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(54) **Titre : DISPOSITIF DE COMMANDE DE PESTICIDE AVEC CHARGE ELEVEE D'INGREDIENT ACTIF**  
(54) **Title: PESTICIDAL CONTROL DEVICE WITH HIGH LOAD OF ACTIVE INGREDIENT**

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

The present invention relates to a pesticidal control device that includes at least one pesticidal active ingredient, cellulose fibers, and a polymer or polymer matrix. The combination of the cellulose fibers with the polymer allows for a higher loading of liquid pesticidal active ingredients within the pesticidal control device, maintains the active ingredient within the control device during transportation, storage and handling, and provides higher efficacy or control of pests during treatment. The pesticidal control device may be an ear tag, collar, or bee strip.



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## (54) Title: PESTICIDAL CONTROL DEVICE WITH HIGH LOAD OF ACTIVE INGREDIENT

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a pesticidal control device that includes at least one pesticidal active ingredient, cellulose fibers, and a polymer or polymer matrix. The combination of the cellulose fibers with the polymer allows for a higher loading of liquid pesticidal active ingredients within the pesticidal control device, maintains the active ingredient within the control device during transportation, storage and handling, and provides higher efficacy or control of pests during treatment. The pesticidal control device may be an ear tag, collar, or bee strip.

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**PESTICIDAL CONTROL DEVICE WITH HIGH LOAD OF ACTIVE INGREDIENT**

The present invention relates to a pesticidal control device for animals and a method of making the pesticidal control device.

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Livestock, particularly cattle, are frequently troubled by pests such as horn flies, face flies, Gulf Coast ticks, spinose ear ticks, and other pests, which can cause not only irritation to the animal and interfere with its normal feeding and grazing habits but also oftentimes infection and illness.

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Various methods have been employed to protect animals against these pests. One method has been to spray the hair coats of the livestock with an insecticidal and/or acaricidal solution. Generally, this type of treatment provides protection against the pests for a period of about three weeks. After that time, the treatment is usually ineffective because the insecticidal and/or acaricidal solution is degraded by light, moisture, and microorganisms. In addition, the use of relatively large amounts of the insecticidal and/or acaricidal solution is necessitated by the need to spray the entire surface of the animal and to compensate for the gradual deterioration of the insecticidal and/or acaricidal solution following application to the animal.

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Another method has been to use insecticidal and/or acaricidal ear tags. The ear tags release an active ingredient, which spreads when the animal causes the tag to rub its own hair coat or the hair coat of other animals. The active ingredient within the ear tag is slowly released from the tag matrix over a prolonged period and deposited on the hair coat of the livestock. In contrast to the 2-3 week intervals between insecticide spraying, insecticide ear tags can be expected to be effective for at least 3 months.

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Currently, the most common material for formulating insecticidal ear tags is polyvinyl chloride. Since polyvinyl chloride must be plasticized to perform satisfactorily as a tag, the quantity of insecticide active ingredient which can be incorporated into the product is reduced in direct proportion to the quantity of plasticizer required. Such high loading of plasticizer and insecticide cause the ear tag to "bleed" (exude) insecticide. This in turn necessitates special packaging to extend shelf life, requires avoiding high temperatures in transport and storage, and demands special handling requirements when the product is removed from the package

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for application to the animal. The same problems occur with other pesticidal control devices, such as collars or bee strips.

As such, there is a need for a pesticidal control device that can incorporate a higher level of the pesticidal active ingredient without bleeding or the requirement for special packaging, transportation, storage, or handling.

The present invention is directed to a pesticidal control device. The pesticidal control device includes a pesticidal active ingredient, a polymer, and a cellulose fiber. The pesticidal control device may be an ear tag, collar, or bee strip.

The pesticidal control device of the present invention includes at least one insecticidal and/or acaricidal active ingredient, cellulose fibers and a polymer or polymer matrix. The combination of the cellulose fibers with the polymer or polymer matrix specifically allows for a higher level of liquid insecticidal and/or acaricidal active ingredient to be included within the control device of the present invention. In addition, the combination allows the insecticidal and/or acaricidal active ingredient to stay within the control device during transportation, storage, and handling and not bleed. As such, the higher insecticidal and/or acaricidal active ingredient loading of the present invention provides higher efficacy or control of pests during treatment than the typical polymer control devices without cellulose fibers. The addition of fibers to, and the higher levels of liquid insecticidal and/or acaricidal active ingredient included within the control device, necessitates a reduction in the quantity of polymer or polymer matrix in the control devices, compared to, for example, previous ear tags. Such reduction typically reduces the devices' structural integrity, resulting in breakage, premature loss of pesticidal efficacy, and/or the devices' failure to perform. The incorporation of cellulose fibers into the polymer or polymer matrix, however, contribute to maintaining the structural integrity of the control devices. The control devices of the present invention include ear tags, collars, and bee strips. In one embodiment, the control device is an ear tag.

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## 2a

In particular, the present invention relates to a molded pesticidal ear tag comprising:

- a. a pesticidal active ingredient, wherein the pesticidal active ingredient is selected from the group consisting of an organophosphate, pyrethroid, carbamate, nicotinoid, organochlorine, pyrrole, pyrazole, oxadiazine, macrocyclic lactone, and combinations thereof; b. a polymer; and, c. a cellulose fiber present in an amount of from about 5% to about 15% of the total weight of the ear tag, and wherein the molded pesticidal ear tag is in the form of a composite having the pesticidal active ingredient, polymer, and cellulose fiber homogeneously distributed throughout.

- In a method aspect, the present invention relates to a method of making a pesticidal ear tag as described herein, the method comprising: a. mixing a polymer and cellulose fibers derived from wood pulp; b. heating the polymer mixture; c. adding a pesticidal active ingredient in liquid form or dissolved in solvent to the polymer mixture; d. cooling the polymer mixture; and e. injection molding the polymer mixture to form the ear tag.

## 15 I. Pesticidal Active Ingredients

- Various pesticidal active ingredients, insecticides and acaricides, both liquids and solids, can be included in the pesticidal control device of the present invention. The combination of the cellulose fibers and polymer or polymer matrix, however, allows for the inclusion of a higher loading of liquid pesticidal active ingredients, or solids that have been dissolved in a solvent,

In one embodiment, the pesticidal control device includes an insecticidal and/or acaricidal active ingredient selected from the group consisting of an organophosphate, pyrethroid, carbamate, nicotinoid, organochlorine, pyrrole, pyrazole, oxadiazine, macrocyclic lactone, and combinations thereof. In another embodiment of the invention, the pesticidal control device includes two or more insecticidal and/or acaricidal active ingredients. In an exemplary embodiment, the ear tag may include two or more organophosphates.

Suitable organophosphates include 0-ethyl-0-(8-quinolyl)phenyl thiophosphate (quintofos), 0,0-diethyl 0-(3-chloro-4-methyl-7-coumarinyl)-thiophosphate (coumaphos), 0,0-diethyl 0-phenylglyoxylonitrile oxime thiophosphate (phoxim), 0,0-diethyl 0-cyanochlorobenzaldoxime thiophosphate (chlorphoxim), 0,0-diethyl 0-(4-bromo-2,5-dichlorophenyl) phosphorothionate (bromophos-ethyl), 0,0,0',-tetraethyl S,S'-methylene-di(phosphorodithionate) (ethion), 2,3-p-dioxanedithiol S,S-bis(0,0-diethyl phosphorodithionate), 2-chloro-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-vinyl diethyl phosphate (chlorfenvinphos), 0,0-dimethyl 0-(3-methylthiophenyl) thionophosphate (fenthion), O,O-diethyl O-2-isopropyl-6-methylpyrimidin-4-yl phosphorothioate (diazinon); S-1,2-bis(ethoxycarbonyl)ethyl O,O-dimethyl phosphorodithioate (malathion); and O,O-dimethyl O-4-nitro-m-tolyl phosphorothioate (Sumithion).

Suitable pyrethroids include 3-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-chlorovinyl]-2,2-dimethyl-cyclo-propane-carboxylic acid ( $\alpha$ -cyano-4-fluoro-3-phenoxy)-benzyl ester (flumethrin),  $\alpha$ -cyano(4-fluoro-3-phenoxy)-benzyl 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-cyclopropanecarboxylate (cyfluthrin) and its enantiomers and stereoisomers,  $\alpha$ -cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl ( $\pm$ )-cis, trans-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate (deltamethrin),  $\alpha$ -cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl) cyclopropanecarboxylate (cypermethrin), 3-phenoxybenzyl ( $\pm$ )-cis, trans-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate (permethrin),  $\alpha$ -cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl  $\alpha$ -(p-Cl-phenyl)-isovalerate (fenvalerate), 2-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl 2-(2-chloro- $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha$ -trifluoro-p-toluidino)-3-methylbutyrate (fluvalinate). Other suitable pyrethroids include [1 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ (Z)]-( $\pm$ )-cyano-(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl 3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate (cyhalothrine); [1 $\alpha$ (S\*),3 $\alpha$ (Z)]-( $\pm$ )-cyano-(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl 3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate (lambda-cyhalothrin); cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl-2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate (lambdacyhalothrin).

nyl)cycloprop anecarboxylate (cyphenothrin); (RS)-cyano-(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl (S)-4-(difluoromethoxy)- $\alpha$ -(1-methylethyl)benzeneacetate (flucythrinate); cyano (3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl 2,2-dimethyl-3-(1,2,2,2-tetrabromoethyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate (tralomethrin); and [1 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ (Z)]-( $\pm$ )-(2-methyl[1,1'-bipheny]-3-yl)methyl 3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate (bifenthrin).

The pyrethroid insecticides useful in the present invention include cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)-methyl 4-chloro- $\alpha$ -(1-methylethyl)benzeneacetate (fenvalerate), and the active isomer thereof commonly known as esfenvalerate; cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl 3-(2,2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate (cypermethrin); (3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl 3-(2,2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate (permethrin); (3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate (phenothrine); cyano(4-fluoro-3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl 3-(2,2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate (cyfluthrin); beta-cyfluthrin (an enriched isomer of cyfluthrin); [1 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ (Z)]-( $\pm$ )-cyano-(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl 3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate (cyhalothrine); [1 $\alpha$ (S\*),3 $\alpha$ (Z)]-( $\pm$ )-cyano-(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl 3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate (lambda-cyhalotrin); cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)-methyl-2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl)cycloprop anecarboxylate (cyphenothrin); (RS)-cyano-(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl (S)-4-(difluoromethoxy)- $\alpha$ -(1-methylethyl)benzeneacetate (flucythrinate); cyano (3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl 2,2-dimethyl-3-(1,2,2,2-tetrabromoethyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate (tralomethrin); and [1 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ (Z)]-( $\pm$ )-(2-methyl[1,1'-bipheny]-3-yl)methyl 3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate (bifenthrin). To the extent that the active insecticides may exist as optical or geometric isomers, all isomers and racemic mixtures are understood to be included herein. All possible other isomeric forms of the compounds are also included herein.

Suitable carbamates include 2-isopropoxyphenyl N-methylcarbamate (propoxur), (2,2-Dimethyl-1,3-benzodioxol-4-yl) N-methylcarbamate (bendiocarb), crotenon, carbaryl, 3-tolyl N-methylcarbamate, 3,4-xylyl-N-methylcarbamate, m-(1-methylbutyl)-phenyl N-methylcarbamate, 2-ethylthiomethyl-phenyl N-methylcarbamate, 4-dimethylamino-m-tolyl N-methylcarbamate, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethylbenzofuran-7-yl N-methylcarbamate, 2-dimethylcarbamoyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolyl-dimethylcarbamate, and 2-dimethylamino-5,6-dimethylpyrimidin-4-yl N,N-dimethylcarbamate.

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Suitable nicotinoids are preferably chloronicotinyls, such as imidacloprid, thiacloprid, clothianidin, thiamethoxam, acetamiprid, nitenpyram and dinotefuran.

Suitable pyrroles include 4-Bromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-ethoxymethyl-5-trifluoromethyl-1H-pyrrole-3-carbonitrile (chlorfenapyr).

Suitable pyrazoles include 3-Bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-methyl-6-(methylcarbamoyl)phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridine-2-yl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide (chlorantraniliprole), 3-bromo-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridyl)-4'-cyano-2'-methyl-6'-(methylcarbamoyl)pyrazole-5-carboxanilide (cyantraniliprole), dimethylcarbamoyl-5-methylpyrazol-3-yl dimethylcarbamate (dimetilan), 4-chloro-N-[[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3-ethyl-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide (tebunfenpyrad), 4-chloro-3-ethyl-1-methyl-N-[4-(p-tolyloxy)benzyl]pyrazole-5-carboxamide (tolfenpyrad), 5-amino-1-(2,6-dichloro- $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha$ -trifluoro-p-tolyl)-4-ethylsulfinylpyrazole-3-carbonitrile (ethiprole), 1-(2,6-dichloro- $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha$ -trifluoro-p-tolyl)-4-(difluoromethylthio)-5-[(2-pyridylmethyl)amino]pyrazole-3-carbonitrile (pyriprole), and (E)-1-(2,6-dichloro- $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha$ -trifluoro-p-tolyl)-5-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzylideneamino)-4-trifluoromethylthiopyrazole-3-carbonitrile (vaniliprole).

Suitable oxadiazines include (S)-methyl 7-chloro-2,5-dihydro-2-[[[(methoxycarbonyl) [4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]amino]carbonyl]indeno[1,2-e][1,3,4]oxadiazine-4a(3H)-carboxylate (indoxacarb).

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In one embodiment, the ear tag of the present invention includes diazinon and coumaphos. In particular, the present invention relates to a molded pesticidal ear tag comprising: a. a pesticidal active ingredient comprising a mixture of diazinon and coumaphos in an amount of from about 40% to about 60% by weight of the total weight of the ear tag; and b. a polymer and cellulose fiber, wherein the cellulose fiber present in an amount of from about 5% to about 15% of the total weight of the ear tag is derived from wood pulp and wherein the molded pesticidal ear tag is in the form of a composite having the pesticidal active ingredient, polymer, and cellulose fiber homogeneously distributed throughout.

- 10 In a further embodiment, the ear tag of the present invention includes beta-cyfluthrin. In particular, the present invention relates to a molded pesticidal ear tag comprising: a. a pesticidal active ingredient comprising beta-cyfluthrin in an amount of from about 10% to about 20% by weight of the total weight of the ear tag; and b. a polymer and cellulose fiber, wherein the cellulose fiber present in an amount of from about 5% to  
15 about 15% of the total weight of the ear tag is derived from wood pulp and wherein the molded pesticidal ear tag is in the form of a composite having the pesticidal active ingredient, polymer, and cellulose fiber homogeneously distributed throughout.

- In the pesticidal control device of the present invention, the insecticidal and/or acaricidal active ingredients are generally present in an amount of from about 10% to  
20 about 70% of the total weight of the control device. In one embodiment, the pesticidal ear tag of the present invention includes from about 15% to about 60% by weight insecticidal and/or acaricidal active ingredient of the total weight of the ear tag. In another embodiment, the pesticidal ear tag of the present invention includes from about 40% to about 60% by weight insecticidal and/or acaricidal active ingredient of  
25 the total weight of the ear tag. In yet another embodiment, the pesticidal ear tag of the present invention includes 50% to about 65% by weight insecticidal and/or acaricidal active ingredient of the total weight of the ear tag. In another embodiment, the pesticidal ear tag of the present invention includes from about 40%

to about 60% by weight of a mixture of diazinon and coumaphos of the total weight of the ear tag. In yet another embodiment, the ear tag of the present invention includes from about 40% to about 50 % by weight of diazinon and from about 5% to about 15% by weight coumaphos of the total weight of the ear tag. In a further embodiment, the ear tag of the present invention includes from about 10% to about 20% by weight beta-cyfluthrin of the total weight of the ear tag.

## II. Polymer

The pesticidal control device of the present invention includes a polymer. Suitable polymers include polyvinyl chloride, polyolefin, polyurethane, polyamide, methacrylate, and silicon polymers. Other suitable polymers include other polyvinyl halides (for instance polyvinyl fluoride); polyacrylate and polymethacrylate esters (for instance polymethyl acrylate and polymethyl methacrylate); and polymers of vinyl benzenes (for instance, polystyrene and polymer polymerized vinyl toluene). In one embodiment, the polymer is a polyvinyl chloride. In another embodiment, the polymer of the present invention is a polyurethane.

In one embodiment, the pesticidal ear tag of the present invention includes from about 20% to about 60% by weight polymer of the total weight of the ear tag. In another embodiment, the pesticidal ear tag of the present invention includes from about 35% to about 45% by weight polymer of the total weight of the ear tag.

## III. Cellulose fibers

The pesticidal control device of the present invention also includes cellulosic fibers. Cellulosic fibrous materials suitable for use in the present invention include softwood fibers and hardwood fibers. Exemplary, though not exclusive, types of softwood pulps are derived from slash pine, jack pine, radiata pine, loblolly pine, white spruce, lodgepole pine, redwood, and douglas fir. North American southern softwoods and northern softwoods may be used, as well as softwoods from other regions of the world. Hardwood fibers may be obtained from oaks, genus *Quercus*, maples, genus *Acer*, poplars, genus *Populus*, or other commonly pulped species. In general, softwood fibers are preferred due to their longer fiber length as measured by T 233 cm-95, and southern softwood fibers are most preferred due to a higher coarseness as measured by T 234 cm-84, which leads to greater intrinsic fiber strength as measured by breaking load relative to either northern softwood or hardwood fibers.

The fibrous material may be prepared from its natural state by any pulping process including chemical, mechanical, thermomechanical (TMP) and chemithermomechanical pulping (CTMP). These industrial processes are described in detail in R. G. Macdonald & J. N. Franklin, Pulp and Paper Manufacture in 3 volumes; 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Volume 1: The pulping of wood, 1969, Volume 2: Control, secondary fiber, structural board, coating, 1969, Volume 3: Papermaking and paperboard making, 1970, The joint Textbook Committee of the Paper Industry, and in M. J. Kocurek & C. F. B. Stevens, Pulp and Paper Manufacture, Vol. 1: Properties of Fibrous Raw Materials and Their Preparation for Pulping, The joint Textbook Committee of the Paper Industry, 1983, 182 pp. Preferably, the fibrous material is prepared by a chemical pulping process, such as a Kraft or sulfite process. In particular the Kraft process is especially preferred. Pulp prepared from a southern softwood by a Kraft process is often called SSK. In a similar manner, southern hardwood, northern softwood and northern hardwood pulps are designated SHK, NSK & NHK, respectively. Bleached pulp, which is fibers that have been delignified to very low levels of lignin, are preferred, although unbleached Kraft fibers may be preferred for some applications due to lower cost, especially if alkaline stability is not an issue. Desirably, the chemically treated cellulose fiber has been derived from a source which is one or more of Southern Softwood Kraft, Northern Softwood Kraft, hardwood, eucalyptus, mechanical, recycle and rayon, preferably Southern Softwood Kraft, Northern Softwood Kraft, or a mixture thereof, more preferably, Southern Softwood Kraft. One example of a cellulose fiber is Cellulose Reinforcing Fiber, commercially available from Central Fiber (Wellsville, KS).

In one embodiment, the pesticidal control device of the present invention includes from about 2% to about 20% by weight cellulose fibers of the total weight of the control device. In another embodiment, the pesticidal ear tag of the present invention includes from about 5% to about 15% by weight cellulose fibers of the total weight of the ear tag. In yet another embodiment, the pesticidal ear tag of the present invention includes from about 5% to about 12% by weight cellulose fibers of the total weight of the ear tag.

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#### **IV. Other additives**

The pesticidal control device of the present invention generally includes a plasticizer. Suitable plasticizers include phthalates (i.e., diethyl phthalate, dioctyl phthalate, diphenyl phthalate, dicyclohexyl phthalate, dimethyl phthalate, dioctyl phthalate, and dihexyl

phthalate); sebacates (i.e., dipentyl sebacate, n-butyl benzyl sebacate and dibenzyl sebacate); adipates (i.e., isobutyl adipate, dioctyl adipate, diisobutyl adipate and dinonyl adipate); citrates (i.e., acetyltributyl citrate and acetyl triethyl citrate), and trimellitates. Other suitable plasticizers include, for example, hydrogenated polyphenols; alkylated aromatic hydrocarbons; polyester plasticizers, for example polyesters of polyols, such as hexanediol, polycarboxylic acids, such as sebacic or adipic acid, having molecular weights of about 2000, and epoxide plasticizers such as epoxidized soybean oil, epoxidized linseed oil and epoxidized tall oils (such as octyl epoxy tallate). One example of commercially available epoxidized soybean oil is Drapex® 6.8, commercially available from Chemtura (Middlebury, CT). Additional suitable plasticizers include esters of azelaic acid, maleic acid, ricinolic acid, myristic acid, palmitic acid, oleic acid, stearic acid and trimellitic acid. In one embodiment, the pesticidal ear tag of the present invention includes from about 1% to about 50% by weight plasticizer of the total weight of the ear tag. In another embodiment, the pesticidal ear tag of the present invention includes from about 10% to about 40% by weight plasticizer of the total weight of the ear tag. In yet another embodiment, the pesticidal ear tag of the present invention includes from about 20% to about 30% by weight plasticizer of the total weight of the ear tag.

Other additives such as dyes, pigments, lubricants, fillers, thickeners and stabilizers may be included in the control device. Suitable stabilizers include anti-oxidants, ultraviolet stabilizers, and polymer stabilizers. In one embodiment, the stabilizer is a calcium-zinc type polyvinyl chloride stabilizer. One example of a commercially available calcium-zinc type polyvinyl chloride stabilizer is Mark® 1034, commercially available from Chemtura (Middlebury, CT). Suitable thickeners include silicon dioxide commercially available, for example, as Cab-O-Sil® from Cabot Corporation (Tuscola, IL). If these materials are included, they are generally present in an amount of from about 1% to about 10% by weight of the total weight of the pesticidal control device. In another embodiment, these materials are included in an amount of from about 2% to about 5% by weight of the total weight of the pesticidal ear tag.

In one embodiment, the pesticidal control device of the present invention also includes an insecticidal and/or acaricidal synergist. The synergist potentiates the activity of the insecticidal and/or acaricidal active ingredient. Suitable synergists include piperonyl butoxide, N-octylbicycloheptenedicarboximide, triphenyl phosphate, S-421 (bis(2,3,3,3-tetrachloropropyl) ether), MGK-264 (N-(2-ethylhexyl)bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-ene-2,3-dicarboximide), IBTA (isobor-

nyl thiocyanatoacetate) and N-(2-ethylhexyl)-1-isopropyl-4-methylbicyclo[2.2.2] oct-5-ene-2,3-dicarboximide.

## V. Pesticidal Control Device

- 5 Generally to prepare the pesticidal control device of the present invention a polymer, cellulose fibers, an insecticidal and/or acaricidal active ingredient, plasticizer, and a stabilizer are mixed together. The mixture is then molded into a control device. The control device is selected from the group consisting of ear tags, collars, and bee strips. Techniques for molding the ear tags, collars, and bee strips of the present invention are known to those skilled in the art.
- 10 Molding includes either injection or extrusion. One molding method for ear tags is disclosed in US Patent No. 4,195,075. Other techniques may include casting, laminating, and die-cutting.

In one embodiment, the cellulose fibers and polymer are heated to allow the polymer to expand and better absorb the active ingredient. The active ingredient is either in liquid form or

15 is dissolved with a solvent prior to addition to the cellulose fibers and polymer mixture. Once the active ingredient is added the product is cooled to contract the polymer. This product is then mixed with the plasticizer, stabilizer, other active, and/or other ingredients and then molded.

- 20 Techniques for attaching the molded insect control device to an animal, such as livestock, are also well known in the art. As used herein, the term "livestock" is intended to include cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, and other animals.

The following examples are simply intended to further illustrate and explain the present

25 invention. The invention, therefore, should not be limited to any of the details in these examples.

## EXAMPLES

### Example 1 – Cellulose/Virgin PVC matrix

30 Formula A

Ingredients	% w/w	grams
1. Diazinon (87%)	46.0	345.0 g
2. Coumaphos	10.4	78.0 g
3. Mark® 1034	0.29	2.2 g

4. Drapex® 6.8	2.1	15.8 g
5. PVC	29.21	219.0 g
6. Cellulose Fibers	<u>12.0</u>	<u>90.0 g</u>
	100.0%	750.0 g

5

Mixed Ingredients 3, 4, 5, and 6 in a Marion mixer with Paddle blender and heated to 170°F. Added ingredient 1 and heated at 170°F for 3 hours. Cooled to 70°F and added ingredient 2 and mixed for 1 hour. Injection molded using Trubor 50 ton/3.5 oz injection molder.

- 10 Put 5 tags in clay coated laminated foil pouches at ambient temperature and 5 tags unpackaged at ambient temperature and 1 tag in a glass jar at 50°C. After 72 hours in 50 °C oven, tag was very wet (diazinon pooled at the bottom of the jar). After sitting at ambient temperature, the packaged and unpackaged tags looked good (dry).

15 Example 2 – PVC matrix

Formula B

	Ingredients	% w/w	grams
	1. Diazinon (87%)	46.0	345.0 g
	2. Coumaphos	10.4	78.0 g
20	3. Mark® 1034	0.4	3.0 g
	4. Drapex® 6.8	3.0	22.5 g
	5. PVC	<u>40.2</u>	<u>301.5 g</u>
		100.0%	750.0 g

- 25 Mixed Ingredients 3, 4, and 5 in a Marion mixer with Paddle blender and heated to 170°F. Added ingredient 1 and heated at 170°F for 3 hours. Cooled to 70°F and added ingredient 2 and mix for 1 hour. Injection molded using Trubor 50 ton/3.5 oz injection molder.

The premix was extremely wet and runny even after adding coumaphos, and was therefore not moldable into an ear tag.

30

Example 3 – Diazinon/Coumaphos Ear Tag

%w/w	Ingredients
40.71	1. Diazinon (85.98%)
15.66	2. Coumaphos (95.8%)

	12.00	3. Cellulose Fibers
	30.53	4. SuperKleen 2223BF-95 (PVC/plasticizer blend, purchased from AlphaGary Co., Leominster, MA)
	0.10	5. D&C Green #6 (Color)
5	<u>1.00</u>	6. Titanium Dioxide
	100.0	

Mixed Ingredients 3, 4, and 5 in a Marion mixer with Paddle blender and heated to 170°F. Added ingredient 1 and heated at 170°F for 3 hours. Cooled to 70°F and added ingredient 2  
 10 and 6 and mixed for 1 hour. Injection molded using Trubor 50 ton/3.5 oz injection molder.

#### Example 4 – Diazinon/Coumaphos Ear Tag

	%w/w	Ingredients
	40.71	1. Diazinon (85.98%)
15	15.66	2. Coumaphos (95.8%)
	27.85	3. PVC
	0.28	4. Mark® 1034
	2.50	5. Drapex® 6.8
	12.00	6. Cellulose Fibers
20	<u>1.00</u>	7. Titanium Dioxide
	100.0	

Mixed Ingredients 3, 4, 5 and 6 in a Marion mixer with Paddle blender and heated to 170°F. Added ingredient 1 and heated at 170°F for 3 hours. Cooled to 70°F and added ingredient 2  
 25 and 7 and mixed for 1 hour. Injection molded using Trubor 50 ton/3.5 oz injection molder.

#### Example 5 – Beta-cyfluthrin Ear Tag

	%w/w	Ingredients
	15.08	1. Beta-cyfluthrin (99.5%)
30	34.92	2. Diethyl Phthalate
	7.00	3. Cellulose Fibers
	41.94	4. SuperKleen 2223BF-95 (PVC/plasticizer blend, purchased from AlphaGary Co., Leominster, MA)
	0.06	5. D&C Red #17 (Color)

1.00 6. Titanium Dioxide

100.0

Heated ingredient 2 to 150°F and add ingredient 1, mixed until ingredient 1 is melted (liquid  
 5 premix). In a Marion mixer with paddle blender added ingredients 3 and 4 and heated to  
 170°F. Added liquid premix to Marion mixer and heated to 170°F for 3 hours. Cooled to 100°F  
 and added ingredients 5 and 6 and mixed for 30 minutes. Injection molded into cattle ear tags  
 using Trubor 50 ton/3.5 oz injection molder.

10 Example 6 – Beta-cyfluthrin Ear Tag

%w/w	Ingredients
15.08	Beta-cyfluthrin (99.5%)
34.92	Diethyl Phthalate
7.00	Cellulose Fibers
15 37.40	PVC
0.37	Mark® 1034
3.73	Drapex® 6.8
0.50	FD&C Yellow #6 (Color)
<u>1.00</u>	Titanium Dioxide
20 100.0	

Heated ingredient 2 to 150°F and added ingredient 1, mixed until ingredient 1 is melted (liquid  
 premix). In a Marion mixer with paddle blender added ingredients 3, 4, 5, and 6 and heated to  
 170°F. Added liquid premix to Marion mixer and heated to 170°F for 3 hours. Cooled to  
 25 100°F and added ingredients 7 and 8 and mix for 30 minutes. Injection molded into cattle ear  
 tags using Trubor 50 ton/3.5 oz injection molder.

Example 7

Two ear tags prepared as described in Example 5 were observed for 3 months, one at  
 30 ambient temperature and one at 50°C, to determine the storage stability of the ear tag, i.e.  
 the % active remaining in the ear tag, and to see its visual appearance, i.e. was it wet or dry.

Percent active remaining in the ear tag is calculated by dissolving the tag in suitable solvent,  
 extracting the remaining active and analyzing with GCP.

Analyses	Target	Limits	Method
Appearance	dry		visual (pass/fail)
Beta-cyfluthrin	15.0% w/w	14.25-15.75% w/w	

5

Ambient Temperature		
Assay Time Interval	Appearance	% beta-cyfluthrin
0 month	Pass	15.05%
1 month	Pass	14.33%
2 month	Pass	14.81%
3 month	Pass	14.67%

50°C		
Assay Time Interval	Appearance	% beta-cyfluthrin
0 month	Pass	15.05%
1 month	Pass	14.44%
2 month	Pass	14.80%
3 month	Pass	14.56%

Example 8

Two ear tags prepared as described in Example 6 were observed for 3 months, one at ambient temperature and one at 50°C, to determine the storage stability of the ear tag, i.e. the % active remaining in the ear tag, and to see its visual appearance, i.e. was it wet or dry.

Percent active remaining in the ear tag is calculated by dissolving the tag in suitable solvent, extracting the remaining active and analyzing with GCP.

15

Analyses	Target	Limits	Method
Appearance	dry		visual (pass/fail)

Beta-cyfluthrin    15.0% w/w            14.25-15.75% w/w

Ambient Temperature		
Assay Time Interval	Appearance	% beta-cyfluthrin
0 month	Pass	14.75%
1 month	Pass	13.86%
2 month	Pass	14.25%
3 month	Pass	14.20%

50°C		
Assay Time Interval	Appearance	% beta-cyfluthrin
0 month	Pass	14.75%
1 month	Pass	14.86%
2 month	Pass	14.80%
3 month	Very slight oil on outside of tag	14.66%

5

Example 9

Two ear tags prepared as described in Example 3 were observed for 3 months, one at ambient temperature and one at 50°C, to determine the storage stability of the ear tag, i.e. the % active remaining in the ear tag, and to see its visual appearance, i.e. was it wet or dry.

10

Percent active remaining in the ear tag is calculated by dissolving the tag in suitable solvent, extracting the remaining active and analyzing with GCP.

	Analyses	Target	Limits	Method
15	Appearance	dry		visual (pass/fail)
	Coumaphos	15.0% w/w	14.25-15.75% w/w	
	Diazinon	35.0%	33.95-36.05% w/w	

Ambient Temperature			
Assay Time Interval	Appearance	% diazinon	% coumaphos
0 month	Pass	34.99%	14.50%
1 month	Pass	34.91%	14.63%
2 month	Pass	35.32%	14.30%
3 month	Pass- completely dry – no oil coming out of tag	35.95%	16.08%*

\* high out of limits

50°C			
Assay Time Interval	Appearance	% diazinon	% coumaphos
0 month	Pass	34.99%	14.50%
1 month	Pass	35.04 %	14.89%
2 month	Pass	34.91%	14.40%
3 month	Slightly oily residue leaching out on to surface	35.86%	15.99%*

\* high out of limits

#### Example 10

- 5 Two ear tags prepared as described in Example 4 were observed for 3 months, one at ambient temperature and one at 50°C, to determine the storage stability of the ear tag, i.e. the % active remaining on the ear tag, and to see its visual appearance, i.e. was it wet or dry.

- 10 Percent active remaining in the ear tag is calculated by dissolving the tag in suitable solvent, extracting the remaining active and analyzing with GCP.

Analyses	Target	Limits	Method
Appearance	dry		visual (pass/fail)
Coumaphos	15.0% w/w	14.25-15.75% w/w	
15 Diazinon	35.0%	33.95-36.05% w/w	

Ambient Temperature			
Assay Time Interval	Appearance	% diazinon	% coumaphos
0 month	Pass	34.67%	14.60%
1 month	Pass	34.28%	14.27%
3 month	Pass	35.86%	15.62%

The 2<sup>nd</sup> month assay was inadvertently missed.

50°C			
Assay Time Interval	Appearance	% diazinon	% coumaphos
0 month	Pass	34.67%	14.60%
1 month	Pass	35.84 %	14.84%
3 month	Slightly oily residue leaching out on to surface	34.98%	15.82%

The 2<sup>nd</sup> month assay was inadvertently missed.

#### Example 11

- 5 The following formulations were applied to the ears of cattle on pasture. Four sample tags from each formulation were collected at monthly intervals for six consecutive months. The sample tags were weighed and duplicate assays conducted on each tag to quantify the mean amount of active ingredient remaining in the tags at each monthly interval. The mean amounts of the active ingredients remaining in the collected tags at each monthly interval
- 10 were subtracted from the mean amounts of active ingredients found in the tags assayed at the prior monthly data point to determine the amount and rate of active ingredient depletion over the six month study duration.

Formula 1 – 8.0% beta-cyfluthrin/20% piperonyl butoxide – EPA formulation (control)

15	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>%w/w</u>
	Beta-cyfluthrin (99.5%)	8.04
	Piperonyl butoxide	20.00
	Titanium Dioxide	1.00
	FD&C Violet #2 (Color)	0.03
20	SuperKleen 2223 BF-70	<u>70.93</u>
	(PVC/plasticizer blend, purchased from AlphaGary Co., Leominster, MA)	100.0

## Formula 2 – 8.0% beta-cyfluthrin/20% piperonyl butoxide Cellulose Formulation

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>%w/w</u>
	Beta-cyfluthrin (99.5%)	8.04
	Piperonyl butoxide	20.00
5	Titanium Dioxide	1.00
	Cellulose (regenerated fibers)	7.00
	SuperKleen 2223 BF-70	<u>63.96</u>
	(PVC/plasticizer blend, purchased from AlphaGary Co., Leominster, MA)	100.0
10		

## Formula 3 – 15.0% beta-cyfluthrin Cellulose Formulation

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>%w/w</u>
	Beta-cyfluthrin (99.5%)	15.08
15	Diethyl phthalate	22.50
	Titanium Dioxide	1.00
	Cellulose (regenerated fibers)	7.00
	FD&C Red #17	0.03
	SuperKleen 2223 BF-70	<u>54.39</u>
20	(PVC/plasticizer blend, purchased from AlphaGary Co., Leominster, MA)	100.0

## Number of Test Animals per Treatment

	Formula	Treatment	No. of animals
25	1	8% beta-cyfluthrin / 20% Piperonyl Butoxide EPA	14
	2	8% beta-cyfluthrin / 20% Piperonyl Butoxide Cellulose	14
	3	15% beta-cyfluthrin Cellulose	14

30

Each animal received two tags of the same formula and a record was kept showing which animal received which test substance tag in which ear. All animals were treated (tagged with the test substance ear tags) on the same day. Four tags representative of each test substance were collected from treated animals at monthly intervals ( $\pm 6$  days) for six consecutive

months post treatment. Extra, unused tags remaining at the six month collection date were removed from the treated animals.

5 The results presented in Table 1 and in Figures 1, 2, and 3 indicate that there was no differences in the amount or rate of release of either beta-cyfluthrin or PBO from the EPA product when compared to the 8% + 20% formulation containing the cellulose fibers.

10 The 15.0% beta-cyfluthrin formulation contained approximately 1.9 times as much beta-cyfluthrin as the other two formulations (15% versus 8%) and, with the exception of month 3, released at least 1.6 times as much beta-cyfluthrin during each month of the study and approximately 2.0 times as much beta-cyfluthrin over the entire 6 month study duration (Table 1 and Figure 1).

15 The greater amount of beta-cyfluthrin released from the 15.0% beta-cyfluthrin formulation is expected to result in the improved efficacy of this formulation for control/repellency of face flies and horn flies when compared to the two 8% beta-cyfluthrin + 20% PBO formulations.

Table 1. Active ingredient analysis and depletion rates of beta-cyfluthrin and PBO from ear tags removed from cattle at monthly intervals for six consecutive months.

8% beta-cyfluthrin+20% PBO EPA Formulation										
PBO				beta cyfluthrin						
Time point (months)	Date collected	Number days time point	Average wt of tag (mg)	Wt. PBO in tags (mg)	Wt. loss PBO from previous time point (mg)	Average wt loss of PBO mg/day/time point (mg)	Wt. beta cyfluthrin in tags (mg)	Wt. loss beta cyfluthrin from previous time point (mg)	Average wt loss beta cyfluthrin mg/day/time point (mg)	total active wt loss mg/day/time
0	6/2/2007	0	12906.1	2766	0		1097	0		0.0
1	7/2/2007	30	12619.5	1963	803	26.8	888	209	7.0	33.7
2	8/1/2007	30	11684.9	1532	431	14.4	760	128	4.3	18.6
3	8/31/2007	30	11462.0	1337	195	6.5	686	74	2.5	9.0
4	10/3/2007	33	10924.4	1079	258	7.8	607	79	2.4	10.2
5	11/7/2007	35	10888.3	1027	52	1.5	622	-15	-0.4	1.1
6	12/8/2007	31	10706.4	936	91	2.9	590	32	1.0	4.0

8% beta-cyfluthrin+20% PBO Cellulose Formulation										
PBO				beta cyfluthrin						
Time point (months)	Date collected	Number days time point	Average wt of tag (mg)	Wt. PBO in tags (mg)	Wt. loss PBO from previous time point (mg)	Average wt loss of PBO mg/day/time point (mg)	Wt. beta cyfluthrin in tags (mg)	Wt. loss beta cyfluthrin from previous time point (mg)	Average wt loss beta cyfluthrin mg/day/time point (mg)	total active wt loss mg/day/time
0	6/2/2007	0	14206.5	2842			1134	0		0.0
1	7/2/2007	30	13320.7	2227	615	20.5	922	212	7.1	26.6
2	8/1/2007	30	12915.7	1641	586	19.5	782	140	4.7	24.2
3	8/31/2007	30	11721.5	1400	241	8.0	667	115	3.8	11.9
4	10/3/2007	33	11316.7	1209	191	5.8	599	68	2.1	7.8
5	11/7/2007	35	11400.1	1159	50	1.4	617	-18	-0.5	0.9
6	12/8/2007	31	11234.4	1024	135	4.4	565	52	1.7	6.1

15% beta-cyfluthrin Cellulose Formulation										
PBO				beta cyfluthrin						
Time point (months)	Date collected	Number days time point	Average wt of tag (mg)	Wt. PBO in tags (mg)	Wt. loss PBO from previous time point (mg)	Average wt loss of PBO mg/day/time point (mg)	Wt. beta cyfluthrin in tags (mg)	Wt. loss beta cyfluthrin from previous time point (mg)	Average wt loss beta cyfluthrin mg/day/time point (mg)	total active wt loss mg/day/time
0	6/2/2007	0	14467.5	1928			1928	0		
1	7/2/2007	30	13175.9	1445	483		1445	483	16.1	
2	8/1/2007	30	12031.7	1173	272		1173	272	9.1	
3	8/31/2007	30	10915.3	1100	73		1100	73	2.4	
4	10/3/2007	33	10609.4	977	123		977	123	3.7	
5	11/7/2007	35	10416.8	951	26		951	26	0.7	
6	12/8/2007	31	10036.8	844	107		844	107	3.5	

Example 12

This example evaluated the efficacy of two 35% diazinon plus 15% coumaphos insecticide cattle ear tag formulations (Formulas 10 and 11) for control of horn flies and face flies on cattle compared to the efficacy of a commercial standard 30% endosulfan ear tag (Avenger<sup>®</sup> Insecticide Cattle Ear Tags) (Formula 12).

## Formula 10

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>% w/w</u>
10	Diazinon (85.98%)	40.71
	Coumaphos (95.8%)	15.66
	Cellulose Fibers	12.00
	SuperKleen/2223 BF-95	30.53
	(PVC/plasticizer blend,	
15	purchased from AlphaGary	
	Co., Leominster, MA)	
	D & C Green No. 6 (Color)	0.10
	Titanium Dioxide	<u>1.00</u>
		100.0%

20

## Formula 11

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>% w/w</u>
	Diazinon (85.98%)	40.71
	Coumaphos (95.8%)	15.66
25	PVC	27.85
	Mark <sup>®</sup> 1034	0.28
	Drapex <sup>®</sup> 6.8	2.50
	Cellulose Fibers	12.00
	Titanium Dioxide	<u>1.00</u>
30		100.0%

Formula 12 - Avenger Insecticide Cattle Ear Tags containing 30% endosulfan (EPA Reg. No. 61483-65).

#### Number of Test Animals per Treatment

5	Formula	No. of animals
	10	26
	11	40
	12	25
	Untreated	15

10

Horn fly and face fly counts were taken on ten randomly selected cows in each treatment group at each observation date. Counts were conducted on Day -1 prior to treatment and on Study Day 7 post-treatment and then weekly for the balance of the study. The study continued for 125 days (~ 18 weeks) post-treatment.

15

Horn Fly and Face Fly Efficacy: For both fly species, the following formula was used for determination of test results and for comparing efficacy of each treatment at each observation period.

$$\text{Percent of Flies} = 100 \times \frac{\text{Average No. of Flies on 10 Animals in Untreated Control Group} - \text{Average No. of Flies on 10 Animals in Treated Group}}{\text{Average No. of Flies on 10 Animals in Untreated Control Group}}$$

#### 20 Efficacy of Treatments for Control of Horn Flies:

Pre- and post-treatment mean horn fly counts on cattle in each treatment group as compared to mean horn fly counts on the untreated control group are presented in Table 2 and illustrated in Figures 4 and 5.

Table 2. Average number (n = 10) of horn flies/animal for each treatment group and percent control as compared to the untreated control group.

Treatment Group - Treatment	Date (Study Day) Counts Conducted									
	23MAY08 (-1)	31MAY08 (7)	06JUN08 (13)	13JUN08 (20)	20JUN08 (27)	27JUN08 (34)	03JUL08 (40)	11JUL08 (48)	18JUL08 (55)	25JUL08 (62)
Formula 10	92	17	4	27	15	8	18	2	16	9
% Control	---	92%	99%	94%	96%	99%	95%	99+%	97%	98%
Formula 11	96	8	6	5	28	4	10	0	1	0
% Control	---	96%	98%	99%	92%	99%	97%	100%	99+%	100%
Formula 12	86	19	76	40	105	141	128	30	62	105
% Control	---	91%	79%	91%	69%	76%	66%	94%	88%	76%
Untreated Control	84	204	370	452	336	586	380	486	525	440
Treatment Group - Treatment	Date (Study Day) Counts Conducted									
	01AUG08 (69)	08AUG08 (76)	15AUG08 (83)	22AUG08 (90)	29AUG08 (97)	05SEP08 (104)	11SEP08 (110)	19SEP08 (118)	26SEP08 (125)	
Formula 10	28	55	19	75	104	97	170	163.4	280	
% Control	94%	90%	95%	81%	79%	75%	58%	56%	35%	
Formula 11	11	7	12	36	30	70	159	229	269	
% Control	98%	99%	97%	91%	94%	82%	61%	38%	37%	
Formula 12	354	222	182	165	269	211	242	139	335	
% Control	26%	61%	51%	58%	46%	46%	40%	62%	22%	
Untreated Control	476	565	368	394	500	395	405	375	430	

The Formula 10 tags provided >90% control of horn flies for 12 weeks (Day 83) post-treatment, and the Formula 11 tags provided >90% control of horn flies for 14 weeks (Day 97) post-treatment (Table 1 and Fig. 2).

5

Formula 12 [the commercial standard, Avenger (30% endosulfan)] tags were less effective than the two diazinon/coumaphos tags (Formulas 10 and 11). The Formula 12 treatments only resulted in > 90% control of horn flies on three observation dates post-treatment (Study Days 7, 20, and 48; Table 1, Fig. 2).

10

Efficacy of Treatments for Control of Face Flies:

Pre- and post-treatment mean face fly counts on cattle in each treatment group as compared to mean face fly counts on the untreated control group are presented in Table 3 and illustrated in Figure 6.

15

The Formula 10 tags provided >75% control of face flies for 8 weeks (Day 55) post-treatment, and Formula 11 tags provided >74% control of face flies for 11 weeks (Day 76) post-treatment (Table 3, Fig. 7).

Table 3. Average number (n = 10) of face flies/head for each treatment group and percent control as compared to the untreated control group.

	Date (Study Day) Counts Conducted											
Treatment Group - Treatment	23MAY08 (-1)	31MAY08 (7)	06JUN08 (13)	13JUN08 (20)	20JUN08 (27)	27JUN08 (34)	03JUL08 (40)	11JUL08 (48)	18JUL08 (55)	25JUL08 (62)		
Formula 10	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.7	2.8	5.2	4.1	9.0	17.0		
% Control	---	82%	93%	94%	78%	80%	81%	89%	75%	36%		
Formula 11	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	3.2	4.0	4.4		
% Control	---	78%	83%	86%	96%	96%	99%	91%	89%	83%		
Formula 12	0.6	1.0	1.9	2.4	1.6	2.0	2.7	12.0	5.3	20.6		
% Control	---	80%	53%	67%	80%	86%	90%	67%	85%	22%		
Untreated Control	1.2	5.0	4.0	7.2	7.9	13.9	27.7	36.5	36.0	26.4		
	Date (Study Day) Counts Conducted											
Treatment Group - Treatment	01AUG08 (69)	08AUG08 (76)	15AUG08 (83)	22AUG08 (90)	29AUG08 (97)	05SEP08 (104)	11SEP08 (110)	19SEP08 (118)	26SEP08 (125)			
Formula 10	28.0	13.6	16.9	33.7	26.7	20.0	22.7	19.1	10.7			
% Control	22%	51%	42%	0%	31%	53%	25%	0%	0%			
Formula 11	9.5	4.6	24.9	13.1	17.8	23.0	21.7	23.5	14.3			
% Control	74%	83%	15%	54%	54%	46%	28%	0%	0%			
Formula 12	27.8	23.1	31.1	36.5	49.5	22.6	44.8	18.9	17.9			
% Control	23%	17%	0%	0%	0%	47%	0%	0%	0%			
Untreated Control	36.0	27.8	29.3	28.4	39.0	43.0	30.2	18.9	8.0			

Face fly control provided by Formula 12 [the commercial standard Avenger tags (30% endosulfan)] was erratic for the first 8 weeks post-treatment, ranging from 53 to 90% control, and diminished rapidly after Day 55 (Table 3, Fig. 7).

- 5 In this study, both 35% diazinon + 15% coumaphos ear tag formulations were clearly more efficacious for control of horn flies and face flies than the commercial standard Avenger tags.

Example 13 – Diazinon, Cellulose, and silicon dioxide

	%w/w	Ingredients
10	34.0	1. Diazinon (88%)
	14.0	2. Cab-O-Sil
	40.0	3. SuperKleen 2223BF-95 (PVC/plasticizer blend, purchased from AlphaGary Co., Leominster, MA)
	12.0	4. Cellulose Fibers
15	100.0%	

Mixed Ingredients 2 and 3 in a Marion mixer with Paddle blender and set aside. Add 1 to 4 and then added mix of 2 and 3 and heated to 170°F and mixed for 3 hours. Injection molded using Trubor 50 ton/3.5 oz injection molder.

20

Put 10 tags in clay coated laminated foil pouches at ambient temperature and 1 tag in a glass jar at ambient temperature and 1 tag in a glass jar at 50°C. After 72 hours in 50 °C oven, tag was slightly wet (minor bleeding at the bottom of the jar). After sitting at ambient temperature, the packaged and unpackaged tags looked good (dry).

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Example 14 – Diazinon, Coumaphos, Cellulose, and silicon dioxide

	%w/w	Ingredients
	45.5	1. Diazinon (88%)
	10.4	2. Coumaphos (95.8)
30	3.0	3. Cab-O-Sil
	29.1	4. SuperKleen 2223BF-95 (PVC/plasticizer blend, purchased from AlphaGary Co., Leominster, MA)
	12.0	5. Cellulose Fibers
	100.0%	

Mixed Ingredients 1, and 3 in a Marion mixer with Paddle blender and set aside. Mixed 4 and 5 until homogenous and added mixture of 1 and 3. The blend was not heated. Added ingredient 2 and mixed for 1 hour. Injection molded using Trubor 50 ton/3.5 oz injection  
5 molder.

Put 10 tags in clay coated laminated foil pouches at ambient temperature and 1 tag in a glass jar at ambient temperature and 1 tag in a glass jar at 50°C. After 72 hours in 50 °C oven, tag was wet (pooling at the bottom of the jar). After sitting at ambient temperature, the packaged  
10 and unpackaged tags looked good (dry). Placed an ambient tag that was dry after 72 hours in 50°C oven and after 24 hours the tag was wet.

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CLAIMS:

1. A molded pesticidal ear tag comprising:
  - a. a pesticidal active ingredient, wherein the pesticidal active ingredient is selected from the group consisting of an organophosphate, pyrethroid, carbamate, nicotinoid,  
5 organochlorine, pyrrole, pyrazole, oxadiazine, macrocyclic lactone, and combinations thereof;
  - b. a polymer; and,
  - c. a cellulose fiber present in an amount of from about 5% to about 15% of the total weight of the ear tag, and wherein the molded pesticidal ear tag is in the form of a  
10 composite having the pesticidal active ingredient, polymer, and cellulose fiber homogeneously distributed throughout.
2. The ear tag of claim 1, wherein the polymer is selected from the group consisting of polyvinyl chloride, polyolefin, polyurethane, polyamide, methacrylate, silicon polymer, and combinations thereof.
- 15 3. The ear tag of claim 2, wherein the polymer is polyvinyl chloride.
4. The ear tag of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the pesticidal active ingredient is an organophosphate and wherein the organophosphate is diazinon.
5. The ear tag of claim 4, further comprising coumaphos.
6. The ear tag of claim 3, wherein the pesticidal active ingredient is a  
20 pyrethroid and wherein the pyrethroid is beta-cyfluthrin.
7. The ear tag of claim 5, wherein a mixture of diazinon and coumaphos is present in an amount of from about 40% to about 60% by weight of the total weight of the ear tag, and polyvinyl chloride is present in an amount of from about 35% to about 45% by weight of the total weight of the ear tag.

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8. The ear tag of claim 6, wherein beta-cyfluthrin is present in an amount of from about 10% to about 20% by weight of the total weight of the ear tag, and polyvinyl chloride is present in an amount of from about 35% to about 45% by weight of the total weight of the ear tag.

5 9. The ear tag of any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the ear tag further comprises a plasticizer.

10. The ear tag of claim 9, wherein the ear tag further comprises an additive selected from the group consisting of dyes, pigments, lubricants, fillers, thickeners, stabilizers, and combinations thereof.

10 11. The ear tag of claim 10, wherein the additive is a thickner and the thickner is silicon dioxide.

12. The ear tag of any one of claims 1 to 11, wherein the ear tag is formed by injection molding or extrusion molding a mixture comprising the pesticidal active ingredient, polymer, and cellulose fiber.

15 13. A molded pesticidal ear tag comprising:

a. a pesticidal active ingredient comprising a mixture of diazinon and coumaphos in an amount of from about 40% to about 60% by weight of the total weight of the ear tag; and

20 b. a polymer and cellulose fiber, wherein the cellulose fiber present in an amount of from about 5% to about 15% of the total weight of the ear tag is derived from wood pulp and wherein the molded pesticidal ear tag is in the form of a composite having the pesticidal active ingredient, polymer, and cellulose fiber homogeneously distributed throughout.

25 14. The ear tag of claim 13 wherein the wood pulp is prepared by a Kraft process or a sulfite process.

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15. The ear tag of claim 14 wherein the wood pulp is Southern Softwood Kraft (SSK), Northern Softwood Kraft (NSK), or a mixture thereof.

16. A molded pesticidal ear tag comprising:

5 a. a pesticidal active ingredient comprising beta-cyfluthrin in an amount of from about 10% to about 20% by weight of the total weight of the ear tag; and

b. a polymer and cellulose fiber, wherein the cellulose fiber present in an amount of from about 5% to about 15% of the total weight of the ear tag is derived from wood pulp and wherein the molded pesticidal ear tag is in the form of a composite having the pesticidal active ingredient, polymer, and cellulose fiber homogeneously  
10 distributed throughout.

17. The ear tag of claim 16 wherein the wood pulp is prepared by a Kraft process or a sulfite process.

18. The ear tag of claim 17 wherein the wood pulp is Southern Softwood Kraft (SSK), Northern Softwood Kraft (NSK), or a mixture thereof.

15 19. A method of making a pesticidal ear tag according to claim 1, the method comprising:

a. mixing a polymer and cellulose fibers derived from wood pulp;

b. heating the polymer mixture;

c. adding a pesticidal active ingredient in liquid form or dissolved in solvent to the  
20 polymer mixture;

d. cooling the polymer mixture; and

e. injection molding the polymer mixture to form the ear tag.

Figure 1

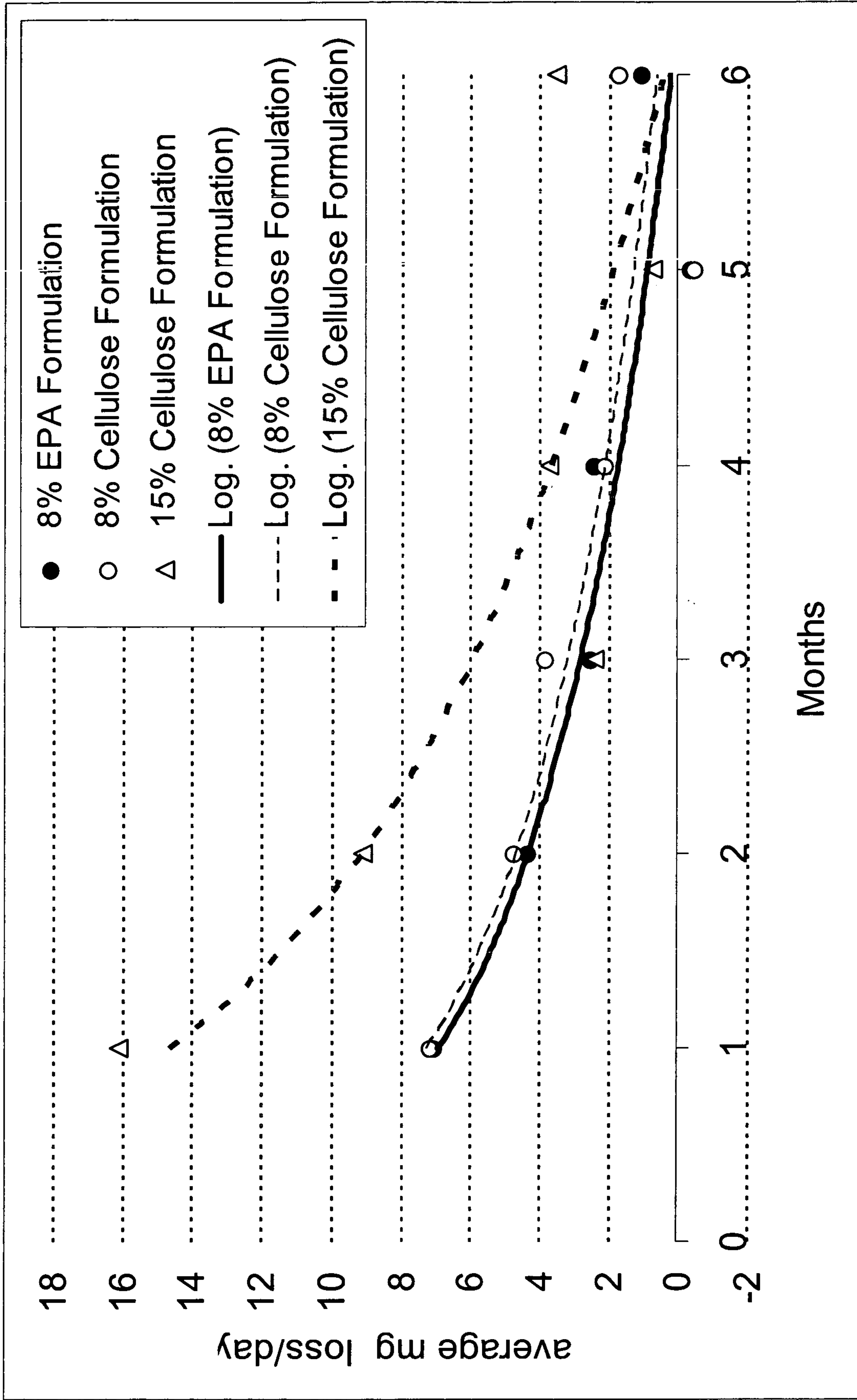


Figure 2

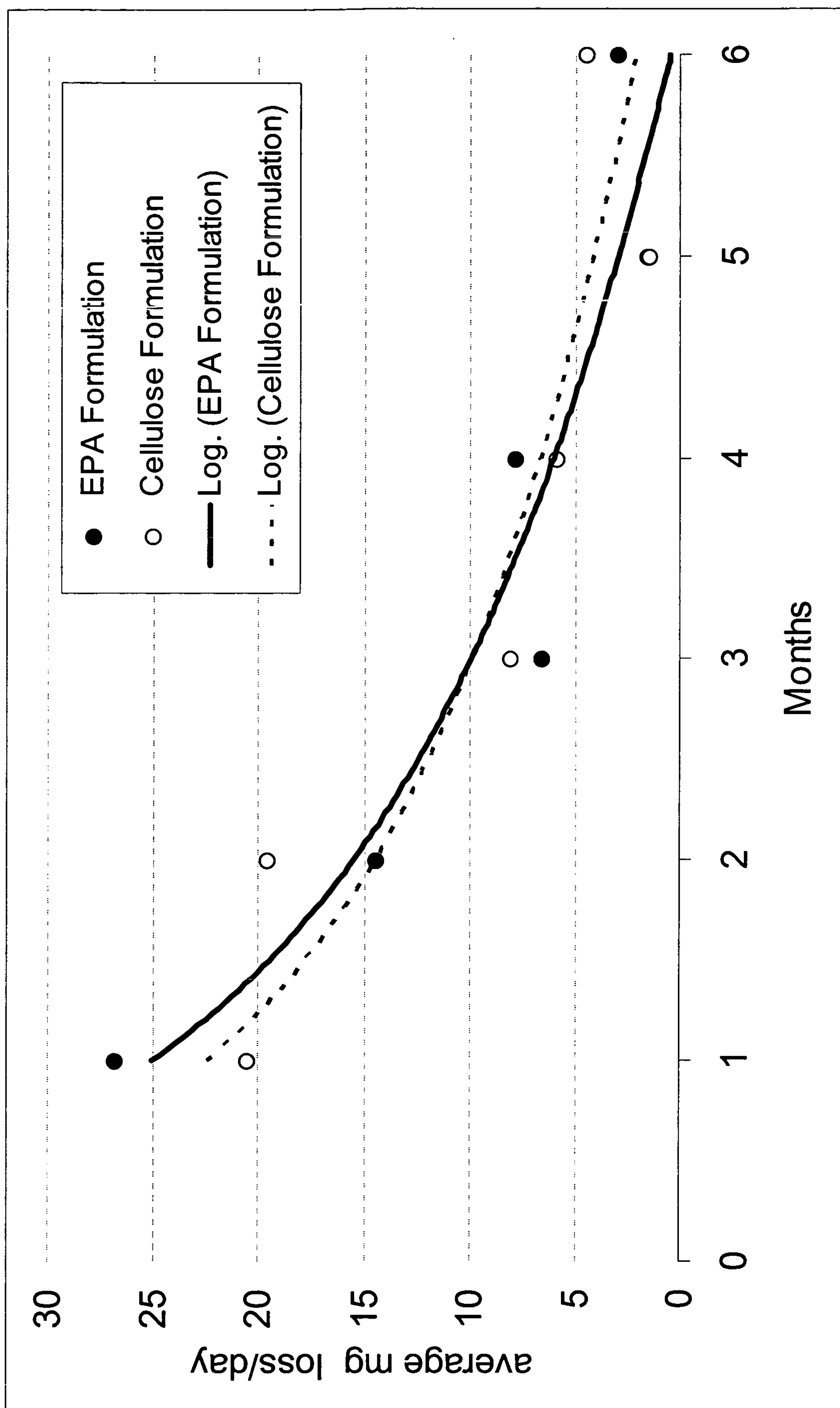


Figure 3

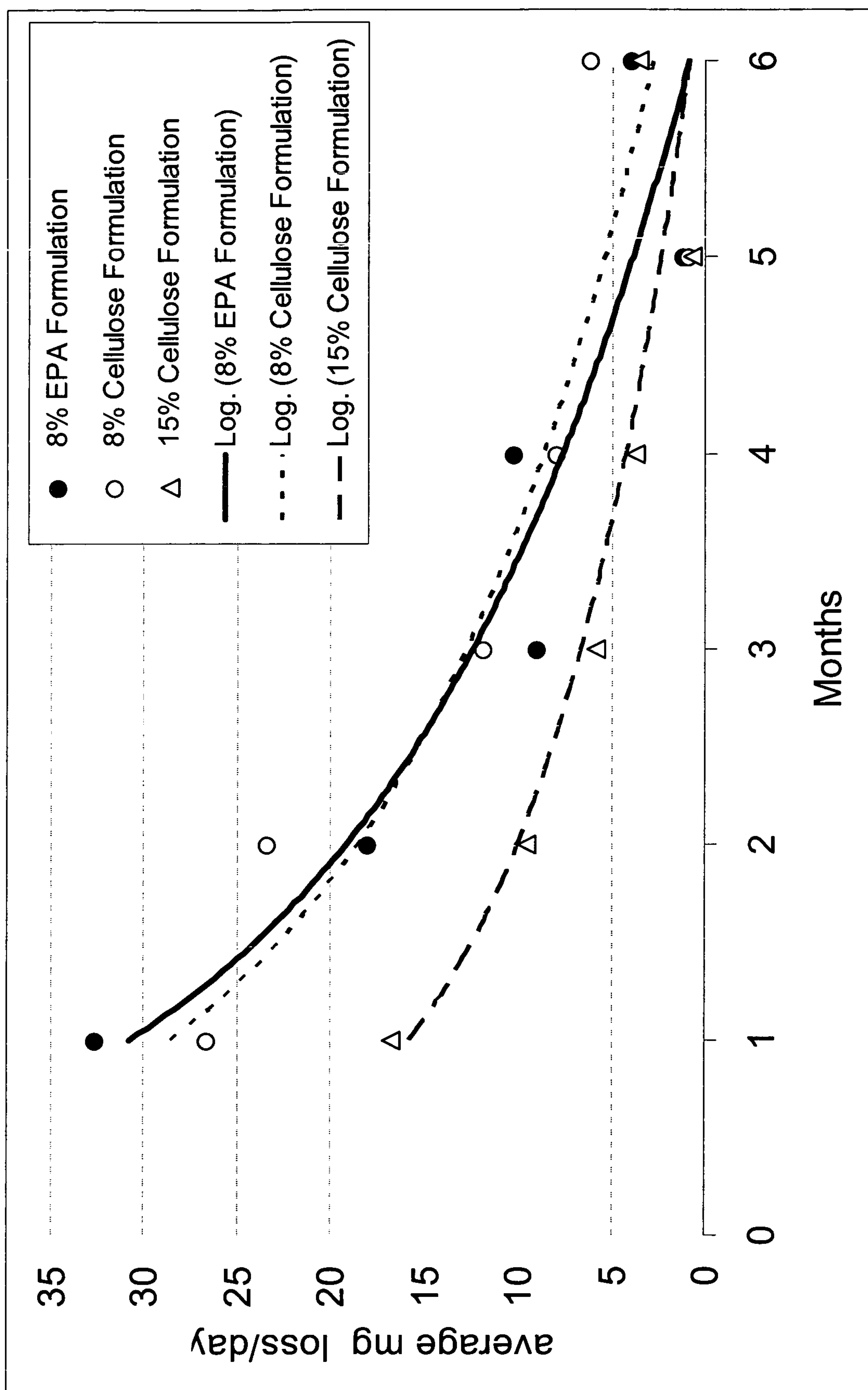


Figure 4

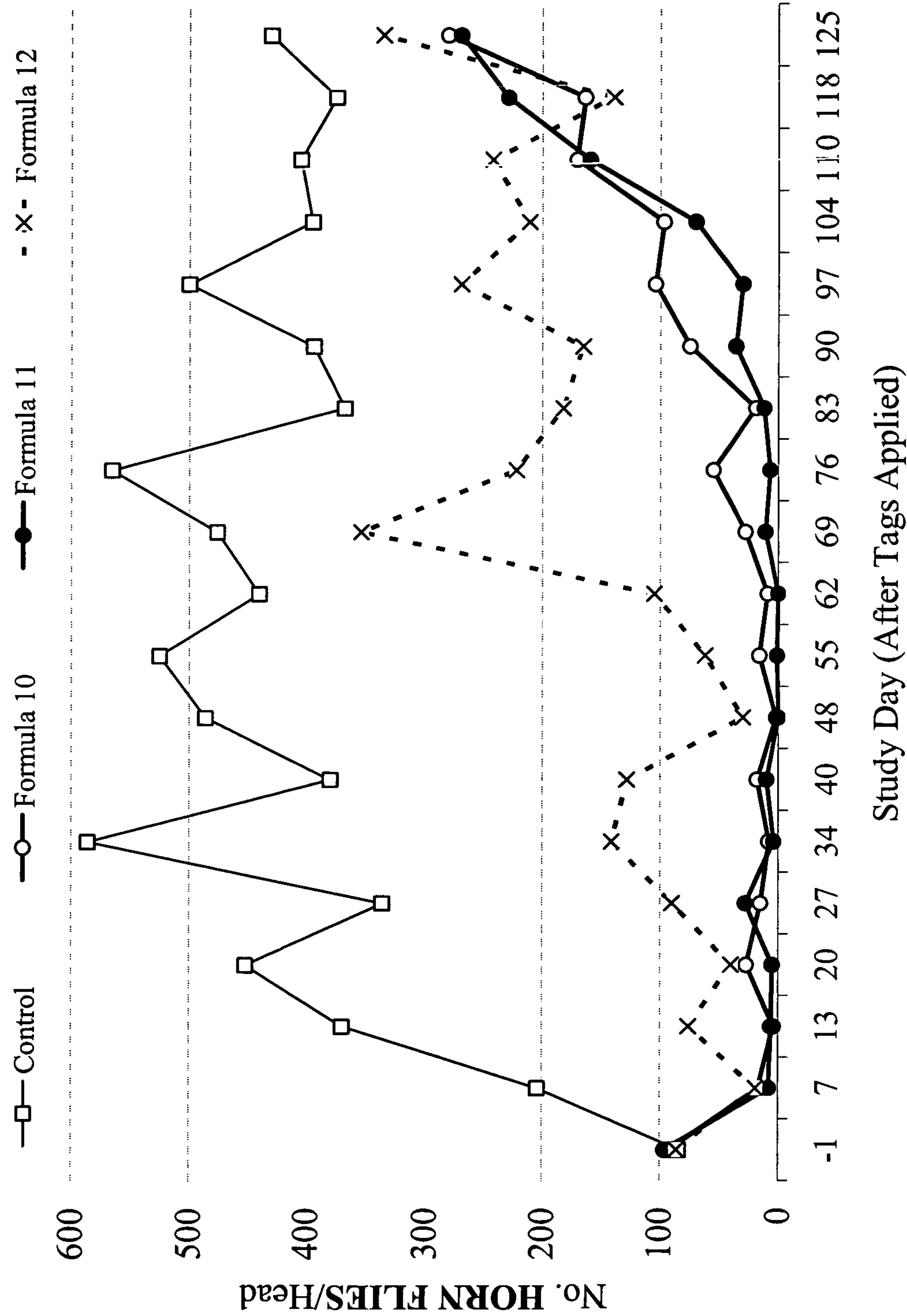


Figure 5

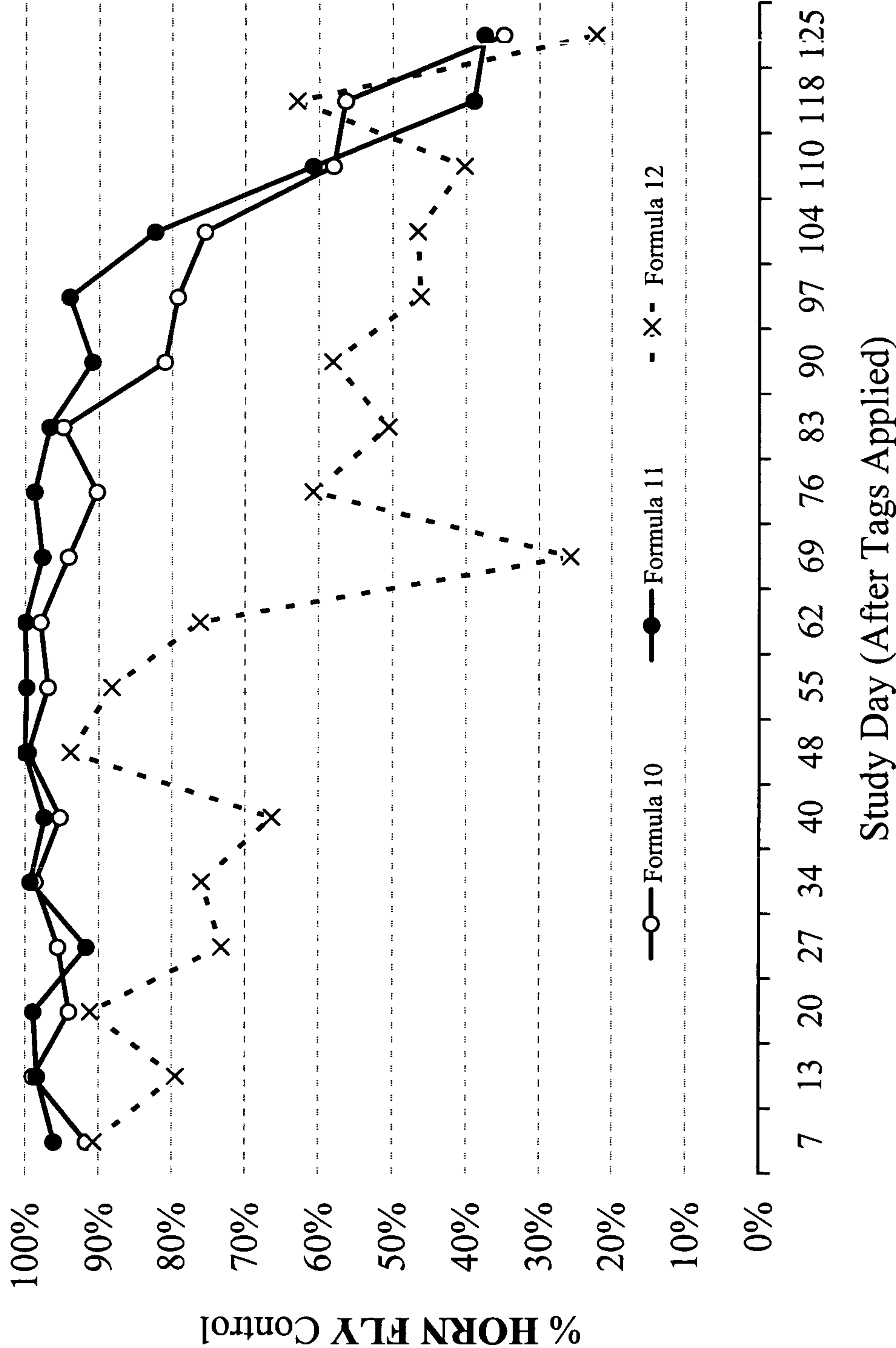


Figure 6

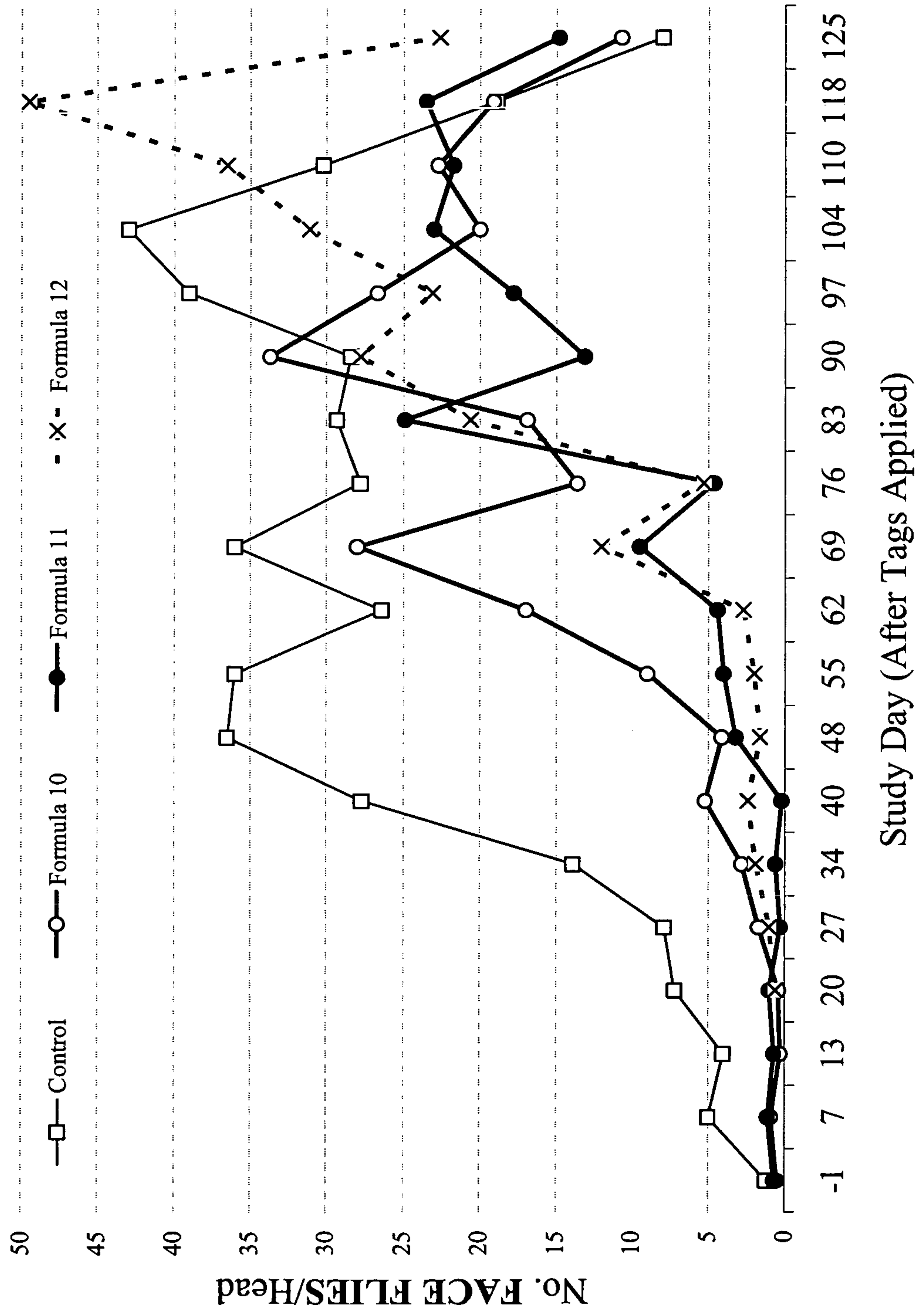


Figure 7

