



Company Name: PCT HOLDINGS PTY LTD
Product Name: : Surefire Couma All Weather Blocks Rodenticide
APVMA Approval No: 82217/105225

Label Name:	Surefire Couma All Weather Blocks Rodenticide
Signal Headings:	CAUTION KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 0.37 g/kg COUMATETRALYL
Mode of Action:	
Statement of Claims:	Ready-to-use bait blocks for the control of rats and mice.
Net Contents:	150 g - 10 kg
Restraints:	DO NOT place baits in the open unless in bait stations. DO NOT graze or feed livestock on treated areas whilst bait is present. DO NOT place baits in any position accessible to children, livestock or domestic pets.
Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment. File Name: Surefire Couma Blocks DfU.doc File Size: 35328 bytes
Other Limitations:	THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT FOR THE CONTROL OF PROTECTED NATIVE RODENTS REQUIRES PERMISSION FROM WILDLIFE AUTHORITIES.
Withholding Periods:	WITHHOLDING PERIOD: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.
Trade Advice:	

General Instructions:

DO NOT apply directly on or near exposed food or food utensils, food preparation areas, livestock feed or water, food storage areas, or onto packaging materials or in areas where such packaging is stored.

DO NOT feed the bait to wild or domestic birds.

Surefire Couma All Weather Blocks Rodenticide is a palatable all-purpose rodenticide formulation based on the anticoagulant, coumatetralyl.

Surefire Couma All Weather Blocks are especially suited for use outdoors and in damp situations and are ideal for burrow baiting. The central hole in the block allows for fixing in bait stations, and for nailing or wiring in place to help prevent block carriage by rodents.

Indoors, Surefire Couma All Weather Blocks can be used in homes, factories, offices, public buildings, rural and industrial premises.

Surefire Couma All Weather Blocks Rodenticide contains Denatonium benzoate (a human taste deterrent) to help prevent accidental human consumption.

Baiting Strategies

All situations: Eliminate, as far as practicable, all alternative food sources. If baits are eaten quickly, increase the number of baits. Baiting for at least 2 weeks is necessary to reduce mouse or rat numbers but continue observation and bait replenishment until no more baits are taken. Remove and destroy untaken bait at the conclusion of the rodent control program.

Non-crop situations: Bait infested areas. Ensure that only rats and mice can access the bait by placing the bait under cover (e.g. behind appliances and furniture, in ceiling voids etc.) DO NOT place baits in the open unless in bait stations. Inspect baits at least every few days and replace eaten baits. Caution is required in use of this product in and near piggeries. DO NOT allow to contaminate pig and poultry food.

In crop situations: Baiting in crop situations should be as part of a comprehensive rodent control strategy. This includes encouragement of natural predators (e.g. owls), annual field clean-up, weed control, clearance of adjacent scrubland and strategically timed baiting. Obtain and practice crop management and rodent control strategies recommended by the appropriate local advisory bodies.

Locate bait stations around crop perimeters (particularly between the crop and grassy or bush habitats), near obvious rat runs, and/or close to known rat hiding spots such as stumps, rocks, logs or burrows. Bait stations must be put down several days before the start of the control program to give rats time to become acquainted with the station. During the first week offer free feed to attract the rats. The bait material must be placed in a bait station where it is not in direct contact with the ground and is not accessible to birds and other wildlife. Bait should be checked and replenished every 3 days until no more baits are taken.

Preparation of Bait Stations

All bait stations must retain bait so that it does not spill onto the ground, and stations must cover the bait to prevent access by birds. Any of the following three methods may be used in the construction of bait stations if not using a purchased bait station. Baits must not come into contact with the ground or water.

1. Use a car tyre with a sheet of corrugated iron covering the top and wired to the tyre on each side. Wire the corrugated iron through a ridge to ensure that rain water cannot enter and wet the bait. Place the bait in the bottom of the tyre and lay the tyre flat with the iron on top. Fix the tyre to the ground with wire and pegs.
2. Use a length of PVC plumbing pipe with a screw topped "T"-piece in the centre. Anchor the pipe to the ground at both ends and insert bait through the screw-topped "T"-piece. Replace cover after adding bait.
3. Place bait in a dish. Cut a hole in the centre of the lid of a 4 litre ice-cream container just sufficient in size to accept the body of the dish. Cut a hole in two sides of the ice-cream container to allow rodent access to the bait. Place the dish in a depression in the ground so

that the ground is separated from the lip of the dish by the ice-cream container lid. Cover this with the upturned container and fasten to the ground with wire and pegs.

Resistance Warning:

Precautions:

PRECAUTION
Should not be used in areas accessible to children.

Protections:

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK, WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT
Place baits in locations inaccessible to other animals and birds. This product is hazardous to pigs, cats, dogs and poultry. **DO NOT** contaminate ponds, waterways or drains with the product, bait, refuse from the bait stations, or used containers.

Storage and Disposal:

Store in original container, tightly closed, in a safe place. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Dispose of risings and unused or untaken bait in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If an approved waste management facility is not available bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant Local, State or Territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product. Search for dead mice and rats, burn or bury them, do not place in refuse bins or rubbish tips. Inspect all bait stations regularly and ensure baits are removed when rodent activity has ceased. Containers that have held bait should not be used for any other purpose.

Safety Directions:

Poisonous if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. **DO NOT** inhale dust. If on skin, and after each baiting, wash thoroughly with soap and water. When using the product and preparing for use, wear elbow length PVC gloves. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use wash gloves.

First Aid Instructions:

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126. Vitamin K1 (phytomenadione) is antidotal.

First Aid Warnings:

Pest	Situation	Rate	Critical Comments
Mice and rats	Domestic and industrial buildings and external areas associated with such establishments, wharf areas, around farm buildings, dairies, meatworks (non-product areas)	30-60 g (1 to 2 blocks) per bait site	Place blocks in areas of known rodent activity. DO NOT exceed 3 m between baits for mice, or 9 m for rats. Follow the Baiting Strategies for non-crop situations detailed below.
Rats	Field crops as below:	60 g (2 blocks per bait station)	Follow the Baiting Strategies for in crop situations detailed below. Bait must be placed in bait stations as described in Preparation of Bait Stations below. Baiting must be used as part of a comprehensive rodent control program. Clear gullies, weeds and scrub. Keep headlands well slashed or bare to discourage rats and to expose them to predators.
	Sugar cane		Practise in-crop grass and weed control. Obtain rat population monitoring data from district organisations and bait according to local recommendations. Strategic baiting is best carried out in December and January.
	Macadamias		If not possible to clear orchard boundaries, rehabilitate to rain forest. Monitor rodent damage levels prior to baiting. Concentrate baiting in the outer 3 rows of crop closest to scrubby habitats and when nuts are available.
	Pineapples		Place bait stations at 9 metre intervals, 1 metre inside the block on all sides where rats are entering the block. Bait should be added to bait stations when fruit begins to form and bait replenished until after harvest.

NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.