

# ROMAX<sup>®</sup>

**Barrettine**  
Environmental Health

St. Ivel Way, Warmley, Bristol BS30 8TY

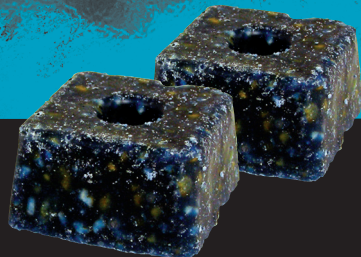
Tel: 0117 967 2222 Fax: 0117 961 4122

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ACTIVE INGREDIENT:  
DIFENACOUM 0.005% (W/W)  
DENATONIUM BENZOATE 0.001% (W/W)

# D BLOCK BAIT

NOMINAL BLOCK WEIGHT 20 g



# 5 Kg

## FOR THE CONTROL OF RATS AND MICE

Ready-for-use bait for the control of rats and mice in and around buildings, in open areas, waste dumps and in sewers.

# ROMAX<sup>®</sup> D BLOCK BAIT

Active ingredient: Difenacoum 0.005% (w/w)  
& Denatonium benzoate 0.001% (w/w)

Authorisation No. UK-2011-0077

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

Nominal block weight 20 g.  
Safety Data Sheet available to professional user on request.

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## PRECAUTIONS

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician. Store locked up in a closed container. Wear protective gloves. Keep out of reach of children. Keep / store away from foodstuffs, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

## ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS OF AUTHORISATION

For use only in areas that are inaccessible to infants, children, companion animals and non-target animals. To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use. Contains 1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one. May produce an allergic reaction. 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.

Danger



May cause damage to organs (Blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure. May cause damage to unborn child.

**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	
MICE ( <i>Mus musculus</i> )	Low	2 blocks every 5 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.	Mice are very inquisitive. It may help the control programme to move bait points when they are inspected/topped up.
	High	2 blocks every 2 metres		
RATS ( <i>Rattus norvegicus</i> , <i>Rattus rattus</i> )	Low	Up to 10 blocks every 10 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.
	High	Up to 10 blocks every 5 metres		

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 weighted. Prevent access to bait by children, birds and non-target animals (particularly dogs, cats, pigs and poultry). 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. In case of using the product in sewers, bait should be placed in a way to protect from flooding or displacement. Blocks can be wired or nailed in place. This product must never be placed indiscriminately. Wash hands and exposed skin before meals and after use.

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



Authorisation holder:  
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**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:** 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. 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 (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. 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.

## 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.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Keep in a cool, dry well ventilated area. Store only in original container. 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. Dead rodents and bait found outside the bait stations should be disposed of using protective gloves. For further information on disposal contact the Environment Agency (<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/>) or SEPA (<http://www.sepa.org.uk/>).