

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

Because of the high acute toxicity of triphenyltin hydroxide, its potential for affecting fetal development, and due to its carcinogenicity, this product may be applied only by certified applicators or persons directly under their supervision.

Pull Here to open

Classified for
"RESTRICTED USE"
in New York State
under 6NYCRR Part 326

Agri Tin

Agricultural Fungicide

ACCEPTED
® VIA NOTIFICATION
LABEL NOT REVIEWED

JUNE 01 2018

New York State Department
of Environmental Conservation
Division of Materials Management
Pesticide Product Registration

Doc ID: 557387

Active Ingredient:	Triphenyltin Hydroxide.....	80.0%
Other Ingredients		20.0%
	Total	100.0%

Contains 1.87 pounds triphenyltin hydroxide per 2.34 pound twin pack.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER - PELIGRO**



POISON

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

SEE BACK PANEL FOR PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS FOR USE

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840

FIRST AID	
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor, preferably an ophthalmologist.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Have person sip two or three glasses of water if able to swallow.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage	
HOTLINE NUMBER Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.	

EPA REG. NO. 55146-72

EPA EST. NO. 67545-AZ-001

Net Weight

2.34 lbs.

(2-1.17 pound twin pack)

Manufactured For
Nufarm Americas Inc.
AGT Division
11901 S. Austin Avenue
Alsip, IL 60803



Nufarm Grow a better tomorrow.

Agri Tin®

Agricultural Fungicide

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER - PELIGRO

Fatal if inhaled. Corrosive, causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. May be fatal if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes, or on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe dust, vapor or spray mist. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse. The United States Environmental Protection Agency has determined that triphenyltin hydroxide, the active ingredient of this product, affects fetal development in laboratory animals. Exposure to this product during pregnancy should be avoided.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, or neoprene rubber. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Handlers exposed to the concentrate or diluted product must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks,
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, or neoprene rubber,
- Protective eyewear,
- Chemical-resistant apron for mixing and loading or equipment maintenance,
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure,
- Dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval TC-21C), or a NIOSH approved respirator with any N, R, P or HE filter.

Handlers, mixers, loaders, applicators and flaggers using engineering controls must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
 - Shoes plus socks,
 - Chemical-resistant apron,
 - Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, or neoprene rubber, during mixing and loading.
- Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from your laundry.

Handlers for which use of an engineering control is not possible, such as cleaning up a spill or leak and cleaning or repairing contaminated equipment must wear:

- Coveralls over long sleeve shirt and long pants,
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material,
- Chemical resistant footwear plus socks,
- Goggles or face shield,
- Chemical resistant apron,
- Chemical resistant headgear if overhead exposure,
- Non-powered air-purifying respirator equipped with an N, R, or P filter.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Users should remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Engineering Controls Statements:

Mixers and loaders using intact water-soluble packaging must use a closed mixing and loading system that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)].

Plots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)]. Ground equipment applicators and flaggers must use an enclosed cab that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(5)].

All mixers, loaders, applicators, and flaggers must wear the personal protective equipment specified above for the task they are performing and all (except aerial applicators) must be provided and must have immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment failure, the PPE specified above for handlers not using engineering controls.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and wildlife. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not allow this product to drift from the target site. Do not apply with aircraft within 300 feet or with groundboom equipment within 100 feet of any water body including, but not limited to rivers, streams, ponds, lakes and reservoirs. Do not apply with aircraft when wind speed is greater than 10 mph. Apply this pesticide only as specified on this label. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), notification to workers and restricted-entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow workers to enter treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 48 hours for all crops. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, such as butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, or neoprene rubber, shoes and socks, protective eyewear and chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure. Notify workers of the applications by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

GROUND AND AERIAL APPLICATION: This product can be applied as a ground or aerial spray to control fungal infestations on listed crops. Application rates are for general use and must not be exceeded. The state agricultural extension or agricultural experiment station specialist should be consulted for specific applications and timing recommendations. With any spray application, thorough coverage is essential for good control. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system except on potatoes. Apply this product only as specified on this label. In case of accidental exposure, see First Aid Statement.

Do not allow this product to drift from the target site.

AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information (below).

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information:

This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made in improper or under unfavorable conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE:

1. Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flow produce larger droplets.
2. Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturers recommended pressures. For many nozzles types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
3. Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
4. Nozzle orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
5. Nozzle type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift potential.

BOOM LENGTH: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT: Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for the displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller crops, etc.).

WIND: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS: Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be identified by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be formed by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SENSITIVE AREAS: This pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

MIXING PROCEDURES: When using this product alone, open outer bag and place the entire water-soluble pack into the filled spray tank and close tank immediately. Do not open water-soluble pack. If boron or other micronutrients, fertilizers or other crop protection chemicals are to be used, fill spray tank 2/3 full, with agitation running add the product and close lid. Do not open water-soluble pack. Allow approximately 10 minutes for the water-soluble pack to dissolve. Add other products and remaining water. Continue agitation during spray out. See PRECAUTIONS STATEMENT below on emulsifiable concentrate insecticides.

CHEMIGATION: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system on crops other than potatoes. Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set or hand move irrigation system. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

For specific information about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other irrigation experts. Do not connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustment should the need arise.

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, day care centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes or any public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public such as golf courses or retail greenhouses.

Posting must conform to the following requirements. Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The printed side of the sign should face away from the treated area towards the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English. Signs must be posted prior to application and remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.

All words shall consist of letters at least 2 1/2 inches tall, and all letters and symbol shall be a color, which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words KEEP OUT, followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word STOP. Below the symbol shall be the words PESTICIDES IN IRRIGATION WATER. This sign is in addition to any sign posted to comply with the Worker Protection Standard.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION: The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back-flow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

PRECAUTIONS: Nufarm does not recommend mixing with surfactants, spreaders, stickers or buffers unless testing or prior experience has shown the mixture to be non-phytotoxic to the crop. Combinations with some pesticides, micronutrients, spreaders, stickers, surfactants or buffering agents can increase phytotoxicity. Phytotoxicity may be severe. Emulsifiable concentrate insecticides can be especially injurious in combination. Do not graze dairy or meat animals in treated areas.

GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

SUGARBEET, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Suppression of beet army worm. Apply 2.5 to 5.0 dry ounces per acre (15-7.5 acres/2.34 lb. per twin-pack or 7.5 - 3.75 acres per single pack). **Ground (Closed Cabs Only):** Apply in at least 15 gallons of water. Full coverage of the foliage is necessary for best results. **Aerial (helicopter or fixed wing aircraft):** Apply in 5 to 10 gallons of water. Diluted spray should be directed uniformly to all parts of the plant. Use lower gallonage when plants are small and increase volume with plant size. Use lower rate for protective sprays and the higher rates later in the season or during high infection periods. Applications should begin when Leaf Spot conditions appear or when the disease is in the area and repeated at 10 to 14 day intervals.

In all states except Minnesota, North Dakota, and Michigan, the maximum amount of this product that can be applied is 10 ounces. For Minnesota, North Dakota, and Michigan, a maximum seasonal amount of 15 ounces of product may be applied. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Do not graze or feed beet tops to livestock.

POTATO, Early Blight, Late Blight, Suppression of Colorado Potato Beetle. Apply 2.5 to 3.75 dry ounces per acre (15-10 acres/2.34 lb. per twin-pack or 7.5-5 acres per single pack). **Ground (Closed Cabs Only):** Apply in at least 15 gallons of water. Full coverage of the foliage is necessary for best results. A spray pressure of less than 200 psi is recommended. **Aerial:** Apply in 3 to 10 gallons of water. For helicopter application, fly high enough so as not to whip the vines. **Chemigation:** Add the product through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set or hand moved irrigation systems. Agitation is recommended. Diluted spray should be directed uniformly to all parts of the plant and the gallonage increased according to the size of the plants. Application should begin with the appearance of blight weather conditions and continue on a 7-day schedule. Do not treat within 7 days of harvest. Do not exceed 11.25 ounces/acre per season. The lower rate of application should be used early in the season and the high rate mid to late season or when blight infection is in the area.

PEST MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: When used in combination with another fungicide registered for disease control on potatoes, a 1.87 ounce/acre rate may be employed.

PECAN, Scab, Brown Leaf Spot, Downy Spot, Powdery Mildew, Liver Spot, Sooty Mold, Leaf Blotch. Apply 5.0 to 7.5 dry ounces per acre (7.5-5 acres/2.34 lb. per twin-pack or 3.75-2.5 acres per single pack). **Ground (Closed Cabs Only):** Apply in sufficient water to provide full coverage. **Aerial:** Apply in a minimum of 20 gallons of water. Diluted spray should be directed to all parts of the tree. Application should begin at pre-pollination stages when the young leaves are unfolding, and a second application made when the small nuts are forming. Apply a maximum of one treatment during a single growing season at 2 to 4 week intervals as needed to maintain control. Use the lower rate for the first two applications or until the disease becomes severe or during dry weather. Use the higher rate during wet weather or during severe Scab, Powdery Mildew or other disease infections. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.

Apply a maximum seasonal use rate of 30 ounces of this product for pecans grown west of Interstate 35. Apply a maximum seasonal use rate of 45 ounces of product for pecans grown east of Interstate 35.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store above -10°F. Store in original container in a dry secured storage area. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. **PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Water Soluble Packaging - Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

The directions for use of this product must be followed carefully. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, (1) THE GOODS DELIVERED TO YOU ARE FURNISHED "AS IS" BY MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND (2) MANUFACTURER AND SELLER MAKE NO WARRANTIES, GUARANTEES, OR REPRESENTATIONS OF ANY KIND TO BUYER OR USER, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OR BY USAGE OF TRADE, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, WITH REGARD TO THE PRODUCT SOLD, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, USE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THE PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE. UNLIMITED CONSEQUENCES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO INEFFECTIVENESS, MAY RESULT BECAUSE OF SUCH FACTORS AS THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF OTHER MATERIALS USED IN COMBINATION WITH THE GOODS, OR THE MANNER OF USE OR APPLICATION, INCLUDING WEATHER, ALL OF WHICH ARE BEYOND THE CONTROL OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND ASSUMED BY BUYER OR USER. THIS WRITING CONTAINS ALL OF THE REPRESENTATIONS AND AGREEMENTS BETWEEN BUYER, MANUFACTURER AND SELLER, AND NO PERSON OR AGENT OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER HAS ANY AUTHORITY TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OR AGREEMENT RELATING IN ANY WAY TO THESE GOODS.

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If you do not agree with or do not accept any of the directions for use, the warranty disclaimers, or limitations of liability, do not use the product, and return it unopened to the Seller, and the purchase price will be refunded.

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