RLP APPROVED

Product Name: FIPFORCE AQUA TERMITICIDE & INSECTICIDE
APVMA Approval No: 63789 / 116917

DISPLAYED BY INFOPEST

Label Name:	FIPFORCE AQUA TERMITICIDE & INSECTICIDE

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

Constituent Statements:	100 g/L FIPRONIL

Statement of Claims:	For the protection of structures from subterranean termite damage and for the control of subterranean termites and ants around domestic and commercial structures as specified in the Directions for Use Table IMPORTANT: TO BE USED BY APPROPRIATELY LICENSED, QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED PROFESSIONAL PEST MANAGERS/TECHNICIANS*

Net Contents:	1 L – 5 L, 10 L, 200 L

Restraints:	Restraints: Avoid runoff. DO NOT apply to excessively wet soils, immediately after or during heavy rain. DO NOT apply at less than label rates. DO NOT apply to internal surfaces.

Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.

General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.

Precautions:	PRECAUTIONS Residents and pets should not be allowed in a room being treated. Any spills should be cleaned up before leaving the room (refer to the MSDS). Ensure all heating/air conditioning ducts, air vents, plumbing pipes, sewer lines, floor drains, heating pipes and electrical lines/conduits are known and identified before commencing any application of termiticide. Do NOT puncture or contaminate any of these. Avoid application around edible plants. RE-ENTRY PERIOD DO NOT re-enter treated areas until spray has dried.

Protections:	PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT Highly toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do NOT apply to areas where surface water is present. Rinse waters and runoff from treated areas MUST be prevented from entering drains or waterways. Do NOT apply if heavy rains are expected to occur within 48 hours of application. Do NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. Dangerous to bees. 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 (as applicable) fish ponds, aquariums etc before spraying.

Storage and Disposal:	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 containers before disposal. Add rinsings to the 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 for appropriate disposal 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.

Safety Directions:	SAFETY DIRECTIONS Will irritate the eyes and skin. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Wash hands after use. When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear chemical resistant clothing buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, half-face piece respirator with combined dust and gas cartridge and elbow-length PVC or nitrile gloves. After each day's use, wash gloves, contaminated clothing and respirator and if rubber wash with detergent and warm water.

First Aid Instructions:	FIRST AID If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre, telephone 13 11 26 Australia-wide.

First Aid Warnings:	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: All States

PEST	SITUATION	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Subterranean termites including (but not limited to) *Coptotermes acinaciformis, Mastotermes darwiniensis, Schedorhinotermes* spp.	**Pre-Construction:** Chemical soil treated zones under and around new buildings and structures	600 mL in 100 L water (0.06% a.i. mix)	Application by LICENSED, QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED PROFESSIONAL PEST MANAGERS/TECHNICIANS NOTE: For details of appropriate Training, Experience and Qualifications for Professional Pest Managers/Technicians, see Section 7.1 AEPMA Industry Code of Best Practice for Termite Management 2017 Mix the required quantity of FIPFORCE® with the specified volume of water. Apply to form a continuous chemical treated zone (horizontal and vertical or as an external perimeter) around and under the structure to be protected as per AS3660.1. Create a treated zone by using a combination of conventional spraying and trenching; or an approved reticulation system as listed below. Soil injection equipment (rodding) must only be used where trenching and treating the backfill is not possible or practical. Immediately following treatment, the moisture resistant membrane should be positioned over the treated zone to prevent disturbance. Chemical treated zones that have been disturbed will need to be re-treated to restore the complete treated zone. For more details refer to General Instructions.
	Post-Construction: Chemical soil treated zones under and around existing buildings and structures		Application by LICENSED, QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED PROFESSIONAL PEST MANAGERS/TECHNICIANS NOTE: For details of appropriate Training, Experience and Qualifications for Professional Pest Managers / Operators, see Section 7.1 AEPMA Industry Code of Best Practice for Termite Management 2017. Mix the required quantity of FIPFORCE® with the specified volume of water. Apply to form a continuous chemical treated zone (horizontal and vertical or as an external perimeter) around and under the structure to be protected as per AS3660.2. Create a treated zone by using a combination of conventional spraying and trenching, or an approved reticulation system (listed below). Soil injection equipment (rodding) must only be used where trenching and treating the backfill is not possible or practical. Application of chemical treated zones beneath concrete slabs and paths will require drilling and injection of termiticide using rodding equipment. Where soil to be treated lies underneath concrete, pest managers should explain the limitations imposed by either injection or failure to treat at all and recommend cutting out the concrete and digging and back filling trenches with treated soil (as per section 15.4 of AEPMA Code of Industry Best Practice for Termite Management 2017). Construction practices, soil subsidence, difficult to wet soils and other factors may create situations where the use of non-ionic wetting agents or foam generating equipment may be useful. Chemical treated zones that have been disturbed will need to be re-applied to restore the complete treated zone. For more details refer to General Instructions.

	Reticulation Systems All certified reticulation systems	600 mL in 100 L water (0.06% a.i. mix)	Application by LICENSED, QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED PROFESSIONAL PEST MANAGERS/TECHNICIANS: NOTE: For details of appropriate Training, Experience and Qualifications for Professional Pest Managers/Operators, see Section 7.1 AEPMA Industry Code of Best Practice for Termite Management 2017. The system must be installed according to the manufacturer's specifications and be capable of distributing the termiticide emulsion according to the FIPFORCE® label (refer to General Instructions) and the Australian Standard AS3660 series. Mix the required quantity of FIPFORCE® with the specified volume of water. Apply by pumping through the system according to the manufacturer's specifications. Use a minimum delivery volume of 100 L of emulsion per cubic metre of appropriate soil (eg: evenly compacted sandy loam soil). Delivery pipes must be placed in such a position to ensure that the requirements for both horizontal and vertical treated zones as specified in the AEPMA Termite Management Industry Codes of Best Practice and Australian Standard AS3660 series are met. Special attention must also be afforded to the positioning of the delivery pipes to ensure that the resultant treated zone is continuous and complete.
	Protection of poles and fence posts	600 mL in 100 L water (0.06% a.i. mix)	Application by LICENSED, QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED PROFESSIONAL PEST MANAGERS/TECHNICIANS. NOTE: For details of appropriate Training, Experience and Qualifications for Professional Pest Managers/Operators, see Section 7.1 AEPMA Industry Code of Best Practice for Termite Management 2017. Only posts and poles in contact with soil need to be treated. For existing posts and poles create a continuous FIPFORCE® treated zone 450 mm deep and 150 mm wide around the post or pole by trenching and puddle treating the back-fill. Soil injection equipment (rodding) must only be used where trenching and treating the backfill is not possible or practical. Use 100 L of prepared spray per cubic metre of soil around the pole or post. Note that it is impossible to treat the soil at the bottom of a sound post or pole so future attack via this route cannot be ruled out. If new posts or poles are being installed, the bottom of the hole and the backfill should be treated at installation.
	Nests in poles and trees	600 mL in 100 L water (0.06% a.i. mix)	Application by LICENSED, QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED PROFESSIONAL PEST MANAGERS/TECHNICIANS. NOTE: For details of appropriate Training, Experience and Qualifications for Professional Pest Managers / Operators, see Section 7.1 AEPMA Industry Code of Best Practice for Termite Management 2017. Locate the nest by drilling holes into the pole or tree. Ensure the full dimension of the nest is known, particularly the highest extremity. Flood the nest with prepared FIPFORCE® spray. Volume will vary depending on the nest size. To aid distribution throughout the nest or in areas of difficult access, the use of foam generating equipment may be useful. Drill holes should be sealed after treatment. **Do not treat trees bearing edible fruit or nuts.**
	Wall cavity treatment	6 mL in 1 L of water	Mix the required volume of FIPFORCE® in water plus foaming agent to achieve a final foam expansion ratio of 15:1. Locate the termite activity by drilling holes into the wall cavity. Foam directly into the termite carton material until saturated. Application to wall cavities behind plasterboard may result in some staining. Only apply to wall cavities where live termites are present. FIPFORCE foaming is not designed and should not be used as a stand-alone treatment. Accordingly a continuous chemical treatment applied to the soil as per Australian Standard 3660.2 and AEPMA Industry Code of Best Practice for Termite Management should be applied immediately following successful eradication of termite activity in the structure.

Nuisance ants, including but not limited to: Argentine ant (*Linepithema humile*), black house ant (*Ochetellus glaber*), pedicel ant / odorous house ant (*Tapinoma* spp.), Pharaoh's ant (*Monomorium pharaonis*), whitefooted ant (*Technomyrmex albipes*)	External areas and surrounds of domestic, commercial, public and industrial buildings and structures	6 mL in 1 L of water	Mix the required volume of FIPFORCE® in water. Treat surfaces 300 mm up and 300 mm out from where the building or structure touches the ground. Apply at the rate of 1 L of prepared suspension per 25 lineal metres. Pay particular attention to potential entry points, such as weep holes, cracks and crevices. Also apply to ant trails and where ants are active away from the nest. Structures may include retaining walls, fences, garden beds, sheds etc.
Nesting ants, including but not limited to: Funnel ant (*Aphaenogaster pythia*), greenhead ants (*Rhytidoponera* spp.), meat ants (*Iridomyrmex* spp.),red imported fire ant (*Solenopsis invicta*), yellow crazy ant (*Anoplolepis gracilipes*)	Spot application to nests in domestic situations	6 mL in 1 L of water	Mix the required volume of FIPFORCE® in water. Treat the nest entrance or mound, and where ants are active away from the nest. Apply at the rate of 1 L of prepared suspension per 16 m^2, or 60 mL per m^2.

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

ANT CONTROL

FIPFORCE® will control ants by direct contact and residual activity on treated surfaces. When applied as a surface spray as directed, FIPFORCE® will give up to 3 months control of ants and is best applied as ant activity increases in early spring. A follow up application during summer may be required. Do NOT apply more than two FIPFORCE® applications per year for ant control.

TERMITE CONTROL

Chemical treatment for termite control around existing buildings should be considered to be part of an integrated approach to reduce the risk of termite attack and should be conducted by APPROPRIATELY LICENSED, QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED PROFESSIONAL PEST MANAGERS/TECHNICIANS. The steps below best describe the procedure for optimum termite management:

- The building owner should try to minimise water entering under and around the building and improve drainage to reduce moisture accumulating in these areas.
- Ventilation of sub-floor areas should also be optimised to reduce moisture accumulation.
- The area under the floor should be kept free from any debris-timber such as off-cuts of wood or firewood.
- This FIPFORCE® chemical formulation is termed 'Non-repellent'. The AEPMA Code of Industry Best Practice for Termite Management Section 15.1 provides important information advice and information on the differences and characteristics between repellent and non-repellent termiticides.
- Treat with a residual chemical zone treatment such as FIPFORCE® in compliance with AEPMA Industry Code of Best Practice for Termite Management 2017 and AS3660.2
- Regular inspections should be carried out (at least annually as recommended by AS3660 Series) or more frequently as recommended by AEPMA Termite Management Industry Codes of Best Practice.
- If any additional subsequent building or landscaping work causes disruption to the chemical soil treated zone it must be restored to maintain protection.

Mixing

Half fill the spray tank with water and then add the required quantity of FIPFORCE®. Stir then top up the spray tank to the required volume. The use of this product in a tank mix with other insecticides is not recommended as the behaviour and efficacy of the product may be affected. Ensure equipment is free of leaks and clean from residues of other chemicals before mixing.

Soil Preparation

Some soils will be difficult to wet (eg. 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 between 50 – 80 mm.
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. The replacement soil can be treated with FIPFORCE® before placing into the trench via the use of appropriate soil mixing vessels. If soil replacement is not possible then the water volume should be reduced to ensure that run-off is minimised. A reduction in the water volume used should not be associated with a reduction in the mix rate of FIPFORCE® – the same amount of active ingredient should be applied per given area or volume of soil; an increase in concentration of termiticide will therefore be required. The tables below indicate mix rates if application volumes need to be reduced. It is not recommended that water volumes below 3 L/m² are used.

Horizontal Treated Zones

Water Rate/m²	Dilution rate	Concentration	Application rate
5 L/m²	600 mL/100 L water	0.6 g/L	3.0 g ai/m²
4 L/m²	600 mL/80 L water	0.75 g/L	3.0 g ai/m²
3 L/m²	600 mL/60 L water	1 g/L	3.0 g ai/m²

Vertical Treated Zones

Water Rate/m^3	Dilution rate	Concentration	Application rate
100 L/m^3	600 mL/100 L water	0.6 g/L	60 g ai/m^3
90 L/m^3	600 mL/90 L water	0.666 g/L	60 g ai/m^3
80 L/m^3	600 mL/80 L water	0.75 g/L	60 g ai/m^3
70 L/m^3	600 mL/70 L water	0.85 g/L	60 g ai/m^3

If the treated zone is being applied to a building on a slope, a furrow should also be formed of a similar depth along the contour of the slope to prevent runoff of the termiticide.
In situations where the surface is very dry or with sandy or porous soils the area will require moistening prior to application of chemical to prevent loss of chemical through piping or excessive percolation. Difficult to wet soils may create situations where the use of non-ionic wetting agents may be useful.
The use of rodding equipment in heavy clay soil can result in an uneven distribution of chemical. In such situations the preferred method of installing a treated zone is to trench and back-fill.

Application
Treated zones to protect existing buildings may be installed using a combination of conventional spraying and trenching. Spray equipment should be calibrated to deliver a low-pressure high volume coarse spray.
It is recommended the minimum thickness of any treated soil treated barrier is 80 mm.
Treated zones that have been disturbed by construction, excavation and other soil disturbing activities will need re-application to restore site to original condition.

Horizontal Treated Zones
Horizontal treated zones are to be applied to deter termites from gaining concealed vertical access to the building substructure.

Horizontal treated zones should cover all areas of soil beneath suspended floors where there is inadequate access or where there is less than 400 mm clearance. The treated zone should also be continuous beneath a concrete slab-on-ground or on fill. The treated zone should surround any connection between the building and the soil and completely abut any internal vertical treated zone around any substructure. Otherwise install perimeter treated zones around each individual pier, stump, penetration point and substructure wall.
Horizontal treated zones must be a minimum depth of 80 mm. It may 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 between 50 – 80 mm. Apply 5 litres of prepared FIPFORCE® spray per square metre of soil.
When termiticide needs to be injected through a concrete slab to create a horizontal treated zone, suitable equipment should be used to inject termiticide through pre-drilled holes. As uneven distribution of termiticide is likely when applying by this method under the slab, the application volume should be increased per square metre up to 10 litres of spray solution.
To ensure an even treated zone is created it is also recommended that maximum drill spacings and minimum application volumes consistent with the following table be adopted. Use a slab injector fitted with a multi-directional tip. When applying through such structures the rod should be held vertically at 90° to the slab and rotated during application. Ensure a strong seal with the top of the drill hole to minimise leakage and that drill holes are plugged after treatment.

Soil type	**Hole spacing**	**Number of holes per square metre**	**Volume per hole to achieve 10 L/m^2**
Heavy clays	150 mm	36	0.3 L (300 mL) (36 x 0.3 = approx. 10 L/m^2)
Other soils	200 mm	25	0.4 L (400 mL) (25 x 0.4 = approx. 10 L/m^2)

Foam Applications
Construction practices, soil subsidence under concrete slabs and other factors may create situations where a continuous horizontal treated zone cannot be achieved using conventional liquid treatments alone. In such situations conventional liquid application methods can be supplemented through the use of foam generating equipment.

FIPFORCE mix rate	Litres of prepared FIPFORCE spray	Foam expansion ratio	Volume of finished foam required/ m²
600 mL/100 L of water plus recommended quantity of foaming agent	5 10 (under concrete)	5:1 5:1	25 L 50 L
	5 10 (under concrete)	10:1 10:1	50 L 100 L
	5 10 (under concrete)	25:1 25:1	125 L 250 L

If sufficient foam volumes cannot be applied to achieve the recommended rate of FIPFORCE® required, apply additional prepared liquid solution to ensure the correct amount of active ingredient is present per square metre of area treated.

Vertical Treated Zones
Vertical treated zones are designed to deter termites from gaining concealed horizontal access to a building or structure. Apply at least 100 litres of prepared spray per cubic metre of soil. Vertical treated zones should be a minimum of 150 mm wide and applied to a depth 50 mm below the top of the footing. Where a horizontal treated zone is installed, the vertical treated zone should be installed to be continuous with it. The most effective method of creating an even and continuous treated zone 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 practical.

Trenching
Excavating a trench, treating the exposed trench, backfilling and treating the backfill is the preferred method of installing a vertical treated zone. 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 Through Concrete
When applying a vertical treated zone 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 treated zone. Ensure that chemical is applied during insertion and withdrawal of the rod. As uneven distribution of termiticide is likely when applying by this method under concrete, the application volume should be increased to 200 litres of spray solution 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, 2 litres of prepared spray is to be applied per hole. Any variation of dimensions needs to be re-calculated on the basis of applying 200 litres of prepared spray per cubic metre of soil.

Under concrete rodding		
Soil type	**Hole spacing**	**Volume per hole**
Heavy clays	150 mm	1.5 litres
Other soils	200 mm	2.0 litres

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 ground 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 treated zones.

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) and be 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. 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.
Documentation of the reticulation system should include details for each run of pipe, the volume of termiticide to be applied, and the application pressure to be used during reapplication as stated in the AEPMA industry code of best practice for termite management Section 20.
Durable notices of these details should be placed in the meter boxes of each building where reticulated systems have been deployed. The notice should clearly show: installation date, subsequent replenishment dates, termiticide(s) used, and any other important or relevant information. This detail should also be given to building owners at the time of hand over.
Building contractors should ensure reticulation systems are not disturbed or compromised during construction. Where following trades cause damage to systems, qualified termite management system installers should be promptly contacted so that remedial actions can be taken.
Building owners must ensure regular inspections and replenishment of reticulated systems are carried out as per system providers' warranty specifications (normally every three to five years).

AUSTRALIAN STANDARDS
Professional Pest Control Operators installing a chemical soil treated zone around new and existing buildings should be familiar with the Australian Standard 3660 series which provides information relating to installation of chemical soil termite treatment zones.

AEPMA INDUSTRY CODE OF BEST PRACTICE FOR TERMITE MANAGEMENT
Professional Pest Control Operators installing a chemical soil treated zone around new and existing buildings should be familiar with AEPMA INDUSTRY CODE OF BEST PRACTICE FOR TERMITE MANAGEMENT. For more information please refer to https://aepma.com.au/Codes-of-Practice

PERIOD OF PROTECTION
Data currently available indicate that this product, when applied as a soil treatment around or under a building or structure in accordance with this label, will be effective against subterranean termites for a minimum period of eight years. Delayed mortality effects may be observed meaning termites may live and continue to be active several weeks after penetrating the treated zone.
To re-establish the treated zone after the 8 year Period of Protection, 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 Control Operator are recommended as bridging and breaching of treated zones can occur. The need for re-treatment should be determined as a result of these inspections.

*For details of appropriate Training, Experience and Qualifications for Professional Pest Managers/Technicians, see Section 7.1 AEPMA Industry Code of Best Practice for Termite Management 2017