

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

TERMIDOR®

RESIDUAL TERMITICIDE
ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 100 g/L FIPRONIL

For the protection of structures from subterranean termite damage and for the control of subterranean termites around domestic and commercial structures as specified in the Directions for Use Table.

THIS BOOKLET IS PART OF THE LABEL

2.5 Litres

BASF

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: All States except Tasmania

RESTRAINTS: Do NOT apply to excessively wet soils, immediately after or during heavy rain; to avoid run-off of the chemical.
Do NOT apply at less than label rates.

SITUATION	PEST	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Chemical soil barriers around existing buildings and structures	Subterranean termites including (but not limited to) *Coptotermes acinaciformis*, *Mastotermes darwiniensis*, *Schedorhinotermes* spp.	600 mL in 100 L water (0.06% a.i. mix)	Mix the required quantity of TERMIDOR with the specified volume of water and apply to form a continuous chemical soil barrier (horizontal and vertical or as an external perimeter) around and under the structure to be protected as per AS3660.2. The barrier may be created using a combination of conventional spraying and trenching as well as soil rodding. Application of chemical barriers beneath concrete slabs and paths will require drilling and injection of termiticide using rodding equipment. Chemical barriers that have been disturbed will need to be re-applied to restore the complete barrier. For more details refer to General Instructions.
Protection of poles and fence posts			Only fence poles in contact with soil need to be treated. For existing posts create a continuous TERMIDOR barrier 450 mm deep and 150 mm wide around the post or pole either by soil injection or rodding, or trench and puddle treat back-fill. Use 100 L of prepared spray per cubic metre of soil around the pole, post or stump. Note that it is impossible to treat the soil at the bottom of a sound post so future attack via this route cannot be ruled out. If new posts are being installed then the bottom of the hole and the back-fill should be treated at installation.

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Chemical treatment for termite control around existing buildings should be considered to be part of an integrated approach to reduce the risk of termite attack. The steps below best describe the procedure for optimum termite management:

- The building owner should try to minimise water entering under and around the building and improve drainage to reduce moisture accumulating in these areas.
- Ventilation of sub-floor areas should also be optimised to reduce moisture accumulation.
- The area under the floor should be kept free from any debris-timber such as off-cuts of wood or firewood.
- Treat with a residual chemical soil barrier such as TERMIDOR in compliance with AS3660.2.
- Regular inspections should be carried out (at least annually as recommended by AS3660 Series).
- If any additional subsequent building or landscaping work causes disruption to the chemical soil barrier it must be restored to maintain protection.

MIXING

Half fill the spray tank with water and then add the required quantity of TERMIDOR. Stir and then top up the spray tank to the required volume. The use of this product in a tank mix with other insecticides is not recommended as the behaviour and efficacy of the product may be affected. Ensure equipment is free of leaks and clean from residues of other chemicals before mixing TERMIDOR.

SOIL PREPARATION

Some soils will be difficult to wet (eg. heavy clay soils) and there will be a greater chance of run-off of liquid from the surface; in these situations it will be necessary to loosen the soil to allow spray solution to percolate to form the barrier; the soil should be scarified to a depth between 50 – 80 mm.

In situations with very heavy soils the complete removal and replacement of the soil with a loam type is recommended in order to form the treated soil barrier; if this is not possible then the water volume should be reduced to ensure that run-off is minimised. A reduction in the water volume used should not be associated with a reduction in the mix rate of TERMIDOR – the same amount of active ingredient should be applied per given area or volume of soil; an increase in concentration of termiticide will therefore be required. The tables below indicate mix rates if application volumes need to be reduced. It is not recommended that water volumes below 3 L/m^2 are used.

Horizontal Barriers

Water Rate/m^2	Dilution rate	Concentration	Application rate
5 L/m^2	600 mL/100 L water	0.6 g/L	3.0 gac/m^2
4 L/m^2	600 mL/80 L water	0.75 g/L	3.0 gac/m^2
3 L/m^2	600 mL/60 L water	1 g/L	3.0 gac/m^2

Vertical Barriers

Water Rate/m^3	Dilution rate	Concentration	Application rate
100 L/m^3	600 mL/100 L water	0.6 g/L	60 gac/m^3
90 L/m^3	600 mL/90 L water	0.666 g/L	60 gac/m^3
80 L/m^3	600 mL/80 L water	0.75 g/L	60 gac/m^3
70 L/m^3	600 mL/70 L water	0.85 g/L	60 gac/m^3

If the barrier is being applied to a building on a slope a furrow should also be formed of a similar depth along the contour of the slope to prevent run-off of the termiticide. In situations where the surface is very dry or with sandy or porous soils the area will require moistening prior to application of chemical to prevent loss of chemical through piping or excessive percolation. The use of rodding equipment in heavy clay soil can result in an uneven distribution of chemical; in such situations the preferred method of installing a barrier is to trench and back-fill.

APPLICATION

Barriers may be installed using a combination of conventional spraying and trenching along with soil rodding. Spray equipment should be calibrated to deliver a low pressure high volume coarse spray. It is recommended that the minimum thickness of any treated soil barrier is 80 mm.

Horizontal Barriers

Horizontal barriers are to be applied to deter termites from gaining concealed vertical access to the building sub-structure.

Horizontal barriers should cover all areas of soil beneath suspended floors where there is inadequate access or where there is less than 400 mm clearance. The barrier should also be continuous beneath a concrete slab-on-ground or on fill. The barrier should surround any connection between the building and the soil and completely abut any internal vertical barrier around any substructure. Otherwise install perimeter barriers around each individual pier, stump, penetration point and sub-structure wall.

Horizontal barriers must be a minimum depth of 80 mm. It may be necessary to loosen the soil to allow spray solution to percolate to form the barrier; the soil should be scarified to a depth between 50 – 80 mm. Apply 5 L of prepared TERMIDOR spray per square metre of soil.

When termiticide needs to be injected through a concrete slab to create a horizontal barrier, suitable equipment should be used to inject termiticide through pre-drilled holes. As uneven distribution of termiticide is likely when applying by this method under the slab the application volume should be increased per square metre up to 10 litres of spray solution. To ensure an even barrier is created it is also recommended that maximum drill spacings and minimum application volumes consistent with the following table be adopted. Use a slab injector fitted with a multi-directional tip. When applying through such structures the rod should be held vertically at 90° to the slab and rotated during application. Ensure a strong seal with the top of the drill hole to minimise leakage and that drill holes are plugged after treatment.

Soil type	Hole spacing	Number of holes per square metre	Volume per hole to achieve 10 L/m²
Heavy clays	150 mm	36	0.3 litres (300 mL) (36 x 0.3 = approx 10 L/m²)
Other soils	200 mm	25	0.4 litres (400 mL) (25 x 0.4 = approx 10 L/m²)

Vertical Barriers

Vertical barriers are designed to deter termites from gaining concealed horizontal access to a building or structure. Apply at least 100 litres of prepared spray per cubic metre of soil. Vertical barriers should be a minimum of 150 mm wide and applied to a depth 50 mm below the top of the footing. Where a horizontal barrier is installed, the vertical barrier should be installed to be continuous with it. The most effective method of creating an even and continuous barrier is by trenching and treating the soil as it is back-filled. Soil injection equipment (rodding) must only be used where trenching and treating the back-fill is not possible or practical.

Trenching

Excavating a trench, treating the exposed trench, back-filling and treating the back-fill is the preferred method of installing a vertical barrier. The trench needs to be a minimum of 150 mm wide and continue to at least 50 mm below the top of the footing. Assuming a 150 mm wide trench with a 300 mm distance to the top of the footing, this would equate to a 150 mm x 350 mm trench in which 5.25 litres of prepared spray would be applied per lineal metre of trench. Any variation of dimensions needs to be re-calculated on the basis of applying 100 litres of prepared spray per cubic metre of soil.

Rodding

When using rodding equipment to create a vertical barrier in place of trenching or when applying a vertical barrier underneath a concrete obstruction (eg. a path), a soil rod with a 3 or 4 way multi-directional tip should be used. The rod should be rotated during application (90° for a 4-way tip and 120° for a 3-way tip). The tip should be inserted down as close to the footing as possible to ensure a complete vertical barrier. Ensure that chemical is applied during insertion and withdrawal of the rod. Application should occur at the rate of 100 litres per cubic metre of soil. However, as uneven distribution of termiticide is likely when applying by this method under concrete, the application volume should be increased to 200* litres spray solution per cubic metre of soil. Rod spacing should not exceed 200 mm and application volume should be adjusted depending on soil type (as indicated in the table below) and the depth of the footing. Assuming a 300 mm depth to the top of the footing and 200 mm spaced holes, 1 litre (*or 2 litres for the higher 200 litre volume) of prepared spray is to be applied per hole. Any variation of dimensions needs to be re-calculated on the basis of applying 100 litres (*or 200 litres) of prepared spray per cubic metre of soil.

		Soil rodding	Under concrete rodding
Soil type	**Hole spacing**	**Volume per hole**	
Heavy clays	150 mm	0.75 litres	1.5 litres
Other soils	200 mm	1.0 litres	2.0 litres

External Perimeter Barriers

An external perimeter barrier should be a minimum of 150 mm wide, a minimum of 80 mm deep and extend not less than 50 mm below the lowest point where the construction below grade could allow concealed termite ingress (or not less than 50 mm below the top of the footing where the building fabric could allow concealed termite ingress). Application considerations should reflect the installation of vertical barriers.

AUSTRALIAN STANDARDS

Professional Pest Managers installing a chemical soil barrier around an existing building should be familiar with the Australian Standard 3660.2 which provides information relating to installation of chemical soil termite barriers.

PERIOD OF PROTECTION

Data currently available indicates that this product, when applied as a soil barrier treatment in accordance with this label, will be effective at deterring concealed entry into a building or structure by subterranean termites (except *Mastotermes darwiniensis*) for a minimum period of five years. A minumum period of two years applies to *Mastotermes darwiniensis*. Following these periods of protection delayed mortality effects will still be observed. The relationship between delayed mortality and cessation of feeding damage has not been entirely quantified and if in doubt more regular monitoring is recommended as appropriate for the level of activity identified. To re-establish the conventional barrier re-application at full rates is required.

The actual protection period will also be affected by factors such as termite pressure, climatic and soil conditions and subsequent soil disturbance.

RE-INSPECTION

As with all chemical termiticides, regular inspections (at least annually) by a competent licensed Pest Manager are recommended as bridging and breaching of barriers can occur. The need for retreatment should be determined as a result of these inspections.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Highly toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do NOT apply to areas where surface water is present. Rinse waters and run-off from treated areas MUST be prevented from entering drains or waterways. Do NOT apply if heavy rains are expected to occur within 48 hours of application. Do NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. Dangerous to bees.

PROTECTION OF PETS AND LIVESTOCK

Before spraying remove animals and pets from the areas to be treated. Cover or remove any open food and water containers. Cover or remove (as applicable) fish ponds, aquariums etc before spraying.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple or (preferably) pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to the spray tank. Do NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on-site. If recycling replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should NOT be burnt.

PRECAUTIONS

Residents should be advised to vacate the premises during the treatment and remove their pets from the area. An inspection should be carried out after treatment to ensure that no spillages or leaks have occurred and if any are identified these must be cleaned up (refer to Material Safety Data Sheet and observe all Personal Protection Equipment recommendations) before leaving the application site. Do NOT allow people or pets to contact contaminated areas or to re-occupy contaminated areas of the structure until the clean up is completed. Ensure all heating/air conditioning ducts, air vents, plumbing pipes, sewer lines, floor drains, heating pipes and electrical lines/conduits are known and identified before commencing any application of termiticide. Do NOT puncture or contaminate any of these. Avoid application around edible plants.

RE-ENTRY PERIOD

Allow treated areas to dry completely (normally 3 to 4 hours) and ventilate building before re-occupying.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if swallowed. May irritate the eyes. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Avoid contact with eyes. Wash hands after use. When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray wear chemical resistant clothing buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, half-facepiece respirator with combined dust and gas cartridge and elbow-length PVC or nitrile gloves. After each day's use, wash gloves, contaminated clothing and respirator and if rubber wash with detergent and warm water.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre, telephone 131126 Australia-wide.

MSDS

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet.

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