

RAT and MOUSE KILLER

VERTOX ROLLED OATS

Contains brodifacoum 0.005% w/w and denatonium benzoate 0.001% w/w.
For professional use only. UK-2015-0899

Directions for use:

Place bait where there are signs of rodent activity, like fresh droppings, inside or near nests and burrows, runways and rodent feeding places. Place bait points throughout the infested area. Regularly check bait consumption and replace consumed or spoiled bait until consumption has stopped. Repeat treatment in situations where there is evidence of new infestation (e.g. fresh tracks or droppings).

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| Rats (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>) | Secure 10-60g of bait in covered tamper resistant baiting stations or covered bait points spaced 10m apart (5m apart in areas of high infestation) in areas where rats are active. 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 |
| Mice (<i>Mus musculus</i>) | Secure 5-20g of bait in covered tamper resistant baiting stations or covered bait points spaced 5m apart (2m apart in areas of high infestation) in areas where mice are active. Mice are very inquisitive and it may help the control program to move bait points 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. It is generally much more efficient to use a larger number of small bait points compared to a smaller number of large bait points. Large bait points increase the risk to wildlife and to other non-target animals. Prevent access to bait by children, birds and non-target animals (particularly dogs, cats, pigs and poultry). Baits must be securely deposited in a way so as to minimise the risk of consumption by other animals or children. Where possible, secure baits so that they cannot be dragged away. 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.

Disposal:

Dispose of dead rodents in accordance with local requirements. Poisoned rodents may be disposed of by the waste producer at an incinerator, landfill or burial site permitted to accept that type of waste, or collected by a registered waste carrier and taken for disposal at a suitably permitted site. Remove all baits after treatment and dispose of them in accordance with local requirements. Dead rodents and bait found outside bait stations should be disposed of using protective gloves. For further information on disposal contact the Environment Agency (<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/>) or SEPA (<http://www.sepa.org.uk/>).

Safety Data Sheet available to professional user on request.

Long-term use:

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 rodent activity continue beyond this time, the likely cause should be determined.

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 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 rodenticides and that they should not be disturbed.

Medical advice:

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 accident or if you feel unwell seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible). Brodifacoum 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 ingestion or if swallowed seek medical advice immediately. 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 contact with skin, wash with soap and water. Remove and launder any contaminated clothing.

Precautions:

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician. Stored locked up in a closed container. Wear protective gloves (EN374). Keep out of reach of children. Keep / store away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Additional conditions of authorisation:

Store in original container. Keep in a cool, dry well ventilated area. Store away from light. Wash hands and exposed skin before meals and after use. This product must never be placed indiscriminately. To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for 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 anticoagulant active ingredients. Vertox Rolled Oat Bait is effective against rodents resistant to earlier anticoagulants such as warfarin etc.



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Batch No. See tag.

D.O.E. See tag

4kg

