

# SBP-1382® INSECTICIDE TRANSPARENT EMULSION\*\* SPRAY 0.25%

**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:**

\*†•Resmethrin [5-(phenylmethyl)-3-furanyl]methyl 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate ..... 0.25% w/w

**INERT INGREDIENTS:**..... 99.75%

100.00% w/w

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

†U.S. Patent Nos. 3,485,007 and 3,542,928.

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

\*\*U.S. Patent No. 3,683,078.

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

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

EPA Reg. No. 432-548

EPA Est. 432-NJ-1

P-85-264

NET CONTENTS

GALLONS (

L)

**PENICK** Penick Corporation

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

**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.

**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. When used on ships do not wash or flush freshly sprayed surfaces into adjacent water.

**PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS**

Do not apply this product in conduits, motor housings, junctions, and switch boxes or other electrical equipment because of possible shock hazard.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

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

**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).

**Pesticide Disposal:** 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 1 Gallon and Under: Do not reuse empty container. Wrap container and put in trash.

For Containers Over 1 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 (Continued on reverse side)

OCT 30 1985

Insecticide  
Fertilizer Act  
Fungicide

432-548

432-548

10/30/1985

1/2

ACCEPTED

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE (continued)

EPA Reg. No. 432-548

### OUTDOORS

**PESTS OUT-OF-DOORS: DO NOT TREAT OR ALLOW THE 0.25% 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, SOYBEANS, 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:**

althea	foraythia	hail
amaranth	hemlock	phlox
aralia	holly	podocarpus
arborvitae	ixora	rhododendron
boxwood	lantana	spirea
bugleweed	laurel	spice
dogwood	lilac	sweet olive
elm	locust	pyracantha
euonymus	nyssa	silver birch
flowering maple	oak	yew

Also, to control citrus blackflies on non-bearing citrus; cutworms and flea beetles on dichondra; lacebugs on andromeda; leaf beetles on elm; mite webworm on mimosa; mites, scales and budworms on spruce; sawflies and weevils on pine and Chinese evergreen; tent caterpillars on non-bearing cherry trees; beetle armyworm and cutworm on carnations, chrysanthemums, snapdragons; tree 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	capelin	peony
aster	fuhsia	petunia
begonia	gardenia	philodendron
black-eyed Susan	hellotrope	poinsettia
broadleaf acacia	hibiscus	queen sage
calendula	iris	roses
hypoxestes	ivy	salvia
coleus	marigold	snapdragon
daisy	nasturtium	tobira
		zinnia

**USE WITH CAUTION:** On African violet, ash, azalea, Reiger begonia, wax begonia, geranium, browallia, columnea, cotoneaster, caenothus, camellia, plumosa 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 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.

### 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.

