

**RCO**  
PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS



# MOLE PATROL

## BAIT TO CONTROL MOLES

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**DANGER**

**POISON**



**POISON**

EPA REG No. 5042-31 EPA EST No. 67442-OR-2  
NET CONTENTS 16 oz.

Manufactured by: RCO International, Inc. • P.O. Box 191, Harrisburg, Oregon 97446  
SEE INSIDE FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**  
Chlorophacinone ..... .01%  
**INERT INGREDIENTS ..** 99.99%  
**TOTAL .....** 100.00%

**LIFT  
HERE**

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**STORAGE:** Store only in original container, in a cool, dry place inaccessible to children and pets.

**DISPOSAL:** If empty: Do not reuse this container. Place in trash or offer for recycling if available. If partly filled: Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.



0 89342 10806 3

# PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

## HAZARDS to HUMANS and DOMESTIC ANIMALS

**CAUTION:** Keep away from humans, domestic animals and pets. If bait is handled, wear gloves. After handling bait, wash thoroughly with soap and water.

### FIRST AID

*Have label with you when obtaining treatment advice*

- If swallowed
- Call poison control center, doctor or 1-800-858-7378 immediately for treatment advice.
  - Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
  - Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.

- If on skin or clothing
- Take off contaminated clothing.
  - Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
  - Call a poison control center, doctor or 1-800-858-7378 immediately for treatment advice.

### NOTE TO PHYSICIANS

If swallowed this material may reduce the clotting ability of the blood and cause bleeding. If ingested, administer Vitamin K<sub>1</sub> intramuscularly or orally. Repeat as necessary based on monitoring of prothrombin times.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish and wildlife. Do not allow bait to be exposed on the soil surface. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal area below the mean high water mark.

### ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSIDERATIONS

**NOTICE:** It is a Federal offense to use any pesticide in a manner that results in the death of a member of an endangered species. The use of this product may pose a hazard to Federally designated endangered/threatened species. Suggested measures to protect endangered species in your country may exist in an EPA "Interim Measures" pamphlet. You may call EPA's Endangered Species Hotline, 1-800-447-3813 to find out if an "Interim Measures" pamphlet exists for your county and have one sent to you. You can also consult a local county extension office or pesticide state lead agency to determine whether they have imposed any requirements in your area to protect endangered and threatened species.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

**USE RESTRICTIONS:** This product may be used only in lawns, golf courses and other turf areas to control eastern moles (*Scalopus aquaticus*), the star-nosed moles (*Condylura cristata*), or *Scapanus spp.*, moles that occur in the Western U.S. This bait must be applied underground in moles' deep tunnels or sub-surface runways. This bait may not be used above ground and must be applied manually. This product contains a slow acting poison. Several treatments may be necessary to control mole infestations.

### NOTICE:

Because RCO International, Inc. has no control over storage, handling and conditions of use, which are of critical importance, RCO International, Inc. makes no representation or warranty, either expressed or implied, for results due to misuse, improper handling or storage of this material. Nor does RCO International, Inc. assume responsibility for injury to person, crops, animals or soil or property arising out of misuse, improper handling or storage of this material.

## APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

**SUBSURFACE RUNWAYS:** Subsurface runways are detected as raised ridges of vegetation and soil caused by moles foraging just below the soil surface. These ridges are especially noticeable when the grass on top of them yellows.

As many subsurface runways are used only once, you must determine which runways are habitually used by moles and apply bait only to these runways. To check subsurface runways for continued activity, gently flatten short sections of runways, marking locations where runways have been flattened so that you will know where to look for reconstruction of the ridge. Flagging on short stakes or dowels works well for this purpose, but make sure these are located beside (rather than in) the runways marked. Runways that are reconstructed within 72 hours of flattening may be sufficiently active to use for baiting.

Apply bait to each active runway identified. Using a 1/2 inch diameter dowel or metal rod (or other suitable implement) make a small opening in the top of the runway. Deposit a teaspoon quantity (about 4 grams) of bait through the hole, taking care not to collapse the ridge of the runway. Move to a new location if ridge collapse. Carefully reclose the hole so that extra light is excluded, but no soil falls on bait and ridge is not collapsed. A small piece of sod or wadded paper towel may be used to reclose holes. Bait each active subsurface runway at 10 to 15 foot intervals. Check treated area often for signs of continued activity by moles. Re-treat areas where fresh activity is seen.

**CONICAL MOUNDS AND DEEP TUNNELS:** Moles also may construct deeper tunnel systems, 4-6 inches below the ground surface. Such deeper tunnel systems are betrayed by the presence of conical mounds, sometimes 4-12 inches high, which are formed when moles push excavated soil up to the surface. Adjacent conical mounds often are only a few feet apart. The tunnel running between adjacent mounds may be found by probing the soil between mounds. Resistance on the probe decreases abruptly once the tunnel is entered.

To bait deeper tunnels, probe until a tunnel is located. Enlarge the probe hole as needed to accommodate the passage of bait. Apply a teaspoon amount (about 4 grams) of bait into the tunnel. Cover the probe hole with sod, a small rock or wadded paper to exclude light. Take care not to allow soil to cover bait. Treat each apparent length of deep tunnel. Several days after treatment, check deep tunnels and marking them with flagged stakes inserted into the soil beside the opening. Re-treat all deep tunnels whose openings are reclosed from within during the next 72 hours.