

Wood preservatives - Determination of preventive action against Reticulitermes species (European termites) (Laboratory method)

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EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 118:2005 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 118:2005 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 30.05.2005 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN 118:2005 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 118:2005.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 30.05.2005 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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<p>Käsitlusala:</p> <p>This document specifies a method for the determination of the preventive action of a wood preservative against the <i>Reticulitermes</i> species of European termites 1) when the preservative is applied as a surface treatment to wood.</p>	<p>Scope:</p> <p>This document specifies a method for the determination of the preventive action of a wood preservative against the <i>Reticulitermes</i> species of European termites 1) when the preservative is applied as a surface treatment to wood.</p>
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Võtmesõnad:

English version

Wood preservatives - Determination of preventive action against
Reticulitermes species (European termites) (Laboratory method)

Produits de préservation des bois - Détermination de
l'action préventive contre les espèces de Reticulitermes
(termites européens) (Méthode de laboratoire)

Holzschutzmittel - Bestimmung der vorbeugenden Wirkung
gegenüber Reticulitermes-Arten (europäische Termiten)
(Laborverfahren)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 3 February 2005.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

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Foreword

This document (EN 118:2005) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 38 "Durability of wood and derived materials", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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 September 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2005.

This document supersedes EN 118:1990.

Significant technical differences between this document and EN 118:1990 are as follows:

- a) introduction of new harmonised specifications for the test specimens used in the diverse biological tests;
- b) acknowledgement of the terms given in EN 1001-1;
- c) introduction of an informative Annex to take account of consideration for minimisation of environmental and health hazards caused by the use of this biological test.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Introduction

This document describes a laboratory method of testing which gives a basis for assessment of the effectiveness of a wood preservative, when applied as a surface treatment, against the *Reticulitermes* species of European termites.

This laboratory method provides one criterion by which the value of a product can be assessed. 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, conditioning chambers and special training for personnel (see also Annex C for environmental, health and safety precautions).

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the determination of the preventive action of a wood preservative against the *Reticulitermes* species of European termites ¹⁾ when the preservative is applied as a surface treatment to wood.

This method is applicable to:

- water-insoluble chemicals which are being studied as active ingredients,
- organic formulations, as supplied or as prepared in the laboratory by dilution of concentrates,
- organic water-dispersible formulations as supplied or as prepared in the laboratory by dilution of concentrates, and
- water-soluble materials, for example salts.

NOTE This method can be used in conjunction with an ageing procedure, for example EN 73 or EN 84.

2 Normative reference

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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.

EN ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use – Specification and test methods (ISO 3696:1987)*

3 Terms and definitions

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

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 (person or company providing the sample of wood preservative to be tested)

4 Principle

Surface treatment of test specimens of a susceptible wood species with the preservative or, if a concentrate is being used, with known dilutions of the preservative.

1) This method can be applied not only to different species of *Reticulitermes*, but also to other species of the family Rhinotermitidae, where necessary adapting the temperature and humidity conditions and the assessment of attack to the specific behaviour of the species concerned.