



Product Name: SUPERWAY TIMBER, TERMITE & PEST CONTROLLER  
 APVMA Approval No: 58803 / 115535

Label Name:	SUPERWAY TIMBER, TERMITE & PEST CONTROLLER
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Signal Headings:	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
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Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 100 g/L BIFENTHRIN SOLVENTS: 562 g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBONS 50 g/L N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE
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Mode of Action:	GROUP <b>3A</b> INSECTICIDE
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Statement of Claims:	For the protection of structures from subterranean termite damage and for the control of termites and a range of other urban pests, as specified in the Directions for Use Table. Also for the control of various insect and mite pests in a variety of crops including turf as specified in the directions for use table. Also for the protection of timber and timber based products from damage by borers and termites as specified in the directions of use table
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Net Contents:	1 L TO 1000 L
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Restrains:	<p>[PEST CONTROL] DO NOT use this product at less than indicated label rates. DO NOT apply to soils if excessively wet or immediately after heavy rain to avoid run-off of the chemical.</p> <p>[TIMBER] DO NOT use treated timber or boards in situations other than those deemed Hazard Class H1 or H2. DO NOT use plywood treated by glue-line addition in areas north of the tropic of Capricorn.</p> <p>[AGRICULTURAL CROPS] DO NOT use as a foliar spray in banana plantations, or in situations and orchards where mite predators are established and providing effective mite control.</p>
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	DO NOT apply as foliar treatment if rainfall is expected before spray deposits dry on leaf surfaces. DO NOT apply to bananas by aircraft
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Directions for Use:	
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Other Limitations:	
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Withholding Periods:	<p>H= Harvest G=Grazing</p> <p>WITHHOLDING PERIODS: BANANAS For Ground Applications – DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION For Foliar Applications – DO NOT HARVEST FOR 8 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. PEARS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION NAVY BEANS: DO NOT HARVEST, GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION CANOLA, SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER, CLOVER, FIELD PEAS, FABA BEANS, WHEAT BARLEY, LUCERNE AND LUPINS :DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION HARVEST WHP: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED CITRUS, GRAPES, SUGARCANE: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED TOMATOES, APRICOTS, PLUMS, NECTARINES, PEACHES :DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION</p> <p>COTTON : DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FORSTOCKFEED DO NOT FEED COTTON TRASH TO LIVESTOCK</p>
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Trade Advice:	<p>STONE FRUIT EXPORT ADVICE Export of Treated Stone Fruit – some export markets do not have suitable Maximum Residue Limits or import tolerance in place. Please contact Superway or the Australian Fresh Stone Fruit Growers Association prior to using this product on fruit destined for export.</p>
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General Instructions:	
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Resistance Warning:	<p>RESISTANCE WARNING GROUP 3A INSECTICIDE</p> <p>For insecticide resistance management Superway Timber, Termite &amp; Pest Controller is a Group 3A insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Superway Timber, Termite &amp; Pest Controller 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 Superway Timber, Termite &amp; Pest Controller or other Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Superway Timber, Termite &amp; Pest Controller on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Superway Garden Products Pty</p>
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	<p>Ltd. accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Superway Timber, Termite &amp; Pest Controller to control resistant insects.</p> <p>Superway Timber, Termite &amp; Pest Controller may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, Superway representative or local agricultural department agronomist.</p>
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Precautions:	<p><b>PRECAUTIONS AND RE-ENTRY PERIOD</b></p> <p>DO NOT spray into the air or directly on humans, pets or animals. Avoid contact with food, food utensils or preparation surfaces.</p> <p>Re-entry Period  Pest Control: DO NOT allow people and pets to enter treated areas until the spray has dried.  Crop Treatment: DO NOT enter treated crops until spray has dried. If prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.  Re-handling timber  Do not handle treated timber until spray has dried.</p>
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Protections:	<p><b>[PEST AND TIMBER]</b></p> <p><b>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND THE ENVIRONMENT</b>  Dangerous to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not contaminate dams, streams, rivers, waterways or drains with the product or the used containers.</p> <p><b>PROTECTION OF PETS AND LIVESTOCK</b>  Before spraying, removal animals and pets from the area to be treated. Cover or remove any open food and water containers. Cover or remove fish ponds, aquariums, etc before spraying.</p> <p><b>[AGRICULTURAL CROPS]</b></p> <p><b>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT</b>  Dangerous to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not contaminate dams, rivers, streams, waterways or drains with this product or the used container. Tail drains which flow from treated areas should be prevented from entering the river systems.</p> <p><b>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK</b>  Dangerous to bees. DO NOT spray any plants in flower when bees are foraging. Spray in the early morning when bees are not actively foraging.</p>
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Storage and Disposal:	<p><b>STORAGE, SPILLAGE AND DISPOSAL</b></p> <p>Store in closed original containers, in a dry, cool, well ventilated area out of direct sunlight, away from children, animals, food and feedstuffs. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.</p> <p>In case of spillage, confine and absorb spilled product with absorbent material such as sand, clay or cat litter. Dispose of waste as indicated below or according to Australian Standard AS 2507 – Storage and Handling of Pesticides. DO NOT allow spilled product to enter sewers, drains, creeks or any other waterways.</p> <p>Triple-rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site.</p> <p>If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point.</p> <p>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.</p>
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Do not bury waste or surplus product. Dispose of undiluted waste by either dilution and use according to the Directions for Use or returning to the point of purchase in the original container for controlled disposal. Dispose of diluted surplus product by using according to the Directions for Use. Do not re-use empty container.

Safety Directions:

Poisonous if swallowed. Will damage eyes. Will irritate the nose and throat and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale vapour or spray mist.

Preparation (all uses)

When opening container and preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow-length butyl rubber or neoprene gloves and face shield or goggles.

Use – Pest control

When using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow-length chemical resistant gloves and chemical resistant footwear.

When using in enclosed areas wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow-length chemical resistant gloves, chemical resistant footwear and half-face respirator with a combined dust and gas cartridge. If clothing becomes contaminated with product or wet with spray, remove clothing immediately. 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 (if rubber wash with detergent and warm water) and contaminated clothing.

Use – Agriculture and timber treatment

When using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

First Aid Instructions:

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26.

If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. If in eyes wash out immediately with water.

First Aid Warnings:

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE – PEST CONTROL USES

Pest	Situations	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Spiders	External areas and surrounds of domestic, commercial, public and industrial buildings and structures	All states	25 – 50 mL/10L	<p>Use the higher rate in situations where pest pressure is high, when rapid knockdown and/or maximum residual protection is desired. Pay particular attention to protected dark areas such as cracks and crevices, under floors, eaves and other known hiding or resting places. For overall band surface spray, apply as a coarse, low pressure surface spray to areas where spiders hide, frequent and rest. Spray to the point of run-off using around 5 L of spray mixture per 100 m<sup>2</sup> and ensuring thorough coverage of the treated surface.</p> <p>For crack and crevice treatment use an appropriate solid stream nozzle. For maximum spider control use a two part treatment.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Crack and crevice</li> <li>2. Overall band spray of surfaces.</li> </ol>
Papernest Wasps	External areas and surrounds of domestic, commercial, public and industrial buildings and structures	All states	50 mL/10L	<p>Apply prepared emulsion to the point of runoff 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.</p>

Pest	Situations	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Ants, Cockroaches, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Flies, Ticks, (excluding the paralysis tick <i>Ixodes holocyclus</i> ) (Adult & Nymphs)	External areas and surrounds of domestic, commercial, public and industrial buildings and structures	All states	50 – 100 mL/10L	<p>On non-porous surfaces apply as a coarse spray at the rate of 1L of emulsion per 20 m<sup>2</sup> . When treating non-porous surfaces do not exceed the point of run-off.</p> <p>On porous surfaces or use through power equipment, spray at the rate of 1L of emulsion per 10 m<sup>2</sup> . When treating porous surfaces do not exceed the point of run-off.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>To control ants apply to trails and nests. Repeat as necessary.</p> <p>To control fleas and ticks apply prepared emulsion to outside surfaces of buildings and surrounds including but not limited to foundations, verandahs, window frames, eaves, patios, garages, pet housing, soil, turf, trunks of woody ornamentals or other areas where pests congregate or have been seen.</p> <p>To control flies and mosquitoes apply prepared emulsion to surfaces where insects rest or harbour. Reapply as necessary.</p> <p>For perimeter treatments apply the prepared emulsion to a band of soil or vegetation two to three meters 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<sup>2</sup> . Higher volumes of water may be needed if organic matter is present or foliage is dense.</p>
Subterranean Termites	Service Poles, fence posts and nest eradication	All states except Tas	Refer to Table A	Refer to Table B.

**TABLE A: Superway Timber, Termite & Pest Controller use rates for control of SUBTERRANEAN TERMITES**

Situations	All areas <b>SOUTH</b> of the Tropic of Capricorn (except Tas)		All areas <b>NORTH</b> of the Tropic of Capricorn	
	Rate	Expected Protection Period*	Rate	Expected Protection Period*
Perimeter Barriers For new and existing buildings	1L/100L	At least 10 years	1.5L/100L	Up to 5 years
	500 mL/100L	10 years	1L/100L	Up to 4 years
	250 mL/100L	3 years	750 mL/100L	Up to 3 years
Post-Construction Barriers Under slabs and under suspended floors with less than 400mm crawl space	1L/100L	At least 10 years	500 mL/100L	Up to 2 years
			1.5L/100L	Up to 5 years
	500 mL/100L	10 years	1L /100L	Up to 4 years
			750 mL/100L	Up to 3 years
Protection of Poles & Fence Posts	500 mL/100L	10 years	500 mL/100L	Up to 2 years
			1.5 L/100L	5 years
			1 L/100L	4 years
Nest Eradication	500 mL/100L	Not applicable	750 mL/100L	3 years
			500 mL/100L	Not applicable

**Note: The actual protection period will depend on the termite hazard, climate, soil conditions and rate of Termiticide used.**

\*The length of the protection period is determined by a variety of factors including termite hazard, climate, soil conditions and the rate of termiticide applied. These factors should be taken into consideration when evaluating the need for retreatment. Annual inspections by a competent Pest Control Operator are recommended to determine the need for further termite management options. Under high termite challenge, more frequent inspections are advised.

**TABLE B: CRITICAL COMMENTS for management of SUBTERRANEAN TERMITES**

<p><b>Perimeter Barriers</b> New and Existing buildings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Perimeter barriers (both horizontal and vertical, external and where required, internal and sub-floor) are an essential for effective termite protection. Perimeter barriers should be installed around slabs, piers, substructure walls and external penetrations points upon completion of the building.</li> <li>◆ Apply with suitable application equipment to form a continuous chemical barrier (both vertical and horizontal) around the structure and to a depth of 80mm below the top of the footings around the structure. Formation of the barrier may require a combination of several application techniques, including soil trenching and/or rodding and open wand applications.</li> <li>◆ Chemical barriers that have been disturbed by construction, excavation and/or landscaping activities will need to be reapplied to restore continuity of the barrier.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Post-construction Barrier Treatment</b> for the management of termites in existing buildings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ 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 (preferred), open wand applications and sub-slab injections.</li> <li>◆ Chemical barriers beneath concrete slabs, paths and driveways etc will require concrete drilling. Holes should be drilled 150 and 300mm apart and no more than 150mm from walls or expansion joints. To enhance soil distribution use a lateral dispersion tip on the injector and apply up to 10L of emulsion per linear metre.</li> <li>◆ For areas beneath suspended floors that have inadequate access (i.e. less than 400mm clearance), the entire subfloor area should be treated as a continuous horizontal barrier, which completely abuts any internal vertical barrier around any substructure walls. Otherwise, install perimeter barriers around each individual pier, stump, penetration point and substructure wall.</li> <li>◆ Chemical barriers that have been disturbed by construction, excavation and/or landscaping activities will need to be reapplied to restore continuity of the barrier.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Protection of Service Poles and Fence Posts</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Create a continuous Termiticide barrier 450 mm deep and 150 mm 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 m<sup>3</sup> of soil.</li> <li>◆ Regular inspection 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.</li> <li>◆ Posts and poles may also be drilled and injected with spray solution.</li> <li>◆ <b>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.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Eradication of Termite Nest</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Locate nest and flood with insecticide emulsion. Trees, poles, posts and stumps containing nests may require drilling prior to treatment with Termiticide emulsion. The purpose of drilling is to ensure the Termiticide emulsion is distributed throughout the entire nest. Drill holes in live trees should be sealed with an appropriate caulking compound after injection.</li> </ul>

Note: The termiticide 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))



## DIRECTIONS FOR USE – TIMBER

Situations	Pest	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Lycid susceptible sawn and round timbers for treatment by vacuum or vacuum pressure impregnation use in Hazard Class H1	Powder Post Beetle ( <i>Lyctus spp.</i> )	All States	15mL per 100kg of timber	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Calculate uptake of suitable diluent (eg organic solvents or water) per 100kg of timber.</li> <li>2. Add the appropriate amount of SUPERWAY TIMBER, TERMITE &amp; PEST CONTROLLER to the diluent to achieve recommended loadings.</li> <li>3. Apply to timber through vacuum or vacuum pressure treatment equipment to ensure compliance with AS 1604.</li> <li>4. The minimum individual piece retention as specified in AS1604 is 0.0012% mass/mass.</li> </ol>
Sawn and round timbers for treatment by vacuum or vacuum pressure impregnation use in Hazard Class H2	All termites (including <i>Mastotermes darwiniensis</i> & <i>Copototermes acinaciformis</i> )	All States	50mL per 100kg of timber	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Calculate uptake of suitable diluent (eg organic solvents or water) per 100kg of timber.</li> <li>2. Add the appropriate amount of SUPERWAY TIMBER, TERMITE &amp; PEST CONTROLLER to the diluent to achieve recommended loadings.</li> <li>3. Apply to timber through vacuum or vacuum pressure treatment equipment to ensure compliance with AS 1604.</li> <li>4. The minimum individual piece retention as specified in AS1604 is 0.0047% mass/mass.</li> </ol>
Framing timbers for surface spray application or dipping Hazard Class H2 with no exposure to sunlight	All termites <b>EXCLUDING</b> <i>Mastotermes darwiniensis</i>	All areas South if the tropic of Capricorn	1.87mL per m <sup>2</sup> of surface area	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Calculate uptake of suitable diluent (eg organic solvents or water) per 100kg of timber.</li> <li>2. Calculate the surface area of 1 m<sup>3</sup> of product to treat.</li> <li>4. Add the appropriate amount of SUPERWAY TIMBER, TERMITE &amp; PEST CONTROLLER to the diluent to achieve recommended loadings.</li> <li>3. Apply to timber through a spray system or by dripping to ensure compliance recommended rates.</li> <li>4. The minimum individual piece retention is 18µg/cm<sup>2</sup>.</li> </ol>
Softwood particle & Strand based boards in Hazard Class H2	All termites (including <i>Mastotermes darwiniensis</i> & <i>Copototermes acinaciformis</i> ) & timber beetles	All States	0.56 mL/kg of dry fibre	Add sufficient SUPERWAY TIMBER, TERMITE & PEST CONTROLLER into the glue to achieve a retention of 0.0047% mass/mass in the finished board. Alternatively particles on strands can be treated prior to manufacture. When SUPERWAY TIMBER, TERMITE & PEST CONTROLLER is added to the glue mix the pH of the finished mix must not exceed 9.5.

Situations	Pest	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Processing & manufacture of softwood plywood in Hazard Class H2.	All termites (including <i>Mastotermes darwiniensis</i> & <i>Copototermes acinaciformis</i> )	All States	250mL/ m <sup>3</sup> dry veneer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Calculate the uptake of solution by veneers.</li> <li>2. Dilute SUPERWAY TIMBER, TERMITE &amp; PEST CONTROLLER as required to ensure loading of 0.005% mass/mass in the veneers.</li> <li>3. Following the manufacture of the plywood panel the loading of bifenthrin in the panel should be a minimum of 0.004% mass/mass.</li> </ol>
Glueline treatment of softwood plywood and LVL (2.5 mm thick veneer) for use in Hazard Class H2	All termites <b>EXCLUDING</b> <i>Mastotermes darwiniensis</i>	All areas South of the Tropic of Capricorn	250mL/ m <sup>3</sup> in the glueline	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Calculate the usage of glue per cubic metre of panel.</li> <li>2. Add SUPERWAY TIMBER, TERMITE &amp; PEST CONTROLLER to the glue during preparation of the mix.</li> <li>3. Following the manufacture of the plywood panel the loading of bifenthrin in the panel should be a minimum of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0.0021% mass/mass for the 250mL/ m<sup>3</sup> rate.</li> <li>0.0083% mass/mass for the 1000mL/ m<sup>3</sup> rate.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
	All termites (including <i>Mastotermes darwiniensis</i> & <i>Copototermes acinaciformis</i> )	All States	1000mL/ m <sup>3</sup> in the glueline	
Glueline treatment of softwood plywood and LVL (2.5 mm thick veneer) for use in Hazard Class H2	All termites (including <i>Mastotermes darwiniensis</i> & <i>Copototermes acinaciformis</i> )	All States	500mL/ m <sup>3</sup> in the glueline and 200mL in the faces	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Glue line treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Calculate the usage of glue per cubic metre of panel.</li> <li>• Add SUPERWAY TIMBER, TERMITE &amp; PEST CONTROLLER to the glue during preparation of the mix.</li> <li>• Following the manufacture of the plywood panel the loading of bifenthrin in the panel should be a minimum of 0.0042% mass/mass</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Face treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• calculate the uptake of solution by faces.</li> <li>• Add SUPERWAY TIMBER, TERMITE &amp; PEST CONTROLLER to the working solution.</li> <li>• Following the treatments of the plywood panel the loading of bifenthrin in the panel should be a minimum of 0.004% mass/mass.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

<p>Glueline treatment of softwood plywood and LVL (3.2 mm thick veneer) for use in Hazard Class H2</p>	<p>All termites <b>EXCLUDING</b> <i>Mastoterms darwinensis</i></p>	<p>All areas South of the Tropic of Capricorn</p>	<p>250mL/ m<sup>3</sup> in the glueline and 50mL in the faces</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Glue line treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Calculate the usage of glue per cubic metre of panel.</li> <li>• Add SUPERWAY TIMBER, TERMITE &amp; PEST CONTROLLER to the glue during preparation of the mix.</li> <li>• Following the manufacture of the plywood panel the loading of bifenthrin in the panel should be a minimum of 0.0021% mass/mass</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Face treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• calculate the uptake of solution by faces.</li> <li>• Add SUPERWAY TIMBER, TERMITE &amp; PEST CONTROLLER to the working solution.</li> <li>• Following the treatments of the plywood panel the loading of bifenthrin in the panel should be a minimum of 0.001% mass/mass.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
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**NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION**

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE AGRICULTURAL CROPS

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Bananas	<p>Banana weevil borer (<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>)</p> <p>Banana rust thrips (<i>Chaetanaphothrips signipennis</i>)</p>	QLD, NSW, WA, NT only	<p><b>Seasonal Program</b> <u>Stool Treatment</u> <u>Method</u> 250-330 mL/100L twice per year OR 660 mL/100L Once per year</p> <p><u>Band Treatment</u> <u>Method</u> 250 mL/100L twice per year</p> <p><b>Monitoring Program</b> <u>Stool Treatment</u> <u>Method</u> 330 mL/100L <u>Band Treatment</u> <u>Method</u> 250 mL/100L</p>	1 day	<p><b>Seasonal Program</b> <b>Twice per year timing</b> Apply in October/November (spring/early summer) and March/April (late summer/autumn). Use the higher rate (concentration) when borer pressure or damage is high.</p> <p><i>Once per year Timing</i> Apply in October/November OR March/April</p> <p><b>Monitoring Program</b> Monitor weevil borer populations carefully by trap counts and/or corm damage ratings, beginning in September when pest activity is on the increase and continue until April. Apply treatment when banana weevil borers reach or exceed acceptable threshold levels. Monitor borer control after application and re-treat as required.</p> <p><b>Banana Weevil borer:</b> Application should be made <b>after rain or irrigation</b> during periods of high adult borer activity.</p> <p><b>Banana rust thrips:</b> Application against banana weevil borer will give coincident rust thrips control, particularly when application is made when thrips activity is on the increase usually beginning September and into the summer months.</p> <p><b>Application Method</b> <u>Stool Treatment Application</u> Remove trash from the base of stools and apply 500 – 700 mL of spray solution to each stool, depending on stool size. Treat the bottom 30cm of each stool as well as the soil in a 30cm band around each stool, ensuring thorough treatment of both butt(s) and follower(s). Use the lower spray volume of 500mL on small stools less than 50cm across the entire base.</p> <p><u>Band Treatment Application</u> Apply as a band application with a side delivery boom and offset nozzles on both sides of the row with the spray pattern positioned to spray 30cm of soil on either side of the row and 30cm in height. Aim to apply a total spray volume of 1L/stool area. For single sucker row configurations apply 28L of solution per 100 meters of row in a band 0.5m wide on each side of the row overlapping in the centre. For double sucker configurations apply 56L of solution per 100 metres of row in a band 1m wide on each side of the double row with the spray pattern overlapping between the rows.</p>
	Strawberry spider mite ( <i>Tetranychus lambi</i> )	QLD & WA only	40mL/100L	8 days	Monitor mite population on old leaves particularly during hot dry conditions. Apply Superway Timber Termite & Pest Controller as a preventative rather than a curative treatment before damage occurs, and before mite numbers build up to damaging levels. Follow up applications may be required at 10 to 14 day intervals. Thorough coverage of the lower leaf surface is essential to ensure good control. Use a total spray volume of 300-500L/ha.

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENT
Canola, Faba beans, Subterranean clover, Clover, Barley, Field Peas, Lupins, Lucerne & Wheat	Redlegged Earth Mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> ) Brown pasture looper ( <i>Ciampa arietaria</i> )	All states	50-100 mL/ha	4 weeks (grazing)	Apply as a broadcast ground rig application in a total water volume of 50-200L/ha or by air in a minimum total water volume of 20 L/ha. Apply to bare soil after conventional cultivation and sowing or onto well grazed or sprayed pasture after direct drilling. Treat infested paddocks after sowing and before or soon after seedling emergence. Use the higher rate on heavier infestations and for longer residual protection. Superway Timber Termite & Pest Controller is compatible with some herbicides. See compatibility statement for details.
	Blue oat mite ( <i>Penthaleus major</i> ) Pasture webworm ( <i>Hednota spp.</i> )		100mL/ha		
	Bryobia mites ( <i>Bryobia spp.</i> )		200mL/ha		
Canola	Vegetable weevil ( <i>Listroderes difficilis</i> )	All States	100 – 200mL/ha		Use the 100mL rate when pest pressure is low. Monitor adjacent habitat and edges of the field for the presence of vegetable weevil prior to making a decision whether to spray.
Peaches, Nectarines, Plums, Apricots	Carpophilus beetles ( <i>Carpophilus spp.</i> )	All States	Dilute spraying 50mL/100L  Concentrate spraying Refer to the mixing/ application section	1 day	Monitor stone fruit orchards for Carpophilus beetle as fruit approach maturity and becomes susceptible to attack. Apply Superway Timber Termite & Pest Controller as a dilute spray before beetles reach damaging levels. Apply to the foliage and fruit of trees. Continue to monitor beetle numbers and if necessary reapply Superway Timber Termite & Pest Controller up to 1 day before harvest or use another insecticide registered for this purpose. Apply no more than 2 applications per season. <b>There must be a minimum of 10 days between re-treatment and the initial application.</b>  Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. Do NOT use at rates greater than 100 mL per 100L water when using concentrate spraying. Cultural methods (eg destruction of fallen fruit by mulching) should be used to prevent excessive build up of carpophilus beetle.
Citrus	Leafeating weevil ( <i>Eutinophaea bicristata</i> )	All states	Pre-emergence program 12.5 or 25mL/tree  Post-emergence monitoring program 6mL/tree	-	Apply as a high volume band application in a 1.5 to 2 metres wide swath, to the ground, both sides of the row, under each tree. Aim to apply a total spray volume of 5 to 10 L/tree (eg at 250 trees/ha = 1250 to 2500L/ha). <b>Pre-emergency program:</b> Apply just prior to, or at the first sign of major beetle emergence in mid-October. Use the higher rate in blocks with a history of high beetle numbers or when longer residual control is required. <b>Post-emergence monitoring program:</b> Apply at peak beetle emergence in October/ November as indicated by field monitoring. (Refer to monitoring statement on label). Follow up treatment may be necessary based on a threshold of 25 beetles per 10 sites per orchard in consecutive counts 1-2 weeks apart.

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENT
Cotton	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> ) Cotton bollworm ( <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> ) Two spotted mite ( <i>Tetranychus urticae</i> ) Green mirid ( <i>Creontiades dilutus</i> ) Apple dimpling bug ( <i>Campylomma liebknechti</i> )	QLD, NSW & WA only	600-800 mL/ha	14 days (harvest) DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED, DO NOT FEED COTTON TRASH TO LIVESTOCK	Apply as indicated by field checks. Use the higher rate when pest pressure is high, conditions favour pest development and when increased residual protection is required. <b>Budworm and Bollworm:</b> Applications should be timed to coincide with egg hatch and when small larvae up to 5 mm are present. Do not apply this product to <i>Helicoverpa</i> (= <i>Heliothis</i> ) <i>armigera</i> larvae larger than 5 mm in length. <b>Two spotted mite:</b> Applications against <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp will give good control of coincident two spotted mite, particularly when applied on low mite populations (around 10% leaf infestation). If conditions continue to favour mite development a second application may be required 14 - 20 days later. <b>Green mirid &amp; Apple dimpling bug:</b> Apply at recommended threshold levels as indicated by field checks. Use the higher rate for increased pest pressure and longer residual protection.
	False wireworm ( <i>Pterohlaeus alternatus</i> ) Sugarcane wireworm ( <i>Agrypnus variabilis</i> )		375 mL/ha <sup>1</sup> or 3.8 mL/100m of row		
Grapes	Fig longicorn ( <i>Acalolepta vastator</i> )	NSW, ACT, WA only	1000mL/100L	-	The application MUST be made at late dormancy after pruning and before bud burst. Apply a single high volume spray, with nozzles directing the spray solution to the trunk and cordons (arms) of grape vines to achieve thorough wetting of the bark. Total spray volume should be about 500mL/vine achieved by hand application.
Lucerne seed crops	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	All states	400-600 mL/ha	-	Do not treat lucerne seed crops for alfalfa sprout production. Apply as indicated by field checks after the commencement of flowering. Use the higher rate when pest pressure is high, conditions favour pest development and when increased residual protection is required. <b>Native Budworm:</b> Applications should be timed to coincide with egg hatch and when small larvae up to 5mm are present.
Navy beans	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> ) Corn earworm ( <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> )	All states	600-800 mL/ha	14 days (harvest and grazing)	Apply as indicated by field checks from flowering onwards. Use the higher rate when pest pressure is high, conditions favour pest development and when increased residual protection is required. <b>Budworm and Earworm:</b> Applications should be timed to coincide with egg hatch and when small larvae up to 5mm are present. Do not apply this product to <i>Helicoverpa</i> (= <i>Heliothis</i> ) <i>armigera</i> larvae larger than 5mm in length

Pears	Longtailed mealybug ( <i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i> )	VIC only	25mL/100 L plus Caltex DC Tron at 1L/100L	14 days	Examine wood for the presence of over wintering longtailed mealy bugs but do not spray until larger numbers of young nymphs emerge in spring. Apply this mixture to near the point of runoff to all above ground parts of the tree between green tip to commencement of flowering. Do not spray after flowering has commenced.
Sugarcane	Sugarcane wireworm ( <i>Agrypnus spp.</i> )	QLD, NSW & WA only	375mL/ha* or 5.6mL/100m of row	-	Apply as a spray into the furrow at planting. Use a spray nozzle which will deliver a coarse spray in a total volume of 60-100L/ha in a band 20-30cm wide over the base of the furrow on top of the setts and before covering soil is brought in by tynes. *The rate is based on a 1.5m row spacing. If row spacing varies from 1.5m then apply at the use rate according to mL/100m of row.

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENT
Tomatoes	Native budworm, ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> ) Corn earworm ( <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> ) Two spotted mite ( <i>Tetranychus urticae</i> ) Tomato russet mite ( <i>Aculops lycopersici</i> )	All states	High Volume 40-60mL/100L  or  Low Volume 600mL/ha	1 day	Do not use low volume ground or air application on trellis tomatoes.  <b>Crop Monitoring Program</b>  <b>Helicoverpa spp:</b> Apply as indicated by field checks. Applications should be timed to coincide with egg hatch and when small larvae up to 5mm are present. Do not apply this product to <i>Helicoverpa (=Heliothis) armigera</i> larvae larger than 5mm in length.  <b>Mites:</b> Applications against <i>Helicoverpa spp</i> will give good control of coincident mites, particularly when applied on low mite populations. If conditions continue to favour mite development, a second application may be required 14-20 days later.  <b>Schedule Spray Program</b> If fields are not checked during pest infestation periods, apply on a 7-10 day alternating program with a non pyrethroid insecticide. Use the higher rate (high volume application) and shorter interval when pest infestation is more severe and when increased residual protection is required. Do not apply this product to <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> larvae larger than 5mm in length.
	Whitefly ( <i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i> )		30mL/100L water		Apply as indicated by pest incidence and repeat as necessary. Use a total spray volume of 2500 L/ha.
Turf (for example lawns, Commercial turf farms, Parks, Recreational areas, Bowling greens, Sports fields)	Lawn armyworm ( <i>Spodoptera mauritia</i> ), Sod webworm ( <i>Herpetogramma licarsisalis</i> )	All States	1.2L/ha (12mL/100m <sup>2</sup> )	-	Mix Superway Timber Termite and Pest Controller in water and apply evenly over the area to be treated using spray application equipment. Use a minimum total spray volume of at least 200L/ha (2L/100 m <sup>2</sup> ). To ensure optimum control irrigate the treated area with up to 4 mm of water soon after application. Inspect treated areas for continuing activity. Reapply as required. Where a rate range is indicated use the lower rates under lower insect pressure and the higher rate under higher insect pressure. Apply after mowing to minimise loss of insecticide in clippings. DO NOT apply if excessively wet or immediately after heavy rain.
	Argentine Stem Weevil adults( <i>Listronotus bonariensis</i> ), Billbug adults ( <i>Sphenophorus</i> sp)		1.2-2.4L/ha (12-24 mL/100 m <sup>2</sup> )	-	
	African black beetle ( <i>Heteronychus arator</i> )		1.2-3.6L/ha (24-36 mL/100m <sup>2</sup> )	-	
	Black ant, Coastal brown ant, Funnel ant, Meat ant, Sugar ant, and Stinging Ant only		1.2-4.4 L/ha (12-44mL/100 m <sup>2</sup> )	-	

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



## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – PEST CONTROL

Superway Timber, Termite & Pest Controller is a powerful knockdown and residual pesticide. Ants, cockroaches, fleas, flies, mosquitoes, spiders, ticks and wasps are controlled by direct contact with spray and also by residual action as they come into contact with treated surfaces.

**Termites** – The use of Superway Timber Termite & Pest Controller will help prevent and control subterranean termite infestations in and around structures, service poles and fence posts. A dilute termiticidal emulsion must be adequately dispersed into the soil to establish both horizontal and vertical barriers between the structure to be protected and subterranean termites in the soil. The purpose of external and vertical termite barriers, which are an essential part of the treatment, is to prevent concealed termite entry into the structure. The horizontal and vertical chemical barriers must be placed in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3660 series. For treatment of existing buildings both horizontal and vertical barriers may be required around and under the buildings. Barriers must provide a continuous, no gap zone of protection between the structure and the termite colony. Therefore, it is essential that the barrier be established by a Pest Control Operator familiar with the construction details of the building. Further details are provided in the “Horizontal Barrier Treatment” and “Vertical Barrier Treatment” sections of this label and in the Australian Standard AS 3660 series.

**Horizontal Barrier Treatments:** Use 5L of emulsion per m<sup>2</sup> of soil. Apply the diluted product mixture 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 droplets. On impervious soils, where the application of 5L per m<sup>2</sup> would result in run-off, the application volume may be reduced provided the concentration of the product is increased by a corresponding amount. For example, the intended rate of application is 1L/100L and the amount of spray applied is halved (2.5L/m<sup>2</sup>) the concentration of the product should be doubled to 1L/50L (or 2L/100L). Do not apply emulsion volumes below 2L/m<sup>2</sup>.

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 termiticide application.

**Vertical Barrier Treatments:** To install a vertical barrier use a minimum of 100L of diluted mixture per m<sup>3</sup> of soil. Vertical barriers must be a minimum of 150mm wide, extend down to the top of the footings and be continuous with no gaps. 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 150mm.

Soil type	Rod Spacing (mm)
Heavy Clay	150mm
Clay loams	200mm
Loams	250mm
Sands	300mm

**Perimeter Barrier Treatments:** Perimeter barriers consist of horizontal barriers at least 150mm wide adjoining a vertical barrier of at least 150mm 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 abut all substructure walls.

To ensure a continuous barrier, use at least 100L of diluted mixture per m<sup>3</sup> of soil. This can be achieved by applying 5L diluted mixture per linear metre for a 300 mm deep vertical barrier or 10 L diluted mixture per linear metre for a 600 mm deep vertical barrier. Treat both sides of single brick walls down to the footing to prevent termites gaining access behind engaged piers.

**Post-Construction Treatments Under Concrete Slabs:** For concrete slabs, the diluted mixture may be injected through pre-drilled holes through the slab, at intervals between 150mm and 300mm. Recommended spacings between holes is given in the table below:

Soil type	Hole Spacing (mm)	Litres per hole
Heavy Clay	150mm	1.5
Clay loams	200mm	2
Loams	250mm	2.5
Sands	300mm	3

Lateral dispersion tips are recommended to ensure even distribution. The decision to drill concrete floor slabs and inject Superway Timber, Termite & Pest Controller must only be made after a thorough inspection of the building and after full assessment of the termite activity.

Application equipment used to inject Superway Timber, Termite & Pest Controller through pre-drilled holes in an interior situation must be in good working order, without any leaks and the injector must have tip shut-off to prevent nozzle dripping. Drill holes must be resealed after injection.

**Treatment In Conjunction with Physical Barriers:** In situations where the termite management system includes physical and chemical barriers, each certified system must be installed according to the relevant and appropriate product specification and the Australian Standard AS 3660 Series.

#### **SERVICE REQUIREMENTS:**

Service requirements can only be determined following inspection by a licensed Pest Control Operator, as Subterranean termites are capable of bridging termite barriers. Inspections in accordance with the Australian Standard AS 3660 series, should be conducted at least annually with more frequent inspections required in high risk termite areas. Such regular inspections increase the probability of detecting termite activity before damage requiring costly repairs occurs. Determination of the need for servicing requires consideration of factors such as termite pressure, integrity of the barrier and age and longevity of the termiticide applied. 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 termiticide used. Refer to Table A for the expected protection periods provided.

#### **MIXING**

Add the required quantity of Superway Timber, Termite & Pest Controller to water in the spray tank and mix thoroughly. Maintain agitation during both mixing and application.

To facilitate an even application of the termiticide 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 termiticide emulsion may be improved by the addition of a soil surfactant at label rates.

#### **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – TIMBER TERMITES**

The application of SUPERWAY TIMBER, TERMITE & PEST CONTROLLER to both timber and timber-based products as specified in the directions for use table will protect treated products from damage by subterranean termites. In most situations protection will be afforded against all termite species including *Coptotermes acinaciformis* and *Mastotermes darwiniensis*. The treatment should be conducted in accordance with Australian standard AS 1604 Series and the minimum retention of bifenthrin in end use products should be 0.0047% mass/mass.

#### **MIXING**

Add the required quantity of SUPERWAY TIMBER, TERMITE & PEST CONTROLLER to diluent in the holding tank or glue mixer and mix thoroughly. Maintain agitation during both mixing and application.

#### **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – AGRICULTURAL CROPS**

Superway Timber Termite & Pest Controller is a contact and residual insecticide/miticide. It can be used as a protective treatment when applied at regular intervals or as a knockdown treatment to control existing pests. Best results are obtained when Superway Timber Termite & Pest Controller is applied before pest populations build up to damaging levels.

This product is not suitable for use in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs where mite or other insect predators or parasites are established and providing effective mite and other insect control.

#### **APPLICATION**

Superway Timber Termite & Pest Controller may be applied by either ground rig or aircraft. Thorough coverage is essential to ensure adequate control. Do not apply as a fog or mist.

#### **Dilute Spraying:**

- Use a sprayer designed to apply high volumes of water up to the point of run-off and matched to the crop being sprayed.

- Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy. Apply sufficient water to cover the crop to point of run-off. Avoid excessive run-off.
- The required water volume may be determined by applying different test volumes, using different settings on the sprayer, from industry guidelines or expert advice.
- Add the required amount of product specified in the Directions for Use for each 100L of water. Spray to the point of run-off.
- The required dilute spray volume will change as sprayer set up and operation may also need to be changed, as the crop grows.

#### Concentrate spraying:

- Use a sprayer designed and set up for concentrate spraying (that is a sprayer which applies water volumes less than those required to reach the point of run-off) and matched to the crop being sprayed.
- Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy using your chosen water volume.
- Determine the appropriate dilute spray (see dilute spraying above) for crop canopy. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate.
- The mixing rate for concentrate spraying can then be calculated in the following way:

#### EXAMPLE ONLY:

- Dilute spray volume as determined above: For example 1000L/ha
  - Your chosen concentrate spray volume: For example 500L/ha
  - The concentration factor in this example is:  $2 \times$  (ie  $1000L \div 500L = 2$ )
  - If the dilute label rate is 50mL/100L, then the concentrate rate becomes  $2 \times 50$ , that is 100mL/100L of concentrate spray.
- The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100L of water, and the sprayer set up and operation may need to be changed as the crop grows.
  - For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult the relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices.

**Ground Application:** Applications should be made as a fine spray preferably using hollow cone nozzles and a droplet size of 150 to 200 microns. The application volume will depend on the type of crop to be treated. The following are suggested:

Low volume broadacre application to – e.g. cereals, canola, grain legumes, lucerne, subterranean clover: 50-200L/ha.  
Low volume row crops applications to tomatoes, navy beans: 50-200L/ha.

High volume applications to row crops – e.g. trellised tomatoes: 200 – 1000 L/ha except as noted in critical comments. Use 200 L/ha from transplanting increasing to 1000 L/ha at maturity.

High volume directed spray:

Grapes: Apply by hand application, using a high volume coarse spray of 500mL/vine. (e.g. at approx. 2500 vines/ha = 1250L/ha).

Foliar sprays to bananas: 300 to 500 L/ha.

High volume application to stone fruit: 1000 to 2000L/ha

#### Soil Applied Sprays:

##### High volume application

##### Bananas:

Stool treatment: Apply as a coarse spray at 500-750 mL per stool.

Band treatment: Apply as a band application with a side delivery boom and offset nozzles – 1L of spray solution per stool.

**Citrus:** Apply as a high volume, directed spray to the ground under each tree. For optimum control apply to both sides of the tree. Total spray volume should be 5 to 10 L/tree (e.g. at 250 trees/ha = 1250 to 2500L/ha).

##### In furrow applications:

Sugarcane: Use a coarse spray: 60 to 100 L/ha as a band over the sett before covering with soil – refer to critical comments for details.

#### Aerial Application:

Use at least 20 L/ha of total spray volume. Spray during the cooler parts of the day or night. To reduce possibility of drift avoid spraying in calm conditions or when wind is light and variable. Preferably, spray in a crosswind. Use suitable application equipment and/or nozzles to deliver a fine spray with a droplet size of 150 to 200 microns.

A spraydrift minimisation strategy should be employed at all times when aurally applying sprays to, or near, sensitive areas. The strategy envisaged is best exemplified by the cotton industry's Best Management Practice manual.

#### MONITORING

Post-emergency monitoring of Citrus leaf eating weevil populations: At first sign of major beetle emergence in mid October commence monitoring at 1 to 2 week intervals. Place polystyrene fruit box (330 x 480mm) under tree, shake branches vigorously, repeat on ten randomly selected trees throughout orchard. If 25 beetles or more are recorded in consecutive counts, treatment is required.

#### MIXING

Add the required quantity of Superway Timber Termite & Pest Controller to water in the spray tank and mix thoroughly. Maintain agitation during mixing and application.

#### COMPATIBILITY

Superway Timber Termite & Pest Controller is compatible with commonly used fungicides such as Dithane M45, Antracol, Bravo 500 and the herbicides – Sprayseed, Broadstrike, Spinniker, Simazine 900, Dual, Metribuzin, Chlorsulfuron, Triasulfuron and pendimethalin.

#### SURFACTANTS

Superway Timber Termite & Pest Controller contains a surfactant. Additional surfactant may only be necessary on hard to wet plants and in high volume situations.

#### NOTICE

*Helicoverpa* (= *Heliothis*) *armigera* resistance in Northern NSW and Qld. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in *H. armigera*, the Summer Crop Insecticide Strategy as developed by the Qld Department of Primary Industries and NSW Agriculture should be adhered to. Failure to observe the strategy may result in widespread resistance affecting the future viability of summer cropping.