



BSI Standards Publication

**Wood preservatives — Determination of the
eradicator action against *Hylotrupes bajulus*
(Linnaeus) larvae — Laboratory method**

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 1390:2020. It supersedes BS EN 1390:2006, which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee B/515, Wood preservation.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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Wood preservatives - Determination of the eradicator action against *Hylotrupes bajulus* (Linnaeus) larvae - Laboratory method

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Holzschutzmittel - Bestimmung der bekämpfenden Wirkung gegenüber Larven von *Hylotrupes bajulus* (Linnaeus) - Laboratoriumsverfahren

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Contents

Page

European foreword	4
Introduction.....	5
1 Scope	6
2 Normative references	6
3 Terms and definitions.....	6
4 Principle.....	7
5 Test materials	7
5.1 Biological material	7
5.1.1 <i>Hylotrupes bajulus</i> (Linnaeus) larvae.....	7
5.1.2 Source of larvae.....	7
5.1.3 Provision of larvae	7
5.1.4 Choice of larvae	7
5.2 Products and reagents	8
5.3 Apparatus	8
6 Sampling	9
7 Test specimens	9
7.1 Species of wood	9
7.2 Wood quality	9
7.3 Provision of test specimens	9
7.4 Dimensions of test specimens.....	10
7.5 Number of test specimens	10
7.5.1 For fast and slow acting wood preservatives, test duration 12 weeks or 24 weeks	10
7.5.2 For deferred acting wood preservatives, test duration 52 weeks	10
8 Procedure	10
8.1 Preparation of the test specimens.....	10
8.2 Insertion of larvae into the test specimens.....	12
8.3 Sealing of the surfaces not to be treated	12
8.4 Incubation of the test specimens	12
8.5 Treatment of test specimens	12
8.5.1 Preparation of the treatment solution.....	12
8.5.2 Application of the treatment solution.....	13
8.6 Drying of the test specimens	13
8.7 Duration of test.....	14
8.8 Examination of the test specimens.....	14
8.8.1 Examination without radiography	14
8.8.2 Examination with radiography (optional)	15
8.8.3 Expression of examination.....	15
9 Validity of the test.....	15
10 Expression of results	15
11 Test report	16

Annex A (informative) Example of a test report	17
Annex B (informative) Technique for culturing <i>Hylotrupes bajulus</i> (Linnaeus)	19
B.1 General	19
B.2 Obtaining parent beetles	19
B.3 Mating	19
B.4 Egg-laying	19
B.5 Hatching of eggs	20
B.6 Larval development	20
B.7 Enemies and parasites	21
Annex C (informative) Environmental, health and safety precautions within chemical/biological laboratory	22
Bibliography	23

European foreword

This document (EN 1390:2020) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 38 “Durability of wood and wood-based products”, 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 October 2020, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2020.

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 1390:2006.

Significant technical differences between this document and EN 1390:2006 are as follows:

- a) introduction of a definition for moribund larvae;
- b) because of the changes in a) verification of the conditions of recovered larvae becomes needless and was deleted;
- c) alternative coatings for sealing surfaces not to be treated may be used if they have no harmful effect to the test insects and if their performance as sealants has been documented;
- d) the following note was added to 8.8 “Examination of the test specimens”: It is useful to record the location (distance from the nearest treated surface) of all larvae recovered because it provides valuable information on penetration characteristic of the preservative.

NOTE Test results obtained according to earlier versions of this document and when the tests had started before this version of EN 1390 was published are considered as valid.

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

Introduction

This document describes a laboratory method of testing which gives a basis for the assessment of the eradicator action of fast and slow acting wood preservatives and of deferred acting wood preservatives against *Hylotrupes bajulus*. It allows determination of the lethal effect of a surface application of a preservative product on a population of larvae previously introduced into the test specimens.

The method simulates conditions in practice where a beam is treated, which is only slightly attacked and where cutting away has not exposed insect tunnels. This represents a severe test of the product.

In some particular instances, for example where the preservative is to be used on timbers of large dimensions, laminated beams, blockboard, plywood and other panel products, other test methods can be used to obtain complementary information on the effectiveness of the eradicator action of a product. Such methods lie outside the scope of this document.

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 that 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.

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the determination of the eradicator action of a surface application of a fast and a slow acting wood preservative product or a deferred acting wood preservative product on solid wood infested with larvae of *Hylotrupes bajulus* (Linnaeus).

This method is applicable to:

- organic formulations, as supplied or as prepared in the laboratory by dilution of concentrates; or
- organic water-dispersible formulations, as supplied or as prepared in the laboratory by dilution of concentrates; or
- water-soluble products, for example, salts.

NOTE An ageing procedure cannot be combined with this method.

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.

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

ISO 835:2007, *Laboratory glassware — Graduated pipettes*

3 Terms and definitions

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

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

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

3.1

moribund larva

larva that is in the state of inactivity or obsolescence due to exposure to the test product but which are considered alive after a specific test period

3.2

representative sample

sample with physical and/or chemical characteristics identical to the volumetric average characteristics of the total volume being sampled

[SOURCE: EN 1001-2:2005, 4.71]