

RUBY GRAIN

Ready to use grain (AB) bait, 100g sachets which containing 0.005%w/w of Difenacoum (CAS n° 56073-56-5), Rats Only

Authorisation No: UK-2013-0702 **User category:** Professional use **Application:** For use in and Around Building **Pest controlled:** Brown Rat (*Rattus Norvegicus*), Roof rat, House rat (*Rattus rattus*) and House Mouse (*Mus Musculus*)

Instruction for Use: 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. 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 minimize the risk of consumption by other animals or children. Where possible, secure baits so that they cannot be dragged away. Methods of deployment for professional users are in bait station and other covering bait point.

Application rate: For rat infestations use bait points of 100 g. Place bait points 10 m apart reducing to 5 m in high infestations. 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 rat activity. 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

Precautions: Wash hands and exposed skin before meals and after use. Keep locked up and out of the reach of children. Keep/Store away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wear suitable gloves. IF SWALLOWED, Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician. Keep in a cool, dry, well ventilated area. Keep away from oxidising agents. Keep in original container. For large packs Wear suitable respiratory protective equipment (disposable filtering facepiece respirator to at least EN149 FFP2 or equivalent) when decanting the product.

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 that they contain rodenticides and that they should not be disturbed.

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

Resistance status: 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. 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.

Disposal measures: Remove all baits after treatment and dispose of them in accordance with local requirements. Search for and remove dead rodents at frequent intervals during treatment, at least as often as when baits are checked and/or replenished. Dead rodents and bait found outside bait stations should be disposed of using protective gloves. 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/>).

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Exp: 09/2018 **Batch n°:** GR0100916 **Pack size:** 5kg