

Features and use: BONIRAT PASTA FLUO-NP is a ready for use pasta bait in single-dose sachets of 15 g for mice and rats treatments House mouse (*Mus musculus*) and Brown rat (*Rattus norvegicus*), containing second generation anticoagulant difenacoum active ingredient, acting after a single ingestion. Rodent death occurs after a few days (3-5) from ingestion without rousing suspicion towards the bait by the other members of the colony.

BONIRAT PASTA FLUO-NP rodenticide presents the following innovative and patented features:

- FLUO-NP technology: the fluorescent pigment technology, can help the bait detection even in poor lighting conditions. When the bait is eaten by rodents, the fluorescent formulation makes rodents' droppings clearly visible under UV light which provides the opportunity to monitor rodent activity.
- PASTA PLUS® (European Patent no. 1 279 334 B1): a patented formulation combining a well-balanced mix of food-origin components, such as milk flour, sugar and fats enriched with cereals, particularly attractive for mice and rats.

BONIRAT PASTA FLUO-NP incorporates an aversive agent (Denatonium Benzoate) to help prevent human consumption. **BONIRAT PASTA FLUO-NP** can be used to control rodents' infestations indoors and around buildings. The product should be applied in bait stations or covered bait points.

Application methods, rates and frequency: For use against mice, commercially available bait stations (prefilled or refillable) or covered bait points are authorised. For use against rats, commercially available tam per resistant bait stations (prefilled or refillable) only are authorised. Bait stations/bait points are manually placed in the rodent infested area. Ideally bait boxes should be fixed to the ground.

- 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.

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. 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 ingredient. **The product must never be placed indiscriminately.**

Instructions for safe use of the product: Do not open sachets. Wash hands and exposed skin before meals and after use.

For use only in areas that are inaccessible to infants, children, companion animals and non-target animals

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.

Keep locked up and out of the reach of children.

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.

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.

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 double-bagged using plastic bags and either disposed of in a household waste bin with a secure lid to prevent access of wildlife or pets or collected by a specialist waste contractor or the local authority.

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. In the UK, waste bait should be double bagged in plastic bags and disposed of in a household waste bin with a secure lid to prevent access of wildlife or pets, or taken to a civic amenity site. For information on civic amenity sites contact the local authority.

Storage and shelf-life:

Keep in original container. Keep in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.

Shelf-life: 2 years from manufacturing date.

Particulars of likely direct or indirect adverse effects and first aid instructions:

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 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.

BONIRAT PASTA FLUO-NP

READY-TO-USE PASTE BAIT RODENTICIDE (product type 14)

Composition:

Difenacoum (CAS No. 56073-07-5) 0.0029 %

Hazard statements:

H373 May cause damage to the blood through prolonged or repeated exposure

Precautionary statements:

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P103 Read label before use.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P401: Store away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

P405 Store locked up.

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

Authorisation no. UK-2013-0722 - Date of the authorisation: 22/02/2013 - Expiry date of the authorisation: 31/08/2020



WARNING



**BONIRAT PASTA FLUO-NP
RAT & MOUSE
KILLER**

Pasta



Batch number:
Manufacturing date:



150 g



**BONIRAT PASTA FLUO-NP
RAT & MOUSE
KILLER**

Pasta



Ready-to-use paste bait rodenticide (product type 14)

For use in and around buildings.

For non-professional use only.

Use only as described on the label.

Contains difenacoum 0.0029 % w/w

USE BIOCIDES SAFELY. ALWAYS READ THE LABEL
AND PRODUCT INFORMATION BEFORE USE.

Marketed by
Barrettine
Environmental Health

St. Ivel Way, Warmley, Bristol BS30 8TY.

T: +44 (0) 117 967 2222 F: +44 (0) 117 961 4122

E: beh@barrettine.co.uk www.barrettineEnv.co.uk

150 g



**BONIRAT PASTA FLUO-NP
RAT & MOUSE
KILLER**

Pasta



150 g

vedi timbro /
see stamp