

# Neosorexa® Plus Blocks

 - **BASF**

We create chemistry

Powerful single-feed formulation

**Combines the palatability  
of a soft block with the  
durability of a hard block.**

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

Neosorexa® Plus Blocks contains flocoumafen. Use biocides safely. Always read the label and product information before use.



® = Registered Trademark of BASF

**5 kg**



**Ready-to-use rodenticide block bait**

Reliable single feed  
block bait

- ✓ Excellent palatability and durability through innovative formulation employing a proprietary, wax-free binder
- ✓ Proven single feed flocoumafen efficacy
- ✓ Controls House mice (*Mus musculus*), Brown rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) and Black rats (*Rattus rattus*)



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# Neosorex<sup>®</sup> Plus Blocks

Contains 0.025 g/kg (0.0025% w/w) flocoumafen

Neosorex Plus Blocks is a ready-to-use single-feed rodenticide bait for the control of house mice (*Mus musculus*), brown rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) and black rats (*Rattus rattus*).

Neosorex Plus Blocks is for use in and around buildings only.

**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.

## Application Method:

Place Neosorex Plus Blocks throughout the infested area using tamper-resistant bait stations or using covered and protected bait points (as long as they provide the same level of protection for non-target species and humans as tamper-resistant bait stations). Neosorex Plus Blocks can also be applied directly into rat burrows.

Tamper-resistant bait stations must be:

- Strong enough to prevent entry or destruction by dogs.
- Strong enough to prevent entry or destruction by children under six years of age using hands, feet or objects reasonably expected to be available in the use area (e.g. household objects, toys, sticks, stones etc.).
- Lockable and sealable so that children and dogs cannot gain access through the opening or mechanisms used to fill the bait compartments.
- Resistant to destruction or weakening from exposure to typical non-catastrophic weather (e.g. direct sunlight, extremes of temperature and humidity, rain, snow etc.).

## Application Rate:

Species	Situation	Application rate for each bait point	Frequency
House mouse ( <i>Mus musculus</i> )	In and around buildings.	25g (1 block). If more than one bait station is needed, the minimum distance between bait stations should be of 1-2 meters.	Pulsed baiting (rats & mice): Replace eaten bait only after 3 days and then at maximum 7-day intervals. Collect any spilled bait and dead rodents.
Brown rat ( <i>Rattus norvegicus</i> )	In and around buildings.	50-75g (2-3 blocks). If more than one bait station is needed, the minimum distance between bait stations should be of 5-10 meters.	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 CRRU UK Code of Best Practice.
Black or roof rat ( <i>Rattus rattus</i> )	In burrows (direct application)	50-75g (2-3 blocks) of bait per burrow.	Sites where burrow baiting is used should be visited more frequently than those where secure bait boxes are employed.

## 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.

When placing bait points 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).

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 CRRU UK 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 stations to further places and the possibility to change to another bait formulation.

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

Cover or block the entrances 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.

Remove the remaining product at the end of the 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 wash the bait stations or utensils used in covered and protected bait points with water between applications.

Products shall not be used beyond 35 days without an evaluation of the state of the infestation and of the efficacy of the treatment.

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 of them.

## Resistance management:

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.

Do not use in areas where resistance to the active substance is suspected.

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. 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 eye 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](http://www.npis.org)) for further advice.

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

## Authorisation number:

GB-2018-1164-0010  
NI-2018-1164-0010

Expiry date: 3 years after manufacture  
Batch number: see packaging

## Authorisation holder (Great Britain):

BASF plc  
4th and 5th Floors, 2 Stockport Exchange,  
Railway Road, Stockport, SK1 3GG, UK.

## Authorisation holder (Northern Ireland):

BASF Ireland DAC  
Asgard House, 19-20 City Quay,  
Dublin, Ireland. D02 K744

Telephone: 0161 475 3000  
Emergency information: 0049 180 2273112  
(24 Hours freephone)

## Safety Data Sheet

To access the Safety Data Sheet for this product scan the QR code or use the weblink below.



<https://pest-control.basf.com/gb/en/products/rodenticides/neosorex-plus-blocks#downloads>

Alternatively, contact your supplier.



Campaign for Responsible Rodenticide Use

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