

PM 04

3125-504

05/19/99

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504-9360.BLD

Base Reg (9360)

U.S. LABEL

Reason to Issue: To revise based on EPA letter.

Date of Draft: 05/19/99 (S)

Supersedes Pre-Reg Draft Dated: 03/04/99

[FRONT PANEL]

Merit[®] + Tempo[®] Ready-to-Use Insecticide

KILLS INSECTS

For use on: Flowers, Roses, Shrubs

- Just one application quickly kills insects
- Protects up to 30 days
- Rainproof Within 1 Hour of Application

Fast Acting ... Kills On Contact

Long Lasting ... Keeps On Killing For Weeks

MERIT + TEMPO Ready-to-Use Insecticide is a highly effective insecticide designed to kill insect pests on

- flowers
- roses
- house plants
- ground covers
- shrubs

Net Contents: (24 fl oz)

STOP - Read This Entire Label Before Use
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

FOR RESIDENTIAL USE ONLY ←

CAUTION

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED

CAUSES EYE IRRITATION

See back panel booklet for ingredients and precautionary statements

all
~~NOT REVIEWED~~
In Accordance with PR Notice 82.2
Dated On Draft Labeling Dated

May 21, 1999
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[OUTSIDE BACK PANEL]

Quick Facts
(Product Facts)

- ✓ Kills Insects on Contact
- ✓ Keeps on Killing for Up to 30 Days
- ✓ Ready to Use -- No Mixing, No Measuring

KILLS	(ART: Aphid, Japanese Beetle, Leafminer, Whitefly)																																
	<table> <tr> <td>Adelgids</td><td>Leaf-feeding caterpillars</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ants</td><td>Leafhoppers</td></tr> <tr> <td>Aphids</td><td>Leafminers</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bagworms</td><td>Mealybugs</td></tr> <tr> <td>Boxelder bugs</td><td>Midges</td></tr> <tr> <td>Clover mites</td><td>Mosquitoes</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cockroaches</td><td>Pillbug</td></tr> <tr> <td>Crickets</td><td>Plant bugs</td></tr> <tr> <td>Earwigs</td><td>Sawfly larvae</td></tr> <tr> <td>Elm leaf beetles</td><td>Scale insects (crawler stages)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Flies</td><td>Sowbugs</td></tr> <tr> <td>Grasshoppers</td><td>Spiders</td></tr> <tr> <td>Gypsy moth larvae</td><td>Spittlebugs</td></tr> <tr> <td>Japanese beetles (adult)</td><td>Thrips</td></tr> <tr> <td>Lacebugs</td><td>Wasps</td></tr> <tr> <td>Leaf-feeding beetles</td><td>Whiteflies</td></tr> </table>	Adelgids	Leaf-feeding caterpillars	Ants	Leafhoppers	Aphids	Leafminers	Bagworms	Mealybugs	Boxelder bugs	Midges	Clover mites	Mosquitoes	Cockroaches	Pillbug	Crickets	Plant bugs	Earwigs	Sawfly larvae	Elm leaf beetles	Scale insects (crawler stages)	Flies	Sowbugs	Grasshoppers	Spiders	Gypsy moth larvae	Spittlebugs	Japanese beetles (adult)	Thrips	Lacebugs	Wasps	Leaf-feeding beetles	Whiteflies
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COVERAGE	Treats up to 34 medium-sized plants																																
WHERE TO USE	Flowers, roses and shrubs																																
WHEN TO USE	When insects or damage first appear																																
ART: GRAPHIC OF PHONE	Questions or comments, call toll-free (877) 229-3724 www.AdvancedGarden.com																																

Ingredients

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Cyfluthrin	0.003 %
Imidacloprid	0.012 %
OTHER INGREDIENTS*	99.985 %
	100.000 %

- * Other ingredients include: Water, glycerin (stabilizer), organic solvent (less than 0.1%, to dissolve the active ingredient for mixing) and surfactants (to keep the active ingredient dispersed in water).

EPA Reg. No. 3125-504

EPA Est. No. XXXX-AA-1

[INSIDE BOOKLET]

**PRECAUTIONARY
STATEMENTS**
**Hazards to Humans and
Domestic Animals**
CAUTION

- Harmful if swallowed or inhaled.
- Causes eye irritation.
- Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.
- Avoid breathing spray mist.
- Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

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First Aid

The table below describes the first aid procedures for incidents involving MERIT + TEMPO Ready-to-Use Insecticide.

IN THE CASE OF ACCIDENTAL...	IMMEDIATELY...
Swallowing	If the person is able to swallow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have them sip 1 to 2 glasses of water • Call a doctor or poison control center for further treatment advice
Contact with eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water. • Continue to rinse eye for 10 to 15 minutes. • Call a doctor if irritation persists.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If breathing is affected, move person to fresh air • Contact doctor or poison control center for further treatment advice • If not breathing, call an ambulance and give artificial respiration.
NOTE: When calling poison control center, have this product label accessible. If seeking treatment at an emergency room or doctor's office, bring this product label to show medical personnel. You may call toll-free (877) 229-3763 for medical emergency information. Active Ingredients: Cyfluthrin [CAS # 68359-37-5], Imidacloprid [CAS # 138261-41-3]	

Environmental Hazards

- This pesticide is highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates and fish. Do not apply directly to water.
- This pesticide is highly toxic to bees. Do not apply MERIT + TEMPO Ready-to-Use Insecticide when bees are active.
- Apply this product only as specified on this label.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. For best results, read and follow all label directions.

Before You Use

Read and follow these directions when using.

- Apply the product to flowering plants during early morning or late evening, when bees are not present.
- Do not spray the product into fish pools, ponds, streams, or lakes.
- Remove animal feeding dishes prior to application.
- Do not use in small, enclosed areas where spray may be inhaled.
- Do not apply to fruits or vegetables used for food.

How to Use

Shake well before using.

WHEN TO USE	When insects or damage first appear To avoid serious damage, eliminate pests early in the season before they multiply
HOW TO USE	Adjust nozzle to desired spray pattern Hold sprayer about 12 inches from foliage Spray leaves, stems and tender new shoots ART: of steps above To kill insects that hide, spray the underside of the leaves. Apply until leaves are evenly coated with spray, but not dripping. ART: spraying undersides of leaves
HOW OFTEN	Kills insects on contact and keeps on killing for up to 30 days For severe infestations, repeat every 7 to 14 days as necessary

FOR BEST RESULTS
Do not wet the foliage within one hour after applying. To avoid serious damage to plants, eliminate pests early in the season before they multiply.

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Children and pets may re-enter after spray has dried.

IMPORTANT: Directions for Storage and Disposal

Storage Conditions

Store in original container in a cool, dry place, out of the reach of children, preferably a locked storage cabinet. Protect from freezing.


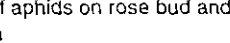
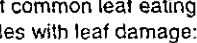
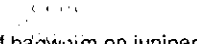
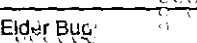
Disposal

- Do not reuse empty spray bottle.
- Rinse the empty product container thoroughly
- Place container in trash

Important: It is best to use all of the product in accordance with label directions. If it is necessary to dispose of unused product, please follow any applicable state or local guidelines.

[BOOK]

Use the illustrations on this label as a guide to identify a pest. A magnifying glass can help you find and identify tiny pests such as thrips and mites. Shake suspect branches over a sheet of white paper and lacebugs, thrips, or mites will fall onto the paper.

PEST	CONTROL TIPS (optional depending on space)	PLANTS OFTEN ATTACKED (optional fold-out panel)
Adelgids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause ugly galls to form on twigs • May be covered with cottony wax • Be sure spray reaches down through needles to stems 	Pine Spruce Balsam fir Other needle-leaved evergreens
Aphids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look for aphids on tender new shoots and leaf undersides • Aphids multiply fast; don't delay spraying • Are most common in Spring and Fall 	Almost all plants including: Begonia Caladium Camellia Chrysanthemum Dahlia Delphinium Geranium Hydrangea Rose Viburnum
Beetles (leaf eating)  art of common leaf eating beetles with leaf damage: Black Blister beetle Elm-leaf beetle Japanese Beetles Rose chafer Tortoise beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beetles feed and then leave, so you may only see their damage • Japanese beetles fly in from miles around to devour foliage 	Almost all plants including: Aster Astilbe Clematis Fern Peony Petunia Pine Rose Zinnia
Bagworms  art of bagworm on juniper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected from sprays by their bag • Come out at night to feed 	Arborvitae Cedar Hemlock Juniper Larch Pine
Box Elder Bug 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather in the house and along windows and walls outdoors 	Box Elder

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PEST	CONTROL TIPS (optional depending on space)	PLANTS OFTEN ATTACKED (optional fold-out panel)
Caterpillars (leaf-eating) ART of Canna leafroller	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hide on the underside of leaves, in the ground, or in webbing If you don't see caterpillars during the day, check plants at night 	Many flowers & shrubs including: Canna Fern Fir Hawthorn Lilac Maple Oleander
Gypsy Moths art of gypsy moth on oak leaf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feed at night Contact your County Extension Agent for the dates when they appear in your area 	Many trees and shrubs including: Oak
Grasshoppers art of lubber grasshopper on begonia leaf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large grasshoppers are harder to kill For best results, spray while grasshoppers are small 	Begonia Fern Geranium
Lacebugs art of lacebug on azalea foliage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hide on the underside of leaves Look for dark, varnish-like dots of excrement left behind Azaleas in sun have more lacebugs than those in shade 	Azalea Cotoneaster Rhododendron
Leafhoppers art of leafhopper on yew	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Love tender new shoots and the underside of leaves 	Boxwood Rose
Leafminers art of boxwood leafminer on boxwood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create little mines, or tunnels, through leaves They are protected from spray, but will die as they eat treated leaves 	Birch Boxwood Columbine Holly Lilac Rose
Mealybugs art of mealybug on geranium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hide in leafy folds and the underside of leaves Prefer tender new growth 	Begonia Camellia Fuschia Geranium Oleander
Plant bugs art of four-lined plant bug on peony foliage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suck sap from stems and leaves but often fly away after feeding 	Aster Chrysanthemum Peony Rose Zinnia
Sawfly larvae art of roseslug & curled rose sawflies feeding on rose leaves art of sawfly on conifer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look like caterpillars Some hide on the underside of leaves 	Ash Pine Rose
Scales art of brown scale on rose stems art of tea scale on camellia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May look like little drops of wax or laquer clinging tightly to stems and leaves Control in Spring or early Summer while they are young Many prefer the underside of leaves 	Many other flowers and shrubs including: Camellia Cotoneaster Crabapple Euonymus Gardenia Hemlock Hibiscus Holly Fern Yew

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PEST	CONTROL TIPS <i>(optional depending on space)</i>	PLANTS OFTEN ATTACKED <i>(optional fold-out panel)</i>
Spittlebugs art of spittlebug froth on pine stems art of adult spittlebug	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young spittlebugs hide in a frothy mass of bubbly, white spittle on stems 	Chrysanthemum Rose
Thrips art of thrip on rose bud and brown damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feed inside flower and leaf buds • Hard to find; If present, they may appear when flowers are shaken 	Daylily Fuschia Gardenia Gladiolus Rhododendron
Whiteflies art of whitefly on gardenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feed on the underside of leaves • Look like tiny white moths • Will fly out from leaves when you shake the plant 	Begonia Coleus Fuschia Gardenia Geranium

NOTICE

Research and testing has determined that the "Directions for Use" are appropriate for the proper use of MERIT + TEMPO Ready-to-Use Insecticide under expected conditions. The Buyer assumes responsibility for lack of performance or safety if not used according to the directions.

Bayer Corporation
 Garden & Professional Care
 Box 4918 • Kansas City, MO 64120-0013
 Product information toll-free (877) 229-3724
 Medical Emergency toll-free (877) 229-3763

