If termites have chewed through your sill plate, you feel it everywhere in the house. Doors go out of square, floors bounce near the exterior walls, and the faintest rainstorm smells like wet wood. The sill plate quietly carries the full weight of your walls, and when it is eaten, crushed, or punky, the structure starts to tell on itself. Repairing it is not just cosmetic, it is structural, and the choice of lumber is the line between a job that holds up for decades and one that fails in a few seasons. In most climates and soil conditions, pressure-treated lumber is the right call for termite sill plate repair.

I have replaced sill plates in crawlspaces with barely 18 inches of clearance, in basements with hairline cracks dripping through cold joints, and under porches where the only light was the glow of a headlamp. There is no one-size approach, but there are principles that keep the work safe and the outcome durable. Here is how I approach termite sill plate repair with pressure-treated lumber, what to watch, and where homeowners and pros sometimes go wrong.

Why the sill plate fails

The sill plate is the first wood member resting on the foundation, usually a 2x6 to 2x8, sometimes a 3x in older homes, and it anchors the wall to the concrete or masonry below. Termites find it because it is close to soil and often damp. Subterranean termites need moisture, and they climb foundation faces through mud tubes to reach the sill and the ends of joists. Carpenter ants and rot fungi are partners in crime when conditions stay wet.

I see the same pattern again and again. A downspout dumps beside a stem wall, splashbacks wick moisture into hairline cracks, and the capillary rise keeps the bottom of the sill plate humid year round. Termites exploit the damp path like a highway. By the time a homeowner notices, the wood fibers are hollowed and you can push a screwdriver in an inch or more. The sheathing and rim joist may look fine at a glance, but the load path is compromised.

Why pressure-treated lumber is the standard here

You can put a pristine piece of kiln-dried framing lumber on a foundation, and it might last if you have perfect drainage, a capillary break, good ventilation, and no termite pressure. In my experience, that list is rare. Pressure-treated lumber gives you a margin of safety where conditions are less than perfect.

Two points matter:

- The preservative chemistry types. ACQ and CA are common for sills and plates, both copper based. MCQ and micronized versions are also on the racks. For termite zones, borate-treated lumber is excellent when protected from wetting, since borates diffuse and are effective against termites and many fungi. If your sill area is reliably dry and covered, borate is ideal because it is gentler on metal hardware. If there is any doubt about damp conditions, use exterior ground-contact rated ACQ or CA with the right retention level.
- The rating and retention. Look for lumber stamped with UC4A at minimum for ground contact in residential settings. UC4B is used for more severe exposures. Sill plates technically are not in direct soil contact, but in termite territory the conservative choice is wise, especially where moisture history is poor.

The building codes reflect this. The International Residential Code requires preservative treated wood where in contact with concrete or masonry and exposed to weather or moisture, and anywhere termites are a known risk. Inspectors in the Southeast, Gulf Coast, and much of California, Arizona, and Hawaii expect to see pressure-treated wood at the sill unless a specific alternative is engineered.

Start with the treatment, then fix the structure

One of the most important judgments is the order of operations. If termites are active, do not start replacing lumber until a licensed pest control pro has treated, or you risk feeding the colony with brand new wood. I have seen fresh plates riddled in a season because the source colony in the yard was never addressed. Termite repair services coordinate with structural work in two ways: stop the bugs first, and return later if the repair opens concealed galleries. Many reputable companies schedule a treatment just before demo, then a follow-up after the plates and joists go back in place.

There is also a human factor. Homeowners search for termite repair near me after a scare, and the internet turns up every kind of operator. When you choose a local termite damage repair firm, ask how they stage treatment around structural repairs, whether they document moisture conditions, and if they warranty re-treatments tied to construction dates. Good outfits will.

Diagnosing the real scope

Termites eat along the grain, which can leave the outer wood shell intact and strong enough to fool a casual inspection. A moisture meter and an awl are my daily companions. Probe the sill plate every 8 to 16 inches. Test the rim joist and the first foot of any floor joist bearing on the plate. If you can sink the awl into the end grain of a joist, you probably need termite floor joist repair, not just a plate. Check the bottom of studs, especially at corners and below window openings where water runs.

I remember a 1920s bungalow where the front sill looked bad along 6 feet. By the third test hole, we realized the rim joist was hollow and the first two joists had *residential termite inspector* lost half their section. We extended the repair 10 feet and added scabs to both joists. The homeowner saved money by not opening the plaster, but the bounce in the living room would have returned without addressing those joists. Termite structural repair nearly always grows a little once the wood is open.

If you have drywall nearby, plan ahead for finishing. Termite drywall repair after termite treatment sounds backward, but it is exactly the order that avoids chasing paint twice.

How I choose the replacement lumber

Pressure-treated lumber varies more than people think. You can confirm the treatment type and use category on the tag. I match lumber to the job context.

- Dry, enclosed basement with evidence of termites but no active moisture: borate-treated sill plate and borate-treated blocking. I like this for interior spaces because borate plays well with standard fasteners and does not stain masonry.
- Mixed conditions, crawlspace with historic damp: UC4A ACQ or CA sill plate, sill sealer between plate and concrete, and stainless or hot-dip galvanized hardware. When in doubt, spend the extra on hardware and sealer.
- Severe exposure, slab edges that get wet, unvented crawl under a coastal cottage: UC4B if the yard and code official support it, plus a capillary break like a peel-and-stick membrane to keep the new wood from wicking.

One more choice matters. Many older homes used a single wide plate. I often replace with two stacked narrower plates, such as two 2x4s instead of a 2x8. It makes sliding the new plate into tight spaces easier and helps accommodate slight irregularities in the foundation. Stagger the seams and fully bed them with sealer.

Hardware and details that add decades

Pressure-treated lumber alone is not a silver bullet. The connection to the foundation and the isolation from moisture make or break the job. Where possible, I want a capillary break, positive anchorage, and a load path that transfers seismic and wind forces down without relying on chewed remnants.

Sill sealer or membrane: The foam sill gasket most stores sell is better than nothing, but under old wavy foundations it leaves gaps. I like fluid-applied or peel-and-stick membranes that self-seal around anchors. A strip of ice-and-water shield works in a pinch. On historic masonry, use a breathable approach, but still interrupt capillary moisture.

Anchor bolts and hold-downs: If the existing anchors are sound and spaced within code, keep them. If not, add epoxy-set anchors between existing ones, minimum embedment per manufacturer. In seismic zones, I add hold-downs at shear wall ends, tied to studs with straps. For heavy ACQ, choose hardware rated for contact with treated wood. I have seen thin electroplated anchors turn fuzzy in a year under ACQ.

Shear transfer: Nailing the rim to the plate with a proper pattern, reinstalling the sheathing flush, and adding a strap or clip at intervals turns a patched corner into a stiff diaphragm edge again. Many termite sill plate repairs fail the first hard wind because the new plate floats without lateral ties.

Moisture management: Divert downspouts 6 to 10 feet away, adjust grade to slope at least 1 inch per foot for a few feet, and, if you have a crawlspace, verify that vents or a vapor barrier are doing their job. Termite damage restoration that ignores water is a bandage on a leak.

A clean, safe way to support the structure while you work

Lifting a house, even by a quarter inch, is not where you improvise. The safest shoring I use is a pair of screw jacks or bottle jacks on wide cribbing blocks set on solid concrete pads, with a ledger beam that runs under several joists. Spread the load. Most sill plates can be replaced by lifting only enough to take weight off, maybe 1/8 to 3/16 of an inch, not to jack the whole wall. Cracking plaster and binding windows tell you when you have gone too far.

Two-person communication matters. One reads the dial on the jack, the other watches the wall and listens. A floor that squeaks is talking to you. If a stud starts to buckle, stop and add a temporary stud jack under it. If you are not entirely comfortable with shoring, this is where a structural termite repair near me search is worth its weight. I would rather a homeowner pay for a day of a pro crew than risk a wall collapse.

The core sequence I use on a typical sill plate replacement

Here is a condensed run-through of a termite sill plate repair in a crawlspace with moderate termite damage. Your house will differ, but the rhythm is the same.

- Treat for termites and mark the areas of active or historic tubes.
- Shore the wall and floor with jacks and a ledger beam, remove only enough siding or sheathing to access the plate and rim.
- Cut out the damaged plate in manageable sections, scarf back to sound wood at studs and rim, and remove compromised anchor bolts.
- Lay down membrane or sill sealer, slide in new pressure-treated plate sections, drill for existing bolts or set new epoxy anchors, then tighten with proper washers.

- Reconnect the load path with nails and straps, reinstall or replace rim joist as needed, and close the wall with sheathing, flashing, and siding.

That is the short version. The longer version has small skills baked in. When you cut the old plate, keep your saw shallow enough to avoid nicking the concrete and dulling the blade. When you drill for anchors, mask the hole to catch dust and keep the crawlspace livable. Precut your plate sections and test fit them before you apply the membrane, because peel-and-stick is unforgiving once it touches.

Edge cases and judgment calls

No two houses fail in the same way. These are the judgment calls that come up again and again.

Hidden rot behind brick veneer: You cannot pull the brick without a different scope. From the inside, you often reach the sill through the crawl or basement. If the rim joist behind the brick is gone, you have to support the joist ends, slip in a new rim in segments, and tie into studs with straps pushed up behind the sheathing. It takes patience, but it can be done cleanly.

Historic frames on stone: Old fieldstone foundations are beautiful and irregular. Level is a suggestion, not a promise. I sometimes bed the new plate in a lime-based grout to create a flatter plane, then lay membrane and the treated plate. The studs above likely vary, so predrilling for toe-screws that draw the studs down without splitting them saves headaches.

Slab-on-grade with no plate: In some midcentury houses the bottom plate is encased or sat too close to grade. Termites enter at the sill and travel up the stud cavities. Termite wall repair may involve sistering studs, replacing the bottom 12 to 24 inches of sheathing, and adding a termite shield or flashing detail at the slab edge during the rebuild. Stainless or copper shields that project slightly and lap over the foundation break the mud tube line of travel.

Bad access: I have crawled under porches where my shoulders barely fit and used a multi-tool to nibble out plate chunks, two inches at a time. When access is too tight to do work safely, it is worth cutting a small access hatch in the floor above, then patching the subfloor and finished floor later. Termite subfloor repair blends naturally with this approach if the edges are softened or delaminated from moisture.

Attic surprise: Drywood termites leave pellets and tidy galleries in roof framing. If you discover termite attic wood repair needs while working below, do not ignore it. Different species and treatments apply. Borate sprays are effective in attics when moisture is low and the wood is accessible. If rafters have lost section, install sisters or flitch plates designed by an engineer.

Dealing with surrounding members: joists, beams, and more

Sill repairs often uncover rim and joist issues. Termite floor joist repair ranges from adding sisters along half the span to full replacements. If more than a third of a joist’s depth is gone at a bearing point, I plan to sister a full span if possible. Keep the sister tight to the underside of the subfloor with adhesive and a screw pattern that avoids splitting. Where space does not allow a full-length sister, use a pair that overlap over midspan, or add a beam and post beneath to reduce the span.

Termite beam repair is a bigger lift. Built-up beams can often be reinforced by adding plies with structural screws. Solid sawn beams might need a steel flitch with bolted connections, or a temporary shoring wall and complete beam replacement if the web is shot. On one farm cottage, we installed a LVL beam under the old hand-hewn timber, jacked it into place, and left the original in situ as a finish element. Function matters first, but there are creative ways to keep character.

If the wall above the sill is soft or out of plumb from the damage, termite wall repair may require removing a strip of interior wall finish, cutting back studs to sound wood, and sistering or splicing them onto the new plate. Do not rely on a soft stud end to carry the load to your new plate. Cut it square, scab it, and tie it with plates or gussets that go past the joint.

Finishing details that make the repair last

Once the structure is back, take a beat to protect your work.

Flash the bottom edge properly. On framed walls with siding, tuck a metal or flexible flashing behind the weather-resistive barrier and lap it over the sill area. Where siding runs close to grade, trim it up. I leave at least 6 inches of clearance from soil to wood siding, and 2 inches from concrete to the bottom of stucco or fiber cement.

Treat cut ends. Many people forget that when you cut pressure-treated lumber, the exposed end grain does not have the same preservative level. Apply a brush-on end cut preservative approved for your treatment type. For borate-treated plates, end cuts are less critical in dry areas but still worth sealing.

Seal penetrations. Any new holes through the plate for plumbing or wiring should be sleeved and sealed. Foam is fine for air, but do not rely on it for insects. A tight-fitting escutcheon and a dab of sealant at the foundation interface keeps the door shut.

Cost and how to work with the right contractor

Homeowners often ask me **termite exterminator** what a termite sill plate repair should cost. The honest answer is that it ranges widely. A straightforward 8 to 10 foot section in an accessible crawlspace, with minimal joist damage, might run in the low thousands including materials, pest treatment coordination, and finish restoration. A complex corner with beam work, new anchors, and sheathing in a tight crawl or a finished basement can climb quickly. Expect more where city permits and inspections are required.

When you look for termite damage repair near me or a wood repair contractor termite damage near me, focus on the interview. Ask how they will shore, what treatment level of pressure-treated lumber they will use, whether they provide drawings or photos for hidden work, and what their plan is if the damage extends beyond the plate. Reputable contractors do not flinch at these questions. If you hear vague answers or a promise to fix anything for a rock-bottom price, keep looking.

Some jobs truly need a structural termite repair near me with an engineer. If you have long cracks, settled sections of the house, or a beam that is suspect, invite an engineer to weigh in. It is cheaper to resolve the load path on paper than to redo a repair that missed a structural quirk.

A short planning checklist

Before you cut one board, settle these points. They save time and prevent do-overs.

- Confirm the termite treatment plan and timing with a licensed company.
- Identify the treatment type and use category of your replacement lumber, and match hardware.
- Plan shoring points and load paths, including backup supports.
- Choose a capillary break material that suits your foundation and climate.
- Decide in advance how you will handle hidden surprises in joists, rim, and studs.

Real-world example, and why the small details matter

A recent project in a 1955 ranch illustrates how these choices stack up. The homeowner called after a painter poked through trim near the front step. Termite tubes trailed up the block. Inside the crawl, the first 12 feet of sill was soft, the rim had channels, and two joists near the porch were notched for an old plumber’s shortcut. Moisture was present from a downspout that ended 2 feet from the wall.

We coordinated a treatment for day one. On day two, we shored the living room wall, cut out the sill in 3 foot sections, and found the anchor spacing was 10 feet on center, far below today’s standards. We scraped the top of the block, installed a 12 inch peel-and-stick membrane as a capillary break, and slid in two stacked 2x4 UC4A plates, seams staggered. We epoxied new 1/2 inch anchors at 4 feet on center and added hold-downs at each end of the shear segment. The rim needed a 6 foot replacement segment, and we sistered two joists with full-length 2x8s after trimming back the old notches.

While we had the wall open, we extended the downspout, regraded 8 feet out to fall an inch per foot, and flashed the step where it met the siding. The termite company returned to treat a hidden tube behind an interior partition we could now access. The drywall got a small patch and a repaint. That house went from soft and sagging to tight and square with a repair that looks like nothing happened. The details did the heavy lifting, not just the pressure-treated stamp.

When DIY makes sense, and when to bring in help

If you are handy, have a friendly inspector, and the damage is limited to a short, accessible section with no signs of beam or major joist damage, a careful homeowner can handle a sill plate patch. Rent the right jacks, take your time, and do not skimp on protection and sealing. Use pressure-treated lumber at the proper rating, and keep your anchors and brackets compatible.

If your gut says this is bigger than a weekend fix, trust it. Termite wood repair that involves long spans, multi-story loads, or heavy shoring belongs with a team that does it weekly. A local termite damage repair contractor near me search, followed by a few interviews and a walk-through, is the fastest path to a clean outcome.

The deeper lesson

Pressure-treated lumber is not just a material choice. It is a philosophy of giving the house a fighting chance where bugs, water, and time have been winning. Pair it with good moisture control, solid connections, and a clear

plan, and your sill replacement will outlast the mortgage. I have returned to crawlspaces a decade after a job to find jack stands still holding a little tension because the new plate, rim, and joists have stayed bone dry and true. That is the feeling you want when you click off your headlamp and slide back out to daylight.

For homeowners staring at sagging floors and a pile of chewed wood, the path forward is straightforward. Stop the termites, replace the bad with better, tie everything together, and keep the water out. Do that, and the words repair termite damage to house stop being a crisis and start being a success story.