

9688-149

02-28-2012

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

FEB 28 2012

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

Mr. William H. Metzger
Chemsico, Div, of united Industries Corp.
Post Office Box 142642
St. Louis, MO 63114-0642

**Subject: Amended Reregistration Label Chemsico Insecticide Concentrate 57P
D412997
EPA Registration No. 9688-149**

Dear Mr. Metzger:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all of the information submitted with your application to support the reregistration of the referenced product in connection with the **Permethrin RED**, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable.

PLEASE NOTE: This product is not being reregistered under sections 3(c)5 and 4(g) of FIFRA at this time.

PLEASE NOTE: That the record for this product currently contains the Confidential Statements of Formulation (CSFs) listed below. Any previously dated CSF's are superseded.

- Basic CSF, dated: July 8, 2011

A copy of your label stamped Acceptable is enclosed along with copies of the acute toxicity and product chemistry reviews completed for the subject product. Products shipped after 12 months from the date of this amendment or the next printing of the label whichever occurs first, must bear the new revised label. Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended label constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e).

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Linda A. DeLuse at (703) 305-5428 or via e-mail at deluse.linda@epa.gov or Mr. Richard J. Gebken at (703) 305-6701 or via e-mail at Gebken.Richard@epa.gov.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard Gebken".

Richard Gebken
Product Manager 10
Insecticide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

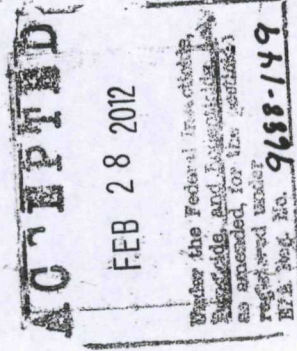
Enclosures: Label stamped Accepted dated: February 28, 2012

Chemsico

Insecticide Concentrate 57P

[Do-it-yourself termite control* killing spray • Kills termites* [including drywood termites] • Kills termites* that damage wood • Kills [controls] termites*, ants, carpenter ants and other wood destroying pests • Kills termites* on contact • Kills on contact • Keeps killing for weeks! • For use around foundations, outside buildings, porches, wood piles, wooden fences and decks • Termite* killing concentrate • Makes up to 7 gallons • Use indoors & outdoors in the Chemsico Home Insect Control C Power [Pump] Sprayer • Water-based • Kills for Weeks • Guaranteed Results [or Your Money Back**]

(*FOR LOCALIZED CONTROL ONLY)



Active Ingredient:

Permethrin	5.7%
Other Ingredients	94.3%
Total	100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION See back [booklet] for additional precautionary statements

NET [CONTENTS] 32 fl oz (1 qt / 946 mL)

[Bracketed Text] = Optional language

[Use Chemsico Insecticide Concentrate 57P to treat infested areas and areas likely to be infested, such as wood surfaces, voids and channels in damaged wood, spaces between wooden parts of a structure, and between wood and foundations. Also use it to treat around fence posts, wood piles (do not use on firewood) and tree stumps.]

OPTIONAL PRODUCT FACTS BOX

PRODUCT FACTS

WHAT IT DOES

Kills Carpenter Ants, Termites*, Carpenter Beetles and Other Wood Destroying Pests

WHERE TO USE – (outdoor icon)

Outdoors around Foundations, Outside Buildings, Porches, Wood Piles, Wooden Fences and Decks

QUESTIONS & COMMENTS: (phone and computer ICON)

Call 1-800-332-5553 or Visit our Website at www.spectracide.com

*FOR LOCALIZED CONTROL ONLY.

STOP. READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USE.

[STOP! READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS INSIDE BEFORE USING. PEEL HERE.]

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

General Precautions and Restrictions



Do not allow adults, children, or pets to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

- Do not water the treated area to the point of run-off.
- Do not make applications during rain.
- All outdoor applications must be limited to spot or crack-and-crevice treatments only, except for the following permitted uses:

1. Treatment to soil or vegetation around structures
2. Applications to lawns, turf, and other vegetation
3. Applications to building foundations, up to a maximum height of 3 feet.

- Other than applications to building foundations, all outdoor applications to impervious surfaces such as sidewalks, driveways, patios, porches and

structural surfaces (such as windows, doors, and eaves) are limited to spot and crack-and-crevice applications, only.

- Application is prohibited directly into sewers or drains, or to any area like a gutter where drainage to sewers, storm drains, water bodies, or aquatic habitat can occur. Do not allow the product to enter any drain during or after application.
- Do not apply this product in a way that will contact adults, children, or pets, either directly or through drift. Remove pets, birds, and cover fish aquariums before spraying.
- Not for use in outdoor residential misting systems.
- Not for broadcast use on indoor residential surfaces.

HOW TO USE

For spot treatment of Termites*, Ants, Carpenter ants, Carpenter beetles and Wood boring beetles [including Powderpost beetles].

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING.

- Mix 4½ fl oz with enough water to make one gallon. One gallon of mix treats 100 sq ft.
- Apply evenly on wood surfaces with a tank [pressure] sprayer. Spray surfaces until thoroughly wet, avoiding dripping and runoff.
- Treat outside surfaces of buildings, porches, wooden decks and patios, wooden fences, window frames, doorways, foundations, eaves, patios, garages, garbage areas and other areas where you may find these pests.

This product will kill workers and winged reproductive forms of termites* which may be present in the treated areas at the time of treatment.

***FOR LOCALIZED TERMITE CONTROL ONLY.** Not recommended as sole protection against termites. For active infestations get a professional inspection.

[USE] PRECAUTIONS

Do not spray into electrical outlets or utilities. Do not permit contact with treated surfaces until spray has dried. Suitable protective clothing should be worn in confined or overhead areas to prevent exposure to eyes and skin. The use of eye protection, protective head covering, chemical resistant gloves and footwear, a long-sleeved shirt and long pants or coveralls are recommended. Ventilate confined areas, such as detached garages, under porches and decks, during treatment and immediately following treatment before areas are re-occupied.

[USE DIRECTIONS FOR BOTH SPRAYER TYPES] INDOORS

Spray into areas vulnerable to attack by termites*, ants, carpenter ants, carpenter beetles and wood boring beetles [including Powder post beetles] such as cracks, crevices, openings around pipes, along baseboards, doors, window frames and cracks in the foundation. Also spray in termite eaten channels or damaged wooden areas. Spray directly on insects where possible. Do not spray into electrical outlets or utilities. Do not permit contact with treated surfaces until spray has dried.

OUTDOORS

Treat outside surfaces of buildings, porches, wooden decks and patios, wooden fences, window frames, doorways, foundations, eaves, patios, garages, garbage areas and other areas where you may find termites*, ants, carpenter ants, carpenter beetles, wood boring beetles [including Powder post beetles,] and Asian beetles.

Spray infested areas and areas likely to be infested, such as wood surfaces, voids and channels in damaged wood, spaces between wooden parts of a structure, and between wood and foundations where infestation is likely to occur, also around fence posts, wood piles (do not use on firewood) and tree stumps.

Suitable protective clothing should be worn in confined or overhead areas to prevent exposure to eyes and skin. The use of eye protection, protective head covering, chemical resistant gloves and footwear, a long-sleeved shirt and long pants or coveralls are recommended. Confined areas, such as detached garages, under porches and decks, should be ventilated during and immediately following application before the areas are reoccupied.

***FOR LOCALIZED TERMITE CONTROL ONLY.** Not recommended as sole protection against termites. For active infestations get a professional inspection.

PRESSURIZED SPRAYER REFILL INSTRUCTIONS

The Chemsico Home Insect Control C Pressure Sprayer can be refilled up to 5 times with Chemsico Insecticide Concentrate 57P.

1. Refilling Sprayer

Before opening, release any built-up pressure by opening valve. Press down on pump handle and turn to left to remove pump assembly from tank. Add 4 ½ fl. oz. of concentrate and dilute to a gallon with water. Use "Fill to Here" mark on the side of the bottle as a guide. Replace pump, turning to right to seal.

2. Pressurize Sprayer

Pump 10-20 times for maximum pressure. Fewer pumps may be desirable to control spray in tight areas. Pump occasionally during application to maintain tank pressure and desired spray pattern. Do not over pressurize.

3. Spraying

Position deflector shield on top of nozzle outlet for a fine fan spray to cover wider areas; rotate to bottom of nozzle outlet for a more precise, solid stream. Depress button to begin spraying. Slide button forward to lock on; press down and back to release to off.

IMPORTANT: Do not refill more than 5 times.

Do not use any product other than Chemsico Insecticide Concentrate 57P in the Chemsico Home Insect Control C pressure sprayer. Incompatible chemicals may change the pump making it unsafe to use.

Cleaning/Maintaining Sprayer

Between uses, release pressure as described above. Detach sprayer hose from tank by turning hose connection cap to left. Lock on sprayer nozzle, hold end of hose under running water, and let clean water run through hose for 1-2 minutes. Drain water from hose, reattach to sprayer and place handle in built-in storage pocket. Apply a few drops of oil to pump rod, then pump several times to lubricate the rod. Store container in a cool, dark place between uses.

Sprayer Precautions

- Always thoroughly inspect your sprayer before each use.
- Be sure hose is securely attached and in good condition before pressurizing tank.
- Discard if any worn or damaged parts are noticed.
- Do not allow spray to reach people or animals.
- Always release air pressure before removing pump (see sprayer directions).
- Do not use this sprayer to apply any materials other than Chemsico Insecticide Concentrate 57P. Other materials could cause the container to weaken or corrode its working parts, which could lead to injury.
- Do not use mechanical devices to pressurize the tank. They can create excessive and dangerous pressure which could cause the tank to explode.
- Do not stand over pressurized sprayer while using or pumping it.
- Do not use solutions hotter than 105° F [or appropriate temperature].
- Always securely tighten the pump. An improperly tightened pump could be forcibly ejected and cause serious injury.
- Do not pressurize sprayer until ready to use. Do not store pressurized sprayer, or leave pressurized sprayer unattended.
- Do not lift or carry sprayer by hose or extension rod. Carry only by pump or bottle handle, making sure handle is properly locked in place before lifting.
- Do not force clogged nozzle open with air pressure. Clean with fine wire or toothpick.
- Failure to heed all precautions and directions could result in serious bodily injury or property damage.

REFILL DIRECTIONS FOR EZSPRAY™

[Bracketed Text] = Optional language

***REFILL DIRECTIONS**

Refill only with Chemsico Insecticide Concentrate 57P. Remove cap. Carefully measure and mix 4 ½ fl oz of concentrate in one gallon of water. Replace and tightly close cap. Wipe off any spilled product.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Storage: Store in cool, dry area away from heat or open flame. **Disposal:** If empty: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. **If partly filled:** Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

First Aid

If in Eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a Poison Control Center or doctor for treatment advice. **If Swallowed:** Call a Poison Control Center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a Poison Control Center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **If on Skin or Clothing:** Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a Poison Control Center or doctor for treatment advice. **If Inhaled:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a Poison Control Center or doctor for further treatment advice. You may also contact 1-800-332-5553 for emergency medical treatment information.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a Poison Control Center or doctor, or going for treatment.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Do not administer or instill milk, cream or other substances containing vegetable or other animal fats which enhance absorption of lipophilic substances.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is extremely toxic to aquatic organisms, including fish and invertebrates. To protect the environment, do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid run off to water bodies or

drainage systems. This pesticide is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds while bees are actively visiting the treatment area.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Do not use this product in or on electrical equipment due to possibility of shock hazards.

NOTE: To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer assumes all responsibility for safety and use not in accordance with directions.

OPTIONAL GUARANTEE STATEMENT

** (Guaranteed Results ICON) If you are not satisfied with this product for any reason send your written request for a refund to the address below, together with the dated store receipt showing the price you paid. Please allow 6-8 weeks for processing.

Questions or Comments? Call toll free 888-KILL-TERMITES (888-545-5837) for assistance in using this product.

Made in the USA by Chemsico
Division of United Industries Corporation
P. O. Box 142642
St. Louis, MO 63114-0642

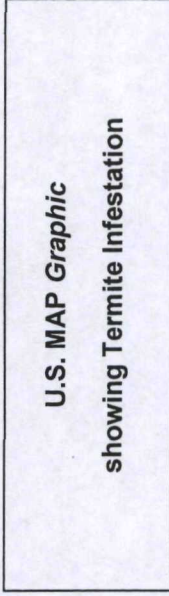
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Optional for Use as Package Insert, Brochure or Printed on Package

**[Termite Facts]
[What You Should Know About Termites]**

Termites are active in 49 U.S. states, all but Alaska.



It has been suggested that there are only two types of homes: Those that have termites and those that will have termites in the future. Whether you live in the north or south, or have a new or old home, your [the] home is a target for termites. Termites enter your [the] home through tiny cracks in the foundation or slab, through utility entry points, or anywhere that soil contacts wood. If they can't find an easy entrance point near the ground, they will construct mud tunnels [shelter tubes] up the side of a structure to access areas above ground.

Warning Signs

Termites rarely come to the surface of what they're eating, so most of the time you will never know they have invaded your [the] home until it is too late. However, if you're lucky, you may see some of the warning signs:

- "Swarming" or flying termites in the house, especially near sources of light
- Small wings near windows, doors or in the garage
- Mud tunnels [shelter tubes] along the foundation of your [the] house, inside or outside
- Small holes in the wood or drywall or buckling paint

Subterranean Termites: The subterranean termite is the most common type of termite, and has been estimated to cause over ninety percent of all termite damage in the U.S. These termites live in colonies in the soil and enter houses in search of wood-based food. However, subterranean termites do not live in houses, since they must constantly return to the ground for moisture and to supply the colony with food.

Each colony is built around a queen, whose sole job is reproduction. A queen can live as long as 25 years and produce thousands of eggs per year. The colony also has "soldier" termites who protect the colony from predators (mostly ants), "worker" termites who provide food for the colony, and winged "reproductive" termites who turn into king and queen termites and leave each year to start new termite colonies.

Handwritten initials 'JLS' in the top right corner.

Worker termites are the most troublesome termites to homeowners. Because they are in charge of providing food to the colony, they constantly forage in search of wood-based food, traveling as far as 250 feet from the colony. This relentless search for food makes your [the][a] home a target.

Drywood and Dampwood Termites: While subterranean termites are the most common, other types of termites do exist. The drywood termite colony lives in undecayed wood with little moisture and does not have to maintain constant contact with the ground. Drywood termites are found along the Southeast, Gulf and Southern California coasts.

The dampwood termite colony lives in moist wood like tree stumps or areas in a house that contain a high degree of moisture and [a sufficient quantity of] wood. They do not have to maintain constant contact with the ground. Dampwood termites are found along the coastal areas of Northern California and the Pacific Northwest.

Homes in one of these areas can have subterranean and some other type of termite [living in its vicinity].

Formosan Termites: The Formosan subterranean termite is the most destructive termite in the U.S. These termites live in the ground like common subterranean termites, but have colonies that are many times greater in size. A colony of Formosan termites may have millions of members and can consume hundreds of pounds of wood in a single year. Formosan termites are located in many of the same coastal areas that drywood termites are found, and are especially prevalent in Louisiana and Hawaii.

If you live in the portions of the country where drywood, dampwood or Formosan termites are found, regular pest control inspections are recommended to determine if these forms of termites are in your [the] home.

Inspecting for Termites

Regular termite inspections are an important step in an effective termite program. Most states have guidelines and certification programs for termite inspectors. When having your [the] home inspected, make sure the person or firm is authorized by your [the] state to inspect for termites. A typical termite inspection will involve the following steps:

1. **An examination of your [the] house's foundation** searching for termite mud tunnels [shelter tubes]. Subterranean termites live in colonies in the ground. In order for them to enter an above ground food source, such as a house, they construct mud tunnels [shelter tubes] to protect them during their journey from the colony to the food source. Mud tunnels [shelter tubes] are constructed of dirt and are about as thick as a pencil. Any mud tunnels [shelter tubes] must be inspected for termite activity. This is accomplished by breaking off a 1-2 inch section of the tunnel [tube] and looking for termites. If termites are present, the tunnel [tube] is active. If termites are not present, the tunnel [tube] is left for one week. If during that time the tunnel [tube] is reconstructed, the tunnel [tube] is active. If termites are found, a sample should be collected for identification (see note).

2. **An examination of any direct wood-to-ground contact** outside of the house.

All wood, including treated lumber, which has direct contact with the soil must be inspected for termite activity. Examples of direct wood-to-soil contact include wood fences, steps from your [the] house, wooden decking and steps, landscaping timbers and mulch beds. This wood is inspected for termite activity at or near ground level by probing with a screwdriver or other sharp object. If the wood is easily penetrated, the wood has been damaged by termites, fungus, or some other wood-destroying organism. Termite activity is indicated by the presence of termites in the wood or signs that they have been feeding at this site. Signs of feeding include termite foraging galleries, dirt or mud present in the wood and/or small trails or holes in the center portion of the wood.

3. **An examination of the interior of your [the] house** for signs of termite activity. Floor boards, wallboard, wood trim around windows and doors and wood in the attic must be inspected for termite activity. There are three primary signs of termite activity that should be noted during this portion of the inspection. First, the most conclusive sign of termite activity is the presence of mud tunnels [shelter tubes]. When located, they should be inspected as noted in step one above. Second, areas containing moisture should receive special attention. Subterranean termites require constant moisture in order to survive. Any areas in a house that retain moisture must be thoroughly inspected for signs of termite activity. Wood in these areas can be inspected by probing with a screwdriver or other sharp object (described above). Finally, the house should be examined for flight exit holes. The holes are constructed to allow "swarmers" (winged termites) out to try to establish new colonies. Swarming in the U.S. typically falls between the months of March and July. The flight exit holes look like small mud packs protruding from one or more openings and are constructed just prior to swarming.

4. **An examination of outside areas** that are favorable for [conductive to] termite activity. Favorable [conductive] areas include those that retain moisture around downspouts, spigots, air conditioner lines, and low areas with improper drainage. Other conditions favorable for [conductive to] termite activity include areas that provide a source of food such as direct wood-to-ground contact, woodpiles, mulch beds, wooden fences, tree stumps, and landscaping timbers. All favorable [conductive] areas should be thoroughly inspected for termites. Termites can be detected by the presence of mud tunnels [shelter tubes], by inspecting wood with a probe, and by sampling the soil in these areas. Sampling the soil may be accomplished by using a small hand trowel or shovel to dig holes in the ground to depth of 6-8 inches. **These holes must be dug at least 12-18 inches away from the foundation to leave any chemical barrier treatment undisturbed.** The soil removed and the hole must be checked for termite activity.

NOTE: If termites are found during any portion of the inspection, a sample should be collected and the species of termite identified. Any termites collected during the inspection can be preserved in a glass jar with rubbing alcohol. Entomologists at state universities, county extension agents, or authorized pest control operators can aid in the identification of the termite species.

Reducing the Risk of Termites

This product is not recommended as sole protection against termites. In addition to using this product, here [the following] are some important steps you can [to] take [do] to reduce the risk of getting termites.

- Eliminate any sources of moisture for termites. Check for leaky water spigots, sump pumps or sprinklers. Look for any areas that stay moist for a long time, such as mulch or under bricks or large rocks and ensure that water flows away from your [the] home. Also check for interior leaks in pipes or from roof drainage. Pay particular attention to areas near kitchens or bathrooms, and attached porches or decks.
- Remove potential food sources that will attract termites to the vicinity of your [the] home. These include direct wood-to-soil contact (fences, stairs, trellises), wood piles, stumps or dead bushes and other wood debris.
- Apply a pre-treatment. When building a new home, check with your [the] contractor for soil pre-treatments that can be applied by an authorized pest control operator.
- Have a regular termite inspection. Certified termite inspectors can point out other areas that attract [tempt] termites to your [the] home and may recommend other treatments [such as mechanical alteration, soil or foundation treatments].

Is it a Termite or an Ant?

Swarming ants and termites look very similar. Compare these characteristics: (graphic of features)

TERMITE	ANT
1. Straight antennae	1. Elbowed antennae
2. No visible eyes	2. Eyes present
3. Two pair of wings of equal length	3. Two pair of wings of unequal length
4. Thick waist	4. Thin waist (hourglass shape)

Tips for Treating Carpenter Ants

1. The best way to control carpenter ants is to locate their nest and spray it directly. To help locate nest, watch the ants to see where they go. Nests outside [outdoors] can be found in trees, old wood piles, decks, stumps, fences, and adjacent buildings.
2. Common nest sites in the home include under cabinets and dishwashers, around pipes, attics, leaky roofs and doors, wall voids and garage door jambs. Treat with a product registered for indoor use [such as ...].
3. To keep pests from entering your home, spray the outside surfaces of screens, doors, window frames or wherever these insects may enter.
4. To prevent future infestations [damage]:
 - Treat the outside of your home's foundation and treat your yard [with products registered for these uses [such as ...].

- Trim all trees and bushes [shrubs] so that the branches do not touch the [your] house. Carpenter ants often travel into homes via [from] branches.
- Fix leaky roofs and plumbing. Carpenter ants need a moist environment to establish a colony and typically nest in softened decayed wood.
- Seal openings in living trees and remove dead trees and wood piles - they attract carpenter ants.

ABBREVIATED OPTIONAL TERMITE MARKETING CLAIMS

[Chemsico Insecticide Concentrate 57P is an easy to apply product to control termites* and other wood-destroying pests.] *For localized control only.

TERMITE WARNING SIGNS

Termites rarely come to the surface of what they're eating, so most of the time you will never know that they have invaded your home until it is too late. However, if you're lucky, you may see some of the warning signs:

- "Swarming" or flying termites in the house, especially near sources of light
- Small wings near windows, doors or in the garage
- Mud tunnels [shelter tubes] along the foundation of your house, inside or outside
- Small holes in the wood or drywall or buckling paint

REDUCING THE RISK OF TERMITES

[There are some additional steps you can take to reduce the risk of getting termites.]

- Eliminate any sources of moisture for termites (any areas that remain moist inside and outside the home)
- Remove potential food sources that will attract termites to the vicinity of your home (any direct wood-to-soil contact).
- Apply a pre-treatment. When building a new home, check with your contractor for soil pre-treatments that can be applied by an authorized pest control operator.
- Have a regular termite inspection.