

ABATE
Larvicide

FENDONA

INTERCEPTOR
with
FENDOZIN

BETTER LIVES ■ BETTER COMMUNITIES ■ BETTER FUTURES



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Global Health

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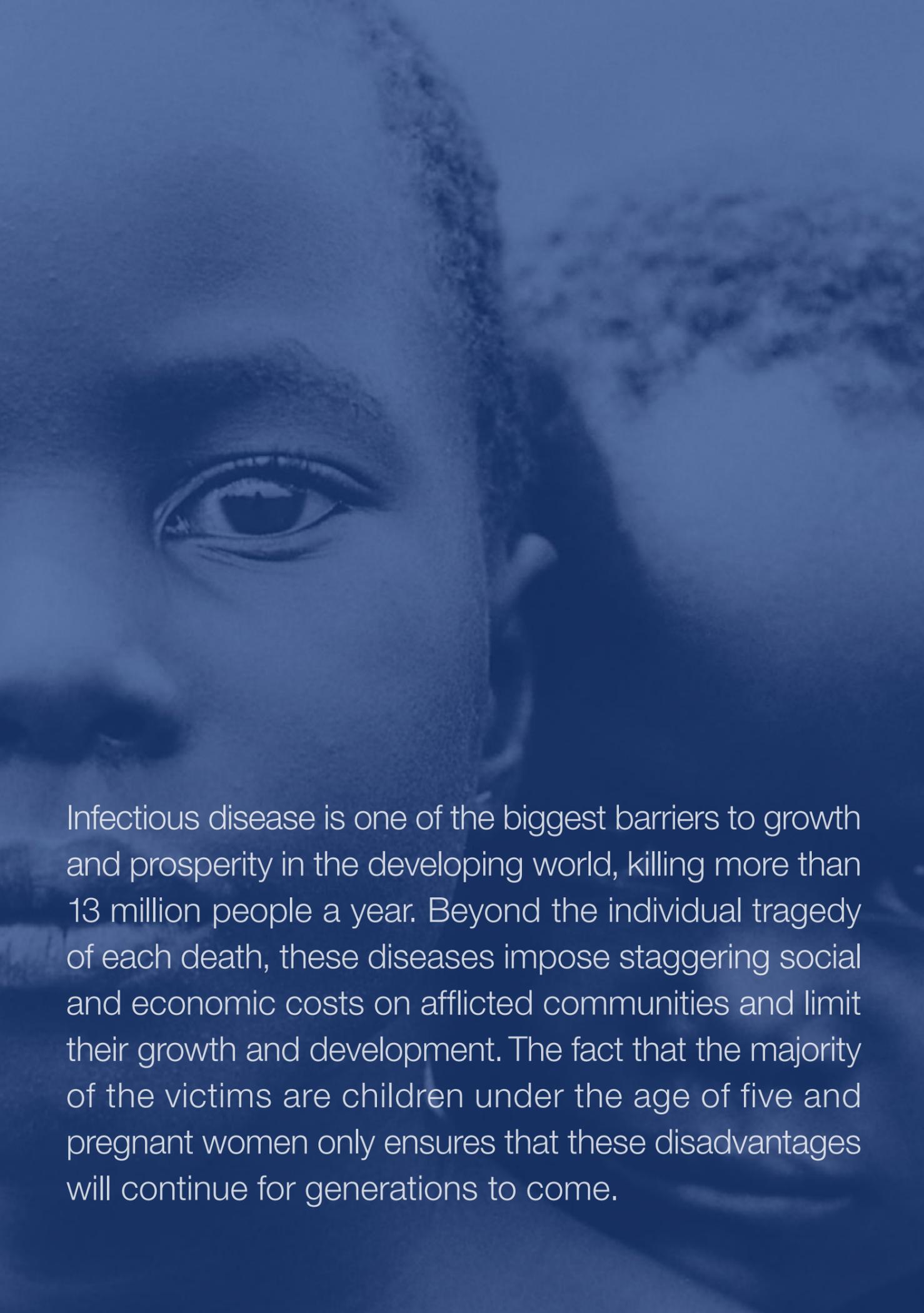

The Chemical Company

Always read and follow label directions.

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The Chemical Company

Improving the
quality of life
worldwide.



Infectious disease is one of the biggest barriers to growth and prosperity in the developing world, killing more than 13 million people a year. Beyond the individual tragedy of each death, these diseases impose staggering social and economic costs on afflicted communities and limit their growth and development. The fact that the majority of the victims are children under the age of five and pregnant women only ensures that these disadvantages will continue for generations to come.



BASF is committed to the challenge of preventing diseases such as malaria, dengue fever, Guinea worm and yellow fever through effective and sustainable vector control. Through our global partnerships, our products are used to control the insect vectors which carry these diseases in regions where they are endemic. Our products – such as **Abate**[®] larvicide, **Fendona**[®] insecticide and **Interceptor**[®] with **Fendozin**[®] long lasting insecticide nets – help put an end to unnecessary suffering and empower communities to provide for themselves and achieve sustainable, self-determined growth.



Partnering for a better future

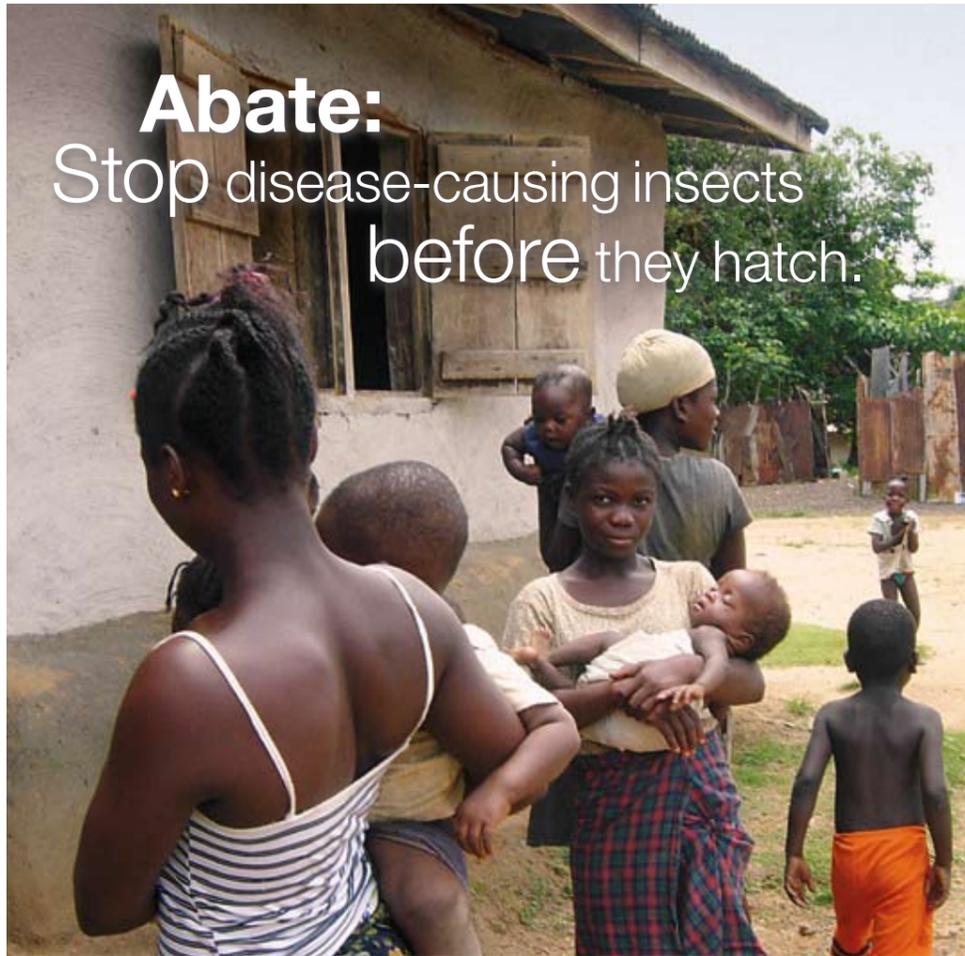
BASF Public Health works to accomplish its goal of better global health by working with the international community – including international health, government and humanitarian organizations – to provide innovative vector control products and programs.

BASF is partnering with organizations such as The Carter Center, National Institutes of Health, USAID, UNICEF and MENTOR to develop programs that prevent disease, resulting in the communities they work with having better health, and also empowering the people of these communities to provide for themselves.

Key partnerships

- The Carter Center
- MENTOR
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- National Institutes of Health
- UNICEF
- Constituency for Africa
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Abate: Stop disease-causing insects before they hatch.



BASF and The Carter Center: Working to eliminate Guinea worm

Once affecting millions of Africans each year, Guinea worm disease is a debilitating condition that results in open sores, infections and arthritis. Individuals afflicted with the disease become unable to perform simple, yet essential functions such as tending to farms and caring for children, literally halting everyday productivity throughout affected villages.

BASF worked in partnership with The Carter Center and other world organizations to eliminate this disease and, as a result, Guinea worm is set to become only the second disease to be eliminated worldwide.

To support the Guinea worm initiative, BASF provided supplies of **Abate** larvicide, the world's number one water-treatment insecticide for disease vector control.

The Carter Center helped affected areas by treating drinking water with **Abate** larvicide provided by BASF, making once-contaminated water sources safe to drink again. **Abate** safely eliminates the fleas from standing water before they mature and spread Guinea worm larvae.

The campaign has reduced Guinea worm cases from 3.5 million in 1986 to almost complete eradication, with fewer than 12,000 cases in 2005.



Abate® larvicide controls malaria and other vector-borne diseases by controlling the pests that spread them. When applied to standing water where mosquitoes and other disease-spreading insects breed, Abate kills the insect larvae before they mature. Then, the residual activity of Abate continues to prevent insect populations from returning for weeks.

When fighting vector-borne disease, it is imperative that the insect-control products not pose a risk to the communities they are working to protect. **Abate** is highly effective against insect pests at low use-rates, and when used according to label directions, **Abate** poses low risk to humans, fish, birds and other non-target organisms.



Fendona: Works fast. Lasts long.



Fendona® is the original brand of insecticide containing alphacypermethrin, the active ingredient internationally recognized and recommended for indoor residual wall spraying to control malaria vectors. Malaria kills a child every 30 seconds and kills one million people annually.

Fendona eliminates insect pests in minutes. And its residual activity helps ensure that insects don't return for up to nine months.

Fendona is highly effective at low use-rates, and its low toxicity makes it a frequent choice across malarial-endemic regions. The combination of the low dose requirements and a strong safety profile has placed **Fendona** high on the international list of recommended insecticides for use against malaria-bearing mosquitoes. **Fendona** also works exceptionally well to control a wide spectrum of other insects, including nuisance pests such as flies, cockroaches, bedbugs and fleas.

Fendona is also highly recommended for use on insecticide-treated nets. Convenient Dip-It-Yourself™ **Fendona** kits include almost everything a family needs to treat nets for themselves and re-treat them later. Because **Fendona** is water-based, it has no significant odor, doesn't stain and has a low skin-irritation factor.



Fighting malaria in Liberian refugee camps

BASF recently donated supplies of **Fendona** insecticide for an initiative led by Malaria Emergency Technical and Operational Response (MENTOR) aimed at controlling malaria in refugee camps in the West African nation of Liberia.

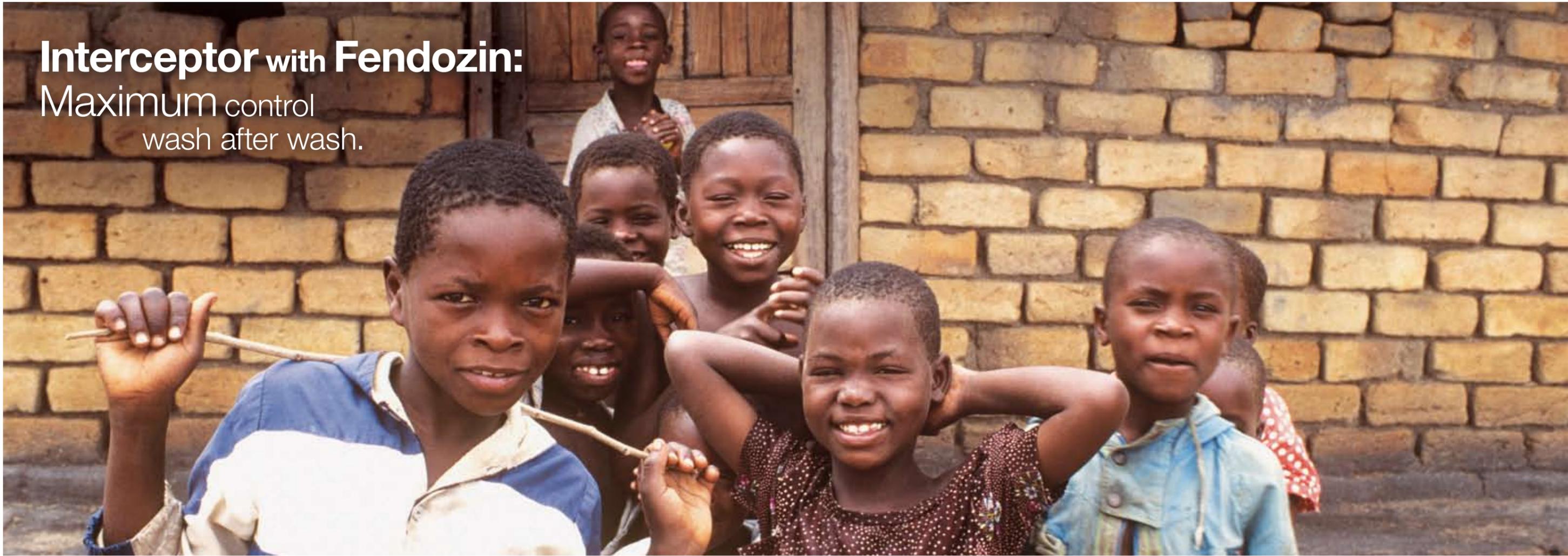
An estimated 190,000 men, women and children displaced by wars in the region fled their native regions to seek refuge in the nation's capital of Monrovia. Because of overcrowded, unsanitary living conditions and wet weather, the Liberian refugee camps were at serious risk of an epidemic outbreak of malaria.

To help prevent this impending disaster from becoming a reality, relief workers used **Fendona** as a residual wall spray to eliminate mosquitoes and other disease-causing insects.

Fendona works effectively on virtually any surface, including wood, glass and concrete.



Interceptor with Fendozin: Maximum control wash after wash.



World Health Organization approval

BASF is pleased to have recently announced to the public health community that the World Health Organization (WHO) has authorized BASF to make the following statement concerning **Interceptor**® long lasting insecticide nets.

"This product has been evaluated by the WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES) and interim recommendation has been given for its use in malaria prevention and control."

Interceptor® long lasting insecticide nets are treated with **Fendozin**® textile finish to protect users with exceptional insect knockdown and provide continued protection even after multiple washes.

Fendozin impregnates and clings to the polyester fibers of the netting. The insecticide is then slowly released from the surface of the coating, repelling, knocking down and killing malaria-transmitting mosquitoes.

Insecticide-treated nets are a cost-effective way to dramatically reduce the incidence of vector-borne diseases like malaria. One challenge with traditional nets, however, is the need to re-treat the nets after several washes.

In contrast, **Interceptor** long lasting insecticide nets protect sleepers even after 20 washes, and study results indicate that they provide 100% knockdown at one-hour post exposure,



meaning all mosquitoes are paralyzed after contact with the net and unable to transmit malaria. In addition, **Interceptor** nets washed 20 times still achieved 99% mosquito mortality and inhibited blood feeding by 100%.

Because long-lasting nets are a simple and effective preventive measure, they have recently become the centerpiece of massive projects sponsored by the Global Fund, the United Nations and other agencies.

Over the next few years, substantially increased funding has been pledged for net purchases, with the bulk of the nets destined for sub-Saharan Africa, where more than 580 million people are at risk for malaria.

