

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

**Premise<sup>®</sup> 200 SC**

**TERMITICIDE**

**Active Constituent: 200 g/L IMIDACLOPRID**

**For use in the management of subterranean termites as specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table**

### **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 subfloor areas be kept free of stored or waste timber;
5. application of soil barrier treatment;
6. advice to property owner or manager, that disturbing the treated soil barrier 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 eradicated before application of soil barrier.
8. Post-treatment inspection to confirm success.
9. ongoing inspections, at least annually, as recommended by AS 3660 Series.

The purpose of chemical soil treatment for termite control is to establish a continuous chemical barrier (horizontal and/or vertical as required) between the structure and termite colonies in the soil. The barrier impedes and discourages concealed termite entry for the service period of the barrier. 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 chemical barrier. If a barrier is not complete or breached, then concealed termite entry may occur. It is sometimes not possible to form a complete barrier 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 barrier. **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 recirculated.

Note that at the recommended dilution rate Premise will usually dissolve to a clear solution with only a faint odour.

### **Soil preparation**

In soils where wetting is difficult, it will be necessary to loosen the soil prior to treatment (to a depth of at least 80 mm for horizontal barriers and to below the top of the footing for vertical barriers), creating a trench to confine the spray solution to the area to be treated and it may be necessary to add a wetting agent to the spray solution. These actions will help to avoid the spray solution running off before it can soak into the soil.

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<sup>3</sup>, the concentration of Premise in the solution should be doubled to 500-1000 mL per 100 L and then apply 50 L/m<sup>3</sup> spray solution. When applying by injection through concrete to such soils, drill hole spacings 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 AS 3660 Series especially the section which specifies the procedures to provide a chemical soil barrier, and/or the appendix which shows the areas where barrier treatments should be applied to ensure no gaps in treatment.

### Treatment of new buildings

Premise 200 SC cannot be used for the application of horizontal barriers prior to pouring a slab unless used in a reticulation system certified for that purpose. The initial underslab 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 AS 3660 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 AS 3660 series. Reticulation systems which have been incorrectly installed are likely to increase the chances of a breach of the chemical barrier by termites.

### Thickness of barrier

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

### Horizontal barriers

At the perimeter, loosen soil to depth of at least 80 mm and 150 mm wide and apply at least 1.5 L of spray solution per linear metre. Treatment volumes of up to 5 litres per linear metre are recommended as the spray solution will penetrate deeper into the soil. Greater volumes are also required where deeper barriers are needed as part of the termite management system. The use of a marker dye may assist in identifying soils that have been treated. NB The use of horizontal barriers is limited to the faces of solid building elements through which termites cannot gain concealed access (eg concrete slab or solid concrete piers). In all other cases vertical barriers should be employed.

Where access to sub floor areas is restricted by a clearance of less than 400 mm, the whole sub-floor soil surface should be treated at the rate of at least 5 litres of spray solution per m<sup>2</sup>. Care must be taken to avoid spray shadows, e.g. behind piers.

**Treatment beneath concrete slabs and paths.** Horizontal barriers can also be applied by drilling through existing slabs. As uneven distribution is possible under the slab, increase the application rate to at least 10 litres of spray solution per m<sup>2</sup>. Use a drill hole spacing between 150 and 300 mm. Use a slab injector fitted with a multi-directional tip, rotated during application to ensure even distribution. If soil subsidence has occurred beneath the concrete, the use of a foam carrier may assist in treating critical areas.

**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 the rate of Premise formulation does not fall below 12.5 mL of Premise 200 SC/m<sup>2</sup>. Mix the appropriate concentration of Premise in water and add the manufacturer's recommended quantity of foam agent (see table 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.

Mixing table to prepare foam to treat 1 m <sup>2</sup>				
Premise 200 SC (mL)*	Litres of water	Foam expansion ratio	Volume of finished foam/m <sup>2</sup>	Foam consistency
12.5	5	1:1 (i.e. not foamed)	5 L	standard solution
12.5	2.5	5:1	12.5 L	wet foam ↑ ↓ very dry foam
12.5	5	5:1	25 L	
12.5	2.5	10:1	25 L	
12.5	5	10:1	50 L	
12.5	2.5	20:1	50 L	very dry foam
12.5	5	20:1	100 L	

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

**Drilling along cracks in slabs, expansion joints, walls and around service penetrations (e.g. plumbing/electrical).** Holes should be drilled no further than 150 mm from the crack, wall, expansion joint or service penetration and should be between 150-300 mm apart.

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.

### Vertical barriers

Vertical barriers require the application of at least 100 litres of spray solution per m<sup>3</sup> of soil. Vertical barriers can be applied by either trenching and treating soil as it is backfilled or by a combination of trenching and soil rodding at the bottom of the trench. Vertical barriers must extend down to 100 mm below the top of the solid footings if they are to be complete.

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 barriers should be at least 150 mm wide with 1.5 litres of spray solution applied per linear metre per 100 mm depth of barrier. 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. When using soil rodding equipment the distance between each rod insertion should be no greater than 150 mm.

### 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 (eg faulty plumbing or leaky roof). Such colonies may not be affected by a soil treatment alone and should be treated by direct nest application or by other procedures (eg use of a colony eradicator dust or baiting system).

### Re-inspection

Re-inspection within 3 months of treatment is recommended.

### Service Period

Australian trials indicate that a correctly applied Premise treatment will prevent concealed termite entry by subterranean termites (except *Mastotermes*) for at least two years and *Mastotermes* for at least one year. 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 eradicate termite colonies in the area.

### PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Do NOT contaminate ponds, waterways and drains with this product or used container.

### 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. 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 (131126).

For further information refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet for the product.

### LIABILITY

This product must be used strictly as directed. Bayer CropScience Pty Ltd may not be liable for loss or damage arising from failure to follow directions for use.

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<p>FOR 24 HOUR SPECIALIST ADVICE IN EMERGENCY ONLY PHONE 1800 033 111</p>
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**DIRECTIONS FOR USE (all states except Tasmania)****Restrains**

DO NOT apply to soils if excessively wet or immediately after heavy rain to avoid run-off of chemical.

DO NOT disturb the treated soil barrier with subsequent construction of additions or alterations, paths, steps, flower beds, etc.

DO NOT use at less than indicated label rates.

DO NOT use in cavity walls (except for direct treatment of a nest).

SITUATION	PEST	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Existing buildings: Barrier treatments for existing buildings including domestic, industrial, government and commercial premises	Subterranean termites (except <i>Mastotermes darwiniensis</i> )	<u>Spray solution:</u>  250 mL per 100 litres of water	(See also general instructions) Mix the required quantity of Premise in water and apply using suitable application equipment to form a complete and continuous barrier around and under the structure. The barrier may be created using a combination of conventional spraying and trenching along with soil rodding. Concrete foundation slabs and paths around the structure should be drilled and injected with Premise solution including along the expansion joints, edges and cracks.
Also applicable to external barriers (only) around new buildings	<i>Mastotermes darwiniensis</i>	500 mL per 100 litres of water	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 barrier is disturbed by earthworks, construction or severe drainage problems it will have to be restored by reapplication.
Service poles and fence posts			For <u>new posts</u> treat the bottom of the hole and the backfill using a minimum of 10 L of solution per hole. For <u>existing posts</u> create a continuous barrier 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.
Nests in wall cavities, poles and trees			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.
Reticulation Systems:	Subterranean termites (except <i>Mastotermes darwiniensis</i> )	<u>Spray solution:</u>  250 mL per 100 litres of water	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).
Perimeter and/or service penetration treatment	<i>Mastotermes darwiniensis</i>	500 mL per 100 litres of water	The system installer must ensure that the installation will result in the application of not less than 250 mL (500 mL for <i>Mastotermes darwiniensis</i> ) of product per m <sup>3</sup> of soil 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 barrier 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.
Complete under slab installations			For the horizontal barrier under the slab not less than 50 mL (100 mL for <i>Mastotermes darwiniensis</i> ) of product is required per m <sup>2</sup> . 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.

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