

To receive AIA/CES credit, you are required to read the additional online text, which can be found at <http://construction.com/CE/articles/0711woodsmart-1.asp>. The quiz questions below include information from this online reading.

Program title: “Preventing Moisture-Related Problems in Residential Wood Framing” (11/07). AIA/CES Credit: This article will earn you one AIA/CES LU hour of health, safety, and welfare credit. (Valid for credit through November 2009). **Directions:** Refer to the Learning Objectives for this program. Select one answer for each question in the exam and fill in the box by the appropriate letter. A minimum score of 80% is required to earn credit. **To take this test online, go to construction.com/CE/**

Learning Objectives

After reading this article, you should be able to:

- Explain the moisture-related problems that plague wood frames in homes and multi-dwelling units.
- Describe three preventative treatments that protect wood frames from mold, fungi rot, and termites.
- Compare and contrast preventative treatments with regard to environmental impact, ease of installation, and influence to the wood components.

Questions

1. What percentage of annual construction defects is caused by moisture-related problems?
 - a. 25%
 - b. 40%
 - c. 50%
 - d. 80%
2. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - a. The combination of wood and water does not create a feeding ground for mold, rot fungi, and termites.
 - b. In order for mold to grow and reproduce it requires an environment rich in oxygen, a food source, an acceptable temperature, and a sufficient amount of water.
 - c. Most wood rotting fungi must have a direct supply of water at the site of the decay.
 - d. Termites are vulnerable to drying out, so they must keep their homes moist and are attracted to moist food supplies like damp and rotting wood.
3. What is the best protection against mold, rot fungi, and termites in residential construction?
 - a. Build air tight houses
 - b. Store project lumber uncovered, outside, on the ground
 - c. Control the wood's moisture absorption
 - d. Use white, untreated wood as the framing material
4. How much do homeowners pay every year to replace wood damaged by fungal decay and wood ingesting insects?
 - a. \$500,000
 - b. \$1 million
 - c. \$500 million
 - d. \$2 billion
5. Mold is currently being investigated for causing which of the following?
 - a. Runny noses, itchy eyes, wheezing and skin rashes
 - b. Hemorrhage in the lungs of infants
 - c. Infections
 - d. Sick building syndrome
6. When in the job process is the job site spray applied?
 - a. After the superstructure is erected
 - b. Before the lumber is shipped to the job site
 - c. After the house has been finished out
 - d. At multiple intervals throughout the construction project
7. The two-step coating process protects wood framing against:
 - a. Mold only
 - b. Termites only
 - c. Termites and rot fungi
 - d. Mold, rot fungi, and termites
8. Which of the following is NOT a special handling instruction for working with pressure-treated wood?
 - a. Direct skin contact should be prevented.
 - b. The use of both dust masks and eye protection is highly recommended.
 - c. To prevent splits, contractors should pre-drill any nail or screw holes within an inch of the end of the board.
 - d. Pressure-treated wood does not require any special handling.
9. Which of the wood protective treatments adds a control mechanism to the absorption and loss of moisture within wood, which helps the treated wood to resist twisting, cupping, and splitting?
 - a. Job-site spray
 - b. Two-step coating
 - c. Pressure treatment
 - d. None of the above
10. Which correctly describes the difference between the disposal of wood that has been two-step coated and the disposal of pressure-treated wood?
 - a. Both types of treated wood may be disposed of in the same way that white, untreated wood is disposed.
 - b. Wood treated with the two-step coating can be disposed of in local landfills; the metals used in the wood preservative infused into the wood during the pressure-treatment process require special disposal.
 - c. Pressure-treated wood may be used in mulch; coated wood may not be used in mulch.
 - d. Neither type of wood may be recycled.

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Material resources used: Article: This article addresses issues concerning health and safety.

I hereby certify that the above information is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and that I have complied with the AIA Continuing Education Guidelines for the reported period.

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After nearly 30 years in the development and marketing of specialty coatings, WoodSmart Solutions, Inc., Boca Raton, FL, developed BLUWOOD to be the premier innovative wood coating technology addressing mold and moisture control issues associated with wood framing components; supplied to contractors through their current source of supply for lumber, structural components and building materials. www.bluwood.com