Termites love a damp, dark crawl space. They move quietly through mud tubes, find soft sapwood, and work from the inside out. By the time most homeowners notice spongy floors or a door rubbing the jamb, colonies may have eaten through subflooring and floor joists in multiple bays. I have crawled more than my share of tight, musty spaces and learned that termite floor joist repair is rarely a single tactic job. It is a sequence: diagnose accurately, stabilize, remove or reinforce, then restore, all while solving the moisture and access issues that let termites thrive in the first place.

How termite damage travels through a floor system

Subterranean termites prefer the path of least resistance. In a crawl space, that path often starts at a foundation crack or a moist pier, then up to the sill plate, rim joist, and into the nearest floor joist. If a plumbing leak or a wet HVAC condensate line is nearby, the wood fibers soften and speed the invasion. I have seen a 2x10 turned to a honeycomb in three years because a tiny pinhole leak dripped onto the same spot.

Damage tends to be worst at bearing points and ends of members, where wood sits against masonry. Sill plates wick moisture from block or brick. Joist ends rest in pockets or on ledgers with marginal air flow. By the time you press a screwdriver into a suspect area, it often sinks right in, and the rot-termites combo blurs the line between what failed first.

For floor systems, think of the load path. Live and dead loads go from the subfloor to joists to beams or girders to piers and foundation walls. When termites notch or hollow a joist near midspan, you may get a springy feel. When they destroy a joist bearing at the sill plate or main beam, the floor sinks, baseboards separate, and tiles crack. Correct repair means reestablishing that load path with continuous, sound bearing, not just slapping a patch on one spot.

Verify treatment before you repair

Any structural fix should follow successful termite treatment. If you repair first, you risk sealing active galleries behind new wood. I coordinate closely with licensed pest control techs, and we plan a sequence:

- Pest pro treats the structure and soil, often with a trench and rod application around the foundation and targeted foam in wall voids at plumbing penetrations. Borate sprays can penetrate raw wood in the crawl space, helpful for sill plates and joists.
- We wait for a short window, typically a few days to two weeks, to confirm no fresh activity. Some jobs get bait stations installed for ongoing monitoring.
- Only then do we open up, remove loose damaged wood, and rebuild. If interior walls or ceilings need patching, that comes last.

If you are searching online for termite repair near me or structural termite repair near me, ask the contractor how they coordinate with the termite operator and what proof of treatment they require before starting. A good team will speak the same language and share photos, diagrams, and a plan.

Assessment in the crawl space, done right

I carry a bright headlamp, a moisture meter, a long awl, a level, and a camera. The goal is to map damage and understand cause, not just locate the worst joist. Look for mud tubes, frass, blistered paint on the rim joist, and subfloor delamination. Press the awl into joist sides and bottoms, especially at midspan and supports. Measure

moisture content. Anything above 16 percent in a crawl space deserves attention, and numbers in the low 20s are a red flag for ongoing wetting.

Small clues in the living space help. A hump down a hallway often signals the main beam lifting relative to sagging joists. A squeak that appeared after a big rain might coincide with an active tunnel at the sill. Cracking grout near an exterior wall suggests a localized bearing issue. If sheetrock seams open after treatment, you will plan for termite drywall repair after termite treatment as part of the finish phase.

When there is uncertainty about how a wall above relates to a beam below, I use a laser or a plumb bob to line up loads. In older pier and beam homes, partition walls sometimes became load bearing over time. That changes how you shore and how you detail the fix.

Shoring comes before cutting

Termite structural repair starts with safety. Before removing or notching anything, shore the affected area. I like adjustable screw jacks on solid concrete pads, paired with a temporary beam made from doubled 2x10s or a 4x6. You lift in small increments, a quarter turn per day if you are correcting long-settled sag, to avoid cracking finishes above. If the floor is only an eighth inch off, you can often take the load in one gentle lift. For larger corrections, patience saves ceilings.

Shoring is not a guess. Place the temporary beam perpendicular to joists, two to three feet back from the damaged section so the lift engages intact wood. If the main beam or girder is compromised, you may need two shoring lines, one to catch joists and another to relieve the girder while you repair it.

Choosing the repair method for floor joists

Not every termite wood repair looks the same. The right approach depends on how much of the joist is compromised, where the damage is located, and access.

Sistering a new joist alongside the damaged one is the most common termite floor joist repair. The new member shares load with the old and reestablishes stiffness. I prefer to run the full span from bearing to bearing when possible, then fasten with a structural adhesive and a staggered screw or bolt pattern. Where wiring and plumbing prevent a full-length sister, I aim for at least 3 to 4 feet of sound overlap past the damaged zone in both directions, with engineered fastener schedules.

Scabbing is a shorter patch that reinforces a limited zone. I only use scabs for non-structural supplements or when damage is clearly local and the remaining joist section easily meets load. Termites rarely stop in tidy rectangles, so scabs often disappoint.

Full replacement is best when the joist is eaten end to end, or when you can open an exterior wall easily to slide a new joist into a pocket. In crawl spaces with tight clearance, cutting pockets in masonry or notching beams is rarely a good idea without engineering. You do not want to transfer the problem from wood to compromised masonry bearings.

Engineered options help when access is bad or spans are long. LVLs make excellent sisters because they are straight and strong. A flitch plate, a steel plate sandwiched between wood plies, adds stiffness without excessive depth. I have used steel angles bolted to sound wood to rebuild bearing at a rotted end where replacement was impossible without major demolition. These hybrid fixes fall under termite beam repair principles and should be designed to code, especially if you are increasing point loads on piers.

Epoxy consolidants and fillers can stabilize partially degraded wood fibers, but I reserve them for limited, non-critical areas such as subfloor edges around a vent or where I need to lock down splinters before installing a sister. They are not a substitute for section capacity. If a joist has lost more than a quarter of its cross section in the critical span, plan on a structural solution, not just consolidation.

Sill plates, rim joists, and beams deserve equal attention

A floor system depends on more than joists. Many termite damage calls start with termite sill plate repair because the plate sat on damp masonry and wicked water for years. Once a sill softens, rim joists follow, then joist ends lose bearing. If you only sister joists and leave a mushy sill, the fix will not last.

Sill plate replacement involves temporary support of the structure above, then removing small sections at a time. In brick veneer homes, you can usually remove a course or two of bricks to access the rim and sill, replace in segments, treat, and reflash. In siding-clad walls, you lift the wall slightly with interior shoring, cut nails at the bottom plate, then slide out the sill in two to four foot pieces. Pre-drill anchor locations to match existing bolts or install new epoxy anchors where needed. New sills in termite-prone areas benefit from borate-treated lumber with a capillary break, such as a foam or peel-and-stick sill gasket.

Main beam repairs range from sistering with LVL plies to installing a new beam alongside, then transferring loads with new posts and footings. Termite beam repair may require new concrete pads below the crawl space soil, sized to carry point loads. A typical interior pier footing might be 2 feet by 2 feet by 12 inches thick, but clay, sand, or high water tables change the design. This is where a structural termite repair near me should include someone who can evaluate soils and footing size, not just carpentry.

Subfloor and wall tie-ins

Termites often chew the underside of the subfloor where ducts sweat or bathroom pipes leak. Termite subfloor repair means cutting out delaminated OSB or punky plywood to the centerline of adjacent joists, adding blocking for nailing, and installing new panels with glue and screws. Pay attention to underlayment thickness so transitions do not telegraph through flooring. In tiled baths, plan for a decoupling membrane or new cement board layer to avoid cracks down the road.

If damage climbed into wall plates or studs, you may need termite wall repair as part of the scope. Replace compromised bottom plates and studs after shoring. For exterior walls with sheathing, remove siding only as far as needed, work in sections, and maintain a weather-resistive barrier. Interior drywall will need patching after you close up. Good sequencing keeps dust and timing under control: structural first, then insulation and vapor control, then finishes. Termite drywall repair after termite treatment is straightforward joint work, but do not rush it before you are confident the structure is stable and dry.

A realistic, stepwise path for a typical joist repair

Here is the flow I use on crawl space termite floor joist repair jobs, from first crawl to final nail:

- Confirm treatment and moisture control measures are in place, and document pest tech findings with photos.
- Shore the area on pads, lift gradually if needed, and remove floor loads from the damaged member.
- Cut out loose or structurally useless wood, treat exposed surfaces with borate where appropriate, and prep for new lumber.

- Install full-length sisters or engineered replacements with adhesive and proper fasteners, then address bearing with new hangers or bearing plates.
- Remove temporary supports, verify level and deflection, and proceed to subfloor or finish repairs above.

Each bullet hides hours of tight-space work. On some jobs, step three includes slicing back subfloor to get fasteners into the top of a sister, or carving a notch for plumbing, then reinforcing the notch with steel straps. On others, I fabricate a short, stout header between joists to carry a load away from a hopeless bearing pocket, then hang both joists with new joist hangers on a ledger bolted to solid masonry. Flexibility makes the difference.



Fasteners, hangers, and the details that keep inspectors happy

I have seen beautifully cut sisters held with a handful of drywall screws. Do not do that. Use structural screws or through-bolts sized and spaced for the load. For a typical 2x10 sistered full span, 3/8 inch bolts at 16 inches on center in a staggered pattern or 5/16 inch structural screws at 12 inches on center are common, guided by local practice and manufacturer tables. Include construction adhesive on the mating faces to limit squeaks and share load.

If you land a joist on a ledger, install code-listed hangers with the correct nails, not deck screws. In termite zones, hot-dipped galvanized or stainless fasteners matter, especially where moisture is present. Keep clearance from soil, maintain ventilation as required by code or your sealed-crawl design, and do not trap new wood against damp masonry without a separation layer.

Moisture control is non-negotiable

Termite damage restoration that ignores moisture invites a repeat. In crawl spaces, I have had the best results with a combination of exterior water management and interior climate management.

Start with grading and gutters. A clean, continuous downspout extension that moves water 6 to 10 feet from the foundation often drops crawl humidity by double digits. French drains or curtain drains help on soggy lots, but they add cost and maintenance.

Inside the crawl space, a continuous vapor barrier at least 10 mil thick, taped and sealed to piers and perimeter walls, prevents ground moisture from loading the air. If your climate and design support it, a sealed and conditioned crawl space with dehumidification keeps wood moisture content in the safe zone. In vented crawls, well-placed vents with proper net free area and air movement can work, but watch shoulder seasons when warm

humid air condenses on cool framing. Regardless of strategy, fix plumbing leaks, insulate cold water lines, and keep condensate draining properly. The best termite repair services I know include a moisture assessment in their standard visit because they understand the connection.

When to bring in an engineer or specialist

If you are replacing a main beam, transferring loads to new footings, or dealing with long spans and point loads from above, consult a structural engineer. The fee is a fraction of the risk you take by guessing. Also bring in oversight when damage intersects with masonry pockets, heavy tile or stone finishes above, or when you are trying to correct more than 1/2 inch of long-set deflection. An engineer can size LVLs, specify flitch plates, and detail how to rebuild bearing so the solution lasts decades.

For historic homes with balloon framing, termite attic wood repair sometimes shows up during a crawl space job because load paths run straight from sill to rafters. If studs are compromised, you might need a broader framing plan. A contractor with experience in termite framing repair can save original details while returning strength.

Costs, timelines, and honest expectations

Every house tells a different story, but a few ranges help planning. A straightforward sistering job on two or three joists within 10 to 12 feet of the crawl entry might run a couple thousand dollars, parts and labor, depending on market rates and how tight the space is. Add shoring, new hangers, and minor subfloor patches, and you may see 3,000 to 6,000 dollars. If the sill plate along The original source one wall is rotten and you need brick removal and replacement in segments, that line item alone can be 4,000 to 10,000 dollars or more. A new LVL beam with new concrete footings and posts can add another 3,000 to 8,000 dollars, with engineering on top. These are broad bands because access, permits, and finish repairs swing totals. Ask for a detailed scope that separates termite wood repair, termite structural repair, and finish restoration so you can compare apples to apples.

Time on site also varies. A small sistering job can be done in a day or two. Sill plate replacement and beam work may stretch over a week, especially if you lift gradually to protect finishes. Build in time for termite damage restoration above floors, like repainting or resetting doors, as the structure returns to square.

DIY or hire out

Plenty of handy owners can handle a small termite subfloor repair or a single sistered joist where access is good and the damage is modest. Still, the pitfalls are real. The two biggest mistakes I see are undershoring, which shifts damage elsewhere, and fastening shortcuts that do not transfer load. If you read this and feel unsure about the load path in your home, search for local termite damage repair and interview a few firms. Phrases like termite damage contractor near me or wood repair contractor termite damage near me will surface specialists who do this weekly, not yearly. Ask to see photos of similar work, how they shore, and how they document hidden conditions.

Pulling permits and documenting the work

Many jurisdictions require a permit for structural repairs, even in a crawl space. I have found inspectors helpful allies, especially when you are coordinating pest treatment, moisture control, and structural corrections. Good documentation includes:

- Treatment records and diagrams from the pest company, including dates and chemicals used.
- Pre-repair photos with measurements, moisture readings, and notes about access and safety.

- Repair details with material specs, fastener schedules, and any engineering letters.
- Post-repair photos and level readings to show results.

This record helps resale, eases insurance conversations, and provides a maintenance roadmap. It also forces discipline. When a project is photographed and measured, the crew tends to keep standards high.

Material choices for the long haul

Pressure-treated lumber seems like the obvious answer for everything, but it is not always the best choice. Use treated wood where code requires it, such as sill plates on masonry or where wood contacts concrete. For interior joists that are not in contact with masonry and will live in a dry, conditioned crawl after you address moisture, kiln-dried lumber or LVLs perform well and are more stable. Too much treatment chemical in a closed crawl can corrode fasteners if you do not choose the right hardware. Pair treated wood with hot-dip galvanized hangers and stainless or approved coated fasteners.

Borate treatments applied to cut ends and mating surfaces add protection without the corrosion downside. I often saturate fresh cuts, bolt holes, and any exposed end grain where joists tuck into pockets. Prime and paint exposed wood at the crawl perimeter if the space is vented, which helps with vapor control and inspection visibility.

Coordination with finishes above

One of the unseen values of a careful termite damage repair contractor near me is thoughtful planning with the finish areas above. Lifting a dipped floor can pinch bathroom tile or split a brittle plaster ceiling. If a kitchen has a quartz top spanning multiple cabinets, a sudden lift can crack the stone. A good plan might include removing a short backsplash segment, scribing and resetting door casings, or planning a gentle, multi-day lift. For hardwood floors, screw-pop repair and minor sanding may be part of the final touches.

If a wall was open for termite wall repair, be patient with drywall compound cure times. Fresh wood sometimes moves a bit as it dries in a newly balanced crawl space. A two-coat patch rushed in one day may flash through paint or show a hairline. Schedule a return visit if needed.

Prevention, monitoring, and maintenance

After the dust settles, prioritize prevention. Keep bait stations serviced, clean gutters twice a year, and walk the crawl at least annually with a light and a camera. If you have a dehumidifier, note the set point and the typical summer humidity. If it starts running constantly, look for a new source of moisture. Check that the vapor barrier remains intact and taped. Seal new penetrations with foam or gaskets so warm, humid air does not sneak in around pipes or wires.

Simple habits help. Do not stack firewood against the foundation. Keep mulch thin near the house, two inches or less, and pull it back from the wall. In the crawl, avoid storing cardboard, which can mask mud tubes and hold moisture.

A quick decision guide for homeowners

When you are standing in a dim crawl space with a soft joist and a quote in hand, choices feel heavy. Here is a short way to frame the decision. If damage is localized and treatment is confirmed, a full-length sister with proper fastening is efficient and strong. If bearing points are compromised at the sill or beam, fix those first, even if it

means more work, because everything sits on that foundation. If spans are long, loads are heavy, or you are moving point loads to new footings, bring in an engineer. If moisture is above the mid-teens in the wood, solve that or you will do this again.

Crawl space termite floor joist repair is manageable with the right sequence and a clear plan. Focus on restoring the load path, pair carpentry with moisture control and confirmed pest treatment, and lean on experienced pros when the scope goes beyond a simple sister. Whether you find help through termite damage repair near me or you swing the hammer yourself, the goal is the same: a solid, quiet floor and a crawl space that stays dry and uneventful for years.