

Instructions for the Roshield Mouse Bait Box

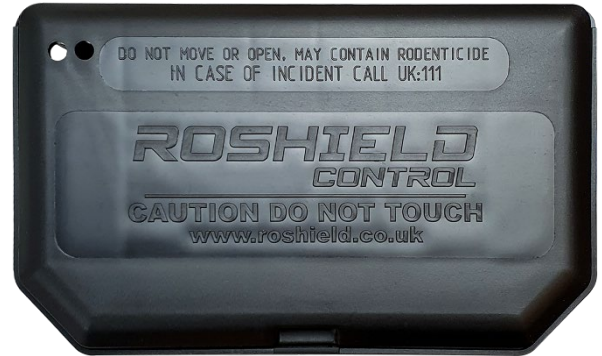


The Roshield box has been designed to enable the safe application of rodenticide within areas of house mouse activity whilst preventing non-target animals from gaining access. The lockable tamper-resistant design complies with regulations on the safe use of rodenticides.

These instructions vary depending on the kit purchased, and certain accessories may not be included; if in doubt, please refer to the listing from where the purchase was made. Not all kits include rodenticide.

It is unlikely that non-rodent species will enter the box, but to minimise this risk further, it is recommended that the box is placed in a discreet location such as behind a plinth of a kitchen unit. Using additional materials to cover the box will also help reduce the risk of interference and will help increase the likelihood of bait consumption by the mouse.

Before placing the box, a survey of the treatment area should be undertaken in order to identify the pest species and any risks that may need to be controlled. During the survey, it is essential to identify and remove any food sources that the house mice have access to. One of the main reasons for treatment failure when controlling house mice is that the mouse's food source is not removed. Where this food source remains, there is little appeal for the rodent to search out new food sources.



Opening the Box & Inside the Box -

We have produced a video showing the instructions; this can be found on the Amazon listing you purchased the boxes.


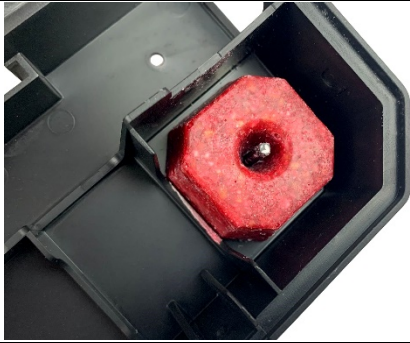
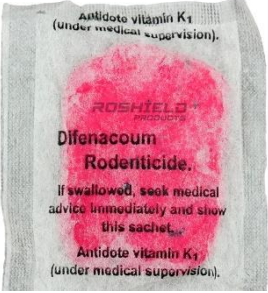

<p>The two-pronged red key is needed to open the box. This can be found at the back of one of the mouse boxes.</p>	<p>Insert the prongs of the key into the two holes at the front of the box and push; the lid will pop open.</p>	<p>Inside the box is an open area between the two entrance points. This area should be left empty to allow house mice to enter freely.</p>
<p>A spike is present at the back of the box. This can be used to scure block or pasta rodenticide to help ensure the bait remains in the box at all times</p>	<p>In most cases boxes can be placed in the area of activity without the need to be fixed in position. In some situations, it may be beneficial to fix the boxes in position</p> <p>Two holes are present on the lid of the box. These enable the bait box to be tied in position with wire to help keep the box in position</p>	<p>Two holes are present in the floor of the trap. These can be used to fix the box to the floor with a screw to help prevent the box from being moved.</p>

Baiting the Box with Rodenticide

Roshield bait is available in three formulations within the UK and EU; blocks, wheat and pasta.

Before undertaking any treatment using rodenticide, it is important that you read and comply with the instructions on the rear of the packaging.

As a best practice, the bait spike should be used to help prevent house mice from dragging rodenticide outside of the box, which may lead to non-target animals consuming the bait. The spike also increases the likelihood of house mice feeding on the bait. It is not practicable to use wheat-based bait within bait boxes due to the risk of spillage; Roshield does not recommend wheat to be used in boxes only Pasta and block formulations.

<p>Blocks:</p> 	<p>Roshield blocks are manufactured with a hole through the centre, which allows the block to be easily pushed onto the bait spike within the rear chamber of the box.</p> <p>Roshield recommends inserting one block onto the spike.</p>	
<p>Pasta:</p> 	<p>Roshield pasta is manufactured as soft material which can easily be pushed down onto the bait spike.</p> <p>Removing the internal paper sleeve is not necessary; house mice will simply chew directly through this.</p> <p>Roshield recommends inserting 1 - 2 sachets on the spike.</p>	

Once the bait has been installed, close the lid securely. The box is now ready to place carefully and securely into the area of house mouse activity.

Roshield mouse boxes should be positioned near areas in which the house mice are actively feeding, do not place boxes in open areas as house mice are cautious when in the open and are less likely to enter the box. In addition, the presence of house mouse droppings is a good sign of activity, and boxes should be placed where droppings are most numerous. If possible, avoid removing the droppings from the area in which the boxes are placed, as the presence of droppings will increase the likelihood of mice entering the boxes and speed up treatment times.

It may take several days before the mice enter the boxes as they can be cautious towards unfamiliar items placed in their territory. This is a common issue and not a sign of a defective product.

The amount of bait required to control an infestation will vary. It is important to note that house mice are sporadic feeders and will consume small amounts of food from multiple locations. It is, therefore, necessary to place several bait boxes within the mouse's feeding area to ensure the mouse consumes enough of the bait. Baiting should continue until all activity ceases, as under-baiting can cause treatments to fail.

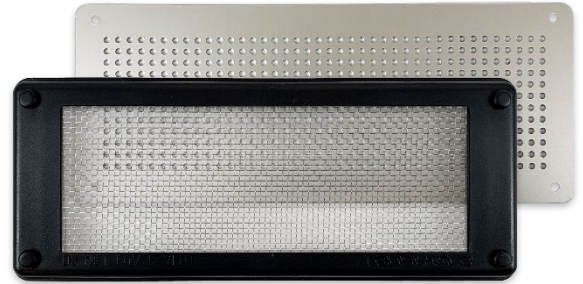
Activity may become more apparent at the start of the treatment as the house mice can become slow after consuming the bait. This is a typical sign of the rodenticide working. It is essential that rodent carcasses are removed to prevent other animals from eating these dead rodents.

When the bait is no longer being taken, and it appears that the infestation has been eradicated, it is essential to remove the bait box and store these safely.

After the Treatment

Once control of the population has been achieved steps should be taken to prevent reoccurrence. Proofing of entry points is a common approach used to help prevent other rodents from gaining entry; some common proofing examples are given below:

- Mice can gain access through a hole of approximately 5 mm in diameter - that's about the same diameter as a pen!
- Install wire wool or mesh to gaps around pipes and cables, both internal and external locations.
- Bristle strips should be installed on door bases.
- Roshield Mesh guards should be fitted to ventilation bricks.
- Cutting back ivy and other climbing plants from exterior walls may be beneficial.



Cleaning of Infected Areas

Internal areas where rodents have been active may become contaminated and risk the transmission of bacteria and viruses. Using an appropriate biocide spray such as the Roshield Sanitiser & Cleaner Spray or Roshield Antibacterial Sanitiser Aerosol can be removed and the risk reduced.

Always wear personal protective equipment, including an appropriate mask when cleaning in confined spaces or untreated environments.

Hints and tips

- Always read the product label to ensure safe use.
- If the house mice are not entering the box after several days, but are still active, consider moving the box to an alternative location, away from open areas and preferably close to feeding areas or nesting sites.
- If house mice are still not showing an interest in the box, they likely have an alternative food source, which should be investigated further and removed.
- Trapping can also be an effective method of house mouse control, traps can be used in conjunction with baiting to provide a two-pronged approach.
- House mice feed on many locations, so ensure that enough bait boxes are placed in their area.
- If the house mice enter the box freely but are not taking the bait using a different formulation of bait (block to pasta) or pre-baiting the box with a non-toxic food to gain trust with the rodent.