



FARM-AG ALUMINIUM PHOSPHIDE PELLETS

Reg. No.: L10350 Act /Wet No. 36 of/van 1947

A fumigant insecticide for the control of pests in stored grain, seed, tobacco and storage premises. Can also be used for the control of porcupines, moles, gerbilles and other rodents as indicated.

'n Berokingsmiddel insekdoder vir die beheer van plae in opgebergde graan, saad, tabak en opbergingspersele. Kan ook gebruik vir die beheer van ystervarke, molle, springhaasmuise en ander knaagdiere soos aangedui.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT/AKTIEWE BESTANDDEEL:

Aluminium phosphide.....560g/kg..... Aluminiumfosfied
(Inorganic compound) (Anorganiese verbinding)

Manufacture date:
Vervaardigingsdatum:

Batch No.:
Lotnommer:

CONTENTS/INHOUD

SEE ENCLOSED LEAFLET FOR FULL PARTICULARS
SIEN INGESLOTE VOUBILJET VIR VOLLE BESONDERHEDE

REGISTRATION HOLDER/ REGISTRASIEHOUER

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U.N. No. 1397



WARNINGS:

- Handle with extreme care. The product should only be applied by well instructed personnel familiar with the potential hazards of fumigation and all necessary measures.
- Precaution on gas: Only to be sold and stored in Aluminium flask.
- Phosphine gas is highly toxic when inhaled. Recently fumigated grain may, upon removal, liberate harmful concentrations of gas.
- Pellets are poisonous when swallowed.
- Severe respiratory irritant.
- Toxic to fish and wildlife.
- Flammable when wet – protect against water.
- Phosphine reacts with copper, copper compounds, gold and silver. Pay special attention to electrical equipment and protect adequately. Container should be resealed immediately and not be left open for any length of time.
- Store under lock and key and out of reach of children, uninformed persons and animals, in a cool, dry well ventilated place.
- **In case of poisoning call a doctor and show him this label.**

Although this remedy has been extensively tested under a large variety of conditions, the registration holder does not warrant that it will be efficacious under all conditions because the action and effect thereof may be affected by factors such as abnormal climatic and storage conditions and the occurrence of resistance of the pest against the remedy concerned as well as by the method, time and accuracy of application. The registration holder furthermore does not accept responsibility for damage to crops, vegetation, the environment or harm to man or animal or for the lack of performance of the remedy concerned due to failure of the user to follow the label instructions or to the occurrence of conditions which could not have been foreseen in terms of registration. Consult the supplier in the event of any uncertainty.

PRECAUTIONS

- Open container only in open air.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke whilst handling this product.
- Prevent contamination of food, feed, drinking water and eating utensils.
- Wear rubber gloves and suitable respirator when applying the product.
- Do not inhale the fumes.
- If you get it in your eyes, flush it out at once. If you get it on your skin, wash it off at once. If you spill it on your clothes, change and wash them.
- Do not place pellets where it can contaminate other crops, grazing, rivers or dams.
- Destroy empty container. Do not use for any other purpose.
- Change and wash your work clothes.
- Wash yourself.

Symptoms of human poisoning:

Nausea, headache, vomiting, vertigo, sudden or gradual loss of consciousness, diarrhoea, abdominal pains and pains in the chest. Immediate treatment is imperative.

First aid treatment:

- a) **Poisoning by inhalation of gas:** Remove person from source of poisoning to a well ventilated area and keep him quiet and reassured. Administer manual cardio pulmonary resuscitation if necessary (not mouth-to-mouth). Take patient to a hospital at once.

- b) **Poisoning by swallowing:** Induce vomiting if the patient is still fully conscious and repeat until vomit ceases to smell of carbide.
- c) **Skin and eye contamination:** Wash contaminated parts with a gentle stream of water. Do not use other chemicals.

Note to physician:

Treat symptomatically. In the case of swallowing, perform gastric lavage. In cases where hypotension develops, consider cardiac tonic Dopamine 5 – 10 µg / kg / min.

Complications normally are:

Incipient pulmonary oedema: consider gluco-corticoids e.g. 500 – 1000 mg Prednisolone on first day. Progressive lung oedema: give oxygen and continuously remove fluid by means of intubation. Counter enzyme blockage oxygen deficiency by exchange blood transfusion. Renal failure: consider hemodialysis. Watch for hepatic failure, electrocardiac and electrolyte disturbances. In severe cases in adults, 20 ml of a 20% Calcium glucomate solution plus 1 – 2 g of 10% Sodium thiosulphate (i.v.), may also be considered.

No specific antidote is known.

Pellets develop into the highly effective phosphine gas (PH₃) when coming into contact with humidity. Phosphine is a gas with a high penetrating power which destroys the adult insects as well as their pre-adult stages (eggs, larvae and pupae) in the grain kernels. Phosphine kills all kinds of stored grain pests which normally found, for example, Grain weevil, Rive weevil, Saw-toothed grain beetle, Lesser grain borer, Khapra beetle, Cadelle, Indian meal moth, Mediterranean flour moth and Angoumois grain moth.

The decomposition of the pellets resulting in the formation of large quantities of phosphine, does not begin before 2 – 3 hours after exposure. The generation of gas is completed after approximately 3 – 6 days.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: Use only as indicated

The product should only be applied by well instructed personnel familiar with the potential hazards of fumigation and all necessary measures.

Application:

Pellets should be added to the grain stream at short, even intervals as it enters the silo. The pellets can be added at the chute as the grain enters the silo. It is imperative that the pellets be distributed as evenly as possible throughout the bulk of grain. Pellets should be added mechanically with an automatic pellet dispenser or by hand wearing rubber gloves. The quantity of pellets needed should be calculated prior to application. If possible, use up contents of container in one operation. Containers not completely emptied, must be thoroughly re-sealed and stored in a cool, dry place.

Normally respirators are not required but should be on hand with special canisters against phosphine gas in case of an emergency. Never enter fumigated space when the concentration exceeds 1 p.p.m. without a suitable respirator. Phosphine has a strong carbide smell. The presence or absence of gas is to be determined with a gas detector, e.g. Auer or Draeger detector.

Airing:

Phosphine is a gas with a high volatility and it therefore disappears within a relatively short time. All coverings and sealings have to be removed for airing. For a quick airing, the windows and entrance hatches can be

opened in the silo. As a safety measure a minimum airing of 2 – 3 hours must be observed before fumigated space can be entered again.

Recommendation for control of moles, porcupines, gerbilles and other rodents:

1. Moles:

Dosage: 1 pellet per hole.

Remarks: **FARM-AG ALUMINIUM PHOSPHIDE** pellets should be applied in the morning as moles are generally rather inactive at this time of the day. Avoid all unnecessary noise and movement while treating the holes because moles are easily altered, and the smell of the gas will cause them to block their tunnels and thus escape death. All burrows in a given area, e.g. garden must be treated simultaneously. Mole heaps must be carefully removed to expose the tunnel entrance. Ensure the tunnel is not blocked by soil. Place one **FARM-AG ALUMINIUM PHOSPHIDE** pellet deep into the tunnel. Seal the hole by stuffing a ball of crumpled newspaper into the hole, cover with moist soil and stamp down firmly. Any new mole heaps appearing the follow morning must be treated.

Note: Moles can travel long distances underground at night and may enter from neighbouring gardens. In cases of heavy infestations, a few may escape death and their activity may be noticed the following day. Treat as many holes as possible at the same time.

2. Porcupines:

Dosage: Place 3 **FARM-AG ALUMINIUM PHOSPHIDE** pellets per hole.

Remarks: Ascertain that the hole is active by smoothing the soil surrounding the entrance to the burrows and observing any fresh footprints the next morning. Place 3 **FARM-AG ALUMINIUM PHOSPHIDE** pellets as deep down the hole as possible. Cover the entrance and seal with soil. Inspect the hole the following morning.

3. Gerbilles

Dosage: Place 1 **ALUMINIUM PHOSPHIDE** pellet per hole.

Remarks: Block all the holes to the burrow in the field. This may be done by shallow discing of the area. The following morning place 1 **FARM-AG ALUMINIUM PHOSPHIDE** pellet approximately 0,5 m deep into each furrow which was opened during the night. Seal the hole by stuffing a ball of crumpled newspaper into the hole, cover with soil and tramp down. Best time for control is the forenoon before the gerbilles become active in the evening. Check the burrows the following day and treat any which have been ducked open again.

4. Rabbits, field rats and mice

Dosage: At least 1 pellet per whole depending of size of burrow.

Remarks: Other rodents may be successfully controlled with **ALUMINIUM PHOSPHIDE** pellet, the essence of control being that the pests come in contact with the gas and remain exposed to it for a sufficient length of time for the gas to kill them. Rodents vary in their habits and thus the method must be adapted to suit the circumstances in each individual case. The suggested dosage rate is 1 **FARM-AG ALUMINIUM PHOSPHIDE** pellet per hole, but may vary with the size of the burrow.

1. CEREAL GRAINS AND OIL SEEDS – BULK STORAGE:

Method of storage and directions for applications.	Maize, wheat, sorghum, rice, other cereal grains and shelled groundnuts (mass bulk of $\pm 700 - 800 \text{ kg/m}^3$)	Barley, oats, rye and buck weed (mass bulk of $\pm 600 - 700 \text{ kg/m}^3$)	Sunflower seeds (mass bulk of $\pm 400 \text{ kg/m}^3$)	Unshelled groundnuts (mass bulk of $\pm 300 \text{ kg/m}^3$)	Minimum exposure time
Absolutely gas tight silos *. Administer on the conveyor belt while grain is being loaded into silo. Silo must be filled in shortest possible time.	2,2 pellets / t	2,7 pellets / t	4,3 pellets / t	5,7 pellets / t	14 days
Reasonable gas tight silos **. Administer on conveyor belt while grain is being loaded into silo. Silo must be filled in shortest possible time.	6 pellets / t	7 pellets / t	11 pellets / t	15 pellets / t	5 days
FGD and FZ railway trucks. Trucks must be made gastight beforehand. The fumigation may only be undertaken in conjunction with the shipper concerned and the Transnet.	210 pellets per truck for all commodities.				5 days

2. Cereal grains, oil seeds and other food commodities – bagged

Method of storage and directions for application	Dosage	Minimum exposure time
Bagstacks Spread evenly over and around stack. Stacks must be made gastight with plastic sheets.	4 pellets / m^3	5 days

3. Tobacco – raw and processed

Method of storage and directions for application	Dosage	Minimum exposure time
Only for fumigation in stacks, bales and cases	1 pellet / m^3 (do not exceed dosage)	4 days (preferably 8 – 10 days)

4. Empty stores, silos, etc.

Directions for application	Dosage	Minimum exposure time
Seal prior to fumigation. Spread evenly over floor area.	5 pellets / m ³	5 days

5. Empty bags:

Method of storage and directions for application	Dosage	Minimum exposure time
Under gastight tarpaulins or in gastight chambers. Spread evenly over and around the bag stacks	5 pellets / m ³	5 days

* Silos that can maintain a pressure of 50 mm paraffin in an open arm manometer for longer than 22 seconds

** Silos that can maintain a pressure of 50 mm paraffin in an open arm manometer for between 10 and 22 seconds.

WAARSKUWINGS:

- Hanteer uiters versigtig. Die produk behoort slegs toegedien te word deur goed opgeleide personeel, wat bekend is met die gevare van beroking en al die nodige maatreëls van toepassing.
- Voorsorgmaatreëls op gas: Mag slegs verkoop en gestoor word binne in 'n Aluminium fles.
- Fosfiede gas is uiters giftig wanneer ingeasem. Onlangs berookte graan mag, wanneer dit verwyder word, skadelike konsentrasie van gas vrylaat.
- Korrels is giftig wanneer ingesluk.
- Ernstige asemhalingsirritasie of branderigheid.
- Giftig vir vis en wilde diere.
- Vlambaar wanneer dit nat is – beskerm teen water.
- Fosfiede reageer op koper, kopersamestellings, goud en silwer. Betoon spesiale aandag aan elektriese toerusting en beskerm dit behoorlik. Die houer behoort weer onmiddellik geseël te word en nie oopgelaat word vir 'n lang periode van tyd nie.
- Bêre agter slot en grendel en buite bereik van kinders, oningeligte personeel en diere, in 'n koel, droë en goed geventileerde plek.
- **In geval van vergiftiging moet mediese dokter geraadpleeg word en die etiket moet aan hom getoon word.**

Alhoewel hierdie middel omvattend onder 'n groot verskeidenheid toestande getoets is, waarborg die registrasiehouer nie dat dit doeltreffend sal wees onder alle toestande nie aangesien die werking en effek daarvan beïnvloed kan word deur faktore soos abnormale klimaats- en bergingstoestande; en die voorkoms van weerstand van die siekte teen verenigbaarheid met ander stowwe wat nie op die etiket aangedui is nie en die voorkoms van teen die betrokke middel sowel as die metode, tyd en akkuraatheid van toediening. Verdermeer aanvaar die registrasiehouer nie verantwoordelikheid vir skade aan gewasse, plantegroei, die omgewing of vir nadelige effek op mens of dier of vir gebrek aan prestasie van die betrokke middel as gevolg van die versuim van die gebruiker om etiket aanwysings te volg of as gevolg van die ontstaan van toestande wat nie voorsien kon word in die registrasie. Raadpleeg die verskaffer in die geval van enige onsekerheid.

VOORSORGMAATREËLS

- Maak houer oop in die opelug.
- Moenie eet, drink of rook terwyl die produk hanteer word nie.
- Voorkom besoedeling van voedsel, voer, drinkwater en eetgereedskap.
- Dra rubberhandskoene en 'n geskikte asemhalingstoestel wanneer die produk toegedien word.
- Moenie die walms inasem nie.
- Indien die produk in jou oog kom, spoel dit een keer dadelik. Indien dit op jou vel beland, was dit dadelik af. Indien jy dit mors op jou klere, trek ander klere aan en was besoedelde klere.
- Moenie korrels plaas waar dit ander gewasse, weivelde, riviere of damme besoedel nie.
- Vernietig die leë houer. Moenie dit vir enige ander doeleindes gebruik nie.
- Trek ander klere aan en was jou werksklere.
- Was jouself.

Simptome van menslike vergiftiging:

Naarheid, hoofpyn, braking, duiseligheid, skielike of geleidelike verlies van bewussyn, diarree, buikpyn en pyn in die bors. Onmiddellike behandeling is noodsaaklik.

Noodhulpbehandeling:

- a) **Vergiftiging deur inaseming van gas:** Verwyder persoon van die bron van vergiftiging na 'n goed geventileerde area en hou hom/haar stil en gerusgestel. Dien kardio-long resussitasie toe indien nodig kunsmatig (nie mond-tot-mond). Neem pasiënt dadelik na hospitaal.
- b) **Vergiftiging wanneer ingesluk:** Veroorsaak braking indien die pasiënt nog by sy/haar volle bewussyn is en herhaal totdat die braking ruik na korbied.
- c) **Vel en oog besoedeling:** Was besoedelde dele met 'n sagte stroom water. Moenie ander chemikalieë gebruik nie.

Nota aan geneesheer:

Behandel simptome. In die geval waar produk ingesluk is, moet maagspoeling uitgevoer word. In gevalle waar hipotensie ontwikkel, oorweeg kardiëse tonikum Dopamine 5 – 10 µg / kg / min.

Komplikasies is gewoonlik soos volg:

Aanvanklike longembolisme: oorweeg glukose-kortikosteroïede bv. 500 – 1000 mg Prednisoloon op die eerste dag. Progressiewe longembolisme: gee suurstof en verwyder die vog voortdurend deur middel van intubasie. Om die ensieme blokkasie van suurstoftekort teen te werk deur 'n bloedoortapping. Nierversaking: oorweeg hemodialise. Wees op die uitkyk vir lewersaking, veranderinge in die elektriese geleiding van die hart en elektroliet verstourings. In ernstige gevalle by volwasse, 20 ml of 'n 20% Kalsium glukonaatoplossing plus 1 – 2 g van 10% Natrium tiosulfaat (i.v.), mag ook oorweeg word.

Geen spesifieke teenmiddels is bekend nie.

Korrels ontwikkel in hoogs effektiewe fosfiedgas (PH₃) wanneer dit in kontak kom met vogtigheid. Fosfied is 'n gas met 'n hoë indringende krag wat volwasse insekte asook hul voor-volwasse stadiums vernietig (eiers, larwes en papies) in die graanpit. Fosfied maak alle soorte gestoorde graanplae wat normaalweg voorkom, byvoorbeeld Graankalander, Rive kalendar, Saagtand graankewer, Kleingraanboorder, Khaprakewer, Cadelle, Indiese meelmot, Mediterreense meelmot en Angoumois graanmot dood.

Die ontbinding van die korrels het tot gevolg die vorming van groot hoeveelhede fosfied, wat nie voor 2 – 3 ure na blootstelling begin nie. Die ontwikkeling van gas is voltooi na ongeveer 3 – 6 dae.

GEBRUIKSAANWYSINGS: Gebruik slegs soos voorgeskryf

Die produk behoort slegs toegepas te word deur goed opgeleide personeel wat bekend is met die potensiële gevare van beroking en al die noodsaaklike maatreëls.

Toediening:

Korrels behoort toegevoeg te word tot die graanstroom teen kort, eweredige intervale soos dit die silo binnegaan. Die korrels kan bygevoeg word deur die stortgeut soos die graan die silo binnegaan. Dit is noodsaaklik dat die korrels so eweredig as moontlik versprei word regdeur die lading graan. Korrels behoort meganies met 'n outomatiese korrelverspreider of per hand terwyl rubberhandskoene gedra word, bygevoeg te word. Die hoeveelheid korrels benodig behoort bereken te word voor toediening. Indien moontlik, gebruik die inhoud van die houer op in een handeling. Houers wat nie heeltemal leeg is nie, moet deeglik herseël word en op 'n koel en droë plek geberg word.

Normaalweg is gasmaskers nie nodig nie maar behoort beskikbaar te wees met spesiale gasflesse teen fosfied gas in geval van 'n noodgeval. Moet nooit 'n beroekte area betree wanneer die konsentrasie 1 p.p.m.oorskrei

sonder 'n geskikte gasmasker nie. Fosfied het 'n sterk karsieniese reuk. Die teenwoordigheid of afwesigheid van gas moet bepaal word deur 'n gas verklarings, bv. Auer of Draeger verklarings.

Belugting:

Fosfied is 'n gas met 'n hoë vlugtigheid en daarom verdwyn dit in 'n relatiewe kort tydperk. Alle bedekkings en digtingsringe moet verwyder word vir belugting. Vir vinnige belugting, kan die vensters en ingangsluik van die silo oopgemaak word. As 'n veiligheidsmaatreël moet 'n minimum belugting van 2 – 3 ure toegelaat word voordat die berookte spasie binnegegaan word.

Aanbevelings vir die beheer van molle, ystervarke, nagmuise en ander knaagdiers.

5. Mollie:

Dosis: 1 korrel per gat.

Opmerkings: **FARM-AG ALUMINIUM PHOSPHIDE** korrels behoort in die oggend toegedien te word omdat die mollie gewoonlik onaktief gedurende hierdie tyd van die dag is. Vermy alle onnodige geraas en beweging terwyl die gate behandel word omdat mollie maklik gewaarsku word en die reuk van die gas sal veroorsaak dat hulle die opening van die tunnel sal blokkeer en sodoende die dood vryspring. Alle gate in 'n gegewe area, byv. Tuin moet tegelykertyd behandel word. Molshope moet versigtig verwyder word om die tunnelopening te kan sien. Verseker dat die tunnel nie deur grond geblok word nie. Plaas een **FARM-AG ALUMINIUM PHOSPHIDE** korrel diep in die tunnel. Seël die gat deur die opening toe te maak met 'n bal gekreukelde koerantpapier, bedek met klam grond en trap op die grond sodat dit ferm is. Indien enige nuwe molshope die volgende oggend te voorskyn kom, moet dit ook behandel word.

Nota: Mollie kan deur die nag ver afstande beweeg, en hulle kan van die bure se tuin inkom. In gevalle van hoë infestasië, mag 'n paar dalk ontsnap en hulle aktiwiteit sal die volgende dag sigbaar wees. Behandel soveel as moontlik gate op dieselfde tyd.

6. Ystervarke:

Dosis: Plaas 3 **FARM-AG ALUMINIUM PHOSPHIDE** korrels per gat.

Opmerkings: Verseker dat die gat aktief is deur die grond rondom die gat se ingang tot die gate sag te hou en kyk of daar enige vars voetspore is die volgende oggend. Plaas 3 **FARM-AG ALUMINIUM PHOSPHIDE** korrels so diep as moontlik in die gat. Maak die ingang toe en seël dit met grond. Die volgende oggend moet die gat geïnspekteer word.

7. Nagmuis

Dosis: Plaas 1 **ALUMINIUM PHOSPHIDE** korrel per gat.

Opmerkings: Blokkeer al die gate na die tunnel in die veld. Dit kan gedoen word deur oppervlakkige ploeg van die area. Plaas 1 **FARM-AG ALUMINIUM PHOSPHIDE** korrel die volgende oggend, ongeveer 0,5 m diep binne in elke tunnel wat deur die nag oopgemaak was. Seël die gat deur die opening toe te maak met 'n bal gekreukelde koerantpapier, bedek met klam grond en trap daarop. Beste tyd vir beheer is voormiddag voordat die nagmuis aktief begin raak in die aand. Gaan kyk na die gate die volgende oggend en behandel die wat weer oopgegrawe is.

8. Hase, veldrotte en muis

Dosis: Ten minste 1 korrel per gat afhangende van die grootte van die tunnel.

Opmerkings: Ander knaagdiers mag suksesvol beheer word deur **ALUMINIUM PHOSPHIDE** korrels, die belangrikste beheermaatreël is dat die peste in aanraking kom met die gas en blootgestel bly daaraan vir 'n genoegsame hoeveelheid tyd vir die gas om hulle dood te maak. Knaagdiers verskil in hulle gewoontes en

daarom moet die metode aangepas word om by die omstandighede te pas by elke individuele geval. Die voorgestel dosis is 1 **FARM-AG ALUMINIUM PHOSPHIDE** korrel per gat, maar dit mag verskil afhangende van die grootte van die tunnel.

6. BROODGRAAN EN OLIESADE – MASSA BERGING:

Metode van berging en toedienings aanwysings.	Mielies, koring, sorghum, rys, ander brood graan en uitgedopte grondboontjies (massa vrag van $\pm 700 - 800 \text{ kg/m}^3$)	Gars, hawer, rog en bokwiet (massa vrag van $\pm 600 - 700 \text{ kg/m}^3$)	Sonnebloem saad(massa vrag van $\pm 400 \text{ kg/m}^3$)	Onuitgedopte grondboontjies (massa vrag van $\pm 300 \text{ kg/m}^3$)	Minimum blootstellingstyd
Absolute digte gas silos *. Dien toe op die transportband terwyl die graan gelaai word in die silo. Die silo moet binne die kortste moontlike tyd gevul word.	2,2 korrels / t	2,7 korrels / t	4,3 korrels / t	5,7 korrels / t	14 dae
Redelik digte gas silos **. Dien toe op die transportband terwyl graan gelaai word. Die silo moet binne die kortste moontlike tyd gevul word.	6 korrels / t	7 korrels / t	11 korrels / t	15 korrels / t	5 dae
FGD en FZ spoortrokke. Trokke moet gasdig gemaak word voor gebruik. Die beroking mag slegs gedoen word in samewerking met die skipper betrokke sowel as Transnet.	210 korrels per vrag vir alle kommoditeite.				6 dae

7. Ontbytgraan, oliesade en ander voedsel kommoditeite – in sakke verpak

Metode van berging en aanwysings vir toediening	Dosis	Minimum blootstellingstyd
Sak stapels Versprei eweredig oor en om die stapels. Stapels moet gasdig gemaak word met plastiese velle.	4 korrels / m^3	d) dae

8. Tabak – rou en ongeproseerd

Metode van berging en aanwysings vir toediening	Dosis	Minimum blootstellingstyd
Slegs vir beroking in stapels, bale en kaste	1 korrel / m ³ (moenie die dosis oorskry nie)	4 dae (verkieslik 8 – 10 dae)

9. Leë store, silos, ens.

Aanwysings vir toediening	Dosis	Minimum blootstellingstyd
Seël voor beroking. Versprei eweredig oor die hele vloerarea.	5 korrels / m ³	5 dae

10. Leë Sakke:

Metode van berging en aanwysings vir toediening	Dosis	Minimum blootstellingstyd
Onder gasdigte seile of in gasdigte kelders. Versprei eweredig oor en om die sak stapels.	5 korrels / m ³	5 dae

* Silos wat 'n druk van 50 mm parafien in 'n oop arm manometer vir langer as 22 sekondes kan hanteer

** Silos wat 'b druk van 50 mm parafien in 'n oop arm manometer vir tussen 10 en 22 sekondes kan hanteer.