



Killgerm®
www.killgerm.com

sakarati[®] D

WHOLE WHEAT

Contains 0.05 g/kg (0.005% w/w) difenacoum

A ready-to-use rodenticide grain bait for the control of house mice (*Mus musculus*), brown rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) and black rats (*Rattus rattus*). For use in and around buildings, outdoors in open areas, outdoors in waste dumps and in sewers.

Contents: 10kg

Batch No and D.O.M: See Separate Stickers

Killgerm Chemicals Ltd., Wakefield Road, Ossett, West Yorkshire WF5 9AJ (UK)
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For professional users with demonstrated competence

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.

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.

This product contains a bittering agent and a dye.

May damage the unborn child.
May cause damage to organs (blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Wear protective gloves.
If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
Store locked up.
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with national regulations.

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



DANGER

APPLICATION METHOD

Place Sakarat D baits throughout the infested area using tamper-resistant bait boxes or using covered and protected bait points. In sewers ensure bait is placed on the benching preventing the bait from contacting the waste water.

APPLICATION RATE

Species	Situation	Application rate for each bait point	Recommended frequency of revisiting
Mice	In and around buildings.	Up to 30g of bait placed 1-2 metres apart.	Frequently over first 10-days and regularly as consumption continues.
Rats	In and around buildings, outdoors in open areas and waste dumps.	Up to 200g of bait placed 10 metres apart.	Frequently over first 10-days and regularly as consumption continues.
	In burrows	Up to 200g of bait per burrow.	
	In sewers	Up to 200g of bait per manhole.	

RATS

Do not move or disturb bait points for several days after laying bait. If no signs of further rat activity are seen near the bait after 7-10 days move the bait to an area of higher activity. If a bait point is completely consumed, increase the amount of bait. Replace any bait eaten by rodents or that has been damaged by water or contaminated by dirt.

In sewers replace any bait eaten by rodents or that has been damaged by water or contaminated by dirt. Repeat treatment in situations where there is evidence of new infestation.

MICE

Mice are very inquisitive and it may help the control programme to move baits every 2-3 days at the time when bait points are inspected or replenished. Make frequent inspections of the bait points during the first 10-14 days and replace any bait eaten by rodents or that has been damaged by water or contaminated by dirt. If a bait point is completely consumed increase the quantity of bait by placing more bait points. Do not increase the bait point size. Replace any bait eaten by rodents or that has been damaged by water or contaminated by dirt.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Read and follow the product information as well as any information accompanying the product or provided at the point of sale before using it.

Carry out a pre-baiting survey of the infested area and an on-site assessment in order 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.

The product should be placed in the immediate vicinity of places where rodent activity has previously occurred (e.g. rodent runs, nesting sites, holes, burrows etc.).

Where possible, bait stations must be fixed to the ground or other structures.

Bait stations must be clearly labelled to show they contain rodenticides and that they must not be moved or opened (see 'Risk Mitigation Measures' for the information to be shown on the label).

Bait should be secured so that it cannot be dragged away from the bait station.

Place the bait in the baiting point by using a dosage devise. Minimise dust by wet wiping.

When placing bait stations 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

Protect bait from atmospheric conditions. Place the baiting points in areas not liable to flooding.

Baits must be placed to minimise the exposure to non-target species and children.

Place the product out of the reach of children, birds, pets and farm animals and other non-target animals.

Place the product away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs, as well as from utensils or surfaces that have contact with these.

Wear protective chemical resistant gloves during product handling phase (e.g. EN 374).

When using the product do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands and directly exposed skin after using the product.

The frequency of visits to the treated area should be at the discretion of the operator, in the light of the survey conducted at the outset of the treatment.

That frequency should be consistent with the recommendations provided by the relevant code of best practice.

Sites where burrow baiting is used should be visited more frequently than those where secure bait boxes are employed.

If bait uptake is low relative to the apparent size of the infestation, consider the replacement of bait points to further places and the possibility to change to another bait formulation.

If after a treatment period of 35 days baits continue to be consumed and no decline in rodent activity is observed, the likely cause must be determined.

Where other elements have been excluded, it is likely that there are resistant rodents so consider the use of a non-anticoagulant rodenticide, where available, or a more potent anticoagulant rodenticide. Also consider the use of traps as an alternative control measure.

Replace any bait in baiting points in which bait has been damaged by water or contaminated by dirt.

Cover or block the entrance of baited burrows to reduce the risks of bait being rejected and spilled. Follow any additional instructions provided by the CRRU UK Code of Best Practice (or equivalent).

For outdoor use, baiting points must be covered and placed in strategic sites to minimise the exposure to non-target species.

In sewers, baits must be applied in a way so that they do not come into contact with water and are not washed away.

Remove the remaining product at the end of treatment period (except when directly applied into burrows).

The product should only be used as part of an integrated pest management (IPM) system, including, amongst others, hygiene measures and, where possible, physical methods of control.

Because of their delayed mode of action, anticoagulant rodenticides take from 4 to 10 days to be effective after consumption of the bait.

RISK MITIGATION MEASURES

Where possible, prior to the treatment inform any bystanders (e.g. users of the treated area and their surroundings) about the rodent control campaign in accordance with the CRRU UK Code of Best Practice.

Consider preventive control measures (plug holes, remove potential food and drinking as far as possible) to improve product intake and reduce the likelihood of reinvasion.

To reduce risk of secondary poisoning, search for and remove dead rodents during treatment at frequent intervals, in line with the recommendations provided by the CRRU UK Code of Best Practice.

Do not use the product as permanent baits for the prevention of rodent infestation or monitoring of rodent activities.

Do not use the product in pulsed baiting treatments.

Do not wash the bait stations or utensils used in covered and protected bait points with water between applications.

Bait stations must be labelled with the following information: "do not move or open"; "contains a rodenticide"; "product name or authorisation number"; "active substance(s)" and "in case of accident, call a poison centre".

Hazardous to wildlife.

Dispose of dead rodents in accordance with local requirements.

In the UK poisoned rodents may be disposed of by the waste producer at an incinerator or landfill permitted to accept that type of waste, or collected by a registered waste carrier and taken for disposal at a suitably permitted site. For further information on disposal contact the Environment Agency (<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk>) or SEPA (<http://www.sepa.org.uk>).

Rodents can be disease carriers. Do not touch dead rodents with bare hands, use gloves or use tools such as tongs when disposing them.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

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.

STORAGE

Store in a dry, cool and well ventilated place away from products with an odour.

Keep the container closed and away from direct sunlight.

Store in places prevented from the access of children, birds, pets and farm animals.

Shelf life: 3 years.

DISPOSAL

At the end of the treatment, dispose of uneaten bait and the packaging in accordance with local requirements.

Use of gloves is recommended.

For information on disposal contact the Environment Agency (<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk>) or SEPA (<http://www.sepa.org.uk>).

FIRST AID

This product contains an anticoagulant substance. If ingested, symptoms, which may be delayed, may include nosebleed and bleeding gums. In severe cases, there may be bruising and blood present in the faeces or urine.

Antidote: Vitamin K1 administered by medical/veterinary personnel only.

In case of:

- Dermal exposure, wash skin with water and then with water and soap.
- Eye exposure, rinse eyes with eyes-rinse liquid or water, keep eyes lids open at least 10 minutes.
- Oral exposure, rinse mouth carefully with water. Never give anything by mouth to unconscious person.
Do not provoke vomiting. If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show the product's container or label.

UK medical professionals should contact the National Poisons Information Service (www.npis.org) for further advice.

Contact a veterinary surgeon in case of ingestion by a pet.

AUTHORISATION NUMBER: UK-2012-0298-0002

BATCH NUMBER:

EXPIRY DATE: 3 years after manufacture

AUTHORISATION HOLDER:

BASF plc, Crop Protection, P O Box 4 Earl Road, Cheadle Hulme, CHEADLE, Cheshire SK8 6QG

TEL: 0161 485 6222 **EMERGENCY INFORMATION:** 0049 180 2273112 (24 Hours freephone)

Sakarat is a registered trademark of Killgerm Group Limited.

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