

DECANTING LABEL - DECANTING LABEL - DECANTING LABEL - DECANTING LABEL - DECANTING LABEL

FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY - UK-2014-0832

**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.

| Target | Level of infestation | Bait points                | Advice  |
|--------|----------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Rats   | Low                  | Up to 200g every 10 metres | 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. |
|        | High                 | Up to 200g every 5 metres  | If no signs of rat activity are seen near a bait point after 7-10 days, move it to an area of higher activity.  |
| Mice   | Low                  | Up to 40g every 5 metres   | Mice are very inquisitive. It may help the control programme to move bait points when they are inspected/topped up.   |
|        | High                 | Up to 40g every 2 metres   |   |

weighted. Prevent access to bait by children, birds and non-target animals (particularly dogs, cats, pigs and poultry). Where possible, secure baits so that they cannot be dragged away.

**FOLLOW-UP**

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 wild-life and to other non-target animals. 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 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. Remove all baits after treatment and dispose of them in accordance with local requirements. For further information on disposal contact the Environment Agency (<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/>) or SEPA (<http://www.sepa.org.uk/>).

Batch No. See tag.  
D.O.E. See tag.  
tag.

Protect bait points from non-target animals and from water, preferably using commercially available bait stations. If these are not available, place the bait on bait trays inside pieces of drainage pipe or under sections of slate, board or corrugated iron which are firmly propped against a wall and suitably

# RASCAL

## BROMADIOLONE WHOLE WHEAT BAIT

CONTAINS BROMADIOLONE 0.005% W/W  
& DENATONIUM BENZOATE 0.001% W/W



**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**

If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Bromadiolone is an anticoagulant which may produce bleeding; the onset of bleeding 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.

**PRECAUTIONS**

Avoid all contact by mouth. Keep locked up and out of reach of children. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wear protective gloves. Wash hands and exposed skin before meals and after use. Store in original container in a cool, dry, well ventilated place.

**ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS OF AUTHORISATION**

For use only in areas that are inaccessible to infants, children, companion animals and non-target animals. Baits must be securely deposited in a way so as to minimise the risk of consumption by other animals or children. 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. Rascal Bromadiolone Whole Wheat Bait is effective against rodents resistant to earlier anticoagulants such as warfarin etc. Safety Data Sheet available to professional user on request.

Authorisation Holder:  
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READY-FOR-USE BAIT FOR THE CONTROL OF RATS AND MICE INDOORS & OUTDOORS (AROUND BUILDINGS) & IN SEWERS.

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