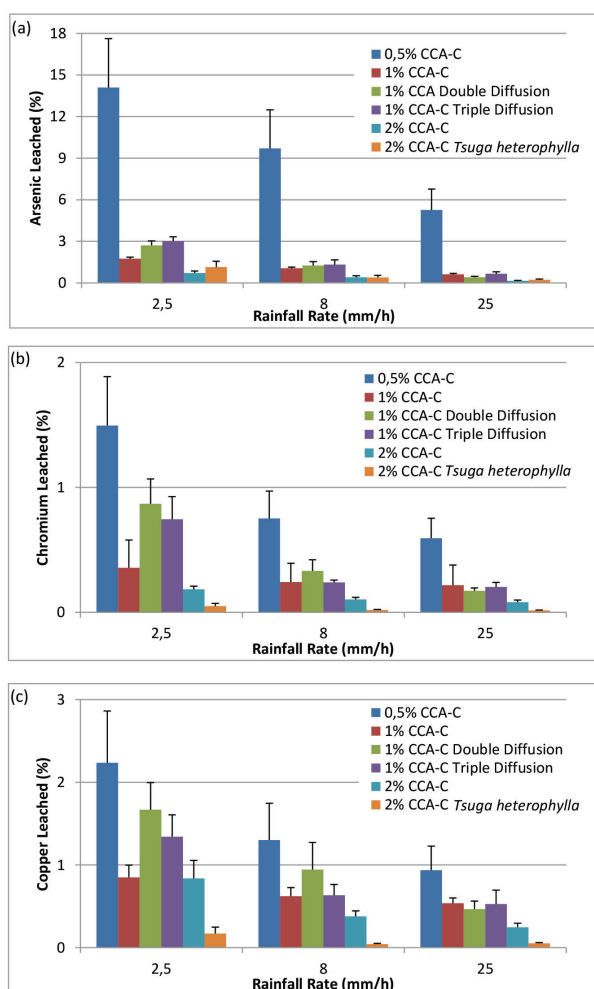
### Effect of Rate of Rainfall on Leaching

Leaching of arsenic, chromium and copper appeared to be greatest at the slowest rainfall rate for all CCA-C solution concentrations (Table 2, Figure 1). Total release of each element was generally 2 -5 times greater at a rainfall rate of 2,5 mm/h than at 25 mm/h. An analysis of variance of the three replicate trials confirmed that the effect of rainfall rate on percent CCA element leached was significant for arsenic (p-value = 0,021) and marginally significant for chromium (p-value = 0,068) and copper (p-value = 0,0578). A similar effect was also observed for arsenic release from *Tsuga heterophylla* (Western hemlock), but chromium and copper release from Western hemlock was not consistently affected by rainfall rate. Chromium and copper concentrations in many of the leachate samples from western hemlock were below detection limits, and this may have obscured any trends resulting from rate of rainfall. It also appears that the effect of rate of rainfall is not linear, especially for chromium and copper. Increasing the rate of rainfall from 2,54 to 8,0 mm/h tended to cause a greater reduction in leaching than did increasing the rainfall from 8,0 to 25 mm/h. Leaching of arsenic, chromium and copper was greatest from the 0,5% CCA-C solution concentrations, but the effect of rainfall rate was similar to that observed for the 1% and 2% solution concentrations. Although counter-intuitive, greater leaching with lower CCA concentrations has been reported previously (Cooper 2003, Lee *et al.* 1993, Taylor and Cooper 2005). Solution concentration affects the pH of the treatment solution and the types of reaction products that form within the wood (Lebow 1996). A 0,5% CCA-C solution is lower than typically used for commercial treatments, but was incorporated in this study to evaluate higher preservative release rates.

These findings corroborate previous field research suggesting that leaching from decking may be greatest in climates with extended periods of light, drizzly rainfall. Evans (1987) found that run-off from CCA treated *Pinus sylvestris* (Scots pine) roof boards contained higher concentrations of copper, chromium and arsenic when exposed to drizzling rain than to heavy showers. A similar effect was suggested by Cockcroft and Laidlaw (1978). A previous study of sections of CCA treated decking exposed in this type of climate (western Oregon) did report slightly higher release rates than those detected in the slowest rainfall rates evaluated in this study (Lebow *et al.* 2000). In contrast, leaching would be minimized in climates where rainfall tends to occur in short, heavy showers. It is not surprising that, for a given amount of rainfall, more leaching would occur at slower rainfall rates. At faster rates of rainfall the water would have less contact time with the wood, and a higher proportion of water would run-off the specimens without causing leaching. The lack of effect of rainfall rate observed in an earlier laboratory study (Simonsen *et al.* 2008) may be a function of the type of preservative, wood species or study methodology. That study evaluated an oil-based preservative (pentachlorophenol) applied to *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Douglas-fir), a wood species with limited permeability. The rainfall rates evaluated also differed, with the lowest rainfall rate evaluated in that study (20 mm/h) approximately equivalent to the highest rainfall rate evaluated in the research reported in this paper. Specimens in the Simonsen, *et al.* 2008 study had also been pre-leached prior to rainwater exposure in an effort to simulate release from weathered wood. The role of rainfall rate in leaching from wood after extended exposure may warrant further evaluation.

### Effect of Interval Between Rainfall Events

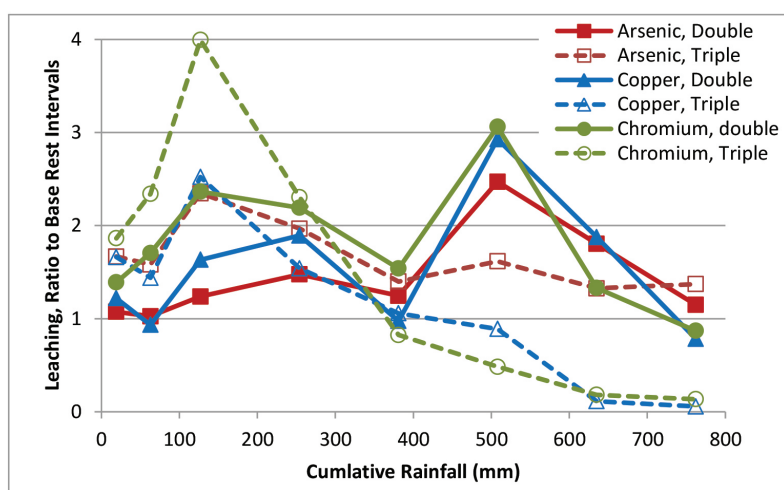
Increasing the length of the time between rainfall events appeared to result in greater total leaching, especially at the slowest (2,5 mm/h) rainfall rate (Table 2, Figure 1), although lack of replication prevented statistical analysis of this effect. Little resting period effect was evident at the highest (25 mm/h) rainfall rate and it is possible that the short duration of the rainfall events at this rainfall rate did not provide sufficient moisture for subsequent diffusion of preservative elements within the wood. Specimen moisture content was not evaluated during the course of study. There was also little apparent difference in total leaching between specimens that had 2 versus 3 times the normal interval between rainfall events, regardless of rainfall rate. However, other differences in the effect of time between rainfall events are evident when compared as a function of rainfall volume (Figure 2). For specimens with 2 times the normal resting period the greatest increase in leaching occurred after 400 mm of rainfall, while for specimens with 3 times the normal resting period, increased leaching was primarily observed early in the test. This suggests that the longer resting periods allowed moisture to diffuse more deeply into the specimens after smaller amounts of rainfall. In the latter stages of the test specimens with 3 times the normal resting period had substantially less copper and chromium leaching than those without additional resting periods. The reason for this is unclear, but it may suggest that the greater moisture intrusion associated with the longer resting periods depleted the reservoir of poorly fixed copper and chromium in the specimens.



**Figure 1.** Percentage of arsenic (a), chromium (b) or copper (c) leached as a function of rainfall rate, solution concentration, resting period and wood species. Error bars represent the standard error of the mean.



Although doubling and tripling the time between rainfall events did extend the overall test time for those specimens to nearly 6 or 9 weeks, the duration of the exposures in these trials, and the time between rainfall events, was relatively short in comparison to natural exposures. Field leaching tests indicating that time between rainfall events influences leaching have been conducted over longer times periods, and included longer periods between rainfall events (Chung and Ruddick 2004, Hasan *et al.* 2010, Taylor and Cooper 2005). Time is required for mobilized preservative components to diffuse through the wood to the surface, and although the volume of rainfall was similar to a year of exposure, the length of time for diffusion of mobilized components through the wood was shorter than that of a specimen exposed for a year outdoors. It is also worth noting that the methods used in the study reported here minimized drying between rainfall events, at least in comparison to wood exposed outdoors. Morrell *et al.* (2010) generally did not observe an effect of interval between rainfall events on leaching from utility poles until the specimens were exposed to prolonged summer drought. Drying not only draws moisture to the wood surface, but also leads to the development of drying checks. No drying checks were observed in specimens in this study, regardless of the length of resting intervals. Checks may be an important factor in preservative leaching and redistribution because they increase surface area and allow precipitation ready access to the interior of treated products (Choi *et al.* 2004, Taylor and Cooper 2005).



**Figure 2.** Ratio of arsenic, copper and chromium leaching from specimens with double and triple resting periods to that from base specimens without additional resting periods. Data is for the lowest (2,5 mm/h) rainfall rate.

It is important to note that this study utilized purified (deionized) water, which may not reflect some aspects of leaching in natural rainfall. The presence of inorganic ions in water has been reported to increase leaching from CCA-treated wood (Irvine *et al.* 1972, Plackett 1984) whereas they have been reported to decrease leaching with at least one type of preservative (Kartal *et al.* 2004, Kartal *et al.* 2007). The purified water used in this study also had nearly neutral pH (7,2) and little buffering capacity. Leaching of CCA is greatly increased when the pH of the leaching water is lowered to below 3, and the wood itself also begins to degrade (Cooper 1991, Kim and Kim 1993). However, water pH ranges more typical of those found in rainfall are less likely to have a great effect on leaching (Murphy and Dickinson 1990). Cooper (1990) also noted that wood has some capability to buffer acid rain, and reported field observations in which water dripping from treated wood was consistently less acidic than the incoming rainfall.

## CONCLUSIONS

The findings of this study support field observations that, on a mass per unit rainfall basis, greater leaching occurs with rainfalls of lower intensity. It is likely that the water has less contact time with the wood at faster rainfall rates, and that a higher proportion of water drains from the specimens without causing leaching. This finding suggests that leaching tests using simulated rainfall should be conducted using rainfall intensities at the lower end of those that are typical for the country or region. The findings also support the hypothesis that longer intervals between rainfall events can lead to increased leaching, although this effect was less evident with greater rainfall intensities. The results of this study did not define an optimum time between rainfall events, but do indicate that leaching does not increase proportionally with the length of the resting period. The role of time between rainfall events in leaching is likely to be a function of specimen dimensions as well as drying conditions. Incorporation of resting periods into simulated rainfall leaching methods presents a conflict between the objectives of accelerating the tests and obtaining representative leaching values. Because time is required for mobilized preservative components to diffuse through the wood to the surface, a compressed time frame could lessen leaching on a per unit rainfall basis. Further research may be warranted to assess the effect of drying periods between rainfall events, and to evaluate the role of precipitation patterns on leaching of other types of wood preservatives.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author acknowledges the invaluable assistance of USDA, Forest Products Laboratory personnel Steven Halverson in preparing the test specimens and constructing the rainfall simulator, and Daniel Foster (retired) in conducting ICP analysis of CCA elements in the leachates.

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