

Termite Treatment Action Plan/Checklist

To be varied according to site conditions

- Organise a thorough visual inspection by an insured competent licensed pest manager/consultant. This report will detail a reasonable range of treatments and ongoing monitoring procedures and make a specific set of written recommendations.
- Search site history and records [including council records] and provide a copy to your consultant pest manager.
- Additional investigation of hidden areas, inaccessible areas. This could include colony detection procedures such as tree drilling and temperature probing; Termatrac (microwave detection) inspection; Borescopic inspection; Thermal Imaging inspection; removing cladding and coverings; installation of removable skirtings and other inspection zones.
- Remove timber scraps, improve termite shields, improve subfloor ventilation and drainage; built up soils and abutted garden beds....the list does not stop.
- Install termite monitors/ aggregation stations
- Directly or indirectly poison the colony with toxicant baits or dusts or by spray treatment using registered products. The mixed Termstar emulsion can be injected into nests (trees and stumps).
- Check the outcome and retreat if necessary. Constantly monitor the situation.
- Install physical and chemical barriers* or treated zones*. These must be coordinated, compatible, join together and be continuous. Termstar has the added value in that it is registered for use in reticulation systems which allows recharging of the barrier. (NOTE: All barriers* are designed for and intended to make evidence of termite activity more visible during regular inspections according to AS 3660 - 2000 series)
- The mixed Termstar emulsion must be applied to the soil around brick piers, along subfloor walls (both sides), around penetrations, under concrete slabs and to concrete slab edges.
- Carry out regular inspections and/or monitoring depending on risk factors and local termite pressure. (As an indication high risk properties should be inspected every 3 months or 6 months. Low risk properties should be inspected every 12 months)
- Consider the merits of treating structural timbers with Boric based timber preservatives (in conjunction with a soil barrier or treated zone).
- Consider the need to top up or recharge any installed chemical barriers. Termstar can be used in reticulation or piped systems. This makes the ongoing future protection of the property easier and less intrusive if such a system is installed.

*according to Australian Standards 3660 - 2000 series and registered label instructions.

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Risk Factors and Termite Attack

Check out these conducive conditions & factor identified & acted upon. Use this simple che is BAD. Remember that there already exists following bullet point items out of 4 [very bad scheme is perfect & no model could deal wit

- Current, recent or past termite activity or properties within 100m
- High risk construction methods & materials
- Sources of moisture & food i.e. timber a available water etc.
- Presence of inaccessible areas
- Presence of areas with limited access or v
- The absence of a termite or timber pest ins such an inspection has been carried out 8 conducive so score 0 for within 6 months
- Termite treatment according to Australiar treated, inspection zones have been insta carried out this is less conducive so score
- · High levels of moisture readings detected [whether the cause has been determined ye subfloor ventilation.
- Timber set in, on or near to ground or mas
- Incorrectly stored timber, firewood or cellul
- Presence of unprotected or monolithic con
- Presence of expansion or other joints whi problematic
- Presence of formwork which can promote
- Presence of extruded bricks or hollow blocks attack
- · Presence of engaged piers which promotes
- Utilisation of timbers that are not highly du to correct hazard level rating
- Presence of irrigation systems near structure
- Presence of mulch near structures which presence of mulch near structures
- Presence of garden beds near structures v
- Presence of built up soil near structures will
- Presence of built up paths, concrete or ma termite entry
- Presence of wood decay fungi which prece
- Presence of trees & stumps which can har
- History or poor building or site practices w
- · Presence of tree roots which enter under termite entry.



tors which could increase or influence risk if not eck list to assess your risk factor. A high mark a 20% risk factor statistically. Mark each of the I = 4, no problem = 0]. Note that no assessment th all factors. damage at either your house or neighbouring	SITUATION EXISTS	POINT SCORE
s utilised on site available & close to the ground, uncontrolled		
visibility spection carried out in the last 6 -12 months. If & the recommendations acted upon this is less & higher for other.		
n Standards to kill the colony, soil has been alled & maintained. If such treatment has been e 0. Score higher for other. ed when moisture meter used on inspection ret or not] OR presence of high humidity or poor		
sonry or stored on site lose material hcrete slabs without adequate inspection zones. hich allow hidden entry & are considered to be		
or hide termite entry & attack ocks which promotes or hides termite entry &		
es or hides termite entry urable or may not have been treated according		
ures which promotes termite entry promotes or hides termite entry which promotes or hides termite entry which promotes or hides termite entry asonry near structures which promotes or hides		
conditions timber for termite attack & damage rbour or feed termite colonies which promotes or hides termite entry or near foundations which promotes or hides		

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONDUCIVE ELEMENTS/GROUPS

TOTAL RISK INDEX

%