

POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING



F.S.A.

BIFENTHRIN 100

INSECTICIDE/MITICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 100 g/L BIFENTHRIN

SOLVENTS: 605 g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBONS

50 g/L N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

For installing Chemical Soil Barriers for New Building Work in accord with AS 3660.1; the Post-construction management of subterranean Termites in accord with AS 3660.2 and the control of a large range of other urban pests, as specified in the Directions for Use Table. Important: Restricted chemical product, only to be supplied to, or used by, an authorised person.

IMPORTANT: READ THIS BOOKLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT



CONDITIONS OF USE BY AUTHORISED PERSONS

The pest manager must be licensed under state legislation.

For pre-construction treatments, the pest manager must advise the site supervisor, if any, and any workers who may 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT use this product at less than the 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 for direct treatment of the nest).

PEST	SITUATIONS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Spiders	External areas & surrounds of Domestic, Commercial, Public and Industrial buildings & structures.	All States	25 - 50 mL/10 L	Use the higher rate in situations where pest pressure is high or when rapid knockdown and/or maximum residual control is desired. Pay particular attention to protected dark areas such as cracks and crevices, under floors, eaves and other known hiding or resting places. As a surface spray; apply as a coarse, low pressure spray to areas where spiders hide, frequent and rest. Spray to the point of run-off using around 5 L of spray per 100 m ² ensuring thorough coverage of the treated surfaces. For crack and crevice treatments use an appropriate solid stream nozzle. For maximum spider control use a two-part treatment. 1. Treatment of cracks and crevices 2. Overall band spray of surfaces
Papernest Wasps			50 mL/10 L	Apply prepared emulsion to the point of run-off directly to the papernest, ensuring thorough and even coverage. When all adult wasps have been knocked down the nest may be safely removed from the structure.
Ants, cockroaches, mosquitoes, fleas, flies, ticks (excluding the paralysis tick <i>Ixodes holocyclus</i>) - adults & nymphs			50 - 100 mL/10 L	On non-porous surfaces apply as a coarse spray at the rate of 1L of emulsion per 20 m ² . When treating non-porous surfaces do not exceed the point of run-off. On porous surfaces or for use through power equipment, spray at the rate of 1L of emulsion 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 to control ants apply to trails and nests. Repeat as necessary. To control fleas and ticks apply prepared emulsion to outside surfaces of buildings and surrounds including but not limited to foundations, verandas, window frames, eaves, patios, garages, pet housing, soil, turf, trunks of woody ornamentals or other areas where pests congregate or have been seen. To control flies and mosquitoes apply prepared emulsion to surfaces where insects rest or harbour. Reapply as necessary. For perimeter treatments apply the prepared emulsion to a band of soil or vegetation two to three metres wide around and adjacent to the structure. Also treat the foundation of the structure to a height of approximately one metre. Use a spray volume of 5 to 10 L per 100 m ² . Higher volumes of water may be needed if organic matter is present or foliage is dense.

PEST	SITUATIONS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Subterranean Termites	Domestic, Public, Commercial and Industrial areas	All States, except Tas	Refer to Table A	Refer to Table B
	Poles and Posts			

Table A: F.S.A. Bifenthrin 100 Insecticide/Miticide use rates for the management of subterranean termites

SITUATIONS	ALL AREAS SOUTH OF THE TROPIC OF CAPRICORN (except Tas)		ALL AREAS NORTH OF THE TROPIC OF CAPRICORN	
	RATE	POTENTIAL PROTECTION*	RATE	POTENTIAL PROTECTION*
Pre-construction Barriers: under slabs and under suspended floors with less than 400 mm crawl space	1 L/100 L	Up to 10 years or more	1.5 L/100 L	Up to 5 years
			1 L/100 L**	Up to 4 years
	500 mL/100 L	Up to 10 years	750 mL/100L**	Up to 3 years
			500 mL/100L**	Up to 2 years
Perimeter Barriers: for new and existing buildings	1 L/100 L	Up to 10 years or more	1.5 L/100 L	Up to 5 years
	500 mL/100 L	Up to 10 years	1 L/100 L	Up to 4 years
	250 mL/100 L	Up to 3 years	750 mL/100 L	Up to 3 years
			500 mL/100 L	Up to 2 years
Post-construction Barriers: under slabs and under suspended floors with less than 400mm crawl space	1 L/100 L	Up to 10 years or more	1.5 L/100 L	Up to 5 years
			1 L/100 L	Up to 4 years
	500 mL/100 L	Up to 10 years	750 mL/100 L	Up to 3 years
			500 mL/100 L	Up to 2 years
Reticulation Systems: Perimeter and/or service penetration treatment only	1 L/100 L	Up to 10 years or more	1.5 L/100 L	Up to 5 years
	500 mL/100 L	Up to 10 years	1 L/100 L	Up to 4 years
	250 mL/100 L	Up to 3 years	750 mL/100 L	Up to 3 years
			500 mL/100 L	Up to 2 years
Reticulation Systems: Cavity infill and footing barriers	500 mL/100 L	Up to 5 years	1 L/100 L	Up to 2 years
Protection of Poles and Fence Posts	500 mL/100 L	Up to 10 years	1.5 L/100 L	Up to 5 years
			1 L/100 L	Up to 4 years
			750 mL/100 L	Up to 3 years
Nest Eradication	500 mL/100 L	Not applicable	500 mL/100 L	Not applicable

* Regular, competent inspections by a licensed Pest Manager are recommended as part of an overall termite management program to determine the prevailing termite pressure and environmental conditions and consequent requirement for further termite management options. Inspections should be performed at least on an annual basis, but more frequent inspections are strongly recommended. 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 miticide used.

**This rate must be used In conjunction with a reticulation system that is capable of distributing the F.S.A. Bifenthrin 100 Insecticide/ Miticide emulsion according to the product label and the Australian Standard AS 3660 Series.

Table B: Critical Comments for the Management of Subterranean Termites

SITUATIONS	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<p>Pre-construction Barriers- Under slabs for protection of new buildings.</p>	<p>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 mm 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.</p> <p>An external perimeter barrier (both horizontal and vertical) is an essential part of a termite management program and must be installed at the completion of the building. Refer to "Perimeter Barriers" below for further details.</p> <p>Chemical barriers that have been disturbed by construction, excavation and/or landscaping activities will need to be reapplied to restore continuity of the barrier.</p>
<p>Pre-construction Barriers- Under suspended floors.</p>	<p>For areas beneath suspended floors that have inadequate access (e.g. less than 400 mm clearance) the entire sub-floor area should be treated with a continuous horizontal barrier, which completely abuts an internal vertical barrier (if required) around any substructure walls. Ideally, this operation should be done during construction at the building while access is more readily available.</p> <p>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 wall.</p> <p>An external perimeter barrier (both horizontal and vertical) is an essential part of a termite management program and must be installed at the completion of the building. Refer to "Perimeter Barriers" below for further details.</p> <p>Chemical barriers that have been disturbed by construction, excavation and/or landscaping activities will need to be reapplied to restore continuity of the barrier.</p>
<p>Perimeter Barriers- for new and existing buildings</p>	<p>Perimeter barriers (both horizontal and vertical, external and, where required, internal or subfloor) are an essential part of termite management and must be installed at the completion of the building. Perimeter barriers should be installed around slabs, piers, substructure walls and external penetration points.</p> <p>Apply with suitable application equipment to form a continuous chemical barrier (both vertical and horizontal) around the structure and to a depth reaching to 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.</p> <p>Chemical barriers that have been disturbed by construction, excavation and/or landscaping activities will need to be reapplied to restore continuity of the barrier.</p>
<p>Post-construction Barrier Treatment - for the management of termites in existing buildings.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Chemical barriers beneath concrete slabs and paths will require concrete drilling. Recommended drill hole spacings are between 150 mm and 300 mm. To enhance soil distribution use a lateral dispersion tip on the injector and apply up to 10 L of emulsion per linear metre to ensure formation of a continuous barrier.</p> <p>Holes should be drilled no more than 150 mm from walls or expansion joints.</p> <p>For areas beneath suspended floors that have inadequate access (i.e. less than 400 mm clearance), the entire subfloor area should be treated as a continuous horizontal barrier, which completely abuts an internal vertical barrier (if required) around any substructure walls. Otherwise, install perimeter barriers around each individual pier, stump, penetration point and substructure wall.</p> <p>Chemical barriers that have been disturbed by construction, excavation and/or landscaping activities will need to be reapplied to restore continuity of the barrier.</p>

SITUATIONS	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<p>Reticulation systems Perimeter and/or service penetration treatment only</p>	<p>F.S.A. Bifenthrin 100 Insecticide/Miticide 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 F.S.A. Bifenthrin 100 Insecticide/Miticide emulsion according to the product label and the Australian Standard AS 3660 Series.</p> <p>Perimeter barriers consist of a horizontal barrier abutting (where required) a vertical barrier, which must reach down to the top of the footings.</p> <p>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 miticidal barriers are continuous and complete.</p> <p>Apply the prepared miticide emulsion by pumping through the system according to the manufacturer's specifications. Use a minimum delivery volume of 100 L of emulsion per m³ of soil. This equates to a delivery volume of 5 L of emulsion per linear metre for a vertical barrier of 300 mm x 150 mm in dimension.</p> <p>Pre-Construction - For use in conjunction with full soil treatment horizontal barriers only: Apply the diluted emulsion through the perimeter reticulation system as specified above. Follow instructions for Pre-construction horizontal barrier formation.</p>
<p>Reticulation systems Cavity infill & footing barriers.</p>	<p>The system must be installed according to the manufacturer's specifications and be capable of distributing the miticide emulsion according to the product label and the Australian Standard AS 3660 Series.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Apply the prepared miticide emulsion by pumping through the system according to the manufacturer's specifications with a delivery volume of 2 L of emulsion per linear metre of delivery pipe.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The recommended rate of application is 2 L of emulsion per linear metre which equates to 2 L of emulsion per 0.0068 m³ 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 m³) per linear metre of wall cavity, then the amount of F.S.A. Bifenthrin 100 Insecticide/Miticide emulsion 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 wall situation is 110 mg/kg South of the Tropic of Capricorn and 220 mg/kg North of the Tropic of Capricorn.</p> <p>To facilitate more even distribution of the F.S.A. Bifenthrin 100 Insecticide/Miticide emulsion 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.</p>
<p>Protection of Service Poles and Fence Posts</p>	<p>Create a continuous miticide barrier 450mm deep and 150mm wide around the pole or post by soil injection or rodding. For new poles and posts, treat backfill and the bottom of the hole. Use 100 L of emulsion per m³ 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Eradication of Termite Nests</p>	<p>Locate nest and flood with F.S.A. Bifenthrin 100 Insecticide/Miticide emulsion. Trees, poles, posts and stumps containing nests may require drilling prior to treatment with F.S.A. Bifenthrin 100 Insecticide/Miticide emulsion. The purpose of drilling is to ensure the miticide emulsion is distributed throughout the entire nest. Drill holes in live trees should be sealed with an appropriate caulking compound after injection.</p>

Note: The miticide 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 (Clause 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

Urban Pest Management – F.S.A. Bifenthrin 100 Insecticide/Miticide is a powerful knockdown and residual control agent. Ants, cockroaches, fleas, flies, mosquitos, spiders, ticks and wasps are controlled by direct contact with the spray and also by the residual action as they come in contact with treated surfaces.

Termites - F.S.A. Bifenthrin 100 Insecticide/Miticide should be used as part of an overall termite management program as detailed in Australian Standard Series AS 3660 - Termite Management. Use F.S.A. Bifenthrin 100 Insecticide/Miticide and Insecticide to establish a continuous chemical soil barrier between the structure and the termite colony in accord with Australian Standard Series AS 3660. A great deal of care is required to understand the construction details of the building and to apply F.S.A. Bifenthrin 100 Insecticide/Miticide in a manner which ensures a complete and continuous chemical soil barrier.

To minimise the risk of termite infestation, the subfloor area of buildings should be kept free of stored or waste timber and all other building materials that attract termites. Appropriate action should also be taken to eliminate any undue dampness caused by leaking water or sewerage pipes, or inadequate drainage. Subterranean termites need a constant source of moisture to survive. Provision of adequate ventilation in the subfloor area also helps eliminate undue dampness.

Termite Colonies not in contact with the 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. from a faulty plumbing fixture or a leaking roof). Such colonies are not affected by chemical soil barriers and should be treated as recommended for established colonies, as per Australian Standard Series 3660. F.S.A. Bifenthrin 100 Insecticide/Miticide may be applied directly to the termite colony in such situations.

MIXING

Add the required quantity of F.S.A. Bifenthrin 100 Insecticide/Miticide to water in the spray tank and mix thoroughly. Maintain agitation during both mixing and application.

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

CRITICAL APPLICATION DETAILS

The application of F.S.A. Bifenthrin 100 Insecticide/Miticide to form both horizontal and vertical chemical barriers must be in accordance with the Australian Standard AS 3660 Series.

For the 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 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 Manager 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 F.S.A. Bifenthrin 100 Insecticide/Miticide emulsion per m² of soil.

Scarify the soil to a depth of 80 mm and apply the emulsion evenly to the soil surface area to ensure the provision of a continuous barrier with no gaps. To minimise drift, use low pressure, high volume spray equipment delivering large coarse droplets. On impervious soils, where the application of 5 L per m² would cause excessive run-off, the application volume may be reduced provided the concentration of the emulsion is increased by a corresponding amount. For example, the volume of applied concentrate must remain constant at 25, 50 or 75 mL/m² depending on the location and the situation.

Do not apply emulsion volumes below 2 L/m².

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 emulsion application.

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

Vertical Barrier Treatments:

To install a vertical barrier use a minimum of 100 L of F.S.A. Bifenthrin 100 EWC Insecticide/Miticide emulsion per m² 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 reticulation systems, as described in the Australian Standard AS 3660 Series.

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

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 400mm crawl space, perimeter barriers should be installed to surround piers, stumps and service penetrations and completely about all substructure walls.

External horizontal barriers should be created by loosening the soil to a depth of 80mm and then applying 1.5 L of the diluted F.S.A. Bifenthrin 100 Insecticide/Miticide per linear metre around the outside of the structure.

To ensure provision of a continuous barrier use a minimum of 100 L of emulsion per m³ of soil. This equates to a delivery volume of 5 L of emulsion per linear metre for a 300 mm vertical barrier, or 10 L of emulsion per linear metre for a 600 mm vertical barrier.

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

Post-Construction Treatments Under Concrete Slabs:

For concrete slabs, the emulsion may 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 injection 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 F.S.A. Bifenthrin 100 Insecticide/Miticide through pre-drilled holes in an interior situation must be in good working order, free of any leaks and the injector must have tip shut-off to prevent nozzle dripping. Lateral dispersion tips are recommended to ensure even distribution. Drill holes must be resealed following injection of the emulsion. The decision and/or need for drilling concrete floor slabs should only be made after a thorough inspection of the building. The degree of termite activity should also be taken into consideration. Refer to AS 3660.2.

Treatment in Conjunction with Physical Barriers:

In situations where the termite management system is to consist of a combination of both a physical and a F.S.A. Bifenthrin 100 Insecticide/Miticide soil barrier, each certified system must be installed according to the relevant and appropriate product specification and the Australian Standard AS 3660 Series.

Reticulation Systems:

F.S.A. Bifenthrin 100 Insecticide/Miticide 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 emulsion 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 hand-spray 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 Manager. More frequent inspections are strongly recommended. 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 miticide used. Refer to Table A for advice for the protection periods provided.

RESISTANCE WARNING



For insecticide resistance management F.S.A. Bifenthrin 100 Insecticide/Miticide is a Group 3A insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to F.S.A. Bifenthrin 100 Insecticide/Miticide and other Group 3A insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if F.S.A. Bifenthrin 100 Insecticide/Miticide or other Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of F.S.A. Bifenthrin 100 Insecticide/Miticide on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use. Four Seasons Agribusiness Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of F.S.A Bifenthrin 100 Insecticide/Miticide to control resistant insects. F.S.A. Bifenthrin 100 Insecticide/Miticide may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, Four Seasons Agribusiness Pty Ltd representative or local department agronomist.

PRECAUTIONS AND RE-ENTRY PERIOD

DO NOT spray into the air or directly on humans, pets or animals. Avoid contact with food, food utensils or preparation surfaces.

Re-entry Period

Pre-Construction: Do not allow entry into uncovered treated areas until the spray has dried. When prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and elbow-length PVC, neoprene or nitrile gloves and chemical resistant footwear. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

Post-Construction and Spider Control: When prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and elbow-length PVC, neoprene or nitrile gloves and chemical resistant footwear. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS 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

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Keep out of reach of children.

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple-rinse containers 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 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. 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

Poisonous if swallowed. Will damage eyes and will irritate the skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale vapour or spray mist. When opening the container and preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow-length PVC, neoprene or nitrile gloves, face shield or goggles and chemical resistant footwear. When using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow-length PVC, neoprene or nitrile gloves and chemical resistant footwear. When using in enclosed areas, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow-length PVC, neoprene or nitrile gloves, chemical resistant footwear and half facepiece respirator with combined dust and gas cartridge.

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.

If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles, respirator (and if rubber wash with detergent and warm water) and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone 13 1126.

If swallowed do not induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. If in eyes wash out immediately with water.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet that can be obtained from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

The sale, supply, storage, use and application of this product is beyond the control of the manufacturer, and, subject to this provision, all warranties, conditions, rights and remedies express or implied under common law, statute or otherwise, in relation to the sale, supply, storage, use or application are excluded. Four Seasons Agribusiness Pty Limited and its associated entities shall not accept any liability whatsoever (including consequential loss) or however arising (including negligence) for any damage, injury or death connected with the sale, supply, storage, use or application of this product except for liability which cannot be excluded by statute.

Combustible liquid. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Toxic if inhaled. Suspected of causing cancer. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Collect spillage. In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam. Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used. Store locked up.

**IN AN EMERGENCY
DIAL 000
POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE**



Four Seasons Agribusiness Pty Ltd
287 Boorowa Street, Young, New South Wales, Australia, 2594
ABN 98 115 133 189 ACN 115 133 189 Phone 1300 449 255
www.fourseasonsag.com