FIFRA SECTION 24(c) SPECIAL LOCAL NEED LABEL
For Distribution and Use Only in the State of Oregon

Prozap® Zinc Phosphide Oat Bait
EPA Reg. No. 61282-14
EPA SLN No. OR-140014

For Year-Round Below-Ground Control of Voles and Mice in Grasses Grown for Seed

This label valid until December 31, 2024 or until otherwise amended, withdrawn, cancelled, or suspended.

Active Ingredient: Zinc Phosphide .................2.0%
Other Ingredients............................................98.0%
Total………………………………………100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
(In addition to those on parent product (EPA Reg. No. 61282-14))

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
This product is extremely toxic to birds, fish and other wildlife. Wildlife feeding on treated bait may be killed.
Dogs, cats, 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, or to areas where surface water is present,
or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not
contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

To protect the Washington ground squirrel (Urocitellus washingtoni), use is prohibited in shrub-steppe and
grassland habitat with deep loam and sandy-loam soils of northern Gilliam, Morrow, and Umatilla Counties. In
addition, use is prohibited on any lands that lie within 250 meters of occupied Washington ground squirrel
sites. For information regarding these restrictions and to determine if the desired location of application lies
within the scope of this restriction, please call the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife at 541-676-5230.

Users are advised that the Migratory Bird Treaty Act makes it unlawful to kill any migratory bird except
as permitted by regulation. Any bird deaths caused by application of this pesticide are a violation of both
state and federal law. In North America, all birds are considered migratory except for upland game birds (e.g.
grouse, ptarmigans, prairie-chickens, quail, ring-necked pheasant and wild turkey) and introduced bird
species (e.g. European starling, house sparrow, and rock dove). Refer to label booklet for Endangered
Species Considerations.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

This Section 24(c) SLN label and the Section 3 container and booklet labeling for Prozap® Zinc Phosphide Oat Bait (EPA Reg. No. 61282-14) must be in the possession of the user at the time of application. All applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on the Section 3 container and booklet labeling and on this SLN label must be followed.

Use Restrictions: For control of voles (Microtus spp.), house mice, deer mice, in grasses grown for seed as specified below. Do not apply to any site, against any pest, or by any method of application not stated on this label.

Application Directions:

Below-Ground Hand Baiting:
Below-ground hand baiting can be conducted all times of the year. Place a teaspoon quantity down holes leading to underground burrow systems, or at the system mouth. Do not disturb runway system. Apply at a rate of 6-10 pounds per acre.

Additional Restrictions:

- Do not allow bait to be exposed on bare ground.
- Do not allow ANY pellets to be placed above-ground during the application. Applications must be made in a manner that does not allow access to ANY zinc phosphide pellets by non-target animals (livestock, geese, dogs, etc.).
- Applicators must wear chemically resistant gloves when applying this product.
- Do not apply if rain is forecasted within the next 24 hours.

IMPROVING EFFICACY

- Avoid applying zinc phosphide at rates less than allowed by this label. Voles/mice may develop a learned aversion to zinc phosphide when exposed to sub-lethal rates.
- Only treat holes which appear to be actively used by voles or mice. Do not treat holes that appear unoccupied (spider webs or debris in front of hole).
- Zinc phosphide bait deteriorates when exposed to rain, humidity and wet acidic soils. The longer the product is exposed to these conditions, the less effective it will be. Efficacy may be improved if applications are made after the soil pH is increased. Avoid treating before morning dew evaporates.

24(c) Registrant:
HACCO, Inc.
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