

**PROTECT® WAX BLOCK EXTRUDED**

UK-2013-0772

A ready-to-use wax block bait containing 0.05 g/kg bromadiolone

**Rodenticide for professional use indoors and outdoors - around buildings against the brown rat (*Rattus norvegicus*) and the house mouse (*Mus musculus*)**

Rodenticide wax block bait contains denatonium benzoate, an extremely bitter substance.

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Ready to use bait containing 0.05 g/kg bromadiolone

**Danger****May damage the unborn child.****Causes damage to the blood system through prolonged or repeated exposure.**

Keep out of reach of children.

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Store locked up.

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with national regulations.

**PRECAUTIONS**

Wash hands and exposed skin before meals and after use.

Keep locked up and out of the reach of children.

The product may be applied by professional users only when appropriate chemical resistant gloves (EN 374) are used.

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

Prevent access to bait by children, birds and non-target animals (particularly dogs, cats, pigs and poultry).

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.

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.

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.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

Place baits manually in the rodent infested area. The method of deployment is dependent on the particular circumstances; however the priority is always to exclude non-target exposure as much as possible.

Bait may be deployed in bait stations (tamper-proof baiting boxes), at bait points (a makeshift arrangement using materials and/or the local environment to restrict access to the bait), and loose but inaccessible (using the local environment only to restrict access to the bait).

These methods, in themselves, represent a scale of potential access. The vulnerability (of access by non-target organisms) of a particular site must be assessed in the decision for the deployment method to be used.

Bait can be placed in bait boxes, which may be fixed to the ground. Such bait should be secured in place on the built-in spikes, to minimise removal and

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dispersal by rodents. 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. Bait may also be placed on trays under a tile, or located in such a way that access by non-target organisms is restricted.

The product must never be placed indiscriminately.

**Rate of use:** For rat infestations use bait points of up to 200 g. Place bait points 10 metres apart for low infestations and 4 metres apart for high infestations.

For mouse infestations use bait points of 40-50 g. Place bait points 10 metres apart for low infestations and 4 metres apart for high infestations.

Death of the rodents starts after 3-5 days from first consumption. Make regular inspections of the bait points (every 7 – 10 days) and replace any bait that has been eaten by rodents, damaged by water or contaminated by dirt. If bait is totally consumed then the quantity of the bait at each bait point should be replenished.

**First aid:** Bromadiolone is an anticoagulant which may produce bleeding; the onset of bleeding 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 accident, 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.Antidote vitamin K1 (under medical supervision). UK medical professionals should contact the National Poisons Information Service ([www.npis.org](http://www.npis.org)) for further advice.**Waste disposal:** Search for and remove dead rodents at frequent intervals during treatment, at least as often as when baits are checked and/or replenished. Daily inspection may be required in some circumstances.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>).Remove all baits after treatment and dispose of them in accordance with local requirements. For information on disposal contact the Environment Agency (<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk>) or SEPA (<http://www.sepa.org.uk>).

Dead rodents and bait found outside bait stations should be disposed of using protective gloves.

**Storage and shelf-life:** Keep in original container. Keep in a closed, dry and well-ventilated area. Store away from light. Protect from heat and naked flames. Keep away from food and animal feedstuffs. Keep away from oxidising agents, sources of ignition. Shelf life up to 2 years.**Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer:****Bábolna Bio Ltd.,**

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**Contents:**  
**8 kg<sub>e</sub>**