

# RMC

EPA REGISTRATION NUMBER 7276-14

NET WEIGHT 151.2 GRAMS (5 1/3 OZ.)  
RODENT BAIT (Tid-Bits Form)

**KILLS RATS  
AND MICE**

**THROW-PAC**

**CAUTION KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
SEE BACK PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL CAUTION**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:**

"Warfarin" "3-(*a*-acetylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin" .025%

"N-(2-quinoxaliny) sulfanilamide (sulfaguanidine)" .025%

**INERT INGREDIENTS:** 99.950%

**R.M.C. RAT BAIT MAY BE USED ON FARMS,  
IN HOMES, MOBILE HOMES, STOCKYARDS  
AND PACKING PLANTS, WHEN USED AS  
DIRECTED.**

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE OF RAT BAIT

Assure an uninterrupted supply of bait for a period of not less than 10 days and continue baiting until all signs of feeding have stopped. In moderately infested locations at least 5 to 8 ozs. of RMC bait should be placed where rats feed, water, travel, along walls, in corners, and concealed locations where they can feed unobserved. Each location should contain enough bait so that some will be left over the following morning.

Bait should be placed in locations not accessible to children, pets, wildlife and domestic animals.

Daily inspection is essential, especially in the first week, and bait supplies must be replenished as often as necessary. Under normal conditions, bait consumption will be light the first night, much heavier the 2nd and 3rd night thereafter. A gradual tapering-off will occur as more and more rodents perish.

Throw-Pac left untouched for 4 to 5 consecutive nights should be moved to a new location.

When no bait is being eaten (between 10 to 14 days) and signs of rodent activity have disappeared, it may be assumed that the rats in that particular location have been destroyed.

**MICE:** Place tablespoonful amounts of bait in shallow containers where mice or signs of mice have been seen. Bait stations at intervals of 8 to 12 feet are recommended. Assure an uninterrupted supply of bait for a period of not less than 15 days.

**CAUTION:** Protect children, pets, wildlife and domestic animals from bait. If swallowed by humans, wildlife, animals or pets, this material may reduce the clotting ability of the blood and cause bleeding. In such cases, intravenous and oral administration of vitamin K combined with blood transfusions are indicated as in the case of hemorrhage caused by overdoses of bishydroxycoumarin.

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