

## UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

December 10, 2024

Mr. Matthew T. Bucy Pesticide Product Registration Specialist Oregon Department of Agriculture- Pesticide Program 635 Capitol Street NE Salem, OR 97301-2532

Subject: FIFRA 24(c) Registration –SLN Amendment Acknowledgment Letter

SLN Registration Number: OR090020

EPA Decision Number: 596354 SLN Expiration Date: 12/31/2029 Parent EPA Reg. No.: 61282-49

Product Name: Prozap Zinc Phosphide Pellets

Dear Mr. Bucy:

This letter acknowledges receipt of an amendment for the above-listed Special Local Need (SLN) registration pursuant to Section 24(c) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended. The original SLN registration permits use of Prozap Zinc Phosphide Pellets (zinc phosphide) as a below ground control in or on clover grown for seed, forage or hay, clover/grass mixtures and pasture to control voles and mice in the state of Oregon. This amendment was updated to extend the expiration date. This SLN will expire on December 31, 2029.

The Agency has completed a review of the amendment of this use and acknowledges the State's SLN registration, as amended. Please inform the registrant that we have placed a copy of the amended SLN label in our files. If you have any questions, please contact Maya Wheeler by phone at (202)-566-2957 or via email at wheeler.maya.b@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Gaines, Senior Regulatory Specialist Minor Use and Emergency Response Branch Registration Division

Registration Division

Office of Pesticide Programs

CC: Chad Schultze, USEPA Region 10 Coordinator Derrick Terada, USEPA Region 10 Tribal Coordinator

### RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

DUE TO HAZARD TO NON-TARGET 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.

### FIFRA Section 24(c) Special Local Need (SLN)

For Distribution and Use Only in the State of Oregon

## Prozap<sup>®</sup> Zinc Phosphide Pellets

EPA Reg. No. 61282-49 EPA SLN No. OR-090020

# For Year-Round Below-Ground Control of Voles in: Clover Grown for Seed, Forage or Hay; Clover/grass mixtures; and Pasture

This label valid until **December 31, 2029** or until otherwise amended, withdrawn, cancelled, or suspended.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. 61282-49))

#### **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 is 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<sup>®</sup> Zinc Phosphide Pellets (EPA Reg. No. 61282-49) 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 year-round below-ground control of voles (*Microtus* spp.) in clover grown for seed, forage or hay; clover/grass mixtures grown for forage or hay; and pasture, 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. 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 nontarget animals (livestock, geese, dogs, etc.).
- Applicators must wear barrier laminate gloves when hand baiting.
- 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 may develop a learned aversion to zinc phosphide when exposed to sub-lethal rates.
- Only treat holes that appear to be actively used by voles. 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.