

Protect[®]

PRO

EXTRUDED WAX BLOCK



Ready-to-use rodenticide for rat (*Rattus norvegicus*) and mouse (*Mus musculus*) control indoor and outdoor. The active ingredient is second generation anticoagulant, lethal even after one consumption. The product contains denatonium benzoate - an extremely bitter substance - which helps preventing incidental consumption.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: 0.005 % bromadiolone

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES, APPEARANCE:

APPEARANCE: waxed coarse cereals
COLOUR: red
ODOUR: characteristic to paraffin
SOLUBILITY: insoluble in water
FLAMMABILITY: combustible

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









- Contains second generation anticoagulant active ingredient.
- Larger surface to gnaw at.
- Due to the hole in the middle it is easy to fix it inside the bait stations.
- Fixing prevents carry away.
- Consumption can be easily determined from the chewing marks.
- The wax content of the formulation allows rodent control in food factories.
- 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

AVAILABLE SIZES: 25 ou 50 g

PACKING:

KS-11734 (25 g)	 3 kg	 80 buckets
KS-11760 (25 g)	 10 kg	 32 buckets
KS-11732 (50 g)	 3 kg	 80 buckets
KS-11761 (50 g)	 10 kg	 32 buckets

Bábolna Bio
The European Company

H-1107 Budapest, Szállás u. 6.
Tel: +36/1-4320-400 Fax: +36/1-4320-401
E-mail: info@babolna-bio.com
www.babolna-bio.com





INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE:

Place baits manually in the rodent infested area. The method of deployment is dependent on the particular circumstances, however priority should be given to exclude non-target exposure as much as possible.

Bait may be deployed in bait stations (tamper proof baiting boxes), at 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 (access by non-target organisms) of a particular site must be assessed when deciding on 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 non-target organisms cannot reach.

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.

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.

RATE OF USE:

For rat infestations use bait points of up to 200 g. Place bait points 10 metres apart for low infestations and 4 metres apart for high infestations.

For mouse infestations use bait points of up to 40 g to 50 g. Place bait points 10-metres apart for low infestations and 4 metres apart for high infestations.

Death of the rodents starts after 3 - 5 days from the beginning of consumptions. 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 each bait point should be replenished.

