

Wood preservatives - Determination of eradicator efficacy in preventing emergence of *Anobium punctatum* (De Geer)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

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English Version

Wood preservatives - Determination of eradicator efficacy in preventing emergence of *Anobium punctatum* (De Geer)

Produits de préservation du bois - Détermination de
l'efficacité curative contre l'émergence d'*Anobium*
punctatum (De Geer)

Holzschutzmittel - Bestimmung der auf
Schlupfverhinderung beruhenden bekämpfenden
Wirksamkeit gegenüber *Anobium punctatum* (De Geer)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 6 November 2023.

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European foreword

This document (EN 370:2023) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 38 “Durability of wood and wood-based products”, the secretariat of which is held by SIS.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2024, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2024.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 370:1993.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are listed below:

- a) maximum recommended quantity of test solution application was changed from 250 g/m² to 300 ml/m² (8.1.2.2);
- b) the count of adults for validity of the test may include those hatching underneath the cover-ups of the end faces (Clause 9).

NOTE Test results obtained according to earlier versions of this document and when the tests had started before this version of EN 370 was published are considered as valid.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users' national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

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Introduction

This document describes a laboratory method of test which gives a basis for assessment of the eradicator efficacy of a wood preservative, in preventing emergence of *Anobium punctatum*. It determines the lethal effects of an insecticidal product, deposited by surface application, on beetles attempting to emerge through treated wood surfaces.

The method has been developed to assess the efficacy of eradicator formulations based on non-penetrating fluids which act only on emerging adult beetles and not at depth on larvae established in the wood.

The method simulates conditions which can appear in practice where a length of timber infested with *Anobium punctatum* is treated on all the sides from which emergence of beetles is possible.

This laboratory method provides one criterion by which the value of a product can be assessed. In making this assessment, the methods by which the preservative may be applied should be taken into account. It is further recommended that results from this test should be supplemented by those from other appropriate tests, and above all by comparison with practical experience.

When products which are very active at low concentrations are used, it is very important to take suitable precautions to isolate and separate, as far as possible, operations involving chemical products, other products, treated wood, laboratory apparatus and clothing. Suitable precautions should include the use of separate rooms, areas within rooms, extraction facilities and conditioning chambers as well as special training for personnel.

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the determination of the curative action of a wood preservative against infestation by *Anobium punctatum* (De Geer) when the product is applied as a surface treatment to wood.

This method is applicable to any surface-applied treatment that is intended to prevent emergence of adult beetles but not intended to kill larvae in infested timber.

NOTE 1 This method can be used in conjunction with an ageing procedure, for example EN 73.

NOTE 2 Products intended to kill larvae can be tested by the method described in EN 48.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

EN ISO 835, *Laboratory glassware — Graduated pipettes (ISO 835)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1
representative sample
sample having its physical or chemical characteristics identical to the volumetric average characteristics of the total volume being sampled

3.2
supplier
sponsor of the test

4 Principle

Preservative is applied by brush or pipette onto test specimens of a susceptible timber. After drying the test specimens are cut into two sub-specimens and larvae of *Anobium punctatum* are introduced into the freshly-cut end grain surfaces.

After allowing larvae to establish, the untreated faces are sealed and insects are induced to pupate and emerge. The numbers of beetles that emerge and the population that remains within the specimens are compared with those in untreated controls.