

Vertical Barriers

Vertical barriers are designed to deter termites from gaining concealed horizontal access to a building or structure. Apply at least 100 L of prepared spray per cubic metre of soil. Vertical barriers should be a minimum of 150 mm wide and applied to a depth 50 mm below the top of the footing. The vertical barrier should be installed to be continuous with the horizontal barrier.

The most effective method of creating an even and continuous barrier is by trenching and treating the soil as it is back-filled. Soil injection equipment (rodding) must only be used where trenching and treating the back-fill is not possible or practicable.

Trenching

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

Rodding

When using rodding equipment to create a vertical barrier in place of trenching or when applying a vertical barrier underneath a concrete obstruction (eg. a path); a soil rod with a 3 or 4 way multi-directional tip should be used. The rod should be rotated during application (90° for a 4-way tip and 120° for a 3-way tip).

The tip should be inserted down as close to the footing as possible to ensure a complete vertical barrier.

Ensure that chemical is applied during insertion and withdrawal of the rod. Application should occur at the rate of 100 litres per cubic metre of soil.

Rod spacing should not exceed 200 mm and application volume should be adjusted depending on soil type (as indicated in the table below) and the depth of the footing. Assuming a 300 mm depth to the top of the footing and 200 mm spaced holes, 1 litre of prepared spray is to be applied per hole. Any variation of dimensions needs to be re-calculated on the basis of applying 100 litres of prepared spray per cubic metre of soil.

Soil type Hole spacing Volume per hole

Heavy clays 150 mm 1.5 litres Other soils 200 mm 2.0 litres

External Perimeter Barriers

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

Application considerations should reflect the installation of vertical barriers.

AUSTRALIAN STANDARDS

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

PERIOD OF PROTECTION

Data currently available indicates that this product, when applied as a soil barrier treatment in accordance with this label, will be effective at deterring concealed entry into a building or structure by subterranean termites (except *Mastotermes darwiniensis*) for a minimum period of five years. A minimum period of two years applies to *Mastotermes darwiniensis*.

Following these periods of protection delayed mortality effects will still be observed. The relationship between delayed mortality and cessation of feeding damage has not been entirely quantified and if in doubt more regular monitoring is recommended as appropriate for the level of activity identified.

To re-establish the conventional barrier re-application at full rates is required.

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

RE-INSPECTION

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