

Neosorex Gold is a ready-to-use rodenticide grain bait for the control of mice (*Mus musculus*), brown rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) and black rats (*Rattus rattus*) for the protection of public health, stored products and materials.

Neosorex Gold is for use only in and around buildings, outdoors in open areas, outdoors in waste dumps, and in sewers.

For professional use only.

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.

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.

Danger:
May damage the unborn child.
May cause damage to organs (blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure.



Obtain special instructions before use.
 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing.
 IF exposed or concerned: Call a doctor.
 Store locked up.
 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with local regulation.

To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

Directions for Use

Thoroughly survey the infested area, particularly secluded and sheltered places in order to determine the extent of the infestation. Place Neosorex Gold baits throughout the infested area in tamper-proof bait boxes or at covered bait points. Use bait containers clearly marked "Poison" or "Rodenticide" or "Rodent Bait" at all surface baiting points. The prevention of access by non-target animals is a priority. Baits must be securely deposited in a way so as to minimise the risk of consumption by other animals or children. Where possible, secure baits so that they cannot be dragged away. The product must never be placed indiscriminately. Rodent death will occur 4-10 days after ingestion of a lethal dose which may take two or more feeds.

Baiting for Rats and Mice:

Species	Situation	Application rate for each bait point	Recommended frequency of revisiting
Mice	In and around buildings, outdoors in open areas and waste dumps.	Up to 30g every 1-2 meters	Frequently over first 10-days and regularly as consumption continues.
Rats	In and around buildings, outdoors in open areas and waste dumps.	Up to 200g every 10 meters	Frequently over first 10-days and regularly as consumption continues.
	In sewers	Up to 200g per bait point	Frequently over first 10-days.

Rats:

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 activity. If a bait point is completely consumed, increase the amount of bait.

Replace any bait eaten by rodents or that has been damaged by water or contaminated by dirt.

In sewers bait should be placed in a way to protect from flooding or displacement. Make frequent inspections of the bait points during the first 10 days and replace any bait eaten by rodents or that has been damaged by water or contaminated by dirt. Repeat treatment in situations where there is evidence of new infestation.

Mice:

Mice are very inquisitive and it may help the control programme to move baits every 2-3 days at the time when bait points are inspected or replenished. 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. If a bait point is completely consumed increase the quantity of bait by placing more bait points. Do not increase the bait point size. Replace any bait eaten by rodents or that has been damaged by water or contaminated by dirt.

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 and unused bait as described in the 'Storage and Disposal' section.

Resistance management:

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 spread of resistance, it is advisable to alternate baits containing different anticoagulant active ingredients.

Neosorex Gold is effective against rodents resistant to rodenticide products containing warfarin, chlorophacinone and coumatetralyl. Not suitable for use in areas where there are difenacoum resistant rodents.

Instructions for safe handling and use

If medical advice is needed have product container or label at hand. Keep out of reach of children. Read label before use. Keep/Store away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or Doctor/Physician. This product should not be decanted. When loading product into bait points a scoop should be used. Wear suitable protective gloves when handling the product (EN374). Gloves are also recommended to help protect against rodent-borne diseases. Wash hands and exposed skin before meals and after use. Prevent access to bait by children, birds and non-target animals (particularly dogs, cats, pigs and poultry). When the product is being used in public areas and tamper-resistant bait stations are not used, 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

Storage and disposal

Store locked up, in original container, tightly closed. Keep in a cool, dry, well ventilated place away from products with an odour. Shelf-life of up to 24 months. Dead rodents and bait found outside bait stations should be disposed of using protective gloves.

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>).

First Aid

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.

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

Authorisation number: UK-2012-0304

Expiry date: 24 months after manufacture

Marketing Company:

BASF plc, Agricultural Division, P O Box 4 Earl Road, Cheadle Hulme, CHEADLE, Cheshire SK8 6QG, Tel: 0161 485 6222

Emergency information: 0049 1802 273112 (24 Hours freephone)

The product contains Bitrex™ to help prevent accidental human consumption.

Bitrex is a registered Trade Mark of MacFarlan Smith, Edinburgh.

Safety Data Sheet

To access the Safety Data Sheet for this product scan the QR code or use the weblink below.



bit.ly/NeosorexGold_sds

Alternatively, contact your supplier.



Date of manufacture:

Batch no.:

NEOSOREXA GOLD - 10 kgs - 81117720GB1067