

Product	Boracol 15 pesticide no. 17-19 (DK registration number)
Usage	<p>Primer product for prevention and curing of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rot and fungal attacks in woodwork.• Insect attacks in woodwork.• <i>Serpula lacrymans</i> in masonry. <p>Use only by professionals. Only for UC 1 and 2 (cf. DS/EN335:2013), i.e., for indoor and covered structures.</p>
Active substances	<p>Boric acid 16,5%. Contains mono propylene glycol (MPG). MAL code: 00-3</p>
Colour	<p>Colourless to slightly yellow, can be supplied with tracer material (yellow). Boracol 15 with tracer material should not be used for wood- and brickwork that will later be surface treated or painted.</p>
Storage	Store frost free.
Shelf life	Two years.
Application Rate	6 m ² /l
Application	<p>Brush, roller or boreholes. Boreholes can be filled manually or with injection valves. May be hard to apply at low temperatures due to increased viscosity. Do not use on painted and varnished surfaces. Any white salt-like crystals on the surface after treatment can be wiped off with a damp cloth.</p> <p>Masonry with <i>Serpula lacrymans</i>: Scrape out joints to 3 cm depth and apply Boracol 15 (half before and half after grouting). Bricks should be cleaned and dipped in Boracol 15 before reuse.</p>
Cleaning	Use water for cleaning tools, stains on clothes, etc.
Insects	Visible attacks often originate in other parts of the structure which will also need treatment. For example, attacks in floorboards may have originated in the floor joists that should also be treated.
Fungi	Preventive and curative treatment against fungal attacks can be limited to the affected areas with a surrounding safety zone. Fungi need water for destroying wood. Generally, wood should be kept dry, and after it has been attacked it is particularly important to find the source of moisture and stop it.
Ventilation	After treatment the room should be ventilated for 2 - 3 days.
PPE	Refer to product label for personal protective requirements.
SDS	Refer to www.lavtox.dk for safety data sheet.

Packaging 1 – 2½ - 5 – 10 – 20 and 200 liter plastic containers.

Serpula lacrymans attacks not just wood as other fungi do. Because it needs calcium to survive it also attacks masonry where it can spread widely from the wood. The extent of the spread needs to be determined prior to treatment. Both wood and masonry need treatment with Boracol 15 to prevent and cure Serpula lacrymans attacks.

Insects The most common wood destroying insects in northern Europe are house longhorn beetles, common furniture beetles and powderpost beetles.

House longhorn beetle (*Hylotrupes bajulus*) attacks dry softwood and can cause extensive damage.

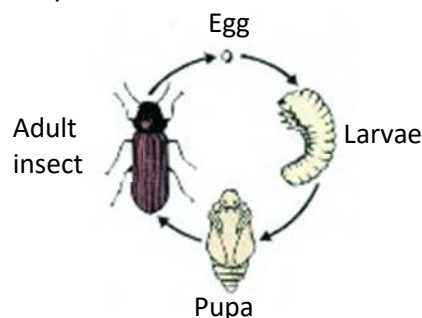
Common furniture beetle (*Anobium punctatum*) attacks both hardwood and softwood.

Brown powderpost beetle (*Lyctus brunneus*) attacks large-pored hardwood, and you find them especially in oak, ash and walnut.

It is the larvae of the insects that cause the damage. They live in the sapwood from 3 – 5 years or even longer. The damage can be especially extensive in wood from trees with no heartwood (i.e., it is all sapwood), e.g., spruce.

Boracol 15 is used for treatment against insects. It penetrates the wood to a depth of several centimeters. The larvae will die when eating the wood in this part. There may be larvae in other parts of the wood which will grow into pupae and eventually become insects that later will emerge from holes in the wood. Because there will now be no insects left for laying eggs beyond the Boracol treated part of the wood this activity will cease after a few years.

Life cycle of the Common furniture beetle.



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