

ACCEPTED
OCT 10 1986
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under
EPA Reg. No. 904-424

KEEP FROM
FREEZING



RESMETHRIN EC 26 INSECT SPRAY

FOR INDOOR AND OUTDOOR ORNAMENTAL
PLANTS—GREENHOUSE AND PLANTScape
HOUSEHOLD & INDUSTRIAL INSECTS

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

*1-(Resmethrin[5-(phenylmethyl)-3-furanyl]methyl-2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate)
Related Compounds
Aromatic Petroleum Solvent

INERT INGREDIENTS

Total

BY WEIGHT

26.00% w/w
3.54%
64.19%
6.27%
100.00% w/w

* Cis:trans isomer ratio: max. 30% (± 1%) and min. 70% (± 1%) trans
(U.S. Patent Nos. 3,485,007 and 3,542,928)
† Penick's SBR-1382® brand of resmethrin insecticide
Penick Corp. 1050 Wall Street West, Lyndhurst, NJ 07071
This Product Contains 2 Lb./gal. (240 g/L) of SBR-1382
EPA REG NO 904-424

EPA EST. 72-PA-1

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
WARNING **AVISO**

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta haya sido explicado ampliamente
TO THE USER: If you cannot read English, do not use this product until the label has been fully explained to you.

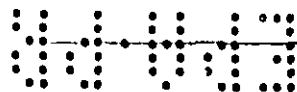
STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED: Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Do not induce vomiting. This product contains aromatic petroleum solvent. Aspiration may be a hazard.
IF IN EYES: Flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention.
IF ON SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected area with soap and water. Launder clothing before reusing.
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air.

SEE BACK PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Pratt-Gabriel Division
MILLER CHEMICAL & FERTILIZER CORPORATION
Radover, Pennsylvania 17331

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS: WARNING—Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear goggles or safety glasses. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Do not apply directly to food or feedstuffs. In commercial food handling facilities, cover or remove any food and food processing equipment during application. Do not apply while food processing is underway. After spraying in bakeries and other food processing plants, facilities and equipment must be thoroughly washed, with an acceptable detergent solution and then rinsed with potable water to remove all traces of contamination. In the home, all food processing surfaces and utensils should be covered during treatment, or thoroughly washed before use. Remove pets, birds and cover fish aquariums before spraying.

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 OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

DO NOT USE OR STORE NEAR HEAT OR OPEN FLAME. Flash point minimum 100°F (38°C). Do not apply this product in conduits, motor housings, junction and switch boxes or other electrical equipment because of possible shock hazards. 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.

PLEASE REFER TO ATTACHED INSERT FOR
ADDITIONAL DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.
STORAGE: Store in tightly closed, original container in a locked area away from children and domestic animals. Do not store at temperatures below 40°F(4.5°C). If this material has been exposed to temperatures below 40°F(4.5°C), there may be precipitation. Check for crystallization. If evident, warm to 80°F(26.5°C) and thoroughly mix before using. **DO NOT USE OPEN FLAME.**
For Disposal: Securely wrap original container in several layers of newspaper and discard in trash. Do not reuse empty container.

LIMITED WARRANTY: Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage or handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given here with.

16MAMP

Prod No. 146J2

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RESMETHRIN EC26 INSECT SPRAY

EPA Reg. No. 904-424

DIRECTIONS

A SYNTHETIC PYRETHROID FOR CONTROLLING THE FOLLOWING FLYING AND CRAWLING INSECTS IN AND AROUND HOUSEHOLDS, GREENHOUSES, BUILDINGS, VEHICLES, BOATS, KENNELS AND STABLES.

HOUSEHOLD PESTS

house flies
mosquitoes
gnats
flying moths (millers)
fruit flies
deer flies
stable flies
black flies
wasps
hornets
yellow jackets
bees
cockroaches
bed bugs

fleas
ticks
ants
fire ants
crickets
grasshoppers
silverfish (firebrats)
scorpions
earwigs
spiders
grain insects
sowbugs (pillbugs)
centipedes
millipedes

PLANT PESTS

aphids
fungus gnats
gypsy moths
tent caterpillars
Japanese beetles
leafhoppers
plant bugs
spittlebugs
thrips
tussock moths
citrus blackflies
cutworms
flea beetles
oakworms
cicada

whiteflies
lacebugs
leafbeetles
mimosa webworms
spider mites
scales
spruce budworms
sawflies
weevils
rose slugs
armyworms
inchworms
elm spanworms
cankerworms
(fall & spring)

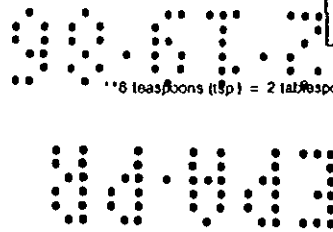
FOR USE INDOORS AND OUTSIDE PREMISES OF HOTELS, MOTELS, HOMES, PRESCHOOLS, NURSERIES, DAY CAMPS, GREENHOUSES, LATHHOUSES, SEEDHOUSES, FOOD HANDLING ESTABLISHMENTS, PACKAGING AND PROCESSING PLANTS, COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, OFFICE, INSTITUTIONAL AND STORAGE BUILDINGS, MILK STORAGE ROOMS, MILK HANDLING AREAS OF MILK PLANTS, 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.**

GENERAL INFORMATION: Use this product to control the pests listed below by application of the appropriate spray dilution. Use only the dilution specified in the Directions for Use to control a particular pest. To prepare the spray, dilute this product with water as shown in the following SPRAY DILUTION CHART. Repeat the treatment as needed.

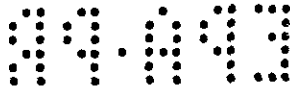
SPRAY DILUTION CHART

Spray Dilution Desired) (% RESMETHRIN EC 26)	0.03%		0.07%	0.10%	0.25%
Gallons of Water	1 (3.79L)	100 (378.5L)	1 (3.79L)	1 (3.79L)	1 (3.79L)
Amount of this product to be Diluted with Water**	1 tsp. (5 ml)	1 pint (473 ml)	2 tsp. (10 ml)	1 tbsp. (15 ml)	2½ tbsp. (37 ml)

**6 teaspoons (tsp) = 2 tablespoons (tbsp) = 1 fluid ounce = 29.574 milliliters.



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INDOORS

SPRAY SPRAY: To control house flies, mosquitoes, gnats, flying moths (millers), and fruit flies use the 0.10% spray dilution. Close all doors and windows. Shut off ventilating systems, ducts and air conditioning equipment. Mix well before using. Fill the spray tank with material, and apply as a fine spray at the rate of 2 fl. ozs. (59.1 ml) per 1,000 cubic feet (28.3 m³) or 1 gallon (3.78 L) per 84,000 cubic feet (1,812 m³). Point the nozzle upward and direct the spray mist to all parts of the room, especially windows and other light sources which attract these insects. Leave the treated area and keep closed for at least 15 minutes. Ventilate the room before re-entry. Repeat as necessary.

CONTACT SPRAY: To control cockroaches (waterbugs), crickets, ants, scorpions, grasshoppers, silverfish (fleas), earwigs, spiders, sowbugs (pillbugs), centipedes, millipedes, grain mites, and grain insects*, use the 0.25% spray dilution. Mix well before using. Spray thoroughly into hiding places such as cracks, crevices, and moist areas around pipes, under refrigerators and along baseboards. Spray directly on insects when possible. Repeat as necessary.

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

ANTS—INCLUDING FIRE ANTS: Spray doors, around window frames, ant trails and hills, contacting as many ants as possible.

***GRAIN INSECTS:** Adults of confused flour beetles, sawtoothed grain beetles, red flour beetles, carpet beetles, grain weevils, Angoumois grain moths, Indian meal moths, and shiny spider beetles. Remove infested grain, cereal or flour and destroy. Avoid contamination of other food and food stuffs in the area by removing before spraying. Spray directly on exposed stages and into cracks and crevices where grain insects may be hiding. In homes, dispose of all infested products. The shelves and drawers should be cleaned and thoroughly sprayed so as to contact all pests, and covered with shelf paper after allowing shelves to dry. Any utensils that are contacted with spray should be washed before using. Repeat as necessary.

BED BUGS: Apply the 0.25% spray 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 bed bugs, concentrating on tufts, folds and seams. Repeat as necessary. For persistent infestations, consult professional applicator.

FLEAS AND TICKS ON DOGS, CATS AND PREMISES: Use the 0.25% spray dilution and 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 (30 cm) away while spraying. Apply until hair is thoroughly moist. Do not spray directly in eyes or mouth of animals. Repeat within 24 hours of first treatment if necessary. To reduce reinfestation, thoroughly spray the animal's bedding and other resting areas until the surface is slightly moist. Treat the floor, cracks and crevices in the floor and along baseboards at the rate of two seconds per linear foot (30 cm) at a distance of 12 to 18 inches (30-45 cm). Also spray the entire inside surface of dog houses. Repeat as necessary. Kill as many insects directly as possible.

WASPS, HORNETS, YELLOW JACKETS, BEES: Use the 0.25% spray dilution. 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.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS INDOORS: In greenhouses, lathhouses, homes, commercial and institutional buildings, and for indoor landscaping: **TO CONTROL APHIDS, FUNGUS GNATS, LEAFHOPPERS, PLANT BUGS, SPITTLEBUGS, THIRIPS, AND WHITEFLIES** on the plants listed below, use the 0.03% spray dilution.

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

ageratum	daphne	inch plant	polkos
aluminum plant	dracaena	ivy German	prayer plant
arrowhead vine	dumbcane	grape	purple waffles
aster	Easter lily	Swedish	roses
azalea	fatshedera	English	rubber plant
Baby's Tears	ferns: asparagus	marigold	salvia
begonia	Boston	Moses in Cradle	sedum
black-eyed Susan	sword	nasturtium	shamrock
bridal veil	ficus	nephthytis	snake plant
broadleaf acacia	fuchsia	palms	snapdragon
catendula	gardenia	pansy	Star of Bethlehem
carnations	geranium	peperomia	verbena
Christmas cactus	heliotrope	petunia	wandering jew
chrysanthemum	hibiscus	philodendron	wax plant
coleus	hoya	piggy back plant	zebra plant
daisy	ice plant	ponsettia	zinnia

AMM

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althia
amaryllis
aralia
arbutus
boxwood
bugleweed
dogwood

elm
euonymus
flowering maple
forsythia
hemlock
holly
ixora

lantana
laurel
Nac
locust
mimosa
oak
palm
pittosporum

podocarpus
rhododendron
spirea
spruce
sweet olive
toyon
viburnum
yew

Also, to control citrus black flies on non-bearing citrus; cutworms and flea beetles on dichondra; lacebugs on andromeda; leafbeetles on elm; mimosa webworm on mimosa; mites, scales and budworms on spruce; sawflies and weevils on pine and Chinese evergreen; tent caterpillars on non-bearing cherry trees; beet armyworm and cutworm on carnations, 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
aster
begonia
black-eyed Susan
broadleaf acacia
calendula
hyposphora

coleus
daisy
daphne
fuchsia
gardenia
heliotrope
hibiscus

iris
ivy
marigold
nasturtium
peony
petunia
philodendron

poinsettia
queen sago
rose
salvia
snapdragon
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: fungus gnat larvae use the soil surface spray method described for indoor plants on the following:

Clerodendron
Gazania
Geranium
Hypericum

Pansy
Periwinkle
Stock
Verbena

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.

Pratt-Gabriel Division
MILLER CHEMICAL & FERTILIZER CORPORATION
Hanover, Pennsylvania 17331

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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 below, wait 24 hours, and check for possible injury.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR WHITEFLY CONTROL IN GREENHOUSES ONLY — See "CONTACT SPRAY" directions above for ornamental plants. Repeat application weekly for four weeks or longer for control of adults, pupae, and nymphs. Complete spray schedule on poinsettia before blooms form.

Where fewer applications are preferred, apply the 0.07% spray dilution as stated above. Repeat as necessary.

Non-thermal Applicators—close off greenhouse area to be treated for whitefly infestations.

Apply this product at the rate of 1 1/2 fl. oz. (44.4 ml) thoroughly mixed in 3 fl. oz. (88.7 ml) of methylene chloride per 10,000 cubic feet (283 m³). This is equivalent to 1 gram of active ingredient per 1,000 cubic feet (28.3 cu. m). Direct mist first toward upper corners of the greenhouse, then apply evenly throughout the area. Keep nozzle at least three feet (1 m) from plant foliage. Keep treated area closed off for at least two hours. Ventilate before re-entry. Apply at weekly intervals for at least two weeks. Applications should be made during the late afternoon or at night when the temperature range is 50°F to 72°F (10°C to 22°C).

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SOIL SURFACE SPRAY CONTROL OF FUNGUS GNAT LARVAE IN GREENHOUSES, LATHHOUSES, AND FOR INDOOR LANDSCAPING.

Use the 0.03% or 0.07% spray dilution to spray soil surface until thoroughly wet. Repeat 10 day intervals, if necessary.

African violet	Fern Boston	Petunia
Ageratum	Ficus	Philodendron
Christmas Cactus	Geranium	Pothos
Coleus	Ivy, English	Poinsettia
Cyclamen	Margold	Primrose
Dieffenbachia	Palm, Areca	Schefflera
Dracaena	Neanthe Bella	Snappedragon
Easter Lily	Peperomia	Zinnia

OUTDOORS

PREMISES: For use around residential, commercial and institutional buildings, gardens, greenhouses, yards, patios, mobile homes and campers. To control the pests listed below, use the 0.25% spray dilution.

House flies, mosquitoes, gnats, flying moths (millers), black flies, stable flies, deer flies, and fruit flies: Thoroughly spray breeding areas such as garbage and refuse areas, especially around poultry houses, barns, and similar areas of heavy infestation.

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

FIRE ANTS: Kills and reduces annoyance for short periods of time. 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.

WASPS, HORNETS, YELLOW JACKETS, BEES: Same as directed for indoor use. Aim spray at nest openings in ground, bushes, and in cracks and crevices which may harbor nests, saturating nest openings and contacting as many insects as possible. **APPLICATION SHOULD BE MADE LATE IN THE EVENING WHEN INSECTS ARE AT REST.** Repeat as necessary.

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

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS OUTDOORS: To control the pests listed below use the 0.03% spray dilution. Spray the upper and lower surfaces of plant foliage to the point of runoff. 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:

