

CONFIDENTIAL UNTIL
ACCEPTED BY EPA

PROPOSED AMENDED LABEL 6/6/85

SBP-1382® INSECTICIDE TRANSPARENT EMULSION** SPRAYED 35%^D

DUAL ACTION INSECT KILLER KILLS AS CONTACT AND RESIDUAL SPRAY KILLS ROACHES UP TO FOUR WEEKS

JUL 22 1985
Under the Fungicide Act as amended is registered under EPA Reg. No. 432-543

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ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

*†-Resmethrin [5-(phenylmethyl)-3-furanyl]methyl 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate..... 0.35% w/w

INERT INGREDIENTS:..... 99.65%
100.00% w/w

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

†U.S. Patent Nos. 3,465,007 and 3,542,928.

•Penick's SBP-1382® brand of resmethrin insecticide

**U.S. Patent No. 3,683,978.

Penick Corporation, 1050 Wall Street West, Lyndhurst, N.J. 07071

PRECAUCION AL CONSUMIDOR: Si usted no lee Ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.

(To the user: If you cannot read English, do not use this product until the label has been fully explained to you.)

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**
SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND
STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION**
Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Avoid contamination of feed and food stuffs. Remove pets, birds, and cover fish aquariums before space spraying. Do not use on edible crops. Do not remain in treated areas. Ventilate the area when treatment is complete.
Do not use in edible product areas of food processing plants, restaurants, or other areas where foods are 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.
STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT
If swallowed: Induce vomiting by sticking finger in back of throat or by administration of syrup of Ipecac. Get medical attention.
If in eyes: Flush with water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.
If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
This product is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do not apply this water-based product in conduits, motor housings, junction and switch boxes or other electrical equipment because of possible shock hazard. Do not use on surfaces that can be harmed or stained by water.

SPECIAL LABEL

CAN BE USED IN NON-FOOD AREAS OF FOOD HANDLING ESTABLISHMENTS.

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

EPA Reg. No. 432-543

EPA Est. 432-NJ-1

E-30300-P

NET CONTENTS

GALLONS ()

PENICK Penick Corporation

1050 Wall Street West, Lyndhurst, N.J. 07071 USA

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

STORAGE: Do not store this water-base formulation at temperatures below 32°F (0°C).

For Containers One Gallon and Under: Store product in original container in a locked storage area.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: For Containers Over One Gallon: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: For Containers One Gallon And Under: Do not reuse empty container. Wrap container and put in trash.

For Containers Over One Gallon: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and Local authorities.

Directions for use on roaches of domestic use

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE (continued)

EPA Reg. No. 432-543

OUTDOORS

PESTS OUT-OF-DOORS: DO NOT TREAT OR ALLOW THE SPRAY TO CONTACT PLANTS (Lawns, Flowering Plants, Shrubs, Trees, Evergreens, etc.) **BECAUSE OF POSSIBLE INJURY.**

TO KILL HOUSE FLIES, MOSQUITOES, GNATS, (Midges), DEER FLIES, STABLE FLIES, CLUSTER FLIES, FLYING MOTHS (Millers), FRUIT FLIES: Spray resting areas to reduce annoyance from these pests. Follow precautions listed above. Hold container 18 to 24 inches (46 to 61 cm) from the areas to be treated. Spray these areas with a slow sweeping motion at the rate of from 1 to 3 seconds per cubic yard of space (0.76 cu. m) 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.

WASPS, HORNETS, YELLOW JACKETS, BEES: Same as directed above for indoor use. Application should be made in the late evening when insects are at rest. Aim spray at nest openings in cracks and crevices which may harbor pests, saturating nest openings and contacting as many insects as possible. Repeat as necessary.

ANTS AND FLEAS: Same as directed above for indoor use.

CRICKETS, SILVERFISH, EARWIGS, SPIDERS, SOWBUGS, CENTIPEDES, AND MILLIPEDES: Same as directed above for indoor use.

FIRE ANTS: Kills and temporarily reduces annoyance of these insects. To reduce annoyance from these ants and keep them from entering homes, spray patios, barbecue areas, driveways, door sills, window sills, other entrance areas, foundations of buildings, ant trails, mounds, around pools and areas where the 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. Avoid contacting plants, shrubbery and large areas of lawns.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS OUTDOORS. To control the pests listed below use the 0.02% spray dilution.

Spray the upper and lower surfaces of plant foliage to the point of run-off. Spray in the late afternoon or evening, when the temperature ranges from 50°F to 72°F (10°C 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 spanworms, cicada, inchworms, cankerworms (fall and spring), Japanese beetles, leafhoppers, plant bugs, spittlebugs, thrips, tussock moths and whiteflies on the following trees and shrubs:

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------|--------------|
| althaea | ferula | pear |
| amaranth | hollock | Wormwood |
| aralia | holly | potamogeton |
| arbutus | iron | rhododendron |
| boxwood | Japanese | rose |
| bugleweed | lurel | spice |
| dogwood | locust | sweet olive |
| elm | locust | tear |
| Euonymus | mint | Yucca |
| flowering maple | oak | |

Also, to control citrus black flies on non-bearing citrus, cutworms and flea beetles on alchorno; lace bugs on anemone; leaf beetles on elm; mimosa webworm on mimosa; nats, scales and burworms on spruce; sawflies and weevils on birch and Chinese evergreen; tent caterpillar on non-bearing cherry trees; beetle armyworm and cutworm on camellias, chrysanthemums, snapdragon; rose slugs on roses. Spray directly on insects.

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 | heliotrope | poinsellia |
| broadleaf acacia | hibiscus | queen sago |
| calendula | iris | roses |
| hypoestes | ivy | salvia |
| colours | marigold | snapdragon |
| daisy | naesturtium | lobelia |
| | | zinnia |

USE WITH CAUTION: On African violet, ash, azalea, Reiger begonia, wax begonia, geranium, browallia, columnea, cotoneaster, caenothus, camellia, plumosa fern, glazivia Impatiens, juniper, non-bearing mulberry and quince, exaltis 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 MOTN CATERPILLARS: Application should be made when caterpillars are young and are first noticed (usually late spring). Spray plants evenly to the point of run-off, applying 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 carnations, 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.

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WARRANTY STATEMENT

Our recommendations for use of this product are based upon tests believed to be reliable. The use of this product being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no guarantee, expressed or implied is made as to the effects of such or the results to be obtained if not used in accordance with directions or established safe practice. The buyer must assume all responsibility, including injury or damage, resulting from its misuse as such, or in combination with other materials.

Directions for Use (Continued)

EPA Reg. No. 432-543

SPRAY DILUTION CHART

Amount of Spray Mixture Desired	Volume of 0.02% Solution required to make a 0.02% Spray
8 fl oz (237 ml)	3 tsp (15 ml)
16 fl oz (473 ml)	5.5 tsp (28 ml)
32 fl oz (946 ml)	2 fl oz (59 ml)
64 fl oz (1,89 L)	4 fl oz (118 ml)
128 fl oz (3.74 L)	7.5 fl oz (222 ml)

DIRECTIONS FOR CONTACT SPRAY AND RESIDUAL SPRAYS: For use in non-food areas of food handling establishments in and around premises of commercial, industrial, office, residential, public, institutional and storage buildings, hotels, motels, homes, preschools, nurseries, day camps, seed houses, packaging and processing plants, milk handling areas of milk, cheese and ice cream plants, milk storage rooms, egg processing plants, supermarkets, restaurants, bottling plants, canneries, flour and feed mills, bakeries, boats, ship cabins and hospitals.

In hospitals, patients should be removed prior to treatment. Also for use in campers, mobile homes, buses, automobiles, trucks, boxcars, and ship cargo holds. Also for use in dog kennels and horse stables. In horse stables, not for application if horses will be used for food.

Do not use on electrical equipment or on surfaces that can be harmed or stained by water.

INDOORS

SPACE SPRAY: Remove or cover plants do not allow the undiluted spray to contact plants because of possible injury.

FLYING INSECTS: To kill house flies, deer flies, stable flies, gnats, cluster flies, vinegar flies, mosquitoes, fruit flies, flying moths (millers): Apply as a space spray. Mix well before using. Fill spray tank. Adjust pressure and nozzle to deliver a fine mist spray. Close all doors and windows. Point nozzle upward and direct the spray mist to all parts of the room especially windows and other light sources which attract these insects. Keep the spray nozzle at all times at least four feet (1.2 m) from fabrics to avoid wetting or staining. Fill the room with mist at the dosage of one fluid ounce per 1000 cu ft of space, (30 ml per 28.3 cu m). Then leave the treated area. Keep the room closed for at least 15 minutes. Ventilate the room when treated treatment is completed and before re-entry.

CRAWLING INSECTS: To kill fleas, cockroaches (waterbugs), crickets, silverfish, earwigs, spiders, sowbugs, centipedes, millipedes, grain mites and grubs in insects (adults and accessible stages of confused flour beetles, red flour beetles, whitehead grain beetles, cigarette beetles, shiny spider beetle, carpet beetles, grain weevils, Angoumois grain moths). Apply as a contact spray. Mix well before using. Fill spray tank with spray dilution. 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, crevices, 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 SPIDERS: Spray directly on these pests and use repeated applications to the webbing and all cracks and crevices which harbor spiders.

TO KILL ANTS: Spray doors, around window frames, ant trails and hills.

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 infestations, consult professional applicator.

TO KILL FLEAS AND TICKS ON DOGS, CATS AND PREMISES: Apply directly to animals along back, under forelegs and on other areas except scrotum and anus. Part hair to contact skin and insure good coverage. Hold nozzle about one foot (0.3 m) away while spraying. Apply until hair is thoroughly moist. Do not spray directly in eyes or mouth of animal. Repeat within 24 hours of first treatment if necessary. To reduce reinfestation, thoroughly spray the animals bedding and other resting areas until the surface is slightly moist. Treat these areas at the rate of two seconds per linear foot at a distance of 12 to 18 inches (30-46 cm). Also spray the entire inside surface of dog houses. Repeat as necessary, thoroughly spraying floors, cracks, crevices and bedding. Kill as many insects directly as possible.

TO KILL WASPS, HORNETS, YELLOW JACKETS, BEES: Application should be made in late evening when insects are at rest. Spray liberally into hiding and breeding places, especially under attic rafters, contacting as many insects as possible. Repeat as necessary.

RESIDUAL SPRAY: Aids in the control of **COCKROACHES, CRICKETS, SILVERFISH, ANTS, MILLIPEDES, CENTIPEDES, EARWIGS, GRAIN MITES, SOWBUGS, SPIDERS:** Kills for up to 4 weeks. Spray baseboards, cracks and crevices, around door and window frames, and other hiding places such as closets, in back of and under appliances, sinks and cupboards in kitchens and bathrooms. In basements, spray hiding places in cracks and crevices, lower walls and dark places. Apply as a coarse wet spray in a 4 to 8 inch (10 to 15 cm) band until area is thoroughly wet but not to the point of run-off. Repeat as necessary.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS INDOORS: In greenhouses, lathhouses, homes commercial and institutional buildings, and for indoor landscaping: To control aphids, fungus gnats, leafhoppers, plant bugs, spittlebugs, thrips, and whiteflies on the plants listed below, use the 0.02% spray dilution. To prepare the spray, dilute this product with water as shown in the **SPRAY DILUTION CHART**. Mix well before using.

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 system, 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°F to 72°F (10°C to 22°C). Repeat applications weekly if necessary.

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|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| agave plant | fern; asparagus | hibiscus |
| aluminum plant | Boston ivy | impatiens |
| arrowhead vine | bird | jasmine |
| beet | fig | philodendron |
| azalea | hellebore | plumbago plant |
| Baby's Tears | holeris | potato |
| begonia | geranium | rhododendron |
| black-eyed Susan | holeris | staghorn fern |
| bridal veil | hibiscus | tea plant |
| brodiaea | ivy | tomato |
| calendula | lavender | zinnia |
| carnations | lily plant | |
| Christmas cactus | lily plant | |
| chrysanthemum | ly; German | |
| coleus | grape | |
| deley | Swedish | |
| daphne | English | |
| dracaena | marigold | |
| umbellifer | lilies in Crotch | |
| Easter lily | nasturtium | |
| fatshedder | nephthylis | |
| | palms | |

USE WITH CAUTION: On African violet, azalea, Reiger begonia, bromelia, Tahitian bridal veil, caenothus, carnation, plumbago fern, gloriole, impatiens, geranium, oxalis, jade, primrose, cyclamen, wax begonia, spider plant, chrysanthemum, Boston fern, and friendship plant.

As with all plants listed above, especially carnations, 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 wait 24 hours, and check for possible injury.