

WIL-KIL RAT AND MOUSE BAIT

READY TO USE BAIT FOR RATS AND MICE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT Diphacinone 2-(Diphenylacetyl)-1, 3-indandione	.005%
INERT INGREDIENTS	99.995%
TOTAL	100.000%

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

(See additional cautions below)

EPA EST. NO. 12455-WI-1

NET WEIGHT 50 LBS.
DIRECTIONS

EPA REG. NO. 462-65 AA

NORWAY AND ROOF RATS: Place at least 3 to 16 oz. of bait in stations next to burrows, in runways, along walls, or where rats are accustomed to feed. 3 oz. of bait is sufficient to kill a rat. Assure an uninterrupted supply of bait for a period of not less than 10 days and continue baiting until all signs of feeding have stopped.

HOUSE MICE: Place tablespoon amounts (1/4 to 1/2 oz.) of bait in stations (8 to 12 feet apart) where mice or signs of mice have been seen. Assure an uninterrupted supply of bait for a period of not less than 15 days.

Replace stale, damp or moldy bait with fresh bait. Placing bait in concealed locations where rats and mice can feed unobserved is desirable.

This rodenticide contains diphacinone, an anticoagulant chemical that reduces the clotting ability of the blood and upon repeated feedings, causes fatal hemorrage in rats and mice.

CAUTION

Treated baits must be placed in locations not accessible to children, pets, wildlife and domestic animals, or in tamper-proof boxes. Keep out of lakes, streams or ponds. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment, or disposal of wastes. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

Do not reuse empty container, destroy it by burying with waste or burning. Stay away from smoke or fumes.

If swallowed by humans, pets, domestic animals or wildlife, this material may reduce the clotting ability of the blood and cause bleeding. In such cases, intravenous and oral administration of Vitamin K combined with blood transfusions are indicated as in the case of hemmorrage caused by overdoses of bishydroxycoumarin. In case of ingestion, call a physician.



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