

PROTECT SENSATION®

2 IN 1 RODENTICIDE BAIT



Unique, non-scatter, ready to use, combined 2 in 1 formulation of fresh bait in extruded wax block against rats and mice.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: 0.005 % bromadiolone

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES, APPEARANCE:

APPEARANCE: wax block with clay-like filling
COLOUR: wax block: red filling: blue
ODOUR: sweetish, cereal-like
SOLUBILITY: insoluble in water
FLAMMABILITY: not flammable

TOXICOLOGY

ACUTE ORAL (rat) LD50 > 2 000 mg/kg b.w.
ACUTE DERMAL (rat) LD50 > 2 000 mg/kg b.w.

Antidote: Vitamin K1

ADVANTAGES

- The fresh bait has excellent attractiveness. Rodents can access the fresh bait only if they gnaw off the wax layer of the block, which itself may lead to consumption of a lethal dose.
 - The wax outer layer improves the weatherproof features of the bait.
 - The bait blocks can be easily and securely fixed in the special bait box, helping to prevent scattering of the bait and minimise exposure to the environment.
 - Consumption is easy to monitor and the quantity consumed simple to measure, from the obvious gnawing marks.
- Coloured bait with bitter agent to avoid accidental consumption by humans and domestic animals.

**RODUCT FOR
PROFESSIONAL USE**

STABILITY/ SHELF LIFE:

2 years from date of manufacture,
if stored in original unopened
packaging in a dry and cool place

PACKING:

25 g



8 kg



40 cartons

50 g



8 kg



40 cartons



PROTECT SENSATION® 2 IN 1 RODENTICIDE BAIT



INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE:

Place baits manually in the rodent infested area. The bait product can potentially be used under many different circumstances and can be deployed using various means. The method of deployment is dependent on the particular circumstances. The priority is always to exclude non-target exposure as much as possible.

Methods of deployment are bait stations (tamper proof baiting boxes), bait points (a makeshift arrangement using materials and/or the local environment to restrict access to the bait), and loose but inaccessible (using the local environment only to restrict access to the bait).

These methods, in themselves, represent a scale of potential access. The vulnerability (of access by non-target organisms) of a particular site must be assessed in the decision for the deployment method to be used.

Bait can be placed in bait boxes, which may be fixed to the ground. Such bait should be secured in place on the built-in spikes, to minimise removal and dispersal by rodents. Bait may also be placed on trays under a tile, or located in such a way that access by non-target organisms is restricted.

The product must never be placed indiscriminately.

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.

RATE OF USE:

For rat infestations use bait points of 200 g. Place bait points 10 metres apart for low infestations and 7 metres apart for high infestations.

For mouse infestations use one bait point of 50 g bait every 5 metres.

Death of the rodents starts after 3-5 days from first consumption. Make regular inspections of the bait points (every 7 – 10 days) and replace any bait that has been eaten by rodents, damaged by water or contaminated by dirt. If bait is totally consumed, then the quantity of the bait at each bait point should be replenished.

PRECAUTIONS:

To be used only by trained professional users. Read the label before use.

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.

