

TOTALITY™

WOOD TREATMENT

Technical Bulletin

*Wood Protection Applications for
Pre-Construction Treatments**



Protection from
Subterranean Termites and
other Wood-Destroying
Insects

***Not for use as a standalone treatment in South Carolina or Louisiana**

Totality Wood Treatment provides long-term protection from subterranean termites and other wood-destroying insects by treating the construction components of a structure.

Totality provides highly effective protection of wood based structural components. Termites that try to tunnel over the treated wood will die along with those that attempt to feed upon it. Totality provides both a repellent and killing zone on the treated surfaces of the building.

What Does Totality Offer Applicators?

- Easy on equipment (EC formulation won't clog up equipment)
- No special mixing equipment or warm water required
- Repellency *and* wood penetration
- 1 Quart = 10 finished gallons
- Saves labor and time, only a single treatment is required!



Mixing

Prior to mixing, applicators should refer to the following calculation worksheets to determine the total volume of finished solution required to perform application correctly.

Once the square footage is calculated, use the mixing rate table to determine the amount of Totality Wood Treatment needed to mix with water.

| Solution Concentration (% w/w) | Final Tank Volume | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| | 1 gal Water | 2.5 gal Water | 5 gal Water | 10 gal Water |
| 0.6% | 3.2 fl oz | 8.0 fl oz | 16 fl oz | 32 fl oz |

Always consult and follow label directions prior to mixing - the diagrams included below are intended only as a guide and are neither definitive nor inclusive of all Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) types or configurations. First, check to make sure mixers are wearing the proper PPE.

Note: the PPE required for mixing differs from the PPE required for applying the diluted product.

For Mixing Only:



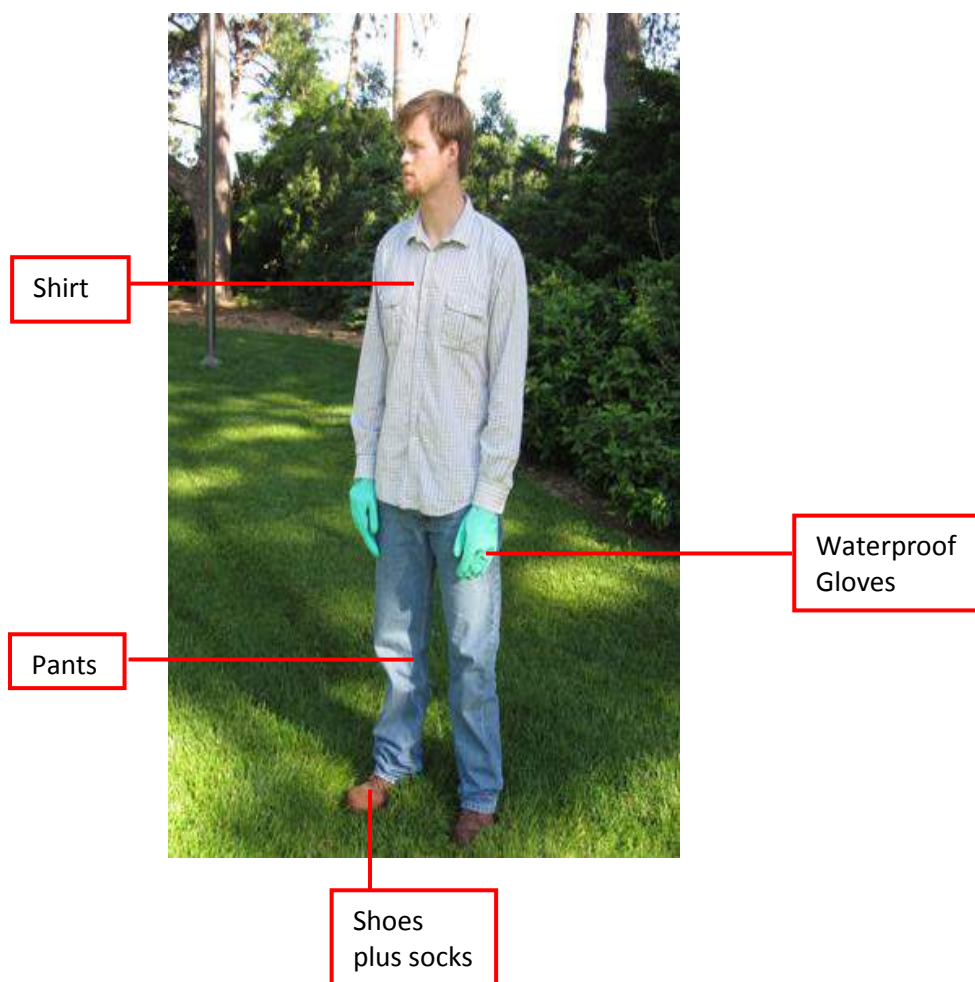
Application Preparation:

Always consult and follow label directions prior to conducting an application - the diagrams included below are intended only as a guide and are not definitive nor inclusive of all PPE types or configurations. Ensure applicators are wearing the proper PPE before beginning a treatment.

Note: that if any applications are performed in a non-ventilated space, these applicators must also wear a respiratory protection device and protective eyewear.

Individuals may re-enter the treated area once the application has fully dried.

For Applying in Ventilated Areas Only:



Application – Preparation (Continued):

Always consult and follow label directions prior to conducting an application – the diagrams included below are intended only as a guide and are neither definitive nor inclusive of all construction types.

Totality Wood Treatment is intended to be applied only to: bare wood, plywood, particle board, other cellulosic building materials, and adjacent masonry. These materials must be free from paint, stains or sealers as these substances will prevent Totality from properly adhering and penetrating the surface. Ensuring surfaces to be treated are dry prior to application will maximize absorption of the diluted spray.

Target the application to coincide with the “dried-in” stage of construction to maximize access to materials that will be treated with Totality. Also be sure so that no further modifications (especially cuts in wooden or cellulosic components) will be made. Treating prior to application of sheathing wraps and/or insulation will optimize the treatment.

Ensure that any cut or exposed ends are treated thoroughly so that no untreated area is left exposed to potential insect attack.

Prior to treatment clean and clear the area of any sawdust, debris, or other cellulosic-type material that may prevent the treatment from reaching the targeted treatment area.

Application to other construction components such as: metal or plastic electrical boxes, coated electrical wire, metal studs, foam board, Thermoply sheathing, and PVC pipe may occur during treatment. Though these materials are not a target of treatment they may be encountered during a typical application in a new construction environment. No adverse effects to such materials should result from incidental application of Totality.

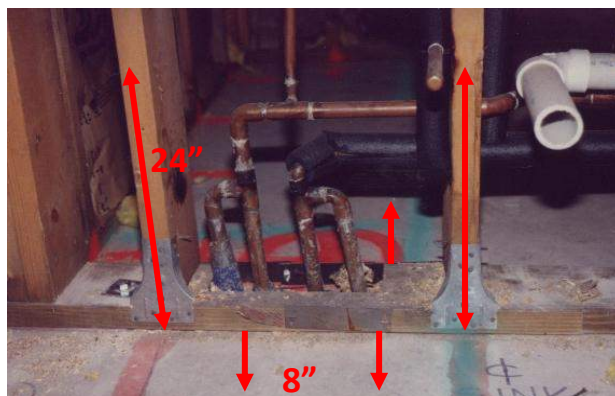
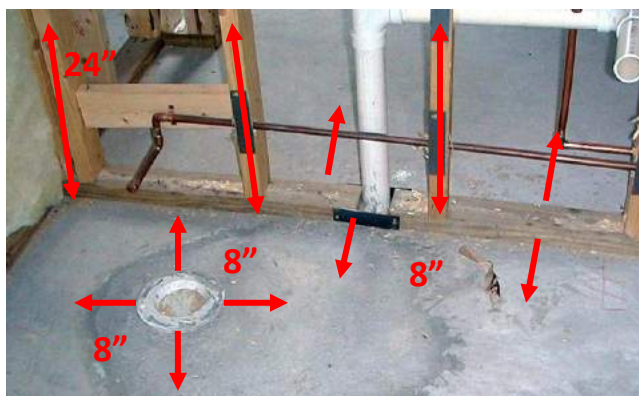
Application - Slab:

Apply the 0.6% solution to the point of surface saturation and up to the point of runoff.

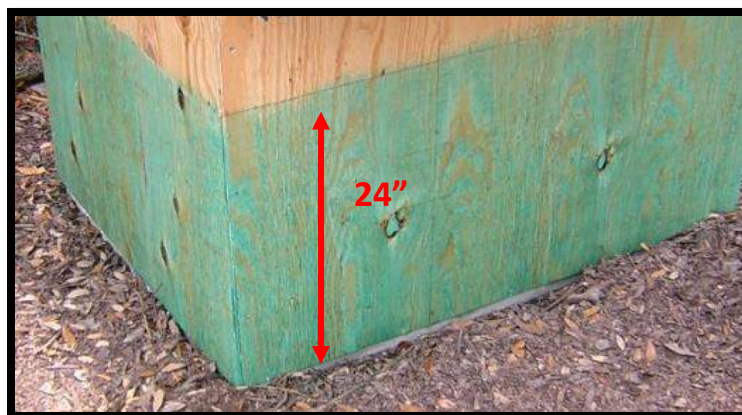
For buildings constructed on slabs, treat all wood and cellulosic components in contact with the slab, including all interior and exterior wall studs and sheathing materials. Apply to all base sill plates, as well as the bottom 24 inches of all vertical studs and cellulose siding on each exterior wall and interior walls that rest on a slab as well as exposed cellulose floor boards along edge of foundation or support piers.

Also apply to all other exterior construction materials, including brick or block, to a height of two feet and extend out onto the slab to a minimum of two inches up to a maximum of eight inches.

Additionally, all wood within two feet of any potential access point by termites must be treated by applying an uninterrupted band of at least 24 inches wide from any potential access points including concrete, block or brick walls and floor exposed to soil including wood exposed to vertical access from the soil.



Typical bath trap areas for treatment: Treat sill plate, up studs 24 inches and 8 inches out onto slab from the sill plate



Exterior sheathing treated from the slab up 24 inches



Treat from the sill plate up 24 inches high and 8 inches down on the block or slab. Typical treatment is between the red lines or as indicated by the green dye to the right.

To calculate the amount of product required to treat the slab structure use the following formulas. First figure out the total linear feet of treatment and then input the numbers into the worksheet below. One gallon of 0.6% solution per 1,000 square feet is the typical application volume. FMC has this calculator available in an electronic format that will make all calculations for the applicator.

| Slab construction | A | | B | | C |
|--|------------|----------|------|---|-----------------|
| | Linear ft | Multiply | by | = | sq.ft. to treat |
| Exterior linear feet of wood sheathed walls | | X | 2.66 | = | |
| Treat sill plate, slab within 8 inches of sill plate, and studs up to 24 inches high | | | | | |
| 2X4 Framing linear feet of inside of exterior wall | | X | 3.75 | = | |
| Treat sill plate, slab within 8 inches of sill plate, and studs up to 24 inches high | | | | | |
| 2X4 Framing linear feet of interior walls | | | | | |
| Treat sill plates and studs to a height of 24 inches as well as 8 inches onto the slab | | X | 3.0 | = | |
| 2X6 Framing linear feet of inside of exterior walls | | X | 4.4 | = | |
| Treat sill plate, slab within 8 inches of sill plate, and studs up to 24 inches high | | | | | |
| 2X6 Framing linear feet of interior walls | | | | | |
| Treat sill plates and studs to a height of 24 inches as well as 8 inches onto the slab | | X | 3.94 | = | |
| Number of bath traps in the slab | # of traps | | | | |
| Treat wood in contact with or surrounding the bath trap to a height of 24 inches and the slab within 8 inches from any openings to bare soil | | X | 24 | = | |
| Total square feet to treat: Add all values in column C | | | | | |
| Gallons of finished solution needed to treat the structure: Divide column C total by 1,000 | | | | | |
| Fluid ounces of Totality needed for treatment: Multiply finished gallons needed by 3.2 | | | | | |

Actual volumes required may vary due to conditions unique to the individual worksite.

Application – Crawlspace/Basements & Flooring:

Treat all wood in direct contact with foundations, interior and exterior wall sill plates, wood or cellulosic sheathing, floor joists, and sub-flooring. Additionally, all wood within two feet of any potential access point by termites must be treated by applying an uninterrupted band of at least 24 inches wide from any potential access points including concrete, block or brick walls and floor exposed to soil including wood exposed to vertical access from the soil, to include sills, plates, floor joists, piers, girders, subfloors, exterior wall plywood or oriented strand board (OSB), wooden shingles, decking and garage framing.

All building materials containing cellulose and wood materials as well as the floor upon which they are attached must be treated in a two foot band. Within that area, concentrate treatments in areas susceptible to termite attack including sill plates, floor plates, floor joists, piers, beams and subfloors. Pay close attention to each joint. Treat all wood in plumbing walls and apply to any wood in bath traps as well as wood adjacent to pipes, electrical conduits and duct penetrations in order to provide a minimum 24 inch wide band of treatment.



Treat eight inches down on the block and 24 inches out on the joists and subfloor



Treat framing and the flooring upon which it is attached in a continuous 24 inch band

Pay close attention to the joint between the sheathing and the foundation and/or floor. Regardless of whether wrap has been applied to the sheathing, this area represents a crucial potential access point for wood destroying insects into the structure. By ensuring there is no gap in treatment between the foundation/flooring and the framed walls, this juncture will be protected from any attempted entry by wood destroying insects.



Take note of the thin strip of exposed wood between the house wrap and sheathing – be sure to treat this area so that a continuous barrier occupies any potential gaps. Lift the wrap to spray a continuous barrier up the sheathing to a height of 24 inches.

Crawlspaces/Basements & Flooring:

To calculate the amount of product required to treat the slab structure use the following formulas. First figure out the total linear feet of treatment and then input the numbers into the worksheet below. One gallon of 0.6% solution per 1,000 square feet is the typical application volume. FMC has this calculator available in an electronic format that will make all calculations for the applicator.

| Crawlspace or Basement | A | | B | | C |
|---|------------|----------|------|---|-----------------|
| | | | | | sq.ft. to treat |
| | Linear ft | Multiply | by | = | |
| 2X4 Construction Exterior linear feet of wood sheathed walls | | X | 2.66 | = | |
| <i>Treat sill plate, Subfloor out 24 inches from sill plate, and studs up to 24 inches high</i> | | | | | |
| 2X4 Framing linear feet of inside of exterior wall | | X | 5.08 | = | |
| <i>Treat sill plate, subfloor out 24 inches from sill plate, and studs up to 24 inches high</i> | | | | | |
| 2X6 Framing linear feet of inside of exterior wall | | X | 5.73 | = | |
| <i>Treat sill plate, subfloor out 24 inches from sill plate, and studs up to 24 inches high</i> | | | | | |
| Underside of subfloor in basement or crawl space | | X | 6.15 | = | |
| 2X10 floor joists and sill plate Inside crawl or basement, underside of sub | | | | | |
| <i>Treat 24 inches onto sub floor and 8 inches down block</i> | | | | | |
| Piers | # of Piers | | | | |
| Assumes 24 inch square piers treating framing 24 inches out from pier | | X | 29.7 | = | |
| Total square feet to treat: Add all values in column C | | | | | |
| Gallons of finished solution needed to treat the structure: Divide column C total by 1,000 | | | | | |
| Fluid ounces of Totality needed for treatment: Multiply finished gallons needed by 3.2 | | | | | |

Actual volumes required may vary due to conditions unique to the individual worksite.

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