Other conditions:

Baits must be securely deposited in a way so as to minimize the risk of consumption by other animals or children. Where possible, secure baits so that they cannot be dragged away. Prevent access to baits by other animals, birds and non-target animals (particularly dogs, cats, and poulty). 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 as soon as when baits are checked and/or replenished. Daily inspection may be required in some circumstances.

When this 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 the need to inform the first aid 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.

Public area use:

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 the need to inform the first aid 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.

Injection for use:

Baits are manually placed in the rodent infested area. The bait product can potentially be used under many different circumstances and can be deployed using various means. The method of deployment for which the method of deployment is recommended is that bait stations (tamper proof boxes), bait points (a makeshift arrangement which uses the local environment only to restrict access to the bait), and potentially other baits can be used. Bait stations can be placed in locations where the bait is accessible to the rodent, but inaccessible (and therefore tamper resistant) to humans and other non-target organisms. Bait points can be placed in areas where the bait is inaccessible to the rodent, but accessible (and therefore tamper resistant) to humans and other non-target organisms. These methods, in themselves, represent a scale of potential access. The vulnerability (of access by non-target organisms) of a particular site is assessed in the decision for the deployment method to be used. The product must never be placed indiscriminately.

Application rate:

For rat infestation use bait points of 60 – 100 g. Place bait points 10 m apart reducing to 5 m in high infestation. 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. For mouse infestations use bait points of 20 – 30 g. Place bait points 5 m apart reducing to 2 m in high infestation. 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.

Particulars of likely direct or indirect adverse effects and first aid instructions:

Bromadiolone is an 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 (phytomenadione) 5-10 mg by slow intravenous injection (100 µg/kg body weight for a child). Treatment with phytomenadione (orally or intravenously) may be required for several weeks. The advice of the National Poisons Information Service (http://www.npis.org/) should be sought, particularly if active bleeding occurs.

In case of emergency:

UK. Medical professionals should contact the National Poisons Information Service (http://www.npis.org/). In the event of emergency, UK medical professionals should contact the National Poisons Information Service (http://www.npis.org/).