

WARNINGS

- Handle with care.
- Harmful when swallowed and by skin contact.
- Toxic to fish and other animals.
- Keep container tightly closed and store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated area away from food and feedstuffs.
- Keep out of reach of children, uninformed persons and animals.
- **In case of poisoning call a doctor and show him this label.**

PRECAUTIONS

- Avoid contact with skin.
- Wear protective gloves when handling bait.
- After use and in case of accidental skin contact, wash thoroughly with soap and water and before eating, drinking or smoking.
- Destroy empty container and do not re-use for any other purpose. Dispose of it according to local legislation.
- Prevent contamination of food, feedstuffs, eating utensils and drinking water.
- **Do not use in areas accessible to children, pets and non-target animals.** Always make sure that baits are placed out of the reach of children and non-target animals. Where possible, secure baits so that they cannot be dragged away by the rodents.

SYMPTOMS OF POISONING

Signs of difenacoum and bromadiolone poisoning are an increased bleeding tendency and include an increase in prothrombin time, easy bruising, blood in the stool or urine, bleeding from gums and nose and under the skin, pallor, haemorrhage into and around elbow and knee joints and general weakness. More severe cases of poisoning include haemorrhage and shock

FIRST AID TREATMENT

Eyes – Rinse eyes with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes.

Skin – Wash contaminated body area thoroughly with plenty of soap and water.

Ingestion – Induce vomiting by tickling back of throat. Call a doctor and show him this label.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Difenacoum and bromadiolone are indirect anticoagulants. Phytomenadione, Vitamin K1 is antidotal. Determine prothrombin times not less than eighteen hours after consumption. If elevated, administer Vitamin K1 until prothrombin time normalises. Continue determination of prothrombin times for two weeks after withdrawal of antidote and resume treatment if elevation occurs in that time.

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 to 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).

INFORMATION TO VETERINARIAN

This product can be dangerous if eaten by pets and non-target animals. The most common signs of poisoning are haemorrhagic with bleeding, loss of appetite and dyspnoea. If the animal is seen consuming the product, vomiting should be induced. Immediately search for a veterinarian and show the latter the product package to begin further treatment. Treatment with Vitamin K1 (antidote) should be started within 24 hours. If needed, check prothrombin times every 3 days until values return to normal.



DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Use only as indicated.

MUSKIL DUAL ACTIVE RODENTICIDE BLOCKS WITH FLUO-NP TECHNOLOGY kills after rodents have consumed a lethal dose. Death will occur 4 to 10 days after a lethal dose has been consumed.

MUSKIL DUAL ACTIVE RODENTICIDE BLOCKS WITH FLUO-NP TECHNOLOGY is a ready for use block bait suitable for control of infestations of the house mouse (*Mus musculus*), the Norwegian (*Rattus norvegicus*) and black rat (*R. rattus*) in-and outdoor (in and around buildings only) sites such as homes, garages, gardens, etc.

This rodenticide contains the patented combination* of two second generation active ingredients, bromadiolone and difenacoum. MUSKIL DUAL ACTIVE RODENTICIDE BLOCKS WITH FLUO-NP TECHNOLOGY is effective against mice and rats after a single ingestion. Rodent death occurs after few days (4-10) from ingestion without rousing suspicion towards the bait by the other members of the colony. The product is effective against juvenile and adult target organisms. The patented combination of the two active ingredients (bromadiolone and difenacoum) makes MUSKIL DUAL ACTIVE RODENTICIDE BLOCKS WITH FLUO-NP TECHNOLOGY effective even against rodents resistant to multiple ingestion anticoagulants. The block has a longitudinal hole for its fixing in bait stations, and its paraffin wax content makes the bait particularly resistant in damp conditions.

The rodenticide is formulated with FLUO-NP Technology, based on the inclusion of fluorescent dyes which make the bait easily visible when illuminated by a UV or black light. This technology also encourages monitoring of bait consumption in order to promptly replace consumed baits. In addition, when ingested, the fluorescent dyes make the rodents' droppings glow under UV or black light and this facilitates the identification of target species, the mapping of rodent activity (both presence and movements) and the performance survey of the treatment.

MUSKIL DUAL ACTIVE RODENTICIDE BLOCKS WITH FLUO-NP TECHNOLOGY formulation contains a well-balanced mixture of food-origin components attractive for rodents and contains an aversive/bitter agent (denatonium benzoate at 0.001%) to help prevent human consumption.

Method of baiting

Place baits where there are signs of rodent activity, like fresh droppings, inside or near burrows, runways and feeding places using commercially available tamper-resistant bait stations. Where these are not available, hide the baits inside pieces of drainage pipe or on trays under tiles. Wear PVC or rubber gloves when handling bait as rodents are deterred by human odour. Always make sure that baits are adequately protected from children and non-target animals, such as pets and birds. Moreover, due to the inaccessible location and rodents' suspicious nature they will eat more easily.

Dosage

- Mice: use up to 50 g bait per bait point at intervals of 5 metres. Reduce intervals to 2 metres in areas of high infestation.

- Rats: use up to 100 g bait per bait point at intervals of 10 metres. Reduce intervals to 5 metres in areas of high infestation.

Monitoring

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. Search for and remove dead rodents from the treated areas at frequent intervals during the treatment and dispose of the carcasses according to local legislation. Daily inspection may be required in some circumstances.

The product should not be used as permanent bait; treatments should last up to a maximum of 35 days. Once the treatment is over, remove bait points and dispose of surplus baits according to local legislation. To avoid reinvasion, it is important to clean the treated area from food and water sources and to make inaccessible all those places where rodents could hide or seek refuge.

*Zapi EU Patent n° 2090164B