

chlorophacinone

ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW THE LABEL

Information on this page is not to be substituted for label directions

Active Ingredient (a.i.):
chlorophacinone

Target Pest Category:
rodenticide



Examples of Trade Names:
Rozol, Wilson Riddex, Ground Force, Ratol, RAT-XC

Chemical Family:
indandione rodenticides

Types of Formulation:
paraffin blocks, pellets, liquid mineral oil concentrate, or ready-to-use grain bait.

What it is:

Chlorophacinone is an anticoagulant rodenticide, used in baits to control mice, rats and other rodent species. Several feedings are usually required to reach a lethal dose. A rat will die approximately 3 to 5 days after eating a lethal dose.

How it works (Mode of Action):

Chlorophacinone reduces the ability of blood to clot. This results in internal bleeding (haemorrhage) in rodents which have eaten the bait.

Toxicity based on pure active ingredient:

Species	LD ₅₀ /LC ₅₀	Relative Toxicity
Mammal (rat - 21 days)	LD ₅₀ Oral : 3.15 mg/kg	Very toxic
Mammal (rat) (1 hour)	LC ₅₀ Inhalation: 9.3 µg /L	-
Bird (quail)(30 day)	LC ₅₀ 95 ppm	Highly toxic
Bees (contact)	Not hazardous to bees when used as recommended	
Fish (trout) (96 hour)	LC ₅₀ 0.35 mg/L	Highly toxic

*For description of relative toxicity categories please click [here](#).

What it controls:

Used for control of rats and mice in and around agricultural, residential and commercial buildings. May be used for the control of ground squirrels in rangelands, crop and non-crop areas and for the control of voles in orchards, nurseries and ornamentals. Refer to product label for registered uses.

How long it takes/Expected Results:

Target pests must feed on baits for several days before death will occur. Fresh bait must be made available to pests continuously for at least two weeks, or as long as feeding occurs. Because anticoagulant baits are slow in action, the target animal is unable to associate its illness with the bait eaten. Therefore, bait shyness does not occur. This delayed action also has a safety advantage because it provides time to administer the antidote (vitamin K₁) if needed to save pets, livestock, and people who may have accidentally ingested the bait.



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Application Timing:

- chlorophacinone may kill some rodents in a single feeding, but multiple feedings will control a larger population.
- Baiting should be continued as long as evidence of feeding is observed. This is usually from 5 days to 2 weeks. Bait longer for extremely heavy infestations.
- Where a continuous source of infestation is present from nearby dumps or fields, permanent bait stations should be used. Replenish bait as necessary.

Storage:

- Store bait in original, tightly sealed container.
- Store in a cool, dry place inaccessible to children and pets.
- Do NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

Environmental Considerations:

- This product is toxic to fish and wildlife.
- Keep out of lakes, streams and ponds. Do not apply when rain is forecast, or to areas where runoff will occur.
- Generally the potential of Chlorophacinone to reach ground water is low. Although persistent, it tends to be relatively immobile in soil and fairly insoluble in water.

Resistance Management:

- Where anticoagulant resistance is known or suspected, the use of first-generation anticoagulants (chlorophacinone, warfarin, diphacinone) should be avoided in favor of the second-generation anticoagulants (e.g. bromadiolone) or one of the non-anticoagulant rodenticides like bromethalin or cholecalciferol.

Restrictions:

- Do NOT apply this product by any method not specified on the label.

Unique Characteristics/Special Instructions:

- If misused, anticoagulant rodenticides can be lethal to nontarget animals such as dogs and cats. Additionally, residues of anticoagulants present in dead or dying rodents can cause toxic effects to scavengers and predators (mammals/birds).

Pesticide Labels:

- To find labels for pesticides registered in Canada, please link to the Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) label search web page:
<http://www.eddenet.pmra-arla.gc.ca/4.0/4.01.asp>

Application Tips:

- Apply where rodents can access bait.
- Replenish bait supply as it is consumed.
- Baits should be placed in areas inaccessible to children, pets, wildlife and domestic animals or in tamper-resistant bait boxes.

Applicator Safety and Re-entry:

- Harmful or fatal if swallowed or absorbed via skin
- This product can be absorbed through the skin. Wear water-proof gloves when handling bait.
- Keep away from humans, domestic animals and pets

Disposal:

- Collect and dispose of dead rodents and unconsumed bait in garbage or by burying.