

# Environmental Information Sheet

## Spirodor MAPP 17710



A suspension concentrate formulation containing 500 g/L active chlorothalonil for use in wheat and barley crops.

Maximum individual dose: 2 L product/ha

Maximum number of treatments per crop: 2

Latest time of application:

Wheat: Before GS 71 (grain watery ripe stage)

Barley: Before GS 51 (beginning of heading)

Section	Profile
1. WILDLIFE  Mammals and birds	Spirodor is not classified as 'Harmful to game, wild birds and animals'.  No risk management is necessary to protect mammals and birds. Spirodor is of low toxicity to mammals and birds. It will therefore pose a low risk to grazing mammals such as rabbits and deer that may consume recently treated vegetation. Other mammals living in or around treated fields will also be at low risk. Consumption of earthworms in fields treated with Spirodor will also present a low risk to birds and mammals.
2. BEES	Spirodor is of low risk to bees, therefore no risk management is necessary.
3. NON TARGET INSECTS AND OTHER ARTHROPODS	Spirodor poses a low risk to the range of arthropod species commonly found in and around treated fields. No risk management is necessary.
4. AQUATIC LIFE	Spirodor is classified as ' <i>Very toxic to aquatic life, with long lasting effects</i> '. Care must be taken to ensure that water is not contaminated with the product or its container. Application equipment should not be cleaned near surface water. Contamination via drains, from farmyards and roads should be avoided.  Risk management is essential. Spirodor can be used safely provided care is taken to prevent spray drift reaching surface waters. The following risk management practices must be carried out in order to ensure that there is adequate protection for aquatic species. <i>' Do not allow direct spray from horizontal boom sprayers to fall within 5m of the top of the bank of a static or flowing waterbody, unless a Local Environmental Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) permits a narrower buffer zone, or within 1m of the top of a ditch which is dry at the time of application. Do not allow direct spray from hand held sprayers to fall within 1m of the top of the bank of a static or flowing waterbody. Aim spray away from water'.</i>  Following a LERAP buffer zones may be reduced.

5. SOIL AND GROUNDWATER	Spirodor has low persistence in soil, low mobility and may be immobile under some soil conditions. Spirodor, when used as recommended, has a low risk of groundwater contamination.
Earthworms	Spirodor is of moderate toxicity to earthworms but when used in accordance with label recommendations, the risk to earthworms is low. No risk management necessary.
Soil micro-organisms	Spirodor is unlikely to have any long-term effect on soil microbial activity. The risk is therefore considered to be low.
6. NON-TARGET PLANTS	No effects on non-target plants are expected when Spirodor is used as recommended.

USE PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS SAFELY. ALWAYS READ THE LABEL AND PRODUCT INFORMATION BEFORE USE. FOR FURTHER PRODUCT INFORMATION INCLUDING WARNING PHRASES AND SYMBOLS REFER TO THE BELCHIM (UK) WEBSITE ([WWW.BELCHIM.CO.UK](http://WWW.BELCHIM.CO.UK))

Care must be taken to minimise the risk of surface water contamination from farmyard and field sources.

For further information about the environmental profile of this product contact:

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This Environmental Information Sheet was prepared in accordance with CPA Guidance Notes V4 August 2005.

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