

ROMAX[®] DP

Barrettine
Environmental Health

CONTAINS DIFENACOU M 0.005% (W/W)
CAS N° 56073-07-5

PASTA SACHETS

10 g PRE-MEASURED SACHETS

READY-TO-USE PASTA BAIT RODENTICIDE



5kg

FOR THE CONTROL OF RATS AND MICE

A highly palatable ready to use pasta bait second generation anticoagulant rodenticide (product type I4). For use indoors and outdoors (around buildings only) and in sewers for controlling rats and mice. For professional use only. Use only as described on the label.

ROMAX[®] DP PASTA SACHETS

FEATURES AND USE

ROMAX[®] DP PASTA SACHETS is a ready for use pasta bait in single-dose sachets of 10 g for mice and rats treatments [*Mus musculus* (House mouse) and *Rattus norvegicus* (Brown rat)], efficacious even after a single-feed. Rodents' death occurs after few days (3-5) from ingestion without rousing suspicion towards the bait by the other members of the colony.

ROMAX[®] DP PASTA SACHETS contains a well-balanced mix of food-origin components attractive for rodents and incorporates an aversive agent (Denatonium Benzoate) to help prevent human consumption.

ROMAX[®] DP PASTA SACHETS can be used to control rodents' infestations indoors and outdoors (around buildings only) including sewers. The product should be applied in bait stations or covered bait points.

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.

Baits must be securely deposited in a way so as to minimize the risk of consumption by other animals or children. 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.

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. 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.

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>).

For products to be used in public areas the following safety precaution shall be carried on the label, packaging or accompanying leaflet:

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.

Never place the product indiscriminately.



Antidote: Vitamin K1 (under medical supervision). UK medical professionals should contact the National Poisons Information Service (www.npis.org) for further advice.

Disposal instructions: Remove all baits after treatment and dispose of them in accordance with local requirements. For information on disposal in the UK contact the Environment Agency (<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk>) or SEPA (<http://www.sepa.org.uk>).

Storage and shelf-life: Keep in a cool, dry, well ventilated area. Shelf-life: 2 years from manufacturing date.

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

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Environmental Health

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FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY
USE ONLY AS DESCRIBED ON THE LABEL

Contains Difenacoum **0.005%** (w/w)
(CAS N° 56073-07-5)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

For an appropriate control of rodents' infestation, follow the hereunder treatment phases and use and disposal instructions:

1. Site survey

Before placing the bait, carry out a site survey to establish the type (i.e. rodent species), level and extent of infestation. Check any possible rodents' points of access, burrows, hidden places and eliminate all sources of water and food. Identify the most suitable places for the placing of the bait, e.g. fresh droppings, inside or near burrows, runways and feeding places. To minimise the use of rodenticide baits, in particular for rodents' treatments in sensitive areas (e.g. food industries, grain storage facilities and animal rearing), the use of non-toxic baits should be the preferred approach.

2. Treatment

With the help of gloves, fix the baits in bait stations, where these are not available, fix the baits in place using a wire or a nail inside pieces of drainage pipe or on trays under tiles, making sure that they are safely secured so that rodents cannot carry them away. Always make sure that baits are adequately protected from children and non-target animals, such as pets and birds.

Application rate - For mouse infestations, use bait points of up to 50 g. Place bait points 5 metres apart, reducing to 2 metres in areas of high infestation.

- For rat infestations, use bait points of up to 100 g. Place bait points 10 metres apart, reducing to 5 metres in areas of high infestation. For rat infestations in sewers, use bait points of up to 150 g.

3. Monitoring

Make regular inspections of the bait points (recommended every 3 or 4 days) and replace any bait that has been eaten by rodents, damaged by water or contaminated by dirt.

4. End of treatment

Treatment period can be considered concluded when baits remain uneaten. Search for, collect and dispose of the remains of bait and any remaining rodent bodies and dispose them safely complying with legislation regarding the correct disposal of waste. See below for further instructions.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

P102: Keep out of reach of children. P103: Read label before use. P101: If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. P405: Store locked up. P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P280: Wear protective gloves. P301+310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.

PARTICULARS OF LIKELY DIRECT OR INDIRECT ADVERSE EFFECTS AND FIRST AID INSTRUCTIONS

Difenacoum 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 (phytonadione) 5-10 mg by slow intravenous injection (100 µg/kg body weight for a child). Treatment with phytonadione (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.

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