

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**Classification of environmental conditions –
Part 2-7: Environmental conditions appearing in nature – Fauna and flora**





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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

CLASSIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS –

Part 2-7: Environmental conditions appearing in nature – Fauna and flora

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International Standard IEC 60721-2-7 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 104: Environmental conditions, classification and methods of test.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 1987. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) This edition has been entirely rewritten.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

CDV	Report on voting
104/741/CDV	104/792/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 60721 series, published under the general title *Classification of environmental conditions*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

CLASSIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS –

Part 2-7: Environmental conditions appearing in nature – Fauna and flora

1 Scope

This document addresses the occurrence of fauna and flora, including its main effects on electrotechnical products. Exposure and damage from the effects of fauna and flora can occur at almost any time in a product's life cycle. Moreover, there are many agents of attack with various actions.

This document addresses the occurrence and damage arising from fauna and flora in all locations a product can be stored, transported or used. Generally, fauna can be present and cause damage to products in both the natural environments experienced in open-air locations as well as in artificially created environments, such as in a warehouse or building. However, flora will predominantly be present and cause damage to products only in open-air locations. Fungus and bacteria can be present in both open-air locations as well as in warehouses or buildings.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

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 <http://www.iso.org/obp>

4 General

The main attacking agents considered in this document are micro-organisms including fungi, bacteria, as well as insects, rodents, algae and marine organisms. Hazards due to other agents are considered to be of lesser importance and have been omitted. These include the corrosive action of juices secreted by some plants, the mechanical action due to the growth of the larger trees, which may be sufficiently great to destroy the foundations of a building or to break cables, and the damage caused by animals such as monkeys and elephants. Birds in flight can be a hazard to aircraft, and in the region of bird colonies, widespread droppings can create corrosion problems. In addition, some agents which are mentioned have other modes of action which have not been included; for example both rodents and insects are occasionally responsible for chemical corrosion or soiling.

The frequency of occurrence of fauna and flora with a possibility of damaging products very much depends on conditions of temperature and humidity. In geographical areas with warm damp climates, fauna and flora, especially insects and micro-organisms such as mould and bacteria, will find favourable conditions of life. Moreover, humid or wet rooms in buildings, or rooms for processes producing humidity, are suitable living spaces for rodents, insects and micro-organisms.