

ROMAX®

VENOM PASTE

(CAS No. 56073-10-0)
CONTAINS BROdifacoum **0.005%** (W/W)

Use biocides safely. Always read the label and product information before use.

UNIQUE
LIPO GEL BAIT

ROMAX® VENOM PASTE

READY TO USE RODENTICIDE GEL BAIT (product type 14) FOR USE IN AND AROUND BUILDINGS.

FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY. USE ONLY AS DESCRIBED ON THE LABEL.

To be used only by professional users holding certification demonstrating compliance with UK rodenticide stewardship regime requirements.

Read the label before use. Using this product in a manner that is inconsistent with the label may be an offence. Refer to the CRRU UK Code of Best Practice (or equivalent) for guidance. When this product is supplied to a user for the control of rodents, it shall only be supplied to a professional user holding certification demonstrating compliance with UK rodenticide stewardship regime requirements.

FEATURES

ROMAX® VENOM PASTE is a ready to use gel bait for mice and rats treatments, (*Mus musculus* House mouse and (*Rattus norvegicus*) Norway rat, Brown rat. ROMAX® VENOM PASTE bait is packed in a practical tube for use with caulking gun which allows a quickly, precise dosage, without wasting product as in the case of other bait formulations. Rodent death occurs after few days (3-5) from ingestion without rousing suspicion towards the bait by the other members of the colony.

ROMAX® VENOM PASTE incorporates an aversive agent (Denatonium Benzoate) to help prevent human consumption.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Place of use: ROMAX® VENOM PASTE can be used to control mice and rats infestation in and around buildings (e.g. homes, hospitals, animal housing, warehouses, food industries, etc.).

Directions 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 dependant 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). 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. Products 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.

For an appropriate control of rodent infestation, follow the hereunder treatment phases:

1. Site survey and pre-treatment: Before placing the bait, carry out a site survey to establish the rodent species, the level and the extent of the infestation and check any possible rodents' points of access, burrows, feeding places, etc. To minimise the use of rodenticide baits, in particular for rodent treatments in sensitive areas (e.g. food industries, grain storage facilities and animal rearing), it is first recommended the use of non-toxic baits (placebo).

Exclude or recommend exclusion of rodents by closing off entry points and reducing site circumstances which make them attractive for rodents to find harborage or shelter.

2. Treatment: Wear protective gloves during loading and cleaning phases. Insert the tube inside the caulking gun; cut a hole in the conical tip of the tube and insert the nozzle. Cut the nozzle above the screw thread, taking care not to damage the thread itself and dispense the product in tamper-resistant bait stations paying attention to clearly indicate its content and purpose. Where these are not available, hide the baits inside pieces of drainage pipe or on trays under tiles, making sure that baits are safely secured so that rodents cannot carry them away. Once finished, screw the protecting cap and loose the pressure of the caulking gun in order to prevent loss of the product. Always make sure that baits are adequately protected from children and non-target animals, such as pets and birds.

APPLICATION RATES:

- 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 apart in areas of high infestation.
- 3. Monitoring:** Make regular inspections of the bait points (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. Use a spatula for post-application (cleaning/disposal) of bait. 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.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SAFE USE OF THE PRODUCT:

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. Wash hands and exposed skin before meals and after use. Keep locked up and out of the reach of children. Wear protective chemical resistant gloves (EN 374) during product handling phase. 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. Should activity continue beyond this time, the likely cause should be determined. 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 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>).

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

Instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging:

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. Professionals: in the UK for information on disposal contact the Environment Agency (<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk>) or SEPA (<http://www.sepa.org.uk>).

Storage and shelf-life: Store in original container. Keep in a cool, dry, well ventilated area. Protect from frost. Store away from light. Shelf life of up to 24 months.

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

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

HEALTH & SAFETY INFORMATION

- May damage the unborn child
- May damage blood through prolonged or repeated exposure

Precautionary statements:

- Keep out of reach of children • Obtain safety instructions before use • Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood • Wear protective gloves • IF EXPOSED OR CONCERNED: Get medical advice/attention • Store locked up.
- Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty clean containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.



DANGER

300 g

Authorisation holder ZAPI S.p.A. Via Terza Strada, 12 35026 Conselve (PD) Italy - Tel. +390499597737

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Marketed by:
Barrettine
Environmental Health

St. Ivel Way, Warmley,
Bristol BS30 8TY
Tel: 0117 967 2222
Fax: 0117 961 4122
Email: beh@barrettine.co.uk

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