



International

# Rodex Oktablok

Ready for use wax bait for the control of rats and mice in and around buildings and sewers

## Contains:

0.005 % w/w bromadiolone

0.001 % w/w denatonium benzoate



## Packaging

20g octagonal block which can be packed as 20g – 20kg sachets, plastic tubs, pails and sacks.

**The result of extensive research by PelGar, Oktablok brings to the market a highly palatable formulation suitable for use in all climatic conditions.**

Rodex Oktablok is ready for use and formulated using high quality culinary grade wheat flour, blended with chopped wheat, other cereals and proteins which are bound together by edible waxes. The addition of other food grade materials improves palatability compared to other block baits ensuring excellent bait 'take'.

PelGar's process of hot casting encases the blocks in wax giving considerably more protection from the elements when compared to extruded blocks. The incorporation of bio-stats inhibits the growth of both fungi and bacteria should the block be exposed to damp/sewer conditions.

Rodex Oktablok is an octagonal 20g block with a central hole for securing.

## Lethal to rats and mice:

Brown rat (*Rattus norvegicus*) LD50: 5.6g

House mice (*Mus musculus*) LD50: 0.9g

# Technical Information

## Rate of application

For the control of mice, apply 5-20g per bait point.

For the control of rats, apply 10-60g per bait point.

For the control of rats in sewers, apply 200g bait per manhole.

## Directions for use

Where possible, prior to the treatment inform any 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 reinvasion. Carry out a prebaiting survey of the infested area and an on-site assessment to identify the rodent species, their places of activity and determine the likely cause and the extent of the infestation. 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.

Place the bait in the baiting point by using a dosage device. Dispense from a low height to minimise dust. Clean device with a damp cloth. Replace any bait in baiting points in which bait has been damaged by water or contaminated by dirt. Remove the remaining product at the end of the treatment period (except when directly applied into burrows). Baits must be placed to minimise the exposure to non-target species and children. Cover or block the entrances of baited burrows to reduce the risks of bait being rejected and spilled. 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.).

For pulse baiting: replace eaten bait only after 3 days and then at maximum 7 day intervals. Collect any spilled bait and dead rodents. Protect bait from atmospheric conditions (e.g. rain, snow, etc.). Place the baiting points in areas not liable to flooding. When placing bait points close to surface waters (e.g. rivers, ponds, water channels, dykes, irrigation ditches) or water drainage systems, ensure that bait contact with water is avoided.

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.

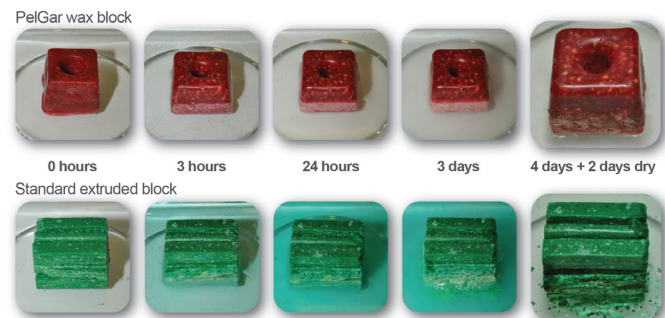
Do not use in areas where resistance to the active substance is suspected. Products shall not be used beyond 35 days without an evaluation of the state of the infestation and of the efficacy of the treatment. Do not rotate the use of different anticoagulants with comparable or weaker potency for resistance 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.

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. Bromadiolone rodenticide can be antidoted with Vitamin K1.

The properties of PelGar's wax blocks keep them very stable, even when submerged in water. The extruded block formulation is affected almost immediately, dyes are being washed out within hours and bacterial/fungal growth can be seen within 24 hours. When dry the PelGar block is still at its best, while the extruded block is soured, unpalatable and breaking apart.



## READ THE LABEL BEFORE USE

### Storage & Disposal

Keep contents tightly sealed in the original container only. Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated location. Keep away from direct sunlight.

Store out of reach of children, pets, birds and farm animals. At the end of the treatment, dispose of uneaten bait, dead rodents and the packaging in accordance with local requirements.

### Handling

Wear protective gloves.

Do not eat, drink or smoke while using this product.

Wash hands and directly exposed skin after using this product.

Do not breathe dust.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

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

### Precautions

Harmful if swallowed.

May damage the unborn child.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

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

Hazardous to wildlife.

## DANGER

