

POISON

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

BARMAC

**OUT OF
BOUNDS**

INSECTICIDE & TERMITICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 100g/L BIFENTHRIN
SOLVENTS: 567.5 g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBONS
50 g/L N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

GROUP 3A INSECTICIDE

**IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED BOOKLET
BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT.**

For the protection of structures from
subterranean termite damage, for the control
of termites and a range of other urban pests,
and for the control of various insect and mite
pests in a variety of crops, including turf, as
specified in the Directions for Use Table.

NET CONTENTS: 20L



BARMAC
PTY
LTD

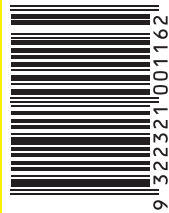
ABN 21 009 674 953

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www.barmac.com.au

APVMA APPROVAL NO. 65703/1628



9 322321 001162

Batch

Number:

Date of

Manufacture:

OUTOFBOUNDS20L1103

STORAGE, SPILLAGE AND DISPOSAL: Store in closed original containers, in a cool, well ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Store in a locked room or place away from children, animals, foods, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. 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 the Australian Standard As 2507 – Storage and Handling of Pesticides. Do NOT allow spilled product to enter sewers, drains, creeks or any other waterways. Triple and preferably pressure rinse empty 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 bury containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of water ways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS – PEST CONTROL: Poisonous if swallowed. Will damage eyes and irritate the skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale vapour or spray. When opening 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 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 and half-face 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 days use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles, respirator (if rubber wash with detergent and warm water) and contaminated clothing.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS – AGRICULTURAL CROPS: Poisonous if swallowed. Attacks eyes and will irritate the skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale vapour or spray. When opening 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 solution with hand held application equipment in bananas and grapes wear cotton overalls buttoned to neck and wrist and elbow length PVC gloves. If product is in eyes, wash out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each days use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID: If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26. If swallowed DO NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. If in eyes, hold open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see doctor

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET: Additional material is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) available from Barmac Pty Ltd or from our internet site www.barmac.com.au.

Notice: This product is designed only for the particular purposes indicated on the label. Failure to use the product strictly as directed may be illegal, prove dangerous and render the product ineffective. The buyer or user is responsible for any misuse or negligence in the handling, storage, use of or disposal of this material. Barmac Pty Ltd will not accept any responsibility whatsoever and howsoever arising and whether for consequential loss or otherwise in connection with the supply and use of this product other than those responsibilities mandatorily imposed by Statutes applicable to the sale and supply of these goods.



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INSECTICIDE & TERMITICIDE

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APVMA APPROVAL NO. 65703/51628

DIRECTIONS FOR USE – AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Restrictions:

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. DO NOT apply as a foliar treatment if rainfall is expected before spray deposits dry on leaf surfaces.

DO NOT apply to bananas by aircraft.

GROUP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Bananas	Banana Weevil Borer (<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>), Banana Rust Thrips (<i>Chaetanthrips signipennis</i>)	Old, NSW, WA, NT only	Seasonal Program Stool 250-330mL/100L Method once per year OR 660mL/100L Band Treatment Method 250mL/100L twice per year Monitoring Program Stool Method 330mL/100L Treatment	1 day	<p>Seasonal Program Twice per year Timing: 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. Once per year Timing: Apply in October/November OR March/April. Monitoring Program: Monitor weevil borer populations carefully by trap counts and/or corn damage ratings, beginning in September when pest activity is on the increase and continue until April. Apply treatment when Banana Weevil Borer reach or exceed acceptable threshold levels. Monitor borer control after application and re-treatment as required. Banana Weevil Borer: Application should be made after rain or irrigation during periods of high adult borer. Banana Rust Thrips: 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>APPLICATION METHOD Stool Treatment: Application: Remove trash from the base of stools and apply 500-750mL 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. Band Treatment: Application: 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 metres of row in a band 0.5m wide on each side of the row overlapping in the centre. For double sucker row 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>
Bananas	Strawberry Spider Mite (<i>Tetranychus lambi</i>)	Old, WA only	40mL/100L	8 days	<p>Monitor mite population on old leaves particularly during hot dry conditions. Apply Out of Bounds Insecticide & Termiticide as 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 10-14 day intervals. Thorough coverage of the low leaf surface is essential to ensure good control. Use a total spray volume of 300-500L/ha</p>
Faba beans, Subterranean clover, Clover, Barley, Canola, Field Peas, Lupins, Lucerne & Wheat	Redlegged Earth Mite (<i>Haltodius Destructor</i>), Brown Pasture Looper (<i>Lamprolepta</i> spp.), Blue Oat Mite (<i>Penthaeus major</i>), Pasture Webworm (<i>Hednota</i> spp.), Bryobia Mites (<i>Bryobia</i> spp.)	All States	50-100mL/ha	4 weeks	<p>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 20L/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 seeding emergence. Use the higher rate on heavier infestations and for longer residual protection. Out of Bounds Insecticide & Termiticide is compatible with some herbicides. See compatibility statement for details.</p>
Canola	Vegetable Weevil (<i>Listroderes difficilis</i>)	All States	100-200mL/ha	4 weeks	<p>CRITICAL COMMENTS: 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.</p>

GROUP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Navy Beans	(<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) Corn Earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	All States	600-800mL/ha	14 days H and G	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. Budworm and Earworm: 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> (= Heliothis) <i>armigera</i> larvae larger than 5mm in length.
Pears	Longtailed Mealybug (<i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i>)	Vic, WA	25mL/100L plus the registered rate of a non-ionic surfactant	14 days	Examine the wood for the presence of over wintering Longtailed Mealybugs but do not spray until large numbers of young nymphs emerge in Spring. Apply this mixture to near the point of run-off 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	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 tyres. 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.
Tomatoes	(<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/10L Or Low Volume 600mL/ha	1 day	DO NOT use low volume ground or air application on tillis tomatoes. Crop Monitoring Program: <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp.: 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</i> (= Heliothis) <i>armigera</i> larvae larger than 5mm in length. Mites: Applications against <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp. 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. Schedule Spray Program: 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. Apply as indicated by pest incidence and repeat as necessary. Use a total spray volume of 2500L/ha.
Turf (eg commercial lawns, turf farms, recreational areas, bowling greens, sports fields)	Lawn armyworm (<i>Spodoptera maurita</i>) Sod webworm (<i>Herpogramma licarsalis</i>) Turf farms, (<i>Tetragramma</i>) adults (<i>Lissonotus donanensis</i>) Billbug adults (<i>Genophorus</i> sp)		1.2 L/ha (12 mL/100m ²)		Mix Out of Bounds insecticide & Termiticide in water and apply evenly over the area to be treated using spray application equipment. Use a minimum total water volume of at least 200 L/ha (2 L/100m ²). 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 rate range is indicated use lower rates under low insect pressure and higher rates under higher insect pressure. Apply after mowing to minimise loss of insecticide in clippings. DO NOT apply to soils if excessively wet or immediately after heavy rain.
	Whitefly (<i>Trialeurodes vaporarum</i>)		30mL/100L water		Mix Out of Bounds insecticide & Termiticide in water and apply evenly over the area to be treated using spray application equipment. Use a minimum total water volume of at least 200 L/ha (2 L/100m ²). 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 rate range is indicated use lower rates under low insect pressure and higher rates under higher insect pressure. Apply after mowing to minimise loss of insecticide in clippings. DO NOT apply to soils if excessively wet or immediately after heavy rain.
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	African black Beetle adults (<i>Heteronychus arator</i>)		2.4 - 3.6 L/ha (24-36 mL/100m ²)		Mix Out of Bounds insecticide & Termiticide in water and apply evenly over the area to be treated using spray application equipment. Use a minimum total water volume of at least 200 L/ha (2 L/100m ²). 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 rate range is indicated use lower rates under low insect pressure and higher rates under higher insect pressure. Apply after mowing to minimise loss of insecticide in clippings. DO NOT apply to soils if excessively wet or immediately after heavy rain.
	Black ant, Coastal brown ant, Sugar ant and Stinging ant only		1.2 - 4.4 L/ha (12-44 mL/100m ²)		Mix Out of Bounds insecticide & Termiticide in water and apply evenly over the area to be treated using spray application equipment. Use a minimum total water volume of at least 200 L/ha (2 L/100m ²). 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 rate range is indicated use lower rates under low insect pressure and higher rates under higher insect pressure. Apply after mowing to minimise loss of insecticide in clippings. DO NOT apply to soils if excessively wet or immediately after heavy rain.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD:

APRICOTS, NECTARINES, PEACHES, PLUMS, TOMATOES: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION
BANANAS: FOR GROUND APPLICATION: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION. FOR FOLIAR APPLICATION: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 8 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

COTTON: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FEED. DO NOT FEED COTTON TRASH TO LIVESTOCK.

PEARS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

NAVY BEANS: DO NOT HARVEST, GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FEED FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

BARLEY, CANOLA, FABA BEANS, FIELD PEAS, LUCERNE, LUPINS, SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER, WHEAT: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FEED FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

CITRUS, GRAPES, SUGARCANE: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE – PEST CONTROL USES

Restraints: 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.

PEST	SITUATION	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Spiders	External Areas & Surrounds of Domestic, Commercial, Public & Industrial buildings and structures	All states	25-50mL/10L	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 ² and ensuring thorough coverage of the treated surfaces. In an outdoor situation, for crack and crevice treatment use an appropriate solid stream nozzle. For maximum spider control use a two part treatment. 1. Crack and crevice. 2. Overall band spray of surfaces.
Paperpest Wasps			50mL/10L	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.
Ants, Cockroaches, mosquitoes, fleas, ticks (excluding the paralysis tick <i>Ixodes holocyclus</i>) (Adults & Nymphs)			50-100mL/10L	On non-porous surfaces do not exceed the point of runoff. On porous surfaces or use through power equipment, spray the rate of 1 L of emulsion per 10 m ² . When treating porous surfaces do not exceed the point of runoff. 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 5 to 10 L per 100m ² ; higher volumes of water may be needed if organic matter is present or foliage is dense.

PEST	SITUATION	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Subterranean Termites	Domestic, Commercial, Public & Industrial buildings and structures. Service poles, fence posts and nest eradication	All States except Tas	Refer to Table A	Refer to Table B

Table A: Out of Bounds Insecticide & Termiticide use rates for control of SUBTERRANEAN TERMITES

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 rate of termiticide applied. These factors should be taken into consideration when evaluating the need for treatment. 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.

All Areas SOUTH of the tropic of Capricorn (except TAS)		All Areas NORTH of the tropic of Capricorn	
Situation	Rate	Situation	Rate
Perimeter Barriers for new and existing buildings	1.0 L/100 L At least 10 years	Perimeter Barriers for new and existing buildings	1.5 L/100 L Up to 5 years
Post-construction barriers and under slabs	1.0 L/100 L At least 10 years	Post-construction barriers and under slabs	1.5 L/100 L Up to 5 years
Under slabs and under suspended floors with less than 400 mm crawl space	500 ml/100 L 10 years	Under slabs and under suspended floors with less than 400 mm crawl space	1.0 L/100 L Up to 4 years
Protection of Poles & Fence Posts	500 ml/100 L 10 years	Protection of Poles & Fence Posts	1.5 L/100 L Up to 5 years
Nest Eradication	500 ml/100 L Not Applicable	Nest Eradication	500 ml/100 L Not Applicable

TABLE B: CRITICAL COMMENTS for use against SUBTERRANEAN TERMITES

Situations	Critical Comments
Perimeter Barriers (both horizontal and vertical, external and where required, internal or sub-floor) are an essential part of termite protection and must be installed at the completion of the building. Perimeter barriers should be installed around slabs, piers, substructure walls and external penetration points.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply with suitable application equipment to form a continuous chemical barrier (both vertical and horizontal) around the structure and to a depth reaching 80 mm below 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. Chemical barriers that have been disturbed by construction, excavation and/or landscaping activities will need to be reapplied to restore continuity of the barrier.
For existing buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply with suitable 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 and open wand applications. Chemical barriers beneath concrete slabs and paths will require concrete drilling. Recommended drill hole spacings are between 150 and 300 mm and no more than 150mm from walls and expansion joints. To enhance soil distribution use a lateral dispersion tip on the injector and up to 1 L of emulsion per linear metre. For areas beneath suspended floors with inadequate access (eg, less than 400 mm clearance), the entire sub-floor area should be treated as a continuous horizontal barrier, which completely abuts an internal vertical barrier around any substructure walls. Otherwise, install perimeter barriers around each individual pier, stump, penetration point and substructure walls. Chemical barriers that have been disturbed by construction, excavation and/or landscaping activities will need to be reapplied to restore continuity of the barrier.
Post-Construction Barrier Management in existing buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply with suitable 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 and open wand applications. Chemical barriers beneath concrete slabs and paths will require concrete drilling. Recommended drill hole spacings are between 150 and 300 mm and no more than 150mm from walls and expansion joints. To enhance soil distribution use a lateral dispersion tip on the injector and up to 1 L of emulsion per linear metre. For areas beneath suspended floors with inadequate access (eg, less than 400 mm clearance), the entire sub-floor area should be treated as a continuous horizontal barrier, which completely abuts an internal vertical barrier around any substructure walls. Otherwise, install perimeter barriers around each individual pier, stump, penetration point and substructure walls. Chemical barriers that have been disturbed by construction, excavation and/or landscaping activities will need to be reapplied to restore continuity of the barrier.
Service Poles and Fence Posts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 m² 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. 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.
Eradication of Termite Nest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate nest and flood with insecticide emulsion. Trees, poles, posts and stumps containing nests may require drilling throughout the entire nest. Drill holes in live trees should be sealed with an appropriate caulking compound after injection.

Note: The termiticide barrier provided by this product has a finite life. This, together with the recommendation to undertake annual inspections must be stated in a durable notice as required by BCA B1.3.3(iii).

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Out of Bounds Insecticide & Termiticide is a contact and residual insecticide/miticide. It can be used as a protective treatment when applied at regular intervals or as a knockdown to treat existing pests. Best results are obtained when Out of Bounds Insecticide & Termiticide 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 predators are established and providing effective mite control.

APPLICATION

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

Concentrated Spraying

- Use a sprayer designed and set up for concentrate spraying (that is a sprayer which applies spray 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 spray volume.
- Determine an appropriate dilute spray volume (see *Dilute Spraying* above) for the 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

1. Dilute Spray volume as determined above: For example 1000L/ha
 2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: For example 500 L/ha
 3. The concentration factor in this example is: $2 \times$ (i.e. $1000 \text{ L} \div 500 \text{ L} = 2$)
 4. If the dilute label rate is 50 ml/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 2×50 , that is 100 ml/100L of concentrate spray.
- The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100 L of water, and the sprayer set up and operation may need to be changed as the crop grows.
 - Do not use a concentrate rate higher than specified in the Critical Comments for the relevant crop.
 - For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices.

14.

Ground Application

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

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

High Volume applications to row crops – e.g. trilled tomatoes 200-1000 L/ha except as noted in the 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 500 ml/vine (e.g. at approx. 2500 vines/ha = 1250 L/ha).

High volume applications to Stone Fruit: 1000-2000 L/ha. Foliar sprays to bananas 300 – 500 L/ha.

Soil Applied Sprays

High volume application

Banana

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 – 1 L 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 2500 L/ha). In furrow applications:

Cotton, Sugarcane: Use a coarse spray 60-100 L/ha as a band over the seed or set 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 part of the day or night. To reduce possibility of drift avoid spraying in conditions or when wind is light and variable. Preferably, spray in crosswind. Use suitable application equipment and or nozzles to deliver a fine spray with a droplet size of 150 to 200 microns. A spraydrift minimization strategy should be employed at all times when aerially applying sprays to, or near, sensitive areas. The strategy envisaged is best exemplified by the cotton industry's Best Management Practice manual.

MONITORING

Post-emergent monitoring of Citrus leaf-eating weevil populations: At first sign of beetle emergence in mid October commence monitoring at 1 to 2 week intervals. Place polystyrene fruit box (330 x 480 mm) under tree, shake branches vigorously, repeat on 10 randomly selected trees throughout orchard. If 25 beetles or more are recorded in consecutive counts treatment is required.

MIXING

Add the required quantity of Out of Bounds Insecticide & Termiticide to water in the spray tank and mix thoroughly. Maintain agitation during both mixing and application.

COMPATIBILITY

Out of Bounds Insecticide & Termiticide is compatible with commonly used fungicides such as Mancozeb 800 g/kg, Antracol, and herbicides – Paraquat 135 g/L, Diquat 115 g/L, Broadstrike[®], Spinnaker[®], Smetazone 900 g/kg, Dual[®], Meribuzin 480 g/L, Chlorsulfuron 750 g/kg, Triasulfuron 750 g/kg and Pendimethalin 330 g/L.

SURFACTANTS

Out of Bounds Insecticide & Termiticide contains a surfactant. Additional surfactant may be necessary on hard to wet plants and high volume situation.

15.

STONE FRUIT EXPORT ADVICE

Export of Treated Stone Fruit – Some export markets do not have suitable Maximum Residue Limits or Import Tolerances in place. Please contact Barmac Pty Ltd or the Australian Fresh Stone Fruit Growers Association prior to using this product on crops destined for export.

RE-ENTRY TO TREATED FIELD/CROPS

DO NOT re-enter treated field/crop until spray deposits have dried, unless wearing suitable protective clothing (i.e. waterproof hat, overall, boots and gloves).

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – PEST CONTROL

Pest Control - Out of Bounds Insecticide and Termiticide 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 the treated surfaces.

Termites - The use of Out of Bounds Insecticide and Termiticide 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 the 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 barrier must be placed in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3660 Series. For treatment of existing buildings, both horizontal and vertical barriers may be required under buildings. Barriers must provide a continuous, no gap zone of protection between the structure and the termite colony. Therefore it is essential that the termite 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 5 L of emulsion per m² of soil. Apply the termiticide emulsion evenly to the soil surface so that a continuous barrier with no gaps is formed. To minimise drift, use low pressure, high volume spray equipment delivering large droplets. On impervious soils where the application of 5 L diluted mixture per m² would cause excessive run-off, the total volume applied may be reduced provided the concentration of Out of Bounds Insecticide & Termiticide in the mixture is increased by a corresponding amount accordingly e.g. if the intended rate of application is 1.0 L/100 L and the amount of spray applied is halved (2.5 L/m²), the concentration of Out of Bounds Insecticide & Termiticide should be doubled to 1.0 L/50 L (or 2.0 L/100 L). DO NOT apply less than 2 L diluted mixture per 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 termiticide application.

Vertical Barrier Treatments: To install a vertical barrier use a minimum of 100 L diluted emulsion per m³ of soil. Vertical barriers must be a minimum of 150 mm wide, extend down to 80 mm below the top of the footing and must be continuous with no gaps. Vertical barriers can be formed by trenching to the required depth and treating the soil as the trench is backfilled, by soil rodding or by the use of certified 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. Loosen soil to a depth of 150 mm to improve soil penetration.

16.

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/structures, pipes, piers and service penetrations. In buildings with suspended floors with greater than 400 mm crawl space, perimeter barriers should be installed to surround piers, stumps and service penetrations and completely about all substructure walls.

To ensure a continuous barrier use a minimum of 100 L of emulsion per m² of soil. This can be achieved by applying 5 L 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 the footing to prevent termites gaining access behind the engaged piers.

Post-Construction Under Slab Treatments:

For concrete slabs, the diluted mixture should be injected through holes drilled in the slab at intervals between 150 mm and 300 mm. Recommended spacings between holes is given in the table below:

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

Lateral dispersion tips are recommended to ensure even distribution. The decision to drill concrete floor slabs and inject Out of Bounds Insecticide & Termiticide must only be made after a thorough inspection of the building and after full assessment of termite activity. Equipment used for injecting of Bounds Insecticide & Termiticide into pre-drilled holes indoors must be in good working order, without any leaks and must be fitted with a working 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 protection 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 Australian Standards AS 3660 series should be conducted at least annually with more frequent inspections being required in high risk termite areas. Such regular inspections increase the probability of detection of termite activity before any damage or costly repairs occur.

17.

Determination of the need for servicing, requires consideration of factors such as local termite pressure, integrity of the barrier and age and longevity of termiticide applied. Several factors contribute to the longevity of the termite treatment and must be considered when evaluating the need for treatment. 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

MIXING

Add the required quantity of Out of Bounds Insecticide & Termiticide to water in the spray tank and mix thoroughly. Maintain agitation during both mixing and application. To facilitate even application of the diluted spray mixture 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 diluted spray mixture may be improved by the addition of a soil surfactant at label rates.

PRECAUTIONS AND RE-ENTRY PERIOD-PEST CONTROL

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

Re-Entry Period – Pest Control

DO NOT allow people and pests to enter treated areas until spray has dried. When prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck, wrist and elbow-length PVC, neoprene or nitrile gloves and chemical resistant footwear. Clothing must be laundered after each days use.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEAN AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Dangerous to fish and aquatic organisms. DO NOT contaminate dams, rivers, streams, waterways or drains with product or the used container. Tail drains which flow from treated areas should be prevented from entering river systems.

PROTECTION OF PETS AND LIVESTOCK

Before spraying, remove animals and pets from the area to be treated. Cover or remove any open food and water containers. Cover or remove fish ponds, aquarium ect before spraying.

ALL USES

INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP 3A INSECTICIDE

For insecticide resistance management Out of Bounds insecticide & Termiticide is a Group 3A insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Out of Bounds insecticide & Termiticide 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 Out of Bounds insecticide & Termiticide and other Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Out of Bounds insecticide & Termiticide on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Barmac Pty Ltd accepts no liability for and losses that may result from the failure of Out of Bounds insecticide & Termiticide to control resistant insects. Out of Bounds insecticide & Termiticide may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, Barmac Pty Ltd or local agricultural department agronomist.

Note: *Helicoverma 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.

18.

STORAGE, SPILLAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in closed original containers, in a cool, well ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Store in a locked room or place away from children, animals, foods, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. 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 the Australian Standard AS 2507 – Storage and Handling of Pesticides. DO NOT allow spilled product to enter sewers, drains, creeks or any other waterways. Triple and preferably pressure rinse empty 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 bury containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of water ways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS – PEST CONTROL

Poisonous if swallowed. Will damage eyes and irritate the skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale vapour or spray. When opening 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 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 and half-face 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 days use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles, respirator (if rubber wash with detergent and warm water) and contaminated clothing.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS – AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Poisonous if swallowed. Attacks eyes and will irritate the skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale vapour or spray. When opening 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 solution with hand held application equipment in bananas and grapes wear cotton overalls buttoned to neck and wrist and elbow length PVC gloves. If product is in eyes, wash out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each days use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26. If swallowed DO NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. If in eyes, hold open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see doctor.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional material is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) available from Barmac Pty Ltd or from our internet site www.barmac.com.au.

Notice: This product is designed only for the particular purposes indicated on the label. Failure to use the product strictly as directed may be illegal, prove dangerous and render the product ineffective. The buyer or user is responsible for any misuse or negligence in the handling, storage, use or disposal of this material. Barmac Pty Ltd will not accept any responsibility whatsoever and howsoever arising and whether for consequential loss or otherwise in connection with the supply and use of this product other than those responsibilities mandatorily imposed by Statutes applicable to the sale and supply of these goods.

19.