MOTOMCO MOLE KILLER
MIMICS A MOLE’S NATURAL FOOD SOURCE, THE EARTHWORM

HOW TO USE MOTOMCO MOLE KILLER

SELECTION OF TREATMENT AREAS:

If your yard is infested with moles, bait active runways. Return 48 to 72 hours later and retreat all active runs.

MAIN UNDERGROUND TUNNELS AND CONICAL MOUNDS:

Other mole baits have been developed on the premise that moles have had holes resealed within 72 hours should be baited.

Moles construct deeper tunnels that are not visible from the surface. These deep tunnels systems are often marked by a series of conical mounds (piles of dirt) 4 to 12 inches high. These mounds may be indicative of the location of deeper main underground runways.

Food Source, the Earthworm

The presence of moles may be indicated by a network of subsurface runways in the grass above them. The runways may be indicated by grass above them. The runways may be marked by rows of conical mounds. Conical mounds may be indicative of the location of deeper main underground runways.

Worms

Mole killing bait has been specially designed to mimic a mole’s most common natural food source – earthworms and grubs. Mole may consume a lethal dose in a single feeding, but it may take two or more days from the time of bait consumption for moles to die.

MOTOMCO MOLE KILLER has been carefully designed to mimic a mole’s natural food sources – earthworms and grubs. If an animal eats bait, call veterinarian or 1-877-854-2494 at once.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

To bait deep tunnels, drop one MOTOMCO MOLE KILLER worm through the probe hole, using the probe to push the bait completely exposed. Mark the probe hole closed. Carefully reseal by

• Store Below 100ºF
• Keep Out Of Reach Of Children
• Store Upright In A Cool Dry Place

WARNING:

This product is extremely toxic to mammals and birds. Dogs and other predatory and scavenging mammals and birds might be poisoned if they feed upon animals that have eaten this bait. Do not apply directly to water.

CAUTION:

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Keep away from children, domestic animals and pets. Do not get gum, or using tobacco.

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED:

• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.

• Call a poison control center, doctor, or 1-877-854-2494 immediately for treatment advice.

IF ON SKIN:

• Wash with soap and water for at least 15 minutes if on large areas of the body; for smaller areas, wash with soap and water for at least 5 minutes or until soap and water do not feel slippery.

• If irritation persists or is severe, seek medical attention.

IF IN EYES:

• Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so. Wash out eyes with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open with fingers. Seek medical attention.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Prolonged or frequent repeat skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Do not apply to pets or livestock.

CAUTION:

Some pets may become ill if exposed to the earthworm food source. Use this product where pets are not likely to come into contact with it. Keep pets out of treated areas. Do NOT use this product above ground.

RETAIL DISTRIBUTORS

If empty:

• Place in trash or call your local solid waste agency

INGREDIENTS:

• 48745 34310 5

OTHER INGREDIENTS:

• 99.975%

BONUS

50% MORE

4 FREE WORMS

FARM & HOME

MOTOMCO FARM & HOME

BONUS

50% MORE

4 FREE WORMS

MOTOMCO MOLE KILLER

• Scientifically designed and tested to mimic a mole’s natural food source. Mole may consume a lethal dose in a single feeding, but it may take two or more days from the time of bait consumption for moles to die.

• Ready To Use

• Effective against most common mole species

Application of Baits

If bait is effective, monitor the area frequented by moles. To avoid recurring activity, follow the same procedure for determining initial activity. Return 48 to 72 hours later and retreat all active runs.

Determine baiting results.

1. Place three or four earthworms in the area frequented by moles. If activity returns, continue baiting using three or four earthworms per application until moles are no longer active.

2. If earthworms are not consumed, the area may not support adequate food supply for moles.

3. Earthworms are poisoned if they feed upon animals that have eaten this bait.