

AQUEOUS HOUSE & GARDEN SPRAY 12686

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS  
HAZARDS TO HUMANS

\* A SYNTHETIC PYRETHROID FOR CONTROLLING THE FOLLOWING  
FLYING AND CRAWLING INSECTS IN AND AROUND HOUSEHOLDS,  
BUILDINGS, VEHICLES, BOATS, KENNELS, AND STABLES.  
-FLYING INSECTS: HOUSE FLIES, MOSQUITOES, GNATS (MIDGES),  
DEER FLIES, STABLE FLIES, FLYING NOTES (MILLERS), FRUIT  
FLIES, WASPS, HORNETS, YELLOW JACKETS & BEES.  
-CRAWLING INSECTS: COCKROACHES, WATERBUGS, BEDBUGS, FLEAS,  
TICKS, ANTS, CRICKETS, SILVERFISH, EARWIGS, SPIDERS,  
SCORPIONS, CENTIPEDES, MILLIPEDES, GRAIN MITES, GRAIN  
INSECTS.  
-PLANT PESTS: APHIDS, TERIPIPS, WHITEFLIES, LEAFHOPPERS, TWO-  
SPOTTED MITES, PLANT BUGS, SPITTLEBUGS, JAPANESE BEETLES,  
KINOSIA WORM, ARMYWORMS, BUDWORMS, LEAF BEETLES, GYPSY  
NOTES, TUSSOCK NOTES, OAKWORMS, SAWFLIES, TENT  
CATERPILLARS, NEEVILS, SLUGS, SPIDER MITES, RED SPIDER  
MITES, CUTWORMS.

CAUTION

Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Harmful if  
swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Avoid  
breathing spray mist. Cover or remove exposed foods. Avoid  
contamination of cooking utensils and food preparation  
surfaces. Cover fish aquariums before spraying. Do not use  
on edible crops.  
FIRST AID: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes and  
skin with plenty of water. Get medical attention if  
irritation persists.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is highly toxic to fish. For terrestrial  
uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where  
surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the  
mean high water mark. Drift from treated areas may be  
hazardous to fish in adjacent sites. Do not contaminate  
water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

\*+Resmethrin (5-(phenylmethyl)-3-furanyl)methyl 2,  
2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl)cyclopropane-  
carboxylate.....0.200%w/v  
d-trans Allethrin.....0.150%

INERT INGREDIENTS:.....99.650%  
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100.000%w/v

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Contents under pressure. Do not puncture. Do not use near  
heat or open flame. Exposure to temperatures above 130°F  
may cause bursting.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

STORAGE & DISPOSAL

Storage: Keep in locked storage area.  
Container Disposal: Replace cap and discard  
container in trash.

\*Cis/trans isomers ratio: max 30% (+/-)cis and min.  
70%(+/-)trans.  
-Roussel Uclaf Corporation's SBP-1382 brand of resmethrin  
insecticide.

EPA REG. NO. 34702-7 EPA EST. NO. 34702-08-1

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See Side Panel For Additional  
Precautionary Statements

NET WEIGHT:  
11 OZ. (311 g)

Manufactured by:  
Specialty Chemical Resources  
9100 Valley View Road  
Macedonia, OH 44056

Not for use on plants being grown for sale or other  
commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for  
research purposes. For use on plants intended for aesthetic  
purposes or climatic modification and being grown in  
interior plantscapes, ornamental gardens, or parks or lawns  
and grounds.

FOR USE INDOORS AND OUTSIDE PREMISES OF HOTELS, MOTELS,  
BOMES, PRESCHOOLS, NURSERIES, DAY CAMPS, SEED HOUSES, FOOD  
HANDLING ESTABLISHMENTS, PACKAGING AND PROCESSING PLANTS,  
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 PRIOR TO TREATMENT. ALSO FOR USE IN  
CAMPER, 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.

Shake well before each use. Remove protective cap. Aim  
spray opening away from person. Push button to spray.

INDOORS: For use in households, commercial and  
institutional buildings, campers, mobile homes, vehicles and  
boats, as listed above.

FLYING INSECTS: House Flies, Mosquitoes, Gnats,  
(midges), Deer Flies, Stable Flies, Flying Moths (millers),

ACCEPTED  
06 APR 1995  
Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act  
as amended, for the pesticide  
No. 34702-1

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Fruit Flies--Close all doors and windows. Point nozzle upward. Direct spray mist to all parts of the room, especially window and other light sources which attract these insects. Fill the room with mist, then leave the treated area. Keep the room closed for at least 15 minutes. Ventilate the room when treatment is completed.

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.

TO KILL CRAWLING INSECTS: 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, Sawtoothed Grain Beetles, Shiny Spider Beetles, Carpet Beetles, Grain Weevils, Angoumois Grain Moths, Indian Meal Moths) - 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.

GRAIN INSECTS: For control of the insect pests listed above, remove infested grain, cereal or flour and destroy. Avoid contamination of other food and foodstuffs in the area by removing before spraying. Spray directly on exposed stages and into cracks and crevices where grain insects may be hiding. In homes, dispose of all infested products. The shelves and drawers should be cleaned and thoroughly sprayed so as to contact all pests, and covered with shelf paper after allowing shelves to dry. Any utensils 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, 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 treat only areas that may harbor pests, concentrating on tufts, folds and seams. Repeat as necessary. For persistent infestations, consult professional applicator.

TO KILL FLEAS & 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 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. Hit as many insects directly as possible.

TO PROTECT ORNAMENTAL PLANTS in 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, Spider Mites, Red Spider Mites, Cutworms, and Slugs on the following plants:

- |                |                  |                  |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| African violet | coleus           | asparagus fern   |
| pothos         | ageratum         | gold-dust croton |
| lilac          | rose             | amaranth         |
| geranium       | lobelia          | snapdragon       |
| daisy          | heliotrope       | marigold         |
| begonia        | daphne           | hibiscus         |
| toyon          | Christmas cactus | dumbcane         |
| nasturtium     | verbena          | chrysanthemum    |
| ivy            | petunia          | umbrella tree    |
| fatshedera     | jade             | philodendron     |
| rinnia         | impatiens        | fuchsias         |
| cup flower     | false aralia     | silver vase      |
| Jacob's Ladder | bayten tree      | dracaena         |
| cockscob       | wax plant        |                  |

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 positions. 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, casellia, columnea, cotoneaster, cyclamen, cypress, plumosa fern, gloxinia, impatiens, juniper, non-bearing mulberry and quince, oxalis, jade and priarose. 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 a possible injury.

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

TO KILL HOUSE FLIES, MOSQUITOES, GNATS (MIDGES), DEER FLIES, STABLE FLIES, FLYING NOTES (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 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 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.

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:

- |             |                    |             |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| althea      | forsythia          | white birch |
| pine        | non-bearing citrus | pyracantha  |
| healock     | and cranberry      | holly       |
| Also mimosa | cypress            | mimosa      |
| webworm on  | rhododendron       | oak         |
| mimosa      | locust             | saple       |
| spirea      | euonymous          | dogwood     |
| pala        | spruce             | viburnum    |
| toyon       |                    |             |

TO KILL Armyworms, Bud Worms, 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, Spittlebugs and Japanese Beetles on:

- |                  |              |             |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| African violet   | coleus       | honeysuckle |
| ageratum         | caisy        | iris        |
| begonia          | daphne       | ivy         |
| broadleaf acacia | fatshedera   | rinnia      |
| chrysanthemum    | geranium     | nasturtium  |
| marigold         | roses        | peony       |
| snapdragon       | philodendron | tobira      |
| queen saço       |              |             |

CONTACT SPRAY DIRECTIONS FOR ABOVE PESTS: Hold containers 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, casellia, columnea, cotoneaster, cyclamen, cypress, plumosa fern, gloxinia, impatiens, juniper, non-bearing mulberry, flowering quince, oxalis, jade, priarose 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.

NOTICE: Buyer assumes all responsibility for safety and use not in accordance with directions.