



Manufactured in the UK

WOOD BORING INSECTS & EFFICACY CHARACTERISTICS

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION



# WOODWORM KILLER

### WOOD BORING INSECTS INFORMATION ARTICLE

The life cycle of wood boring insects are all very similar but with some variation in their duration at various stages. All wood is subject to attack under suitable conditions although some species prefer particular woods, whilst the damage caused can range from largely aesthetic to causing significant structural damage. It is the larval stage which causes the majority of damage to wood as they tunnel through the wood digesting the cellulose.

However the process to determine an effective treatment procedure is the same regardless of the wood boring species involved.

- 1. Locate all the areas damaged or infested with insects
- 2. Try to identify the insect type, either from dead examples or inspection of the 'flight' or 'exit' holes in the wood
- 3. Determine if the infestation is current 'live' or historical in nature that may have been treated many years before. Typically if a current infestation small quantities of wood dust will be present close to exit holes where the adult has emerged.
- 4. Identify any structural timbers that have been heavily infested and become unsound so needing to be replaced

5. Determine quantities of insecticidal product required to treat all timbers, both the existing wood and where necessary any new replacement structural timbers inserted

Treatment of wood with an insecticidal product at an effective application rate should eradicate wood boring insects at any stage of their lifecycle, either as adults, eggs or larvae:

- Female lays eggs in crevices or other damaged section of wood
- The eggs hatch and the larvae burrow into the timber
- The larvae continues to burrow, feed and grow in the wood
- The larvae pupates into an adult
- The adult emerges creating an exit or flight hole to continue the cycle again

Thus the infestation should be eliminated and no new exit or flight holes are visible – often only identified by the small quantities of fresh wood dust nearby. Sufficient insecticide must remain in the surface layers of timber to provide longer term protection against re-infestation.

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<u>Barrettine</u>

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### DESCRIPTION

A new generation product formulated to comply with the latest EU (UK) Biocidal Product Regulation (BPR). HSE No. 10241.

### **COMPLIES WITH / STANDARDS**

BPR 528/2012 legislation - this stipulates efficacy requirements for the product whilst providing high levels of protection to human health, animal health and the environment.

## FORMULATION

Ready to use (rtu) colourless, low odour solvent based treatment.

#### **ACTIVE INGREDIENTS**

Permethrin - a highly effective insecticide approved under the BPR.

#### **EFFICACY CHARACTERISTICS**

The product has / is being subjected to a number of European Norm tests to determine efficacy in use as summarised below:

Standard	Test organism	Use	ml/m²	Report
EN 46-1/73	House Longhorn Beetle ( <i>Hylotrupes Bajulus</i> ) larvae after ageing	Preventative	200	32/15/9887/02
EN 46-1/84	House Longhorn Beetle ( <i>Hylotrupes Bajulus</i> ) larvae after leaching	Preventative	200	32/15/9887/01
EN 118/73	Termites ( <i>Reticulitermes santonensis</i> ) after ageing	Preventative	200	32/15/9887/02
EN 118/84	Termites ( <i>Reticulitermes santonensis</i> ) after leaching	Preventative	200	32/15/9887/04
EN 1390	Common Furniture Beetle ( <i>Anobium Punctatum</i> ) larvae	Curative	200	32/15/9887/03

EN 20: No live larvae / emerged beetles at end of test

EN 46: 100% mortality at end of test

EN 49: No live larvae at end of test

EN 118: Determination of preventative action against termites

EN 370: Maximum emergence 3 out of 72 larvae inserted

EN 1390: 80% mortality at end of test

Use biocides safely. Always read the label and product information before use. This statement has to go on any advertisement / promotional material for biocidal products. The word 'biocides' could be replaced with 'Insecticides'.