

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

OPTIGARD[®]

ANT BAIT GEL

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 0.1 g/kg THIAMETHOXAM

For indoor and outdoor control of sugar feeding ants around buildings as per the Directions for Use

IMPORTANT: Read this booklet before use

Syngenta Crop Protection Pty Limited
Level 1, 2-4 Lyonpark Road, Macquarie Park NSW 2113

In a transport emergency dial 000, Police or Fire Brigade
For specialist advice in an emergency only, call 1800 033 111 (24 hours)

APVMA Approval No: 63253/0609
Item number



DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Situation	Pest	Rate	Critical Comments
Domestic and Other Buildings	Sugar feeding ants, including: Argentine Ant, Black House Ant, Sugar Ant, White Footed Ant	<p>Spot treatment: Apply a minimum of 1 to 3 spots per m². Squeeze out approximately 5 mm length of gel (~0.1 g) for each spot</p> <p>Bait Station: Use a minimum of 1 to 3 bait stations per 10 m². Squeeze out approximately 5 cm length (~1 g) for each bait station.</p>	<p>The number of bait locations and amount of bait required will depend on the level of ant activity present.</p> <p>To achieve the best result, additional bait placements should be provided if initial bait placements are consumed within a day or two and if ant activity remains high at the bait after 2 days.</p> <p>Place bait along ant trails and other locations where ants are most active. Remove other sources of food. Place bait where it won't be disturbed or contaminated by cleaning or work activities.</p> <p>For outside use, place spots in protected cracks and crevices or use refillable bait stations.</p> <p>Choose the number of placements (1 to 3) depending on the severity of the infestation.</p> <p>Monitor bait levels (preferably daily for first 2 days) and replenish bait as required until feeding ceases.</p> <p>Refer to General Instructions for additional information</p>

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Ants feeding on bait may return to the nest and transfer bait to other workers, the queen and young, which may result in colony death. The likelihood of colony elimination is greatly affected by:

- Differences in biology and behaviours between species including susceptibility to thiamethoxam and transference (trophallaxis) behaviours
- The amount of bait available
- The size of the colony
- The percentage of the colony feeding on the bait

Therefore, the greater the number of ants feeding, the better the chance of quicker and greater control. Provide as many bait placements as possible while ants are feeding. However, control of all ants may not be seen for up to 5 to 7 weeks after initial treatment.

For Argentine ants and other species with similar biology, activity levels will likely fluctuate as initial foragers are killed and new colonies enter the baited area following initial reductions in the immediate colony. Sustained large reductions in control may therefore not be seen for even longer periods due to constant reinvasion from neighbouring colonies. To maximise ongoing effectiveness:

- Commence baiting in spring or early summer
- Move the bait placements and increase their numbers if required
- Bait again in subsequent years, if necessary
- Keep the area clear of other food sources
- Involve a combination of control methods management

Ants are known to change feeding preferences as the needs of the colony change. If ants remain active and are not feeding on baits, consideration should be given to introducing a registered fat or protein based bait.

Exposure to direct sunlight, extreme heat or cold and water may reduce the length of bait effectiveness. Baits remaining for more than two weeks may need replacing to achieve the best result. Use a small amount to test whether feeding resumes and re-apply if necessary.

PRECAUTIONS

DO NOT place in exposed areas accessible to children, pets and other animals
DO NOT allow to contact food, livestock feed or their water

PROTECTION OF WLDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated place out of the reach of children. DO NOT store in direct sunlight. Dispose of empty container by wrapping in paper, placing in plastic bag and putting in the garbage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Wash hands after use

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone 131 126

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

If additional information is required refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet. For a copy phone 1800 067 108 or visit our website at www.syngenta.com.au

MANUFACTURER'S WARRANTY AND EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY

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