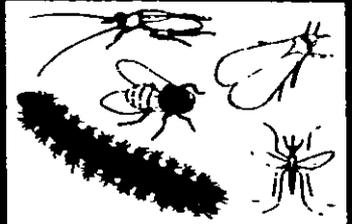


ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated

JUL 28 1987

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 904-478



HOUSE & YARD INSECT SPRAY

INDOOR-OUTDOOR-GREENHOUSE-PLANTScape
Flying-Crawling-Sucking Insects
Cockroaches, Gnats, Earwigs, Spiders, Flies
Black Flies, Mosquitoes, Aphids, Whiteflies
Gypsy Moth & Tent Caterpillars

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%

TOTAL 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.
- Penick Corporation, 1050 Wall Street West, Lyndhurst, NJ 07071
- Equivalent to 0.018% (butylcarbityl)(6-propylpiperonyl) ether and 0.004% related compounds.

EPA Reg. No. 904

EPA Est. No. 72-PA-1

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION CAUTION

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta haya sido explicado simplemente.

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

SEE BACK PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.
Can Be Used In Non-Food Areas Of Food Handling Establishments

PRATT-GABRIEL DIVISION
MILLER CHEMICAL & FERTILIZER CORPORATION
Hanover, Pennsylvania 17331
NET CONTENTS: 1 QUART LIQUID

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS: CAUTION— Harmful if absorbed through the 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.

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 & 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 reuse empty container. For Disposal, securely wrap original container in several layers of newspaper and discard in trash.

DIRECTIONS
For use in non-food areas indoors and outside premises of homes, apartment buildings, storage buildings, recreational buildings, boats. Also for use in and around cars, mobile homes, buses, automobiles and trucks. 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 food or feed items.

INDOORS
Contact Spray: Flying Insects—To kill houseflies, blackflies, mosquitoes, cluster flies, gnats, fruitflies, flying moths (millers). Apply as a space spray. 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, sowbugs (pillbugs), centipedes, grain mites and grain insects* (adults and accessible stages of sawtoothed grain beetles, cigarette beetles, carpet beetles, grain weevils, Indian meal moths). Apply as a contact 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 Spiders: Spray directly on these pests and use repeated applications to 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 Indoor: In greenhouses, 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.

ageratum	dracaena	ivy	German	pothos
agrostis plant	dumbcane	grape	Swedish	prayer plant
arrowhead vine	Easter lily	English	marigold	purple walties
aster	fatshedera	ferns:	Mores in	roses
azalea	asparagus	Boston	Cradle	rubber plant
Baby's Tears	Boston	svord	nas-tium	salvia
begonia	ficus	lushia	nephthys	sedum
black-eyed Susan	lushia	geranium	hibiscus	shamrock
bridal veil	geranium	heliotrope	piggy-back	snake plant
brodiaea	hibiscus	hoya	ice plant	snapdragon
calendula	hoya	inch plant	poinsettia	Star of
carnations	inch plant	poinsettia	zinnia	Bethlehem
Christmas cactus	zinnia			verona
chrysanthemum				wandering jey
coleus				wax plant
daisy				zebra plant
daphne				zinnia

Use With Caution: on African violet, azalea, Reiger begonia, browallia, Tahitian bridal veil, caenothus, camellia, plumosa fern, wax begonia, 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

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, doorills, windowills, 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.

Ornamental Plants Outdoor: 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.

ageratum	daisy	iris	poinsettia
aster	daphne	ivy	queen sago
begonia	luchsia	marigold	roses
black-eyed Susan	gardenia	nasturtium	salvia
broadleaf acacia	gladiola	peony	snapdragon
calendula	heliotrope	petunia	lobria
hyposestes	hibiscus	philodendron	zinnia
coleus			

Use With Caution: on azalea, geranium, cotoneaster, camellia, impatiens, juniper, non-bearing mulberry and quince, primrose, cyclamen and cypress.

SPOT SPRAY

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 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.

WARRANTY STATEMENT

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

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