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PROTECTIION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT
Do NOT contaminate ponds, waterways and drains with this product or used container.

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Bayer CropScience Pty. Ltd.
A.B.N. 87 000 226 022
391-393 Tooronga Rd
Hawthorn East, Vic 3123
Phone: (03) 9248 6888
Fax: (03) 9248 6800
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CAUTION

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

PREMISE®

200 SC TERMITICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 200 g/L IMIDACLOPRID

For use in the management of subterranean and drywood termites as specified in the directions for use.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.
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.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS
Harmful if swallowed. May irritate the eyes and skin. Repeated occupational exposure during use may cause allergic disorders. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When using the product, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat and elbow-length PVC gloves. If clothing becomes contaminated with product or wet with spray, remove clothing immediately. If product or spray on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID
If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (13 11 26).

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet.

Exclusion of Liability: This product must be used strictly as directed and in accordance with all instructions appearing on the label and in other reference material. So far is it is lawfully able to do so, Bayer Cropscience Pty Ltd accepts no liability or responsibility for loss or damage arising from failure to follow directions and instructions.

PREMISE® is a Registered Trademark of Bayer

APVMA Approval Number: 49098/ 2.5/ 0806

IMPORTANT: READ THIS BOOKLET BEFORE USE

Size: Folds to:120 mm wide x 130 mm deep

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE (all states except Tasmania)

Restraints:
DO NOT apply to soils if excessively wet or immediately after heavy rain to avoid run-off of chemical.
DO NOT disturb the treated zone with subsequent construction of additions or alterations, paths, steps, flower beds, etc.

SITUATION	PEST	RATE
Existing buildings Protective treatments for existing buildings including domestic, industrial, government and commercial premises **New Buildings** * External protective treatments (only) around new buildings	Subterranean termites (except *Mastotermes darwiniensis*) *Mastotermes darwiniensis*	**Spray solution:** 250 mL per 100 litres of water 500 mL per 100 litres of water
Service poles and fence posts		
Termite nests (trees, stumps, posts, power or utility poles, mounds, wall cavities)		

Restraints: (continued)
DO NOT use at less than indicated label rates.
DO NOT use in cavity walls except for direct treatment of a nest or when applied with a foaming agent, as a dry foam, direct to any other termite activity.

CRITICAL COMMENTS

(See also GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS)
Mix the required quantity of PREMISE in water and apply using suitable application equipment to form a complete and continuous treated zone around and under the structure to be protected as per AS3660.2. The treated zone may be created using a combination of conventional spraying and trenching as well as soil rodding. Soil injection equipment (rodding) should only be used where trenching and treating the backfill is not possible. Refer also to notes on recommended best practice in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Perimeter Treatments:
If the building construction is slab-on-ground and the slab is regarded as an intact termite barrier then a PREMISE perimeter treatment around the outside of the structure may be employed. PREMISE perimeter treatments should be complete vertical barrier-type treatments applied in accordance with Australian Standard AS3660.2 to the external perimeter of the structure. Concrete paths around the structure should be drilled and injected with PREMISE solution in order to establish the PREMISE perimeter vertical barrier-type treated zone at the rates prescribed in the general instructions.
If there is any doubt that the slab is not or cannot be determined to be an intact barrier or if the building has a suspended floor then additional horizontal barrier-type treatments should be employed where termites have vertical access to the structure. As such expansion joints, cracks in concrete foundation slabs and pilings should be protected with horizontal barrier rates.

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.
If the treated zone is disturbed by earthworks, construction or severe drainage problems it will have to be restored by re-application.

*** CONDITIONS APPLY IN QUEENSLAND FOR THE APPLICATION OF BARRIER TREATMENTS TO NEW BUILDINGS**

For **new posts** treat the bottom of the hole and the backfill using a minimum of 10 L of solution per hole. For **existing posts** create a continuous treated zone 150 mm wide by soil rodding or spraying the backfilled soil to a depth of 450 mm. Infested posts may also be drilled and injected with spray solution. 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.

Locate the nest by drilling holes into the wall, pole or tree. Make sure that the full size of the nest is identified especially the highest point. Apply at least 20 litres of Premise dilution into the nest through the drill holes. Drill holes should be sealed after application.
Note: application to wall cavities behind plaster board may result in water/mud staining of the plasterboard. Use of a dry foam applicator can reduce this risk and improve distribution within the wall cavity (see below). Ensure that any electrical wiring is located prior to making any application in wall cavities. Do **NOT** apply in the vicinity of live electrical wires.
When using foam to inject into nests in trees and other situations it is still important to ensure that the approximate centre of the nest is located and that every effort is taken to ensure that termiticide reaches this area. In many situations cavities may form around a nest within a tree and foam may therefore expand to only fill this cavity if not injected to the correct depth within the tree which corresponds to the nest itself.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE (all states except Tasmania)*(continued)*

SITUATION	PEST	RATE
Termites when nest location not known (e.g. active workings in timber in-service, infested wall cavities and external infested timber situations)	Termites: including subterranean termites (e.g. *Coptotermes* spp. *Schedorhinotermes* spp.) and drywood termites	Spray solution: 12.5 mL / 5 L water
Reticulation Systems:		Spray solution:
Perimeter and/or service penetration treatment	Subterranean termites (except *Mastotermes darwiniensis*)	250 mL per 100 litres of water
	Mastotermes darwiniensis	500 mL per 100 litres of water
Complete under slab installations		

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

CRITICAL COMMENTS

Apply only in conjunction with a suitable foaming agent which is capable of delivering a dry foam. (A dry foam is considered to be a foam with an expansion ratio of 1:20 or greater). Foaming agents which have been demonstrated to be non-repellent to termites (e.g. ProFoam) are recommended.

Drill holes into infested wood and inject foam. Progressively drill and inject. Care should be taken not to drill holes too close together or foam will emerge from other holes. It is recommended that drill holes be taped over when not in use.

When applied into a termite gallery system or into a termite infested void the foam expands to thoroughly cover hidden or difficult to reach areas and contacts insects deep within these galleries and voids.

Care should be taken to minimise expansion run-off of foam out of application equipment after use.

DO NOT use this type of application as the sole source of control for active, structural infestations by subterranean termites. It is not a substitute for mechanical alteration or soil treatments designed to provide protection of the structure. For active, structural infestations by subterranean termites, this application method should only be used to supplement an application of PREMISE to the soil, a termite bait system or other product registered as a sole source for termite management. This application technique is intended as a supplemental tool to kill subterranean termites that are found in above-ground and other locations.

The system (refer to the GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS) must be installed according to the manufacturer's specifications. PREMISE must only be applied via a reticulation system that has been installed with a prepared sand /soil bed of a minimum depth of 100 mm and even compaction. If not possible alternative termite protection needs to be arranged for the areas omitted (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS for further system requirements).

The system installer must ensure that the installation will result in the application of not less than 250 mL (500 mL for *Mastotermes darwiniensis*) of product per m^3 of soil is applied in a continuous treated zone not less than 100 mm thick. The volume of soil treated and diluted solution applied by a system is dependent on the parameters of the particular system and the type of soil type being present respectively. Guidelines should be sought from the manufacturer. For a treated zone with dimensions of 300 mm deep x 150 mm wide, 5 L per linear metre is suitable for perimeter and/or service penetration only systems. This will be different for systems treating a different volume of soil.

For the horizontal barrier-type treated zone under the slab, not less than 20 mL (40 mL for *Mastotermes darwiniensis*) of product is required per m^2. In addition, the system installer must also ensure that a prepared sand/soil bed of 100 mm depth is provided across the whole of the under slab installation to ensure complete horizontal coverage of the product.

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

PREMISE should be considered as part of a program involving the following steps:

1. locate nest and treat where possible;
2. repair or recommend repairs to leaks and drainage as a condition of warranty;
3. improve or recommend improvements to ventilation underneath structures;
4. ensure or recommend sub-floor areas be kept free of stored or waste timber;
5. application of soil treated zone;
6. advice to property owner or manager, that disturbing the soil treated zone e.g. with subsequent additions, alterations or landscaping etc may render the treatment ineffective unless re-applied or other actions undertaken.
7. continuing efforts to locate and treat the colony in the nest if not eliminated before application of soil treated zone.
8. post-treatment inspection to confirm success.
9. ongoing inspections, at least annually, as recommended by AS3660 Series.

The purpose of a non-repellent chemical soil treatment for termite management is to establish a continuous chemical treated zone (horizontal and/or vertical as required) between the structure and termite colonies in the soil. The treated zone impedes termite activity and discourages concealed termite entry for the service period. A great deal of care needs to be taken to understand the construction of the building and to apply the spray solution in a manner which ensures a complete treated zone. If the treated zone is not complete or breached, then concealed termite entry may occur. It is sometimes not possible to form a complete treated zone around an existing structure in which case other termite management options and/or more frequent inspections will also need to be undertaken.

Alterations to building to increase effectiveness of treatment

Alterations include improvements to drainage and sub-floor ventilation, the removal of soil timber contact (e.g. railway sleeper retaining walls) and the provision of access to areas for regular inspection. Poor drainage including rainwater flowing around structure perimeter may compromise the chemical treated zone. **Drainage, ventilation and timber/soil contact problems need to be addressed before treatment.**

Mixing

To ensure good mixing:

1. Thoroughly clean the spray equipment to remove residues of other formulations from the equipment before using PREMISE for the first time; and
2. Prior to pouring, shake container vigorously. Then premix the required quantity of PREMISE with water in a clean bucket before adding it to the half filled spray tank then top up to full volume. Allow the contents of the tank to be re-circulated. Note that at the recommended dilution rate PREMISE will usually dissolve to a clear solution with only a faint odour.

Soil preparation

Some soils will be difficult to wet (e.g. 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 treated zone; the soil should be scarified to a depth of at least 80 mm for horizontal barrier-type treatments and below the top of the footing for vertical barrier-type treatments, creating a trench to confine the spray solution to the area to be treated. It may be necessary to add a wetting agent to the spray solution in some situations to improve penetration.

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 zone. Sandy soils or those based on decomposed granite (i.e. soils with very low organic matter) should not be used as the replacement material since it is unlikely that optimal residual activity will occur.

Soil preparation (continued)

In situations where the surface of the soil is very dry or with sandy or porous soils it may be necessary to moisten the soil prior to application of the chemical to prevent loss through piping or excessive percolation.

Soil rodding in heavy clay soil can result in uneven distribution of chemical; the preferred method of installing a treated zone under such circumstances is to trench and backfill (and consider the replacement of soil if necessary).

It is recommended that application volumes given in the directions for use table be used wherever possible. However where soil conditions will not accept application of 100 L/m^3, the concentration of PREMISE in the solution should be doubled to 500 - 1000 mL per 100 L and then apply 50 L/m^3 spray solution. When applying by injection through concrete to such soils, drill hole spacing should be reduced to 150 mm (1.5 litres per hole) before resorting to the application of higher concentrations in lower volumes.

Treatment of existing buildings

Authorised persons applying PREMISE 200 SC Termiticide should be familiar with Australian Standard AS3660 Series especially the section which specifies the procedures to provide a chemical soil barrier, and/or the appendix which shows the areas where barriertreatments should be applied to ensure no gaps in treatment.

Treatment of new buildings

PREMISE 200 SC cannot be used for the application of horizontal barrier-type treated zones prior to pouring a slab unless used in a reticulation system certified for that purpose. The initial under-slab treatment shall be applied through the reticulation system as soon as possible after a 28-day period following the placement of the slab, but not more than 60 days after placement.

Reticulation systems

The reticulation system used must be capable of establishing and maintaining complete and continuous treated zones around building perimeters, service penetrations and other possible termite entry points between the structure and the termite colonies in the soil (in accordance with the Australian Standard AS3660 series).

Reticulation systems suitable for this purpose are certified as meeting AS3660 by suitable persons or organisations with the relevant expertise in the area of termite management and engineering construction. The system must allow the application of a minimum 100 mm thick treated zone.

It is strongly recommended that the product user communicates with the builder and sub-contractor to ensure that the reticulation system is, or has been, installed according to the systems manufacturer's specifications and Australian Standard AS3660 series. Reticulation systems which have been incorrectly installed are likely to increase the chances of a breach of the treated zone being compromised by termites.

Thickness of treated zone

It is recommended that the minimum thickness of any soil treated zone is 100 mm.

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HORIZONTAL BARRIER-TYPE TREATMENTS

This section describes the application of a treated zone intended to fulfil the treatment requirements of a horizontal barrier as per the Australian Standard AS.3660. (Refer to 'Service period' information)

Horizontal treated zones are to be applied to deter termites from gaining concealed vertical access to the building sub-structure. Their application may not be necessary if the building construction is slab on ground and the slab can be determined to be an intact termite barrier. Vertical treated zones applied as external perimeters would still need to be employed (see below).

Full horizontal treated zones should cover all areas of sub-floor soil where there is inadequate access or where there is less than 400 mm clearance. Care must be taken to avoid spray shadows, e.g. behind piers.

It may be necessary to loosen the soil to allow the soil to percolate to form the treated zone. The treated zone should surround any connection between the building and the soil.

The use of a marker dye may assist in identifying soils that have been treated.

Full horizontal treated zones beneath concrete slabs: If termiticide needs to be injected through concrete slabs to create a horizontal treated zone; suitable application equipment should be used to inject termiticide through pre-drilled holes. Use a drill hole spacing between 150 and 300 mm and volumes sufficient to achieve minimum of 5 L spray solution per square metre.

Partial horizontal treated zones along weaknesses or gaps in the physical barrier/slab: When drilling along cracks in slabs, expansion joints, walls and around service penetrations, holes should ideally be drilled no further than 150 mm from the crack, wall, expansion joint or service penetration and should be between 150 – 300 mm apart; where this is not possible because of the building construction these areas cannot be considered to be fully protected and this should be highlighted on paperwork provided to the building owner and subsequently these areas monitored more regularly than other treated areas.

As uneven distribution is likely when applying by this injection method through concrete (i.e. under a slab), increase the application rate to at least 10 litres of spray solution per m^2. Use a slab injector fitted with a multi-directional tip. When applying through such structures the rod should be held vertically at 90 degrees to the slab and rotated during application to ensure even distribution. Ensure a strong seal with the top of the drill hole to minimise leakage and that drill holes are plugged after treatment.
If soil subsidence has occurred beneath the concrete, the use of a foam carrier may assist in treating critical areas.

The following table shows the recommended volume of spray solution required per hole at various drill hole spacings for full horizontal barrier application.

Soil type	Hole spacing	Number of holes per square metre	Volume per hole to achieve 5 L/m^2
Heavy clay	150 mm	36	0.15 L (150 mL) 36 x 0.15 = approx 5 L
Clay loams	200 mm	25	0.20 L (200 mL) 25 x 0.2 = 5 L
Loams	250 mm	20	0.25 L (250 mL) 20 x 0.25 = 5 L
Sands	300 mm	17	0.30 L (300 mL) 17 x 0.3 = approx 5 L

Drill holes should be filled with a moisture proof compound after application to prevent sub-slab moisture rising.

VERTICAL BARRIER-TYPE TREATMENTS

This section describes the application of a treated zone intended to fulfil the treatment requirements of a vertical barrier as per the Australian Standard AS.3660. (Refer to 'Service Period' information)

Vertical treated zones are to be applied to deter termites from gaining concealed horizontal access to a building or structure. The application of at least 100 litres of spray solution per cubic metre of soil is required. They can be created by either trenching and treating soil as it is backfilled (the preferred and most effective method) or by a combination of trenching and soil rodding at the bottom of the trench. Vertical treated zones must extend down to 100 mm below the top of the solid footings if they are to be complete. Where a horizontal treated zone is also used the vertical treated zone must be continuous with it.
Note that 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.

Vertical treated zones should be at least 150 mm wide with 1.5 litres of spray solution applied per linear metre per 100 mm depth of treated zone. In most cases the product will soak into the soil below this depth so a minimum rate of 5 L per linear metre is recommended (i.e. to achieve a treated depth of approx 300 mm). Any variation of dimensions needs to be re-calculated on the basis of applying 100 litres of prepared spray per cubic metre of soil. When using soil rodding equipment to inject termiticide into the bottom of a trench the distance between each rod insertion should be no greater than 150 mm.

Creating a vertical treated zone via drilling and injecting through concrete.
Where trenching and treating soil is not possible (e.g. concrete paths and driveways), drilling and injection of termiticide may be required. Holes should be drilled between 150-300 mm apart and application volumes varied in order to achieve application rates of 100 L termiticide per cubic metre of soil.

The following table shows the recommended volume of spray solution required per hole at various drill hole spacings.

Hole spacing (mm)	Litres per hole	Soil type
150	1.5	Heavy clay
200	2.0	Clay loams
250	2.5	Loams
300	3.0	Sands

Drill holes must be resealed after application.

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EXTERNAL PERIMETER TREATED ZONES:
An external perimeter treated zone 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 barrier-type treatments.

Foam carriers may be useful in ensuring that a more even distribution is achieved. However it is important that the foam application be calibrated to ensure that adequate amounts of PREMISE formulation are applied, depending on the type of foaming application.
Where wet foam is used as a means of assisting delivery of a horizontal or vertical treated zone under concrete the horizontal or vertical barrier-type requirements in terms of volume of PREMISE dilution used must be met.

Mix the appropriate concentration of PREMISE in water and add the manufacturer's recommended quantity of foam agent (see table below for foaming recommendations). Apply sufficient volume of PREMISE foam alone or in combination with liquid solution to provide a continuous treated zone at the recommended rate.

Overview of mixing rates to create foam from enough PREMISE 200SC to treat 1 m^3

PREMISE 200 SC (mL)*	Litres of water	Foam expansion ratio	Nominal expanded volume of foam	Concentration of liquid (i.e. liquid component of foam)	Foam type
12.5 (2.5 g active ingredient)	5	1:1 (i.e. not foamed)	5 L	0.05%	Not applicable (standard solution)
12.5 12.5	2.5 5	5:1 5:1	12.5 L 25 L	0.1% 0.05%	wet foam ↕ very dry foam
12.5 12.5	2.5 5	10:1 10:1	25 L 50 L	0.1% 0.05%	
12.5 12.5	2.5 5	20:1 20:1	50 L 100 L	0.1% 0.05%	

*Add the manufacturer's recommended quantity of foam agent to the PREMISE solution

It is important to note that the expanded volume of foam contains more air than liquid and that the concentration of imidacloprid is only based on the initial volume that is mixed.

Use as a dry foam for direct application to areas of termite activity:
For treatment of termite nests, application to wall voids or others areas of termite activity remote from the nest only the 0.05% treatment rate should be used.
It is recommended that the volume of space to be treated be estimated first prior to mixing quantities of foam. If the volume to

Use as a dry foam for direct application to areas of termite activity: (continued)
be treated is significantly less than 50 or 100 L then the amount of PREMISE concentrate and water used needs to be adjusted to maintain the concentration of 0.05% in the target volume. Examples of this are illustrated below:

Volume of PREMISE concentrate (mL)	Amount of active ingredient (g)	Volume of water (L)	Expansion ratio of foam	Volume of foam to be expected (L)
12.5	2.5	5	20.1	100
10	2	4	20.1	80
7.5	1.5	3	20.1	60
5	1	2	20.1	40

Colonies not in contact with ground
Occasionally, subterranean termites establish a colony in a building without having contact with the soil because they have access to a continuous supply of moisture (e.g. faulty plumbing or leaky roof). Such colonies may not be affected by a soil treatment alone and should be treated by direct nest application (such as with the dry foam recommendations referred to above; with the ready-to-use PREMISE® Foam Insecticide) or by other indirect procedures (e.g. use of a colony eradicant dust or baiting system).

Re-inspection
Re-inspection within 3 months of treatment is recommended.

Service Period
Data from Australian trials and seven years of commercial use has shown that a correctly administered application of PREMISE can deter concealed entry by subterranean termites (except *Mastotermes*) for five years in areas South of the Tropic of Capricorn. A minimum period of two years applies for all other areas and one year for *Mastotermes* in all areas. The actual period of protection will depend on regional and site specific details such as termite pressure, climatic and soil conditions and subsequent soil disturbance. Users are advised to refer to www.premiseguarantee.com or to contact Bayer Environmental Science directly on 1800 223 002 for more specific advice for your area if required.

Data from Australian trials has demonstrated that termites can travel through the treated zone under extreme conditions; however termite activity subsequently ceased in the trial where this occurred, indicating that the protective effect conferred by the Premise treated zone can still be effective even if penetration through the barrier occurs. Following the expected periods indicated above the treated zone may still therefore exhibit delayed mortality or other sub-lethal effects leading to death of termites or reduction in their ability to cause damage (i.e. impeding termite activity and deterring concealed entry). 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 treated zone re-application at full rates is required.

Regular competent inspection is recommended as part of an ongoing termite management programme. Inspections should be carried out at least annually and concurrently, efforts be made to eliminate termite colonies in the area.

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CAUTION

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



BAYER

PREMISE®

200 SC TERMITICIDE



ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 200 g/L IMIDACLOPRID

2.5 L

MN4940406
LBL5962977/0806

For use in the management of subterranean and drywood termites as specified in the Directions For Use.

IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED BOOKLET BEFORE USE

Size: 135 mm wide x 130 mm deep

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200 SC TERMITICIDE

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Bayer Environmental Science
Bayer CropScience Pty. Ltd.
A.B.N. 87 000 226 022
391-393 Tooronga Rd
Hawthorn East, Vic 3123
Phone: (03) 9248 6888
Fax: (03) 9248 6800
www.premiseguarantee.com.au
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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 container before disposal. Add rinsings to 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.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS
Harmful if swallowed. May irritate the eyes and skin. Repeated occupational exposure during use may cause allergic disorders. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When using the product, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat and elbow-length PVC gloves. If clothing becomes contaminated with product or wet with spray, remove clothing immediately. If product or spray on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID
If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (ph 13 11 26).

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet.

Exclusion of Liability
This product must be used strictly as directed, and in accordance with all instructions appearing on the label and in other reference material. So far as it is lawfully able to do so, Bayer CropScience Pty Ltd accepts no liability or responsibility for loss or damage arising from failure to follow such directions and instructions.

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Size: 135 mm wide x 130 mm deep

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