

RATIMOR®

Difenacoum

0,05g/kg

FOR USE ONLY AS A RODENTICIDE. FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY.

ACTIVE SUBSTANCE: difenacoum 0,05 g/kg (CAS no.: 56073-07-5)

CONTAINS THE HUMAN AVERSIVE AGENT DENATONIUM BENZOATE, BITREX.

(Bitrex is a Trade Mark of Macfarlan Smith, Edinburgh)

Ready-for-use bait for the control of rats and mice indoors and outdoors (around buildings only) and in sewers.

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SAFETY PHRASES: Keep locked up and out of the reach of children. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wear suitable gloves. If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

Prevent access to bait by children, birds and non-target animals (particularly dogs, cats, pigs and poultry).

BPR No. UK-2011-0150

This product is approved under Biocidal Product Regulations 2001 for use as directed.

Use only in accordance with the label instructions.

SIGNS OF POISONING: Difenacoum is an anticoagulant which may produce bleeding; this may be delayed for several days after exposure.

FIRST AID: If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

ANTIDOTE: Vitamin K1 (under medical supervision). UK medical professionals should contact the National Poisons Information Service for further advice.

STORAGE: Keep the product in the original packaging, tightly closed and in a safe place. Keep in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.

DISPOSAL: Poisoned rodents (waste code 2001 99) should be disposed of at a suitably permitted incinerator, landfill or burial site by the waste producer or a registered waste carrier. For further information on disposal contact the Environment Agency or SEPA. Remove all baits after treatment and dispose of them in accordance with local requirements. In the UK, waste bait is hazardous waste (code 2001 19). For information on disposal contact the Environment Agency or SEPA. Remove the packaging waste in accordance with local requirements.

MANUFACTURER AND APPROVAL HOLDER: UNICHEM d. o. o., Sinja Gorica 2, 1360 Vrhnika, Slovenia; tel.: +386 (0)1 75 58150; www.unichem.si/profi/en; e-mail: unichem@unichem.si

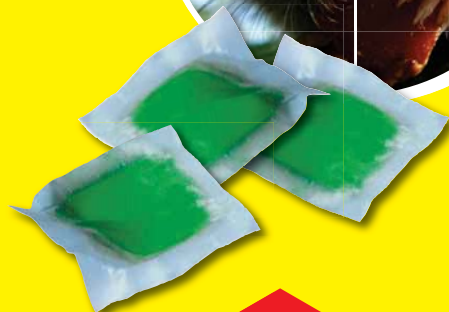
MARKETING COMPANY: Killgerm Chemicals Ltd, 115 Wakefield Road, Ossett, WFS 9AJ, UK; tel.: 01924 268 400, fax: 01924 264 757; http://www.Killgerm.com

Date of manufacture, date of expiry and batch number are printed on the packaging.

The product has a shelf life of up to 2 years.



**Fresh bait
Rodenticide
10 g**



**Professional
Solutions**



**FOR USE ONLY IN
RODENT CONTROL
BY PROFESSIONAL
OPERATORS**

5 kg

Ratimor™ Difenacoum Fresh Bait

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: Place bait where there are signs of rodent activity, like fresh droppings, inside or near nests and burrows, runways and rodent feeding places. Place bait points manually throughout the area of rodent activity. It is generally much more efficient to use a larger number of small bait points compared to a smaller number of large bait points, particularly when controlling mice. Large bait points increase the risk to wild-life and to other non-target animals.

APPLICATION RATE:

- For rat infestations use bait points of up to 200 g. Place bait points 10m apart reducing to 5m in high infestations. Do not move or disturb bait points for several days after laying bait. If no signs of rat activity are seen near the bait after 7-10 days, move the bait to an area of higher rat activity.

- For mouse infestations use bait points of up to 40 g. Place bait points 5 m apart reducing to 2 m in high infestations. Mice are very inquisitive and it may help the control program to move baits every 2-3 days at the time when bait points are inspected or topped up.

Make frequent inspections of the bait points during the first 10-14 days and replace any bait eaten by rodents or that has been damaged by water or contaminated by dirt. If all the bait has been eaten from certain areas, increase the quantity of bait by placing more bait points. Do not increase the bait point size. As with all anticoagulant rodenticides, rodents will tend to die a few days after consuming the bait, typically 4-10.

The bait product can potentially be used under many different circumstances and can be deployed using various means. Methods of deployment for professional users are bait stations (tamper proof boxes), bait points (a makeshift arrangement which uses materials and/or the local environment to restrict access to the bait), loose bait inaccessible (an arrangement which uses the local environment only to restrict access to the bait) or in sewers. Baits can be placed in bait boxes which may be fixed to the ground. The bait in such bait boxes can also be secured in place to minimise removal and dispersal by rodents. The product may also be placed on trays under a tile or located in such a way that access by non-target organisms is restricted. The product must never be placed indiscriminately.

LONG-TERM USE: Unless under the supervision of a pest control operator or other competent person, do not use anticoagulant rodenticides as permanent baits. In most cases, anticoagulant bait should have achieved control within 35 days. Should activity continue beyond this time, the likely cause should be determined.

PUBLIC AREA USE: When the product is being used in public areas, the areas treated must be marked during the treatment period and a notice explaining the risk of primary or secondary poisoning by the anticoagulant as well as indicating the first measures to be taken in case of poisoning must be made available alongside the baits.

EFFECT: Difenacoum prevents the formation of prothrombin in blood and this causes haemorrhage and the death of a rodent. The product is effective soon after swallowing. The death of individual rodents does not influence the resistance to baits among other rodents that are still alive. It is effective against rodents resistant to anticoagulant rodenticides of the first generation.

PRECAUTIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR SAFE USE: The resistance status of the target population should be taken into account when considering the choice of rodenticide to be used.

Avoid all contact by mouth. Wash hands and exposed skin before meals and after use. Baits must be securely deposited in a way so as to minimize the risk of consumption by other animals or children. Secure baits so that they cannot be dragged away. Search for and remove dead rodents at frequent intervals during treatment (unless used in sewers), at least as often as when baits are checked and/or replenished. Daily inspection may be required in some circumstances. When tamper resistant bait stations are used, they should be clearly marked to show that they contain rodenticides and that they should not be disturbed.