

2018-3069
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Lansing, MI 48912
Medical: 1-800-498-5743
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COMMERCIAL
NET CONTENTS: 5kg, 4 x 5kg, 20kg
READ THE LABEL BEFORE USING
REGISTRATION NO: 24795 PCP ACT

BURROW OAT BAIT

GRANULES

GUARANTEE: Zinc phosphide..... 2%

WARNING

POISON

WARNING, contains the allergen soy.

Only to be used by Certified Pest Control Operators, Farmers, and Person Authorized in Government-Approved Pest Control Programs.

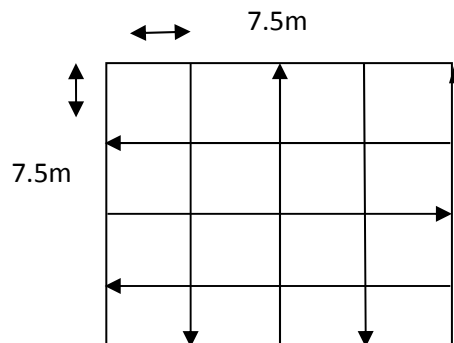
DIRECTIONS FOR USE- NORTHERN POCKET GOPHERS AND GROUND SQUIRRELS

NORTHERN POCKET GOPHERS (*Thomomys talpoides*) and **GROUND SQUIRRELS**, e.g.: Richardson's, Columbian, Thirteen-lined and Franklin's (*Spermophilus sp.*). **BURROW OAT BAIT** can be used in a management program including application with a burrow builder. Applications can be made in spring, summer and fall. For best results apply prior to or following vegetative growth. Consult your provincial vertebrate pest control specialist for the best management practices in your area. **BURROW OAT BAIT** can be used in such areas as alfalfa fields, pastures, rangeland, golf courses, parks and to protect non-crop areas such as newly planted tree rows, road sides and buried lines.

BURROW BUILDER USE FOR POCKET GOPHERS

Use a burrow builder machine like the **WESTERN ALFALFA** or the **GOFER**. Form a burrow at a depth of 20-40 cm. The machines deliver the bait inside the artificial tunnels that intercept the gopher's runways. Apply **BURROW OAT BAIT** at a rate of 3.3 Kg/ha. Apply in a checkerboard pattern throughout the infested area. Apply in burrow runs 7.5 metres apart. After application level mounds using a harrow or similar implement to allow for ease of mound activity monitoring. Check efficacy ten days after application using a mound activity count. Any remaining active mounds should be treated again using a hand probe or burrow builder to achieve maximum efficacy. Repeat applications may be necessary. Treating field margins may inhibit reinvasion.

BURROW BUILDER APPLICATION PATTERN



HAND BAITING FOR POCKET GOPHERS

Open main burrow. Place one level teaspoon into each active mound, close burrow. Monitor burrow activity after 10 days and remaining active mounds should be treated again.

HAND BAITING FOR GROUND SQUIRRELS

Pre-Baiting: For best results place 15g of untreated pre-bait materials 15 to 20 cm from the hole – 7 days prior to using Burrow Oat Bait. Pre-bait material should be whole oats or untreated commercial pre-bait material.

Baiting: Place 15g of Burrow Oat Bait in bait station 15 to 20 cm from hole. Use in spring before green vegetative growth. Can also be used in early July when ground squirrels switch from vegetation to seed foraging or fall after green vegetation is gone. Bait stations should bear the product name, active ingredient, guarantee, registration number, “WARNING POISON”, and the skull and crossbones symbols.

USE LIMITATIONS – GROUND SQUIRRELS

Apply to burrows occupied by ground squirrels only. DO NOT apply to unoccupied burrows. Applicators of zinc phosphide should observe the potential treatment area before treating burrows, to confirm the presence of activity of ground squirrels and to ensure there is no evidence of species at risk activity or presence in burrows. For information on species at risk in your area, contact your provincial or federal wildlife officials.

Bait placed outdoors, above-ground in residential areas, public areas, or any other sites that are or will be open to the public (for example, Pick-Your-Own sites) or in locations accessible to pets or livestock MUST be placed in tier 1 bait stations.

Tier 1 bait stations must have the following characteristics;

- 1) constructed of high-strength material (e.g., metal or injection moulded plastic) and resistant to destruction by children and non-target animals;
- 2) have an entrance designed so that children and non-target animals cannot reach the bait;
- 3) have an internal structure that prevents bait from being shaken loose;
- 4) have an access panel which fastens securely and locks (e.g., metal screw or padlock);
- 5) capable of being securely fastened to a surface (e.g., nailed down); and,
- 6) bear the product name, active ingredient, guarantee, registration number, “WARNING POISON”, and the skull and crossbones symbol.
- 7) be resistant to destruction or weakening by elements of typical non-catastrophic weather (such as, snow, rain, extremes of temperature and humidity, direct sunshine, etc.).

PRECAUTIONS

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN, PETS AND LIVESTOCK. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Wash contaminated clothing, separately from other laundry, with soap and hot water before reuse. Users should remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash skin thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Chemical-resistant gloves must be worn when disposing of dead rodents, unconsumed bait and empty containers.

All handlers, including loaders and applicators, must wear a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes plus socks and chemical-resistant gloves. In addition, person loading pellets or bait into mechanical equipment or loading/applying with hand pushed or handheld equipment, must wear a NIOSH-approved particulate-filter respirator and protective eyewear.

May be fatal if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin. Do not breathe dust or fumes. Do not leave in unprotected piles. Do not contaminate feed or foodstuffs.

FIRST AID

For all cases of human ingestion, immediately notify a physician or poison control centre. If pet or livestock poisoning is suspected, immediately contact a veterinarian.

Symptoms of exposure to phosphine-releasing products can include headache, dizziness, nausea, difficult breathing, vomiting, and diarrhea. In all cases of exposure, protect yourself, remove the person from the source of exposure, and get them to an Emergency department. If possible, bring the Applicator's Manual, the container, label or product name and Pest Control Product Registration Number with you when seeking medical attention.

FIRST AID RESPONDER PROTECTION

Phosphine gas is a highly toxic systemic poison and a severe respiratory tract irritant. Persons exposed to solid phosphides, which react with moisture to produce phosphine gas, can pose risks to others if phosphides are on clothes, skin, or hair. First Aid responders should protect themselves through the use of appropriate personal protective equipment before attempting to rescue or care for a person who has been exposed to phosphine-releasing product, and/or if entering a zone with potentially unsafe phosphine levels. A NIOSH/MSHA/BHSE approved organic-vapour-removing cartridge with a NIOSH-approved particulate-filter respirator approved for pesticides or NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in a positive pressure mode is recommended in response situations that involve exposure to unknown to unknown levels of phosphine.

IF INHALED: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration using a bag-valve-mask device to prevent possible secondary exposure to phosphine gas to the first aid responder. Do not perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a poison control centre or doctor immediately for further treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control centre or doctor immediately for treatment advice. DO NOT DRINK WATER. Do not administer anything by mouth or make the person vomit. It is likely that this exposure will lead to spontaneous vomiting.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Brush or shake material off clothes and shoes in a well-ventilated area. Allow clothes to aerate in a ventilated area prior to laundering. Do not leave contaminated clothing in occupied and/or confined areas such as automobiles, vans, motel rooms, etc. wash contaminated skin thoroughly with soap and water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control centre or doctor for further treatment advice.

IF IN EYES: 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 eye. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice.

Take container, label or product name and Pest Control Product Registration Number with you when seeking medical attention.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Rodent bait containing zinc phosphide reacts with moisture from the air, acids and many other liquids to release hydrogen phosphide (phosphine, PH₃) gas. Mild exposure by inhalation causes malaise (indefinite feeling of sickness), ringing in the ears, fatigue, nausea and pressure in the chest which is relieved by removal to fresh air. Moderate poisoning causes weakness, vomiting, pain just above the stomach, chest pain, diarrhea and dyspnea (difficulty in breathing). Symptoms of severe poisoning may appear within a few hours to several days. Severe poisoning may result in pulmonary edema (fluid in lungs) and may lead to dizziness, cyanosis (blue or purple skin colour), unconsciousness, and death. In sufficient quantity, phosphine affects the liver, kidneys, lungs, nervous system and circulatory systems, and may result in (1)

pulmonary edema, (2) liver elevated serum AST, ALT, and ALP, reduced prothrombin, hemorrhage and jaundice (yellow skin colour) and (3) kidney haematuria (blood in urine) and anuria (abnormal or lack of urination). Pathology is characteristic of hypoxia (oxygen deficiency in body tissue). Frequent exposure to concentrations above permissible levels over a period of days or weeks may cause poisoning. Inhalation can cause lung edema (fluid in lungs) and hyperaemia (excess of blood in a body part), small perivascular brain hemorrhages and brain edema (fluid in brain). Poisonous if swallowed. Ingestion can cause lung and brain symptoms but damage to the viscera (body cavity organs) is more common. Treatment is symptomatic. The following measures are suggested for use by the physician in accordance with the physician's own judgment: In its milder to moderate forms, symptoms of poisoning may take up to 24 hours to appear. Monitoring should continue for at least this long. Manifestations of severe poisoning appear early. Hypoxia and hypotension should be treated with usual supportive measures of oxygenation, intubation, ventilation and positive pressure as needed, and intravenous fluids, pressors and inotropes as required, respectively. In the event of the ingestion of a large quantity of zinc phosphide, once the patient is stabilized, aspiration of gastric contents by inserting a 16 French Nasogastric Tube to suction the stomach contents might be considered. There is no specific antidote. Hemodialysis may be indicated if renal failure develops but does not remove the toxin.

STORAGE

Store in a cool, dry place away from other chemicals and food or feed. Store product not in use, in original container, in a secure location inaccessible to children and non-target animals.

DISPOSAL

Do not reuse empty container. Dispose of unused or spoiled bait in accordance with local requirements. Follow provincial instruction for any required additional cleaning of the container prior to its disposal. Make the empty container unsuitable for further use. Dispose of the container in accordance with provincial requirements. For information on disposal of unused, unwanted product, contact the manufacturer or the provincial regulatory agency. Contact the manufacturer and the provincial regulatory agency in case of a spill, and for clean-up of spills.

RODENT DISPOSAL: Dispose of dead rodents in garbage or by burying.

NOTICE TO USER

This pest control product is to be used only in accordance with the directions on the label. It is an offence under the Pest Control Products Act to use this product in a way that is inconsistent with the directions on the label. The user assumes the risk to persons or property that arises from any such use of this product.

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