

HARMFUL - KEEP OUT OF REACH
OF CHILDREN - ECOTOXIC

PESTOFF
...Simply Smarter

**Treated
Peas**

For the Control of Pigeons
in Pea Crops

HSNO Codes 6.1D, 6.9B, 9.3C

MANUFACTURED BY:
ANIMAL CONTROL PRODUCTS LTD.
408 Heads Road, Wanganui, New Zealand

DISTRIBUTED BY:
BELL-BOOTH LTD.
Palmerston North, New Zealand.
Phone 06 358 9052 Fax 06 358 9051

READ LABEL DIRECTIONS INSIDE BEFORE USE

PESTOFF
...Simply Smarter

TREATED PEAS

For the Control of Pigeons in Pea Crops

Contains 25g/kg chloralose in the form of a bait

READ ENCLOSED LABEL DIRECTIONS THOROUGHLY BEFORE USE

WARNING

May be harmful if swallowed. Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates. Ensure domestic birds and animals cannot be exposed to the toxin either through eating baits or through eating the carcasses of poisoned birds.

PRECAUTIONS

When handling and laying baits, wear overalls and impervious rubber or PVC gloves. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product or handling open containers. Wash protective clothing and equipment daily after work. Remove protective clothing and wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly before meals and after any contact.

STORAGE

Store in original container, tightly closed, under lock and key and away from feed or foodstuffs. Keep out of reach of children.

SYMPTOMS OF POISONING

If swallowed, symptoms may include nausea, tiredness and chills or apparent fever. In cases of severe poisoning, the patient may lapse into a soporific state.

FIRST AID

Act immediately if poisoning is suspected. DO NOT induce vomiting. Call a doctor or emergency physician at your nearest hospital immediately. For further advice contact National Poisons Centre 0800 POISONS (phone 0800 764 766)

NET WEIGHT 1.5kg

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Registered pursuant to the ACVM Act 1997 No. V2322



BATCH:

EXPIRES:

HARMFUL. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. ECOTOXIC
HSNO Codes: 6.1D, 6.9B, 9.3C



PESTOFF[®] TREATED WHEAT & PESTOFF[®] TREATED BARLEY
(For control of sparrows in wheat and barley crops)

Contains 22 g/kg of alphachloralose in the form of a bait

PESTOFF[®] TREATED PEAS

(For control of pigeons in pea crops)

Contains 25 g/kg of alphachloralose in the form of a bait

PESTOFF[®] BIRD CONTROL PASTE

(For control of nuisance birds in agriculture and horticulture)

Contains 25 g/kg of alphachloralose in the form of a paste

LABEL DIRECTIONS

Warning. May be harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. When handling open containers or baits, wear overalls and impervious rubber or PVC gloves. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product or handling open containers. Wash protective clothing and equipment daily after work. Remove protective clothing and wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly before meals and after any contact.

Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates. Ensure domestic birds and animals cannot be exposed to the toxin either through eating baits or through eating the carcasses of poisoned birds. Collect and burn or bury the carcasses of poisoned birds as far as practicable to minimise the risk to cats, dogs and other animals.

Storage: Store in original container, tightly closed, under lock and key and away from feed or foodstuffs.

Symptoms of Poisoning: If swallowed, symptoms may include nausea, tiredness and chills or apparent fever. In cases of severe poisoning, the patient may lapse into a soporific state.

First Aid: Act immediately if poisoning is suspected. DO NOT induce vomiting. Call a doctor or emergency physician at your nearest hospital immediately. For further advice contact National Poisons Centre 0800 POISONS (Phone 0800 764 766).

Spillage: In the event of a spill, isolate the spill area and exclude all bystanders. Take all practicable steps to manage any harmful effects of a spillage including preventing baits from entering streams or waterways. Scoop spilled baits into secure containers. Recover any undamaged bait for later use by placing in appropriately labelled containers and dispose of spoiled bait as directed below. Use a broom to collect fine material and wash down the spill area with copious water only after all spilled bait has been removed.

Disposal: Product which is surplus or spoiled should be disposed of by burying with other organic material on the active tip face of an appropriately managed landfill or buried within the biologically active layer of soil elsewhere within a secure area at a depth of 60 cm. Ensure that a good covering of earth is applied over the bait immediately to prevent access by birds. Alternatively, burn unwanted bait material in a suitably constructed and appropriately located incinerator and bury any residues as above. Burn empty containers or bury in a suitable location at a landfill. Do not use the empty container for any other purpose.

Shelf life: Any product held after the expiry date shown on the container should be disposed of according to label directions.

Livestock: It is important to prevent access to baits by domestic livestock and pets. Stock must be kept off the treatment area until baits have been washed out by rain, removed or destroyed. Dogs and cats are particularly at risk from eating poisoned bird or animal carcasses and pet owners in the immediate vicinity should be notified of this risk. Collect and dispose of dead birds by burning or burying at a depth of at least 500mm.

Legal obligations: This product must only be used as specified in the label. When this product is used in a place to which members of the public ordinarily have access, signs must be erected to warn the public that this product has been applied in the area. Signs must remain in place until all baits have been eaten, retrieved or disintegrated.



Directions for use - Pestoff Treated Wheat, Pestoff Treated Barley and Pestoff Treated Peas: Lay baits between the crop rows and on the perimeter of crops where sparrows (in wheat or barley crops) or pigeons (in pea crops) are a problem. Lay baits after sowing, during emergence and when grain is hardening off. Birds should be collected and dispatched humanely within 30-40 minutes of feeding. Early morning is the most suitable time for laying baits as the birds feed more intensively and temperatures are usually lower at this time. Alphachloralose is most effective when used in ambient temperatures of 10° Celsius or less. Desirable birds affected by this product may be revived by moving them to a warm location.

Directions for use - Pestoff Bird Control Paste: For control of Mynahs, Blackbirds, European Thrushes, Magpies, Starlings and Sparrows. Warm the paste by placing it in a container of hot water for 15 minutes. Apply paste like thick honey to slices of bread. Cover the paste with another slice of bread and cut the bread into 25 mm squares. Lay bread baits in areas where birds can feed without disturbance. Poisoned birds should be collected and dispatched humanely within 30-40 minutes of feeding. Early morning is the most suitable time for laying baits as the birds feed more intensively and temperatures are usually lower at this time. Alphachloralose is most effective when used in ambient temperatures of 10° Celsius or less. Desirable birds affected by this product may be revived by moving them to a warm location.

Conditions of sale: As no control can be exercised over the methods or conditions under which this product is used, no responsibility or claim, other than those required by statute, will be accepted for any damage or injury whatsoever arising from the storage, handling, application, use or disposal of this product.

Registered pursuant to the ACVM Act 1997, No. : V02611 (Pestoff Treated Wheat), V03282 (Pestoff Treated Peas), V03622 (Pestoff Treated Barley) & V04001 (Pestoff Bird Control Paste).

**Registered to and manufactured by Animal Control Products Ltd
408 Heads Road, Wanganui, New Zealand, Ph 64 6 344 5302**

**Distributed by Bell-Booth Limited, 15 Tiki Place, Palmerston North, New Zealand
Free phone 0800 80 90 91**

**For safety data sheet go to <http://www.pestoff.co.nz/msdpage.htm>
Go to <http://www.nzfsa.govt.nz/acvm> for registration conditions**

ADDITIONAL PRODUCT INFORMATION

Mode of Action

Alphachloralose (the active ingredient) is a narcotic poison which works on the central nervous system, producing an hypnotic and anaesthetic effect on birds which ingest sufficient quantities of bait. It will induce hypothermia and although birds may initially show loss of coordination and tremor, they will die painlessly of respiratory failure while in an anaesthetised state. Birds which do not receive a lethal dose will recover within a few hours with no lasting ill effects. In the event that desirable birds are accidentally poisoned, they may recover if placed in a cardboard box in a warm location such as a hot water closet.

Reducing non-target risks

Take care not to expose non-target birds and animals to the baits. Always gather up poisoned birds for disposal by burning or burying. Cats may be at risk if they eat birds poisoned by Pestoff treated grains. Dogs are rather more resistant but may also be at risk if they eat several poisoned birds. Take the precaution of keeping cats indoors until poisoned birds have been collected and safely disposed of. If this is not possible, keep cats well fed so that their capacity to eat poisoned birds is minimised. As birds may travel a few hundred meters before succumbing to the poison, you should advise your neighbours of your plans to use Pestoff treated grains or paste so that they can take steps to safeguard pets and livestock.

Treatment of birds or animal accidentally poisoned

In cases where accidental poisoning of animals occurs, place the affected animal/s in a warm location and observe the animal/s frequently. If the animal/s appear to be losing consciousness and/or shows increased reactivity to touch or sound, seek veterinary advice. Poisoned animals may be treated with analeptic drugs or stimulants of the central nervous system such as methyl amphetamine (0.5 – 4 mg/kg BW, orally or intramuscularly) or ephedrine (2.5 mg/kg BW sub-cutaneously). In addition, supportive therapy to correct any hypothermia and respiratory problems may be indicated in severely poisoned animals.

Obtaining the best results

Pestoff bird control products work most successfully during winter and early spring when ambient temperatures are below 10 degrees Celsius. To obtain the best results, always pre-feed the birds with non-toxic baits for a few days before applying the toxic bait. Apply all baits at dawn if possible, supplying enough pre-feed bait to satisfy the daily appetite of the whole flock. After a few days apply treated grain only equivalent to about half the daily amount of pre-feed baits. Be sure to keep disturbance away from the feeding area but check the baits frequently to assess when the time is opportune to gather up dead birds. When using paste applied to bread, in some applications such as around farm buildings, the use of feeding stands or trays may be an advantage to minimise wastage and reduce the risk to non-target birds and animals. Do not lay Pestoff treated grains in heaps or in lines as this will increase the risk to desirable species such as ducks.