

MAR 19 1991


Ms. Lisa R. Tartaglio
Sprayon Products
Division of the Sherwin Williams Company
26300 Fargo Avenue
Bedford Heights, OH 44146

Dear Ms. Tartaglio:

Subject: Resmethrin Standard - Revised Label
875 House & Garden Spray
Resmethrin/Bioallethrin
EPA Registration No. 10900-64
Your Submission Dated February 21, 1991

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with
registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide
Act, as amended, is acceptable. A stamped copy is enclosed for your
records.

Sincerely yours,


Richard F. Mountfort
Product Manager (10)
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (H7505C)

Enclosure

62474; L:A-4:Mountfort:L10-3:KLV:IC-03/14/91:PERM:CL:HO:DD:CL
CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL							
SURNAME							
DATE							

875 House and Garden Spray - Resmethrin/Bioallethrin

Directions For Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. For use indoors and outside premises of hotels, motels, homes, preschools, nurseries, day camps, greenhouses, lathouses, seed houses, commercial, industrial, office, institutional and storage buildings, milk handling areas of milk 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 from room prior to treatment. Room should be ventilated for two hours after spraying. Do not return patients to room until after ventilation. Do not use in USDA meat and poultry processing plants. 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.

Food Areas: Food should be removed or covered during treatment. All food processing surfaces should be covered during treatment or thoroughly cleaned before using. When using this product in these areas, apply only when the facility is not in operation.

A Synthetic pyrethroid for controlling the following flying & crawling insects in and around households, greenhouses, buildings, vehicles, boats, kennels & stables:

Flying Insects

houseflies
mosquitoes
gnats (mudges)
deer flies
stable flies
flying moths
(millers)
fruit flies
wasps
hornets
yellow jackets
bees

Crawling Insects

cockroaches
waterbugs
be bugs
fleas
ticks
ants
crickets
silverfish
earwigs
spiders
sowbugs
centipedes
millipedes
grain mites
grain insects

Plant Pests

aphids
thrips
whiteflies
leafhoppers
two-spotted mites
plant bugs
spittlebugs
Japanese beetles
mimosa webworm
armyworms
budworms

leaf beetles
gypsy moths
tussock moths
oakworms
sawflies
tent caterpillars
spider mites
red spider mites
cutworms
weevils
slugs

To use entire contents:
Hold sprayhead stationary
and rotate can until material
sprays as shown.



STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Disposal: Do Not Reuse Empty Container. Wrap and Put in Trash Collection.
Storage: Store in a Cool Dry Place. Keep Container Closed.

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

**SHERWIN
WILLIAMS**

SPRAYON PRODUCTS
Industrial Supply

Division of The Sherwin-Williams Company
Bedford Heights, Ohio 44146 • Anaheim, Calif. 92806



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STI 7307-1 Norwood Studio P.O. N1-007
First Proof 1-11-91 m's helv/trade 16 as

875

House & Garden Spray

Resmethrin/Bioallethrin

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

*† Resmethrin ([5-(phenylmethyl)-3-furyl]
methyl 2,2-dimethyl-
3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl)
cyclopropanecarboxylate 200%w
** d-Trans Allethrin (allyl homolog of Cinerin I) 150%w
INERT INGREDIENTS 99.650%w
100.000%w

* Cis:trans isomers ratio: max 30% (=) cis and min 70% (=) trans
† U.S. Patent Nos. 3,465,007 and 3,542,928
‡ Roussel Bio's SBP-1382 brand of resmethrin insecticide
** Bioallethrin

EPA Reg. No. 10900-64

EPA Est. No. 10900-0H

Sprayon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED OR INHALED
AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN
See side panel for additional precautions
and practical treatment statements

ACCEPT
MAR 19 1991

20 oz • 566 g net wt.

Second Proof 1-14-91

paper after allowing shelves to dry. Any plants that are contacted with spray should be washed before using. Repeat as 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, and trails and hills.

TO KILL BEDBUGS 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 treat only areas that may harbor bedbugs, concentrating on tufts, folds and seams. Repeat as necessary. For persistent infestations, consult professional applicator.

TO KILL FLEAS & TICKS ON DOGS, CATS & 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 nozzle about one foot 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 moist. Treat these areas at the rate of two seconds per linear foot at a distance of 12 to 18 inches. Also spray the entire inside surface of dog houses. Repeat as necessary, thoroughly spraying floors, cracks, crevices and bedding. Kill as many insects directly as possible.

TO PROTECT ORNAMENTAL PLANTS in greenhouses, lathouses, homes, commercial and institutional buildings, and for indoor landscaping. Spray directly on insects as directed below to kill aphids, exposed thrips, whiteflies, leafhoppers, plant bugs, spittlebugs, two-spotted mites, red spider mites, spider mites, cutworms and slugs on the following plants:

African violet	coleus	asparagus fern	Jacob's ladder	pothos
ageratum	gold-dust croton	fuchsia	lilac	rose
amurhans	cup flower	geranium	lobelia	snapdragon
false aralea	daisy	heliotrope	marigold	silver vase
begonia	daphne	hibiscus	mayten tree	toyon
Christmas cactus	dracaena	impatiens	nasturtium	verbena
chrysanthemum	dumbcane	ivy	petunia	umbrella tree
cockscornb	fatshedera	jade	philodendron	wax plant
				zinnia

Contact Spray for pests listed above: Hold container 18 inches from the infested plants. Spray in short bursts from one to three seconds or spray at the rate of one linear foot of growth per second. Direct spray to all sides covering foliage until slightly moist. Avoid heavy wetting. Repeat as necessary to obtain control. If application is made indoors, remove infested plants from living and eating areas prior to spray application. Spray several plants at once and in an area not likely to come in contact with pets, children or food. When leaves dry, plants can be returned to original position. If plant removal is not possible, remove or cover exposed food and food handling surfaces, including utensils. Shut off ventilating systems, air ducts and air conditioning equipment. Avoid spray contact with surrounding surfaces in area. Leave the sprayed area after treatment and ventilate.

Use with caution — on African violet, ash, azalea, Reiger begonia, browallia, caenothus, camellia, columnea, cotoneaster, cyclamen, cypress, plumosa fern, gloxinia, impatiens, juniper, non-bearing mulberry and quince, oxalis, jade and primrose. 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.

Outdoors: For use around residential, commercial and institutional buildings, gardens, greenhouses, yards, patios, mobile homes, campers, boats, and swimming pools for controlling household and plant pests listed below.

To kill: houseflies, mosquitoes, gnats (midges), deer flies, stable flies, flying moths (millers), fruit flies — Spray resting areas to reduce annoyance from these pests. Follow precautions listed above. Hold container 18 to 24 inches from shrubs, bushes, and grassy areas. Spray these areas with a slow sweeping motion at the rate of from 1 to 3 seconds per cubic yard of space, while moving away from the treated areas. Treat open porches and patios in a similar manner. Spray only when the 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 LATE IN THE EVENING WHEN INSECTS ARE AT REST. Aim spray at nest openings in ground, bushes, and in cracks and crevices which may harbor nests, saturating nest openings contacting as many insects as possible. Repeat as necessary.

Ants and fleas — same as directed for indoor use.

Crickets, silverfish, earwigs, spiders, sowbugs, centipedes and millipedes — same as directed above for indoor use. **TO PROTECT ORNAMENTAL PLANTS** — Spray directly on insects as directed below to kill: aphids, exposed thrips, whiteflies, leafhoppers, Japanese beetles, plant bugs, spittlebugs, two-spotted mites, red spider mites on:

althia	lorsythia	mimosa	pine	also:
white birch	hemlock	non-bearing citrus	pyracantha	mimosa webworm
cypress	holly	and cranberry	rhododendron	on
dogwood	locust	oak	spirea	mimosa
eunymous	maple	palm	spruce	
		viburnum	toyon	

To kill army worms, budworms, leaf beetles, gypsy moths, tussock moths, oakworms, sawflies, tent caterpillars and weevils on the above plants, also slugs on roses, spider mites on chrysanthemums, cutworms on gladiolus and petunia. To kill aphids, exposed thrips, adult whiteflies, leafhoppers, plant bugs and Japanese beetles on:

African violets	chrysanthemum	fatshedera	ivy	philodendron
ageratum	coleus	geranium	mangold	queen sage
begonia	daisy	honeysuckle	nasturtium	roses
broadleaf acacia	daphne	iris	peony	snapdragon
				toyon
				zinnia

Contact spray directions for above pests: Hold container 18 inches from the infested plants. Spray in short bursts from one to three seconds or spray at the rate of one linear foot of growth per second. Direct spray to all sides covering foliage until slightly moist. Avoid heavy wetting. Repeat as necessary to obtain control. For adult whiteflies and two spotted mites be sure to direct spray to contact these pests. Thoroughly cover the infested area. Use several repeat applications at two-day intervals if necessary.

Use with caution on African violet, ash, azalea, Reiger begonia, browallia, caenothus, camellia, columnea, cotoneaster, cyclamen, cypress, plumosa fern, gloxinia, impatiens, juniper, non-bearing mulberry, flowering quince, oxalis, jade, primrose, and rose, including hybrid tea rose. These plants may be subject to leaf or flower burn under certain conditions of use. 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.

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