

270-315

9-16-2003

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ACCEPTED
 SEP 16 2003
 Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 270-315

SBP-1382®/Py/PB
 Water-Based Ready-To-Use Liquid Spray

- For Use in and around the Home
- *[Can be Used in Non-Food Areas of Food Handling Establishments]*
- Ready-To-Use

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Resmethrin*†	0.8%
Pyrethrins	0.02%
Piperonyl Butoxide, Technical‡	0.20%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	99.88%
TOTAL	100.00%

*Cis/trans isomers ratio: max. 30% (+) cis and min. 70% (+) trans.

†AgrEvo Environmental Health, Inc.'s SBP-1382® brand of resmethrin insecticide.

‡Equivalent to 0.16% (butylcarbityl)(6-propylpiperonyl) ether and 0.004% related compounds.

SBP-1382 is a registered trademark of AgrEvo Environmental Health, Inc.

EPA Reg. No. 270-315

EPA Est. No. _____

Net Contents: _____

FARNAM COMPANIES, INC.
 301 W Osborn
 Phoenix, AZ 85016

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
 CAUTION
 SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Hazards to Humans & Domestic Animals
CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

[Do not use in edible product areas of food processing plants, restaurants, or other areas where food is commercially prepared or processed. Do not use in serving areas while food is exposed.] In the home, cover all food handling surfaces and cover or remove all food and cooking utensils. Remove pets and cover fish aquariums before spraying.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is highly toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water. Drift and runoff from treated sites may be hazardous to fish in adjacent waters. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

[This pesticide is highly toxic to fish. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment washwaters. Drift and runoff from treated sites may be hazardous to fish in adjacent waters.]

Physical and Chemical Hazards

Do not apply this product in or on electrical equipment due to the possibility of shock hazard. Do not use on surfaces that can be harmed or stained by water.

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contacts, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
<p>In case of medical emergencies or health and safety inquiries, or in case of fire, leaking or damaged containers or for product use information, Call 602-285-1660</p>	
<p>Have product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.</p>	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

[Not for use on plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes. For use on plants intended for aesthetic purposes or climatic modification and being grown in interior plantscapes, ornamental gardens or parks, or on lawns and grounds.]

For use in non-food areas indoors and outside premises of hotels, motels, homes, preschools, apartment buildings, *[commercial, office, institutional and storage buildings, recreational buildings, boats, ship cabins, and hospitals. IN HOSPITALS, remove patients prior to treatment. Ventilate rooms for two hours before returning patients.]*

This product can be used in non-food areas only, such as corridors, offices, foyers, lavatories, garages, utility rooms and *basements [of packaging and processing plants, milk handling areas of mild plants, milk storage rooms, egg processing plants, supermarkets, restaurants, bottling plants, canneries, flour and feed mills and bakeries.]*

Also for use in and around campers, mobile homes, buses and automobiles. *[This product can be used in cargo planes, trucks, boxcars and ship cargo*

holds only if the vehicles are not used for transport of food or food products at any time.]

Also for use in dog kennels and horse stables. In horse stables, not for application if horses are to be used for food. Do not spray on horses and dogs. Do not spray dog and horse food or feed items.

[Note to Pest Control Operators: One gallon (3.79 L) of spray is sufficient to treat 1500 linear feet (457 meters) with a 6 inch (15.2 cm) band.]

INDOORS

CONTACT SPRAY: Flying Insects-To kill *house flies, blackflies, mosquitoes, cluster flies, gnats, fruit flies, flying moths (millers):* Apply as a space spray. *[Mix well before using. Fill spray tank with spray.]* Adjust *[pressure and]* nozzle to deliver a fine spray. Apply as a contact spray, hitting insects directly where possible. Keep the spray nozzle at all times at least four feet from fabrics to avoid wetting of staining. Repeat as necessary.

Crawling Insects-To kill *cockroaches (waterbugs), crickets, silverfish, earwigs, spiders, sowbugs (pillbugs), centipedes, grain mites and grain insects (adults and accessible stages of confused flour beetles, red flour beetles, sawtoothed grain beetles, cigarette beetles, shiny spider beetles, carpet beetles, grain weevils, angoumois grain moths, Indian meal moths:* Apply as a contact spray. *[Mix well before using. Fill spray tank with spray.]* Keep spray nozzle about 8 to 12 inches (20 to 30 cm) from surface to be treated. Adjust *[pressure and]* nozzle to deliver a coarse spray with particle size larger than that of the average aerosol. Spray thoroughly into hiding places such as cracks, moist areas, openings around pipes and sinks, under refrigerators, baseboards, storage areas and other insect harborage areas. Spray directly on insects where possible. Repeat as necessary.

TO KILL BEDBUGS AND LICE: Apply as a spot treatment to cracks and crevices around baseboards, floorboards, bedboards and walls. First, thoroughly clean and air mattresses and springs. Then spot treat only areas that may harbor pests, concentrating on tufts, folds and seams. Repeat as necessary. *[For persistent infestation, consult professional applicator.]*

TO KILL SPIDERS: Spray directly on these pests and use repeated applications to the webbing and all cracks and crevices which harbor spiders.

TO KILL ANTS Including *Fire Ants*: Spray doors, around window frames and other points of entry. Spray ant trails, nests and hills, contacting as many ants directly as possible.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS INDOORS: In homes, [commercial and institutional buildings] and for indoor landscaping: To control *aphids, fungus gnats, leafhoppers, red spider mites, plant bugs, spittlebugs, thrips and whiteflies* on plants listed below.

Prior to spray application, remove infested plants from living and eating areas and place in an area not likely to come in contact with pets, children or food. Plants can be returned to original location when leaves dry.

If plant removal is not possible, remove or cover exposed food and food handling surfaces, including utensils and remove animals. Shut off ventilating systems, air ducts and air conditioning equipment. Avoid spray contact with surrounding areas.

Apply the spray to the upper and lower surfaces of plant foliage to the point of run-off. Avoid wetting blossoms if possible. Spray in the late afternoon or evening when temperatures range from 50° to 72°F (10° to 22°C). Repeat applications weekly if necessary.

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| Ageratum | Ferns: Asparagus | Peperomia |
| Aluminum plant | Boston | Petunia |
| Arrowhead vine | Sword | Philodendron |
| Aster | Fichus | Piggy-back plant |
| Azalea | Fuchsia | Poinsettia |
| Baby's tears | Gardenia | Pothos |
| Begonia | Geranium | Prayer plant |
| Black-eyed Susan | Heliotrope | Purple waffles |
| Bridal veil | Hibiscus | Roses |
| Broadleaf acacia | Hoya | Rubber plant |
| Calendula | Ice plant | Salvia |
| Carnations | Inch plant | Sedum |

Christmas cactus	Ivy: German	Shamrock
Chrysanthemum	Grape	Snake plant
Coleus	Swedish	Snapdragon
Daisy	English	Star-of-Bethlehem
Daphne	Marigold	Verbena
Dracaena	Moses in cradle	Wandering Jew
Dumbcane	Nasturtium	Wax plant
Easter lily	Nephthytis	Zebra plant
Fatshedera	Palms	Zinnia
	Pansy	

USE WITH CAUTION: on African violets, azalea, reiger begonia, browallia, Tahitian bridal veil, caenothus, camellia, plumosa fern, gloxinia, impatiens, geranium, oxalis, jade, primrose, cyclamen, wax begonia, spider plant, chrysanthemum, Boston fern, geranium and friendship plant.

As with all plants listed above, especially carnation, chrysanthemums and roses, there exists a wide variety of species and cultivars and therefore a wide range of susceptibility to injury. To ascertain possible phytotoxicity, spray a few plants as described above, wait 24 hours and check for possible injury.

OUTDOORS

PREMISES: For use around residential [commercial and institutional] buildings, gardens, yards, patios, mobile homes and campers. To control the pests listed below:

TO KILL *house flies, mosquitoes, gnats (midges), cluster flies, black flies, flying moths (millers), fruit flies*: Spray resting areas to reduce annoyance from these pests. Hold sprayer 18 to 24 inches (46 to 61 cm) from areas to be treated. Spray these areas with a slow sweeping motion at the rate of 1 to 3 seconds per cubic yard (0.78m³) of space while moving away from the treated areas. Treat open porches and patios in a similar manner. Spray only when air is still. Allow spray to dissipate before occupying the treated area. Repeat as necessary.

ANTS: Same as directed above for indoor use.

FIRE ANTS: Kills and temporarily reduces annoyance of these insects. To reduce annoyance from ants and keep them from entering homes, spray patios, barbecue areas, driveways, entryways, doorsills, windowsills, other entrance areas, foundations of buildings, ant trails, around pools and areas where ants are noticed. Spray until the area is wet contacting as many insects as possible. This treatment will not kill the colonies but will reduce the immediate population for up to four hours. Repeat as necessary.

TO CONTROL *crickets, silverfish, earwigs, spiders, sowbugs and centipedes*: Same as directed above for indoor use.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS OUTDOORS: To control the pests listed below, spray the upper and lower surfaces of plant foliage to the point of run-off. Spray in the late afternoon or evening when temperature ranges from 50° to 72°F (10° to 22°C) and when there is little or no wind. Spray early in the season or when the pests first appear. Weekly applications may be necessary for heavy infestations. On those plants that will flower during the season, the spray schedule should be completed before blossom formation.

TO KILL: *aphids, fungus gnats, gypsy moths, oakworms, elm springworms, cicada, inchworms, cankerworms (fall and spring), climbing cutworms, Japanese beetles, leafhoppers, plant bugs, spittlebugs, thrips, tussock moths and whiteflies* on the following trees and shrubs:

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|-----------------|-----------|--------------|
| Althea | Forsythia | Palm |
| Amaranth | Hemlock | Pittosporum |
| Aralia | Holly | Podocarpus |
| Arborvitae | Ixora | Rhododendron |
| Boxwood | Lantana | Spirea |
| Bugleweed | Laurel | Spruce |
| Dogwood | Lilac | Sweet olive |
| Elm | Locust | Toyon |
| Euonymous | Mimosa | Viburnum |
| Flowering maple | Oak | Yew |

TO KILL: *aphids, fungus gnats, leafhoppers, inchworms, plant bugs, spittlebugs, thrips, spider mites and whiteflies* on the following plants:

- | | | |
|------------------|------------|--------------|
| Ageratum | Daphne | Peony |
| Aster | Fuchsia | Petunia |
| Begonia | Gardenia | Philodendron |
| Black-eyed Susan | Gladiola | Poinsettia |
| Broadleaf acacia | Heliotrope | Queen sago |
| Calendula | Hibiscus | Roses |
| Hypoestes | Iris | Salvia |
| Coleus | Ivy | Snapdragon |
| Daisy | Marigold | Tobira |
| | Nasturtium | Zinnia |

USE WITH CAUTION: On African violet, ash, azalea, reiger begonia, wax begonia, geranium, browallia, columnea, cotoneaster, caenothus, camellia, plumose fern, gloxinia, impatiens, juniper, non-bearing mulberry and quince, oxalis, jade, primrose, cyclamen and cypress.

TO KILL TENT CATERPILLARS: Application should be made when caterpillars are young and tents are first noticed (usually late spring). For best results, apply in the late afternoon or evening when caterpillars have returned to their tents. Aim spray directly at tents and totally saturate on all sides. Repeat as necessary.

TO KILL GYPSY MOTH CATERPILLARS: Application should be made when caterpillars are young and are first noticed (usually in late spring). Spray plants evenly to the point of run-off. Apply to both sides of leaves and other areas of plants where insects are suspected. For dense evergreens and shrubs, be sure spray reaches interior leaves and branches.

As with all plants listed above, especially carnation, chrysanthemums and roses, there exists a wide variety of species and cultivars and therefore a wide variety of susceptibility to injury. To ascertain possible phytotoxicity, spray a few plants as described above, wait 24 hours and check for possible injury.

9/9

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Store in a cool, dry place inaccessible to children and pets. **DISPOSAL:** If empty: Do not reuse this container. Place in trash or offer for recycling if available. If partly filled: Call your local solid waste agency or call 1-800-CLEANUP for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

NOTICE: Buyer assumes all responsibility for safety and use not in accordance with directions.

