


**Appendix E**

**ACCEPTED**  
**JUL 19 2004**  
 Under the Federal Insecticide,  
 Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,  
 as amended, for the pesticide  
 registered under  
 EPA Reg. No. **BE PREPARED!**  
 72007-1


The booklet contains good information on how to avoid encounters with bears before they happen as well as information on how to defuse aggressive confrontations with Bears once they occur. Knowing how to properly use defensive equipment is extremely important when dealing with potentially life threatening situations. I believe this booklet will contribute to the reduction of aggressive confrontations between bears and humans, will help reduce the number of bear inflicted human injuries, and will also reduce the number of self defense kills of bears by outdoor recreationists, thus benefiting both people and bears.

Sincerely,  
 Kerry A. Gunther  
 Bear Management Specialist  
 Yellowstone National Park

**UDAP Industries, Inc.**  
**P. O. Box 10808**  
**Bozeman, MT 59718**  
**1-800-232-7941**  
**PepperPower@UDAP.com**



**BEAR SAFETY TIPS**



**BEAR IN MIND  
 THE  
 INFORMATION**

**THANK YOU!**

We would like to thank you for purchasing our product and Being Prepared with Bear Defense Pepper Spray. We also hope that this booklet and *UDAP Bear Deterrent* will be instrumental in helping to safeguard your life. We at *UDAP Industries* believe that Your Life is as important to *others* as it is to *yourself*. From "first hand" experience, we realize how quickly life can be taken away. We hope you become familiar with using our product and also the information in this booklet before you head out into the woods.

It is our heartfelt desire, to not only help you understand the bear, but to also help you learn how to avoid and actually stop a bear attack. Please take to heart the information in this booklet and also other sources on bear attacks and bear behavior. By reading and practicing the techniques mentioned in this booklet you can further prepare yourself for the unexpected.

The outdoors is for all of us to enjoy, and with a little practical knowledge, respect for wildlife, and common sense, we can all have a more safe and pleasurable experience.

From all of us at UDAP Industries  
Get out there and enjoy the great outdoors!

***"We are dedicated to helping safeguard people from attacks and to help co-exist with our wildlife. From people who know what's important! YOUR LIFE!!!"***

***For further information on camp setup, food storage, etc.,***

**Contact:**

**Park, Game & Fish, and Forest Service officials familiar to the area you plan to be in.**

**A Special Note to our Customers:**

As part of an ongoing research project, UDAP Industries needs your true account of UDAP Pepper Power™ use against bear attacks

**Please send to:**

**UDAP Industries, Inc  
P. O. Box 10808  
Bozeman, MT 59719**

**1-800-BEAR 941  
(800) 232-7941**



**BOOKS WE RECOMMEND**

**BEAR ATTACKS**  
*Who Survived and Why*  
by Mike Lapinski  
To order: 800-232-7941

*Mark of the Grizzly* by Scott McMillion  
Falcon Publishing, Inc.  
*Bear Attacks* by Stephen Herrero  
Lyons & Bruford, Publishers

*Self Defense for Nature Lovers* by Mike Lapinski  
Stoneydale Press Publishing, To order 800-232-7941

*Bear Attacks* by Kathy Eting  
Safari Press, Inc.

**Bear Attack VIDEO**  
Stoney Wolf Productions  
**1-800-232-7941**

**BEAR SAFETY TIPS**

Traveling in bear country can be quite exhilarating. Although most encounters can be avoided, there is always a chance of encountering a bear. The following is a compilation of the latest information collected from various wildlife specialists, bear encounters, and articles featuring bear encounters. Although nothing is 100% guaranteed effective, here are some tips that might prove to be useful in an encounter.



Grizzly bear coming out of woods onto trail in Western Alberta, Canada. Note the ears laid back. This bear is showing signs of agitation. This is when you need to be prepared and well rehearsed on what to do!

**BE ALERT IN BEAR COUNTRY**

- Always have *UDAP Pepper Power* in its holster ready for immediate use. Don't bury it in your pack!
- Be alert in bear country especially where recent bear activity has been documented by park officials, Fish & Game, and other public service people. Some common areas bears like to frequent are: avalanche chutes, streambeds, dense edges of cover and, in late summer, berry patches.

- Avoid traveling on trails at night or at either end of day.
- Be careful with food smells - never cook close to camp. Store all foods in plastic away from camp at night and when camp is unattended. We suggest at least 100 yards from camp and at least 14 feet up a tree hung 4 feet away from the trunk.
- Watch for fresh bear sign (scat or bear tracks) on the trail or near possible campsites.
- If possible, make plenty of noise on the trail, especially on blind curves, in dense vegetation or areas with limited vision.
- Be conscious of the wind - bears have an excellent sense of smell. If the wind is at your back, chances are a bear will smell you and leave the area well before you reach it. If the wind is blowing in your face, your chances of an encounter greatly increase. Also, in high wind situations or along creeks and streams, a bear might not hear you coming or you might not hear it.
- Dead animal carcass - If you come upon a dead animal carcass, immediately leave the area. Bears will often feed on a carcass for days and also stay in the area to protect their food.
- Bear cubs - If you see a bear cub, chances are the sow is not far away. Female bears will fiercely defend their young. We advise leaving the area and find an alternative route.
- Keep dogs under control - dogs can lead an angry bear back to you.
- Avoid traveling alone in bear country. Invite a friend. We suggest traveling in groups.

## HOW DOES IT WORK?

### *Bear Spray has three advantages for the user:*

- 1) It provides the person with a reason not to run. Running is a behavior which, increases a bear's natural reaction of chasing and attacking. Not running and holding your ground conveys a message that bears recognize, that of a co-dominant unwilling to yield. That gives them pause and buys you time.
- 2) The sudden and loud hissing of the spray and billowing cloud startles bears. This is caused by the pressure of approximately 96 lbs. at 77 F, making a sound and sight that is surprising. They halt and again this buys you a bit of time (at least for those encounters where you have some space between you).
- 3) The red pepper extract is clearly a strong irritant, as observed with penned and wild bears that have been sprayed. Dr. Stephen Herrero, Mark Matheny, and many others have seen bears sprayed directly with bear spray and they cough, wheeze, paw their eyes and nose wildly. It does create considerable discomfort in them, having the effect of stopping the behavior that the bear was displaying immediately prior to being sprayed.



## WHAT ABOUT HUNTING IN GRIZZLY COUNTRY?

Sportsmen, who harvest big game animals in grizzly country, should be aware that the sound of a gunshot might sound like a dinner bell to a wandering grizzly. Some hunters tracking down their "trophy elk" can be quite surprised when they find a grizzly has beaten them to it. Many hunters, who have killed animals and returned the next morning to pack out the meat, have been suddenly confronted by an aggressive bear that had claimed the kill overnight. Hunters who make a kill in grizzly country should make lots of noise as they carefully approach the carcass. They should also try to view the carcass from a distance to see if a grizzly is guarding it. The blood and gore at a kill site may attract a keen-nosed, opportunistic grizzly. If a kill site appears disturbed, but no bear is seen, it's best to back off because the bear may be lying in cover nearby. A bear on a kill may refuse to back off, even when shots are fired into the ground nearby, and many sportsmen have been forced to relinquish their harvested game animal to a protective bear guarding it's food supply. Smart sportsmen who harvest big game animals in grizzly country try to pack out the meat the same day of the kill, or they carry the quartered carcass to a safe spot a few hundred yards from the bloody kill site and then hang the quarters high in a tree.



*From a Hunter to a Hunter*  
**UDAP**  
*Bear spray works*

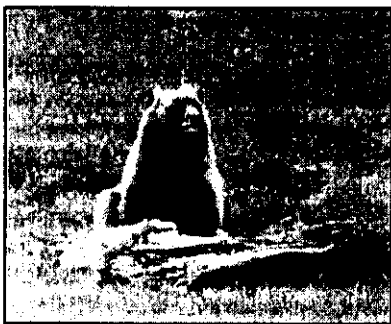
## PRIME BEAR HABITAT

Avoid areas that bears like and you can reduce your chances of an encounter. If you can't avoid these areas, be extra cautious and alert when traveling through them. Bears like to travel on saddles, ridges, game trails and along water. They'll eat dead animal carcasses wherever they can find them. They feed on green grasses and also vegetation that grows in wet areas. They often rest in cool, dark, thick forests during the day. Grizzly bears are typically, but not exclusively active during the dawn, dusk, and nighttime hours. In spring and early summer, bears are often found in lower elevations along rivers and streams. They love to catch fish when the spawning runs are going. They will also search for winter killed animals in these areas.

In the summer, bears usually spend time at higher elevations, often in park like areas. They'll eat wild berries when they are ripe. If you like to go out wild berry picking, be extra careful, make lots of noise and keep children near you at all times.

In the fall, bears are often found in white bark pine stands eating pine nuts. Sometimes a bear will dig around a tree to try to locate a squirrel's cache of nuts. Bears also dig for roots in mid-elevation meadows, especially in years when there are fewer pine nuts.





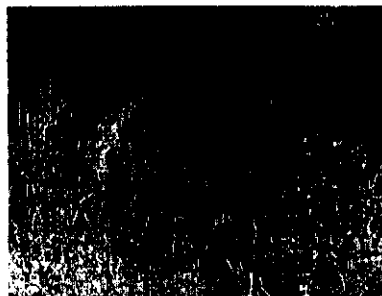
*A bear feeding on an elk carcass will feel threatened by your presence. Try to leave the area undetected.*

(Photo of Black Bear)

**BE AWARE OF RECENT GRIZZLY BEAR ACTIVITY**

Always check with park officials, rangers, or other authorities regarding the area you intend to travel for possible bear activity. Always make sure others know where you are going to be in the backcountry. Learn to identify the signs of bear activity and avoid using these areas. Typical signs of grizzly bear use include: fresh tracks (a grizzly's claw marks extend further away from pads than black bears), scat greater than 2 inches in diameter (most likely a grizzly's), areas where the ground may be torn up from bears scavenging, and partially consumed or buried animal carcasses.

- **Test fire downwind - outside-pointed safely away.** Contents may travel and/or linger longer than expected. Using a quick half-second burst will increase safety and confidence with this product.
- **Safety Clip** - To prevent loss of safety clip, we attach the safety clip to the handle. (Please leave attached)
- **Holsters** - The holster helps keep *Bear Deterrent* handy. Our holster allows the can to be pointed in a ready position away from you. UDAP holsters are built for many years of service.
- **Quick Silent Access** - Do not carry *Bear Deterrent* in your pocket, fanny pack, or backpack. For quick silent access in a close encounter attack, it is best to carry *Bear Deterrent* on your hip or chest. This allows you to shoot from holster if there is no time to draw.
- **Loose Clothing** - Keep loose clothing and other objects out of the way.



### WARNINGS

- Keep out of reach of children.
- Powerful inflammatory agent.
- Avoid accidental contact with eyes, skin, mucous membranes, and respiratory system.
- In case of external contact, wash thoroughly with cool water. Do not apply salves, oils, or creams. Expose to fresh air. Do not rub. Symptoms wear off in about 45 minutes. Should symptoms persist call a physician immediately.
- Unlawful to carry on any passenger aircraft.
- Do not expose to heat or flame or store above 120°F/49°C
- Do not puncture or incinerate.
- Do not leave in a hot vehicle or in direct sunlight.
- Handle with care, treat this product as a weapon.
- People with breathing disorders may want to be especially careful when test firing this product.
- Read the label on the can for additional information.

### BEAR BEHAVIOR

Bears seem to experience moods much like we do; they can be shy, curious, aggressive, and can possess other attributes that we can identify as humanlike. Each time you get close to a bear, you encounter a specific individual that may behave differently from any other individual you have ever met before or will ever meet again.

Grizzly attack victims are often not aware of why they were attacked. Many attacks are caused by close encounters, where the bear has been surprised and feels threatened by human presence. A female with cubs will be especially aggressive and will defend her cubs from any possible threat. Many attacks can be avoided if the bear sees a way out of the situation. Bears are basically solitary animals. Each has its zone of danger, or personal space, which varies from animal to animal. If something or someone penetrates this zone, a response in the form of a bluff charge, bodily contact, or outright attack may result. Often times grizzly bears will essentially ignore people until a person enters into a bear's "personal space". Even groups as large as 100 people have been ignored by grizzly bears until one of the group gets too close. Most bears are timid enough to flee a possible encounter if they sense the presence of something or someone soon enough to leave the area undetected. On the other hand, when a bear is surprised, the bear may see you as a threat, forcing an immediate response. A person who runs when frightened by a bear may trigger a chase response. One bear will even chase another if it runs. Bears that stand their ground when confronted by other bears usually aren't attacked, and bears that behave submissively have a lower incidence of being attacked as well, they simply try to remove a perceived threat.

8/10

The injuries that occur are more a function of what the human does to resist rather than what the bear is capable of doing. Of course, a grizzly entering a tent represents a predatory event, which is behaviorally very different than a close encounter situation. Young grizzlies can pose another danger. Often these bears have just left their mother and rank low on the hierarchical scale. Larger, more dominant bears often push these juveniles into marginal habitat. To survive, young bears do a lot of exploring. If these bears start using campgrounds as foraging areas, they may quickly become dangerous to people camping in them. In extremely rare instances, young grizzlies will even key onto people as potential prey. Black bears seem to rely more on sheer bluffing than on charging and mauling. Those rare instances in which a black bear presses an attack can probably be grouped into two categories: First, a female protecting her cubs, particularly if she is also habituated and food-conditioned; or second, a bear that has no experience with humans and may regard them as possible prey.

**BODY LANGUAGE OF BEARS**

A bear that stands on its hind feet is usually just trying to get a better look and smell by sniffing the air. This is not an aggressive posture in and of itself. It simply means that the bear is unsure of what is in front of him, but still could drop on all fours and charge. A bear that swings its head from side to side, or turns sideways from you, is expressing a reluctance to charge and is looking for a way out of the situation. If a bear looks you in the eyes directly and has its ears back, it's warning that you are too close and feels threatened.  
(As seen in photo 1)



**BEAR SPRAY**

**Wisdom is better than strength.** This product is not a substitute for caution and common sense. In the pursuit your activities, don't be prey for an attack. Stay alert, and be prepared by having easy access to our *Pepper Power™* Bear Spray product.

In any kind of attack situation you have to react under pressure. Attacks can be fast, often leaving you no time to think, only time to react. We strongly recommend you take time to familiarize yourself with this product's operation.

**READ CAREFULLY THE ENTIRE LABEL ON THE BEAR SPRAY CAN**

If a bear is charging, begin spraying when it gets within 40 ft./12 m. It will run into the fog. If a bear is coming at you along with a strong wind, you may wish to wait until it is quite close before spraying, and then move away from area of discharge to avoid exposure to spray.



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## UDAP Bear Spray Distances



Targets shown in windless spraying conditions: 10 ft./3.05 m, 15 ft./4.57 m, 20 ft./6.1 m, 25 ft./7.62 m & big target at 30 ft./9.14 m. (All hit by spray)



Distances will vary in different wind conditions, also the number of one second bursts available as per the size of can you have. Please read the label of the particular can you have purchased to familiarize yourself with its capabilities.

A bear may also make barking, woofing or moaning sounds to indicate this. If a bear "pops" its jaws, it is very agitated and most often will charge. Charges are often a test to resolve a situation and are often "bluff charges" where the bear stops short of you, veers off and runs right past you. A bear might bluff charge many times before leaving. A bear may also bluff charge a few times and then come at you at a different angle.

A bear that does charge, and knocks you down, is attempting to remove a threat. The bear will use, as much force as it believes is necessary to remove that threat.



*A bear can instantly reach speeds of 30 to 35 miles per hour in a matter of a split second and can cover 50 yards in less than three seconds! Never try to outrun a bear. it will only make matters worse.*

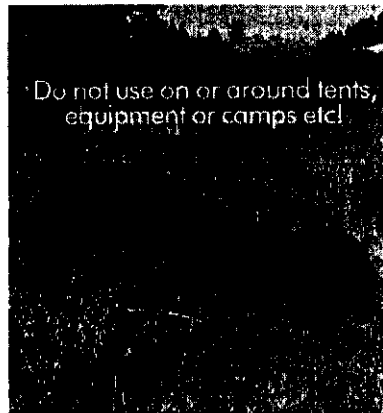
10/14

## BEAR ENCOUNTERS ON THE TRAIL

- Stop, stay calm and quiet, and make no sudden moves.
- Break eye contact if a bear is acting aggressively. Do not stare in the bear's eyes, as that could be a sign of aggression.
- Stand your ground - do not turn your back on the bear - sometimes a bear will bluff charge several times. Have your *bear deterrent* ready, but do not spray unless you are sure the bear is close enough to spray in the face.
- Look for signs of agitation and aggression - When a bear is standing on its hind legs, it is usually just trying to get a better look and smell of you. When a bear is upset it may:
  - have it's ears back
  - lower it's head and swing it from side to side
  - paw at the ground
  - make huffing or woofing noises
  - snap it's teeth
  - or not show any signs at all, and just drop and charge with no warning
- Back away slowly, speaking in a calming, monotone - voice you want to show the bear that you are being submissive and want to get out of "It's" territory. Do not turn your back and always have your *Bear Spray* ready.
- If the bear comes at you - spray the *bear deterrent* aiming for the bear's face or spray a fog out that the bear has to run through to get to you. Never run from a bear!!

And there are numerous reports of people using bear spray around their camps and tents like a general repellent, such as citronella. This is an incredibly bad idea as some bears, being naturally curious and always looking for an easy meal, are lured by practically anything. Just as humans like the spice of cayenne pepper in food, some bears, finding bear pepper spray dispersed on the ground, actually like the taste. Matheny shakes his head at this misuse of bear spray. "It's designed to be sprayed into the face of an oncoming predator," he emphasizes. "It's not like bug spray!"

Anyone who has ever inhaled bear pepper spray can confirm the effect it has on the eyes, nose, and throat, and can instantly attest to the difference between it and bug repellent (UDAP does NOT advocate the use of bear spray on any animal except in extreme cases of self-defense). As Matheny stated earlier, bear pepper spray is a powerful airborne deterrent that is most effective when sprayed directly into the face of a bear.



**Is UDAP Bear Deterrent from the United States allowed to cross the Canadian Border?**

Yes, You may now cross the border with a U.S. Registered Bear Deterrent. (Not to be sold in Canada)

**Will it work in freezing temperatures?**

Yes, *Pepper Power™ Bear Deterrent* has been tested at 5°F / -15°C. However, for best performance in freezing temperatures we recommend the chest holster system for carrying the spray.

**Is it any good after freezing?**

Yes, but we recommend storage above 32°F / 0°C. However, repeated freezing may weaken the product.

**Does pepper spray attract bears?**

In the past, bear spray has received some negative press because, when used incorrectly, the odor of the bear pepper spray can actually attract bears. Some individuals, under the mistaken impression that bear spray acts as a repellent, have sprayed their personal items with it in an attempt to deter bears from getting into their gear. Parents have even sprayed it on their children and themselves like it is *OFF* or *DEET* insect repellent! DO NOT spray PEPPER POWER BEAR DETERRENT on people.

- Keep a cool head - Try to stay calm, do not yell or scream.
- Some bears, even grizzlies, will climb trees after you. Also a grizzly can reach 10ft./3 m up a tree while standing on the ground.
- If a grizzly or black bear makes contact in a surprise attack at close range (and you don't have bear spray), roll into a ball or lie face down, try to protect your neck and face. Don't stick your arm out, kick, scream, or fight. Try to protect the vulnerable parts of your body while remaining as still as possible, this will actively help the bear remove the perceived threat.
- Some bears, mostly young bears unfamiliar with the dangers of human contact, have been known to actually stalk humans. If you believe this is the situation you are in, and have not just surprised the bear, it is recommended that you defend yourself aggressively.
- If the bear mauls you continuously, despite yourself being passive, you may have to fight back. Try using any available weapon - a knife, rock, fist - and concentrate on hitting the bear's head, eyes and nostrils.



*Grizzly sow with cubs*



Photo of black bear

## BEAR ENCOUNTERS IN CAMP

The situation of a bear that enters your camp is to be handled differently than a bear surprised on the trail. They might not have any fear of humans and have probably become used to eating human food and garbage. These bears are dangerous, and are no longer fearful of being in close proximity to humans. Make sure that you store your food properly. A bear that finds no food in camp is more likely to become disinterested and move on to better pickings. Try to remain calm, avoid making direct eye contact and speak softly to the bear. If the bear is within 15ft./5 m, spray the bear with your *Bear Spray*. If it is safe to do so, try slowly backing out of the area while looking for suitable trees to climb. Make sure you have enough time to climb a tree before attempting it. Make sure you can be up the tree at least 14ft./4.25 m before the bear reaches you. Climb as high as you can and stay there until the bear is gone. Be aware that some grizzlies can climb trees and all black bears can.

## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

### What does *Bear Spray* actually do to the Bear?

A one second burst to the face of the Bear will:

- Dilate the capillaries of the eye causing temporary blindness.
- Induce choking, coughing, and nausea.
- Cause mucous membranes to swell, preventing all but life support breathing.

### Where should the spray be aimed before firing?

- Always aim for the face of the Bear since this is where many of the mucous membranes affected by the pepper are located.
- Aim slightly lower than you think, because bears usually come in with their heads in a low position, also to compensate for the bellowing effect of the fog.

### What is the shelf life of UDAP *Bear spray*?

UDAP *Bear Spray* have an expiration date and batch code stamped, or on a sticker placed, on the bottom of the can. To safeguard your life and insure the effectiveness of the spray, we put a three year expiration date on all of our sprays. Always check to make sure you are not carrying an expired can of spray.

### Once the can is sprayed, can it be used again?

Yes, as a matter of fact we highly recommend you give each can a short test spray after purchasing (one -1/2 sec. burst).

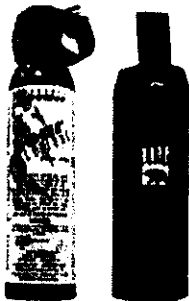
This test fire is to be done only once in the can's lifetime.

### How can I get my *Bear Deterrent* to where I'm going if I'm flying to my destination?

You may call ahead for local dealers at your destination. UDAP can also drop ship to any U.S. destination in the lower 48 states with a UPS address. Or you may ship it yourself UPS Ground only.

### PRACTICAL PREPARATION

Bear attacks happen as *fast as lightning!!!* Most situations where you will need to use your Bear Spray will be in a close surprise encounter with cubs involved. Practice, at least seven times going for your spray, or until you can reach it in a split second's time when needed. You may want to practice actually shooting from your holster with one of our inert cans. These cans have the same spraying power as our regular sprays without the active ingredients. These are for training purposes only and can be purchased at less than half the price of our regular spray. We suggest also using outdated cans for this purpose. In a bear attack situation, we do know this: you *will* panic if you have not been trained ahead how you will think and react. Practice what you need to do in different attack situations. Practice with friends or family various situations in order to be prepared in a real life threatening situation. Recently, a mother and her children were able to prevent a possible mauling by holding bear encounter drills with her family at home before hitting the trail. During practice sessions, make sure that no one is sprayed with material from outdated Pepper Power cans or inert cans.



UDAP Bear Spray disperses large amounts of active ingredients in a short amount of time!

If you are attacked by a bear in camp, it may be a predatory attack or could also just be a bear seeing your camp as its food source, causing it to want to defend it. The bear may have made a conscious choice to attack you, or may see you as a threat to its food supply. Playing dead may not work depending on the situation. Spray the bear with your *Pepper Power™ Bear Deterrent*. Fight the attack by punching, slapping or using any object available as a weapon. Try to evade the bear by climbing up a tree or onto a boulder. Sleep in tents large enough to stack gear between you and the tent wall. If a bear gets within 15ft./5 m of your tent, or attempts to enter it, spray the bear with your *Pepper Power™ Bear Deterrent* and fight back. Report the incident as soon as possible, even if the bear simply walks through the camp. We don't recommend staying in that campsite another night.

### IF A BEAR COMES INTO YOUR CAMP AT NIGHT

Get your *Pepper Power™ Bear Deterrent* ready, and then, look out of the tent and check out the bear with your flashlight. First, make sure it's a bear, not one of your hiking partners or other harmless animal wandering in the night. If you can identify it as a black bear, the situation is usually not as serious as a grizzly coming into camp. Spray the bear if it is within 15ft./5 m with your *Pepper Power™ Bear Deterrent*. This will not permanently harm the bear but will let it know that it is not welcome and it probably won't return. If you have time, get to your escape tree, but don't leave the tent if you aren't sure you have time. If the bear (black or grizzly) is hanging around the cooking area because of the food smell, make lots of noise and try to scare the bear away.

### IF A BEAR COMES INTO YOUR TENT

This is the worst possible situation. It very rarely happens, but there are a few documented cases.

A night attack usually comes from a predatory bear. If you act like prey, you become prey.

Once more, don't panic, run, or scream, but don't remain calm. Instead, fight back with everything you have. Don't lie still in your sleeping bag. Don't play dead. Use your UDAP Bear Spray.

Make loud metallic noise. Use an air horn. Shine lights in the bear's eyes. Temporarily blind the bear with the flash of your camera. Use any deterrent you brought with you. Unload on the bear with everything you have. Anything goes. Use whatever physical resistance you can. *(Fight back or die!)*



*Food is best stored hanging high up in a tree. Out of a bear's reach. (At least 12 ft.)*

"Bad bear; go home!"



As a recent survivor of a close encounter with a brown bear, I believe I owe you a testimonial. During the first day of silver salmon fishing in Yakutat, Alaska, our party heard several stories about a "large" brown bear chasing fisherman. Sadly, after being chased, one unfortunate fisherman made it back to his van, only to die of a heart attack. The next day was our turn. The bear came out on a bar on the Situk River, but ten or so fisherman, several in a boat, dissuaded him from frightening them out of their fish. So, the bear waded up the river to where our party of four vocated only minutes before. Smelling the fish we carried, the bear climbed the bank and loped up the wet and narrow trail we had taken for 100 yards or so through the thick brush. As the only (black) bear hunter in the group, I had little fear of "wild" bears, but great fear of "friendly" bears. Therefore, I carried the only can of UDAP Bear Deterrent available at our Lodge.

Just before we came to an opening on the trail, the bear closed in on the last man in our party. At that point, I took a position behind my friend, let the bear come to about 15 feet, and while asserting "Bad bear; go home!" hit the trigger. To our great relief, the Bear turned "inside out" reversing course and disappearing into the brush. At that point, we beat a hasty retreat back to our van. Count on us as life-long converts to UDAP products.

Appreciatively, Sheldon Smith

15/10

### Yellowstone Park Grizzly Attack



Dr. Crosson & Nils Wygant

She was thirty feet away and in full charge with a cub on both sides and another behind, the earth was flying as she closed the distance. She grabbed my calf in her mouth and shook. I was fumbling for the bear spray on my belt, when she shook me, I yelled out! That brought my friend Nils up on to his knees, then she turned and charged Nils. He now had his UDAP bear spray out and ready. Propped up on his elbows he let her have it right in the face. GONE, DONE, NEVER SEEN AGAIN! The spray stopped the charging female grizzly on a dime and sent her away for good. Nils called out to me, "I got her Tom, and I got her good!"

The bear had broken my fibula, paralyzed a nerve in my leg and left me with two large gashes in the back of my calf. After Nils put a pressure wrap on my wounds, we bushwhacked for three miles to get back on the trail. Luckily, we had left emergency supplies at the point where the boat had dropped us the day before. Nils built an emergency shelter and fire for me. It was twenty-two hours between attack and rescue.

Next week, I will have a third surgery on the leg, in an attempt to repair the nerve that controls lifting my foot and toes. Next trip I will carry two cans of UDAP Bear spray. I will look into the Chest Holster for even more accessibility. Next time my spray will be out quicker. Nils and I want to thank Mark and UDAP for saving both our lives. My family and Nils' wife and daughters think you are pretty cool too. Thank you for producing a quality product. Thank you also for contacting me in the hospital to lend moral support. It meant a lot to me.

Thanks Again, Dr. Crosson & Nils Wygant

## WHAT CAUSES A BEAR TO ATTACK?

### Common Reasons:

Though we have established the fact that bears are unpredictable, there are four situations that are most likely to cause a bear to attack. By knowing what they are we can work to avoid getting into these types of situations.

1. When a person encounters a **protective sow with cubs**. An average of 80% of all attacks are related to these encounters.
2. When a **bear is surprised**, or startled.
3. When a human gets **too close to a bear's food supply**.
4. **Predatory Bear**. (Intends to eat you)

Regardless of the situation, surprise is one of the leading causes of bear attacks. A surly solitary bear, which is startled by a hiker on a trail, may run away or aggressively confront the hiker. Most injury encounters with bears occur when the person gets within 55 yards before the bear is aware of his or her presence.

### UNDERLYING CAUSE OF BEAR ATTACKS

Bears attack other bears, other animals, and people because they have genetically programmed types of aggressive behaviors that pertain to population regulation, survival defense, and predatory aggression. This doesn't mean that there aren't other factors involved in some attacks, or that people don't contribute to some attacks.

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## UDAP PEPPER POWER BEAR DETERRENT'S BEGINNINGS



*"Thanks to God, a friend, and pepper spray,  
I am still here."  
Mark Matheny President UDAP Pepper Power*



### **"Spray 'em - Don't Slay 'em"**

While out bowhunting on September 25, 1992, Mark Matheny was attacked by a female grizzly bear on a main trail. In less than half a minute, the grizzly charged and mauled Mark two times.

Mark's hunting partner, Dr. Fred Bohanson, reacted immediately, spraying the attacking bear with a very small 4 oz. can of pepper spray. (Not a Bear Spray) Now out of pepper spray both men were in even more danger if the hostile grizzly returned.

Fortunately Dr. Bohanson got Mark out of the woods and to the emergency room without further incident. Mark suffered extensive bite lacerations to the head and neck, superficial bite lacerations to the right arm, and also to the left anterior chest. He stayed conscious, but lost approximately one unit of blood. Mark's wounds would have been much worse, if not fatal, if his hunting partner would not have had the can of pepper spray. However, noting that running out of pepper spray could have been a big problem. Mark thought a better product and education were needed, and would never recommend using a pepper spray made for humans against a bear. UDAP Pepper Power was developed from Mark's experience and was not used in this attack.

Mark's experience changed his life. Since founding PepperPower™, Mark has been a relentless bear deterrent advocate. His goal from the start was not just to sell bear deterrent, but also to help educate the public about the causes, prevention and realities of bear attacks.

In a short time UDAP Pepper Power Bear deterrents have generated testimonials from grateful customers.

[Note: we last approved, with comments, other labeling for this product (can label and clamshell labeling) on December 4, 2003.]

received  
6-7-2004