

# Brigand

## Bromadiolone Whole Wheat Bait

*Contains bromadiolone 0.005% w/w and the human aversive agent denatonium benzoate 0.001% w/w*

### For the control of rats and mice indoors and outdoors

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Place bait where there are signs of rodent activity, like fresh droppings, inside or near burrows, runways or rodent feeding places. Place bait throughout the infested area.

- For rats, use bait points of up to 180 g. Place bait points 10 m apart reducing to 5 m in high infestations.
- For mice, use bait points of up to 30 g. Place bait points 5 m apart reducing to 2 m in high infestations.

Protect bait points from non-target animals and from water, preferably using commercially available bait stations. Where these are not available place inside pieces of drainage pipe or under sections of slate, board or corrugated iron. Make frequent inspections of the bait points during the first 10-14 days and replace any bait that has been eaten by rodents or has been damaged by water or contaminated by dirt. If all the bait has been eaten from certain areas, increase the quantity of bait by placing more bait points. Do not increase the bait point size. Precautions should be taken to prevent domestic animals and children from having access to the bait. The resistance status of the rodent population should be taken into account when considering the choice of rodenticide to be used.

Safety Data Sheet (SDS) available to professional user on request.

**20kg**



**International**

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#### STATUTORY CONDITIONS RELATING TO USE FOR USE ONLY BY PROFESSIONAL OPERATORS

Application rate: Please see Directions for Use.

The (COSHH) Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 may apply to the use of this product at work. AVOID ALL CONTACT BY MOUTH. PREVENT ACCESS TO BAIT by children, birds and non-target animals particularly dogs, cats, pigs and poultry. DO NOT PLACE BAIT where food, feed or water could become contaminated (except when used in sewers). Search for and remove rodent bodies at frequent intervals, preferably every 2-3 days (unless used in sewers). Collect and dispose of the remains of bait and any remaining rodent bodies after treatment (unless used in sewers). You must ensure that you comply with legislation regarding the correct disposal of waste. For further guidance contact the Environment Agency or your local Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) office. This product contains substances known to be hazardous to the environment. Do not contaminate ground, waterbodies or watercourses with chemicals or used containers. HARMFUL TO WILDLIFE.  
**READ ALL PRECAUTIONS BEFORE USE. HSE No. 8227**

#### PRECAUTIONS

IF YOU FEEL UNWELL, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and after use. STORE IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER, tightly closed and in a safe place. Bromadiolone is an indirect anticoagulant. Phytonadione Vitamin K1 is antidotal. Determine prothrombin time not less than eighteen hours after consumption. If elevated, administer Vitamin K1 until prothrombin time normalises. Continue determination of prothrombin time for two weeks after withdrawal of antidote and resume treatment if elevation occurs in that time. EMPTY CONTAINER COMPLETELY and dispose of safely. Wild mammals and birds may be at greater risk if this product is not used in accordance with the label. This product is approved under The Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986 (as amended) for use as directed. Use only in accordance with the directions on the label.

Long-term use of this product (particularly out of doors) must be avoided. Anticoagulant baits should not be left in place for longer than is necessary to achieve control of the rodent population, typically this should take no longer than 35 days, although in some instances longer baiting periods may be necessary. Once control is achieved bait should be removed and no re-treatment of the site should occur until significant re-infestation occurs. In sensitive areas, however, sighting of a single rodent may initiate a re-treatment program. Records of treatment and risk assessments should be maintained, and only where a risk assessment for a current infestation demonstrates that control will require a long-term baiting program will the relevant regulatory authority allow this approach. Where the need for long-term baiting has been shown, the user should monitor the situation closely to ensure that the circumstances originally considered do not significantly change.