

REFILL

Kills 500+ Insects As Listed

FAST-DRYING

- Non-Staining
- No Lingering Odor

Spectracide
ONE-SHOT
HOME INSECT CONTROL²



**Kills Cockroaches, Ants* & Spiders
For Up To 365 Days**

*Indoors on non-porous surfaces. *Excluding fire & pharaoh ants.*

**Kills The Bugs You See &
Kills The Bugs You Don't See**

Active Ingredient:
Lambda-Cyhalothrin0.055%
Other Ingredients99.945%

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

See back booklet for First Aid, additional
Precautionary Statements, Directions For
Use and Storage & Disposal.

**Net Contents 1 gal
(128 fl oz / 3.78 L)**

17-19258

control the source of flea infestations, pets should be treated with a product registered for application to animals.

Note: Test inconspicuous sample of flooring or other indoor surfaces for staining before use.

OUTDOORS

To kill box elder bugs, centipedes, millipedes, pillbugs, sowbugs, scorpions, spiders, houseflies and other non-biting flies, Asian beetles, Japanese beetles, stink bugs, spider mites and mosquitoes: Spray insects directly from a distance of 8-12 inches. For use only as an aid in reducing annoyance from these insects. Apply to cracks and crevices in and around doors, window frames, light fixtures, porches, in garages and other places where insects may enter the structure.

Ants[§], ticks (including ticks that may transmit Lyme disease), crickets, fleas and earwigs: For treatment of infestation of these insects in areas where there are weeds or bushy non-crop areas, spray infested areas thoroughly. When treating for ticks, give special attention to areas frequented by pets. For ants, thoroughly wet hills and runways. Fleas, ticks, carpenter ants, harvester ants, pharaoh ants and fire ants must be sprayed directly to be killed.

[§]Argentine, southern, field, Allegheny mound, Florida carpenter, black carpenter, cornfield, honey, pavement, nuisance, harvester

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage: Turn the nozzle to CLOSE position. To prevent leakage, place sprayer in holster. Store this product only in its original container in a secure storage area away from sources of heat or open flame and in an area inaccessible to children and pets. Keep from freezing.

Pesticide Disposal: Do not discard the AccuShot[®] Sprayer. Keep the AccuShot Sprayer for use on Spectracide One-Shot[®] Home Insect Control₂. Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. **If empty:** Place in trash or 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.

RESEALABLE LABEL • PEEL HERE

spectracide
ONE-SHOT

HOME INSECT CONTROL₂



**Non-Staining
Clear Formula**



Fast-Drying



Kills By Contact



**Use Indoors for Spot Treatment
and Crack & Crevice Application**

WHAT IT DOES:

Kills carpenter ants, ants, Asian beetles, cockroaches, fleas, ticks, spiders, crickets, earwigs, scorpions and silverfish indoors on non-porous surfaces as a spot treatment or crack & crevice application unless otherwise specified in the Directions For Use

WHERE TO USE:

Residential use according to label directions

QUESTIONS & COMMENTS:

Call 1-800-917-5438 or visit our website at www.spectracide.com

GUARANTEED RESULTS OR YOUR MONEY BACK

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 original dated store receipt showing the price you paid. Please allow 6-8 weeks for processing.

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

Distributed by Spectrum Group, Division of United Industries Corporation
PO Box 142642, St. Louis, MO 63114-0642 EPA Reg. No. 9688-345-8845
EPA Est. Nos. 9688-MO-1 (U), 89996-MO-1 (AE), 89964-GA-1 (E)
Circled letter is first letter of lot number. 17-19259
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PROOF OF PURCHASE

FPO UPC
0 71121 97229 3

STOP. READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USE.

For direct spray kills claims on non-porous surfaces only.

<p>Ants and sawflies (Order: Hymenoptera)</p>	<p>Ants (Texas leaftcutting, Florida carpenter, Hercules, western carpenter, red carpenter, black carpenter, acrobat, pyramid, Allegheny mound, field, formica, cornfield, smaller yellow, larger yellow, Lasius (black garden), Argentine, little black (black turf), pharaoh, nuisance, honey, European fire, tawny crazy, crazy, big-headed, red harvester, western harvester, harvester, native fire, red imported fire, thief, black imported fire, southern fire, ghost, odorous house, white-footed, red pavement); sawflies (chokecherry, European apple, elm leafminer, dogwood, blackberry leafminer, juniper, arborvitae, raspberry, currant, willow, pine, pinyon, blackheaded pine, redheaded pine, white pine, European pine, Swaine jack pine, hemlock, hollyhock, plum web-spinning, cherry web-spinning, blackberry, peach, poplar leaf-feeding, yellowheaded spruce, willow redgall, larch, California pear, columbine, mountain-ash, hawthorn leafminer, blackheaded ash, brownheaded ash, giant birch, bull pine)</p>
<p>Assassin bugs, chinch bugs, cicadas, leaf-footed bugs, whiteflies and other true bugs (Order: Hemiptera)</p>	<p>Assassin bugs (spined, leafhopper, bee hunter, ambush bug); boxelder bugs; western boxelder bugs; chinch bugs (southern, common, hairy, buffalograss, false, northern false); cicadas (seventeen-year, thirteen-year, Okanagana, Putnam's, annual); lace bugs (angulate tinged, oak, hackberry, sycamore, hawthorn, distinct, walnut, chrysanthemum, birch, elm, eggplant, basswood, azalea, rhododendron, andromeda, lantana); leaf-footed bugs (western, eastern, opuntia bug, coreid bug, pine seed bug, western conifer seed bug); small milkweed bugs; eastern small milkweed bugs; three-legged bugs; minute pirate bugs; goldenrain tree bugs, spotted lanternflies; hibiscus bugs; harlequin bugs, spined soldier bugs; squash bug; horned squash bug; stink bugs (green, rough, Uhler, conchuela, Say's, consperse, brown, one-spotted, southern green, two-spotted, red-shouldered); whiteflies (citrus blackfly, giant, woolly, iris, silverleaf, sweet potato, rhododendron, citrus, azalea, ash, mulberry, banded-winged, greenhouse)</p>
<p>Crane flies, houseflies and other non-biting flies, non-biting gnats, non-biting midges and mosquitoes (Order: Diptera)</p>	<p>Houseflies; crane flies (March, European); non-biting flies (black-tailed bee fly, onion maggot, bean seed maggot, radish root maggot, seed corn maggot, cabbage maggot, fruit fly, small fruit fly, onion bulb fly, lesser bulb fly, drone fly, currant fruit fly, corn silk fly, March fly, cecidomyiid fly, sunflower receptacle maggot, poplar twig-gall fly, bee-like tachinid fly, sciarid fly, bee killer fly, long-legged fly, narcissus bulb fly, house fly, sunflower seed maggot, beet leafminer fly, spinach leafminer fly, raspberry cane maggot, lovebug, carrot rust fly, drain fly, moth fly, cherry fruit fly, walnut husk fly, black cherry fruit fly, western cherry fruit fly, blueberry maggot, apple maggot, gnats fly, sunflower maggot, sugarbeet root maggot, hover fly, pepper maggot); dark-winged fungus (non-biting) gnats; non-biting midges (ocellate gall, ash bullet gall, gouty pitch, rhododendron gall, juniper, hemerocallis gall, sunflower, chokecherry gall, ash midrib gall, catalpa, stubby needlegall, gouty veingall, douglas-fir needle, linden wart gall, maple gouy veingall, honey locust podgall, blueberry gall, pear leafcurling, rose, predatory gall, grape tumid gallmaker, juniper stunt needlegall, juniper tip, pinyon spindlegall, dogwood clubgall, willow cone-gall, willow beakedgall, chrysanthemum gall, eyespot gall); mosquitoes (Aedes spp., Anopheles spp., Culex spp.)</p>
<p>Crickets, grasshoppers and katydids (Order: Orthoptera)</p>	<p>Crickets (house, Mormon, common short-tailed, Indies short-tailed, spotted camel, greenhouse camel, tropical, sand field, southern wood, variable field, fall field, southeastern field, Texas field, spring field, northern wood, vocal field, western striped, eastern striped, northern mole, two-spotted tree, snowy tree, blackhorned tree, narrowwinged tree, red-headed bush, shortwinged mole, southern mole, tawny mole, Jerusalem, dark Jerusalem, square-legged camel); grasshoppers (western lubber, clearwinged, painted, Carolina, two-striped, differential, redlegged, spur-throated, migratory, southeastern lubber, eastern lubber, mischievous bird, horse lubber); katydids (eastern shieldback, lesser angle-wing, broadwinged, greater and-land, common conehead, true, fork-tailed bush)</p>

<p>Beetles (Order: Coleoptera)</p>	<p>Collops beetles; ground beetles; caterpillar hunters; ladybeetles (two-spotted, twice-stabbed, nine-spotted, sevenspotted, squash, Mexican bean, multicolored Asian, convergent, thirteenspotted, signate, ashy gray, spider mite destroyer); longhorn beetles (blackhorned pine borer, blackhorned juniper borer, ponderous borer, mesquite borer, painted hickory borer, locust borer, cactus longhorn, cactus borer, cactus borer, spotted pine sawyer, whitespotted sawyer, pine sawyer, southern pine sawyer, redheaded ash borer, banded ash borer, Vogt's spine-rumped borer, raspberry cane borer, poplar twig borer, oak sprout oberea, azalea stem borer, sumac stem borer, sassafras borer, dogwood twig borer, twig girdler, aberrant wood borer, eucalyptus borer, cottonwood borer, California prionus, tilehorned prionus, broadnecked root borer, giant root borer, poplar borer, roundheaded apple-tree borer, poplar-gall saperda, linden borer, alder borer, oak twig pruner, twig pruner); rain beetles; rove beetles; scarab beetles (dung, black fairway, black turfgrass atanius, green rose chafer, figeater, green June, northern masked chafer, western masked chafer, southern masked chafer, southwestern masked chafer, bumble flower, Kern's flower, Dark flower, oriental, grapevine hoplia, carrot, rose chafer, western rose chafer, Asiatic garden, white grub [exposed], June, May, variegated June, ten-lined June, Hammond's lined June, variegated lined June, Japanese, European chafer, false Japanese); weevils (grape cane girdler, grape cane gallmaker, pepper, cherry curculio, apple curculio, strawberry bud, hollyhock, Fuller rose, two-banded Japanese, hickory shoot curculio, hickory nut curculio, plum curculio, pecan shoot curculio, black walnut curculio, grape curculio, poplar and willow borer, pecan, large chestnut, hazelnut, filbert, small chestnut, acorn and nut, sweet potato, sunflower stem, Asiatic oak, southern pine, mountain pine, spruce, black turpentine, red turpentine, diaprepes root, gray, sunflower headclipping, Criddle's bark, pales, native elm bark, small southern pine engraver, six-spined engraver, pinyon ips, spruce ips, pine engraver, ips, vegetable, carrot, rose curculio, whitefringed, woods, yellow poplar, strawberry root, rough strawberry root, clay-colored, black vine, pitchcheating, cedar bark, arborvitae, European snout, northern pine, eastern pine, white pine, polydrusus, oak bark, apple flea, willow flea, palmetto, obscure root, smaller European elm bark, hickory bark, shothole borer, banded elm bark, agave, yucca, red sunflower, gray sunflower, Rocky Mountain billbug, little billbug, bluegrass billbug, Phoenix billbug, hunting billbug, common pine shoot, potato stalk borer, black twig borer, Asian ambrosia, black stem borer)</p>
<p>Cockroaches and termites (Order: Blattodea)</p>	<p>Cockroaches (American (palmetto bug), German, Oriental (water bug)); termites (Reticulitermes flavipes) <i>This product kills termites on a surface when sprayed directly. This product does not provide structural protection from termites nor does it provide termite abatement or control against an active, subterranean colony where workers are hidden in tunnels, behind walls and other inaccessible locations.)</i></p>
<p>Caterpillars, cutworms and moths (Order: Lepidoptera)</p>	<p>Caterpillars (elder shoot borer, garden webworm, poplar carpenterworm, aspen carpenterworm, leaf crumpler, pecan leaf casebearer, pecan nut casebearer, destructive prune worm, cranberry fruitworm, lesser vagabond crambus, vagabond crambus, fall cankerworm, eightspotted forester, pyramidal fruitworm, navel orangeworm, celery looper, peach twig borer, orangestriped oakworm, spiny oakworm, okra, garden bagworm, uglynest, oak webworm, cotoneaster webworm, ailanthus webworm, plantain looper, alfalfa looper, Florida fern , spruce bud worm, sugar pine tortrix, western spruce budworm, jack pine budworm, cranberry girdler, hickory homed devil, poplar tentmaker, larch casebearer, pecan cigar casebearer, pistal casebearer, cigar casebearer, elm casebearer, alfalfa, barberry looper, pecan carpenterworm, corn root webworm, Leach's crambus, yellow crambus, silver-striped webworm, silver-barred webworm, hickory shuckworm, filbertworm, oleander moth larvae, walnut, azalea, yellownecked, melonworm, pickleworm, southwestern corn borer, juniper webworm, blister coneworm, fir coneworm, southern pine coneworm, webbing coneworm, pinyon pitch mass borer, spruce coneworm, greenstriped mapleworm, locust twig borer, spotted</p>

Caterpillars, cutworms and moths (Order: Lepidoptera) <i>(continued)</i>	oleander, elm spanworm, linden looper, butternut woollyworm, saltmarsh, limbean pod borer, eastern pineshoot borer, western pineshoot borer, American plum borer, purplebacked cabbageworm, cross-striped cabbageworm, Tussock moth larvae, striped sod webworm, cherry fruitworm, lesser appleworm, cottonwood twig borer, corn earworm, tobacco budworm, cabbage webworm, tropical sod webworm, saddled prominent, variable oakleaf, fourlined fruitworm, mimosa webworm, hop vine borer, potato stem borer, green cloverworm, fall webworm, currant spanworm, tomato pinworm, hemlock looper, eastern pine looper, oak looper, green fruitworm, yellowstriped fruitworm, alfalfa webworm, beet webworm, iris borer, eastern tent, western tent, Pacific tent, forest tent, southwestern tent, Sonoran tent, bertha armyworm, tobacco hornworm, puss, zebra, blue cactus borer, squash vine borer, elegant sod webworm, striped grassworm looper, strawberry crownminer, true armyworm, filament bearer, homed spanworm, mesquite stinger, spiny elm, barberry webworm, Bruce spanworm, speckled green fruitworm, European corn borer, American lotus borer, spring cankerworm, stalk borer, maple leafcutter, cottonwood clearwing borer, red oak clearwing borer, stinging rose, bluegrass webworm, western sod webworm, larger sod webworm, raspberry crown borer, California oakworm, tufted apple budworm, pine webworm, ash/lilac borer, carpenterworm, maple twig borer, boxelder twig borer, soybean looper, blackheaded fireworm, omnivorous looper, persimmon borer, rehdumped, morning glory prominent, unicorn, saddleback, yellow woollybear, southern armyworm, beet armyworm, fall armyworm, yellowstriped armyworm, western yellowstriped armyworm, cotton square borer, rehdumped oakworm, orangehumped mapleworm, strawberry crown borer, peach tree borer, lesser peachtree borer, pitch mass borer, apple bark borer, sycamore borer, rhododendron borer, dogwood borer, currant borer, viburnum clearwing borer, waterlily leaf cutter, oleander, woolly grass-veneer, bagworm, holly looper, cabbage looper, false celery leaftier, celery leaftier, greenhouse leaftier, genista, grape root borer); cutworms (black, granulate, clover, glassy, green, army, darksided, redbacked, dingy, western bean, bronzed, variegated, spotted); moths (walnut shoot, American dagger, poplar dagger, cottonwood dagger, luna, pink-spotted hawk, Virginiacreeper clearwing, polyphemus, pine tube, jack pine tube, io, promethea, liatris borer, aster borer, elm sphinx, catalpa sphinx, banded sunflower, pandora, walnut sphinx, pea, codling, Virginia creeper sphinx, pine tussock, variable tussock, pinyon tip, Zimmerman pine, imperial, grape berry, maple tip, achemon sphinx, juniper tip, oriental fruit, pale tussock, snowberry clearwing, hummingbird clearwing, New England buck, eastern buck, Nevada buck, sunflower, cecropia, whitelined sphinx, satin, silverspotted tiger, hickory tussock, sycamore lussock, Asian gypsy, gypsy, five-spotted hawk, while flannel, China mark, douglas-fir tussock, rusty tussock, whitemarked tussock, western tussock, big poplar sphinx, oak clearwing, western poplar clearwing, ceanothus stem gall, juniper twig girdler, northern pitch twig, hag, snapdragon plume, artichoke plume, diamondback, banded ash clearwing, Isabella, pinyon pitch nodulemaker, ponderosa pine tip, spear-marked black, Nantucket pine tip, Adana tip, European pine shoot, western pine tip, southwestern pine tip, hornet moth, American hornet moth, one-eyed sphinx, twinspot sphinx, great ash sphinx, eyespotted bud, douglas-fir pitch, sequoia pitch, western lawn, Spanish, leopard)
Earwigs (Order: Dermaptera)	Earwigs (maritime, spine-tailed, ringlegged, European, striped)
Spiders (Order: Araneae)	Garden spiders (silver, black and yellow, Florida, banded, rabid); lynx spiders (striped, western, green); micrathena spiders (spined, white, arrowhead); roly-poly hunter spiders ; wolf spiders ; black widow spiders ; crab spiders ; golden silk spiders ; bold jumper spiders ; zebra jumper spiders ; barn funnel weaver spiders ; orbweaver spiders (barn, cross, plains, marbled, lattice, shamrock, spinybacked)

Ticks (Order: Ixodida)	Ticks (dog, deer (blacklegged), lonestar)
Scorpions (Order: Scorpiones)	Scorpions
Fleas (Order: Siphonaptera)	Fleas
Centipedes (Order: Scolopendromorpha; Order: Scutigermorpha)	Centipedes
Isopods (Order: Isopoda)	Pillbugs; sowbugs

STOP. READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USE.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

First Aid

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 give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a Poison Control Center or doctor.

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

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms. 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

RESTRICTIONS

For use around the home only. Do not use on pets.

Do not allow people or pets to enter treated areas until after spray has dried.

- Do not water the treated area to the point of runoff.
- 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 ft. 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.

HOW TO USE

HOW TO USE THE ACCUSHOT® SPRAYER

- **Aim toward target site, and away from people and pets.**
- **To improve accuracy, use slider to extend wand.**
- **Press the trigger to spray.**
- **Release the trigger to stop spray.**

After use: **1.** Twist sprayer nozzle completely to CLOSE position. **2.** Secure sprayer tip down in holster. **3.** *Failure to adjust nozzle completely to CLOSE position and properly secure sprayer in holster may result in leakage and damage to property or injury to people or animals.*

Keep reusable AccuShot Sprayer for use with Spectracide One-Shot® Home Insect Control.

To replace batteries: **1.** Use screwdriver to open battery compartment. **2.** Remove used batteries and insert four new AA batteries *in correct positions* as marked per diagram inside of battery compartment. **Never** insert the positive end where the negative end belongs and vice versa. **Always** use a complete set of new batteries of the same type when replacing batteries. **Never** mix alkaline, carbon-zinc or rechargeable batteries. **3.** Securely close battery compartment door. **4.** **Always** follow manufacturer's specifications for use and disposal of batteries.

Additional operating notes: • Do not submerge in water. • Before each use, inspect sprayer carefully, making sure hose is flexible and not kinked, worn or cracked and that all connections are tight. When storing sprayer for prolonged periods, remove batteries.

INDOORS

As a spot or crack-and-crevice treatment to kill **cockroaches, palmetto bugs, ants[§], spider mites, crickets, beetles, houseflies and other non-biting flies, fleas, firebrats, water bugs, silverfish, earwigs, box elder bugs, centipedes, millipedes, stink bugs, pillbugs, sowbugs, ticks, scorpions and spiders**, directly spray insects from a distance of 8-12 inches.

To control* (*for up to 12 months indoors on non-porous surfaces) cockroaches, palmetto bugs, ants** (**excluding pharaoh ants and fire ants), beetles, crickets, firebrats, water bugs, silverfish, box elder bugs, and spiders, spray areas where they are found or normally occur, including dark corners of rooms and closets; cracks and crevices in walls; along and behind baseboards; beneath and behind sinks, stoves, refrigerators and cabinets; and around plumbing and other utility installations. One gallon covers 500 sq ft.

For ants[§], apply to ant trails, around doors and windows and wherever else ants may find entrance. Pharaoh ants and fire ants must be directly sprayed from a distance of 8-12 inches.

[§]Argentine, southern, field, Allegheny mound, Florida carpenter, black carpenter, cornfield, honey, pavement, nuisance, harvester, fire, pharaoh

To kill fleas and ticks, thoroughly treat non-porous surfaces of pet resting quarters; along and behind baseboards, window and door frames; localized areas of floor and floor covering; and nearby cracks and crevices where fleas and ticks may be present. Pet bedding should be replaced with clean, fresh bedding after treating the area. Fleas and ticks must be sprayed directly to be killed. **Do not treat pets with this product.** To

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR ACCUSHOT® SPRAYER

- 1 Shake well before use.
- 2 Remove cap and replace with reusable AccuShot cap and Sprayer. Make sure sprayer cap is tightly closed before use.
- 3 Twist nozzle to adjust spray from CLOSE to SPRAY or STREAM.
- 4 Slide switch on hose plug counterclockwise to OPEN.
- 5 When priming the sprayer, hold sprayer level to the ground. Sprayer may not prime if it is held at an angle. Once primed, it will spray in any direction.

For use with reusable AccuShot Sprayer from Spectracide One-Shot® Home Insect Control

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage: Turn the nozzle to CLOSE position. To prevent leakage, place sprayer in holster. Store this product only in its original container in a secure storage area away from sources of heat or open flame and in an area inaccessible to children and pets. Keep from freezing.

Pesticide Disposal: Do not discard the AccuShot® Sprayer. Keep the AccuShot Sprayer for use on Spectracide One-Shot® Home Insect Control's, Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. **If empty:** Place in trash or 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.

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

Questions & Comments? Call 1-800-917-5438 or visit our website at www.spectracide.com

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PO Box 142642, St. Louis, MO 63114-0642

EPA Reg. No. 9688-345-8845 EPA Est. Nos. 9688-MO-1 (U), 58996-MO-1 (AE), 89964-GA-1 (E)

Circled letter is first letter of lot number. 17-19259

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Division of United Industries Corporation
PO Box 142642, St. Louis, MO 63114-0642
EPA Reg. No. 9688-341-8845
EPA Est. Nos. 9688-MO-1 U, 58996-MO-1 AE
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