

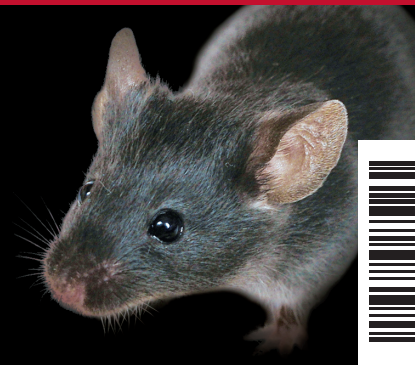
**SOREXA**

# Sorex<sup>®</sup> D

Contains 0.05 g/kg (0.005% w/w) difenacoum

For Professional Use Only

The ultimate canary seed  
bait for mouse control



**Canary Seed Bait** | Especially valuable where mice are proving  
hard to control with standard grain baits

- ✓ High quality canary seed bait for consistent control
- ✓ Exceptionally palatable to mice
- ✓ Thorough rodenticide impregnation
- ✓ Active mould protection

**3** kg

**BASF**  
We create chemistry

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81118510GB1067

**Contents 0.05 g/kg (0.005% w/w) difenacoum**

Sorexax D is a ready-to-use rodenticide grain bait for the control of mice (*Mus musculus*) including strains resistant to other anticoagulants.

Sorexax D is for indoor use only.

**For professional use only.**

**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**

Place Sorexax D baits throughout the infested area in tamper-proof bait boxes or at covered bait 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. Death of mice will occur 4-10 days after ingestion of a lethal dose which may take two or more feeds.

**Baiting for Mice:**

Species	Situation	Application rate for each bait point	Recommended frequency of revisiting
Mice	Domestic, commercial, agricultural	Up to 30g every 1-2 meters	Frequently over first 10-days and regularly as consumption continues.

Inspect baits regularly and replace eaten or contaminated bait. If a bait point is completely consumed, increase the amount of bait.  
Store up 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.

**Instructions for safe handling and use**

Store locked up in a closed container.

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.

Wash hands and exposed skin before meals and after use.

Keep locked up and out of reach of children.

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.

Prevent access to bait by children, birds and non-target animals (particularly dogs, cats, pigs and poultry).

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

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, unless used in tamper-resistant bait boxes. 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.

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.

**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 substances is suspected, avoid their use. To control the spread of resistance, it is advisable to alternate baits containing different anticoagulant active substances.

**Storage and disposal**

Store locked up, in original container.

Keep in a cool, dry, well ventilated place away from products with an odour.

Shelf life of up to 24 months.

Do not reuse the container for any other purpose.

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 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/>).

Remove all baits after treatment and dispose of them in accordance with local requirements. In the UK, waste bait is hazardous waste. 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; 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 ([www.npis.org](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).

Authorisation number: UK-2012-0319

Expiry date: 24 months after manufacture

**Marketing Company:**

**BASF plc**

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**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/Sorexax\\_D\\_ds](http://bit.ly/Sorexax_D_ds)

Alternatively, contact your supplier.



**Date of manufacture:**

**Batch no.:**

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**Sorexax D - 3 kg - 8111851GB1067**