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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 33041-2026

Replacing GB/T 33041-2016

**Biological hazard risk level zoning for terrestrial wood in China
(English Translation)**

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part 1: Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents".

This document supersedes GB/T 33041-2016 "Regional Classification of Terrestrial Timber Decay and Termite Damage Levels in China", and is consistent with GB/T 33041-Compared

to 2016, aside from structural adjustments and editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows.

- a) The low-risk and medium-risk thresholds for decay of outdoor above-ground timber in China have been revised (see Figure 1, 2016 version of Figure 1);
- b) The risk thresholds for medium and high risk of decay in outdoor above-ground timber in China have been revised (see Figure 1, 2016 version of Figure 1);
- c) The criteria for classifying termite damage risks in Chinese timber have been revised (see 5.1, 2016 edition of 5.1);
- d) The low-risk and medium-risk thresholds for termite damage to timber in China have been revised (see Figure 2, 2016 edition of Figure 2);
- e) The risk and high risk thresholds for termite damage to timber in China have been revised (see Figure 2, 2016 edition of Figure 2);
- f) The risk levels for wood bee damage in China have been expanded to include designated areas (see Chapter 6);
- g) The low-risk and medium-risk thresholds for biological hazards to terrestrial timber in China have been revised (see Figure 4, Figure 3 in the 2016 edition);
- h) The risk and high risk thresholds for biological hazards to terrestrial timber in China have been revised (see Figure 4, Figure 3 in the 2016 edition);
- i) The risk thresholds for high and very high risk of biohazards on terrestrial timber in China have been revised (see Figure 4, Figure 3 in the 2016 edition).

Please note that some content in this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents.

This document was proposed by the National Forestry and Grassland Administration.

This document is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Timber Standardization (SAC/TC41).

1 Scope

This document establishes the regional classification of outdoor above-ground timber decay risk levels in China, the regional classification of termite damage risk levels in Chinese timber, and the regional classification of timber termite infestation risk levels in China.

Regional Classification of Risk Levels for Timber Bee Hazards and Biological Hazards of Terrestrial Timber in China.

This document applies to the design of anti-corrosion measures for building timber structures and outdoor above-ground timber materials, as well as termite and other

insect-proofing measures for indoor and outdoor timber materials.

This design and management reference for insect control is also applicable to the design of anti-corrosion and insect-proofing for wooden components in the maintenance of ancient buildings.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents, through normative references within the text, constitute essential provisions of this document. Dated citations are not included.

For references to documents, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies.

This document.

GB/T 14019 Terminology for Wood Preservation

3 Terms and Definitions

Scheffer's climate index ISC Meteorological data calculated based on the region's average monthly temperature and the average number of days with monthly precipitation exceeding 0.1 mm over at least ten years.

Numerical value.

Note: The calculation formula is shown in formula (1).

ISC =

December

January

$[(t-2)(d-3)]$

16.7

In the formula.

ISC - Scheffer Weather Index;

t --- the average monthly temperature over at least ten years, in degrees Celsius (°C);

d --- The number of days with an average monthly daily rainfall of 0.1 mm or more over at least ten years.

Wood biological hazards During preservation, processing, and use, wood can suffer structural damage due to the invasion of biological agents such as microorganisms, insects, or marine borers.

In specific regions or under specific usage conditions, factors such as climate conditions, biological distribution characteristics, hazard intensity, and usage environment are considered in relation to timber and its...

A comprehensive classification of the likelihood and potential degree of biological hazards to products.