

# KILRAT<sup>®</sup> PLUS

## FRESH BAIT



Ready to use pellet for rats and mice with second generation anticoagulant active ingredient content. The delayed action anticoagulant rodenticide pellet kills the rodents after one consumption, therefore make sure to provide enough poisoned pellet for the rodents, to kill them even if the infestation rate is high.

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:** 0.005 % brodifacoum

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES, APPEARANCE:

**APPEARANCE:** blue coloured paste  
**SIZE:** ~ 55 x 70 mm  
**ODOUR:** characteristic to paraffin  
**SOLUBILITY:** insoluble in water  
**FLAMMABILITY:** combustible

### TOXICOLOGY

ACUTE ORAL (rat) LD<sub>50</sub> > 2 000 mg/kg b.w.  
ACUTE DERMAL (rat) LD<sub>50</sub> > 2 000 mg/kg b.w.

**Antidote:** Vitamin K1

### ADVANTAGES

- Contains second generation anticoagulant active ingredient.
- A single consumption is enough for the elimination of rodents.
- Low active ingredient content.
- The fresh taste makes it very attractive to rodents.
- Coloured bait with bitter agent to avoid accidental consumption by humans and domestic animals.

### PRODUCT 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:

KV-11706	 5 kg	 52 buckets
KV-11323	 25 kg	 24 cartons





### INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE:

Use this product at places where rodent infestation is detected. Estimate the rate of rodent infestation based on the traces and visible damage, and start the treatment with this knowledge. Before starting the control consider if there is a danger of resistance against the active ingredient of the bait (brodifacoum) in the given area.

Before starting the treatment, remove, if possible, all food sources accessible for rodents.

The way you place the bait depends first of all on the circumstances. However, the primary aim is always to prevent access by unauthorized people and non-target animals.

The rodenticide fresh bait can be placed in the locations visited by rats and mice, on their rodent runs and near their assumed hiding places in the following way:

- in a purpose-built rodent feeding case or box protected against opening, or
- in a feeding place established on the site if access to the rodenticide can be ensured by an auxiliary device (a tray or prism). To control rats in the cleaning pits of the sewage network use a sewage control box on wooden legs.

Ensure that the feeding stations are firmly anchored in place.

### Application dose of the Kilrat<sup>®</sup> Plus rodenticide fresh bait for rat control:

- in case of small-scale infestation: 10 sachets every 10 metres (max. 100 g of fresh bait)
- in case of large-scale infestation: 10 sachets every 5 metres (max. 100 g of fresh bait)

### Application dose of the Kilrat<sup>®</sup> Plus rodenticide fresh bait for mouse control:

- in case of small-scale infestation: 4 sachets every 10 metres (max. 40 grams of fresh bait)
- in case of large-scale infestation: 4 sachets every 5 metres (max. 40 grams of fresh bait)

Check the feeding places daily first, then once a week and top up the consumed bait. Replace the bait if it has expired or become mouldy. Continue placing out the baits until the rodents disappear completely.

If the bait continually runs out, establish more feeding places but do not increase the amount of bait placed at each feeding place. If the baits are intact but the rodents are still present, relocate the rodenticide in alternative locations.

Due to the delayed effect of the anti-coagulant active ingredient the death of rodents starts 3-5 days after consumption. Leave the baits in place only until the activity of rodents justifies it. Do not use the bait by placing it out continually if it is not justified. It is recommended to connect the use of the product with the simultaneous introduction of an integrated pest management system (IPM/IPC). With the use of the product - in the majority of cases - rodents can be completely removed within 2-6 weeks. If rodent infestation is detected even after the treatment, the cause of the phenomenon must be identified and necessary measures have to be taken.

