

# LIMINATE-X BRAND

## liquid residual insecticide

Do not use in edible products 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.

Kills ants, cockroaches, spiders, silverfish, centipedes, brown dog ticks, clover mites, crickets, earwigs, millipedes, mosquitoes, paper lice, sandflies, scorpions, sowbugs, spiders, firebrats. Exposed stages of cadelles cigarette beetles, dermestids, drugstore beetles, Indian meal moths, red flour beetles, sawtooth grain beetles, and weevils. Use outdoors only for control of fleas, flies, gnats, mosquitoes, punkies, and sandflies. Insect killing power lasts up to two weeks indoors. Spray only on surface. DO NOT USE AS A SPACE SPRAY.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

#### GENERAL:

Apply with a low-pressure sprayer equipped with coarse spray nozzle. Spray surfaces only until wet. Avoid excessive run-off. Repeat treatment as necessary. Do not spray vegetation.

#### COCKROACHES:

Thoroughly treat the infested area. Spray baseboards, cracks and crevices, around window and door frames, the under surfaces of shelves, drawers, and work tables; behind and beneath cabinets, refrigerators, sinks and stoves; in and around waste containers, switch panels, junction boxes, floor drains and other places where cockroaches hide or rest. Deenergize electrical equipment prior to application.

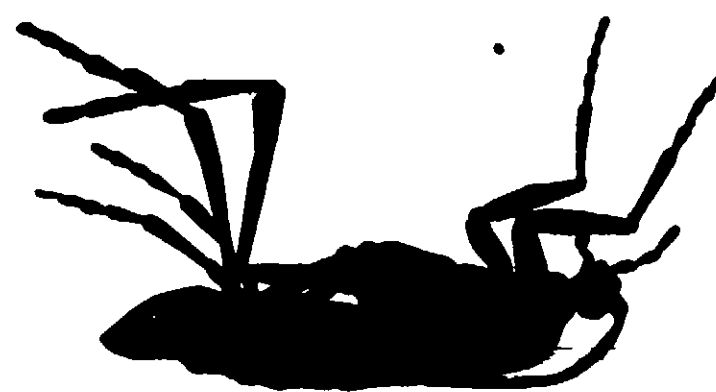
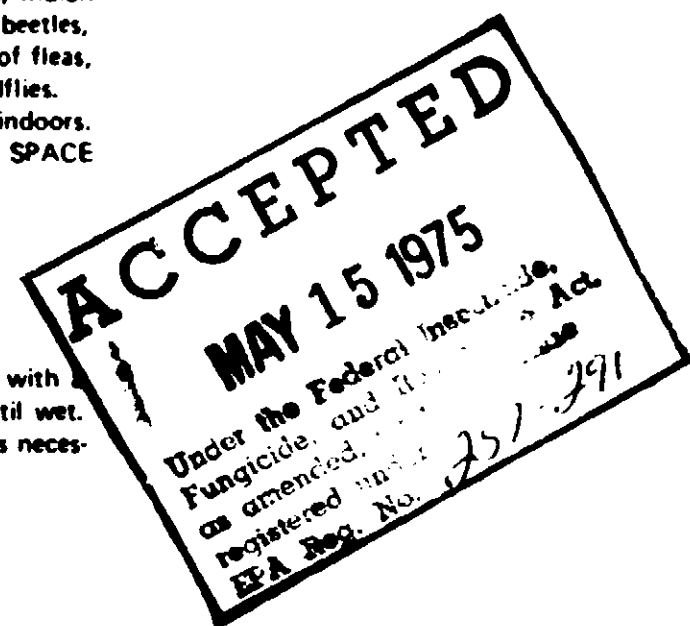
#### ANTS:

Apply to trails and places where ants enter premises such as door sills and window frames. Spray hills and runways outdoors. CADELLES, CIGARETTE BEETLES, DERMESTIDS, DRUGSTORE BEETLES, INDIAN MEAL MOTHS, MEDITERRANEAN FLOUR MOTHS, RED FLOUR BEETLES, SAW-TOOTH GRAIN BEETLES AND WEEVILS (Exposed stages):

Thoroughly treat floors and walls of the infested area with attention to cracks, crevices, corners and perimeters. Sanitation and dust control are of primary importance. Fumigate or destroy infested products.

#### SILVERFISH, FIREBRATS AND PAPERLICE:

Spray into cracks, crevices, around baseboards and other places where insects hide. Apply behind and beneath cabinets, refrigerators, sinks, stoves, and in and around waste containers. Repeat as needed.



CONTAINS BAYGON® AND SYNERGIZED PYRETHRINS

INSECT KILLING POWER

LASTS UP TO

TWO WEEKS INDOORS

KILLS: ANTS/ROACHES/SPIDERS/AND CERTAIN OTHER CRAWLING INSECTS

AS LISTED ON THE LABEL

Active Ingredients	
Pyrethrins	.050%
* Piperonyl butoxide, technical	0.100%
N Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide	0.166%
** 2 (1-methylethoxy) phenyl methyl carbamate	0.500%
Petroleum Distillate	87.700%
Inert Ingredients	11.484%

100.000%

\* Equivalent to 0.80% (butylcarbityl)(6-propylpiperonyl) ether and 0.20% related compounds  
 \*\* Baygon®; U.S. Patent No. 3,111,539

**DANGER: EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE:**

KEEP AWAY FROM FIRE, SPARKS AND HEATED SURFACES.

**CAUTION: Keep Out Of Reach Of Children.**  
 READ PRECAUTIONS ON SIDE PANEL

NET CONTENTS: GALLONS



FULD-STALFORT, INC.  
 Havre de Grace, Maryland 21078  
 Los Angeles, California, 90013



#### BROWN DOG TICKS:

Spray sleeping quarters of pets, around baseboards window and door frames, wall cracks, and local areas of floor. Repeat as needed. Fresh bedding should be placed in animal quarters after spraying. Do not spray animals.

#### CLOVER MITES, CRICKETS, EARWIGS, MILLIPEDES, CENTIPEDES, SOWBUGS, SCORPIONS AND SPIDERS:

Spray into cracks, crevices, around baseboards, window and door frames and exterior perimeter of the infested premises. For clover mites give special attention around window frames.

#### FLEAS, FLIES, GNATS, MOSQUITOS, PUNKIES AND SANDFLIES (outdoor only):

Spray infested areas thoroughly including outside surface of screens, doors, window frames, foundations, patios and other areas where insects may enter.

#### HORNETS AND WASPS:

Apply liberally after dark when all the insects have returned to the nest.

#### CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Do not allow children in treated areas until surfaces are dry.

May be harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Avoid breathing of spray mist and provide adequate ventilation of area being treated. Contact with skin, eyes or clothing should also be avoided. Wash thoroughly with soap and warm water after handling. Avoid contamination of food, utensils, and food preparation areas. Remove pets and cover fish bowls before spraying. If illness occurs get medical aid.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY

This product is toxic to fish, birds and other wildlife. Keep out of lakes, streams or ponds. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

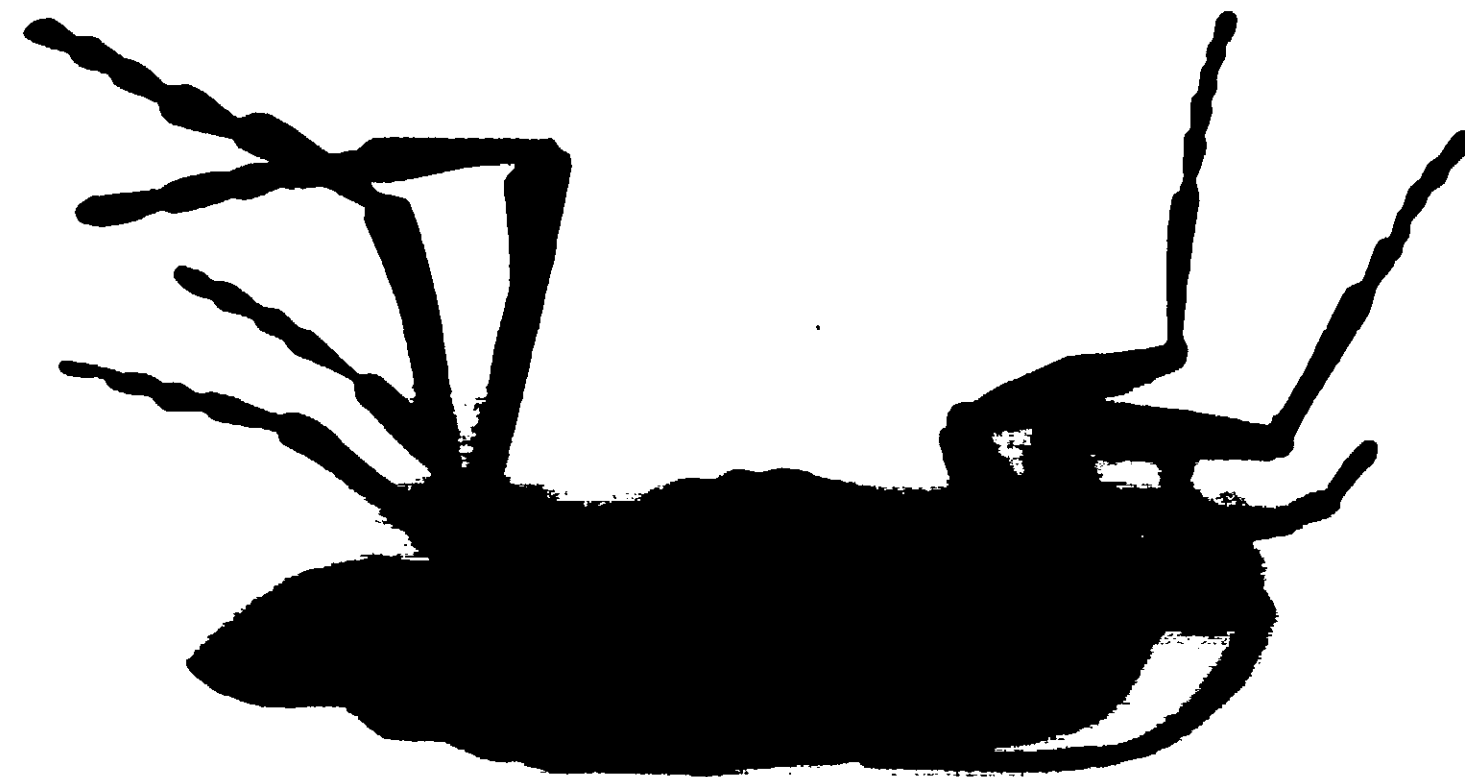
Do not reuse container. Destroy when empty.

Do not spray into or near open flame. Avoid excessive wetting of plastic, rubber and asphalt surfaces such as tiles and floor covering. Before using on fabrics, wallpaper and certain floor tiles, test spray in an inconspicuous area to avoid staining.

EPA Reg. No. 257-291

EPA Est. 257-CA-1; MD-1

**ACCEPTED**  
**MAY 15 1975**  
 The Federal Insecticide,  
 Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act  
 registered under the provisions of  
 A Reg. No. 257-291



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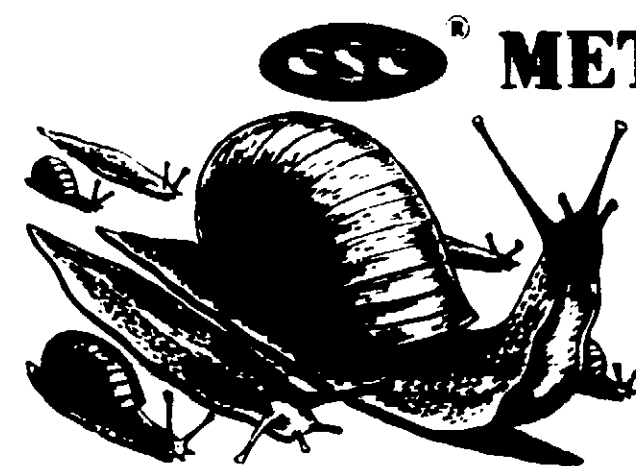


# Technical Data Sheet

INDUSTRIAL **CSC** CHEMICALS

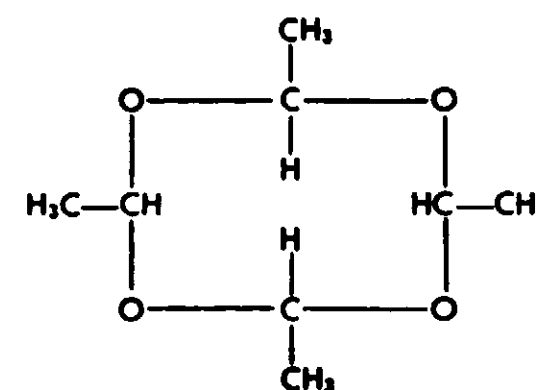
IC SERIES

TDS No. 2



## **CSC** METALDEHYDE

Attractant and Toxicant  
for  
Slugs and Snails



CSC METALDEHYDE is a white, crystalline material with a powdery appearance and mild, characteristic odor. A polymer of acetaldehyde, it is believed to have the ring structure shown above. Although originally used in Europe as a compressed fuel tablet, the use of metaldehyde in the United States is essentially agricultural. Metaldehyde is a specific pesticide against slugs and snails and is virtually the only effective molluscicide for their control.

In addition to having unusual attractant properties, metaldehyde at a sufficient dose rate is toxic to slugs and snails on ingestion. They become paralyzed and usually will die when exposed to the sun; however, on cool, moist days some may recover, thus necessitating repeated application.

There is probably no state in this country in which slugs or snails are not destructive pests at times. They are voracious feeders on the more succulent parts of many plants, especially on young seedlings, on truck and garden crops, and on flowers. However, being nocturnal in their habits, these pests are seldom seen, and the damage they do often is blamed on cutworms or other insects. Control measures satisfactory for insects are ineffective against slugs or snails.

The damage done by slugs and snails to crops and ornamental plants grown in the United States is particularly severe in the Pacific Northwest,

the West Coast, and some other coastal areas. They are almost universal pests in greenhouses. Their activities are not limited to warm climates, however, since in the soil slugs and snails can survive the winter even in our northern states and in Canada. Although they are especially destructive to young plants, slugs and snails frequently destroy the appearance and value of older plants, especially ornamentals, by feeding on the new growth and bloom. Also, the sight of these pests and their slimy trail are annoying to householders and materially reduce the sale value of vegetables and fruits.

There are over thirty species of slugs and several hundred species of snails known in the United States, but only a few are of economic importance. The most important of the slugs include the spotted garden slug, *Limax maximus* Linnaeus; the tawny garden slug, *L. flavus* (L.); the black slug, *Arion ater* (L.); the greenhouse slug, *Milax gagates* (L.); the gray garden slug, *Deroceras reticulatum* (Müller); the gray field slug, *D. laeve* (Müller); and the true garden slug, *D. agrestis* (L.). The most important snails from an economic standpoint are the brown garden snail, *Helix aspersa* Müller; the banded wood snail, *Cepaea nemoralis* Linnaeus; the white garden snail, *Theba pisana* Müller; the subulina snail, *Subulina octona* Brugulere; and four species of cellar or greenhouse snails, *Oxychilus cellarius*

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION

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