

IE**WARNING
READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USE.**

It is illegal to use this product for uses or in a manner other than that prescribed on this label.

Directions for Use:

Determine areas where rats and mice will likely find and consume bait. Generally, these areas are along walls, by gnawed openings, in corners, and concealed places.

- Baits must be securely deposited in tamper resistant bait stations so as to minimise the risk of consumption by other animals or children. Where possible, secure baits so that they cannot be dragged away.
- Dead rodent bodies, remains of unused bait or any fragments of bait found away from the bait station must be collected during all control operations to minimise the risk of consumption and poisoning to children, companion animals and other non-target animals.
- Wash hands after use of the product, and before eating, drinking or smoking.
- The use of gloves is advised.
- Do not decant product into unlabelled containers.
- A thorough survey of the infested area is essential, particularly in secluded and sheltered places, to determine the extent of the infestation.
- When the product is being used in public areas and tamper resistant bait stations are not used, 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 measures to be taken in case of poisoning must be made available alongside the baits. When tamper resistant bait stations are used, they should be clearly marked to show that they contain rodenticides and that they should not be disturbed.

Rats:

Secure 2-10 28g blocks (56-280g) in covered tamper resistant bait stations or covered bait points spaced 10m apart (5m apart in areas of high infestation) in areas where rats are active. Regularly check bait consumption and replace consumed or spoilt bait until consumption has stopped. Repeat treatment in situations where there is evidence of new infestation (e.g. fresh tracks or droppings).

Do not move or disturb bait points for several days after laying bait. If no signs of rat activity are seen near the bait after 7-10 days, move the bait to an area of higher rat activity. If all the bait has been eaten from certain areas, increase the quantity of bait by placing more bait points. Do not increase the bait point size. Replace any bait eaten by rodents or that has been damaged by water or contaminated by dirt.

Mice:

Secure one 28g block in covered tamper resistant bait stations or covered bait points spaced 4m apart (2m apart in high infestation areas) in areas where mice are active. Regularly check bait consumption and replace consumed or spoilt bait until consumption has stopped. Repeat treatment in situations where there is evidence of new infestation (e.g. fresh tracks or droppings).

Mice are very inquisitive and it may help the control program to move baits every 2-3 days at the time when bait points are inspected or topped up. Make frequent inspections of the bait points during the first 10-14 days and replace any bait eaten by rodents or that has been damaged by water or contaminated by dirt. If all the bait has been eaten from certain areas, increase the quantity of bait by placing more bait points. Do not increase the bait point size.

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In sewers

Rats: Secure 2-10 28g blocks (56-280g) per placement site to available structures to ensure that the blocks are not washed away. Regularly check bait consumption and replace consumed or spoilt bait until consumption has stopped. Repeat treatment in situations where there is evidence of new infestation.

Please note: The application rate should be adjusted to the size of the population and availability of alternative feeding. Norway rats and house mice may consume a lethal dose in one night's feeding with first dead rodents appearing 4 or 5 days after feeding begins. Search for and remove dead rodents (except when used in sewers) at frequent intervals during treatment and at least as often as baits are checked and/or replenished.

RISKS AND WARNINGS**Precautionary Statements:**

- P102: Keep out of reach of children.
- P103: Read label before use.
- P314: Get medical advice if you feel unwell.
- P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with national regulations.



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May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

First Aid and Safety Information:

Effects result from the inhibition of blood coagulation, through interaction with Vitamin K₁. Poisoning symptoms may include: bruising easily, nose or gum bleeds, blood in stools or urine, excessive bleeding from minor cuts or abrasions. Note that poisoning symptoms may develop over the course of several days.

First Aid: In case of accident, suspected exposure or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible). In case of contact with skin, wash with soap and water. Remove and launder any contaminated clothing. In case of contact with eyes, remove contact lenses if present and rinse the eye slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Seek medical advice immediately. In case of ingestion or if swallowed, seek medical advice immediately.

Note to Physician: Antidote – Vitamin K₁ – under medical supervision. **Poison Information:** For information or to report a poisoning incident, contact The National Poisons Information Centre, Beaumont Hospital, Dublin (01-8092166), retain the label for reference.

To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

Storage and disposal Instructions:

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. Keep only in original container. This material and its container must be disposed of safely. Dispose of packaging, remains of unused product and dead rodents in accordance with local regulations. If required, consult a professional waste operator or local authority.

Resistance Information:

The resistance status of the rodent population to bromadiolone should be taken into account when considering the choice of rodenticide to be used. Where resistance to bromadiolone has been shown or is suspected, resistant management strategies should be employed.



A block bait containing Bromadiolone (0.005% w/w) for use as a rodenticide by professionals for the control of rats and mice indoors and outdoors around buildings, in sewers, and for the protection of public health, stored products and materials.

FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY**NOT for Amateur Sale**

Active Substance: Bromadiolone 0.05 g/kg (0.005% w/w)
(CAS No.: 28772-56-7)

Contains Denatonium Benzoate – a bittering agent

Use Biocides Safely and Sustainably**Authorisation Nos.:****UK-2015-0941****IE – IE/BPA 70118****NET WEIGHT: 8 kg
28g Blox****Authorisation holder:**

Bell Laboratories, Inc. – European Division
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CO10 1LN ENGLAND
Tel: +44 1787379295
Email: emea@belllabs.com

Manufactured By:

Madison, WI 53704 U.S.A.
MADE IN USA

Bell Laboratories Supports**UK****READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USE.****Precautionary Statements:**

- P102: Keep out of reach of children.
- P103: Read label before use.
- P273: Avoid release to the environment.
- P301+312: If swallowed: call a poison centre or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
- P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with national regulations.

Directions for Use:**For professional use in and around buildings and in sewers.**

Prevent access to bait by children, birds and non-target animals (particularly dogs, cats, pigs and poultry). Determine areas where rats and mice will likely find and consume bait. Generally, these areas are along walls, by gnawed openings, in corners, and concealed places.

Rats:

Place 2 to 10 (28g) blocks in a bait station/bait point and place at 5 to 10 metre intervals per placement where rats or their signs have been observed. Maintain an uninterrupted supply of fresh bait for 10 days or until signs of rat activity cease.

Mice:

Place one (28g) block in a bait station/bait point and place at 2 to 4 metre intervals per placement, where mice or their signs have been observed. Maintain an uninterrupted supply of fresh bait for 15 days or until signs of mouse activity cease.

In sewers**Rats:**

Place 2 to 10 (28g) blocks at placement site to reduce the likelihood of its removal by rodents or by surges of water. Secure by wire or by attaching to available structures to ensure the blocks are not washed away and to protect from flooding or displacement. Regularly check bait consumption and replace consumed or spoilt bait until consumption has stopped. Repeat treatment in situations where there is evidence of new infestation.

Please note: The application rate should be adjusted to the size of the population and availability of alternative feeding. Search for and remove dead rodents at frequent intervals during treatment (unless used in sewers) at least as often as when baits are checked and/or replenished. Daily inspection may be required in some circumstances.

Resistance and Long Term Use: The resistance status of the target population should be taken into account when considering the choice of rodenticide to be used. In those areas where evidence of resistance to specific active ingredients is suspected, avoid their use. To control the spreading of resistance, it is advisable to alternate baits containing different active ingredients. Baits must be securely deposited in a way so as to minimize the risk of consumption by other animals or children. Unless under the supervision of a pest control operator or other competent person, do not use anticoagulant rodenticides as permanent baits. In most cases, anticoagulant baits should have achieved control within 35 days. Should activity continue beyond this time, the likely cause should be determined.

Public Use Areas: 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 measures to be taken in case of poisoning must be made available alongside the baits. When tamper resistant bait stations are used, they should be

clearly marked to show they contain anticoagulants and that they should not be disturbed.

First aid information:

In case of accident, or if taken unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label if possible). Bromadiolone is an indirect anticoagulant which may produce bleeding; this may be delayed for several days after exposure. If there is no active bleeding the INR (prothrombin time) should be measured on presentation and 48-72 hours after exposure. If the INR is greater than 4, administer Vitamin K₁ (phytonadione) 5-10 mg by slow intravenous injection 100µg/kg body weight for a child). Treatment with phytonadione (orally or intravenously) may be required for several weeks. The advice of the National Poisons Information Service (www.npis.org) should be sought, particularly if active bleeding occurs.

If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this label.

In case of contact with skin, wash with soap and water. In case of contact with eyes, remove contact lenses, if present, and rinse the eye slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Seek medical advice immediately. Bromadiolone is an anticoagulant, a Vitamin K antagonist.

Antidote – Vitamin K₁ (under medical supervision). UK medical professionals should contact the National Poisons Information Service (www.npis.org) for further advice.

In case of pet emergency, contact your veterinarian immediately.

Additional safety information:

To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

Collect and dispose of the remains of the bait and any remaining rodent bodies after treatment.

Protective gloves should be worn when handling bait and removing rodent bodies.

Storage Instructions:

Store in the original container in a cool, dry, well ventilated place. Shelf life up to 2 years.

Directions for the safe disposal:

After baiting campaign, clean the equipment, collect dead rodent bodies, empty packaging, remains of unused bait, and bait stations and dispose of in accordance with local requirements. Dead rodents and bait found outside the stations should be disposed of using protective gloves. Poisoned rodents may be disposed of by 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 (www.npis.org.uk).

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

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