

ACCEPTED
 JUN 10 2004
 Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 72500-8

Kaput®-D MOLE GEL BAIT

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Controls Moles

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Diphacinone
 (2-diphenylacetyl-1, 3- indandione)..... 0.005%
 INERT INGREDIENTS 99.995%
 TOTAL.....100.000%

EPA Reg. No. 72500-1
 EPA Est. No. 72500-CO-1

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION: See Below for Additional Information
 Net Wt. 3 Fluid Oz.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wear long sleeved shirt and long pants, socks and shoes, and chemical resistant gloves (such as or made out of any waterproof material, selection category A). Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

FIRST AID:

If on skin or clothing: 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 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 center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact the National Poison Information Center at 1-800-858-7378 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN AND VETERINARIAN: This product reduces the clotting ability of the blood and may cause hemorrhaging. If ingested, administer Vitamin K1 intramuscularly or orally as indicated for bis-hydroxycoumarin overdoses. For human cases, Vitamin K1 is antidotal at doses of 10-20 mg total (not mg/kg). For animal cases, Vitamin K1 is antidotal at 2-5 mg/kg. Repeated doses may need to be given, based upon monitoring of prothrombin times. In severe cases, blood transfusion may be necessary.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Toxic to fish, birds and other wildlife. Do not apply this product directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or in the intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.

is amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 72500-8 inconsistent with its labeling.

READ THIS LABEL: Read this entire label and follow all use directions and use precautions.

IMPORTANT: Do not expose children to this product or use it for any purpose other than to control moles. To help prevent accidents:

1. Store product not in use in locations out of reach of children and pets.
2. Follow all application directions and **USE RESTRICTIONS** on this label. Apply bait only in underground runways of moles. Keep your pets out of treated areas and isolate treated areas using existing fencing, if present.
3. Dispose of product container, and unused or spoiled bait as specified on this label.

USE RESTRICTIONS: This product may be used only to control eastern moles (*Scalopus aquaticus*), star-nose moles (*Condylura cristata*), hairy-tailed moles (*Parascalops breweri*), coast mole (*Scapanus orarius*), broad-footed mole (*S. latimanus*) or townsend moles (*S. townsendii*) on lawns, turf areas, golf courses, and other non-food grassy areas. Bait must be applied directly into main underground tunnel or subsurface runways. Do not place bait above the ground surface.

SELECTION OF TREATMENT AREAS: The presence of moles may be indicated by a network of surface ridges in the turf or by a series of conical mounds of earth pushed up from deep burrows. Conical mounds may betray the location of main underground runways.

BAITING: Prior to treatment, determine which burrow systems are active. Using a round-ended wood rod, such as a broomstick, probe ground in vicinity of conical mounds or surface ridges until main underground runway is detected by a sudden decrease in resistance against the probe. Mark open burrow systems and revisit them 2-3 days later. For deeper tunnels, open system with a shovel and leave open. Burrow systems that are active are likely to be plugged by moles.

Treat only active burrow systems. To treat a burrow system, locate main runways by probing. Remove the cap from the tip of the applicator syringe and turn dosing ring to mark indicating half ounce. Inject half of an ounce of bait (one-sixth of the contents of one syringe) through probe or shoveled opened hole at each bait placement location. Make six (6) such placements per burrow system. Cover holes made to enter tunnel with sod and soil, but do not allow dirt to sift in to foul or cover bait.

Check effects of treatment 4-5 days after bait application by opening and marking burrows in the manner used to check for initial activity. Return 2-3 days later and retreat all active burrows. Maximum application rate is 1 syringe/10,000 ft².

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Store in a cool dry place inaccessible to children and pets. Do not store used or partially used syringes.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Non-Household Use Disposal – Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by State and Local Authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of the smoke. **IF EMPTY:** Do not reuse this container. Place in trash or offer for recycling if available. **IF PARTIALLY FILLED:** Call your local solid waste agency or 1-800-CLEANUP for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

NOTICE OF WARRANTY: Manufacture and Seller make no warranty of merchantability, fitness for any purpose, or otherwise, express or implied, concerning this product or its use, which extend beyond the statements on this label.

SCIMETRICS, LTD. CORP.
120 Commerce Drive, Unit 4
Fort Collins, CO 80524

Kaput

MOLE GEL BAIT



INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Kaput® Mole Gel Bait is the only mole control product on the market that is gel based. It's patented, EPA approved formula attracts moles. The active ingredient, **Warfarin**, is an anticoagulant that has been used in rodent control for over 40 years.

Mole Activity Monitoring

Moles are fastidious house keepers as they require consistent environmental conditions within their tunnels. If there is an abrupt change in humidity or temperature due to a hole puncture

into their tunnel, moles will quickly locate the hole and repair it.

This makes monitoring activity easy. Start by punching a hole into the top of the mole tunnel near the surface using the blunt end of a broomstick or dig open a cross-section of the tunnel. One to two days later, check to see if the

hole is still open. If the tunnel is still active, the hole will be repaired. If, however, the hole is still open, the tunnel is inactive and should not be baited.

- Use a rod or stick to probe open a hole to monitor mole activity.



If your mole damage looks like this:



- 1 Locate active mole tunnels near the surface.
- 2 Insert the tip of the Kaput Mole Gel Bait syringe into the top of the tunnel.
- 3 Gently press the plunger and inject 1/2 ounce of bait into the tunnel.
- 4 Carefully pinch the small opening made from the syringe closed.
- 5 Space injections 15 feet apart. If possible, apply to several active tunnels.



If your mole damage looks like this:



- 1 For excessive mound activity probe to locate tunnel, use a shovel to dig tunnel open.
- 2 Bait both sections of exposed tunnel by inserting syringe into tunnel and injecting 1/2 ounce of gel, making certain not to cover bait with soil.
- 3 Replace removed soil, or insert section of PVC with application hole predrilled and seal ends with dirt. Place a piece of duct tape over application hole.



LOOK LIKE MOLE DAMAGE

Mole Biology



eastern mole

There are 7 species of moles including the eastern mole, hairy-tailed mole, star-nosed mole, coast mole, shrew mole, broad-footed mole, and the Townsend mole. The most common is the eastern mole, which is found from eastern Texas, north to southern South Dakota and eastward to the Atlantic Ocean.

Moles dig elaborate tunnel systems and may have feeding runways barely beneath the grass.

That is why a mole in a yard or on a golf course can stick out like a sore thumb. The feeder tunnel or mound may be elevated and easily visible. The tunnel system can have up to 3,600 feet of network. Moles are very aggressive and, with the exception of breeding season, only one adult mole may be found in a tunnel system.

Typically, an infested area will contain about one mole per acre.

Moles are insectivores and feed mainly on white grubs and earthworms, but will also eat beetles, beetle larvae, ants, wasps, flies and other insects. Their high metabolic rate requires them to consume a large amount of food.

Hills of Excess Dirt

Feeding Area

Main Tunnel

Nesting Area

Scimetrics

LTD. CORP.

New Solutions to Old Problems