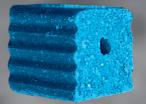


GENERATION BLECK

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 0.025 g/kg DIFETHIALONE

For the control of rats and mice including those resistant to other anticoagulants. For use in and around buildings and in sewers. One feed kills rats and mice. RETAIN OUTER PACKAGING UNTIL ALL BAITS USED.



FOR RATS AND MICE

Contains Bitrex[®], a human taste deterrent

Manufactured by: LIPHATECH S.A.S. Bonnel BP 3 47480 PONT DU CASSE France Distributed by De Sangosse New Zealand Ltd P.O. Box 113, Te Awamutu, 3841, New Zealand

SINGLE

NET CONTENTS 7.5KG

Contains 500 baits

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: BY LAW: This product must only be used in a bait station and must only be used as specified on the label. When used where the public may have access, signs must be posted and remain in place until the product is no longer present. Signage is required to inform it is an offence for any person to remove the sign(s) prior to clearance of the area; that it is an offence for any person (other than the applicator) to remove/move baits from the area; a warning of potential harm to dops; which is and a warning that feral animals may contain residues of the toxin and should not be taken for food.

This product is restricted to use in and around buildings, enclosed spaces (e.g., drains, sewers) or perimeter baiting (e.g., fence lines) around buildings.

USE GLOVES. Avoid touching the bait with hands as this may deter rats and mice from eating the bait. Usually rats and mice die within 5 to 7 days from bait consumption.

In and around agricultural, commercial, domestic, industrial and public services buildings. Also for use in enclosed spaces (farans, sewers) and for perimeter baiting (fence lines)1 to 10 baits per bait station at the first application. For further applications, refer to 'Critical Comments'.Inspection industrial and public services buildings. Also for use in enclosed spaces (farans, sewers) and for perimeter baiting (fence lines)1 to 5 baits per bait station at the first application. For further application, refer to 'Critical Comments'.Inspection inspection set of the population. Their identification is essential to ensure control methods are placed in relevant places (see below Baits contat Baits		1		5	gloves. If contact
In this work all agricultural commercial, domestic, industrial and public services buildings. Also for use in enclosed spaces (larians, sewers) and for perimeter baiting (fence lines)Instruct of the first application. For further application, refer to 'Critical Comments'.Wear glovest industrial and the population. Their identification is essential to ensure control methods are placed in relevant places (see below 'Baiting strategy'). Those signs of rodents, etc. This is an important step since Black rats, Norway rats and mice have some oblic services behavioural differences which will effect how the treatment is done. It is also important to know the history and geography of the building and its neighbourhood. A building with frequent rodent infestations, refer to 'Critical Comments'.Wear glovest of the population. Their identification is essential to ensure control methods are placed in relevant places (see below 'Baiting strategy'). Those signs include: droppings, rub marks (eg against walls), gnawing marks (eg. on cables), tracks, burrows, odours, sightings of rodents, etc. This is an important step since Black rats, Norway rats and mice have some to all frequent rodent infestations will be quite likely to be re-infested in the future. The structure of the building and its location can also give an indication of the potential for rodent problems (likely points of entry, proximity of waterways. Generally mice will effect looke to their feeding source, so place the baits in various locations near the nest. Rats are more likely to nest further away from their food sources. It is essential to locate the baits close to where the rodents nest and feed, and also along their pathways. Generally mice will nest close to their feeding source, so place the baits in various locations near the nest. Rats are more likely to hait depend	SITUATION	PESTS	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS:	baiting, wash han
baits (up to double the quantity of the first application). Remove baits in new locations where there has been no take. is antidotal.	In and around agricultural, commercial, domestic, industrial and public services buildings. Also for use in enclosed spaces (drains, sewers) and for perimeter baiting (fence	Rats (<i>Rattus rattus</i> also known as Black Rat or Roof Rat, <i>Rattus norvegicus</i> also known as Brown Rat or Norway Rat) Mice	to 10 baits per bait station at the first application. For further applications, refer to 'Critical Comments'. 1 to 5 baits per bait station at the first application. For further applications, refer to 'Critical	Inspection Signs of rodent activity in and around the building need to be looked for to determine the pest species and the size of the population. Their identification is essential to ensure control methods are placed in relevant places (see below 'Baiting strategy'). Those signs include: droppings, rub marks (eg against walls), gnawing marks (eg. on cables), tracks, burrows, odours, sightings of rodents, etc. This is an important step since Black rats, Norway rats and mice have some behavioural differences which will effect how the treatment is done. It is also important to know the history and geography of the building and its neighbourhood. A building with frequent rodent infestations will be quite likely to be re-infested in the future. The structure of the building and its location can also give an indication of the potential for rodent problems (likely points of entry, proximity of waterways, vegetation, etc.) Baiting Strategy Eliminate as far as practicable all alternative food sources. It is essential to locate the baits close to where the rodents nest and feed, and also along their pathways. Generally mice will nest close to their feeding source, so place the baits in various locations near the nest. Rats are more likely to nest further away from their food source which means it is also important to bait on their pathways. The quantity of bait depends on the estimated pest population. For low activity, place 1 to 2 baits per bait station at regular intervals. For high activity, place eaten baits. Where a high level of consumption is noticed, place more baits (up to double the quantity of the first application). Remove baits in new locations where there has been no take.	and water. After ead Wear gloves when r rodent carcasses o Baits contain a hum reduce risk of a children. Use bait in ba inaccessible to othe product is hazard native wildlife and Do not contamin waterways with the Do not allow bait to food intended f consumption. Do not

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS: Generation Block is an extremely palatable bait to rodents. Generation Block contains difethialone. It acts by reducing the clotting activity and causes internal bleeding. Usually rodents die within 7 days after eating the bait. Hence rodents do not associate the consumption of the bait with the symptoms – there is no bait shyness and that is why difethialone is so effective. Generation Block is intended for use within an integrated rodent management program as the initial "clean out" bait treatment for rodent infestations within structures and nearby areas.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL: Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Store baits so children, pigs, cats, dogs, native wildlife and poultry do not have access. Break, crush or puncture empty packaging and dispose of in an approved local landfill. Do not use empty containers for any other purpose.

DISPOSAL OF CARCASSES: When feasible retrieve and burn all rodent bodies. Alternatively wrap in newspaper and disposal of in garbage, or bury under at least 50 cm of soil. Do not place unwrapped dead rats or mice in refuse bins or rubbish tips.

DISPOSAL OF BAITS: Recover used or spilt bait, incinerate or wrap or seal in a container and dispose of by burying in an approved landfill.

MANUFACTURER'S WARRANTY AND EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY:

This product as supplied is of a high grade and believed to be suitable for any purpose for which it is expressly recommended and must be used in accordance with the Directions for Use given on the label. No responsibility is accepted in respect of the product save those non-excludable conditions

implied by any National legislation.

Generation® Registered trademark of LIPHATECH S.A.S. Bitrex® Registered trademark of Macfarlan Smith Limited HSNO Approval Code: HSR100840 Registered pursuant to the ACVM Act : V9597 See <u>www.foodsafety.govt.nz</u> for registration conditions

I	Expiry Date:	12/2019	
	Batch No:	52729	

24 Hour Emergency Response 0800 CHEM CALL 0800 243 622



exposure may have a cumulative poisoning effect. Affects blood and hematopoietic system. **PRECAUTIONS:** When handling bait wear gloves. If contact with skin and after each baiting, wash hands thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves. Wear gloves when retrieving and disposing of rodent carcases or recovered untaken bait.

rodent carcasses or recovered untaken bait. Baits contain a human taste deterrent to help reduce risk of accidental poisoning by children.

Use bait in bait stations which are inaccessible to other animals and birds. This product is hazardous to pigs, cats, dogs, native wildlife and poultry.

Do not contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the bait or used containers. Do not allow bait to contaminate foodsuffs or food intended for human or animal consumption. Do not apply bait to crops.

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or National Poisons Centre. Phone 0800 POISON [0800 764 766]. Vitamin K1 (phytomenadione) is antidotal. Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet.

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