

Valid 300-445 Test Materials | 300-445 Advanced Testing Engine



Designation: D3345 – 08

Standard Test Method for Laboratory Evaluation of Wood and Other Cellulosic Materials for Resistance to Termites¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3345; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the laboratory evaluation of treated or untreated cellulosic material for its resistance to subterranean termites. This test should be considered as a screening test for treated material and further evaluation by field methods is required.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.3 This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use. (Warning—See 6.1.4.)

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:²
D1413 Test Method for Wood Preservatives by Laboratory Soil-Block Cultures

2.2 *Other Documents*:³
AWPA E10 Testing Wood Preservatives by Laboratory Soil-Block Cultures

3. Apparatus

3.1 *Containers, Glass or Clean Plastic*, with loosely fitting tops with liners removed, 220 to 450 cm³ (8 to 16 oz).

3.1.1 If volatile chemicals are to be tested, a 4.8 mm (No. 12 or approximately 1/8 in.) hole is drilled in the center of the top.

3.2 *Tray*, enamel, stainless steel, or plastic, 0.25 m by 0.51 m (10 by 20 in.) and bucket.

3.3 *Paper Towels*.

4. Reagents and Materials

4.1 *Benzalkonium Chloride Solution (1+750)*—Add 1 part benzalkonium chloride to 750 parts water. A comparable surface antiseptic is satisfactory.

4.2 *Distilled Water*.

4.3 *Sand*, brown or white, screened, washed, and heat-sterilized.

4.4 *Southern Yellow Pine (SYP) (Pinus spp.)* measuring 25.4 mm (1.00 in.) square by 6.4 mm (0.25 in.) in the tangential direction. Sapwood, no visible defects, smoothed surfaces equivalent to planed or sanded, 2 to 3 rings/cm (4 to 6 rings/in.). All test samples should come from same parent board.

4.4.1 Other wood species may be used, but in each separate test using other species as the major test wood, five SYP sapwood blocks should be used as additional controls to permit the correlation of test results among laboratories.

4.5 *Subterranean Termites*—Use a major common species of the region being studied.

4.5.1 Specific identification of any termites used shall be obtained and reported with the test data.

5. Determination of Sand Water-Holding Capacity

5.1 Determine the quantity of distilled water to be added to the sand during the test as follows:

5.1.1 Place 100 g of oven-dry sand in a beaker and determine the volume of water required to saturate the sand. The saturation point is defined as the point when the addition of more water will result in free water on the surface of the sand.

5.1.2 Calculate the percent saturation as follows:

$$\% \text{ Saturation} = (\text{weight of water/oven dry weight of sand}) \times 100 \quad (1)$$

5.1.3 Add water to the sand as follows:

$$\% \text{ water to add} = \text{saturation} - 7.0 \quad (2)$$

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D07 on Wood and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D07.06 on Treatments for Wood Products.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For Annual Book of ASTM Standards volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ Available from the American Wood Protection Association (AWPA), PO Box 361784, Birmingham, AL 35256-1784. <http://www.awpa.com>

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Cisco Designing and Implementing Enterprise Network Assurance Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28

How does alert rule validation contribute to network assurance?

- A. Increasing network complexity
- B. Reducing hardware redundancy
- C. Ensuring alert accuracy
- D. Limiting data collection

Answer: C

Explanation:

Alert rule validation contributes to network assurance by ensuring alert accuracy and reliability, enabling timely detection and resolution of network issues and vulnerabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 29

In endpoint agent deployment, what is the purpose of deploying agents on Room OS devices?

- A. Manage file sharing
- B. Secure network access
- C. Optimize CPU usage
- D. Monitor video conferencing

Answer: D

Explanation:

The purpose of deploying agents on Room OS devices is to monitor video conferencing performance, including audio and video quality, call connectivity, and conferencing reliability, to ensure optimal user experience and troubleshoot issues related to video conferencing applications and services.

NEW QUESTION # 30

What advantage does the integration of ThousandEyes with Cisco technologies offer for troubleshooting?

- A. It allows for quick identification and resolution of performance issues.¹¹
- B. It automates network configuration changes based on user feedback.
- C. It provides real-time virtual assistance to end-users.
- D. It eliminates the need for manual data entry.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Designing and Implementing Enterprise Network Assurance (300-445 ENNA) certification emphasizes that the primary value proposition of the Cisco "Assurance Stack" is the reduction of Mean Time to Identification (MTTI) and Mean Time to Resolution (MTTR). The integration of ThousandEyes across Cisco's portfolio—including Catalyst, Meraki, and SD-WAN—allows for quick identification and resolution of performance issues (Option D).¹² By embedding ThousandEyes agents into the existing network infrastructure, Cisco enables "end-to-end visibility" that spans domains the enterprise traditionally does not control, such as the public internet and SaaS environments.¹³ During troubleshooting, this cross-platform visibility allows network engineers to immediately correlate internal network health (from Catalyst Center or Meraki Dashboard) with external path visualization (from ThousandEyes). For example, when a user experiences poor video quality in a Webex meeting, the integration allows the engineer to "cross-launch" from the Webex Control Hub directly into a ThousandEyes path view.¹⁴ This pinpoint accuracy avoids the "blame game" between network, application, and ISP teams by providing a "single source of truth" regarding where the packet loss or latency is occurring. While some automation exists (Option C), the core benefit isn't automatic configuration changes based on feedback, but rather providing the actionable insights required for manual or policy-based remediation. Similarly, while it streamlines data gathering, its ultimate purpose is the speed of resolution in complex, hybrid environments.

NEW QUESTION # 31

Which security issue affecting network performance can be identified by analyzing BGP routing data?

- A. DNS hijacking
- **B. BGP hijacking**
- C. DDoS attacks
- D. Route leaking

Answer: B

Explanation:

BGP hijacking is a security issue affecting network performance that can be identified by analyzing BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) routing data. BGP hijacking occurs when an unauthorized party announces IP address prefixes that they do not own, diverting traffic intended for those addresses to unauthorized destinations, leading to network congestion and performance degradation.

NEW QUESTION # 32

Exhibit:

□ An engineer works to optimize a website by reducing the page-load time to below 500 ms. The engineer set up a Cisco ThousandEyes page-load test to baseline the current website performance. Which action should be recommended to reduce page-load time?

- A. Move IMG elements to the bottom of the document body.
- B. Use a CDN to load fonts faster.
- **C. Implement lazy loading for objects on the page.**
- D. Optimize the AJAX query calling functions.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the context of Designing and Implementing Enterprise Network Assurance (300-445 ENNA), analyzing page-load metrics within Cisco ThousandEyes requires identifying the primary bottlenecks that contribute to the Total Page Load Time. The provided screenshot displays a "Page Breakdown" of 7 resources totaling 953 kB. A critical observation of the pie chart reveals that Images (the teal-colored segment) constitute the vast majority of the page's payload and resource count.

When the goal is to reduce the page-load time from 1023 ms to below 500 ms, the engineer must target the heaviest components. Lazy loading is a design pattern that defers the initialization of non-critical resources at page load time. Instead of loading all images simultaneously when the user first navigates to the URL, lazy loading ensures that images are only downloaded as they are about to enter the viewport. This significantly reduces the initial DOM load time and the total Page Load Time because the browser does not have to wait for large image files to be fully retrieved before declaring the page "loaded." Alternative options are less effective in this specific scenario based on the data:

* AJAX (XHR/Fetch): The chart shows that XHR and Fetch resources represent a negligible sliver of the total weight; optimizing them would yield minimal gains.

* Moving IMG elements: While moving scripts to the bottom can help with rendering, moving image elements to the bottom of the body does not stop the browser from initiating the download requests immediately, thus failing to significantly reduce the total load time.

* CDN for Fonts: The "Font" category is also a small fraction of the total 953 kB. While a CDN is a best practice for latency, it does not address the primary "weight" issue caused by the images.

Therefore, implementing lazy loading (Option C) is the most impactful recommendation. It directly addresses the largest resource consumer (Images) identified in the ThousandEyes Page Breakdown, allowing the engineer to reach the sub-500 ms performance target.

NEW QUESTION # 33

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In this era of the latest technology, we should incorporate interesting facts, figures, visual graphics, and other tools that can help people read the Designing and Implementing Enterprise Network Assurance (300-445) exam questions with interest. ExamPrepAway uses pictures that are related to the Designing and Implementing Enterprise Network Assurance (300-445) certification exam and can even add some charts, and graphs that show the numerical values. It will not let the reader feel bored with

