Product Name: VENOM PROFESSIONAL 240SC INSECTICIDE

APVMA Approval No: 84018/117677

RLP APPROVED

Label Name:	VENOM PROFESSIONAL 240SC INSECTICIDE

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

Constituent Statements:	Active Constituent: 240 g/L Bifenthrin

Statement of Claims:	Situation/Crops: Internal and external areas and surrounds of domestic, commercial, public and industrial buildings, turf and ornamentals. Uses: For the control of a range of urban interior and exterior pests as specified in the Directions for Use Table.

Net Contents:	1L - 1000L

Restraints:	DO NOT use this product at less than indicated label rates. DO NOT apply to soils if excessively wet or immediately after heavy rain to avoid run-off of the chemical. DO NOT use in cavity walls (except via certified cavity infill reticulation systems or direct treatment of nests). DO NOT apply to mud, sand, mangrove or aquatic habitat. DO NOT apply as an Ultra Low Volume (ULV) or via thermal fogging treatment. DO NOT use in situations where predatory mites are established and providing effective mite control. DO NOT apply if rainfall is expected before spray deposits dry on leaf surfaces.

Directions for Use:	

General Instructions:	

Protections:	PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEAN AND THE ENVIRONMENT

	Dangerous to fish and aquatic organisms. DO NOT contaminate dams, rivers, streams, waterways or drains with product or the used container. PROTECTION OF PETS AND LIVESTOCK DO NOT spray directly on humans, pets or animals. Before spraying, remove animals and pets from the areas to be treated. Cover or remove fish ponds, aquariums etc. before spraying. Avoid contact with food, utensils or preparation surfaces. Cover or remove any open food and water containers. DO NOT graze treated turf/lawn or feed turf/lawn clippings from any treated area to poultry or livestock. Dangerous to bees. DO NOT spray any plants in flower when bees are foraging. Spray in the night or early morning when bees are not actively foraging.

Storage and Disposal:	STORAGE, SPILLAGE AND DISPOSAL Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area, away from children, animals, food and feedstuffs. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. DO NOT store at temperatures below 5°C. In case of spillage, confine and absorb the spilled product with absorbent material such as sand, clay or cat litter and dispose of waste as indicated below or according to the Australian Standard 2507 – Storage and Handling of Pesticides. DO NOT re-use empty containers. 1-100L: This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the drumMUSTER logo visible. Triple-rinse container for disposal. Dispose of rinsate by adding it to the spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemical on site. Wash outside of the container and the cap. Store cleaned container in a sheltered place with cap removed. It will then be acceptable for recycling at any drumMUSTER collection or similar container management program site. The cap should not be replaced, but may be taken separately. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product. Returnable mini-bulk container with Micro Matic Valve (110L) DO NOT tamper with the valve or the security seal. DO NOT contaminate the container with water or any foreign matter. After each use of the product, please ensure that the coupler delivery system and hoses are disconnected, triple rinsed with clean water and drained accordingly. When the contents of the container have been used, close all valves and return to the point of sale for refill or storage. The container remains the property of Adama Australia Pty. Ltd. Returnable Containers (1000L): Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply or other designated collection point for refill or storage. This container remains the property of Adama Australia Pty Ltd.

Safety Directions:	Poisonous if swallowed. May irritate the eyes and skin. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. For hand held application: When opening the container and preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat and elbow-length PVC or nitrile gloves. When using the prepared spray wear protective waterproof clothing, elbow length PVC or nitrile gloves and water resistant footwear. After each day's use, wash gloves, contaminated clothing. Wash hands after use. For temite 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 contaminated clothing and gloves.

First Aid Instructions:	If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26, New Zealand 0800 764 766.

First Aid Warnings:	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Crop/Situation	Pest	Rate	Critical Comments
Roses, Carnations and other ornamental plants	Two spotted mite (*Telranychus urticae)*	13 or 17 mL/100 L	Apply at first sign of pest infestation and before pest populations build up to damaging levels. Repeat as necessary on 10-14 day interval. Best results are obtained from preventative rather than curative applications. Where indicated, use higher doses for knockdown of established pest infestations or when longer residual activity is required. Spray to run off using a spray volume of 1000-1500 L/ha.
	Aphids	8 mL/100 L	
	Caterpillars and Loopers including Heloithis (Corn Ear Worm, Native Bud Worm) *Helicoverpa* spp., Light Brown Apple Moth *(Epiphyas postvittana)* and Geranium Plume Moth *(Sphenarches Anisodactylus)*	8 mL/100 L	Apply at first sign of pest infestation and before pest populations build up to damaging levels. Repeat as necessary on 10-14 day interval. Best results are obtained from preventative rather than curative applications. Spray to run-off using a spray volume of 10 – 15 L per 100 square metres covering both leaf surfaces.
	Whitefly *(Trialeurodes vaporarioum),* Pointsettia Whitefly *(Bemisia tabaci* Biotype B*).*	8 – 33 mL/ 100 L	Apply at first sign of pest activity and repeat at intervals of 7-10 days while pest pressure persists. More than three sprays may be required to control an existing infestation. Spray to run-off covering both leaf surfaces. Use the higher rate when pest pressure is high, when conditions favour pest development or when increased residual protection is required.
	Mealy Bug (*Pseudococcus longispinus*)	8 mL/100 L	Apply at first sign of pest activity and repeat at intervals of 7-10 days while pest pressure persists. Spray to run off covering both leaf surfaces.
	Plague Thrips *(Thrips imagines, T. simplex and T. hawaiiensis)*	8 mL/100 L	Apply at first sign of pest activity and repeat at intervals of 7-10 days while pest pressure persists. Ensure that flowers and buds are sprayed. Spray to run off. When buds are opening rapidly and pest pressure is high reducing the spray interval to 3-4 days will give better results. Monitor the population by regular inspection.
	Cutworm *(Agrotis* spp.*)* in beds, containers and pots	500 mL/ha (5 mL/100m^2)	Spray evenly over the area to be treated. After application apply approximately 5 mm of sprinkler irrigation.
		8 mL/100 L	Apply as a drench at a rate of 2 litres of prepared spray per square metre of pot area.

Crop/Situation	Pest	Rate	Critical Comments
Turf (e.g. Lawns, commercial turf farms, parks, recreational areas, bowling greens, sports fields)	Lawn Armyworm *(Spodoptera maurita),* Sod Webworm (*Herptetogramma licarsisalis)*	500 mL/ha (5 mL/100 m^2)	Mix Venom Professional 240SC in water and apply evenly over the area to be treated using spray application equipment. Use a minimum total volume of at least 200 L/ha (2 L/100 m^2). To ensure optimum control, irrigate the treated area with up to 4 mm of water soon after application. Inspect treated areas for continuing activity. Reapply as required. Where a rate range is indicated use lower rates under lower insect pressure and higher rates under higher insect pressure. Apply after mowing to minimise loss of insecticide in clippings.
	Argentine Stem Weevil adults *(Listronotus bonariensis)*	500 mL- 1 L/ha (5 - 10 mL/100 m^2)	
	African Black Beetle adults *(Heteronychus arator)*	1 – 1.5 L/ha (10-15 mL/100 m^2)	
	Billbug adults *(Sphenophorus brunnipnnis)*	500 mL - 1 L/ha (5-10 mL/100 m^2)	
	Black Ant, Costal Brown Ant, Funnel Ant, Meat Ant, Sugar Ant and Stinging Ant only.	500 mL- 1.8 L/ha (5 - 18 mL/ 100 m^2)	Mix Venom Professional 240SC in water and apply evenly over the area to be treated using spray application equipment. Apply to areas where ants are active. Where possible spray directly into the nests. Use the low rate for maintenance treatments or to control light infestations and the high rate for heavy infestations and for maximum residual control. The elimination of Funnel Ants from a particular site will generally require more than one application. Initial applications should be broadcast over affected areas. As the initial numbers of active colonies is reduced, application should shift to targeting active mounds. Apply spray directly to the mound and in the area immediately surrounding active mounds (300 mm radius). To aid in even coverage a minimum spray volume of 200 L/ha (2 L/ 100 m^2) is recommended.
Internal and external Areas & Surrounds of Domestic, Commercial, Public & Industrial buildings and structure	Spiders	10 - 20 mL/10 L	Use the higher rate where pest pressure is high, when rapid knockdown and/or maximum residual protection is desired. For overall band surface spray, apply as a course, low pressure spray to areas where spiders hide, frequent and rest. On non-porous surfaces apply as a course spray at the rate of 1 L of solution per 20 m^2 ensuring thorough coverage of the treated surfaces. When treating non-porous surfaces do not exceed the point of run-off. On porous surfaces or use through power equipment, spray at rate of 1 L of solution per 10 m^2 ensuring thorough coverage of the treated surfaces. When treating porous surfaces do not exceed the point of run-off. 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 and under sinks, stoves, refrigerators, furniture, pipes, cornices, skirting boards & other known hiding or resting places. Do not use as a space spray.

Crop/Situation	Pest	Rate	Critical Comments
			For crack and crevice treatment use an appropriate solid stream nozzle. For maximum spider control use a two part treatment. 1. Crack and crevice. 2. Overall band spray of surfaces.
	Papernest Wasps	20 mL/10 L	Apply prepared solution to the Papernest ensuring thorough and even coverage. When applying the solution do not exceed the point of run-off. When all adult wasps have been knocked down the nest may be safely removed from the surface.
Internal and external Areas & Surrounds of Domestic, Commercial, Public & Industrial buildings and structure	Ants (excluding Red Imported Fire Ants) and Cockroaches	20- 40 mL/10 L	On non-porous surfaces apply as a coarse spray at the rate of 1 L of solution per 20m^2. When treating non-porous surfaces do not exceed the point of run-off. On porous surfaces or use through power equipment, spray at the rate of 1 L of solution per 10 m^2. When treating porous surfaces do not exceed the point of run-off. Use the higher rate in situations where pest pressure is high, when rapid knockdown and/or maximum residual protection is desired. The lower rate may be used for follow-up treatments. For indoor use, pay particular attention to protected dark areas such as cracks and crevices, behind and under sinks, stoves, refrigerators, furniture, pipes, cornices, skirting boards and other known hiding or resting places. Do not use as a space spray. To control ants to trails and nests. Repeat as necessary. To control fleas and ticks apply prepared solution to outside surfaces of buildings and surrounds including but not limited to foundations, verandahs, window frames, eaves, patios, garages, pet housing, soil, turf, trunks of woody ornamentals or other areas where pests congregate or have been seen. To control flies and mosquitoes apply prepared solution to surfaces where insects rest or harbour. Reapply as necessary. For perimeter treatments apply the prepared solution 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 meter. Use a spray volume of 5 to 10 L per 100 m^2. Higher volumes of water may be needed if organic matter is present or foliage is dense. When applying to concealed areas (such as wall cavities), foaming agents are useful in achieving greater penetration where a through application is difficult to achieve.

Crop/Situation	Pest	Rate	Critical Comments
Internal and external Areas & Surrounds of Domestic, Commercial, Public & Industrial buildings and structures suitable for Residual Surface Treatments	Mosquitoes, Biting midges, Flies, Fleas and Ticks	20- 40 mL/10 L	To form Residual Surface Treatments, apply prepared solution to indoor and outdoor surfaces where insects rest or harbour. Internal harbourage sites include (but are not restricted to) areas such as walls, fly screens, behind and under sinks, under furniture and indoor plants. External harbourage sites include (but are not restricted to) areas such as building exteriors, eaves, walls, fences, also garages, sheds, gazebos, ornamental plants, bushes, shrubs, hedges, shady or damp areas around buildings. Reapply as necessary. When applying to vegetation, ensure that spray penetrates entire plant or hedge and covers both leaf surfaces. For perimeter or harbourage treatments, apply, the prepared solution 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 meter. Use a spray volume of 5 to 10 L per 100 m^2. Higher volumes of water may be needed if organic matter is present or foliage is dense. On non-porous surfaces apply as a coarse spray at the rate of 1 L of solution per 20 m^2. When treating non-porous surfaces, do not exceed the point of run-off. On porous surfaces spray at the rate of 1 L of solution per 10 m^2. When treating porous surfaces, do not exceed the point of run-off. Use the higher rate in situations where pest pressure is high, when rapid knockdown and maximum residual protection is desired. The lower rate may be used for follow-up treatments. When applying to concealed areas (such as wall cavities), foaming agents are useful in achieving greater penetration where a through application is difficult to achieve.
Subterranean Termites (All states, except Tasmania)	Domestic, Public, Commercial & Industrial areas	Refer to Table A	Refer to Table B.

Table A: VENOM PROFESSIONAL 240SC Insecticide use rates for control of SUBTERRANEAN TERMITES

SITUATIONS	All areas SOUTH of the Tropic of Capricorn (except Tas.)	
	Rate	**Expected Protection Period**
Pre-Construction Barriers Under slabs and under suspended floors with less than 400 mm crawl space	415 mL/100 L	At least 10 years
	210 mL/100 L	10 years
Perimeter Barriers For new and existing buildings	415 mL/100 L	At least 10 years
	210 mL/100 L	10 years
	105 mL/100 L	3 years
Post-Construction Barriers Under slabs and under suspended floors with less than 400 mm crawl space	415 mL/100 L	At least 10 years
	210 mL/100 L	10 years
Reticulation Systems Perimeter and/or service penetration treatment only	415 mL/100 L	At least 10 years
	210 mL/100 L	10 years
	105 mL/100 L	3 years
Reticulation Systems Cavity infill & footing barriers	210 mL/100 L	5 years
Protection of Poles & Fence Posts	210 mL/100 L	10 years
Nest Eradication	210 mL/100 L	Not Applicable
SITUATIONS	**All areas NORTH of the Tropic of Capricorn**	
	Rate	**Expected Protection Period**
Pre-Construction Barriers Under slabs and under suspended floors with less than 400 mm crawl space	625 mL/100 L	5 years
	415 mL/100 L (Note 1)	4 years
	312 mL/100 L (Note 1)	3 years
	210 mL/100 L (Note 1)	2 years
Perimeter Barriers For new and existing buildings	625 mL/100 L	5 years
	415 mL/100 L	4 years
	312 mL/100 L	3 years
	210 mL/100 L	2 years
Post-Construction Barriers Under slabs and under suspended floors with less than 400 mm crawl space	625 mL/100 L	5 years
	415 mL/100 L	4 years
	312 mL/100 L	3 years
	210 mL/100 L	2 years
Reticulation Systems Perimeter and/or service penetration treatment only	415 mL/100 L	At least 10 years
	210 mL/100 L	10 years
	105 mL/100 L	3 years
Reticulation Systems Cavity infill & footing barriers	415 mL/100 L	2 years
Protection of Poles & Fence Posts	625 mL/100 L	5 years
	415 mL/100 L	4 years
	312 mL/100 L	3 years
Nest Eradication	210 mL/100 L	Not Applicable

Note 1: This rate must be used in conjunction with a certified reticulation system that is capable of distributing the water based Termiticide & Insecticide emulsion according to the product label and the Australian Standard AS 3660 Series.

* The need for retreatment 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.

Table B: CRITICAL COMMENTS for use against SUBTERRANEAN TERMITES

SITUATIONS	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pre-Construction Barriers Under Slabs for protection of new buildings	• Apply with suitable application equipment to form a complete and continuous chemical barrier (both vertical and horizontal) under the slab. The formation of the barrier may require a combination of conventional open wand application and soil trenching and/or rodding applications. Recommended rod spacing should be between 150 and 300 mm, as per soil type. For additional information refer to "CRITICAL APPLICATION DETAILS" on this label and the Australian Standard AS 3660 Series. • An external perimeter barrier (both horizontal and vertical) is an essential part of termite protection and must be installed at the completion of the building. Refer to "Perimeter Barriers" below for further details. • Chemical barriers that have been disturbed by construction, excavation and/or landscaping activities will need to be reapplied to restore continuity of the barrier.
Pre-Construction Barriers Under suspended floors	• For areas beneath suspended floors that have inadequate access (e.g. 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. Ideally, this operation should be done during construction of the building while access is more readily available. • For areas beneath suspended floors which have adequate access (e.g. more than 400 mm clearance), install perimeter barriers around each individual pier, stump, service penetration and substructure walls. • An external perimeter barrier (both horizontal and vertical) is an essential part of termite protection and must be installed at the completion of the building. Refer to "Perimeter Barriers" in this leaflet, for further details.
Perimeter Barriers For new and existing buildings	• Perimeter barriers (both 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. • 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. • In some cases, the use of wetting agents or foaming agents may be useful in overcoming non-wetting soils or getting a more even application in areas of difficult access of soil subsidence. • Chemical barriers that have been disturbed by construction, excavation and/or landscaping activities will need to be reapplied to restore continuity of the barrier.

SITUATIONS	CRITICAL COMMENTS
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. • 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 solution per linear metre. To ensure formation of a continuous barrier, holes should be drilled no more than 150 mm from walls or expansion joints. • For areas beneath suspended floors that have inadequate access (e.g. 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. • In some cases the use of wetting agents or foaming agents may be useful in overcoming non-wetting soils or getting a more even application in areas of difficult access of soil subsidence. • Chemical barriers that have been disturbed by construction, excavation and/or landscaping activities will need to be reapplied to restore continuity of the barrier.
Reticulation Systems Perimeter and/or service penetration treatment only	• Venom Professional 240SC must be used through a certified reticulation system to form and replenish perimeter barriers around buildings and service penetrations. The system must be installed according to the manufacturer's specifications and be capable of distributing the termiticide emulsion according to the product label and the Australian Standard AS 3660 Series. • Perimeter barriers consist of a horizontal barrier abutting a vertical barrier, which must reach down to the top of the footings. • Delivery pipes must be placed in such a position to ensure that the requirements for both horizontal and vertical barriers as specified in the Australian Standard AS 3660 Series are met. Special attention must also be afforded to the positioning of the delivery pipes to ensure that the resultant termiticidal barriers are continuous and complete. • Apply the prepared termiticide solution by pumping through the system according to the manufacturer's specifications. Use a minimum delivery volume of 100 L of solution per m^3 of soil. This equates to a delivery volume of 5 L of solution per linear metre for a vertical barrier 300 mm x 150 mm in dimension. • **Pre-Construction – For use in conjunction with full soil treatment horizontal barriers only:** apply the diluted solution through the perimeter reticulation system as specified above. Follow instructions for Pre-Construction horizontal barrier formation.

SITUATIONS	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Reticulation Systems Cavity infill & footing barriers	• Venom Professional 240SC must be used through a certified reticulation system to form and replenish cavity infill and footing barriers. The system must be installed according to the manufacturer's specifications and be capable of distributing the termiticide solution according to the product label and the Australian Standard AS 3660 Series. • Delivery pipes must be placed in such a position to ensure that the requirements for both horizontal and vertical barriers as specified in the Australian Standard AS 3660 Series are met. Special attention must also be afforded to the positioning of the delivery pipes to ensure that the resultant termiticidal barriers are continuous and complete. • Apply the prepared termiticide solution by pumping through the system according to the manufacturer's specifications with a delivery volume of 2 L of solution per linear meter of delivery pipe. • **Note: Where this system is to be installed at the pre-construction stage, a full under slab pre-construction barrier, applied by either open wand application or suitably certified reticulation system, is also recommended.** • The recommended rate of application is 2 L of solution per linear metre which equates to 2 L of solution per 0.0068 m^3 or approximately 7 L of sand. Should the volume of fill in the wall cavity deviate from 7 L (0.17 m x 0.04 m x 1 m = 0.0068 m^3) per linear metre of wall cavity, then the amount of Venom Professional 240SC applied per linear metre of wall cavity should be adjusted accordingly. As a guide, the target bifenthrin loading of treated sand/soil in a cavity infill situation is 110 mg/kg South of the Tropic of Capricorn and 220 mg/kg North of the Tropic of Capricorn. • To facilitate more even distribution of the Venom Professional 240SC in the wall cavity, ensure that the fill is evenly compacted at the time of installation. To further enhance distribution saturation of the sand/soil in the infill is recommended at the time of treatment.
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 solution per m^3 of soil. • 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. • Posts and poles may also be drilled and injected with spray solution. • **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 of future termite attack from below the treated area cannot be ruled out.**
Eradication of Termite Nests	• Locate nest and flood with insecticide solution. Trees, poles, posts and stumps containing nests may require drilling prior to treatment with termiticide solution. The purpose of drilling is to ensure the termiticide solution is distributed throughout the entire nest. Drill holes in live trees should be sealed with an appropriate caulking compound after injection. • In some cases the use of foaming agents may be useful in achieving greater application in nests where access is difficult.
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.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

CONDITIONS OF USE BY AUTHORISED PERSONS

The Pest Control Operator must be licensed under state legislation.
The Pest Control Operator must notify site supervisor, if any, and workers who come into contact with uncovered treated soil prior to laying the moisture membrane, to wear appropriate personal protective equipment and to observe re-entry requirements. (For personal protective equipment, refer to "SAFETY DIRECTIONS", and for re-entry, refer to "PRECAUTIONS AND RE-ENTRY PERIODS", below.)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

General Pest Control – Venom Professional 240SC is a powerful knockdown and residual pesticide. Ants, cockroaches, biting midges, 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 Venom Professional 240SC 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 solution 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.
The biology and behaviour of the termite species involved, should be considered by the Pest Control Operator in determining which control measures are most appropriate to control and prevent termite infestation.

MIXING

Add the required quantity of Venom Professional 240SC to water in the spray tank and mix thoroughly. Maintain agitation during both mixing and application. To facilitate even application of the termiticide solution 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 solution may be improved by the addition of a soil surfactant at label rates.

CRITICAL APPLICATION DETAILS

The application of Venom Professional 240SC 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. It is therefore essential that the Pest Control Operator is familiar with the construction details of the building.
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 solution per m^2 of soil. Apply the termiticide solution 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 solution is increased by a corresponding amount. The volume of applied concentrate must be constant per square metre, depending on the location and the situation.
DO NOT apply solution 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 solution 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 solution per lineal metre.

Vertical Barrier Treatments

To install a vertical barrier use a minimum of 100 L of solution 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, by soil rodding or by the use of certified reticulation systems, as described in the Australian Standard AS 3660 Series. The preferred method of installing a vertical barrier treatment is either by trenching and treating the soil as it is backfilled or by delivery via a certified reticulation system. 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.

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

In some cases, the use of a wetting agents or foaming agents may be useful in overcoming non-wetting soils or getting a more even application in areas of difficult access or soil subsidence.

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 solution per m^3 of soil.
This equates to a delivery volume of 5 L of solution per linear metre for a 300 mm vertical barrier, or 10 L of solution per linear metre for a 600 mm vertical barrier. In some cases the use of wetting agents or foaming agents may be useful in overcoming non-wetting soils or getting a more even application in areas of difficult access or soil subsidence.
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 solution 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 Venom Professional 240SC through predrilled 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 Venom Professional 240SC solution.
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.

Reticulation Systems

Venom Professional 240SC can be used through reticulation systems to form horizontal and vertical barriers under and around structures and all service penetrations. The reticulation system must be certified and be capable of distributing the termiticide solution according to the product label and the Australian Standard AS 3660 Series.
In situations using reticulation systems to form barriers around the perimeter and/or service penetrations only, a full pre-construction soil applied Venom Professional 240SC horizontal barrier is recommended. It is the responsibility of the builder and all relevant sub-contractors to ensure that all termite barrier systems are installed in accordance with the relevant product installation directions and the Australian Standard AS 3660 Series.

Service Requirements

Service requirements are to be determined as a result of at least an annual inspection by a licensed Pest Control Operator. More frequent inspections may be required in high risk termite areas.
In determining the need for service, factors such as local termite pressure, breaches of the barrier and termiticide longevity should be considered.

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.