



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

MAY 31 1991

Joseph A. Conti
Roussel Bio Corporation
170 Beaver Brook Road
Lincoln Park, NJ 07035

Dear Mr. Conti:

Subject: Label Submission/Resmethrin Standard
SBP-1382/ Pyrethrins/piperonyl Butoxide Transparent
Emulsion Spray 0.08%+0.02%+0.02%
EPA Reg. No. 432-559
Submissions: April 26, 1991

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. A stamped copy is enclosed for your records.

When new labels are printed, please include the phrase at the end of the precautionary statement, "Remove pets and cover fish aquariums before spraying".

Sincerely,

Richard F. Mountfort
Product Manager 10
Insecticide & Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (H7505C)

RSB

2/3

432-559
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, and the Pesticide Act registered under EPA Reg. No. 432-559
ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
MAY 31 1991
In EPA Letter Dated

SBP-1382®/PYRETHRINS/PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE TRANSPARENT EMULSION SPRAY 0.08%+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%(z)cis and min. 70%(z)trans.
*Rouscel Bio's SBP-1382® brand of resmethrin insecticide.
Rouscel Bio Corp., 400 Sylvan Avenue, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 07632

*Equivalent to 0.516% (butylcarbitol)(5-propylpiperonyl) ether and 0.004% related compounds.

PRECAUTIONAL CONSUMER: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que le expliquen lo 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 Est.: See Lot No. For Correlation
EPA Reg. No. 432-559 A 42545-MO-1 P-12/12/89
F 10370-TX-1 P 655-GA-1

NET CONTENTS: **ROUSSEL BIO**
CORPORATION

P.O. Box 1077, 400 Sylvan Avenue
Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey 07632

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin with soap and water after handling.

Do not use in or on produce areas of food processing plant food is commercially prepared or processed. Do not use in the home, cover all food handling surfaces and cover utensils.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is highly toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to streams and potholes. Drain and runoff from treated areas to water. Do not contaminate water when disposing of containers.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not apply this water-based product in conduits, motor or other electrical equipment because of possible shock hazard. Do not use if 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 40°F.
PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product should be disposed of on the premises or at an approved waste disposal facility.
CONTAINER DISPOSAL: For Containers 1 Gallon and Under: Triple rinse, then recycle or dispose of in a sanitary manner.
For Containers Over One Gallon: Triple rinse (or equivalent) and then recycle or dispose of in a sanitary manner, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary manner approved by State and Local authorities.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE continued on back of label.

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 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.

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 feed or feed items.

Note to pest control operators: One gallon (3.78 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 solution. 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.

CRAWLING INSECTS: To kill cockroaches (waterbugs), crickets, silverfish, earwigs, spiders centipedes (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, 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 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 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 INDORS: In greenhouses, lathhouses, 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 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 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.

aspidistra	lily: Easter lily	peperomia
aluminum plant	Boston sword	petunia
arrowhead vine	flax	philodendron
aster	fuchsia	piggy-back plant
azalea	geranium	poineetia
Baby's Tears	geranium	pothos
begonia	heliotrope	prayer plant
black-eyed Susan	hibiscus	purple waffles
bridal veil	hoya	rose
broadleaf acacia	ice plant	rubber plant
calendula	inch plant	salvia
carnations	Ivy: German	sedum
Christmas cactus	grape	shamrock
chrysanthemum	Sweetish	snake plant
coleus	English	snapdragon
daisy	marigold	Star-of-Bethlehem
daphne	Mosses in Cradle	verbena
dracaena	nasturtium	wandering Jew
dumbcane	nuphar	wax plant
Easter lily	palma	zebra plant
fatshedera	pancy	zinnia

USE WITH CAUTION: on African violet, azalea, Reiger begonia, bromelia, Tahitian bridal veil, canna lily, canna lily, plumea fern, gloriole, impatiens, geranium, exalt, 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 m³) 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: Kill 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, and 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, SOWBOTS 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 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, treehopper moths and whiteflies on the following trees and shrubs:

alfalfa	lorythia	palma
amaranth	hemlock	philodendron
aralia	holly	podocarpus
arbutus	liriodendron	rhododendron
boxwood	liriodendron	spirea
bugleweed	liriodendron	spruce
dogwood	liriodendron	sweet olive
elm	locust	toyon
evonymus	liriodendron	viburnum
flowering maple	oak	yew

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

agave	daphne	pothos
aster	fuchsia	philodendron
begonia	geranium	poineetia
black-eyed Susan	gladiolus	queen sage
broadleaf acacia	heliotrope	rose
calendula	hibiscus	salvia
hypocissus	ivy	snapdragon
coleus	marigold	tabaka
daisy	nasturtium	zinnia

USE WITH CAUTION: On African violet, ash, azalea, Reiger begonia, wax begonia, geranium, bromelia, columnea, cotoneaster, canna lily, canna lily, plumea fern, gloriole, impatiens, juniper, non-bearing mulberry and quince, exalt, 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 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 or such, or in combination with other materials.