



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
 Office of Pesticide Programs
 Registration Division (7504P)
 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. #
56228-6

Date of Issuance:

JUN - 5 2013

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
 (under FIFRA, as amended)

Terms of Issuance:
Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
Zinc Phosphide Concentrate

Stephanie Stephens
USDA APHIS PPD
Environmental and Risk Analysis Services, Unit 149
4700 River Rd.
Riverdale, MD 20737

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

EPA grants this reregistration under the authority of section 3(c)(5) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). With this accepted labeling, all requirements set forth in the Reregistration Eligibility Decision for **Zinc Phosphide** have been satisfied. Therefore, EPA reregisters the product listed above. This action is taken under the authority of section 4(g)(2)(c) of FIFRA, as amended. Reregistration under this section does not eliminate the need for continual reassessment of pesticides. EPA may require submission of data at any time to maintain the registration of your product.

Confidential Statement of Formula

The acceptable Confidential Statements of Formula (CSFs) on record for this product are:

- 1 Basic CSF - dated 09/27/12
- Alternate CSF #1 - dated 09/27/12

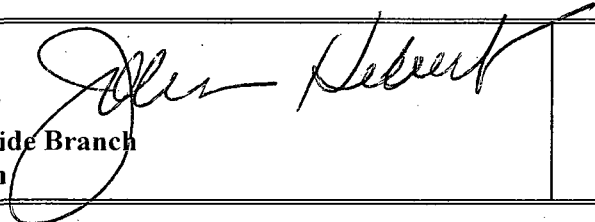
Any previously dated CSFs are superseded.

(next page)

Existing Stocks Provisions

Stocks of product with existing labels may be used for 12 months. A copy of your label stamped "Accepted" is enclosed for your records. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If you have any questions regarding this label, please contact Gene Benbow at (703) 347-0235 or via email at benbow.gene@epa.gov.

John Hebert
Product Manager 07
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division



JUN 5 2013

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE
DUE TO ACUTE ORAL, DERMAL AND INHALATION
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND HAZARDS TO
NONTARGET SPECIES

For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's Certification.

ZINC PHOSPHIDE CONCENTRATE

For use in airport grasses, alfalfa, artichokes, barley, bushberries, canal and ditch banks, canal rights-of-ways, caneberries, crop borders, croplands, dormant orchards, dry beans, floating rafts and waterway borders, groves, golf courses, highway medians, in and around buildings, lawns, macadamia nuts, non-bearing fruit trees, non-residential lawns, non-crop areas, nurseries (horticulture), other non-crop areas, orchards, ornamentals, ornamental plantings, parks, pastures, potatoes, rangeland, reforestation areas, rights-of-ways, rural agricultural buildings, strawberries, sugar beets, sugarcane, tree farms, turf, vineyards, waterway rights-of-ways, wheat to control the listed species of rodents and lagomorphs.

ACCEPTED
 JUN - 5 2013
 Under the Federal Insecticide,
 Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
 as amended, for the pesticide
 Registered under
 EPA Reg. No. 56228-6

Active Ingredient	
Zinc Phosphide.....	63.2 %
Other Ingredients.....	36.8%
Total.....	100.0%

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER

Fatal if swallowed, or inhaled. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin or on clothing. Do not breathe dust. Wash all utensils, spoons, or measuring devices thoroughly after using.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

All mixers/loaders/handlers (except for carcass and unused bait retrieval) must wear:

- long sleeve shirt and long pants;
- shoes plus socks;
- chemical-resistant gloves;
- a dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH) approval number prefix TC-21C or a NIOSH-approved respirator with an R, P, N, or HE filter; and
- protective eyewear.

All applicators and persons who retrieve carcasses and unused bait must wear:

- gloves.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS:

Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions are provided for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER- PELIGRO
POISON**

**FIRST AID**

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. You may also contact 1-800-858-7378 for emergency medical treatment information.

IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately call a poison control center, doctor, or transport the person to the nearest hospital. • DO NOT DRINK WATER • Do not administer anything by mouth or make the person vomit unless advised to do so by a doctor.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center, or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center, or doctor for treatment advice.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. See Left Panel for additional precautionary statements.

TREATMENT FOR PET POISONING

If animal eats bait, call a veterinarian at once.

NOTE TO VETERINARIAN

For animals ingesting bait and/or showing poisoning signs, induce vomiting by using hydrogen peroxide.

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.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

Notice: The use of this product may pose a hazard to Federally-designated endangered/ threatened species. It is a Federal offense to use any pesticide in a manner that results in the death of a member of an endangered species. Consult the nearest U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regional office or the appropriate state agency for current information on habitats occupied by endangered species.

See the last page of this label for **ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSIDERATIONS**.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

READ THIS LABEL: Read entire label and follow all use directions, use precautions, and use restrictions which pertain to the bait application to be made.

USE RESTRICTIONS (For All Uses):

Do not apply this product by any method or use not specified on this label. Do not apply bait on roads, over water, or where plants are grown for food or feed (except where specifically indicated in Table 3 for crop uses).

Wear all required personal protective equipment (PPE) when mixing, handling, and applying bait. See **PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only persons associated with the applications may be present in the area when the bait is being applied and such persons must wear required PPE. Keep all other persons out of the treated area during application.

MIXING DIRECTIONS

Wear required PPE when mixing/holding bait, applying bait and retrieving unused bait and carcasses. Due to compaction of the concentrate, shake cans before opening them. Bait materials resembling human foods must be altered in form by cubing, crushing, balling or pelletizing so that they are not readily recognizable as human food. Prepare bait so that it is of a type, size and form that is likely to be accepted well by target species and not especially attractive to nontarget species.

See Table 1: **Zinc Phosphide Concentrate Bait Mixing Directions** for applicable bait mixing directions for this label.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Application directions for this label are contained in Table 2: **Zinc Phosphide Concentrate Noncrop Use Sites, Use Restrictions, Target Species, Bait Types and Application Directions** and Table 3: **Zinc Phosphide Concentrate Crop Use Sites, Use Restrictions, Target Species, Bait Types and Application Directions**.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store only in original container, in a dry place inaccessible to children, pets, and domestic animals.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spilled bait, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Outer Packaging: Outer Packaging for this product is secondary packaging containing non water-soluble plastic bags. Thoroughly rinse any soluble powder residue from outer packaging jar into application equipment; then offer for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

Non water-soluble plastic bags: Completely empty plastic bags into application equipment, ensure that all product is removed from the bag, and then offer for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

Table 1: Zinc Phosphide Concentrate Bait Mixing Directions

Type of Bait (% Active)	Mixing Directions
<p>GRAIN BAITS (2%) Barley Milo Millet Oats Rye Sunflower seeds Wheat</p>	<p>To prepare prebait:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select bait material preferred by target species. 2. Mix bait material with vegetable oil at a rate of 1 ounce of oil per 10 pounds of bait material. 3. Tumble or stir mixture until oil is evenly mixed with bait. <p>To prepare toxic bait:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mix 1.1 pounds of heated lecithin into 2.3 pounds of heated mineral oil. 2. Slowly blend 3.25 pounds (1.5 kg) of ZINC PHOSPHIDE CONCENTRATE into this mixture until it is evenly blended. 3. Pour new mixture over 93.4 pounds of whole, rolled, or hulled grain or sunflower seeds and mix or tumble slowly until zinc phosphide concentrate appears evenly distributed throughout the grain.
<p>MEAT BAITS (2%) Canned dog Canned cat food Dry meat-Based pet food Ground meat</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Slowly blend 1 ounce of ZINC PHOSPHIDE CONCENTRATE into 2 pounds of meat.
<p>FRUIT OR VEGETABLE BAITS (2%) Alfalfa Apples Beet tops Cabbage Carrots Pears Potatoes Sweet potatoes</p>	<p>To prepare prebait:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select bait material preferred by target species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut allowable leafy vegetables into 3- to 6-inch lengths. • Cut root allowable vegetables and fruits into 1/2-inch cubes • For muskrat, nutria, or jackrabbit control, cut allowable baits into 2-inch lengths. • For marmots, cut allowable baits into 1- to 2-inch lengths. • Drain fluids or juices from bait materials. 2. Mix bait material with vegetable oil at a rate of 1 ounce of oil per 10 pounds of bait material. 3. Tumble or stir mixture until oil is evenly mixed with bait. <p>To prepare toxic bait:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mix bait with vegetable oil at a rate of 1 ounce of oil per 10 pounds of bait material. 2. Add 1.4 ounces (39.7 g) of ZINC PHOSPHIDE CONCENTRATE to mixture and mix or tumble thoroughly by manual stirring or by use of a mechanical tumbling type mixer 3. Continue mixing until bait, oil, and concentrate are evenly mixed.
<p>ARTICHOKES (2%) California only</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Artichoke bracts should be used whole. 2. To prepare toxic bait, mix bait with vegetable oil at a rate of 1 ounce of oil per 10 pounds of artichoke bracts. 3. Add 1.4 ounces (39.7 g) of ZINC PHOSPHIDE CONCENTRATE to mixture and blend thoroughly by manual stirring or by use of a mechanical tumbling type mixer. 4. Continue mixing until bait, oil, and concentrate are evenly mixed.

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Table 2: Zinc Phosphide Concentrate Noncrop Use Sites, Use Restrictions, Target Species, Bait Types and Application Directions

Use Site	Use Restrictions	Target Species	Bait Types	Application Directions
<p>In and around buildings</p>	<p>Apply bait used in and around buildings in locations out of reach of children, pets, domestic animals, and nontarget wildlife, or in tamper-resistant bait stations.</p> <p>These stations must be resistant to destruction by dogs and by children under six years of age, and must be used in a manner that prevents such children from reaching into bait compartments and obtaining bait.</p> <p>If bait can be shaken from stations when they are lifted, units must be secured or otherwise immobilized.</p> <p>Even stronger bait stations are needed in areas open to hooved livestock, raccoons, bears, or other potentially destructive animals, or in areas prone to vandalism.</p> <p>Note that dogs, cats, and other animals may actively search for bait, especially when meat-based baits are used.</p> <p>Do not apply bait to bare ground.</p> <p>Do not apply by air.</p>	<p>House Mouse Norway rats Roof rats California voles Meadow voles Mountain voles Pine voles Prairie voles White-footed mice</p>	<p>Fruit Grain Vegetable</p> <p>Meat (Norway rats, roof rats, and house mice only)</p>	<p>For Rats: Apply 1 to 2 teaspoons of bait per bait placement.</p> <p>For Mice and Voles: Apply 1 teaspoon of bait per bait placement. Space placements at 8- to 12-foot intervals in infested area.</p> <p>For Rats, Mice and Voles: Collect and properly dispose of uneaten bait after completion of the baiting program. Collect and properly dispose of dead rodents as they are found.</p>
<p>Airport grasses Golf courses Highway medians Non-residential lawns Parks Rights-of-ways Turf</p>	<p>Do not apply this product in the dormant season; after final harvest and not later than the beginning of leaf emergency in the spring.</p> <p>Do not apply when ground is snow covered.</p> <p>Do not apply by air.</p> <p>Minimum preharvest interval is 70 days.</p> <p>When applying by hand, apply tablespoon amounts into heavy cover along bushes, rock outcrops, and fence lines.</p>	<p>California voles Meadow voles Mountain voles Pine voles Prairie voles White-footed mice</p>	<p>Barley Fruit Millet Oats Rye Sunflower seeds Wheat</p>	<p>Hand Baiting: Place one teaspoon of bait in surface runways or at the mouths of holes leading to underground burrow systems. Apply bait at rates of 3 to 5 lbs (0.06 to 0.1 lb of active ingredient) per acre.</p> <p>Trail-Builder Baiting (grain or sunflower seed baits only): Follow manufacturer's instructions for the type of equipment used. Set equipment to drop one teaspoon at 4- to 5-foot intervals in the artificial trail made by the machine. Apply 2 to 3 lbs of 2% zinc phosphide (0.04 to 0.06 lb of active ingredient) per acre.</p> <p>Ground Broadcast Baiting (grain or sunflower seed baits only): Broadcast bait evenly by cyclone seeder or by gloved hand. Apply 6 to 10 lbs of 2% zinc phosphide bait (0.12 to 0.2 lb of active ingredient) per acre.</p>
<p>Strawberries Bushberries (Highbush blueberry, lowbush blueberry, currant, huckleberry, gooseberry, killeberry) Caneberries (Blackberry, black raspberry, red raspberry, loganberry, cultivars or hybrids of these caneberries)</p>	<p>Only apply this product in the dormant season; after final harvest and not later than the beginning of leaf emergency in the spring.</p> <p>Do not apply when ground is snow covered.</p> <p>Do not apply by air.</p> <p>Minimum preharvest interval is 70 days.</p> <p>When applying by hand, apply tablespoon amounts into heavy cover along bushes, rock outcrops, and fence lines.</p>	<p>California voles Meadow voles Mountain voles Pine voles Prairie voles White-footed mice</p>	<p>Barley Fruit Millet Oats Rye Sunflower seeds Wheat</p>	<p>Hand Baiting: Place one teaspoon of bait in surface runways or at the mouths of holes leading to underground burrow systems. Apply bait at rates of 3 to 5 lbs (0.06 to 0.1 lb of active ingredient) per acre.</p> <p>Trail-Builder Baiting (grain or sunflower seed baits only): Follow manufacturer's instructions for the type of equipment used. Set equipment to drop one teaspoon at 4- to 5-foot intervals in the artificial trail made by the machine. Apply 2 to 3 lbs of 2% zinc phosphide (0.04 to 0.06 lb of active ingredient) per acre.</p> <p>Ground Broadcast Baiting (grain or sunflower seed baits only): Broadcast bait evenly by cyclone seeder or by gloved hand. Apply 6 to 10 lbs of 2% zinc phosphide bait (0.12 to 0.2 lb of active ingredient) per acre.</p>

NONCROP USES

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Use Site	Use Restrictions	Target Species	Bait Types	Application Directions
<p>Groves Non-bearing fruit trees Nurseries (Horticulture) Orchards Ornamental plantings Vineyards</p>	<p>Avoid applying bait to bare ground. Do not graze animals on treated areas. For orchards and groves, bait may only be applied in the dormant season. Do not apply bait after new growth begins in the spring of the year. For orchards, do not broadcast bait over non-orchard crops. For vineyards: <u>Do not apply bait by air</u>. Do not apply bait over the growing crop. Ground broadcast applications may not exceed 6 lbs of 2% zinc phosphide bait (0.12 lb of active ingredient) per acre.</p>	<p>California voles Meadow voles Mountain voles Pine voles Prairie voles White-footed mice</p>	<p>Barley Fruit Millet Oats Rye Sunflower seeds Wheat</p>	<p>Hand Baiting (Fruit Baits): Place 1 or 2 cubes of bait at intervals of 2 feet or more in active trails under the cover of grass or artificial cover (e.g., boards or mats) near the bases of each infested plant. Hand Baiting (Grain or Sunflower Seed Baits): Near the base of each infested plant, place one teaspoon of 2% zinc phosphide bait at 2 to 4 locations, either on surface or at the mouths of holes leading directly to underground burrow systems. When practical, cover bait artificially (e.g., mats, boards) or by pulling overhanging grass over bait. Trail-Builder Baiting (grain or sunflower seed baits only): Follow manufacturer's instructions for the type of equipment used. Set equipment to drop one teaspoon at 4- to 5-foot intervals in the artificial trail made by the machine just inside the dripline of both sides of the trees. Apply 2 to 3 lbs of 2% zinc phosphide bait per acre. Ground Broadcast Baiting (grain or sunflower seed baits only): Under infested trees, broadcast bait evenly by cyclone seeder or by gloved hand. Concentrate baiting in areas with the greatest amount of vegetative cover. Apply 6 to 10 lbs of 2% zinc phosphide bait (0.12 to 0.2 lb of active ingredient) per acre. Ground broadcast applications must not exceed 10 lbs of 2% zinc phosphide bait (0.20 lb of active ingredient) per acre. Aerial Application (grain baits only): Do not aerially apply bait to grape vineyards or to any actively growing crops. Broadcast 6 to 10 lbs of 2% zinc phosphide bait (0.12 to 0.2 lb of active ingredient) per acre at other sites listed in this subsection of the application directions. Apply bait immediately after harvest and before leaf fall, when the grass is not yet matted or during the dormant season before leaf growth begins in the spring.</p>
<p>Reforestation areas</p>	<p>Ground or aerial broadcast applications may not exceed 9 lbs of 2% zinc phosphide bait (0.18 lb of active ingredient) per acre. Do not apply bait in areas where plants are being grown for food or feed or in areas inhabited by livestock. Make fall treatments prior to seed fall or seedling efforts. Make spring treatments if needed to protect emergent seedlings.</p>	<p>California voles Meadow voles Mountain voles Pine voles Prairie voles White-footed mice</p>	<p>Barley Millet Oats Rye Sunflower seeds Wheat</p>	<p>Hand Baiting: Place one teaspoon of bait in surface runways or at the mouths of holes leading to underground burrow systems. Apply 3 to 5 lbs of 2% zinc phosphide bait (0.06 to 0.1 lb of active ingredient) per acre. Trail-Builder Baiting (grain or sunflower seed baits only): Follow manufacturer's instructions for the type of equipment used. Set equipment to drop one teaspoon at 4- to 5-foot intervals in the artificial trail made by the machine. Apply 2 to 3 lbs of 2% zinc phosphide bait (0.04 to 0.06 lb of active ingredient) per acre. Ground Broadcast Baiting (grain or sunflower seed baits only): Broadcast bait evenly by cyclone seeder or by gloved hand. Apply 5.5 to 9 lbs of 2% zinc phosphide bait (0.11 to 0.18 lb of active ingredient) per acre. Aerial Application (grain baits only): Evenly broadcast 5.5 to 9 lbs of 2% zinc phosphide bait (0.11 to 0.18 lb of active ingredient) per acre.</p>
<p>Rangeland Horticulture</p>	<p>Baits may only be applied to rangelands with less than 50% ground cover. Do not use zinc phosphide baits in areas inhabited by livestock. Do not graze animals in treated areas. Do not apply zinc phosphide baits where plants are grown for food or feed. Pastures: Applications may only be made by hand baiting.</p>	<p>California voles Meadow voles Mountain voles Pine voles Prairie voles White-footed mice</p>	<p>Barley Millet Oats Rye Sunflower seeds Wheat</p>	<p>Hand Baiting: Place one teaspoon of bait in surface runways or at the mouths of holes leading to underground burrow systems at a maximum rate of one application per year the rate of treatment may not exceed 6 pounds of 2% zinc phosphide bait (0.12 pounds of active ingredient) per acre at a maximum of one application per year. Trail-Builder Baiting: Rangeland only (grain or sunflower seed baits only): Follow manufacturer's instructions for the type of equipment used. Set equipment to drop one teaspoon at 4- to 5-foot intervals in the artificial trail made by the machine. Apply 2 to 3 pounds of 2% zinc phosphide bait (0.04 to 0.06 pounds of active ingredient) per acre. Ground Broadcast Baiting: Rangeland only (grain or sunflower seed baits only): Broadcast bait evenly by cyclone seeder or by gloved hand. Apply 3 to 6 pounds of 2% zinc phosphide bait (0.06 to 0.12 pounds of active ingredient) per acre on rangeland grasses. Aerial Application: Rangeland only (grain baits only): Do not aerially apply bait to pasture grasses. Evenly broadcast 3 to 6 pounds of 2% zinc phosphide bait (0.06 to 0.12 pounds of active ingredient) per acre on rangeland grasses.</p>

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Use Site	Use Restrictions	Target Species	Bait Types	Application Directions
<p>Rural agricultural buildings</p> <p>Canal rights-of ways</p> <p>Dormant orchards</p> <p>Tree farms</p> <p>Waterway right-of-ways</p>	<p>Place bait in a shallow open container near each point of woodrat activity only if you are able to bait in areas not accessible to children, pets, domestic animals, and nontarget wildlife, and where contamination of food or feed will not occur.</p> <p>In all other locations, bait must be placed in tamper resistant bait stations secured, if necessary, to prevent bait from being spilled out of the unit.</p> <p>Apply bait by hand-scatter.</p>	<p>Eastern woodrats</p> <p>Southern plains woodrats</p> <p>Whitethroat woodrats</p> <p>Desert woodrats</p> <p>Mexican woodrats</p> <p>Dusky-footed woodrats</p> <p>Bushytail woodrats</p>	<p>Barley</p> <p>Millet</p> <p>Rye</p> <p>Wheat</p>	<p>Rural and Agricultural Buildings: Place 1 ounce of bait in each bait placement or station. Check bait stations frequently for continued presence of bait and to remove any sticks or other foreign objects brought into stations by woodrats.</p> <p>Outdoor Applications: Scatter 1 teaspoon of 2% zinc phosphide bait in runways near or leading to the nest site.</p> <p>For all applications, replenish bait as long as there is continued evidence that woodrats are taking it. Remove and properly dispose of all bait when woodrats cease to accept it.</p>
<p>Rangeland</p> <p>Pastures</p>	<p>Do not use zinc phosphide baits in areas inhabited by livestock.</p> <p>Do not graze animals in treated areas.</p> <p>Do not apply zinc phosphide baits where plants are grown for food or feed.</p> <p>For rangelands only, baits may be applied only to rangelands with less than 50% ground cover.</p>	<p>Eastern woodrats</p> <p>Southern plains woodrats</p> <p>Whitethroat woodrats</p> <p>Desert woodrats</p> <p>Mexican woodrats</p> <p>Dusky-footed woodrats</p> <p>Bushytail woodrats</p>	<p>Barley</p> <p>Millet</p> <p>Rye</p> <p>Wheat</p>	<p>BAITING:</p> <p>Hand scatter 1 teaspoon of 2% zinc phosphide bait in runways near or leading to the entrance of nest sites.</p> <p>The rate of treatment may not exceed 6 pounds of 2% zinc phosphide bait (0.12 pounds of active ingredient) per treated acre at a maximum of one application per year.</p> <p>Replenish bait as long as there is continued evidence that woodrats are taking it.</p> <p>PREBAITING:</p> <p>Prebaiting with untreated grain or other carrier of the type to be used in toxic bait is strongly recommended as a means of enhancing acceptance of toxic bait. Apply prebait 2 to 4 days before toxic bait is to be used. Prebait should be exposed in the same manner as is to be used for applying toxic bait. If toxic bait is to be applied manually, scatter one teaspoon of untreated bait on the ground near each burrow or runway. If toxic bait is to be ground broadcast, broadcast prebait at a rate of 6 lbs per acre.</p> <p>The item selected as the prebait and bait base should be something that the target population is accepting at the time of the year that they are to be controlled. Before prebait is applied, it may be helpful to scatter several different grains in a few places within the infested areas to determine: (1) whether the ground squirrels are ready to accept grains; (2) which grain they seem to prefer, and (3) whether there is significant consumption of grain by nontarget species.</p>
<p>Canal and ditch banks</p> <p>Crop borders</p> <p>Golf courses</p> <p>Non-residential lawns</p> <p>Ornamentals</p> <p>Other non-crop areas</p> <p>Turf</p> <p>Dormant orchards</p> <p>Dormant vineyards</p>	<p>Do not apply bait on roads, near residential areas, or over water.</p> <p>Do not treat the same area with zinc phosphide at intervals of less than 30 days.</p> <p>Do not apply bait on roads, near residential areas, or over water.</p> <p>Do not treat the same area with zinc phosphide at intervals of less than 30 days.</p> <p>Do not graze animals on treated areas.</p> <p>For dormant orchards, baits may be applied only after harvest or during the dormant season. Do not apply bait after growth begins in the spring of the year. Do not broadcast bait over non-orchard crops.</p> <p>For vineyards, baits may be applied only during the nonbearing season. Do not apply bait over growing crop.</p> <p>For vineyards, ground broadcast applications may not exceed 6 lbs of 2% zinc phosphide bait (0.12 lb. of active ingredient) per acre.</p> <p>Rangeland and Pasture: Do not use zinc phosphide baits in areas inhabited by livestock. Do not graze animals in treated areas.</p> <p>Rangeland and Pasture: Do not apply zinc phosphide baits where plants are grown for food or feed.</p> <p>Rangelands - Baits may be applied only to rangelands with less than 50% ground cover.</p>	<p>Belding's ground squirrel</p> <p>California ground squirrels</p> <p>Columbian ground squirrels</p> <p>Franklin's ground squirrels</p> <p>Golden-mantled ground squirrels</p> <p>Merrim's ground squirrels</p> <p>Piute ground squirrels</p> <p>Richardson's ground squirrels</p> <p>Rock squirrels</p> <p>Round-tailed ground squirrels</p> <p>Thirteen-lined ground squirrels</p> <p>Townsend's ground squirrels</p> <p>Junco ground squirrels</p> <p>Whitetail antelope ground squirrels</p> <p>Wyoming ground squirrels</p>	<p>Grain (not recommended for Belding's Ground Squirrel)</p> <p>Fruit</p> <p>Vegetable</p>	<p>BAITING:</p> <p>Spot or Hand Baiting: After all or most of the prebait has been consumed, scatter one tablespoon of 2% zinc phosphide bait around each active burrow or runway. Allow bait to fall through grass to the ground but do not apply to bare ground. Do not place bait in heaps or piles.</p> <p>Hand Baiting applications may not exceed one teaspoon of bait per treated burrow or runway at a maximum rate of one application per year. The rate of treatment may not exceed 6 pounds of 2% zinc phosphide bait (0.12 pounds of active ingredient) per treated acre at a maximum of one application per year.</p> <p>Ground Broadcast Baiting: Broadcast toxic bait only after all or most of the prebait has been consumed. Apply bait by hand, or by hand-powdered or ground-driven broadcasting equipment in swaths 10 to 15 feet wide in infested areas. Apply toxic bait at rates of 6 lbs of 2% zinc phosphide bait (0.12 lb of active ingredient) per acre or less, depending upon the rate of acceptance of prebait and ground squirrel density. A maximum one application may be made per year to rangeland and pastures.</p>

Use Site	Use Restrictions	Target Species	Bait Types	Application Directions
<p>Non-crop areas</p>	<p>Do not apply baits made from this product in food or feed crop areas.</p>	<p>Black-tailed jackrabbits Yellow-bellied marmots Woodchucks</p>	<p>Fruit Vegetables</p>	<p>PREBAITING: Prebaiting with 1- to 2-inch pieces of fruits or vegetables is recommended to enhance acceptance of toxic bait by target species and to assess the potential for risks associated with bait taken by nontarget species. Treat fruit or vegetable pieces with corn oil before applying them. Apply prebait in the morning, following the procedures described under BAITING for the species to be controlled.</p> <p>BAITING: Apply toxic bait in the morning in locations where prebait was accepted.</p> <p>For Woodchucks and Yellow-Bellied Marmots: Place 4 or 5 pieces of toxic bait under rock overhangs, in protected crevices, or at the sides of burrows.</p> <p>For Black-Tailed Jackrabbits: Prepare a furrow in noncrop area adjacent to field being damaged. Place 6 to 9 fruit or vegetable pieces per furrow.</p> <p>For all applications, apply toxic bait in the morning in locations where prebait was accepted. Extend the baiting period only if circumstances other than bait shyness appear to have adversely affected bait acceptance on one or more days.</p> <p>For Kangaroo Rats: Place one tablespoon of bait in two locations on opposite sides of mounds, concentrating on the feeding runs near entrances to burrows.</p>
<p>Rangeland Pastures</p> <p>North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and Montana only.</p>	<p>Baits used to control prairie dogs must be applied by hand.</p> <p>Baits may only be applied from midsummer through midwinter (July to February of the following year).</p> <p>Do not use zinc phosphide baits in areas inhabited by livestock.</p> <p>Do not graze animals in treated areas.</p> <p>Do not apply zinc phosphide baits where plants are grown for food or feed.</p> <p>Rangeland: Baits may be applied only to rangelands with less than 50% ground cover.</p> <p>For use the western United States where nontarget species, especially the black-footed ferret, will not be at risk (see ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSIDERATIONS included with this product's label). Do not use baits made from this product to control the endangered Utah prairie dog (<i>C. parvidens</i>; see ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSIDERATIONS).</p>	<p>Banner-tailed kangaroo rats Ord's kangaroo rats Merriam's kangaroo rats</p> <p>Black-tailed prairie dogs Gunnison's prairie dogs White-tailed prairie dogs</p>	<p>Barley Millet Oats Rye Wheat</p> <p>Barley Millet Oats Rye Wheat</p>	<p>PREBAITING: Prebaiting with untreated grain of the type to be used in the toxic bait is required. Apply prebait 1 or 2 days before toxic baits are used. Scatter one teaspoon of prebait on ground near each active burrow entrance.</p> <p>The item selected as the prebait and bait should be something that the target population is accepting at the time of year that they are to be controlled. Before prebait is applied, it may be helpful to scatter several different grains in a few places within the infested area to determine: (1) whether the prairie dogs are accepting grains; (2) which grain they seem to prefer; and (3) whether there is significant consumption of grain by nontarget species.</p> <p>Before and during prebaiting, observe the infested area regularly and systematically to assess presence and potential for exposure of nontarget animals to toxic bait. If nontarget animals are observed consuming the bait in the infested area, do not apply toxic bait.</p> <p>BAITING: Hand Baiting: After all or most of the prebait has been taken by prairie dogs, scatter one teaspoon of 2% zinc phosphide bait (0.08 grams of active ingredient) in 6-inch (diameter) bait area at the edge of each active burrow entrance or in adjacent feeding areas.</p> <p>The rate of treatment may not exceed 6 pounds of 2% zinc phosphide bait (0.12 pounds of active ingredient) per treated acre at a maximum of one application per year.</p>
<p>Floating rafts and waterway borders</p> <p>This product may be used to control muskrats or nutria damage levees, irrigation ditchbanks, or where animals might feed on rice, soybean, milo, or corn, or damage turf.</p>	<p>Do not apply baits made from this product directly where crops are growing.</p> <p>Do not apply baits where nontarget species might be adversely affected.</p> <p>Check with State and local authorities to determine where there are any legal restrictions against poisoning muskrats or nutria.</p>	<p>Muskrat Nutria</p>	<p>Apples Carrots Pears Sweet potatoes</p>	<p>PREBAITING: Before preparing or using toxic baits, prebait the target populations by applying untreated carrots, sweet potatoes, apples or pears, prepared in the manner indicated under MIXING DIRECTIONS. When preparing to control muskrats or nutria on large waterways (large streams, canals, ponds, lakes and bayous), place 10 lbs of prebait on large (4 feet by 4 feet) rafts spaced 1/4 to 1/2 mile apart. On small waterways (small streams, irrigation ditches), place 4 pieces of prebait on rafts that are at least 6 inches by 6 inches on the top surface. Anchor each raft appropriately for size and the body of water in which it is placed, considering such factors as size, depth, winds, current, tides, and potential for flooding. Locate rafts near burrows and runways used by muskrats or nutria or near places where these animals are causing damage. Prebait may also be placed on the ground beside</p>

Use Site	Use Restrictions	Target Species	Bait Types	Application Directions
<p>This product may also be used to control nutria but not muskrats in wetlands, marshes, or similar areas set aside for consideration of native plants and animals.</p>				<p>burrows or runways used by muskrats or nutria. Use 2 to 5 pieces of prebait at each ground location. Check each raft or ground placement daily to assess the amount of prebait that has been taken.</p> <p>BAITING: When at least half of the prebait has been taken by the target species, replace prebait with toxic bait of the same vegetable or fruit carrier.</p> <p>For Large Rafts: If all or nearly all of the prebait has been taken, apply 10 lbs of toxic bait to the raft. If 1/3 to 1/2 of the prebait has been taken, remove the remainder of prebait and apply 5 lbs of toxic bait. If most of the toxic bait is eaten on the first night, replenish bait to the amount originally used. Regardless of the level of initial consumption, keep at least 5 lbs of toxic bait present for a 72-hour period.</p> <p>For Small Rafts and Ground Placements: Once prebaits have been eaten, apply 4 pieces of toxic bait per raft or ground placement. Maintain this level of baiting for a 72-hour period.</p> <p>For All Placements: Collect and properly dispose of uneaten bait and observed dead rodents after completion of the control program, or at least every 3 days if program extends beyond 72 hours. Terminate the program if nontarget animals are consuming baits. Extend the program beyond 72 hours only if there is evidence that target animals still are eating toxic bait or if factors other than bait shyness (e.g., weather) appear to have limited bait acceptance on one or more days. Do not treat the same area with zinc phosphide bait at intervals of less than 30 days.</p> <p>Hand Baiting: Remove burrow plug from the flat side of fan-shaped mound or locate the main burrow by probing with a metal rod or wooden stick. Begin probing 6 to 12 inches from the flat side of the mound and continue until the main underground runway is located. Soil resistance against the probe will drop sharply when the tunnel is entered. Through the opening to the tunnel created by probing or removing the plug, insert one teaspoon of bait. Bait also may be applied with a manually operated bait-dispensing probe. Close the tunnel with a rock, sod, or other object that will exclude light. Take care that no soil falls in and covers the bait. One lb of bait will treat 1 to 8 acres, depending upon pocket gopher density. Pick up and bury all spilled bait according to DISPOSAL DIRECTIONS.</p> <p>Burrow Builder Baiting: Follow manufacturer's instructions for the type of equipment used. Set equipment so that it creates tunnels at the same depth as the gophers' main underground runways. Apply 1 to 2 lbs of bait per acre into tunnels created by the burrow builder. Space artificial tunnels 20 to 30 feet apart. Apply bait by this method only when soil condition is proper to ensure formation of good artificial burrows. Pick up and bury all spilled bait according to DISPOSAL DIRECTIONS.</p> <p>PREBAITING: Prebaiting with untreated grain of the type to be used for toxic baiting is recommended to enhance acceptance of toxic bait by rats. Begin applying prebait 1 to 2 weeks before the toxic bait is to be used. Prebait should be applied at rates appropriate for toxic baiting.</p> <p>BAITING: Broadcast toxic bait by aircraft, ground-driven equipment, or by rubber-gloved hand at a rate of 5 lbs of 2% zinc phosphide bait (0.1 lb of active ingredient) per acre. The total rate of application to any one area may not exceed 20 lbs of bait for an entire 36-month period.</p>
<p>Airport grasses Lawns Parks Reforestation areas Turf Rangeland Pastures</p>	<p>Bait must be applied directly into pocket gophers' underground burrow systems or into artificial burrow created by burrow builders.</p> <p>Do not broadcast bait or apply above ground.</p>	<p>Pocket gophers <i>Geomys spp.</i> <i>Thomomys spp.</i> <i>Pappogeomys spp.</i></p>	<p>Barley Millet Oats Rye Wheat</p>	
<p>Jaracane</p>	<p>The bait application rate must not exceed 5 lbs of treated 2% zinc phosphide bait (0.1 lb of active ingredient) per acre.</p> <p>At least 30 days must elapse between consecutive treatments. Do not make more than 4 applications to the same field in any 36-month period.</p> <p>Do not make more than 2 applications to the same field in any month period.</p> <p>Do not apply bait within 30 days of harvest.</p> <p>Do not graze animals in treated areas.</p>	<p>Cotton rats Florida water rats Norway rats Polynesian rats Rice rats Roof rats</p>	<p>Barley Millet Oats Rye Wheat</p>	

Table 3: Zinc Phosphide Concentrate Crop Use Sites, Use Restrictions, Target Species, Bait Types and Application Directions

Use Site	Use Restrictions	Target Species	Bait Types	Application Directions
Croplands	(See Use Restrictions for Airport grasses, Lawns, Parks, Reforestation areas, Turf above)	Pocket gophers <i>Geomys spp.</i> <i>Thomomys spp.</i> <i>Pappogeomys spp.</i>	Barley Millet Oats Rye Wheat Artichoke bracts	(See Application Directions for Airport grasses, Lawns, Parks, Reforestation areas, Turf above)
California only Artichokes	Do not broadcast on growing crop. The bait application rate must not exceed 40 lbs of treated 0.54% zinc phosphide bait (0.2 lb of active ingredient) per acre. Do not exceed one application to the same field in one 12-month period.	California voles	Artichoke bracts	Hand Baiting: Scatter about 0.5 ounce (2-3 bracts) of bait per every other artichoke plant on bare ground in vole-infested areas. Apply bait near vole burrow openings or runways. Do not overbait. Be careful to apply bait so that it does not directly contact any parts of the artichoke plant.
California only Sugar beets	Do not allow grazing of sugar beet tops. Do not make more than two applications of zinc phosphide bait to the same field in any one crop cycle. Do not apply bait within 30 days of harvest.	California voles Mountain voles	Barley Millet Oats Rye Wheat	PREBAITING: Prebaiting with untreated grain of the type to be used for toxic baiting may lead to more consistent acceptance of the toxic bait. Prebaits should be applied, at rates identical to toxic baiting, beginning 2 to 3 days before toxic baits are to be used. BAITING: Broadcast Baiting: Apply bait by mechanical spreader or aircraft at rates of 4 to 6 lbs of 2% zinc phosphide bait (0.08 to 0.12 lb of active ingredient) per acre, depending upon the density of the infestation. If the field was prebaited, delay baiting until prebait has been accepted by target species. Do not apply by air when wind velocity exceed 10 mph. Do not apply in piles or permit piles to be formed by equipment. PREBAITING: Prebaiting with untreated wheat may lead to more consistent acceptance of the toxic bait. Prebaits should be applied, at rates identical to toxic baiting, beginning 2 to 3 days before toxic baits are to be used.
Idaho, Oregon, Washington only Barley Dry Beans Potatoes Sugar beets Wheat	Barley: Do not apply bait post-harvest or pre-plant. Do not apply this product to barley within 50 days of harvest. Dry Beans: Do not apply by air. Do not apply this product to dry beans within 30 days of harvest. Potatoes: Do not apply bait post-harvest or pre-plant. Do not apply this product to potatoes within 30 days of harvest. Sugar beets: Do not apply bait post-harvest or pre-plant. Do not apply this product to sugar beets within 30 days of harvest. Wheat: Do not apply bait post-harvest or pre-plant. Do not apply this product to wheat within 50 days of harvest.	California voles Meadow voles Mountain voles Pine voles Prairie voles White-footed mice	Wheat	BAITING: Barley: This product may be broadcast by air or ground-driven dispensing devices. Apply zinc phosphide bait at a rate up to 6 lbs (0.12 lbs active ingredient) per acre. Two applications may be made at a minimum interval of 25 days. A maximum of 12 lbs (0.24 lbs active ingredient) per acre may be applied per year. All applications must be made prior to the boot stage. Dry Beans: This product may be broadcast by hand or ground-driven dispensing devices at a rate of 6 lbs (0.12 lbs active ingredient) per acre. No more than one application per growing season is permitted. Potatoes: This product may be broadcast by air or ground-driven dispensing devices. Apply zinc phosphide bait at a rate up to 10 lbs (0.2 lbs active ingredient) per acre, or two applications at a rate of up to 5 lbs (0.1 lbs active ingredient) each per acre. The maximum rate per year is 10 lbs (0.2 lbs active ingredient). Sugar Beets: This product may be broadcast by air or ground-driven dispensing devices. Apply zinc phosphide bait at a rate up to 10 lbs (0.2 lbs of active ingredient) per acre at planting. A second application may be made at this rate. The maximum application rate per year is 20 lbs of 2% zinc phosphide bait (0.4 lbs of active ingredient). Wheat: This product may be broadcast by air or ground-driven dispensing devices. Apply zinc phosphide bait at a rate up to 6 lbs (0.12 lbs of active ingredient) per acre. A second application may be made within 25 days. The maximum application rate per year is 12 lbs of 2% zinc phosphide bait (0.24 lbs of active ingredient).

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Use Site	Use Restrictions	Target Species	Bait Types	Application Directions
<p>California, Idaho, Oregon, Washington only Alfalfa</p>	<p>All applications must occur shortly after a cutting of the hay, and/or prior to new growth attaining a length of 2 inches.</p> <p>Alfalfa forage from treated areas must not be harvested until it reaches maturity.</p> <p>Do not apply bait within 30 days of harvest.</p>	<p>California voles Meadow voles Mountain voles Pine voles Prairie voles White-footed mice</p>	<p>Wheat</p>	<p>PREBAITING: Prebaiting with untreated wheat may lead to more consistent acceptance of the toxic bait. Prebait should be applied, at rates identical to toxic baiting, beginning 2 to 3 days before toxic baits are to be used.</p> <p>BAITING:</p> <p>Broadcast Baiting: This product may be broadcast by air or ground-driven dispensing devices. Apply zinc phosphide bait at a rate up to 10 lbs. (0.2 lbs of active ingredient) per acre. A second application may be made after 10 days. A maximum of 20 lbs of 2% zinc phosphide bait (0.4 lbs active ingredient) may be applied per year. Do not apply by air when wind velocity exceeds 10 mph. Do not apply in piles or permit piles to be formed by equipment.</p>
<p>Hawaii only Macadamia nut orchards</p>	<p>Bait may be applied only in bait stations, by placement directly into burrows, by hand broadcasting, or by ground-driven mechanical broadcasting equipment.</p> <p>Do not apply bait by air.</p> <p>Do not broadcast bait over growing crop when bait may lodge in trees.</p> <p>Do not apply bait more than 4 times to any orchard area in any one year.</p> <p>Except for burrow treatment baiting (see application directions) do not apply bait within 30 days of harvest.</p> <p>Do not graze animals in treated areas.</p>	<p>Norway rats Roof rats</p>	<p>Barley Millet Oats Rye Wheat</p>	<p>Bait Stations: Baits may be placed in bait stations located in trees or on the ground at the bases of trees. Place 1 to 2 teaspoons of bait in each bait station. Uneaten bait must be removed from trees prior to shaker harvest and from ground prior to mechanized harvest.</p> <p>Burrow Treatment: Place 1 to 2 teaspoons of bait in each burrow entrance. No preharvest interval is required if nuts are not retrieved from the ground. If nuts are to be retrieved from the ground, the 30-day preharvest interval applies.</p> <p>Broadcast Baiting: Broadcast bait by hand or ground-driven equipment at a rate of no more than 5 lbs of 2% zinc phosphide bait (0.1 lb of active ingredient) per acre per treatment. The total rate of application to any one area may not exceed 20 lbs of 2% zinc phosphide bait (0.4 lb of active ingredient) per acre for an entire crop cycle.</p>

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ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSIDERATIONS

The endangered species considerations listed in this attachment must be regarded as part of the label for Zinc Phosphide Concentrate for Rodent and Lagomorph Control.

Do not use this product outdoors within 0.5 miles of the following threatened animals:

Northern Idaho ground squirrel (*Spermophilus brunneus brunneus*) in Adams and Valley Counties, Idaho.

Do not use this product outdoors within 100 yards of the occupied habitats of the following endangered animals:

Alabama beach mouse (*Peromyscus polionotus ammobates*) in Baldwin County, Alabama;
Anastasia Island beach mouse (*P. p. phasma*) on Anastasia Island, St. John's County, Florida;
Choctawhatchee beach mouse (*P. p. allophrys*) in Wilton and Bay Counties, Florida;
Perido Key beach mouse (*P. p. trissyllepsis*) in Baldwin County, Alabama, and in Escambia County, Florida;
Southeastern beach mouse (*P. p. niveiventris*) in Volusia and St. Lucie Counties, Florida;
Key Largo cotton mouse (*P. gossypinus allapaticola*) on Key Largo, Monroe County, Florida;
Key Largo woodrat (*Neotoma floridana smalli*) on Key Largo, Monroe County, Florida;
Amargosa vole (*Microtus californicus scirpensis*) in Inyo County, California;
Florida salt marsh vole (*M. pennsylvanicus dukecampbelli*) in the Waccasassa bay area in Levy County, Florida;
Hualapai Mexican vole (*M. mexicanus hualpaiensis*) in Mohave County, Arizona;
Fresno kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys nitratooides exilis*) in Fresno and Merced Counties, California;
Giant kangaroo rat (*D. ingens*) in Merced, Fresno, Kings, Tulare, Kern, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara Counties, California;
Morro Bay kangaroo rat (*D. heermanni morroensis*) in San Luis Obispo County, California
Stephen's kangaroo rat (*D. stephensi*) in Riverside, San Diego and San Bernardino Counties, California
Tipton kangaroo rat (*D. nitratooides nitratooides*) in Kings, Tulare, Kern and Fresno Counties, California;
Salt marsh harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys raviventris*) in Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Solano, Contra Costa, Alameda, San Mateo and San Francisco Counties, California
Silver rice rat (*Oryzomys palustris natator*, aka *O. argentatus*) on Big Torch, Johnston, Middle Torch, Raccoon, Saddlebunch, Little Pine, Summerland, and Water Keys in Monroe County, Florida
Point Arena mountain beaver (*Aplodontia rufa nigra*) in Mendocino County, California
Delmarva Peninsula fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger cinereus*) on the Delmarva Peninsula in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia; and
Lower Keys rabbit (*Sylvilagus palustris hefneri*) on Sugarloaf, Weeles, Annette, Hopkins, Geiger, Boca Chica, and Big Pine Keys in Monroe County, Florida.

Do not use this product outdoors within 100 years of occupied habitat of the following organisms unless the bait is used in tamper-resistant bait stations capable of excluding the endangered animal in question:

Attwater's greater prairie chicken (*Tympanuchus cupido attwateri*) in Austin, Fort Bend, Galveston, and Refugio Counties, Texas;
Nene Hawaiian Goose (*Nesochen sandvicensis*) on the islands of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui; and
Mariana crow (*Corvus kubaryi*) on Guam.

Do not use this product outdoors within the occupied habitats of the following endangered species:

Carolina northern flying squirrel (*Glaucomys sabrinus coloratus*) in North Carolina and Tennessee; and
Utah prairie dog (*Cynomys parvidens*) in Garfield, Iron, Kane, Wayne, Sevier, and Piute Counties, Utah.

Do not use this product outdoors within the occupied habitats of the following organisms unless the bait is used in tamper-resistant bait stations capable of excluding the endangered animal in question:

Louisiana black bear (*Ursus americanus luteolus*) in Louisiana and Mississippi;
San Joaquin kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis mutica*) in Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Kings, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Stanislaus and Tulare Counties, California;
Alala (Hawaiian Crow, *Corvus hawaiiensis*) on the island of Hawaii;
Mississippi sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis pulla*) in Jackson County, Mississippi;
Puerto Rican plain pigeon (*Columba inornata wetmorei*) in Puerto Rico;
Yellow-shouldered Blackbird (*Agelaius xanthomus*) in Puerto Rico; and
San Clemente sage sparrow (*Amphispiza belli clementeae*) on San Clemente, Island, California.

Do not use this product in habitats occupied or occasionally visited by whooping cranes (*Grus americana*) during the period from 30 days before the expected arrival of cranes to 30 days after the time of their usual departure, unless the bait is applied in tamper-resistant bait stations that appear to be capable of excluding cranes.

Do not use this product within 7 kilometers (4.34 miles) of any prairie dog town to limit risks to the black-footed ferret (*Mustela nigripes*) from exposure to Zinc Phosphide or destruction of its prey base, unless the colony is an isolated black-tailed prairie dog town less than 80 acres in size or an isolated white-tailed or Gunnison prairie dog town less than 200 acres in size, or unless the town has been appropriately surveyed, using methods acceptable to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and found by the FWS not to be a suitable site for ferret reintroductions.

To protect the Hawaiian coot (*Fulica Americana alai*) and the Hawaiian duck (*Anas wyvilliana*), do not use this product within 100 yards of any water or wetland on or adjacent to any golf course or turf farm on the islands of Kauai, Oahu or Maui, unless bait is in a tamper-resistant bait station believed to be capable of excluding these birds.

Unless the local U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service office has determined that there are no gray wolves (*Canis lupus*) or grizzly bears (*Ursus arctos horribilus*) in the general vicinity of bait applications in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, do not apply this product outdoors within occupied habitat of these species, unless the bait is applied in tamper-resistant bait stations capable of excluding these species