

T-766  
Ref. 5

U.S. LABEL

Date of Draft: 5/29/74 (Pre-Reg.)

Reason to Issue: To add claim for lice control on swine; update IM reference; other minor revisions.

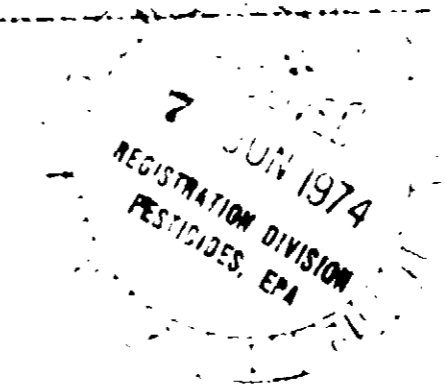
TAKE TIME  
OBSERVE LABEL  
DIRECTIONS

ATTENTION  
Contents Must Be  
Diluted Before Use  
(Optional front panel  
placement)

CHEMAGRO  
(R)

(R)  
CO-RAI

(econophos)



II STOCK INSECTICIDE SPRAY

FOR CONTROL OF HORN FLIES, MAGGOTS, LICE, AND TICKS

CONTENTS: Contains 0.5 lb. of 0,0-diethyl 0-(3-chloro-4-methyl-2-pyridyl)-1-benzopyran-7-yl phosphorothioate per gallon.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	
0,0-Diethyl 0-(3-chloro-4-methyl-2-pyridyl)-1-benzopyran-7-yl phosphorothioate	5.0
Aromatic Petroleum Distillate	5.0
TOTAL INGREDIENTS: 10.0	

Protect from freezing.

EPA Reg. No. 11516-70  
EPA Est. 3125-RM-1

WARNING: (See [directions page 1] for warning statements)

NET CONTENTS: GALLONS

BATCH NO.

Note: Underlined letters in this label are not to be used in the name of the product.

One-Step Insecticide Spray

1957-1958

1957-1958

These studies were conducted in the laboratory of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Illinois, U.S.A.

**Summary:** The objective of this study was to determine the relative effectiveness of contact and residual insecticides for the control of the house fly (*Musca domestica*) under practical conditions. The study was conducted in a laboratory and in a field situation. The results showed that contact insecticides were more effective than residual insecticides in the laboratory, but that residual insecticides were more effective in the field. The results also showed that the combination of contact and residual insecticides was the most effective treatment.

The house fly (*Musca domestica*) is a major pest of man and animals. It is a common house fly and is found in all parts of the world. It is a pest of man and animals because it is a nuisance and it can transmit diseases.

**Materials and Methods:**

The study was conducted in a laboratory and in a field situation. The laboratory studies were conducted in a walk-in cold room and the field studies were conducted in a field.

**Results and Discussion:**

The results of the laboratory studies showed that contact insecticides were more effective than residual insecticides. The results of the field studies showed that residual insecticides were more effective than contact insecticides. The results also showed that the combination of contact and residual insecticides was the most effective treatment.

CO-RAL Livestock Insecticide Spray

RECOMMENDED APPLICATIONS

FOR LACTATING DAIRY CATTLE DO NOT APPLY A SPRAY CONTAINING MORE THAN 2 QUARTS CO-RAL LIVESTOCK INSECTICIDE SPRAY PER 100 GALLONS OF WATER.

ANIMAL	PARASITE	Gallons CO-RAL SPRAY	REMARKS
Beef and Non-lactating Dairy Cattle	Horn flies Lice Ticks	1 2	SPRAY MIXTURES: Apply specified dose in 100 gallons of water for complete wetting to run-off. Repeat as necessary.
Beef and Lactating Dairy Cattle	Horn flies Face flies Ticks	2 1/2	CATTLE BACKBLASERS: Mix specified dose in 13 gallons of No. 2 furnace oil to No. 2 diesel fuel. Saturate the filter portion of the back rubber with this mixture. Place the back rubber where animal comes in or travel regularly. For dairy cattle, suspended height that will prevent straddling. Do not saturate backblaser as needed. For most effective face fly control, the backblaser should be constructed so as to permit the animal to rub its face. No interval is required between treatment and slaughter of use cattle. SPRAY MIXTURES: Apply specified dose in 100 gallons of water for complete wetting to run-off. Repeat as necessary.
Horses	Face flies Lice Ticks	1 2	SPRAY MIXTURES: Apply specified dose in 100 gallons of water for complete wetting to run-off. Repeat as necessary.
Swine	Lice	1	SPRAY MIXTURES: Apply specified dose in 100 gallons of water for complete wetting to run-off. Repeat as necessary.

RESTRICTIONS

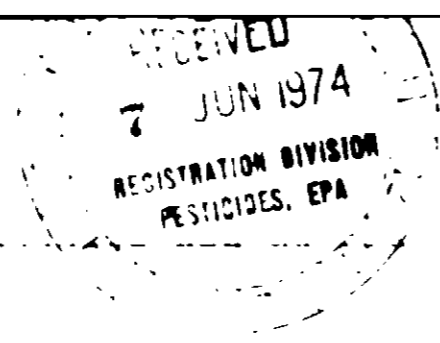
Do not apply or a spray at rates above 2 quarts of CO-RAL Livestock Insecticide per 100 gallons of water for lactating dairy cattle, or to the 1st trimester of pregnancy within 14 days of treatment. If freshening is delayed, do not apply this insecticide to the spraying, do not use until the horn has shed for 14 days of the last interval.

Do not apply to sick, emaciated, or stressed livestock or to animals that are nursing or nursing off.

Do not spray or treat for 10 days before or after dipping in kerosene, kerosene oil, or to control for horn cattle lice.

Do not spray in a confined, non-ventilated area.

Do not apply CO-RAL Livestock Insecticide Spray to animals within 14 days of other internal treatments, such as anthelmintics, and to animals that are pregnant or that are nursing, or that are in the last trimester of pregnancy.



CO-RAL Livestock Flyicide Spray

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

Do not reuse container. Do not dispose of with water and do not empty into drain.

WARNING

Irritant if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Do not breathe spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Wash contaminated clothing with soap and water before reuse.

Avoid contact with food. Keep out of reach of children.

Contains a cholinesterase inhibitor. If swallowed by human, induce vomiting. Drink 2 cups of water or milk in glasses or cans. Call physician if dizziness or other symptoms are suspected.

Atropa - tropine effect is accidental. LAM is also accidental and may be fatal if inhaled. Atropine.

WARRANTY, LIMITATION OF REMEDIES

Manufacturer warrants that this product conforms to any description of it which is reasonably full for the purpose intended in the literature for the product as of date of sale. Manufacturer disclaims any liability for damage to property or persons caused by the use of this product. Manufacturer disclaims any liability for damage to property or persons caused by the use of this product. Manufacturer disclaims any liability for damage to property or persons caused by the use of this product.

CO-RAL is a Reg. III of the Parent Company of Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

USE ONLY AS DIRECTED

MANUFACTURED BY  
CEMAGRO  
DIVISION OF MAYHEM CORPORATION  
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