

VERTOX

CONTACT GEL

UK-2014-0854

Ready-to-use contact gel to be used in covered bait points or tamper-resistant bait stations for the control of mice indoors.
Contains brodifacoum 0.005% w/w and denatonium benzoate 0.001% w/w

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.

Directions for use

Read and follow the product information as well as any information accompanying the product or provided at the point of sale before using it. Where possible, prior to the treatment inform any bystanders (e.g. users of the treated areas and their surroundings) about the rodent control campaign. Consider preventative control measures (e.g. plug holes, remove potential food and drink as far as possible) to improve product intake and reduce the likelihood of reinfestation. Carry out a pre-baiting survey of the infested area and an on-site assessment in order to identify the rodent species, their places of activity and determine the likely cause and the extent of the infestation.

Target	Level of infestation	Bait points	Application	Advice
Mice (<i>Mus musculus</i>)	Low	5 - 15g in gel points every 5 metres	Indoors: tamper resistant bait stations, covered and protected baiting points.	Contact gel can be placed on strips of insulation tape or paper tape fixed to overhead pipe-ways and ductwork where non-target animals and humans do not have access to them. Contact gel can also be applied to holes in walls and partitions through which mice run.
	High	5 - 15g in gel points every 2 metres		

Mice are very inquisitive and it may help the control program to move bait points every 2-3 days at the time when bait points are inspected or topped up. Make frequent inspections of the bait points during the first 10-14 days and replace any gel taken by rodents or that has been damaged by water or contaminated by dirt. If all gel has been taken from certain areas, increase the quantity of gel by placing more bait points. Do not increase the bait point size. Regularly check gel consumption and replace consumed or spilt gel until consumption has stopped. Repeat treatment in situations where there is evidence of new infestations (e.g. fresh tracks, or droppings). It is important to ensure that gel strips cannot fall or become displaced onto sensitive areas during use. The frequency of visits to the treated area just before the treatment, in the light of the survey conducted at the outset of the treatment, that frequency should be consistent with the recommendations provided by the relevant code of best practice.

Remove food which is readily attainable for rodents (e.g. spilled grain or food waste). Apart from this, do not clean up the infested area just before the treatment, as this only disturbs the rodent population and makes bait acceptance more difficult to achieve. Bait stations/points should be placed in the immediate vicinity of places where rodent activity has previously occurred (e.g. rodent runs, nesting sites, holes, burrows etc.).

Remove the remaining bait or the bait stations at the end of the treatment period. After termination of the pest control measure, collect residual product on site using dry towels. This product shall only be used under exceptional circumstances if non-chemical control and conventional bait formulations are considered not to be efficient. This product shall only be used indoors and in places that are not accessible to children or non-target animals.

If bait uptake is low relative to the apparent size of the infestation, consider the replacement of bait points to further places and the possibility to change to another bait formulation. The product should only be used as part of an integrated pest management (IPM) system, including, amongst others, hygiene measures and, where possible, physical methods of control.

When placing bait points close to water drainage systems, ensure that bait contact with water is avoided. Bait stations must be clearly labelled to show they contain rodenticides and that they must not be moved or opened (see 'other information' for full details). Where possible, bait stations must be fixed to the ground or other structures. Bait should be secured so that it cannot be dragged away from the bait station. Do not wash the bait stations or utensils used in covered and protected bait points with water between applications. Place the product out of the reach of children, birds, pets and farm animals and other non-target animals. Place the product away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs, as well as from utensils or surfaces that have contact with these. When using the product do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands and directly exposed skin after using the product.

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 ingredients. Do not use in areas where resistance to the active substance is suspected. Products shall not be used beyond 35 days without an evaluation of the state of the infestation and of the efficacy of the treatment. Do not rotate the use of different anticoagulants with comparable or weaker potency for resistance management purposes. For rotational use, consider using a non-anticoagulant rodenticide, if available, or a more potent anticoagulant. To reduce risk of secondary poisoning, search for and remove dead rodents during treatment at frequent intervals, in line with the recommendations provided by the CRRU UK Code of Best Practice. Storage and disposal:

Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep the container closed and away from direct sunlight. Keep only in original container. Store in places prevented from the access of children, birds, pets and farm animals. At the end of the treatment, dispose of unopened bait and the packaging in accordance with local requirements. Use of gloves is recommended. Prevent skin contact when disposing of remains of baits. 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. For further information on disposal contact the Environment Agency (www.environment-agency.gov.uk) or SEPA (www.sepa.org.uk). Rodents can be disease

carriers. Do not touch dead rodents with bare hands, use gloves or use tools such as tongs when disposing of them.

Long term use:

Do not use this product as permanent baits for the prevention of rodent infestation or monitoring of rodent activities. If after a treatment period of 35 days baits continue to be consumed and no decline in rodent activity is observed, the likely cause must be determined. Where other elements have been excluded, it is likely that there are resistant rodents so consider the use of a non-anticoagulant rodenticide, where available, or a more potent anticoagulant rodenticide. Also consider the use of traps as an alternative control measure.

Medical advice:

This product contains an anticoagulant substance. If ingested, symptoms, which may be delayed, may include nosebleed and bleeding gums. In severe cases, there may be bruising and blood present in the faeces or urine. Antidote: Vitamin K1 administered by medical/veterinary personnel only. In case of: Dermal exposure, wash skin with water and then with water and soap. Eye exposure, rinse eyes with eye-rinse liquid or water; keep eyes lids open at least 10 minutes. Oral exposure, rinse mouth carefully with water. Never give anything by mouth to unconscious person. Do not provoke vomiting. If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show the product's container or label. UK medical professionals should contact the National Poisons Information Service (www.npis.org) for further advice. Contact a veterinary surgeon in case of ingestion by a pet.

Precautions:

Obtain safety instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. Store locked up. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with national regulations.

To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

Danger

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

Other information:

Hazardous to wildlife. Wear protective chemical resistant gloves during product handling phase (EN374). Because of their delayed mode of action, anticoagulant rodenticides may take from 4 to 10 days to be effective after consumption of the bait. This product contains a bittering agent and a dye. Bait stations must be labelled with the following information: 'do not move or open', 'contains a rodenticide', 'product name or authorisation number', 'active substance', 'in case of incident call a poison centre - UK 111'.




International

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PelGar International Ltd.

Unit 13 Newman Lane, Alton, Hampshire, GU34 2QR.

Tel. +44 (0)1420 80744 Web: www.pelgar.co.uk

PelGar supports:



Safety Data Sheet available on request.

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