

GENERAL INFORMATION

Precautions in using: During commercial or prolonged exposure in spray mixing and loading operations, wear clean synthetic rubber gloves and a mask or respirator of a type found suitable by the U.S. Bureau of Mines for protection against Ciodrin - DDVP Back Rubber and Dairy Cattle Spray.

Do not apply to calves under 6 months of age. Brahman cattle should not be treated as they may show hypersensitivity to organic phosphates.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

FLY CONTROL: For control of horn flies, face flies, house flies and stable flies on dairy cattle and beef cattle, mix 1 gallon Ciodrin-DDVP Dairy Cattle Spray with 14 gallons of water. Apply 2 fluid ounces of this diluted solution per animal as a mist spray daily with hand or automatic sprayer. Spray to thoroughly cover all parts of the animal, including the legs.

NOTE: Do not apply in excess of 2 fluid ounces per animal per day.

PREMISE SPRAY FOR FLIES: As an aid in reducing populations of house flies and stable flies around barns, on walls, eaves, fences, in loafing sheds and corrals, mix 2 1/2 pts. in 15 gallons of water. Use at the rate of one gallon diluted material per 1,000 sq. ft. of surface, treating thoroughly. Repeat later as needed for control.

NOTE: Do not contaminate milk, milk handling equipment, feed or drinking water. Do not apply in areas where animals have received direct applications of DDVP within 8 hours. Do not use in poultry houses. Do not remain in treated areas and ventilate the area after treatment is completed.

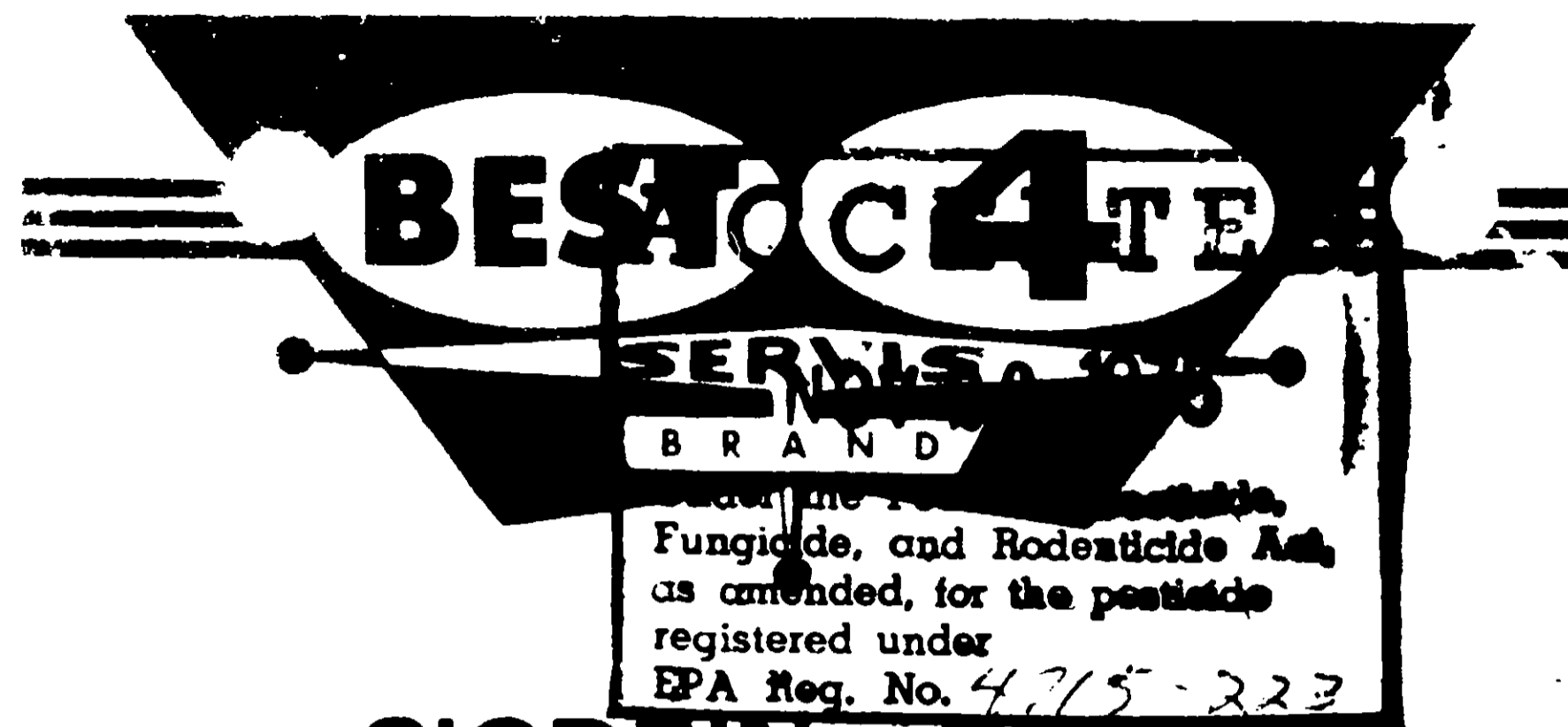
LICE AND TICKS. For application in fall and winter on dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep, goats and hogs, mix 1 pint in 9-15 gallons of water and thoroughly spray cattle at the rate of one gallon dilute spray per animal and approximately 1/2 gallon dilute spray per smaller animal. Apply second application 14 days later. Repeat as needed, but not more often than once every 7 days.

BACK RUBBER USE ON DAIRY AND BEEF CATTLE: In back rubbers for horn flies, or face treaters for face flies, dilute one pint to 2 1/2 gallons of fuel oil, kerosene or mineral seal oil. The face rubber mechanism must be so designed that one end is not more than 15-20 inches above the ground to allow cattle to rub their faces. Sheet canvas type face treaters should be located at barn door openings, in loafing areas or around salt licks where animals may freely treat themselves as needed for face fly control. This product is only effective for face fly control on those cattle that rub the face and head on the face treaters.

DANGER: Poisonous if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin or eyes. Do not get on skin or in eyes. Do not breathe fumes. Avoid exposure to fumes. Wear clean rubber gloves, waterproof protective clothing and goggles when handling this material.

Wear a mask or respirator of a type passed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines for DDVP protection. Keep all unprotected persons out of operational area. In case of contact, wash immediately with soap and water. Wash thoroughly with soap and water before eating or smoking. Wash all contaminated clothing with soap and hot water before reuse.

ANTIDOTE AND FIRST AID TREATMENT: ATROPINE is the emergency antidote for DDVP poisoning. 2-PAM is also antidotal and may be used in conjunction with atropine. Call a physician in all cases of suspected poisoning.



**CIODRIN - DDVP
BACK RUBBER AND DAIRY
CATTLE SPRAY**

Contains 15% Ciodrin - 3.75% DDVP

For Control of Horn Flies, Stable Flies and Face Flies on Beef and Dairy Cattle.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	By Weight
Dimethyl phosphate of alpha-methylbenzyl 3-hydroxy-cis-crotonate*	15.00%
2,2-dichlorovinyl dimethyl phosphate**	3.49%
Related Compounds**	0.26%
Aromatic Petroleum Solvents	71.55%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	9.70%
	Total . . . 100.00%

*Ciodrin® Insecticide
**Equivalent to 3.75% DDVP Insecticide



DANGER: Keep Out of Reach of Children

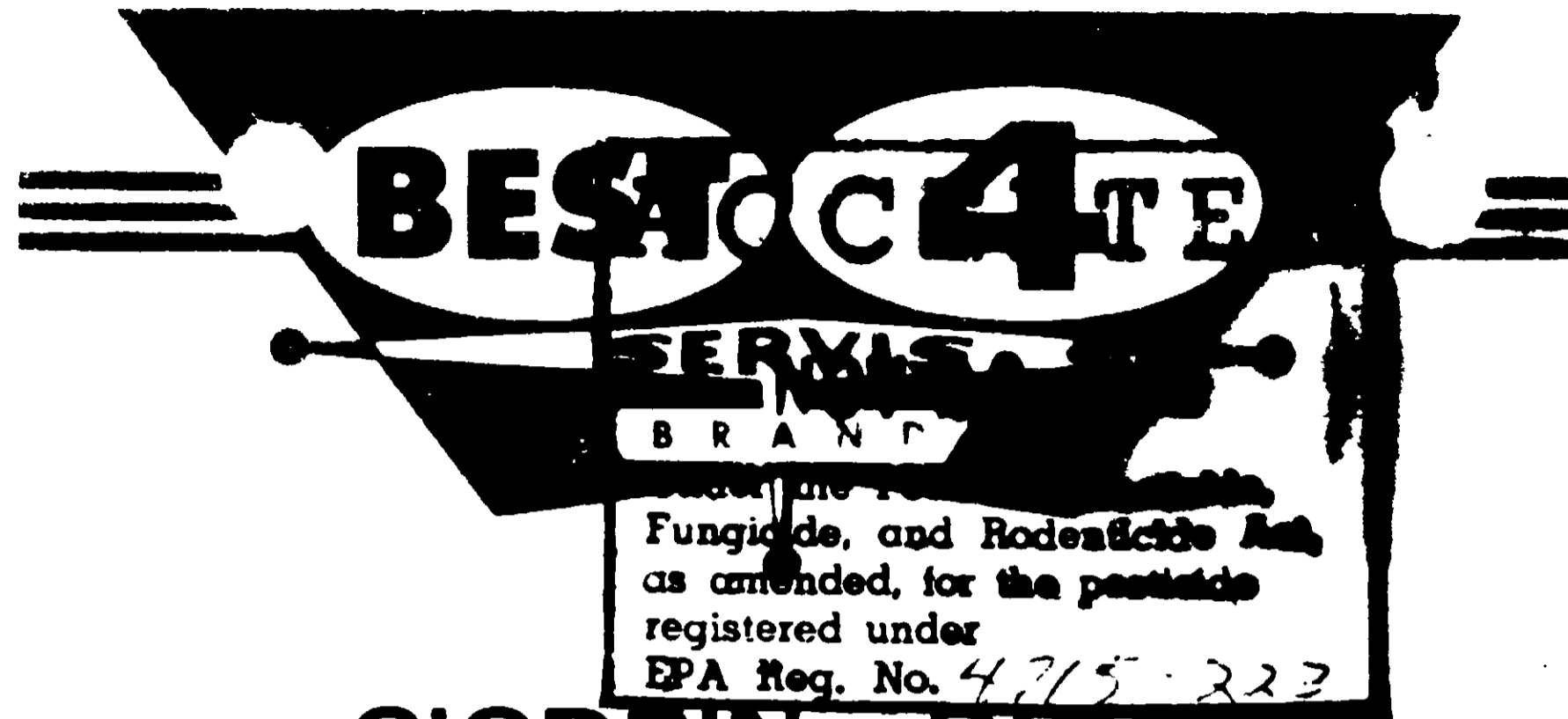
See side panel for antidote and required caution statements.

NET CONTENTS: 1/4 1 5 30 Gallons

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Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 4715-223

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NET CONTENTS: Gallons
1/4 1 5 30

INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

INTERNAL: If swallowed, give water immediately. If vomited, do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. NEVER GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON.

EXTERNAL: Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash thoroughly into the eyes.

IF WARNING SYMPTOMS APPEAR, NEVER ADMINISTER ATROPINE UNLESS WARNING SYMPTOMS APPEAR. (WARNING SYMPTOMS below.) Keep patient lying down. If patient is not breathing, give artificial respiration. If necessary, transfer patient to hospital.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: **WARNING SYMPTOMS:** weakness, headache, tightness in chest, blurred vision, non-reactive pupils, salivation, sweating, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps.

TREATMENT: Atropine is the specific therapeutic antagonist of choice against parasympathetic nervous stimulation. If there are signs of parasympathetic stimulation, atropine sulfate should be injected at ten-minute intervals, in doses of 1-2 milligrams, until complete atropinization has occurred. Pralidoxime chloride (2-PAM chloride) may also be used as an effective antidote in addition to and while maintaining full atropinization. In adults, an initial dose of 1 gram of 2-PAM should be injected, preferably as an infusion of 250 cc of saline over a 15-30 minute period. If this is not practical, 2-PAM may be administered by intravenous injection as a 5 percent solution in water over not less than 2 minutes. After about an hour, a second dose of 1 gram of 2-PAM will be indicated if muscle weakness has not been relieved. For infants and children, the dose of 2-PAM is 0.25 grams. Morphine is contra-indicated. Clear chest by postural drainage. Oxygen administration may be necessary. Observe patient continuously for 48 hours. Repeat exposure of cholinesterase inhibitors may, without warning, cause prolonged susceptibility.

DO NOT USE, POUR, SPILL OR STORE NEAR HEAT OR OPEN FLAME.

ENVIRONMENTAL CAUTION: This product is toxic to fish, birds, and other wildlife. Birds and other wildlife in treated areas may be killed. Keep out of any body of water. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

DECONTAMINATE AND DESTROY USED CONTAINERS by washing thoroughly with a dilute solution of caustic (less than 5%) and detergent. **CAUTION:** Avoid skin and eye contact with caustic solutions. Rinse containers with water and dispose of the washings in such a way that do not constitute a hazard to, or contaminate water supplies. Destroy containers by crushing and puncturing; bury in non-cropland away from water supplies.

NOTICE: Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage or handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith.

EPA Reg. No. 4715-223

EPA Est. 4715-CO-1

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BESTOCATE
SERVICE BRAND
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POISON
DANGER: Keep Out of Reach of Children
See side panel for antidote and required caution statements.

NET CONTENTS: 1/4 1 5 30 Gallons

COLORADO INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

INTERNAL: If the material has been swallowed, induce vomiting immediately. This may be done by introducing a finger into the throat or by giving 1 tablespoon of salt in a glass of warm water. Repeat until vomit fluid is clear. NEVER GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON.

EXTERNAL: If the material has been spilled on the skin, immediately remove patient from the vicinity of the DDVP, remove all contaminated clothing, and wash skin with soap and running water. If the material gets into the eyes, flush immediately with running water for at least 10 minutes.

IF WARNING SYMPTOMS APPEAR: NEVER ADMINISTER ATROPINE UNLESS WARNING SYMPTOMS APPEAR. (See WARNING SYMPTOMS below.) Keep patient prone and quiet. Start artificial respiration immediately if patient is not breathing. Transport the patient immediately to the nearest hospital.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:

WARNING SYMPTOMS: Symptoms include: weakness, headache, tightness in chest, blurred vision, non-reactive pin-point pupils, salivation, sweating, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps.

TREATMENT: Atropine is the specific therapeutic antagonist of choice against parasympathetic nervous stimulation. If there are signs of parasympathetic stimulation, atropine sulfate should be injected at ten-minute intervals, in doses of 1-2 milligrams, until complete atropinization has occurred. Pralidoxime chloride (2-PAM chloride) may also be used as an effective antidote in addition to and while maintaining full atropinization. In adults, an initial dose of 1 gram of 2-PAM should be injected, preferably as an infusion of 250 cc of saline over a 15-30 minute period. If this is not practical, 2-PAM may be administered by intravenous injection as a 5 percent solution in water over not less than 2 minutes. After about an hour, a second dose of 1 gram of 2-PAM will be indicated if muscle weakness has not been relieved. For infants and children, the dose of 2-PAM is 0.25 grams. Morphine is contra-indicated. Clear chest by postural drainage. Oxygen administration may be necessary. Observe patient continuously for 48 hours. Repeat exposure of cholinesterase inhibitors may, without warning, cause prolonged susceptibility.

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