



DIUREX 80% WETTABLE POWDER

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Diuron [3—(3, 4—dichlorophenyl)—1, 1— dimethylurea]	80%
INERT INGREDIENTS	20%
TOTAL	100%

Before spraying calibrate equipment to determine quantity of water necessary to uniformly cover measured area to be treated—carefully weigh proper amount of Diurex 80% WP and mix with necessary volume of water. Water serves only as a carrier.

Material must be kept in suspension at all times by constant agitation. Except for use in areas use hand boom power sprayer properly calibrated to deliver constant rate of application. Use only screens should be used to filter spray. Do not use a pump sprayer. Apply by hand or use a pump sprayer. Do not use a pump sprayer. Do not use a pump sprayer. Do not use a pump sprayer.

Diurex 80% is an effective general herbicide for the control of many annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds. It is used as a pre-emergent or post-emergent herbicide. The degree of control varies with the amount of chemical applied, soil type, rainfall and other conditions. Diurex 80% WP may be used at any time for non-cropland weed control, except when ground is frozen. Provide adequate moisture is supplied by rainfall or artificial means. Best results are obtained if applied before weed growth in dense grass with its primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary roots may be used. Shake or stir frequently.

GENERAL WEED CONTROL: To control most weeds for an extended period of time on non-cropland such as UTILITY HIGHWAY PIPELINE and RAILROAD RIGHT OF WAYS, PETROLEUM TANK FARMS, LUMBERYARDS, STORAGE AREAS, INDUSTRIAL PLANT SITES and AROUND FARM BUILDINGS—Apply 5 to 20 lbs. of Diurex 80% WP per acre to control most annual weeds. Use 20 to 60 lbs. per acre to control both annual and perennial weeds. Up to 80 lbs. per acre and repeat treatment may be required where a longer period of control is desired or when hard to kill deep-rooted perennial weeds such as Johnsongrass are present. In low rainfall areas, Diurex 80% WP may not provide satisfactory control of hard-to-kill, deep-rooted perennial weeds.

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DITCHES: Apply 1 lb. per 1000 sq. ft. (40 lbs. per acre). For irrigation ditches apply during the non-crop season and when ditch is not in use. To minimize movement of Diurex 80% WP with irrigation water and avoid crop injury, it is essential that it be fixed in the treated soil by moisture. Apply before expected seasonal rainfall. If possible, when it rains in the ditch is still moist. If rainfall has not totaled at least 4 inches following treatment and before intended use of irrigation ditch, flush with water and allow to stand for 72 hours. Drain off and waste remaining water before using ditch. Do not treat any ditch area into which trees or other desirable plants may extend.

FOR SMALL AREAS: One half cupful of Diurex 80% WP per 100 sq. ft. is approximately 50 lbs. per acre.

Diurex 80% WP should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label. Diurex 80% WP selectively controls weed seedlings such as crabgrass, watergrass, foxtail, Johnson grass, powered grasses, Spanish needle, ragweed, wild mustard, annual ryegrass, annual bluegrass, and lamb ears. Any well-established weed should first be eliminated by mechanical or other means. For best results, the soil should be well prepared and as free as possible from trash and clods. Unless otherwise directed, surface of the soil should not be tilled or disturbed after application as efficiency may be reduced and/or crop injury may result. Sufficient moisture in the form of rainfall or irrigation is necessary after treatment to carry the chemical into the root zone of germinating weeds.

Application should be by fixed-boom power sprayer properly calibrated to a constant speed and rate of delivery. Make certain spray equipment is free of scale, rust, dirt, oil, and pesticide deposits. Unless otherwise directed, apply to surface of ground. Use sufficient water (25 to 40 gals. per acre of area actually sprayed) to provide thorough and uniform coverage. Spray booms must be shut off while starting, turning, slowing or stopping, or injury to the crop may result.

Unless otherwise directed, do not replant treated areas to any crop within two years after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

SUGAR CANE IN HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO: Apply 4 to 6 lbs. per acre as a broadcast spray prior to weed emergence after planting or after harvesting plant crop (for ratoon crop). A second and third application of 2 to 3 lbs. per acre (of area actually sprayed) may be made as needed by directed spray inter-row. Do not apply more than 3 treatments no more than 10 lbs. total per acre (of area actually sprayed) between planting (or ratooning) and harvest. Treated areas may be planted to sugar cane or pineapple one year after last application.

SUGAR CANE IN LOUISIANA: Use only on plant cane seeded on fallowed ground. Make a single application of 3 to 3½ lbs. per acre (of area actually sprayed) at either of the following times: Fall treatment (August through October)—Treat a 2-foot band over the row after planting of cane but before weeds or cane emerge. Spring treatment (January through April)—if shaving and off-barring are practiced, treat a 2-foot band over the row before weeds or cane emerge; if cane has emerged, treat a 1-foot band on each side of the row directing spray to minimize contact with crop plants. Use the higher rates on heavier soil types (those high in clay and/or organic matter). Do not use on light (sandy or low organic) soils as injury to the cane may result.

SUGAR CANE IN FLORIDA: For high organic soils, apply 2 to 4 lbs. per acre (of area actually sprayed) as a broadcast or band spray prior to weed emergence after planting or after harvesting plant crop (for ratoon crop). A second and third application of 2 lbs. per acre (of area actually sprayed) may be made as needed by directed spray inter-row. Do not apply more than 3 treatments no more than 6 lbs. total per acre (of area actually sprayed) between planting (or ratooning) and harvest. Do not use on light (sandy or low organic) soils as injury to the cane may result.

PINEAPPLE IN HAWAII: Apply 4 to 8 lbs. per acre as a broadcast spray prior to weed emergence immediately after planting; use 1 lb. after harvesting plant crop (for ratoon crop). For plant crop

CONTINUED ON RIGHT PANEL

Jan 15, 1975

7211

Net Weight 50 Lbs.

EPA REG. No. 11603-5

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

SELECTIVE USE IN CROPS—CONTINUED FROM LEFT PANEL

only a second and third broadcast or interspersed application may be made prior to differentiation at the rate of 2 lbs. per acre (of area actually sprayed) at intervals of not less than 2 months. Additional applications to plant crop may be made as needed to intersperse only using 2 lbs. Do not apply more than 10 lbs. total per acre (of area actually sprayed) prior to differentiation. Do not apply more than 10 lbs. total per acre (of area actually sprayed) prior to differentiation. Do not apply more than 10 lbs. total per acre (of area actually sprayed) prior to differentiation. Do not apply more than 10 lbs. total per acre (of area actually sprayed) prior to differentiation.

COTTON (Lay-By): Use 1 to 1½ lbs. (1 to 2 lbs. in California and Arizona) in 25 to 40 gals. water per acre. Use the higher rates on heavier soil types (those high in clay and/or organic matter). Do not use on light, sandy or low organic soils as injury to the cotton may result. Apply when cotton is at least 12 inches high (at least 20 inches for Pima 529). Keep contact of cotton plants with spray or drift to a minimum.

Apply immediately after the last cultivation, directing spray to cover the soil beneath cotton plants and between rows. Aerial spray for control of emerged weeds, 4 inches or less in height) at lay-by time add 1 pt. Du Pont Surfactant WK for each 25 gals. spray; apply as a directed spray to cover weed foliage beneath cotton plants and between rows.

In irrigated cotton, best weed control is obtained if the field is irrigated within 3 to 4 days after application, thoroughly wet the surface of the ground over the row to carry the chemical into the root zone of germinating weeds.

Do not replant treated areas to any crop within one year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result. Except that in the spring or early summer, sorghum, early maturing sorghum, or grain sorghum may be planted in the spring of the year following treatment.

ALFALFA: Use in areas where alfalfa becomes winter dormant and in areas of California north of 17° N. (see hard frost map) where alfalfa becomes semi-dormant. Use 3 lbs. per acre (except east of the Appalachians, 4 lbs. per acre) in 25 to 40 gals. water per acre. Apply in the spring (March) or in the fall after alfalfa becomes dormant. In the Pacific Northwest and east of the Appalachians, apply in the fall after alfalfa becomes dormant. In the Pacific Northwest, California and Nevada, application may be made as late as January in other areas, where alfalfa becomes winter dormant, apply in March or early April before new spring growth begins. Do not apply to very light, sandy soils, nor to seedling alfalfa, treat only stands established for one year or more.

APPLES AND PEARS: Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least one year. Do not use under dwarf or semi-dwarf trees. Apply 2 lbs. per acre (of area actually sprayed) to trees, or as a band in the row, in contact of foliage or fruit. Apply in the spring (March) or in the fall (October or November) in the West. Treatment may be made in winter (December through February) or apply 2 lbs. per acre post-harvest treatment followed by 2 lbs. in the spring.

GRASS-SEED CROPS (Perennial) IN WESTERN OREGON: Apply only to established plantings for at least one year (of area actually sprayed). Hoopland, bertrass, Astoria, perennials, Hoopland, grass and Merion grass. Apply 10 to 20 lbs. per acre between October 1 and November 15. For control of perennial velvet grass in Hoopland and Astoria bertrasses, and in alfalfa, apply 4 lbs. per acre in October.

BLUEBERRIES, CANEBERRIES AND GOOSEBERRIES IN WESTERN WASHINGTON AND WESTERN OREGON: For control of winter annual weeds, apply 2 lbs. per acre (of area actually sprayed) as a band application at base of canes or bushes in October or November. A second application at the same rate in late spring at least 60 days before fruiting. Apply at base of plants in summer annuals. A single application of 3 lbs. per acre in January or February will control winter and summer annuals in some areas but the separate fall and spring applications are preferred. Do not apply to berry plants less than one year old, injury to foliage and to plants whose roots are exposed, as injury may result.

GRAPES: Apply only to established vineyards (at least three years old) as a band treatment to grape rows. Do not apply to vines with trunks less than 1½ inches in diameter and do not use on sand or light sandy soil, or on low organic soils, as injury to the grapes may result. NOTE: On other soils, low in clay or organic matter, severe plant injury may result if unusually heavy rains follow treatment and the soil is not assumed by the soil.

East of the Rockies: On heavy soils, apply 2 to 3 lbs. per acre (of area actually sprayed) in the spring or fall. On light soils, apply 3 to 4 lbs. per acre. Apply in the spring just prior to germination and growth of annual weeds.

West of the Rockies: Apply in December, January or February. As an initial treatment, make a single application of 3 to 4 lbs. per acre (of area actually sprayed). Subsequent annual applications of 2 lbs. will usually give adequate weed control. As an alternative to the above schedule, apply 2 lbs. Diurex 80% WP per acre (of area actually sprayed) in October or November and repeat application at the same rate in March or April.

PEPPERMINT IN PACIFIC NORTHWEST ONLY: Apply 3 lbs. per acre (of area actually sprayed) in the spring prior to emergence of the peppermint. Do not use on very light sandy soils and do not apply to newly planted (less than one year) or to young peppermint as injury may result. Sprinkler or flood irrigation is desirable if rainfall is less than 2 inches following treatment.

WINTER WHEAT (Drill-Planted) IN WESTERN WASHINGTON AND WESTERN OREGON: Apply ½ to 2 lbs. per acre after planting but before emergence of wheat. Crop injury may result if application is made to ground which is clumpy or compacted resulting in exposed or improperly planted seed. Do not replant areas to any crop within one year after application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

ORANGES, LEMONS, AND GRAPEFRUIT IN ARIZONA (except Yuma area) AND CALIFORNIA (except Imperial and Coachella Valleys): Use only in well established groves (at least one year). Apply as a broadcast spray shortly after grove has been laid up in final form (non-lodge program) in late fall or early winter. As an initial treatment, make a single application of 2 to 4 lbs. per acre, subsequent annual application of 2 to 3 lbs. will usually give adequate weed control. As an alternative to the above schedule, apply 2 lbs. per acre in October or November and repeat at same rate in March or April. Avoid contact of foliage and fruit with spray or drift. Do not use on light soils (sandy or low organic) as injury to trees may result.

BANANAS—NEW PLANTINGS: As a pre-emergence treatment, apply 30 lbs. per acre. Do not apply directly over planted material. In established plantings apply 60 lbs. per acre as a directed spray with DuPont surfactant WK—one pint for each twenty five gallons spray. Use twenty five to forty gallons water per acre. Repeat at six week intervals as needed. Do not apply more than twelve lbs. per acre per 12 months. Replant to sugar cane and pineapple after 1 year to any other crop after 2 years.

AGAN CHEMICAL

MANUFACTURING CO.

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DIUREX 80% WETTABLE POWDER

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Diuron [3— (3, 4 — dichlorophenyl) — 1, 1 — dimethylurea]	80%
INERT INGREDIENTS	20%
TOTAL	100%

SELECTIVE USE IN CROPS—CONTINUED FROM LEFT PANEL

only a second and third broadcast or interspace application may be made prior to differentiation at the rate of 2 lbs. per acre (of area actually sprayed) at intervals of not less than 2 months. Additional applications to plant crop may be made as needed to interspace only, using 2 lbs. Do not apply more than 3 broadcast spray (at maximum 12 lbs. per acre) prior to differentiation and more than 15 lbs. total per acre actually treated per plant crop. Treated areas may be planted to pineapple or sugar cane one year after last application.

COTTON (Lay-By) Use 1 to 1½ lbs. (1 to 2 lbs. in California and Arizona) in 25 to 40 gals. water per acre. Use the higher rates on heavier soil types (those high in clay and/or organic matter). Do not use on light sandy or low organic soils as injury to the cotton may result. Apply when cotton is at least 12 inches high (at least 20 inches for Pima 52). Keep contact of cotton plants with spray or drift to a minimum.

Apply immediately after the last cultivation, directing spray to cover the soil beneath cotton plants and between rows. Alternatively for control of emerged annual weeds (4 inches or less in height) at lay-by time, add 1 pt. Du Pont Surfactant WK for each 25 gals. spray, apply as a directed spray to cover weed foliage beneath cotton plants and between rows.

In irrigated cotton, best weed control is obtained if the field is irrigated within 3 to 4 days after application, thoroughly wet the surface of the ground over the row to carry the chemical into the root zone of germinating weeds.

Do not replant treated areas to any crop within one year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result. (except that cotton, corn, or sorghum (grain sorghum only, not sorgho of forage sorghums, or grass sorghums) may be planted in the spring of the year following treatment.)

ALFALFA: Use in areas where alfalfa becomes winter dormant and in areas of California (north of the Tehachap Mountains) where alfalfa becomes semi-dormant. Use 3 lbs. per acre (except east of the Appalachian Mountains use 4 lbs. per acre) in the fall of wintered alfalfa seedlings in the Far West, use 4 lbs. per acre. In the Pacific Northwest and east of the Appalachians, apply in the fall after alfalfa becomes dormant but no later than the first of December. In California and Nevada, application may be made as late as January. In other areas where alfalfa becomes winter dormant, apply in March or early April before new spring growth begins. Do not apply to very light sandy soils prior to seeding alfalfa, but only if seeds established for one year or more.

APPLES AND PEARS: Use only on trees established in the orchard for at least one year. Do not use under dwarf or semi-dwarf trees on light or gravelly soils as injury to trees may result. Use 4 lbs. per acre (of area normally sprayed) applied to area under the trees or as a band in tree row and contact of foliage or fruit. Apply in the spring (March through May). In Far West, treatment may be made in winter (December through February), or apply 2 lbs. as post-harvest treatment followed by 2 lbs. in the spring.

GRASS-SEED CROPS (Perennial) IN WESTERN OREGON: Apply only to established plantings (at least one year old) of white-top, Highland, berggrass, Astoria, bentgrass, orchard grass and Merion berggrass. Apply 1½ to 2 lbs. per acre between October 1 and November 15. For control of perennial velvet grass in Highland and Astoria berggrasses, and in alta fescue, apply 4 lbs. per acre in October.

BLUEBERRIES, CANEBERRIES AND GOOSEBERRIES IN WESTERN WASHINGTON AND WESTERN OREGON: For control of winter annual weeds, apply 2 lbs. per acre (of area actually sprayed) as a band application at base of berries, caneberries or gooseberries in October or November. A second application at the same rate in late spring (at least 60 days before first picking of berries) controls summer annuals. A single application of 3 lbs. per acre in January or February will control both winter and summer annuals in some areas but the separate fall and spring schedule is preferred. Do not apply to berry plants less than one year old prior to foliage prior to plants whose roots are exposed as injury may result.

GRAPES: Apply only to established vineyards (at least three years old) as a band treatment to all rows. Do not apply to vines with trunks less than 1½ inches in diameter and do not use on old or young seedling on shallow or gravelly soils as injury to grapes may result. NOTE—On other soils low in clay or organic matter, severe plant injury may result if unusually heavy rains follow treatment and this risk must be assumed by the grower.

East of the Rockies: On soils low in clay or organic matter, use 2 to 3 lbs. per acre (of area actually sprayed) on light to high in clay or organic matter, use 3 to 6 lbs. Apply in the spring just prior to germination and growth of annual weeds.

West of the Rockies: Apply in December, January, or February. As an initial treatment, make a single application of 3 to 4 lbs. per acre (of area actually sprayed); subsequent annual applications of 2 lbs. will usually give adequate weed control. As an alternative to the above schedule, apply 2 lbs. Diurex 80% WP per acre (of area actually sprayed) in October or November and repeat application at the same rate in March or April.

PEPPERMINT IN PACIFIC NORTHWEST ONLY: Apply 3 lbs. per acre just after the last cultivation in the spring prior to emergence of the peppermint. Do not use on very light sandy soils and do not apply to newly planted (less than one year) nor to emerged peppermint as injury may result. Sprinkler or hand irrigation is desirable if no rainfall occurs within 2 weeks following treatment.

WINTER WHEAT (Drill-Planted) IN WESTERN WASHINGTON AND WESTERN OREGON: Apply 1½ to 2 lbs. per acre after planting but before emergence of wheat. Crop injury may result if application is made to ground which is cloddy or compacted resulting in exposed or improperly planted seed. Do not replant areas to any crop within one year after application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

ORANGES, LEMONS AND GRAPEFRUIT IN ARIZONA (except Yuma area) AND CALIFORNIA (except Imperial and Coachella Valleys): Use only in well established groves (at least one year). Apply as a broadcast spray shortly after grove has been laid up in final form (non-tillage program) in late fall or early winter. As an initial treatment, make a single application of 3 to 4 lbs. per acre, subsequent annual application of 2 to 3 lbs. will usually give adequate weed control. As an alternative to the above schedule, apply 2 lbs. per acre in October or November and repeat at same rate in March or April. Avoid contact of foliage and fruit with spray or drift. Do not use on light soils (sandy sand) as injury to trees may result.

BANANAS—NEW PLANTINGS: As a pre-emergence treatment apply 3.0 lbs. per acre. Do not apply directly over planted material. In established plantings apply 6.0 lbs. per acre as a directed spray with Dupont surfactant WK - one pint for each twenty five gallons spray. Use twenty five to forty gallons water per acre. Repeat at six week intervals as needed. Do not apply more than twelve lbs. per acre per 12 months. Replant to sugar cane and pineapple after 1 year, to any other crop after 2 years.

Equipment to determine quantity of water necessary to uniformly cover treated—carefully weigh proper amount of Diurex 80% WP and mix into pieces. Water serves only as a carrier.

in suspension at all times by constant agitation. Except for small areas, sprayers properly calibrated to insure constant rate of application. Operate equal to or higher than 50 mph. Adjust by metering device or hydraulic controls. Pass or return line is used, it should terminate at the end of the line to minimize agitation. For general weed control in small areas, tank-type hand sprayer be used. Shake or stir frequently.

Active general herbicide for the control of many annual and perennial grasses on non-cropland areas where bare ground is desired. The degree of control will vary with the amount of chemical applied, soil type, rainfall, and other WP may be used at any time for non-cropland weed control, except when adequate moisture is supplied by rainfall or artificial means. Best results before weed growth begins; if dense growth is present, remove tops and

ity against established weeds may be obtained by the addition of Du Pont te of 2 qts. per 100 gals. of spray mixture. Apply as a drenching spray during ily temperature after treatment will exceed 70°F.

CONTROL: To control most weeds for an extended period of time on non-cropland HWAY, PIPELINE and RAILROAD RIGHT OF WAYS, PETROLEUM TANK S, STORAGE AREAS, INDUSTRIAL PLANT SITES, and AROUND FARM 1 to 20 lbs. of Diurex 80% WP per acre to control most annual weeds. Use to control both annual and perennial weeds. Up to 80 lbs. per acre and repeat where a longer period of control is desired or when hard-to-kill weeds such as Johnsongrass are present. In low rainfall areas, Diurex 80% satisfactory control of hard-to-kill, deep-rooted perennial weeds.

IRRIGATION DITCHES: Apply 1 lb. per 1,000 sq. ft. (40 lbs. per acre). For irrigating the non-crop season, and when ditch is not in use. To minimize movement with irrigation water and avoid crop injury, it is essential that it be fixed moisture. Apply before expected seasonal rainfall. If possible, when soil is dry. If rainfall has not totaled at least 4 inches following treatment and before in ditch fill with water and allow to stand for 72 hours, drain off, and waste using ditch. Do not treat any ditch area into which roots of trees or other

One half cupful of Diurex 80% WP per 100 sq. ft. is approximately 50 lbs.

be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label. Only controls weed seedlings such as crabgrass, watergrass, foxtail, Johnson grass, quackgrass, ragweed, chickweed, wild mustard, annual ryegrass, and lambquarters. Any well established weed should first be eliminated by means. For best results, the soil should be well prepared and as free of clods. Unless otherwise directed, surface of the soil should not be or application as efficiency may be reduced and crop injury may result. The form of rainfall or irrigation is necessary after treatment to carry the pre of germinating weeds.

by fixed-boom power sprayer properly calibrated to a constant speed and certain spray equipment is clean (free of scale, rust, dirt, oil, and pesticide wise directed) apply to surface of ground. Use sufficient water (25 to 40 actually sprayed) to provide thorough and uniform coverage. Spray booms starting, turning, slowing or stopping or injury to the crop may result.

otherwise directed, do not replant treated areas to any crop within two years injury to subsequent crops may result.

HAITI AND PUERTO RICO: Apply 4 to 6 lbs. per acre as a broadcast spray before planting or after harvesting plant crop (for ratoon crop). A second 2 to 3 lbs. per acre (of area actually sprayed) may be made as needed by. Do not apply more than 3 treatments no more than 10 lbs. total per acre between planting (or ratooning) and harvest. Treated areas may be planted

SIANA: Use only on plant cane seeded on fallowed ground. Make a single 5 lbs. per acre (of area actually sprayed) at either of the following times: Fall (October) — Treat a 2 foot band over the row after planting of cane. Spring treatment (January through April) — if shaving and off at a 2 foot band over the row before weeds or cane emerge. If cane has band on each side of the row, directing spray to minimize contact with her rates on heavier soil types (those high in clay and of organic matter) or low organic) soils as injury to the cane may result.

SIANA: For high organic soils, apply 2 to 4 lbs. per acre (of area actually or band spray prior to weed emergence after planting or after harvesting crop). A second and third application of 2 lbs. per acre (of area actually as needed by directed spray inter-row. Do not apply more than 3 treatments total per acre (of area actually sprayed) between planting (or ratooning) and light (sandy or low organic) soils as injury to the cane may result.

Apply 4 to 8 lbs. per acre as a broadcast spray prior to weed emergence or use 1 lb. after harvesting plant crop (for ratoon crop). For plant crop

CONTINUED ON RIGHT PANEL

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

Diurex 80% WP is a wettable powder to be mixed in water and applied as a spray for control of weeds. Effects are slow to appear and will not become apparent until the chemical has been carried into the root zone of the weeds by moisture.

Do NOT apply (except as recommended for crop use) or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. Do NOT use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts or similar areas. Prevent drift of dry powder or spray to desirable plants. Do NOT contaminate domestic waters.

Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds.

Thoroughly clean all traces of Diurex 80% WP from application equipment immediately after use; otherwise crop injury may result when equipment is used again. Flush tank, pump hoses and boom with several changes of water after removing nozzle tips and screens (clean these parts separately).

Net Weight 50 Lbs.

EPA REG. No. 11603-5

ABHDOO, ISRAEL