

# SBP-1382®/PYRETHRINS/PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE TRANSPARENT EMULSION SPRAY 0.08%+0.02%+0.02%

## ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

*† Resmethrin [5-(phenylmethyl)-3-furanyl]methyl 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate .....	0.08% w/w
Pyrethrins .....	0.02%
#Piperonyl Butoxide, Technical .....	0.02%
INERT INGREDIENTS: .....	99.88%

100.00% w/w

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

†U.S. Patent Nos. 3,485,007 and 3,542,929.

#Penick's SBP-1382® brand of resmethrin insecticide.

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

†Equivalent to 0.016% (butylcarbityl)(6-propylpiperonyl) ether and 0.004% related compounds.

**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. 432-559

EPA Est. 432-NJ-1

NET CONTENTS:

**PENICK** Penick Corporation

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

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND 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.

### STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If In Eyes: Flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.  
If On Skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

### 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.

### PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

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.

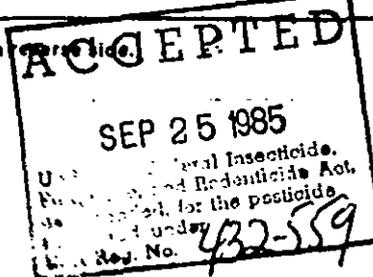
### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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-based 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:** 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.

DIRECTION FOR USE (continued on reverse side)



## DIRECTIONS FOR USE (Continued)

EPA Reg. No. 432-559

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, lobbies, elevators, garages, utility rooms and basements, of packaging and processing plants, milk handling areas of milk 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.

Use, 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.

Use 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.) spray 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 dilution. 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 or staining. Repeat as necessary.

**TRAWLING INSECTS:** To kill cockroaches (waterbugs), crickets, silverfish, earwigs, spiders, sowbugs (pillbugs), centipedes, grain mites and grain weevils\* (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, crevices, moist areas, openings around pipes and tanks, under refrigerators, baseboard, storage areas and other insect harborage areas. Spray directly on insects where possible. Repeat as necessary.

**TO KILL BEETLES AND LICE:** Apply as a spot treatment to cracks and crevices around baseboards, floorboards, baseboards and walls. First, thoroughly clean and dry 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 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 greenhouses, lathhouses, homes, commercial and institutional buildings, and for indoor landscaping: To control aphids, fungus gnats, mealybugs, red spider mites, plant bugs, spittlebugs, thrips, and whiteflies on the 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 air conditioning 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.

ageratum  
aluminum plant  
arrowweed vine  
aster  
azalea  
Baby's Tears  
begonia  
black-eyed Susan  
bridal veil  
broadleaf acacia  
calendula  
carnations  
Christmas cactus  
chrysanthemum  
coleus  
daisy  
daphne  
dracaena  
dumbcane  
Easter Lily  
fatsiadora

ferns: asparagus  
Boston  
sword  
ficus  
fuchsia  
gardenia  
geranium  
heliotrope  
hibiscus  
hoya  
ice plant  
inch plant  
Ivy: German  
grape  
Swedish  
English  
marigold  
Mosses in Cradle  
nasturtium  
nephthylis  
palms  
pansy

peperomia  
petunia  
philodendron  
piggy-back plant  
potheastia  
pothos  
prayer plant  
purple waffles  
roses  
rubber plant  
salvia  
sedum  
shamrock  
snake plant  
snapdragon  
Star-of-Bethlehem  
verbena  
wandering Jew  
wax plant  
zebra plant  
zinnia

season, the spray schedule should be completed before blossom formation. To kill: aphids, fungus gnats, gypsy moths, caterpillars, elm spanworms, 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:

althaea  
amaranth  
aralia  
arborvitae  
boxwood  
bugleweed  
dogwood  
elm  
euonymus  
flowering maple

forsythia  
hemlock  
holly  
liriodendron  
lantana  
laurel  
lilac  
locust  
mimosa  
oak

pine  
philodendron  
podocarpus  
rhododendron  
sycamore  
spruce  
sweet olive  
tobacco  
yew

To kill: aphids, fungus gnats, leafhoppers, inchworms, plant bugs, spittlebugs, thrips, spider mites, and whiteflies on the following plants:

ageratum  
aster  
begonia  
black-eyed Susan  
broadleaf acacia  
calendula  
hypochoerites  
coleus  
daisy

daphne  
fuchsia  
gardenia  
gladiolus  
heliotrope  
hibiscus  
iris  
ivy  
marigold  
nasturtium

peony  
petunia  
philodendron  
potheastia  
queen sage  
roses  
salvia  
snapdragon  
tobacco  
zinnia

**USE WITH CAUTION:** on African violet, 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 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 above, wait 24 hours, and check for possible injury.

### OUTDOORS

Premises: For use around residential, commercial and institutional buildings, gardens, greenhouses, 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 from 1 to 3 seconds per cubic yard (0.76 m<sup>3</sup>) 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, door sills, window sills, 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.

**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 the 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

**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; 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 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 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 practices. The buyer must assume all responsibility, including injury or damage resulting from its misuse or such, or in combination with other materials.