

Safety information.

Rodilon Trio

Contains 0.0025 % w/w Difethialone.



WARNING

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

May cause damage to organs (Blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Keep out of reach of children.

Do not breathe dust.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Avoid release into the environment.

Wear protective gloves.

Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty clean containers which can be disposed of a non-hazardous waste.

To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with instructions for use.

BPR: UK-2011-0050

To be used only by professional users 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 offense. Refer to CRRU UK Code of Best Practice for guidance.

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 requirements.

NO KNOWN RESISTANCE IN RATS OR MICE



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Rodilon®

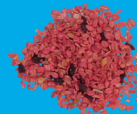
TRIO

SINGLE-FEED RODENTICIDE (PT14)

Ready to use mixed grain bait for use only by professional operators.

FOR USE IN AND AROUND BUILDINGS ONLY.

Kills rats and mice.



TRIO

- High palatability,
- Ideal for mice,
- Active ingredient locked in.

BPR: UK-2011-0050
Rodilon® TRIO contains
0.0025% w/w Difethialone.

2.5 kg e

Rodilon® Trio

Rodilon Trio is a highly potent anticoagulant mixed grain bait for indoor use and outdoor use (around buildings) only. It contains the newest anticoagulant active ingredient (Difethialone 0.0025% w/w) introduced to rodent control. The mixed grains (oat, sunflower and maize) used in this formulation have been chosen from the most palatable grains known to increase rodent consumption, even in the most difficult treatment environments. This, combined with the "turbo impregnation" technology used in production, delivers Rodilon Trio its extreme palatability and overall superior performance which makes it the ideal product for mice control. Turbo impregnation: Each grain is coated and impregnated through to its core.

This gives the following benefits over other rodenticides:

- Enhanced mice control (Mice remove the exterior of the grain and eat the middle).
- Significantly increased rat control due to more consistent coverage of each grain.
- Minimal dust, reducing exposure to the user.

Rodilon Trio kills: House Mice (*Mus musculus*), Norway/Brown Rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) and Black Rats (*Rattus rattus*), including all known resistant strains to other anti-coagulants baits.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

Rodilon Trio is a highly palatable mixed grain bait based on the latest anticoagulant active ingredient Difethialone and can be used in and around buildings only. In areas including agricultural, domestic, commercial, food factories, public services, municipal and industrial buildings. The effects on rodents can be seen 3 to 5 days after the first consumption of the bait. Rats may take several days before starting to feed because of their neophobic behaviour (fear of anything new). Rats and mice can consume a lethal dose in one feed. The red colouring of the grains shows in the rodent excrement indicating bait has been taken. Rodilon Trio may be applied by professional users only when appropriate chemical resistant gloves (EN374) are used. Baits must be securely deposited in suitable trays, under cover or in tamper resistant bait stations so as to minimize the risk of consumption by other animals or children. Prevent access to Rodilon Trio by children, birds and non-target animals, (particularly dogs, cats, pigs and poultry). Where possible, secure baits so that they cannot be dragged away. 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. 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. Antidote vitamin K₁ (under medical supervision). UK medical professionals should contact the National Poisons Information Service (www.npis.org) for further advice.

Resistance Status:

The resistance status of the target population should be taken into account when considering the choice of rodenticide to be used. In those areas where evidence of resistance to specific active ingredients is suspected, avoid their use. To control the spreading of resistance, it is advisable to alternate baits containing different anticoagulant active ingredients.

Baiting for Mice: Place up to 50 g of bait in bait stations or covered bait points spaced 2-3 metres apart (low infestation) or 1-1.5 metres apart (high infestation) in areas where mice are active (e.g. wherever damage, droppings or evidence of mice activity has been found). Mice feed sporadically and will consume small quantities from numerous feeding points.

Baiting for Rats: Place up to 200 g of bait in bait stations or covered bait points spaced 8-10 metres apart (low infestation) or 4-5 metres apart (high infestation) in areas where rats are active (e.g. nests, on rodent runs, along walls and where evidence of droppings have been found). Rats will consume from a single feeding point.

Baiting for Rats and Mice: Repeat treatment in situations where there is evidence of new infestation (e.g. fresh tracks, or droppings). Eliminate if possible all alternative foods.

For Professional use ONLY

Follow the baiting strategy as recommended below:

IMPORTANT INFORMATION: FOR USE ONLY AS A RODENTICIDE, as directed below:			
Baiting for:	Level of Infestation	Recommended Application rates	Inspection and replacing
Mice	High infestation	Up to 50 g per baiting point every 1 to 1.5 metres	Inspect frequently especially in first 5-10 days, and as regularly as consumption permits (if possible every week). At each inspection, replace any bait that has been consumed. Replace any contaminated or spoiled bait.
	Low infestation	Up to 50 g per baiting point every 2 to 3 metres	Maintain a constant supply of fresh bait until signs of rodent activity cease.
Rats	High infestation	Up to 200 g per baiting point every 4 to 5 metres	The number of baiting points should be determined by the level of infestation.
	Low infestation	Up to 200 g per baiting point every 8 to 10 metres	

READ THE LABEL BEFORE USE. USING THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER THAT IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE LABEL MAY BE AN OFFENCE.

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FOLLOW-UP:

Search for and remove dead rodents at frequent intervals during treatment, at least as

often as baits are inspected and/or replaced. Daily inspection may be required in some circumstances. 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.

Storage and Disposal: Remove all baits and bait trays after treatment and dispose of them in accordance with local requirements. Dead rodents and bait found outside bait stations should be disposed of using protective gloves. The product should not be re-used or recycled.

Unconsumed product should be collected and disposed of by incineration. This is a non-refillable container. Store in original container in a cool, dry place inaccessible to children and pets. Container disposal: Do not reuse or refill this container. Containers are not expected to contain toxic residues, however containers should be disposed of safely and not be re-used for any other purpose. For information on disposal in the UK contact the Environment Agency (<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk>) or SEPA (<http://www.sepa.org.uk>).

FIRST AID: Have this label with you when obtaining treatment advice. In case of emergency, call a local poison control centre or doctor immediately for treatment advice. The effects result from the increased tendency to bleed: in less severe poisoning - bruising easily with occasional nose or gum bleeds, - appearance of blood in stools, - excessive bleeding from minor cuts or abrasions. **In cases of suspected exposure, medical assistance should be sought immediately. Note that poisoning symptoms may develop over the course of several days.**

Eye Contact - Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing the eye. Monitor for symptoms described above.

Skin - Remove contaminated clothing. Launder before re-use. Rinse skin immediately with soap and water. Monitor for symptoms described above.

Ingestion - Wash out mouth with plenty of water. If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show the container/label/safety data sheet. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control centre or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Medical advice - Primary treatment is antidotal therapy rather than clinical assessment. Antidotal therapy: SPECIFIC vitamin K₁ (phytonadione). Analogues of vitamin K₁ (vitamin K₃: menadiolone for example) are not very active and should not be used. The efficacy of the treatment should be followed by measuring the coagulation time. The treatment should not be discontinued until the coagulation time returns to normal and REMAINS normal. In case of serious intoxication, it may be necessary to administer, in addition to vitamin K₁, blood or frozen fresh plasma or PPSB coagulant blood fraction transfusions.

In case of a pet emergency contact your vet immediately.

Antidote: Vitamin K₁ (under medical control)

Use Biocides Safely. Always Read the label and product information before use.

Date of expiry: see the pack

Batch number: see the pack

Bayer

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www.environmentalscience.bayer.co.uk for SDS and larger label.