Product Name: David Grays Bifenthrin Aqua Termite and Insect Treatment

APVMA Approval No: 87622/119056

RLP APPROVED

DISPLAYED BY INFOPEST

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| Label Name: | David Grays Bifenthrin Aqua Termite and Insect Treatment |

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| Signal Headings: | POISON<br>KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN<br>READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING |

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| Constituent Statements: | 100 g/L BIFENTHRIN |

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| Statement of Claims: | For the protection of structures from subterranean termite damage and for the control of termites, ants, cockroaches, mosquitoes, fleas, flies, tick, papernest wasps and spiders. |

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| Net Contents: | 1 L<br>10 L<br>20 L<br>5 L |

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| Restraints: | DO NOT use this product at less than indicated label rates.<br>DO NOT apply to soils if excessively wet or immediately after heavy rain to avoid run-off of the chemical.<br>DO NOT use in cavity walls |

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| How to Use: | |

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| Withholding Periods: | n/a |

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| How to Prepare: | |

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| Precautions: | PRECAUTIONS AND RE-ENTRY PERIOD |

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| | DO NOT spray into the air or directly on humans, pets or animals. Avoid contact with food, food utensils or preparation surfaces.<br><br>Re-entry Period<br>Post-Construction and General Pest Control: Allow treated areas to completely dry (normally 3-4 hours) and ventilate buildings before re-occupying. Worker re-entry to treated areas should be restricted until the spray has dried. When prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck, wrist and elbow-length PVC, neoprene or nitrile gloves and chemical resistant footwear. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use. |

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| Protections: | PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEAN AND THE ENVIRONMENT<br>Dangerous to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not contaminate dams, rivers, streams, waterways or drains with product or the used container.<br><br>PROTECTION OF PETS AND LIVESTOCK<br>Before spraying, remove animals and pets from the areas to be treated. Cover or remove any open food and water containers. Cover or remove fish ponds, aquariums etc before spraying. |

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| Storage and Disposal: | Store in closed original containers, in a cool, well ventilated area away from children, animals, food and feedstuffs. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.<br>In case of spillage, confine and absorb spilled product with absorbent material such as sand, clay or cat litter. Dispose of waste as indicated below or according to the Australian Standard AS 2507 - Storage and Handling of Pesticides. Do NOT allow spilled product to enter sewers, drains, creeks or any other waterways.<br>The method of disposal of the container depends on the container type. Read the “Storage and Disposal” instructions on the label that is attached to the container. |

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| Safety Directions: | Poisonous if swallowed. Will damage eyes and will irritate the skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale vapour or spray. For termite control in buildings and structures: When opening the container and preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat and elbow length PVC or nitrile gloves. When using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat and elbow length PVC or nitrile gloves. After each day’s use, wash gloves and contaminated clothing. For hand held application: When opening the container and preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat and elbow length PVC or nitrile gloves and water resistant footwear. After each day’s use, wash gloves, contaminated clothing. Wash hands after use. |

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| First Aid Instructions: | If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26. |

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| First Aid Warnings: | |

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## DIRECTIONS FOR USE
## David Grays Bifenthrin Aqua Termite and Insect Treatment

| Pest | Situations | State | Rate | Critical Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Spiders** | Internal & External Areas & Surrounds of Domestic, Commercial, Public & Industrial buildings and structures | All states | 25 - 50 mL/10L | Use the higher rate in situations where pest pressure is high, when rapid knockdown and/or maximum residual protection is desired. For overall band surface spray, apply as a coarse, low pressure surface spray to areas where spiders hide, frequent and rest.<br>On non-porous surfaces apply as a coarse spray at the rate of 1 L of emulsion per 20m$^2$ ensuring thorough coverage of the treated surfaces. When treating non-porous surfaces do not exceed the point of run-off.<br>On porous surfaces or use through power equipment, spray at the rate of 1L of emulsion per 10 m$^2$ ensuring thorough coverage of the treated surfaces. When treated porous surfaces do not exceed the point of run-off.<br>In an outdoor situation, pay particular attention to protected dark areas such as cracks and crevices, under floors, eaves and other known hiding or resting places. For indoor use, pay particular attention to protected dark areas such as cracks and crevices, behind & under sinks, stoves, refrigerators, furniture, pipes, cornices, skirting boards & other known hiding or resting places. Do not use as a surface spray. For crack ad crevice treatment use an appropriate solid stream nozzle. For maximum spider control use a two-part treatment.<br>1. Crack and crevice.<br>2. Overall band spray of surfaces. |
| **Paper nest Wasps** | Internal & External Areas & Surrounds of Domestic, Commercial, Public & Industrial buildings and structures | All states | 50 mL/10L | Apply prepared mixture directly to the papernest ensuring thorough and even coverage. When applying emulsion do not exceed the point of run-off. When all adult wasps have been knocked-down the nest may be safely removed from the structure. |
| **Ants (excluding Red Imported Fire Ants), Cockroaches, Mosquitoes, Fleas,** | Internal & External Areas & Surrounds of Domestic, Commercial, Public & Industrial buildings and structures | All states | 50 – 100 mL/10L | On non-porous surfaces apply as a coarse spray at the rate of 1 L of mixture per 20 m2. When treating non-porous surfaces do not exceed the point of run-off.<br>On porous surfaces or use through power equipment, spray at the rate of 1L of mixture per 10m2. When treating porous surfaces do not exceed the point of run-off.<br>Use the higher rate in situations where pest pressure is high, when rapid knockdown down/or maximum residual |

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| **Flies, Ticks (excluding the paralysis tick *Ixodes holocyclus*) (Adults & Nymphs)** | | | | protection is desired. The lower rate may be used for follow-up treatments.<br>For indoor use, pay particular attention to protected dark areas such as cracks and crevices, behind & under sinks, stoves, refrigerators, furniture, pipes, cornices, skirting boards & other known hiding or resting places. Do not use as a space spray.<br><br>To control ants apply to trails and nests. Repeat as necessary.<br><br>To control fleas and ticks apply prepared mixture to outside surfaces of buildings and surrounding including but not limited to foundations, verandas, window frames, eaves, patios, garages, pet housing, soil, turf, trunks of woody ornamentals or other areas where pests congregate or have been seen.<br><br>To control flies and mosquitoes apply prepared emulsion to surfaces where insects rest or harbour. Reapply as necessary.<br><br>For perimeter treatments apply the prepared emulsion to a band of soil or vegetation two to three meters wide around and adjacent to the structure. Also treat the foundation of the structure to a height of approximately one metre. Use a spray volume of 5 to 10 L per 100m2. Higher volumes of water may be needed if organic matter is present or foliage is dense. |
| **Subterranean Termites** | Domestic, Public, Commercial & Industrial areas | All states except Tas | Refer to Table A | Refer to Table B. |

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## TABLE A: David Grays Bifenthrin Aqua Termite and Insect Treatment use rates for control of SUBTERRANEAN TERMITES

| Situations | All areas **SOUTH** of the Tropic of Capricorn (except Tas.) | | All areas **NORTH** of the Tropic of Capricorn | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rate | Expected Protection Period * | Rate | Expected Protection Period * |
| **Perimeter Barriers** For new and existing buildings | 1 L/100L | At least 10 years | 1.5 L/100L | 5 years |
| | 500 mL/100L | 10 years | 1 L/100L | 4 years |
| | 250 mL/100L | 3 years | 750 mL/100L | 3 years |
| | | | 500 mL/100L | 2 years |
| **Post-Construction Barriers** Under slabs and under suspended floors with less than 400 mm crawl space | 1 L/100L | At least 10 years | 1.5 L/100L | 5 years |
| | | | 1 L/100L | 4 years |
| | 500 mL/100L | 10 years | 750 mL/100L | 3 years |
| | | | 500 mL/100L | 2 years |
| Protection of Poles & Fence **Posts** | 500 mL/100L | 10 years | 1.5 L/100L | 5 years |
| | | | 1 L/100L | 4 years |
| | | | 750 mL/100L | 3 years |
| Nest Eradication | 500 mL/100L | Not applicable | 500 mL/100L | Not applicable |

* The need for re-treatment is to be determined as a result of at least an annual inspection, or more frequently in high risk areas, by a qualified Pest Control Operator.

The actual protection period will depend on the termite hazard, climate, soil conditions and rate of Termiticide used.

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## TABLE B: CRITICAL COMMENTS for use against SUBTERRANEAN TERMITES

| Situations | Critical Comments |
|---|---|
| **Perimeter Barriers** for new and existing buildings | ♦ Perimeter barriers (horizontal and vertical, external and where required, internal or sub-floor) are an essential part of termite protection and must be installed at the completion of the building. Perimeter barriers should be installed around slabs, piers, substructure walls and external penetration points.<br>♦ Apply with suitable application equipment to form a continuous chemical barrier (both vertical and horizontal) around the structure and to a depth reaching to 80 mm below the top of the footings, where appropriate. The formation of the barrier may require a combination of several application techniques, including soil trenching and/or rodding and open wand applications.<br>♦ Chemical barriers that have been disturbed by construction, excavation and/or landscaping activities will need to be reapplied to restore continuity of the barrier. |
| **Post-Construction Barrier Treatments** for the protection of existing buildings | ♦ Apply with suitable application equipment to form a continuous chemical barrier (both vertical and horizontal) around and under the structure with particular emphasis on known infestation areas. The formation of the barrier may require a combination of several application techniques, including soil rodding, trenching, open wand applications and sub-slab injections.<br>♦ Chemical barriers beneath concrete slabs and paths will require concrete drilling. Recommended drill hole spacings are between 150 and 300 mm. To enhance soil distribution use a lateral dispersion tip on the injector and up to 10 L of emulsion per linear metre. To ensure formation of a continuous barrier, holes should be drilled no more than 150 mm from walls or expansion joints.<br>♦ For areas beneath suspended floors that have inadequate access (eg. less than 400 mm clearance), the entire sub-floor area should be treated as a continuous horizontal barrier, which completely abuts an internal vertical barrier around any substructure walls. Otherwise, install perimeter barriers around each individual pier, stump, penetration point and substructure walls.<br>♦ Chemical barriers that have been disturbed by construction, excavation and/or landscaping activities will need to be reapplied to restore continuity of the barrier. |
| **Protection of Service Poles and Fence Posts** | ♦ Create a continuous termiticide barrier 450 mm deep and 150 mm wide around the pole or post by soil injection or rodding. For new poles and posts, treat backfill and the bottom of the hole. Use 100 L of emulsion per $m^3$ of soil.<br>♦ Regular inspections should be undertaken to determine when and if retreatment is necessary. If disturbance of the barrier has occurred, retreatment of the area affected will be required.<br>♦ Posts and poles may also be drilled and injected with spray solution.<br>♦ **Note: For existing poles and posts, it is impractical to treat the full depth and underneath of such poles and posts and therefore the possibility** |

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| | **of future termite attack from below the treated area cannot be ruled out.** |
| **Eradication of Termite Nest** | ♦ Locate nest and flood with insecticide emulsion. Trees, poles, posts and stumps containing nests may require drilling prior to treatment with termiticide emulsion. The purpose of drilling is to ensure the termiticide emulsion is distributed throughout the entire nest. Drill holes in live trees should be sealed with an appropriate caulking compound after injection. |

Note: The termiticide barrier provided by this product has a finite life. This together with the recommendation to undertake annual inspections must be stated on the durable notice required by the BCA, B1.3 (j) (ii).

**NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.**

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## DAVID GRAYS BIFENTHRIN AQUA TERMITE AND INSECT TREATMENT

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

**Urban Pest Control** – David Grays Bifenthrin Aqua Termite and Insect Treatment is a powerful knockdown and residual pesticide. Ants, cockroaches, fleas, flies, mosquitoes, spiders, ticks and wasps are controlled by direct contact with spray and also by residual action as they come into contact with treated surfaces.

**Termites** - The use of David Grays Bifenthrin Aqua Termite and Insect Treatment will help prevent and control subterranean termite infestations in and around buildings and structures when used in accordance with the Australian Standard AS 3660 Series, Termite Management. A dilute termiticidal emulsion must be adequately dispersed into the soil to establish a barrier between the building and subterranean termites in the soil. The purpose of a termite barrier is to prevent concealed termite entry into the building.

### MIXING

Add the required quantity of David Grays Bifenthrin Aqua Termite and Insect Treatment to water in the spray tank and mix thoroughly. Maintain agitation during both mixing and application.

To facilitate even application of the termiticide emulsion over the area to be treated, the addition of a marker dye at label rates is recommended. On hard to wet soils, the penetration of the termiticide emulsion may be improved by the addition of a soil surfactant at label rates.

### CRITICAL APPLICATION DETAILS

The application of David Grays Bifenthrin Aqua Termite and Insect Treatment to form both horizontal and vertical chemical barriers must be in accordance with the Australian Standard AS 3660 Series.

For treatment of new and existing buildings, both horizontal and vertical barriers may be required around and under the building. External perimeter barriers and where required, internal perimeter barriers, are an essential part of this treatment. The purpose of a chemical termite soil barrier is to provide a continuous, no gap barrier between the building and the termite colony. For further details, refer to the "Horizontal Barrier Treatments" and "Vertical Barrier Treatments" statements in this leaflet and to the Australian Standard AS 3660 Series.

### Horizontal Barrier Treatments:

Use 5 L of emulsion per $m^2$ of soil. Apply the termiticide emulsion evenly to the soil surface area to ensure the provision of a continuous barrier with no gaps. To minimise drift, use low pressure, high volume spray equipment delivering large coarse droplets. On impervious soils where the application of 5 $L/m^2$ would cause excessive run-off, the application volume may be reduced provided the concentration of the emulsion is increased by a corresponding amount. For example, the volume of applied concentrate

must remain constant at 25, 50 or 75 $mL/m^2$ depending on the location and the situation. Do not apply emulsion volumes below 2 $L/m^2$.

In situations where the soil surface is very dry and conditions are conducive to rapid drying, the area to be treated should be moistened prior to the termiticide application.

It is important to note that when applying a horizontal barrier to the perimeter of a building or structure the chemical barrier is deemed to have a depth of 80 mm. In situations where the emulsion will not readily wet the soil to the required depth, loosen soil to a depth of 80 mm by 150 mm wide and apply 1.5 L of emulsion per lineal metre.

**Vertical Barrier Treatments:** To install a vertical barrier use a minimum of 100 L of emulsion per $m^3$ of soil. Vertical barriers must be a minimum of 150 mm wide, extend down to 80 mm below the top of the footing and be complete and continuous. Vertical barriers can be installed by trenching and treating the soil as it is backfilled or by soil rodding, as described in the Australian Standard AS 3660 Series. The preferred method of installing a vertical barrier treatment is by trenching and treating the soil as it is backfilled. When using the soil rodding method to establish a vertical barrier the distance between rod spacings should be as per the following table. To improve soil penetration, the soil should be loosened to a depth of 150 mm.

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| Soil Type | Rod spacing (mm) |
|---|---|
| Heavy clay | 150 |
| Clay loams | 200 |
| Loams | 250 |
| Sands | 300 |

**Perimeter Barrier Treatments:**

Perimeter barriers consist of horizontal barriers at least 150 mm wide adjoining a vertical barrier of at least 150 mm in width. A perimeter barrier must completely surround all buildings, pipes, piers and service penetrations. In buildings with suspended floors with greater than 400 mm crawl space, perimeter barriers should be installed to surround piers, stumps and service penetrations and completely abut all substructure walls.

To ensure provision of a continuous barrier use a minimum of 100 L of emulsion per $m^3$ of soil. This equates to a delivery volume of 5 L of emulsion per linear metre for a 300 mm vertical barrier, or 10 L of emulsion per linear metre for a 600 mm vertical barrier.

Termites may gain access behind engaged piers against single brick walls unless the soil is treated on both sides of the wall down to the footing.

**Post-Construction under Slab Treatments:**

For concrete slabs, the emulsion needs to be injected through pre-drilled holes through the slab, at intervals between 150 mm and 300 mm. The following table shows the recommended hole spacing and recommended volume of spray solution required per hole, depending on the soil type.

| Soil Type | Hole spacing (mm) | Litres per hole |
|---|---|---|
| Heavy clay | 150 | 1.5 |
| Clay loams | 200 | 2 |
| Loams | 250 | 2.5 |
| Sands | 300 | 3 |

Application equipment used to inject David Grays Bifenthrin Aqua Termite and Insect Treatment through pre-drilled holes in an interior situation must be in good working order, free of any leaks and the injector must have tip shut-off to prevent nozzle dripping. Lateral dispersion tips are recommended. Drill holes must be resealed following injection of the David Grays Bifenthrin Aqua Termite and Insect Treatment emulsion. The decision and/or need for drilling concrete floor slabs should only be made after a thorough inspection of the building. The degree of termite activity should also be taken into consideration.

**Treatment in Conjunction with Physical Barriers** In situations where the termite protection system is to consist of a combination of both physical and chemical barriers, each certified system must be installed according to the relevant and appropriate product specification and the Australian Standard AS 3660 Series.

**Service Requirements:**

**Subterranean termites are on occasions capable of bridging termite barriers and therefore regular inspections, as detailed in the Australian Standard AS 4349.3 will significantly increase the probability of detection of termite activity before any damage or costly repairs are required.**

Several factors contribute to longevity of the termite treatment and must be considered when evaluating the need for retreatment. The actual protection period will depend on the termite hazard, climate, soil conditions and rate of termiticide used. Refer to Table A for the expected protection periods provided.