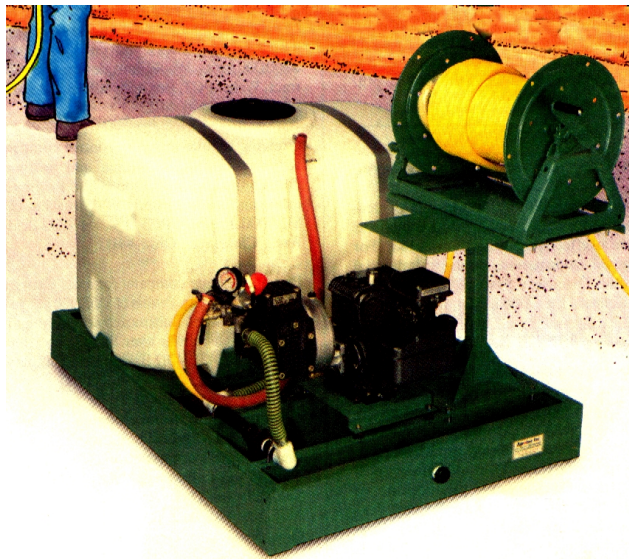


**CARIB PEST**  
The Carib Pest Advantage...  
It works for you

**21<sup>st</sup> Century Baits**  
& Formulations Company Ltd.

# **ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY SECURES YOUR HOME FOR THE FUTURE.**

The Pre-building Advantage...  
A benefit that works for you



(INDUSTRIAL SITES RIG)

## **CARIBPEST**

### **TELL-ALL INFORMATION PRE-CONSTRUCTION GUIDE**

### **JAMAICA'S PRE-STRUCTURAL CONTROL PROTECTION FROM TERMITES**

# Pre-Construction Applications

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In order to effectively use 21<sup>st</sup> Century products, our service manager is familiar with current control practices including pre-peg baiting, trenching, rodding, sub-slab injection and low pressure spray application.

**To prevent re-circulation of the termiticide in the air throughout the living areas, we do not apply emulsion to any area intended as a plenum air spaces.**

We pre-treat just before the soil and points of entry are sealed off by concrete. Specifically, this means that the site must be pretreated at **each** of the following stages of construction:

1. After the land has been graded and just before the concrete slab is poured or before the moisture barrier is installed.
2. Before the foundation wall is capped – when grading, fills and foundations for attached concrete slabs are completed.
3. When the construction and outside grading are completed.

Treating at these times gives easy access to problem areas and creates an effective chemical barrier when these parts of the building are sealed with concrete.

## CARIB PEST

The Carib Pest Advantage...  
Right formulas, Right place, Right time  
It works for you

## 21<sup>st</sup> Century Baits

& Formulations Company Ltd.

# C-0 PEGS w/formulations

## ● FATAL ATTRACTION BAIT PEGS & INSECTICIDE

### TERMITE CONTROL

#### Pre-construction treatment to control termites for a floating slab construction

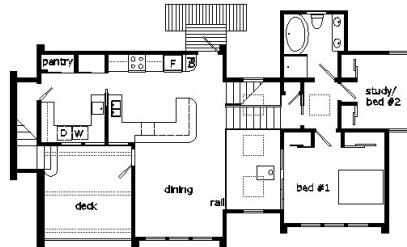
A. Horizontal Barrier – Below footing  
(application made before footings are poured).  
Rate: 1 gallon per 10 square feet of area

B. Vertical Barrier – Inside foundation  
Wall ( application made after foundation  
wall is completed and soil has  
been backfilled – soil is treated  
from top of footing surface).  
Rate: 4 gallons per 10 linear feet  
Per foot of depth to top of footing

C. Vertical Barrier – “Critical areas,  
Such as utility lines which will  
Penetrate slab (application made  
when utility lines and pipes are in  
place and adjoining soil will not be  
disturbed).  
Rate: 4 gallons per 10 linear feet  
To about a 1 foot depth.

D. Horizontal Barrier – sub-slab area  
(application made when soil inside  
Foundation walls has been leveled  
And will not be disturbed, and  
Before slab is poured).  
Rate: 1 gallon per 10 square feet of  
Area.

E. Block/Brick Voids (application made  
After foundation walls are finished  
and before they are capped. Application  
is optional if soil beneath  
footings was treated).  
Rate: 2 gallons per 10 linear feet.



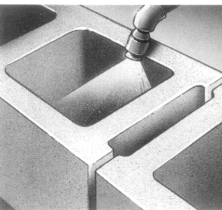
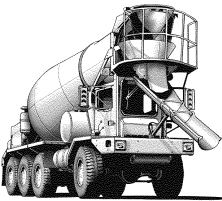
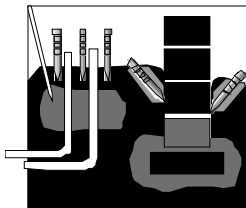
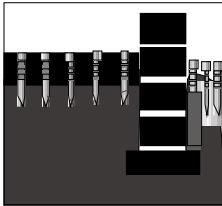
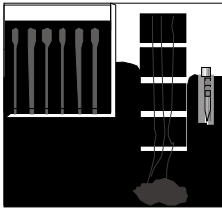
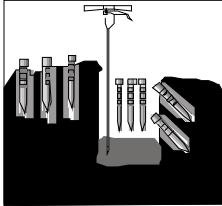
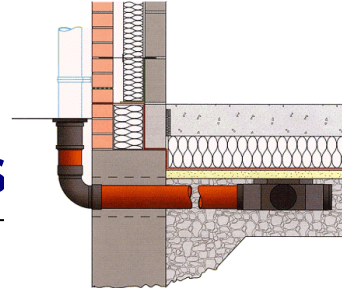
Frank & Louis Tulloch

F. Vertical Barrier – exterior foundation  
Wall ( application made after foundation  
Wall is completed and soil has been backfilled).  
Rate: 4 gallons per linear feet per foot of depth  
To top of footing.

## DEFENSE BY BAITES BY CARIB PEST

The Carib Pest Advantage...  
It works for you

### Vertical Barriers



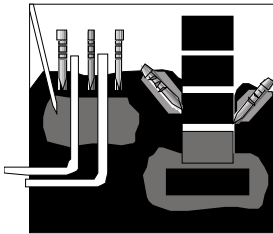
These are areas along the base of foundations, plumbing and other critical areas. They should be treated after final grading of the area. Rodding or trenching may be used. Treat soil on both sides of foundation walls. Do **not** trench or rod below the top of footing.

When rodding, space holes close enough to provide a continuous chemical barrier. Depending on soil type, 12 inch spacing is usually adequate. When rodding, it is important that emulsion reaches the footing. Hollow steel treating rods seldom exceed 4 feet; if the footing is deeper, we apply calculated amounts of liquid so that termiticide reaches the footing.

When trenching, the trench need be no wider than six inches. As soil is replaced in the trench, mix the emulsion with it using low pressure spraying (20-30 psi).

Whether rodding or trenching, apply emulsion at a rate of 4 gallons of emulsion per 100 linear feet per foot of depth from grade to footing. For example, if the footing is three feet below the grade, use 12 gallons per 10 linear feet of foundation. When treatment is completed, cover the treated soil with a thin layer of untreated soil or polyethylene sheeting.

# Horizontal Barriers

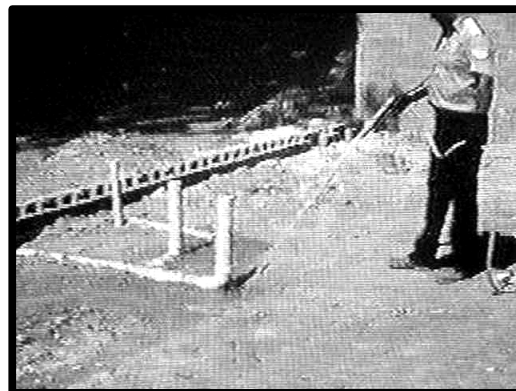
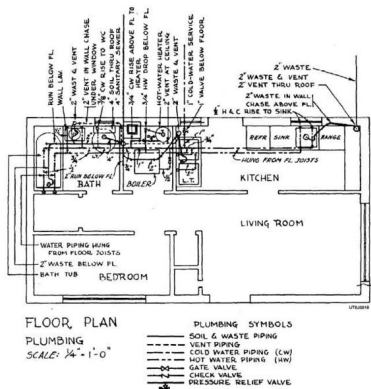


These are areas which will be covered by a concrete slab. After the final grading of the area is completed, spray the soul surface using a low pressure spray (20-30 psi) at the rate of one gallon emulsion per 10 square feet of surface. If the area is covered by washed gravel or other coarse material, increase speed and safety of application, and lower labor cost, consider using a pump with an output of at least 10gpm.

If the area sprayed is not surrounded by foundation walls at the time of treatment and the slab will not be poured the same day, cover the treated area with polyethylene sheeting to prevent soil from being washed away in case of rain. Treated soil does not have to be covered if foundation walls are in place, as the walls will contain the treated soil.

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**For Construction Companies, Supervisors, Contractors and**  
**Architects.**

***SO BUILDERS WILL KNOW***  
***WHAT THEY SHOULD BE GETTING.***



# Chem & Pegs

## Soil Formulations

- FATAL ATTRACTION BAIT PEGS &

### SOIL INSECTICIDE

## TERMITE CONTROL

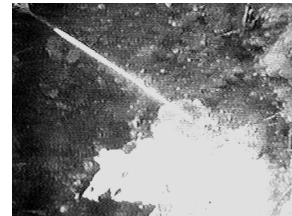
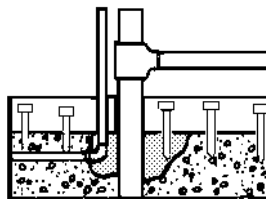
EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE ONLY FOR SALE TO AND USE AND STORAGE BY COMMERCIAL PEST CONTROL OPERATORS

**PEGS ACTIVE INGREDIENTS :**

*Sodium borate .....	0.20%
Attractant Food/Wood.....	21.8%
<b>INERT INGREDIENTS.....</b>	<b>92.0%</b>
TOTAL .....	100.0%

**CHEMICAL ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:**

*Technical Chlorpyrifos.....	72.0%
Petroleum Distillate.....	21.0%
<b>INERT INGREDIENTS.....</b>	<b>7.0%</b>
TOTAL .....	100.0%



**PRE-CONSTRUCTION SUBTERRANEAN TERMITE TREATMENT**

Effective pre construction subterranean termite control requires the establishment of an unbroken vertical ad/or horizontal chemical barrier between wood in the structure and the potential or existing termite colonies in the soil

To meet M.H.A. termite proofing requirements, follow the latest edition of the Housing and Urban Development (H.U.D.) Minimum Property Standards.

We use a 1% water emulsion for subterranean termites other than *Coptotermes* spp. Mix 1 gallon of C-0 in 95 gallons of water to produce a 1% emulsion.

Use a 2% water emulsion for *Coptotermes* spp. where necessary. Mix 2 gallons of C-0 in 95 gallons of water to produce a 2% water emulsion.

Do not apply to any area intended as a plenum air space.

After grading is completed and prior to the pouring of the slab, slab supported/constructed porches or entrance platforms. Make the following treatments:

**HORIZONTAL BARRIERS:** Where it is necessary to produce a horizontal barrier, apply the emulsion at the rate of 1 gallon per 10 square feet to fill dirt. If fill is washed gravel or other coarse material, apply at 1 1/2 gallons per 10 square feet. It is important that the emulsion reaches the soil substrate. Applications shall be made by a low pressure spray for horizontal barriers over areas intended for covering floors, porches and other critical areas.

If concrete slabs cannot be poured over soil the same day it has been treated, a water proof cover, such as polyethylene sheeting, should be placed over the soil, this is not necessary if foundation walls have been installed around the treated soil.

**VERTICAL BARRIERS:** Establish a vertical barrier in areas such as around the base of foundation, plumbing, back-filled soil against foundation walls and other critical areas.

To produce a vertical barrier, apply the emulsion at a rate of 4 gallons per 10 linear feet per foot of depth from grade to the top of the footing.

- a. Rodding and/or trenching applications should not be made below the top of the footing.
- b. Trench need not to be wider than 6 inches.
- c. When rodding, it is important that emulsion reaches the footing. Rod holes should be spaced (about a foot) to provide a continuous barrier.
- d. Emulsion should be mixed with soil as it is being replaced in the trench. Cover treated soil with a thin layer of untreated soil, or other suitable barrier such as polyethylene sheeting.

**BASEMENT:** For basements and slab foundations which extend than 1 foot below grade, apply at a rate of 4 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet per foot of depth from grade to the top of the footing. Treat the outside of the foundation by trenching and/or rodding. Sub-slab injection may be necessary just beneath the basement floor or slab along the inside of foundation walls, along cracks, along partitions, around sewer pipes, conduits, and piers, and along both sides of interior footing-supported walls.

**CRAWL SPACES:** In crawl spaces apply at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet per foot of depth from grade to top of footing. Application may be made by rodding and/or trenching. Do not make an overall broadcast application of this product in a crawl space. Do not apply this product to the soil beneath a plenum air space. Rod holes or trenches should not extend below the top of the footing. Treat both sides of foundation and around all piers and pipes.

- a. Rod holes should be spaced (about 1 foot) to provide a continuous chemical barrier. Rod holes should not extend below top of footing.
- b. Trench need not be wider than 6 inches nor below the top of the footing. The emulsion should be mixed with the soil as it is replaced in the trench. Cover the treated soil with a thin layer of untreated soil or other suitable barrier such as polyethylene sheeting.
- c. For inaccessible crawl spaces, treat soil by an alternate method such as drilling and rodding through foundation walls from the outside.

**AFTER TREATMENT:** Securely plug all holes drilled in construction elements of commonly occupied areas of structures, including unfinished basements, enclosed porches, garages, and workshops.

**HOLLOW MASONRY UNITS OF THE FOUNDATION WALLS:** Hollow block foundations or voids of masonry should be treated to make a continuous chemical barrier in voids. Apply at the rate of 2 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet so it will reach footing.

**CRAWL SPACE:** For crawl spaces apply at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet per foot of depth from grade to the top of the footing. Application may be made by rodding and/or trenching. Do not make an overall broadcast application to areas intended to be crawl spaces; applications must be made by rodding and/or trenching. Treat both sides of foundation and around all piers and pipes.

- a. Rod holes should be spaced (about 1 foot) to provide a continuous chemical barrier.
- b. Trench need not to be wider than 6 inches nor below the foundation. The emulsion should be mixed with the soil as it is being replaced in the trench. Cover the treated soil with a thin layer of untreated soil or other suitable barrier such as polyethylene sheeting.

#### POST-CONSTRUCTION TREATMENTS

Use a 1% water emulsion for subterranean termites other than *Coptotermes* spp. Mix 1 gallon of C-100 in 95 gallons of water to produce a 1% water emulsion.

Use a 2% water emulsion for *Coptotermes* spp. where necessary. Mix 2 gallons of C-0 in 95 gallons of water to produce a 2% water emulsion.

Post-construction applications shall be made by injection, rodding, and/or trenching (using low pressure spray). Do not make an overall broadcast application of this product in a crawl space. Rod holes or trenches should not extend below the top of the footing.

Do not apply this product to the soil beneath a plenum air space.

Do not apply emulsion until location of heat or air conditioning ducts, vents, water and sewer lines and electrical conduits are known and identified. Extreme caution must be taken to avoid contamination of these structural elements and airways.

## Hollow Masonry Units of Foundation Walls

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Treat voids in hollow block masonry walls **before** walls are capped. This eliminates the need to drill the walls. Use low pressure when treating. Since treatment of walls is aimed at placing the termiticide on the footing, treatment can be made before the wall is completed if there is at least one course of blocks on the footing. Apply emulsion at the rate of 2 gallons per 10 linear feet foundation.

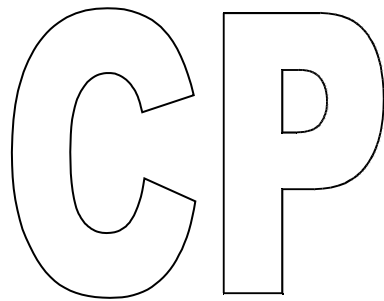
### MEMBER:

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- \* Pesticide Research & Monitoring Group – U.W.I

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Florida, U.S.A
- \* Scientific Research Council
- \* P.M.R.G./U.W.I.-S.R.C P.C. Training Course

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TERMITE CONTROL

# “TREATMENT CERTIFICATION”