

RUBY BLOCK – Solid bait (BB)

Ready to use bait block which containing 0.005% of difenacoum

Authorisation n°: UK-2013-0693

User category: For professional use only.

Application: For use in and around buildings only, and in sewers.

Pest controlled : Rats and mice

Instruction 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 is dependent on the particular circumstance. A priority is always to exclude non target exposure as much as possible.

Methods of deployment for professional users are bait stations (tamper proof boxes), bait points (a makeshift arrangement which uses materials and/or the local environment to restrict access to the bait), loose but inaccessible (an arrangement which uses the local environment only to restrict access to the bait) or in sewers.

Baits can be placed in bait boxes which may be fixed to the ground. The bait in such bait boxes can also be secured in place to minimise removal and dispersal by rodents. The product may also be placed on trays under a tile or located in such a way that access by non-target organisms is restricted.

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 infestations use bait points of 90 – 100 g. Place bait points 10 m apart reducing to 5 m in high infestations. 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.

For mouse infestations use bait points of 20 – 30 g. Place bait points 5 m apart reducing to 3 m in high infestations. 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.

Resistance information: The resistance status of the target population should be taken into account when considering the choice of rodenticide to be used.

Disposal measures: Remove all baits after treatment and dispose of them in accordance with local requirements. Dispose of dead rodents in accordance with local requirements. Poisoned rodents should be disposed of at a suitably permitted incinerator, landfill or burial site by the waste producer or a registered waste carrier. For further information on disposal contact the Environment Agency (<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk>) or SEPA (<http://www.sepa.org.uk>).

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 bait by children, birds and non-target animals (particularly dogs, cats, pigs and poultry). 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 bait should have achieved control within 35 days.

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.

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 that they contain rodenticides and that they should not be disturbed

Precautions:

Keep locked up and out of the reach of children. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedings stuffs. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wear suitable gloves. If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Keep in a cool, dry, well ventilated area. Keep away from oxidising agents. Wash hands and exposed skin before meals and after use.

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

Difenacoum 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 (www.npis.org) for further advice.

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