

# ROMAX®

**Barrettine**  
Environmental Health

BROMADIOLONE 0.0025% (w/w)  
DIFENACOUM 0.0025% (w/w)  
DENATONIUM BENZOATE 0.001% (w/w)



# MUSKIL®

**HIGH SPEED OF KILL** ✓  
COMPARED TO OTHER ACTIVES TESTED  
AT DAY TWO OF TREATMENT

**RAPID BAIT ACCEPTANCE** ✓  
EXCELLENT PALATABILITY

## RAT & MOUSE KILLER

### MUSKIL® WHEAT BAIT

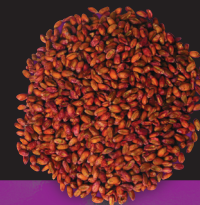
BI-COMPONENT READY FOR USE RODENTICIDE GRAIN BAIT  
(product type 14) FOR USE IN AND AROUND BUILDINGS ONLY.  
FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY.

USE ONLY AS DESCRIBED ON THE LABEL.

To be used only by professional users holding certification demonstrating compliance with UK rodenticide stewardship regime requirements.

# 8Kg

## WHEAT



MUSKIL® A registered trademark of ZAPI S.p.A.  
ROMAX® A registered trademark of J.V. Barrett & Co. Ltd.

# ROMAX<sup>®</sup> MUSKIL<sup>®</sup>

AUTHORISATION No. UK-2012-0661

**CONTAINS:**

Bromadiolone (CAS No. 28772-56-7) **0.0025%** (= 0.025 g/kg)

Difenacoum (CAS No. 56073-07-5) **0.0025%** (= 0.025 g/kg)

Marketed by  
**Barrettine**  
Environmental Health

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To be used only by professional users 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.

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.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

To conduct a responsible and effective rodent control programme, users should adhere to the following statutory conditions and guidance.

### 1. SITE SURVEY

Before placing the bait, carry out a site survey to establish the type (i.e. rodent species), and extent of infestation. Check any possible rodents' points of access, burrows, hiding places and where practical, restrict rodents access to other sources of water and food; identify the most suitable places for placing the bait from the assessment of fresh droppings, inside or near burrows, rodent runways and feeding places.

To minimise the use of rodenticide baits, in particular for rodents' treatments in sensitive areas (e.g. food industries, grain storage facilities and animal rearing), the use of non-toxic baits should be considered for monitoring rodent activity. If the presence of rodents has been confirmed, consider the use of Romax Muskil rodenticide under the control of a risk assessment.

### 2. TREATMENT

With the help of gloves, place the baits in commercially available bait stations paying attention to clearly indicate its content and purpose. Where these are not available, hide the baits inside pieces of drainage pipe or on trays under tiles, making sure that baits are safely secured so that rodents cannot carry them away. Always make sure that baits are adequately protected from children and non-target animals, such as pets and birds.

### APPLICATION RATE

Mice: Use bait points of up to 50 g. Place bait points 5 metres apart, reducing to 2 metres in areas of high infestation.

Rats: Use bait points of up to 100 g. Place bait points 10 metres apart, reducing to 5 metres in areas of high infestation.

### 3. MONITORING

Make regular inspections of the bait points (recommended every 3 or 4 days) and replace any bait that has been eaten by rodents, damaged by water or contaminated by dirt.

### 4. END OF TREATMENT

Treatment period can be considered concluded when baits remain uneaten. Search for, collect and dispose of the remains of bait and any remaining rodent bodies and dispose them safely complying with legislation regarding the correct disposal of waste. See below for further instructions.

## PARTICULARS OF LIKELY DIRECT OR INDIRECT ADVERSE EFFECTS AND FIRST AID INSTRUCTIONS:

Difenacoum and bromadiolone are anticoagulants which may produce bleeding; this may be delayed for several days after exposure. If there is no active bleeding the INR (prothrombin time) should be measured on presentation and 48-72 hours after exposure. If the INR is greater than 4, administer Vitamin K1 (phytonadione) 5-10 mg by slow intravenous injection (100 µg/kg body weight for a child). Treatment with phytonadione (orally or intravenously) may be required for several weeks. The advice of the National Poisons Information Service (<http://www.npis.org/>) should be sought, particularly if active bleeding occurs. In case of accident, or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible). In case of contact with skin, wash with soap and water. Remove and launder any contaminated clothing. In case of contact with eyes, remove contact lenses if present and rinse the eye slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Seek medical advice immediately. In case of ingestion or if swallowed seek medical advice immediately.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR SAFE DISPOSAL OF THE PRODUCT AND ITS PACKAGING:** Dead rodents and bait found outside bait stations should be disposed of using protective gloves. Dispose of dead rodents in accordance with local requirements. In the UK, poisoned rodents should be disposed of at a suitably permitted incinerator, landfill or burial site by the waste producer or a registered waste carrier. For further information on disposal contact the Environment Agency (<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/>) or SEPA (<http://www.sepa.org.uk/>).

**PRODUCT AND ITS PACKAGING:** remove all baits after treatment and dispose of them in accordance with local requirements. For information on disposal in the UK contact the Environment Agency (<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/>) or SEPA (<http://www.sepa.org.uk/>).

**STORAGE AND SHELF-LIFE:** Keep in a cool, dry, well ventilated area. Store only in original container.

**SHELF-LIFE:** 2 years from manufacturing date printed on the pack.

Batch No.

Manufacturing date:



## INSTRUCTIONS FOR SAFE USE OF THE PRODUCT

Wash hands and exposed skin before meals and after use. Keep locked up and out of the reach of children. The product may be applied by professional users only when appropriate chemical resistant gloves (EN374) are used. Wear suitable respiratory protective equipment (disposable filtering facepiece respirator to at least FFP-PF 10 or equivalent) when decanting the product. Prevent access to bait by children, birds and non-target animals (particularly dogs, cats, pigs and poultry). Baits must be securely deposited in a way so as to minimize the risk of consumption by other animals or children. Where possible, secure baits so that they cannot be dragged away. 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. 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. For products to be used in public areas the following safety precaution shall be carried on the label, packaging or accompanying leaflet 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 temporary resistant bait stations are used, they should be clearly marked to show that they contain rodenticides and that they should not be disturbed. Search for and remove dead rodents at frequent intervals during treatment, at least as often as when baits are checked and/or replenished. Daily inspection may be required in some circumstances. **Never place the product indiscriminately.**

**ANTIDOTE:** Vitamin K1 (under medical supervision). UK medical professionals should contact the National Poisons Information Service ([www.npis.org/](http://www.npis.org/)) for further advice.

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

P101: If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. P102: Keep out of reach of children. P103: Read label before use. P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P280: Wear protective gloves. P301+310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician. P405: Store locked up.

## FEATURES AND USE

**MUSKIL<sup>®</sup> WHEAT BAIT** is a bi-component ready for use grain bait for house mice (*Mus musculus*) and Norway rat (*Rattus norvegicus*) treatments containing the patented combination of two 2<sup>nd</sup> generation active ingredients, difenacoum and bromadiolone, balanced to convey to the product a quick and effective action against mice and rats after a single ingestion. Rodents' death occurs after few days (2-5) from ingestion without rousing suspicion towards the bait by the other members of the colony. The patented combination of difenacoum and bromadiolone makes **MUSKIL<sup>®</sup> WHEAT BAIT** efficacious against those rodents resistant to multiple-feeding anticoagulants. **MUSKIL<sup>®</sup> WHEAT BAIT** formulation contains a well-balanced mix of food-origin components attractive for rodents and incorporates an aversive agent (Denatonium Benzoate 0.001%) to help prevent human consumption.

**MUSKIL<sup>®</sup> WHEAT BAIT** is suitable for control of rodents' infestation of indoor and outdoor (in and around buildings only) at sites such as homes, hospitals, animal housing, warehouses, food industries, etc. The product should be applied in bait stations or covered bait points.