



STARCH

GX-13
(Pro-Late)

EMULSIFIED LICE

A BEEF AND NON-LACTATING DAIRY CATTLE LICE KILLER
FOR THE CONTROL OF LICE, CATTLE TICKS, SCABIES,
CATTLE TICKS, WINTER TICKS, LONG HORSE TICKS,
GULF COAST LICE TICKS, HORNETS,
SARCOPTIC MANGE, AND SOILED WILES

and

A SWINE INSECTICIDE FOR CONTROL OF LICE
and SARCOPTIC MANGE

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

N-(Mercaptoethyl) phthalimide

S-(O,O-diethyl phosphorothioate)... 11.6%

INERT INGREDIENTS:..... 88.4%
100.0%

U.S. Patent No. 2,767,194

Contains 1 lb. Active Ingredient per Gallon

EPA Reg. No. 2724-262

EPA Est. No. 2724-1A-1

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ACCEPTED
JUN 13 1984
Registered under
EPA Reg. No. 2724-262

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First Aid and Precautions

PRECAUTIONS: Do not get on clothes or in eyes. **WARNING:** Causes eye and skin irritation. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid if swallowed. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wear rubber gloves, goggles, and protective clothing. Wash all contaminated clothing with soap and hot water before reuse.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT: If in eyes - Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Call a physician immediately. If on skin - Wash promptly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. If swallowed - Call a physician or Poison Control center immediately. Do not induce vomiting. If spray mist is inhaled - Remove to fresh air. If irritation appears get medical attention.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN AND VETERINARIAN: Oxite is an organophosphate insecticide and a cholinesterase inhibitor. If signs of cholinesterase inhibition are present, atropine is antidotal. 2-PAM is also antidotal and may be administered in conjunction with atropine. If ingested do not induce vomiting. May present aspiration hazard. Usual symptoms of organophosphate poisoning in man include: headache, blurred vision, weakness, nausea, discomfort in the chest, vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, salivation, sweating, pin-point pupils. Usual symptoms of poisoning in animals include salivation, labored breathing, loss of balance, staggering, and pin-point pupils.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD: This product is toxic to fish, birds, and wildlife. Do not apply directly to lakes, streams, or ponds, do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

STORAGE OR DISPOSAL INSTRUCTIONS: Protect from temperatures below 32°F.

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

REMARKS: Do not treat non-lactating dairy cattle within 3 days of milking.

| Crop | Rate | Re-entry Interval | |
|----------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| | | Day | Hour |
| Apple | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Apricot | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Blackberry | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Blueberry | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Branched Cane | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Broadbean | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Buckwheat | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Butterbean | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Chickpea | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Corn | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Cotton | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Cottonseed | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Cranberry | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Cucumber | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Custard Apple | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Fig | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Flax | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Garbanzo Bean | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Grape | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Grapefruit | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Guava | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Hemp | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Honeylocust | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Kidneybean | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Lentil | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Lima Bean | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Lychee | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Mango | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Marigold | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Melon | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Mustard | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Nectarine | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Okra | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Olive | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Orange | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Orange Blossom | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Orange Peel | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Orange Tree | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Peach | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Peanut | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Peanut Blossom | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Peanut Leaf | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Peanut Shell | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Peanut Vine | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Pear | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Pear Blossom | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Pear Tree | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Peas | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Peach Blossom | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Peach Tree | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Pineapple | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Pistachio | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Potato | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Potato Blossom | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Potato Leaf | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Potato Root | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Potato Vine | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Pumpkin | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Pumpkin Blossom | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Pumpkin Leaf | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Pumpkin Root | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Pumpkin Vine | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Raspberry | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Rice | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Rice Blossom | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Rice Leaf | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Rice Root | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Rice Vine | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Rose | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Rose Blossom | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Rose Leaf | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Rose Root | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Rose Vine | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Soybean | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Soybean Blossom | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Soybean Leaf | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Soybean Root | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Soybean Vine | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Strawberry | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Sweetpotato | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Sweetpotato Blossom | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Sweetpotato Leaf | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Sweetpotato Root | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Sweetpotato Vine | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Tangerine | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Tangerine Blossom | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Tangerine Leaf | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Tangerine Root | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Tangerine Vine | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Tea | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Tea Blossom | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Tea Leaf | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Tea Root | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Tea Vine | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Tomato | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Tomato Blossom | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Tomato Leaf | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Tomato Root | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Tomato Vine | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Walnut | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Walnut Blossom | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Walnut Leaf | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Walnut Root | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Walnut Vine | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Watermelon | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Watermelon Blossom | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Watermelon Leaf | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Watermelon Root | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Watermelon Vine | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| White Bean | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| White Clover | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| White Flower | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| White Flower Blossom | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| White Flower Leaf | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| White Flower Root | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| White Flower Vine | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| White Pepper | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| White Pepper Blossom | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| White Pepper Leaf | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| White Pepper Root | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| White Pepper Vine | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| White Turnip | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| White Turnip Blossom | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| White Turnip Leaf | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| White Turnip Root | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| White Turnip Vine | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| White Yarrow | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| White Yarrow Blossom | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| White Yarrow Leaf | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| White Yarrow Root | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| White Yarrow Vine | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| White Yarrow | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| White Yarrow Blossom | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| White Yarrow Leaf | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| White Yarrow Root | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |
| White Yarrow Vine | 1.0 | 12 | 12 |

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

SWINE

| To Control | Method To Use | DILUTION RATE 1 Day Pre-slaughter Interval |
|-----------------|---------------|--|
| Lice | Spray | 1:49 or 1:100 |
| Sarcoptic Mange | Spray | 1:49 or 1:100 |

SCABIES MITE CONTROL

For control of scabies mites, two treatments, 10-14 days apart are required.

DIP VAT PROCEDURE

Prior to charging vat, empty out old contents and thoroughly clean the vat. Add water to the vat, add 62-116 at a rate of 1 gallon to each 60 or 200 gallons water. See Storage and Disposal statement on this label.

Important: Add Super phosphate at a rate of 100 pounds per 1000 gallons of vat solution. Super phosphate is added to control the pH of the solution and insure vat stability. Super phosphate is usually available at most fertilizer dealers as 0-45-0 or 0-46-0.

Stir the vat thoroughly, preferably with a compressed air device; however, any form of thorough mixing is adequate since 62-116 emulsifies readily.

Restir vat contents prior to each use.

REFRESHMENT

During the dipping operation, each time the vat's volume is reduced by 1/3 to 1/4 of its initial volume, replenish the vat as follows:

Replenish vat with water and add 62-116 at a rate of 1 gallon for each 60 or 200 gallons water added.

Important: Add super phosphate as necessary to maintain pH between 6.5 and 6.7. Stir well and resume dipping. Repeat refreshment process as necessary. For operation add additional water accordingly. For added water due to rainfall, only replenish vat with 62-116 according to label directions.

and Additional:

When utilizing the vat, avoid splashing the solution on the animal's face, eyes, ears, and mouth. The concentration of the solution should be adjusted to suit the animal's condition and the type of infestation. For lice, a 1:49 dilution is recommended. For sarcoptic mange, a 1:100 dilution is recommended. The solution should be used for a minimum of 10 minutes. After dipping, the animal should be thoroughly rinsed with clean water. The vat should be cleaned and refilled after each use.

When not in use, the vat should be covered to prevent evaporation and to keep the solution fresh. The vat should be stored in a cool, dry place.

Caution: This product is highly flammable. Keep away from fire and heat. Do not use in confined spaces. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. If contact occurs, wash immediately with plenty of water. For more information, see the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) on this product.

First Aid: In case of fire, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or alcohol-resistant foam. In case of skin contact, wash with plenty of water. In case of eye contact, flush with water for at least 15 minutes. In case of inhalation, move to fresh air. In case of ingestion, do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention immediately.

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At the 1:100 dilution rate, the 1:150 dilution rate, or the 1:200 dilution rate mix one gallon GA-118 with 100 gallons, 150 gallons, or 200 gallons of water respectively, and stir thoroughly. Apply as directed for the 1:49 dilution rate. For cattle do not apply within 3 days of slaughter. For swine, do not apply within 1 day of slaughter.

OFFICIAL ERADICATION PROGRAM

Where GA-118 is recommended in federal or state eradication programs, it is required that specific use directions be followed. Consult state or federal authorities for detailed recommendations. Consult the animal and plant health inspection service, Veterinary Services.

WARNINGS

1. GA-118 is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Do not use this product on animals simultaneously or within a few days before or after treatment with or exposure to cholinesterase inhibiting drugs, pesticides, or chemicals. Atropine is antidotal. Consult veterinarian at first sign of adverse reaction.
2. Cattle may be slaughtered 21 days after treatment at a dip rate of 1:60 or a spray rate of 1:49. Cattle treated at a spray rate of 1:100, 1:150 or 1:200 may be slaughtered 3 days after treatment.
3. Swine may be slaughtered one day after treatment.
4. In swine, single applications for lice and sarcoptic mange control are usually effective however, should a second application be necessary, it may be made 14 days following first treatment.
5. For swine: do not treat sick, convalescent, or stressed animals. Do not apply directly to suckling pigs.
6. For cattle: do not treat sick, convalescent, stressed, or animals less than 3 months old except in federal or state eradication programs where a estate treatment of all animals in an infected herd is mandatory. Band dipping of young animals will prevent suckling of infected calves.
7. Do not treat pregnant or nursing cattle within 7 days of treatment. If treatment is delayed until within the 7 day period after treatment that milk should be discarded.
8. Do not use this product in water available to cattle prior to treatment. Do not use this product in water available to cattle for 24 hours after treatment. Do not use this product in water available to cattle for 24 hours after treatment.
9. Do not use this product in water available to cattle for 24 hours after treatment. Do not use this product in water available to cattle for 24 hours after treatment.

Always use GA-118 in water. Do not contaminate water, feed, or feed by storage or disposal. Pesticide disposal - wastes of all kinds from the use of this product are to be disposed of in accordance with the label directions. Do not contaminate water, feed, or feed by storage or disposal. Do not use this product in water available to cattle for 24 hours after treatment. Do not use this product in water available to cattle for 24 hours after treatment.

DO NOT CONTAMINATE WATER, FEED, OR FEED BY STORAGE OR DISPOSAL

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS - WARNING: Causes eye and skin irritation. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wear rubber gloves, goggles, and protective clothing. Wash all contaminated clothing with soap and hot water before re-use.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT: If in eyes - Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Call a physician immediately. If on skin - Wash promptly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. If swallowed - Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately. Do not induce vomiting. If spray mist is inhaled - Remove to fresh air. If irritation appears get medical attention.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN AND VETERINARIAN: GX-118 is an organophosphate insecticide and a cholinesterase inhibitor. If signs of cholinesterase inhibition are present, atropine is antidotal. 2-PAM is also antidotal and may be administered in conjunction with atropine. If ingested do not induce vomiting. May present aspiration hazard. Usual symptoms of organophosphate poisoning in man include: headache, blurred vision, weakness, nausea, discomfort in the chest, vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, salivation, sweating, pin-point pupils. Usual symptoms of poisoning in animals include salivation, labored breathing, loss of balance, staggering, and pin-point pupils.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD: This product is toxic to fish, birds, and wildlife. Do not apply directly to lakes, streams, or ponds, Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS: Protect from temperatures below 20°F.

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

BEEF AND NON-LACTATING DAIRY CATTLE

Do not treat non-lactating dairy cattle within 28 days of freshening.

| To Control | Method To Use | DILUTION RATE | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | 21 - Day Pre-slaughter Interval | 3 - Day Pre-slaughter Interval |
| Lice | Dip | 1:60 | |
| | Spray | 1:49 | 1:150 |
| Hornflies | Dip | 1:60 | |
| | Spray | 1:49 | 1:200 |
| Scabies Mites | Dip | 1:60 | |
| Sarcoptic Mange | Dip | 1:60 | |
| | Spray | 1:49 | 1:100 |
| Cattle Tick | Dip | 1:60 | 1:240 |
| | Spray | 1:49 | |
| Southern Cattle Tick | Dip | 1:60 | 1:240 |
| | Spray | 1:49 | |

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immediately. if on skin - Wash promptly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. if swallowed - Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately. Do not induce vomiting. if spray mist is inhaled - Remove to fresh air. If irritation appears get medical attention.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN AND VETERINARIAN: GX-118 is an organophosphate insecticide and a cholinesterase inhibitor. If signs of cholinesterase inhibition are present, atropine is antidotal. 2-PAM is also antidotal and may be administered in conjunction with atropine. If ingested do not induce vomiting. May present aspiration hazard. Usual symptoms of organophosphate poisoning in man include: headache, blurred vision, weakness, nausea, discomfort in the chest, vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, salivation, sweating, pin-point pupils. Usual symptoms of poisoning in animals include salivation, labored breathing, loss of balance, staggering, and pin-point pupils.

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Do not treat non-lactating dairy cattle within 28 days of freshening.

| To Control | Method To Use | DILUTION RATE | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | 21 - Day Pre-slaughter Interval | 3 - Day Pre-slaughter Interval |
| Lice | Dip | 1:60 | |
| | Spray | 1:49 | 1:150 |
| Hornflies | Dip | 1:60 | |
| | Spray | 1:49 | 1:200 |
| Scabies Mites | Dip | 1:60 | |
| Sarcoptic Mange | Dip | 1:60 | |
| | Spray | 1:49 | 1:100 |
| Cattle Tick | Dip | 1:60 | 1:240 |
| | Spray | 1:49 | |
| Southern Cattle Tick | Dip | 1:60 | 1:240 |
| | Spray | 1:49 | |
| Winter Tick | Dip | 1:60 | |
| | Spray | 1:49 | 1:100 |
| Lone Star Tick | Dip | 1:60 | |
| | Spray | 1:49 | 1:100 |

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SWINE

| To Control | Method To Use | DILUTION RATE |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| | | 1 Day Pre-slaughter Interval |
| Lice | Spray | 1:49 or 1:100 |
| Sarcoptic Mange | Spray | 1:49 or 1:100 |

SCABIES MITE CONTROL

For control of scabies mites, two treatments, 10-14 days apart are required.

DIP VAT PROCEDURE

Prior to charging vat, empty out old contents and thoroughly clean the vat. Add water to the vat. Add GX-118 at a rate of 1 gallon to each 60 or 240 gallons water. See Storage and Disposal statement on this label.

Important: Add super phosphate at a rate of 100 pounds per 1000 gallons of vat solution. Super phosphate is added to control the pH of the solution and insure vat stability. Super phosphate is usually available at most fertilizer dealers as 0-45-0 or 0-46-0.

Stir the vat thoroughly, preferably with a compressed air device; however, any form of thorough mixing is adequate since GX-118 emulsifies readily.

Restir vat contents prior to each use.

REPLENISHMENT

During the dipping operation, each time the vat's volume is reduced by 1/8 to 1/4 of its initial volume, replenish the vat as follows:

Replenish vat with water and add GX-118 at a rate of 1 gallon for each 50 or 200 gallons water added.

Important: Add super phosphate as necessary to maintain pH between 4.5 and 6.5. Stir well and resume dipping. Repeat replenishment process as necessary. For evaporation add additional water accordingly. For added water due to rainfall, merely replenish vat with GX-118 according to label directions.

VAT MAINTENANCE

When utilizing the GX-118 Field Test Kit dipping may continue as long as the Prolate^R concentration is maintained and adjusted to between 0.15% and 0.25% for the 1:60 dilution or 0.02% and 0.05% for the 1:240 dilution, and the vat is not too foul for satisfactory use as indicated by foul odor or excessive darkening of solution. Refer to U.S.D.A., V.S. Memo 556.9 for use of Field Test Kit. Availability of Field Test Kit may be obtained from your STARBAR representative.

When not utilizing the GX-118 Field Test Kit the vat should be emptied, cleaned, and recharged each time one of the following occurs:

1. When the vat has been charged for 120 days.
2. When the dip becomes too foul for

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day apart are required.

DIP VAT PROCEDURE

Prior to charging vat, empty out old contents and thoroughly clean the vat. Add water to the vat. Add GX-118 at a rate of 1 gallon to each 60 or 240 gallons water. See Storage and Disposal statement on this label.

Important: Add super phosphate at a rate of 100 pounds per 1000 gallons of vat solution. Super phosphate is added to control the pH of the solution and insure vat stability. Super phosphate is usually available at most fertilizer dealers as 0-45-0 or 0-46-0.

Stir the vat thoroughly, preferably with a compressed air device; however, any form of thorough mixing is adequate since GX-118 emulsifies readily.

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When not utilizing the GX-118 Field Test Kit the vat should be emptied, cleaned, and recharged each time one of the following occurs:

1. When the vat has been charged for 120 days.
2. When the dip becomes too foul for satisfactory use within the 120 day limit.
3. If the number of animals dipped equals twice the number of gallons of the initial bath volume within the 120 day limit.

SPRAY METHOD: CATTLE AND SWINE

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At the 1:100 dilution rate, the 1:150 dilution rate, or the 1:200 dilution rate mix one gallon GX-118 with 100 gallons, 150 gallons, or 200 gallons of water respectively, and stir thoroughly. Apply as directed for the 1:49 dilution rate. For cattle do not apply within 3 days of slaughter. For swine, do not apply within 1 day of slaughter.

OFFICIAL ERADICATION PROGRAM

where GX-118 is recommended in federal or state eradication programs, it is required that specific use directions be followed. Consult state or federal authorities for detailed recommendations. Consult the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services.

WARNINGS

1. GX-118 is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Do not use this product on animals simultaneously or within a few days before or after treatment with or exposure to cholinesterase inhibiting drugs, pesticides, or chemicals. Atropine is antidotal. Consult veterinarian at first sign of adverse reaction.
2. Cattle may be slaughtered 21 days after treatment at a dip rate of 1:60 or a spray rate of 1:49. Cattle treated at a spray rate of 1:100, 1:150 or 1:200 may be slaughtered 3 days after treatment.
3. Swine may be slaughtered one day after treatment.
4. In swine, single applications for lice and sarcoptic mange control are usually effective however, should a second application be necessary, it may be made 14 days following first treatment.
5. For swine: do not treat sick, convalescent, or stressed animals. Do not apply directly to suckling pigs.
6. For cattle: do not treat sick, convalescent, stressed, or animals less than 3 months old except in federal or state eradication programs where immediate treatment of all animals in an infested herd is mandatory. Hand dipping of young animals will prevent swallowing of dip solution.
7. Do not treat non-lactating dairy cattle within 28 days of freshening. If freshening should occur within the 28 day period after treatment that milk must not be used as human food.
8. Be sure free access to drinking water is available to cattle prior to dipping. Do not dip excessively thirsty or overheated animals. Following dipping, allow animals adequate space and ventilation to thoroughly dry. Do not allow animals to become crowded or overheated.
9. Important: In cattle, repeat treatment as necessary, but not more often than every 7-10 days. Treatment for lice, ticks, scabies mites, sarcoptic mange, and hornflies may be made any time of the year except when cattle grub larvae are in the gullet or spinal canal. Consult your veterinarian, extension livestock specialist or

eradication programs. It is required that specific use directions be followed. Consult state or federal authorities for detailed recommendations. Consult the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services.

WARNINGS

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STORAGE & DISPOSAL:

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Pesticide Disposal - Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste