

UK TO BE USED ONLY BY PROFESSIONAL USERS HOLDING CERTIFICATION DEMONSTRATING COMPLIANCE WITH UK RODENTICIDE STEWARDSHIP REGIME REQUIREMENTS.

READ THE LABEL BEFORE USE. Using this product in a manner that is inconsistent with the label may be an offence. Refer to the CRRU UK Code of Best Practice (or equivalent) for guidance.

To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use. The product should only be used as part of an integrated pest management (IPM) system, including, amongst others, hygiene measures and, where possible, physical methods of control. When this product is supplied to a user for the control of rodents, it shall only be supplied to a professional user holding certification demonstrating compliance with UK rodenticide stewardship regime requirements.

Instructions for safe handling and use:

Read and follow the product information as well as any information accompanying the product or provided at the point of sale before using it. Carry out a pre-baiting survey of the infested area and an on-site assessment in order to identify the rodent species, their places of activity and determine the likely cause and the extent of the infestation. Where possible, bait stations must be fixed to the ground or other structures. Bait should be secured so that it cannot be dragged away from the bait station. Place the product out of the reach of children, birds, pets and farm animals and other non-target animals. Place the product away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs, as well as from utensils or surfaces that have contact with these. When using the product do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands and directly exposed skin after using the product. Do not wash the bait stations or utensils used in covered and protected bait points with water between applications. To reduce risk of secondary poisoning, search for and remove dead rodents during treatment at frequent intervals, in line with the recommendations provided by the relevant code of best practice. When placing bait points close to surface waters (e.g. rivers, ponds, water channels, dykes, irrigation ditches) or water drainage systems, ensure that bait contact with water is avoided.

Use instructions:

- Norway Rats and Roof Rats: High Infestation: Place 1 to 3 blocks in tamper-resistant bait station or covered and protected bait point at 5 metre intervals per placement, where rats or their signs have been observed.

- Norway Rats and Roof Rats: Low Infestation: Place 1 to 3 blocks in tamper-resistant bait station or covered and protected bait point at 10 metre intervals per placement, where rats or their signs have been observed.

- House Mice: High Infestation: Place 1 block in a tamper-resistant bait station or covered and protected baiting point at 2 metre intervals per placement, where mice or their signs have been observed.

- House Mice: Low Infestation: Place 1 block in a tamper-resistant bait station or covered and protected baiting point at 5 metre intervals per placement, where mice or their signs have been observed.

The product should be placed in the immediate vicinity of places where rodent activity has been previously explored (e.g. travel paths, nesting sites, feedlots, holes, burrows etc.). Maintain an uninterrupted supply of fresh bait for 14-28 days or until signs of rodent activity cease. Do not use this product as permanent baits for the prevention of rodent infestation or monitoring of rodent activities. Do not use this product in pulsed baiting treatments. Consider preventive control measures (e.g. plug holes, remove potential food and drinking as far as possible) to improve product intake and reduce the likelihood of reinfestation. Protect bait from atmospheric conditions. Place the baiting points in areas not liable to flooding. Do not apply this product directly in the burrows. Replace any bait in baiting points in which bait has been damaged by water or contaminated by dirt. Remove the remaining product at the end of the treatment period. For outdoor use, baiting points must be covered and placed in strategic sites to minimise the exposure to non-target species. Because of their delayed mode of action, anticoagulant rodenticides take from 4 to 10 days to be effective after consumption of the bait. Rodents can be disease carriers. Do not touch dead rodents with bare hands, use gloves or use tools such as tongs when disposing them. Use of gloves is recommended (EN374).

Disposal: At the end of the treatment, dispose unneaten bait and the packaging in accordance with local requirements. Use of gloves is recommended. Dispose of dead rodents in accordance with local requirements. In the UK poisoned rodents may be disposed of by the waste producer at an incinerator or landfill permitted to accept that type of waste, or collected by a registered waste carrier and taken for disposal at a suitably permitted site. For further information on disposal contact the Environment Agency (<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk>) or SEPA (<http://www.sepa.org.uk>).

Disposal: At the end of the treatment, dispose unneaten bait and the packaging in accordance with local requirements. Use of gloves is recommended. Dispose of dead rodents in accordance with local requirements. In the UK poisoned rodents may be disposed of by the waste producer at an incinerator or landfill permitted to accept that type of waste, or collected by a registered waste carrier and taken for disposal at a suitably permitted site. For further information on disposal contact the Environment Agency (<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk>) or SEPA (<http://www.sepa.org.uk>).

All Use Areas:

- Bait stations must be clearly labelled to show they contain rodenticides and that they must not be moved or opened. Bait stations must be labelled with the following information: "do not move or open", "contains a

rodenticide", "product name or authorisation number", "active substance(s)" and "in case of accident, call a poison centre".

- Where possible, prior to the treatment inform any possible bystanders (e.g. users of the treated area and their surroundings) about the rodent control campaign.

When the product is being used in public areas, the areas treated must be marked during the treatment period and a notice explaining the risk of primary or secondary poisoning by the anticoagulant as well as indicating the first aid measures to be taken in case of poisoning must be made available alongside the baits.

Please note:

Remove food which is readily attainable for rodents (e.g. spilled grain or food waste). Apart from this, do not clean up the infested area just before the treatment, as this only disturbs the rodent population and makes bait acceptance more difficult to achieve.

The frequency of visits to the treated area should be at the discretion of the operator, in the light of the survey conducted at the outset of the treatment. That frequency should be consistent with the recommendations provided by the relevant code of best practice.

Resistance:

The resistance status of the rodent population to brodifacoum should be taken into account when considering the choice of rodenticide to be used. Do not use in areas where resistance to the active substance can be suspected. Where resistance to brodifacoum has been shown or is suspected, resistance management strategies should be employed. Such strategies include the use of maximum label dose levels to ensure that sufficient bait is available for the entire rodent population to feed on a daily basis.

Long Term Use:

Products shall not be used beyond 35 days without an evaluation of the state of the infestation and of the efficacy of the treatment. If after a treatment period of 35 days baits are continued to be consumed and no decline in rodent activity can be observed, the likely cause has to be determined. Where other elements have been excluded, it is likely that there are resistant rodents so consider the use of a non-anticoagulant rodenticide, where available, or a more potent anticoagulant rodenticide. Also consider the use of traps as an alternative control measure. Do not rotate the use of different anticoagulants with comparable or weaker potency for resistance management purposes. For rotational use, consider using a non-anticoagulant rodenticide, if available, or a more potent anticoagulant. If bait uptake is low relative to the apparent size of the infestation, consider the replacement of bait points to further places and the possibility to change to another bait formulation.

First aid information:

In case of accident, or if taken unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label if possible). This product contains an anticoagulant substance. If ingested, symptoms, which may be delayed, may include nosebleed and bleeding gums. In severe cases, there may be bruising and blood present in the faeces or urine.

In case of:

- Dermal exposure, wash skin with water and then with water and soap.
- Eye exposure, rinse eyes with eye-rinse liquid or water, keep eye lids open at least 10 minutes.
- Oral exposure, rinse mouth carefully with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do not provoke vomiting. If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show the product's container or label.

Brodifacoum is an anticoagulant, a Vitamin K antagonist.

- Antidote: Vitamin K₁ administered by medical/veterinary personnel only.
- UK medical professionals should contact the National Poisons Information Service (www.npis.org) for further advice.
- Contact a veterinary surgeon in case of ingestion by a pet.
- Hazardous to wildlife.

Disposal: At the end of the treatment, dispose unneaten bait and the packaging in accordance with local requirements. Use of gloves is recommended. Dispose of dead rodents in accordance with local requirements. In the UK poisoned rodents may be disposed of by the waste producer at an incinerator or landfill permitted to accept that type of waste, or collected by a registered waste carrier and taken for disposal at a suitably permitted site. For further information on disposal contact the Environment Agency (<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk>) or SEPA (<http://www.sepa.org.uk>).



A block bait containing Brodifacoum (0.005%) for use only as a rodenticide for the control of Norway rats (*Rattus norvegicus*), Roof rats (*Rattus rattus*) and House mice (*Mus musculus*) in and around buildings, for the protection of public health, stored products and materials.

NOT for Amateur Sale

Active Substance: Brodifacoum 0.05 g/kg (0.005% w/w)
(CAS No.: 56073-10-0)

Contains Denatonium Benzoate – bittering agent, and a dye
Use Biocides Safely and Sustainably

Authorisation Nos.:
UK-2015-0905 IE/BPA 70549

Hazard and precautionary statements:

H360D May damage the unborn child.
H373 May cause damage to organs (Blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P308 Wear protective gloves.
P308 + P313 If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P405 Store locked up.
P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local and national regulations.

DANGER

Storage Instructions:

Store in a dry, cool and well ventilated place.
Keep the container closed and away from direct sunlight.
Store in places prevented from the access of children, birds, pets and farm animals.
Shelf life 24 months.

NET WEIGHT: 4 kg
20g blox

UK
Authorisation holder:
Bell Laboratories, Inc. – European Division
Chaucer House, Chaucer Road
Sudbury, Suffolk
CO10 1LN England
Tel: +1 608-241-0202
Email: emea@bellabs.com



IE
Authorisation holder:
Bell Laboratories Netherlands B.V.
De Cuserstraat 93
NL-1081CN Amsterdam
Netherlands
Tel: +1 608-241-0202
Email: emea@bellabs.com



Batch Number, Date of Manufacture, and Expiry Date are printed on the packaging.

IE FOR PROFESSIONAL / TRAINED PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY - NOT for Amateur Sale
Not for sale to the general public.

This product should only be used in accordance with a code of best practice such as the CRRU Ireland Best Practice Requirements for Rodent Control and Safe Use of Rodenticides. Following any additional instructions in that code of best practice.

Proof of competence:

Trained professional users must register with DAFM as a Trained Professional - Pest Management Professional (PMU) and must present their PMU Number at point of sale to purchase this product for use only as specified on the label. Professional users must present their professional number such as herd/flock number at point of sale to purchase this product for use only as specified on this label.

Always read the label before use and follow instructions provided. Use Biocides Safely and Sustainably. It is illegal to use this product for uses or in a manner other than that prescribed on this label.

Instructions for safe handling and use:

Read and follow the product information as well as any information accompanying the product or provided at the point of sale before using it. Carry out a pre-baiting survey of the infested area and an on-site assessment in order to identify the rodent species, their places of activity and determine the likely cause and the extent of the infestation. Where possible, bait stations must be fixed to the ground or other structures. Bait should be secured so that it cannot be dragged away from the bait station. Place the product out of the reach of children, birds, pets and farm animals and other non-target animals. Place the product away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs, as well as from utensils or surfaces that have contact with these. When using the product do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands and directly exposed skin after using the product. Do not wash the bait stations or utensils used in covered and protected bait points with water between applications. To reduce risk of secondary poisoning, search for and remove dead rodents during treatment at frequent intervals, in line with the recommendations provided by the CRRU Ireland Best Practice Requirements for Rodent Control and Safe Use of Rodenticides. When placing bait points close to surface waters (e.g. rivers, ponds, water channels, dykes, irrigation ditches) or water drainage systems, ensure that bait contact with water is avoided and are not washed away. Consider preventive control measures (e.g. plug holes, remove potential food and drinking as far as possible) to improve product intake and reduce the likelihood of reinfestation.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

- Norway Rats and Roof Rats: High Infestation: Place up to 60g of bait in a tamper-resistant bait station or covered and protected bait point at 5 metre intervals per placement.

- Norway Rats and Roof Rats: Low Infestation: Place up to 60g of bait in tamper-resistant bait station or covered and protected bait point at 10 metre intervals per placement.

- House Mice: High Infestation: Place 20g of bait in a tamper-resistant bait station or covered and protected baiting point at 2 metre intervals per placement.

- House Mice: Low Infestation: Place 20g of bait in a tamper-resistant bait station or covered and protected baiting point at 5 metre intervals per placement.

Bait stations should be placed in the immediate vicinity of places where rodent activity has been previously observed (e.g. travel paths, nesting sites, feedlots, holes, burrows etc.).

For House mice: The baiting stations should be visited at least every 2 to 3 days at the beginning of the treatment and at least weekly afterwards, in order to check whether the bait is accepted, the bait stations are intact and to remove rodent bodies. Re-fill bait when necessary.

For Norway rats: The bait stations should be visited only 5 to 7 days after the beginning of the treatment and at least weekly afterwards, in order to check whether the bait is accepted, the bait stations are intact and to remove rodent bodies. Re-fill bait when necessary.

The frequency of visits to the treated area should be at the discretion of the operator, in the light of the survey conducted at the outset of the treatment. That frequency should be consistent with the recommendations provided by the relevant code of best practice.

Protect bait from the atmospheric conditions. Place the baiting points in areas non-liable to flooding. Replace any bait in baiting points in which bait has been damaged by water or contaminated by dirt. Remove the remaining bait or bait stations at the end of the treatment period. For outdoor use, baiting points must be covered and placed in strategic sites to minimise the exposure to non-target species.

Do not use in areas where resistance to the active substance can be suspected.

Do not use this product in pulsed baiting treatments. Do not apply this product directly in the burrows.

Bait stations must be clearly labelled to show they contain rodenticides and that they must not be moved or opened.

Bait stations:

- Must be labelled with the following information: "Product name or authorisation number", "Active substance(s)", "Contains a rodenticide", "Do not

move or open"; and "In case of incident, call the National Poisons Information Centre on (01) 809 2166".

- Where possible, prior to the treatment inform any possible bystanders (e.g. users of the treated area and their surroundings) about the rodent control campaign in accordance with the code of best practice.

When the product is being used in public areas, the areas treated should be marked during the treatment period and a notice explaining the risk of primary or secondary poisoning by the anticoagulant as well as indicating the first measures to be taken in case of poisoning must be made available alongside the baits.

Please Note:

Remove food which is readily attainable for rodents (e.g. spilled grain or food waste). Apart from this, do not clean up the infested area just before the treatment, as this only disturbs the rodent population and makes bait acceptance more difficult to achieve.

If bait uptake is low relative to the apparent size of the infestation, consider the replacement of bait points to further places and the possibility to change to another bait formulation.

Because of their delayed mode of action, anticoagulant rodenticides take from 4 to 10 days to be effective after consumption of the bait.

First aid information:

This product contains an anticoagulant substance. If ingested, symptoms, which may be delayed, may include nosebleed and bleeding gums. In severe cases, there may be bruising and blood present in the faeces or urine. Antidote: Vitamin K₁ administered by medical/veterinary personnel only.

In case of:

- Dermal exposure, wash skin with water and then with water and soap.
- Eye exposure, rinse eyes with eye-rinse liquid or water, keep eye lids open at least 10 minutes.
- Oral exposure, rinse mouth carefully with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do not provoke vomiting. If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show the product's container or label.

Poison Information: For information or to report a poisoning incident contact The National Poisons Information Centre, Beaumont Hospital, Dublin (01-809 2166), retain the label for reference.
Contact a veterinary surgeon in case of ingestion by a pet.
Hazardous to wildlife.

Additional safety information:

The product should only be used as part of an integrated pest management (IPM) system, including, amongst others, hygiene measures and, where possible, physical methods of control.

Wear protective chemical resistant gloves during product handling phase (EN374).

Rodents can be disease carriers. Do not touch dead rodents with bare hands, use gloves or use tools such as tongs when disposing them.

Long Term Use:

Do not use baits containing anticoagulant active substances as permanent baits for the prevention of rodent infestation or monitoring of rodent activities.

Do not rotate the use of different anticoagulants with comparable or weaker potency for resistance management purposes. For rotational use, consider using a non-anticoagulant rodenticide, if available, or a more potent anticoagulant.

Products shall not be used beyond 35 days without an evaluation of the state of the infestation and of the efficacy of the treatment.

If after a treatment period of 35 days baits are continued to be consumed and no decline in rodent activity can be observed, the likely cause has to be determined. Where other elements have been excluded, it is likely that there are resistant rodents so consider the use of a non-anticoagulant rodenticide, where available, or a more potent anticoagulant rodenticide. Also consider the use of traps as an alternative control measure.

Disposal of unneaten bait:

At the end of the treatment, dispose unneaten bait and the packaging in accordance with EPA requirements for the disposal of hazardous waste. Use of gloves is recommended.

Disposal of dead rodents:

Dispose of dead rodents in accordance with local requirements, using one of the following methods of disposal (in order of preference): via an on-site or on-farm small carcass incinerator; with the site's or farm's domestic waste; in the site's or farm's normal non-hazardous waste; or by burial on-site, but away from sensitive areas.

