US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY OFFICE OF PESTICIDES PROGRAMS REGISTRATION DIVISION (TS-767) WASHINGTON, DC 20460	EPA RI	EGISTRATIO	N NO. (THE SE PROPERTY.
		6370-218 OF ISSUANCE		1
NOTICE OF DECTICINE REGISTRATION	NAME (OF PESTICIO	E PRODUCT	
NOTICE OF PESTICIDE: REGISTRATION REREGISTRATION		: . '	1	**************************************
(Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended)		"! i;	1 T. T.	. 10 - Spray 0.25%
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submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division p product always refer to the above U.S. EPA registration n	rior to use o	f the label i	n commerce.	In any correspondence on thi
On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the		ned pesticid	e is hereby l	Registered/Reregistered unde
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FORD'S

SBP-1382 INSECTICIDE TRANSPARENT EMULSION ** SPRAY 0.25%

CAN BE USED IN NON-FOOD AREAS OF FOOD HANDLING ESTABLISHMENTS

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

*+~Resmethrin [5-(phenylmethyl)-3-furanyl]methyl 2,2-dimethyl -3-(2-methyl-1 propenyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate.....0.25%w/wINERT INGREDIENTS......99.75%

TOTAL......100.00%

*cis/trans isomers ratio: max. 30% (+/-)cis and min. 70% (+/-) trans.

+U.S. Patent Nos. 3,465,007and 3,542,928. "Penick-Bio UCLAF-SBP-1382" brand of resmethrin insecticide.

**U. S. Patent No. 3,683,078.

Penick-Bio UCLAF Corp., 1050 Wall Street West, Lyndhurst, NJ 07071

PRECAUCION AL CONSUMIDOR: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le 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 C A U T I O N

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS C A U T I O N

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. Remove pets, birds, and cover fish aquariums before spraying. Do not use on edible crops. Do not remain in treated areas. Ventilate the area when treatment is complete.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED: Induce vomiting by sticking finger in back of throat or by administration of syrup of ipepac. Get medical attention.

IF IN EYES: Flush with water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

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.

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ACCEPTED with COMMENTS in EPA Letter Dated:

Manufactured by

FORD'S CHEMICAL & SERVICE, INC. 2739 Pasadena Blvd.

JUN 29 1990

Pasadena, Texas 77502

Under the rederal insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.

10370-219

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When used on ships, do not wash or flush freshly sprayed surfaces into adjacent water.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not apply this product in conduits, motor housings, junctions, and switch boxes or other electrical equipment because of possible shock hazard.

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 and disposal. **STORAGE:** Do not store this water-base formulation at temperatures below 32°F (0°C).

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. CONTAINER DISPOSAL: For containers I gallon and under: Do not reuse container. Wrap container and put in trash.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE (Continued)

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. Do not use in USDA meat and poultry processing plants.

For use in non-food areas of food handling establishments in and around premises of commercial, industrial, office, residential, public, institutional and storage buildings, hotels, motels, homes, preschools, nurseries, day camps, seed houses, packaging and processing plants, milk handling areas of milk, cheese and ice cream plants, milk storage rooms, 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, becars, and ship cargoholds. Also for use in dog kennels and horse stables. In horse stables, not for application if horses will be used for food.

Do not use on electrical equipment or on surfaces that can be harmed or stained by water.

INDOORS

SPACE SPRAY: Remove or cover plants. Do not allow the undiluted spray to contact plants because of possible injury.

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FLYING INSECTS: To kill houseflies, deer flies, stable flies, gnats, cluster flies, vinegar flies, mosquitoes, fruit flies, flying moths (millers): Apply as a space spray. Mix well before using. Fill spray tank. Adjust pressure and nozzle to deliver a fine mist spray. Close all doors and windows. Point nozzle upward and direct the spray mist to all parts of the room especially windows and other light sources which attract these insects. Keep the spray nozzle at all times at least four feet (1.2m) from fabrics to avoid wetting or staining. Fill the room with mist at the dosage of one fluid ounce per 1000 cu. ft. of space (50 ml per 28.3 cu m). Then leave the treated area. Keep the room closed for at least 15 minutes. Ventilate the room when treatment is completed and before re-entry.

CRAWING INSECTS: To kill fleas, cockroaches (waterbugs), crickets, silverfish earwigs, spiders, sowbugs, centipedes, millipedes, grain mites and grain insects (adults and accessible stages of confused flour beetles, red flour beetles, saw-toothed grain beetles, cigarette beetles, shiny spider beetles, carpet beetles, grain weevils, Angoumois grain moths). Apply as a contact spray. Mix well before using. Fill spray tank with product. Keep spray nozzle about 8 to 12 inches (25 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 insects harborage areas. Spray directly on insects where possible. necessary.

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: Spray doors, around window frames, ant trails and hills.

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 treationly areas that may harbor pests, concentrating on tufts, folds and seams. Repeat as necessary. For persistent infestation, consult professional applicator.

TO KILL FLEAS AND TICKS ON DOGS, CATS AND PREMISES: 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

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nozzle about one foot (0.3m) away while spraying. Apply until hair is thoroughly moist. Do not spray directly in eyes or mouth of animal. 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 moint. Treat these areas at the rate of two seconds per linear foot at a distance of 12 to 18 inches (30-46 cm). Also spray the entire inside surface of dog houses. Repeat as necessary, thoroughly spraying floors, cracks, crevices and bedding. Hit as many insects directly as possible.

TO KILL WASPS, HORNETS, YELLOW JACKETS, BEES: 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.

RESIDUAL SPRAY: Aids in the control of COCKROACHES, CRICKETS, SILVERFISH, ANTS, MILLIPEDES, CENTIPEDES, EARWIGS, GRAIN MITES, SOWBUGS, SPIDERS: Kills for up to 4 weeks. Spray baseboards, cracks and crevices, around door and window frames, and other hiding places such as closets, in back of and under appliances, sinks and cupboards in kitchens and bathrooms. In basements, spray hiding places in cracks and crevices, lower walls and dark places. Apply as a coarse wet spray in a 4 to 6 inches (10 to 15 cm) band until area is thoroughly wet but not to the point of runoff. 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, thrips, and white flies on the plants listed below, use the 0.02% spray dilution. To prepare the spray, dilute this product with water as shown in the SPRAY DILUTION CHART. Mix well Lefore using.

SPRAY DILUTION CHART

	DIEGITON CIMEN
Amount of Spray	Volume of SBP-1382 TES 0.25%
Mixture Desired	required to make a 0.02% spray

16 fl. ozs 32 fl. ozs	. (946 ml)	4 tsp. (20 ml) 8 tsp. (40 ml) 3 fl. ozs. (89 ml)
64 fl. ozs	. (1.89 L)	5.5 fl. ozs. (163 ml)
128 fl. ozs	. (3.79 L)	10.5 fl. ozs. (311 ml)

Prior to spray application, remove infested plants from living and eating areas, and place in an area not likely to come in contact with

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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 system, 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 runoff. 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 aluminum plant arrowhead vine aster azalea Baby's Tears begonia black-eyed Susan bridal veil broadleaf acacia calendula carnations Christmas cactus chrysanthemun coleus daisy daphne dracaena dumbcane Easter lily

fatshedera

ferns: asparagus Boston sword ficus fuchsia gardenia geranium heliotrope hibiscus hoya ice plant inch plant Ivy: German grape Swedish English marigold Moses in Cradle nasturtium nephthytis palms

pansy peperomia petunia philodendron piggy-back plant poinsettia pothos prayer plant purple waffles roses rubber plant salvia sedum shamrock snake plant snapdragon Star-of-Bethlehem verbena wandering Jew wax plant zebra plant zinnia

USE WITH CAUTION: On African violet, azalea, Reiger begonia, browallia, Tahitian bridal veil, caenothus, camellia, plumosa fern, gloxinia, impatiens, geranium, oxalis, jade, primrose, cyclemen, wax begonia, spider plant, chrysanthemum, Boston fern, and frierdship plant.

As with all plants listed above, especially carnations, chrysan nemums and roses, there exists a wide variety of species and culi ivars, and therefore a wide range of susceptibility to injury. To ascertain

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possible phytotoxicity, spray a few plants as described, wait 24 hours, and check for possible injury.

OUTDOORS

PESTS OUT-OF-DOC S: DO NOT TREAT OR ALLOW THE 0.25% SPRAY TO CONTACT PLANTS (Lawns, Flowering Plants, Shrubs, Trees, Evergreens, etc.)
BECAUSE OF POSSIBLE INJURY.

TO KILL HOUSEFLIES, MOSQUITOES, GNATS (Midges), DEER FLIES, STABLE FLIES, CLUSTER FLIES, FLYING MOTHS (Millers), FRUIT FLIES: Spray resting areas to reduce annoyance from these pests. Follow precautions listed above. Hold container 18 to 24 incnes (46 to 61 cm) from the areas to be treated. Spray these areas with a slow sweeping motion at the rate of from 1 to 3 seconds per cubic yards of space (0.76 m) 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.

WASPS, HORNETS, YELLOW JACKETS, BEES: Same as directed above for indoor use. Application should be made in the late evening when insects are at rest. Aim spray at nest openings in cracks and crevices which may harbor pests, saturating rest openings and contacting as many insects as possible. Repeat as necessary.

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

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

FIRE ANTS: Kills and temporarily reduces annoyance of these insects. To reduce annoyance from these ants and keep them from entering homes, spray patios, barberue areas, driveways, door sills, window sills, other entrance areas, foundations of buildings, ant trails, mounds, around pools and areas where the 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 necessaary. Avoid contacting plants, shrubbery and large areas of lawns.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS OUTDOORS: To control the pests listed below use the 0.02% spray dilution.

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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 white flies on the following trees and shrubs:

althea
amaranth
aralia
arborvitae
boxwood
bugleweed
dogwood
elm
euonymous
flowering maple

forsythia
hemlock
holly
ixora
lantana
laurel
liacl
locust
mimosa
oak

palm
pittosporum
podocarpus
rhododendron
spirea
spruce
sweet olive
toyon
viburrum
yew

Also to control citrus blackflies on non-bearing citrus; cutworms and flea beetles on dichondra; lacebugs on andromeda; leaf beetles on elm; mimosa webwerm on mimosa; mites, scales, and budworms on spruce; saw-flies and weevils on pine and Chinese evergreen; tent caterpillars on non-bearing cherry trees; beet armyworm and cutworm on carnations, chrysanthemums, snapdragons, rose slugs on roses. Spray directly on insects.

TO KILL aphids, fungus gnats, leafhoppers, inchworms, plant bugs, spittlebugs, thrips, spider mites, and white flies on the following plants:

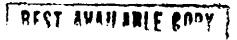
ageratum
aster
begonia
black-eyes Susan
broadleaf acacia
calendula
hypoestes
coleus
daisy

daphne
fuchsia
gardenia
heliotrope
hibiscus
iris
ivy
marigold
nasturtium

peony
petunia
philodendron
poirsettia
queen sago
roses
salvia
snapuragon
tobira
zinnia

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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 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 ofternoon 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 runoff, 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, s, ray a few plants as described above, wait 24 hours, and check for possible injury.

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