



# Vertaza<sup>®</sup>

syngenta<sup>®</sup>

**GROUP 11 FUNGICIDE**

Product registration number: MAPP 19795 UFI: YXS3-S01X-P00T-X9H8



VERTAZA<sup>®</sup> is a suspension concentrate containing 250 g/litre (23.1% w/w) of azoxystrobin

A broad spectrum fungicide for wheat, barley, oats, rye, triticale, combining peas, fresh peas (vining peas, garden pea, mange tout, sugar snaps), fresh beans (broad beans, green beans), field beans, lupins, bulb onions, garlic, shallots, leeks, carrots, asparagus, potatoes, oilseed rape, cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, kale (winter greens), collard (spring greens), broccoli, calabrese, outdoor and protected crops of strawberry, outdoor and protected crops of lettuce, endive (including frisee, escarole), chicory (radicchio).

*The (COSHH) Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations may apply to the use of this product at work.*

#### VERTAZA<sup>®</sup>

To avoid risks to human health and the environment comply with the instructions for use.

A suspension concentrate containing 250 g/litre (23.1% w/w) of azoxystrobin.

#### Warning

**Harmful if inhaled.**

**Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.**

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.

Collect spillage.

Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor or collection site except for triple rinsed empty clean containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

Contains 1,2-benzisothiazol-3-one. May produce an allergic reaction.



UFI: YXS3-S01X-P00T-X9H8 MAPP 19795

**IN CASE OF TOXIC OR TRANSPORT EMERGENCY RING +44 (0) 1484 538444 ANYTIME**

**PROTECT FROM FROST  
SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE**

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The  
**Voluntary  
Initiative**

# 5 litres

This product label is compliant with the  
CPA Voluntary Initiative (VI) guidance.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION**

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL/HORTICULTURAL FUNGICIDE

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Maximum individual dose (litres/product/ha)</b>	<b>Maximum number of treatments (per crop)</b>	<b>Minimum spray interval (days)</b>	<b>Latest time of application</b>
Wheat, rye and triticale	1	2	14	Before watery ripe stage (GS 71)
Barley, oats	1	2	14	Before beginning of flowering (GS 61)
Peas – combining	1	2	14	35 days before harvest
Fresh Peas (vining, garden pea, sugar snap, mange tout)	1	2	14	14 days before harvest.
Broad beans	1	2	14	14 days before harvest.
Fresh Beans (green bean)	1	2	14	7 days before harvest
Bulb onions, garlic, shallots	1	3	7	14 days before harvest.
Leeks	1	3	12	21 days before harvest
Carrots	1	3	7	14 days before harvest
Asparagus (outdoor)	1	2	10	Before senescence
**Brussels sprout, Cabbage, cauliflower, kale (winter greens), collards (spring greens), broccoli and calabrese – all outdoor	1	2	12	14 days before harvest
Strawberries (outdoor and protected)	1	3	7	3 days before harvest
**Lettuce, endive (including frisee, escarole), chicory (radicchio), (outdoor and protected)	1	2	7	14 days before harvest
Potato (in-furrow)	3	1	-	At planting, applied as an in-furrow treatment
Potato (foliar spray)	0.5	3	7	7 days before harvest
Winter and Spring Oilseed rape	1	2	21	21 days before harvest

**Other Specific Restrictions:**

To reduce the risk of resistance developing in target diseases the total number of applications of product containing Qol fungicides made to any cereal crop must not exceed two.

\*\*A maximum total dose of 500g azoxystrobin must not be exceeded within a 12 month period on the same field.

When used in a protected situation other than “permanent protection with full enclosure”, aquatic buffer zones in line with LERAP requirements must be observed.

**READ THE LABEL BEFORE USE. USING THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER THAT IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE LABEL MAY BE AN OFFENCE. FOLLOW THE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR USING PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS**

## SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

### (a) Operator protection

WASH SPLASHES from skin or eyes immediately.

DO NOT BREATHE SPRAY.

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and after work.

### (b) Environmental protection

Avoid drift on to non-target plants.

To protect aquatic life, for uses on crops broccoli, calabrese, Brussel sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, collards, lettuce and kale, the maximum total dose applied must not exceed 500 g Azoxystrobin per hectare per year.

Do not contaminate water with the product or its container. Do not clean application equipment near surface water. Avoid contamination via drains from farmyards and roads.

### For use in the UK



To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies in line with LERAP requirements.

DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from horizontal boom sprayers to fall within 5 m 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 1 m 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 1 m of the top of the bank of a static or flowing waterbody. Aim spray away from water.

This product qualifies for inclusion within the Local Environmental Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) Scheme. Before each spraying operation from a horizontal boom sprayer, either a LERAP must be carried out in accordance with CRD published guidance or the statutory buffer zone must be maintained. The results of the LERAP must be recorded and kept available for inspection for three years.

### (c) Storage and disposal

KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER, tightly closed in a safe place.

RINSE CONTAINER THOROUGHLY by using an integrated pressure rinsing device or manually rinsing three times. Add washings to sprayer at time of filling and dispose of safely.

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## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IMPORTANT: This information is approved as part of the Product Label. All instructions within this section must be carefully read in order to obtain safe and successful use of this product.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

VERTAZA® contains azoxystrobin, a broad spectrum fungicide from the strobilurin group. It has systemic, translaminar and protectant properties.

Azoxystrobin inhibits fungal respiration. Its mode of action is different from the action of other fungicidal groups. It should always be used in mixture with fungicides with other modes of action. VERTAZA shows good crop safety, disease control and maintenance of green leaf area which result in significant yield benefits.

VERTAZA is best used as a protective treatment or during early stages of disease establishment. In cereals, the length of disease control is generally about four to six weeks during the period of active stem elongation, but can be more when applied at flag leaf/ear emergence.

VERTAZA is approved for application to wheat, barley, oats, rye, triticale, combining peas, fresh peas (vining peas, garden pea, mange tout, sugar snaps), fresh beans (broad beans, green beans), field beans, lupins, bulb onions, garlic, shallots, leeks, carrots, asparagus, potatoes, oilseed rape, cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, kale (winter greens), collard (spring greens), broccoli, calabrese, outdoor and protected crops of strawberry, outdoor and protected crops of lettuce, endive (including frisee, escarole), chicory (radicchio).

## **RESTRICTIONS**

Certain apple varieties are highly sensitive to VERTAZA. As a precaution VERTAZA should not be applied when there is a risk of spray drift onto neighbouring apple crops. Spray equipment used to apply VERTAZA to other crops should not be used to treat apples.

Apply VERTAZA under good growing conditions with adequate soil moisture. Avoid poor growing conditions which may give less reliable results.

## **DISEASES CONTROLLED**

### **Wheat**

Glume Blotch (*Leptosphaeria* (syn. *Septoria*) *nodorum*)

Yellow Rust (*Puccinia striiformis*)

Brown Rust (*Puccinia recondita*)

Ear Diseases (*Cladosporium*, *Alternaria*)

Can reduce the severity of Take-all (*Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *Tritici*)

### **Barley**

Net Blotch (*Pyrenophora teres*) – moderate control

Brown Rust (*Puccinia hordei*)

Leaf Blotch (*Rhynchosporium secalis*) – reduction

Can reduce the severity of Take-all (*Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *Tritici*)

### **Oats**

Crown Rust (*Puccinia coronata*)

### **Rye and Triticale**

Brown Rust (*Puccinia recondita*)

Leaf Blotch (*Rhynchosporium secalis*) - reduction

Can reduce the severity of Take-all (*Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *Tritici*)

### **Combining Peas, Vining Peas, Garden Peas, Sugar Snap, Mange Tout, Green Beans**

Downy mildew (*Peronospora viciae*) - reduction

Leaf and Pod Spot (*Ascochyta pisi*) – useful reduction

When VERTAZA is used to control leaf and pod spot, some control of Grey Mould (*Botrytis cinerea*) and *Mycosphaerella* blight may be achieved.

### **Field Beans and Broad Beans**

Rust (*Uromyces* spp.)

## **Lupins**

Rust (*Uromyces spp.*) - Qualified Use Recommendation

## **Bulb Onions, Shallots and Garlic**

Downy mildew (*Peronospora destructor*) – moderate

## **Leeks**

Leaf rust (*Puccinia porri*)

Purple blotch (*Alternaria porri*) – moderate control

White tip (*Phytophthora porri*) – moderate control

## **Carrots**

*Alternaria* leaf blight (*Alternaria dauci*)

Powdery mildew (*Erysiphe polygoni*)

## **Asparagus**

Stemphylium (*Stemphylium botryosum*) - moderate control

Rust (*Puccinia asparagi*) – moderate control

## **Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale (Winter Greens), Collards (Spring Greens), Broccoli and Calabrese**

For moderate control of:

White blister (*Albugo candida*) - moderate control

Ring spot (*Mycosphaerella brassicicola*) – moderate control

*Alternaria* (*Alternaria brassicae* and *Alternaria brassicicola*) – moderate control

## **Strawberry**

Powdery mildew (*Podosphaera macularis*) – moderate

Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum acutatum*) – Qualified Use recommendation

## **Lettuce, Endive (Frisse and Escarole), Chicory (Raddichio)**

Downy mildew (*Bremia spp.*)

## **Potatoes**

Stem canker and Black scurf (*Rhizoctonia solani*) - reduction in furrow only

Black dot (*Colletotrichum coccodes*) - reduction in furrow only

Early blight (*Alternaria solani*) - moderate control foliar use only

## **Oilseed Rape**

Dark Leaf and Pod Spot (*Alternaria spp.*)

Sclerotinia stem rot (*S. sclerotiorum*) – moderate control

## **CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION**

VERTAZA is approved for application to wheat, barley, oats, rye, triticale, combining peas, fresh peas (vining peas, garden pea, mange tout, sugar snaps), fresh beans (broad beans, green beans), field beans, bulb onions, garlic, shallots, leeks, carrots, asparagus, potatoes, oilseed rape, cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, kale (winter greens), collard (spring greens), broccoli, calabrese, outdoor and protected crops of strawberry, outdoor and protected crops of lettuce, endive (including frisee, escarole), chicory (radicchio).

## **WINTER & SPRING WHEAT, WINTER AND SPRING BARLEY, WINTER AND SPRING OATS, RYE & TRITICALE**

### **Timing**

Always inspect crops to assess disease development immediately before spraying. Best results will be achieved from applications made in the earliest stages of disease development or as a protectant treatment following a disease risk assessment or the use of appropriate decision support systems.

Winter and spring wheat, rye and triticale can be treated from BBCH 30 -69.

Winter and Spring barley and winter and spring oats can be treated from BBCH 30-59.

For protection against ear disease (*Cladosporium* and *Alternaria*) apply VERTAZA at ear emergence.

When used to control the listed foliar diseases, VERTAZA applied at the first or second node stage of the crop can reduce the severity of Take-all infection.

### **Rate Of Use**

1.0 litre per hectare.

The maximum number of applications to any cereal crop is two per crop

### **Tank Mixing**

On cereal crops, VERTAZA must always be used in mixture with another product, recommended for control of the same target disease that contains a fungicide from a different cross resistance group and is applied at a dose that will give robust control.

### **Resistance Management**

Use VERTAZA as part of an Integrated Crop Management (ICM) strategy incorporating other methods of control, including where appropriate other fungicides with a different mode of action. You must not apply more than two foliar applications of QoI-containing products to any cereal crop.

Disease control may be reduced if strains of other pathogens less sensitive to azoxystrobin develop.

On cereal crops, VERTAZA must always be used in mixture with another product, recommended for control of the same target disease that contains a fungicide from a different cross resistance group and is applied at a dose that will give robust control.

Users should refer to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compounds.

## **PEAS (COMBINING AND FRESH), GREEN BEANS, BROAD BEAN, LUPIN**

### **Timing**

VERTAZA should always be used at the first sign of disease infection or when a predictive assessment shows conditions favourable for disease development from BBCH 17-72. For optimum disease control apply VERTAZA before infection or as soon as disease is first seen in the crop. Always inspect crops to assess disease development immediately before spraying. Best results will be achieved from applications made in the earliest stage of disease development or as a protectant treatment following a disease risk assessment or the use of appropriate decision support systems.

### **Rate Of Use**

1.0 litre per hectare.

A second treatment may be required if disease pressure remains high – especially in combining peas. A minimum interval of 14 days must be observed between applications.

### **Peas For Processing**

Where a crop of peas is destined for processing, consult your processor before treating with VERTAZA. (One year's results indicate that no taints were detected on quick frozen, canned, vining or canned combining peas).

## **Crop Safety**

VERTAZA shows good crop safety on combining peas and fresh peas. Before applying ensure the crop is free from any stress caused by environment or agronomic effects. Check wax level if necessary using the Crystal Violet test.

## **Resistance Management**

To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, application of VERTAZA should be made with due regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compounds. Do not make more than two applications of VERTAZA.

## **FIELD BEAN**

### **Timing**

Before applying VERTAZA, ensure the crop is free from any stress caused by environmental or agronomic effects. Always inspect crops to assess disease development immediately before spraying. Best results will be achieved from applications made in the earliest stage of disease development from BBCH 60-69 or as a protectant treatment following a disease risk assessment or the use of appropriate decision support systems.

A second treatment may be required if disease pressure remains high. A minimum interval of 21 days must be observed between applications.

### **Rate Of Use**

1 litre per hectare

## **Resistance Management**

To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, application of VERTAZA should be made with due regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compounds. Do not make more than two applications of VERTAZA to crops of field beans. Use VERTAZA as part of an Integrated Crop Management (ICM) strategy incorporating other methods of control, including where appropriate other fungicides with a different mode of action.

## **BULB ONION, GARLIC, SHALLOT, LEEK AND CARROT**

### **Timing**

Before applying VERTAZA, ensure the crop is free from any stress caused by environmental or agronomic effects. For optimum disease control VERTAZA should be used at the first sign of disease infection or preferably preventatively when a predictive assessment shows conditions favourable for disease development. Always inspect crops to assess disease development immediately before spraying. Best results will be achieved from applications made in the earliest stage of disease development or as a protectant treatment following a disease risk assessment or the use of appropriate decision support systems.

Bulb onions, garlic and shallots can be treated from BBCH 14-48

Leeks can be treated from BBCH 16 – 48

Carrots can be treated from BBCH 16 - 49

### **Rate Of Use**

1.0 litre per hectare.

### **Bulb onion**

- For optimum downy mildew control in bulb onions, garlic and shallot a 7 to10 day spray interval should be maintained
- Applications to established downy mildew infection are unlikely to give reliable control

## Processing

Where a crop is destined for processing, consult your processor before treating with VERTAZA

## Resistance Management

Use VERTAZA as part of an Integrated Crop Management (ICM) strategy incorporating other methods of control, including where appropriate other fungicides with a different mode of action.

To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, applications of VERTAZA should be made with due regard to current FRAC guidelines for QoI compounds as illustrated below in the following table:

Total number of fungicide spray applications per crop	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	≥12
Maximum recommended solo QoI fungicide sprays	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
Maximum recommended QoI fungicide sprays in mixture	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4

No more than 3 applications of VERTAZA are permitted per crop. Refer to the FRAC website for updates on recommendations for resistance management.

## ASPARAGUS (OUTDOOR)

### Timing

Always inspect crops to assess disease development immediately before spraying. Best results will be achieved from applications made in the earliest stages of disease development or as a protectant treatment following a disease risk assessment or the use of appropriate decision support systems. Asparagus can be treated from BBCH 41 – 89.

Earliest time of application : After commercial cutting

VERTAZA may only be applied after the harvest season (i.e. after commercial cutting). Where a new 'bed' is established, do not treat within three weeks of transplanting out the crowns.

A minimum interval of 10 days must be observed between applications.

Latest time of application : until the end of September or before the crop senescence, whichever is sooner.

VERTAZA shows good crop safety on asparagus. Before applying ensure the crop is free from any stress caused by environmental or agronomic effects.

### Rate of Use

1.0 litre per hectare.

## Resistance Management

VERTAZA contains azoxystrobin a member of the QoI cross resistance group. VERTAZA should be used preventatively and should not be relied on for its curative potential. Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to azoxystrobin develop.

To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, applications of VERTAZA should be made with due regard to current FRAC guidelines for QoI compounds as illustrated below in the following table:

Total number of fungicide spray applications per crop	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	≥8
Maximum recommended solo QoI fungicide sprays	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3
Maximum recommended QoI fungicide sprays in mixture	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3

No more than 2 applications of VERTAZA are permitted per crop. Refer to the FRAC website for updates on recommendations for resistance management.



## **POTATOES**

### **FOLIAR APPLICATION**

For the control of Early blight (*Alternaria solani*).

#### **Timing**

Before applying VERTAZA, ensure the crop is free from any stress caused by environmental or agronomic effects. Always inspect crops to assess disease development immediately before spraying. Best results will be achieved from applications made in the earliest stage of disease development or as a protectant treatment following a disease risk assessment or the use of appropriate decision support systems.

Potatoes can be treated from BBCH 51-85

A minimum interval of 7 days must be observed between applications.

#### **Rate of Use**

0.5 litre per hectare

A total of 3 applications can be made per season if disease pressure remains high.

#### **Potatoes For Processing**

Where a crop of potatoes is destined for processing, consult processors before treating with VERTAZA.

#### **Resistance Management**

The risk of resistance developing to VERTAZA in *Alternaria solani* is considered to be moderate. To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, application of VERTAZA should be made with due regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compounds. Use VERTAZA as part of an Integrated Crop Management (ICM) strategy incorporating other methods of control, including where appropriate other fungicides with a different mode of action.

### **IN-FURROW APPLICATION**

#### **Timing**

VERTAZA must be applied as an in-furrow application made at the time of planting for the reduction of Stem canker, Black scurf (*Rhizoctonia solani*) and Black dot (*Colletotrichum coccodes*).

Where VERTAZA is applied as an in-furrow application, it is important to direct the spray into the planting furrow and not onto the seed tuber. Application should ensure that the VERTAZA is applied to soil around the tuber.

#### **Rate Of Use**

For in-furrow application made at planting : 3 litre per hectare

A maximum of one application per crop should be made

#### **Advisory Information**

With in-furrow application, always target the soil and not the seed tuber in order to minimise any possible delay in emergence. Wherever possible, use properly chitted seed or cold-stored seed which has not started to sprout. Using seed which has just broken dormancy may well result in emergence delays.

Using VERTAZA following earlier applications of imazalil, pencycuron or imazalil/pencycuron is likely to lead to a check in the speed of crop emergence. Effects are usually, but not always, outgrown.

#### **Effects of soil type**

Do not use VERTAZA on high organic matter soils as the product will not be effective.

## Potatoes For Processing

Where a crop of potatoes is destined for processing, consult processors before treating with VERTAZA.

### Resistance Management

The risk of resistance developing to VERTAZA in *Rhizoctonia solani* (Black scurf and Stem canker) and *Colletotrichum coccodes* (Black dot) is considered to be very low. VERTAZA should only be used in potato crops, which adhere to good rotation practices.

To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing to QoI compounds used to control potato late blight, application of VERTAZA should be made with due regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compounds. If an application of VERTAZA is made, no more than two further QoI treatments should be applied sequentially as the first sprays against late blight before using an alternative product.

## WINTER AND SPRING OILSEED RAPE

### Timing

Before applying VERTAZA, ensure the crop is free from any stress caused by environmental or agronomic effects. Best results will be achieved from applications made as a protectant treatment following a disease risk assessment or the use of appropriate decision support systems. Oilseed rape can be treated from BBCH 60-69.

A second treatment may be required if disease pressure remains high.

Sclerotinia – VERTAZA should be applied as a protectant spray during flowering. The optimum timing is early flowering to mid flowering (GS60 – GS65)

Alternaria – Apply VERTAZA as a protective spray at early pod formation when the first ten pods are longer than 4 cm, before they become knobbly and not later than the time the first spots are seen on the pods.

Note : an application of VERTAZA against *Sclerotinia* will significantly limit the development of alternaria

### Rate Of Use

1 litre per hectare

### Resistance Management

To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, application of VERTAZA should be made with due regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compounds. Do not make more than two applications of VERTAZA to crops of oilseed rape. Use VERTAZA as part of an Integrated Crop Management (ICM) strategy incorporating other methods of control, including where appropriate other fungicides with a different mode of action.

## BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, KALE (WINTER GREENS), COLLARDS (SPRING GREENS), BROCCOLI AND CALABRESE

### Timing

Before applying VERTAZA, ensure the crop is free from any stress caused by environmental or agronomic effects. Always inspect crops to assess disease development immediately before spraying. Best results will be achieved from applications made in the earliest stage of disease development or as a protectant treatment following a disease risk assessment or the use of appropriate decision support systems.

Brassicas can be treated from BBCH 16-49.

A second treatment may be required if disease pressure remains high. A minimum interval of 12 days must be observed between applications to brassicae.

**Rate Of Use**

1 litre per hectare

A maximum total dose of 500g azoxystrobin must not be exceeded within a 12 month period on the same field.

**Resistance Management**

To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, application of VERTAZA should be made with due regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compound. Do not apply more than a total of two applications of VERTAZA to any brassica crop.

**OUTDOOR AND PROTECTED LETTUCE, ENDIVE (INCLUDING FRISEE AND ESCAROLE), CHICORY (RADICCHIO)****Timing**

Before applying VERTAZA, ensure the crop is free from any stress caused by environmental or agronomic effects. Always inspect crops to assess disease development immediately before spraying. Best results will be achieved from applications made in the earliest stage of disease development or as a protectant treatment following a disease risk assessment or the use of appropriate decision support systems.

Lettuce, Endive (including frisee and escarole), and chicory (radicchio) can be treated from BBCH 14 -49.

A minimum interval of 7 days must be observed between applications for both protected and outdoor uses.

**Rate of Use**

1.0 litre per hectare.

A maximum total dose of 500g azoxystrobin must not be exceeded within a 12 month period on the same field.

**Resistance Management**

Use VERTAZA as part of an Integrated Crop Management (ICM) strategy incorporating other methods of control including, where appropriate, other fungicides with a different mode of action.

To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, application of VERTAZA should be made with due regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compounds. Do not apply more than a total of two applications, when used as part of a programme.

**OUTDOOR AND PROTECTED STRAWBERRY****Timing**

For optimum results apply VERTAZA as a protectant spray at the beginning of flowering. Two further applications can be made if disease pressure remains high. Application should be made in sequence with other products as part of a fungicide programme during flowering at a minimum interval of 7 days.

Strawberries can be treated from BBCH 51-89.

A minimum interval of 7 days must be observed between applications to all strawberry crops.

**Rate of Use**

1.0 litre per hectare.

**Processing**

Where a crop is destined for processing, consult your processor before treating with VERTAZA.

## Resistance Management

Use VERTAZA as part of an Integrated Crop Management (ICM) strategy incorporating other methods of control, including where appropriate other fungicides with a different mode of action.

To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, applications of VERTAZA should be made with due regard to current FRAC guidelines for QoI compounds as illustrated below in the following table:

Total number of fungicide spray applications per crop	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maximum recommended solo QoI fungicide sprays	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Maximum recommended QoI fungicide sprays in mixture	1	2	2	2	2	3	3

No more than 3 applications of VERTAZA are permitted per crop.

## QUALIFIED USE RECOMMENDATION

### Strawberries and Lupins

The following uses are supported by a limited amount of effectiveness data which indicate that the use of VERTAZA at 1.0 l/ha may provide some useful activity against Rust (*Uromyces spp.*) on Lupins and Anthracnose (*Collectotrichum acutatum*) on strawberries

## MIXING AND SPRAYING

Ensure that the sprayer is clean and correctly set to give an even application at the required volume. Half-fill the spray tank with clean water and start agitation. Shake the container and add the required amount of VERTAZA to the sprayer using a filling device (e.g. induction bowl or closed transfer unit) or by direct addition to the sprayer tank.

Wash out containers thoroughly, preferably using an integrated pressure rinsing device, or manually rinse three times. Add washings to the sprayer at the time of filling. Complete filling to the required volume and continue to agitate throughout the spraying operation.

Do not leave the spray liquid in the sprayer for long periods (such as during meal breaks or overnight).

## VOLUME OF WATER AND SPRAYING

### OUTDOOR CROPS

Apply using a medium quality spray (BCPC) at a pressure of at least 2 bar. Apply through conventional crop spraying equipment calibrated to give an even application at the correct volume.

Strawberries : Apply in at least 300 litres of water per hectare

Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, kale (winter greens), collards (spring greens), broccoli, calabrese: Apply in at least 250 litre of water per hectare

Green beans, broad beans: Apply in at least 150 litres of water per hectare

Lettuce and associated crops: Apply in at least 300 litres of water per hectare

Cereals, combining peas, fresh peas, field beans, lupins, oilseed rape, carrots, leek, bulb onions, garlic and shallots: Apply in at least 200 litres of water per hectare

In dense crops, increase the water volume to improve coverage

### Asparagus:

For conventional tractor mounted crop spraying equipment, apply in at least 600 litres of water per hectare using a medium quality sprayer (BCPC) at a pressure of at least 2 bar.

For hand-held spraying equipment, apply in at least 200 litres of water per hectare.

## Potatoes

**In-furrow application use:** Apply between 50-150 litres of water per hectare. Apply using specialist in-furrow application equipment. Contact Syngenta UK Ltd for further details on suitable manufacturers of these sprayers.

**Foliar application:** Apply in at least 200 litres of water per hectare.

## **INDOOR CROPS**

Application should be made via a hydraulic nozzle applicator e.g. motorised sprayer with hand or boom lance or via a knapsack sprayer.

Lettuce and associated crops: Apply in at least 300 litres of water per hectare

Strawberry: Apply in at least 100 litres of water per hectare

## **AFTER SPRAYING**

Thoroughly wash out sprayer according to manufacturer's guidelines and dispose of washing and clean containers according to DEFRA Code of Practice and local water authority guidelines.

## **COMPANY ADVISORY INFORMATION**

This information is not part of the approved label under the Plant Protection Product Regulations (2003) but provides additional Company advice on the product use.

### **Good Field Practice**

As part of our Product Stewardship policy, Syngenta UK Ltd recommend the following precautions should also be observed :

- Wear appropriate clothing - coveralls and protective gloves, when handling the concentrate.

### **Agricultural Practice**

#### **Integrated Crop Management**

Laboratory data indicate that when used as directed VERTAZA has no adverse effects on the following beneficial species.

Earthworm (*Eisenia fetida*); Bees (*Apis* and *Bombus* spp.); Parasitic Wasps (*Trichogramma cacoeciae*, *Aphidis* spp. and *Encarsia formosa*); Aphid Predators (*Coccinella septempunctata*, *Chrysoperia carnea*, *Episyrrhus balteatus*); Predatory mites (*Phytoseiulus persimilis*, *Amblyseius degenerans*); Spider (*Pardosa* spp.); Predatory bugs (*Macrolophus caliginosus*, *Orius laevigatus*); Carabid Beetle (*Poecilus cupreus*).

### **Resistance Management**

VERTAZA contains azoxystrobin a member of the QoI cross resistance group. VERTAZA should be used preventatively and should not be relied on for its curative potential. Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to azoxystrobin develop.

Use VERTAZA as part of an Integrated Crop Management (ICM) strategy incorporating other methods of control, including where appropriate other fungicides with a different mode of action.

To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, application of VERTAZA should be made with due regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compound.

**This product is to be used only in accordance with the recommendations and instructions given on the labels provided with this pack.**

**Section 6 of the Health and Safety at Work Act**  
**Additional Product Safety Information**

(This section does not form part of the product label under the Plant Protection Products Regulations 1995.)

The product label provides information on a specific pesticidal use of the product; do not use otherwise, unless you have assessed any potential hazard involved, the safety measures required and that the particular use has 'extensions of use' approval or is otherwise permitted under the Plant Protection Products Regulations.

The information on this label is based on the best available information including data from test results.

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**SAFETY DATA SHEET - V1**

**1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/ UNDERTAKING**

**1.1 Product Identifier**

Trade name: VERTAZA

Design code: A12705B

Unique Formula Identifier (UFI): YXS3-S01X-P00T-X9H8

**1.2 Relevant Identified Uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**

Use of the Substance/Mixture: Fungicide

**1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**

Company: Syngenta UK Limited

CPC4, Capital Park

Fulbourn, Cambridge CB21 5XE

United Kingdom

Telephone: +44 (0) 1223 883400

Telefax: +44 (0) 1223 882195

E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS: customer.services@syngenta.com

**1.4 Emergency telephone number**

Emergency phone No.: +44 1484 538444

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**2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

**2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture**

**Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008) as amended by GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720, and UK SI 2020/1567)**


Acute toxicity, Category 4 - H332: Harmful if inhaled.

Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 1 - H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1 - H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## 2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008) as amended by GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720, and UK SI 2020/1567)

Hazard pictograms		
Signal Word	Warning	
Hazard Statements	H332 H410	Harmful if inhaled. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary Statements	P261 P271 P304+P340 +P312 P391 P501	Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. Collect spillage. Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty triple rinsed containers which may be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

azoxystrobin (ISO), methanol

### Additional Labelling

EUH208: Contains 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one. May produce an allergic reaction.

EUH401: To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

## 2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

## 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.2 Mixtures

#### Hazardous Components

Chemical Name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
azoxystrobin (ISO)	131860-33-8  607-256-00-8	Acute Tox. 3; H331 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1010 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 1010	>= 20 - < 25
C16-18 alcohols, ethoxylated	68439-49-6 500-212-8	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Eye Dam. 1; H318	>= 10 - < 20
Residues (petroleum), catalytic re-former fractionator, sulfonated, poly-mers with formaldehyde, sodium salts	68425-94-5	Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318	>= 1 - < 3

Chemical Name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
methanol	67-56-1 200-659-6 603-001-00-X 01-2119433307-44	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Acute Tox. 3; H301 Acute Tox. 3; H331 Acute Tox. 3; H311 STOT SE 1; H370	>= 0.1 - < 1
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	2634-33-5 220-120-9 613-088-00-6 01-2120761540-60	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1	>= 0.025 - < 0.05
Substances with a workplace exposure limit :			
propane-1,2-diol	57-55-6 200-338-0 01-2119456809-23		>= 1 - < 10

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

**General advice :** Have the product container, label or Safety Data Sheet with you when calling the emergency number, a poison control center or physician, or going for treatment.

**If inhaled :** Move the victim to fresh air. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration. Keep patient warm and at rest. Call a physician or poison control centre immediately.

**In case of skin contact :** Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off immediately with plenty of water. If skin irritation persists, call a physician. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

**In case of eye contact :** Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses. Immediate medical attention is required.

**If swallowed :** If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Do NOT induce vomiting.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms : Nonspecific. No symptoms known or expected.

### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment: There is no specific antidote available. Treat symptomatically.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media :

Extinguishing media - small fires

Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.



### Extinguishing media - large fires

Alcohol-resistant foam or Water spray

Unsuitable extinguishing media :

Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

### **5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

Specific hazards during firefighting: As the product contains combustible organic components, fire will produce dense black smoke containing hazardous products of combustion (see section 10).

Exposure to decomposition products may be a hazard to health.

### **5.3 Advice for fire-fighters**

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Further information: Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray.

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## **6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

### **6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Personal precautions: Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.

### **6.2 Environmental precautions**

Environmental precautions : Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

### **6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**

Methods for cleaning up: Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13). Clean contaminated surface thoroughly. Clean with detergents. Avoid solvents. Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

### **6.4 Reference to other sections**

For disposal considerations see section 13., Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.

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## **7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

### **7.1 Precautions for safe handling**

Advice on safe handling : No special protective measures against fire required. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. For personal protection see section 8.

### **7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Requirements for storage areas and containers: No special storage conditions required. Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep out of the reach of children. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

### **7.3 Specific end uses**

Specific use(s): For proper and safe use of this product, please refer to the approval conditions laid down on the product label.

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## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
azoxystrobin (ISO)	131860-33-8	TWA	4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Syngenta
propane-1,2-diol	57-55-6	TWA (particles)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40
		TWA (Total vapour and particles)	150 ppm 474 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40
methanol	67-56-1	TWA	200 ppm 266 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40
Further information	Can be absorbed through the skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
		STEL	250 ppm 333 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40
Further information	Can be absorbed through the skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
		TWA	200 ppm 260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2006/15/EC
Further information	Indicative, Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin			

#### Derived No Effect Level (DNEL):

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
propane-1,2-diol	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	168 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	30 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	0.966 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	1.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	0.345 mg/kg
methanol	Workers	Dermal	Short-term exposure, Systemic effects	40 mg/kg
	Workers	Inhalation	Short-term exposure, Systemic effects	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Inhalation	Short-term exposure, Systemic effects	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	40 mg/kg
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
	Consumers	Dermal	Short-term exposure, Systemic effects	8 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Short-term exposure, Systemic effects	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Oral	Short-term exposure, Systemic effects	8 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	8 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	8 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Short-term exposure, Local effects	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

### Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC):

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes
propane-1,2-diol	Fresh water	260 mg/l
	Marine water	26 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	183 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	20000 mg/l
	Marine sediment	57.2 mg/kg
	Fresh water sediment	572 mg/kg
	Soil	50 mg/kg
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	Fresh water	0.00403 mg/l
	Marine water	0.000403 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	1.03 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	0.0499 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	0.00499 mg/kg
	Freshwater - intermittent	0.0011 mg/l
	Marine water - intermittent	0.000110 mg/l
	Soil	3 mg/kg
methanol	Fresh water	154 mg/l
	Marine water	15.4 mg/l
	Soil	22.5 mg/kg
	Sewage treatment plant	100 mg/l

## 8.2 Exposure controls Engineering Measures

Containment and/or segregation is the most reliable technical protection measure if exposure cannot be eliminated. The extent of these protection measures depends on the actual risks in use. Maintain air concentrations below occupational exposure standards. Where necessary, seek additional occupational hygiene advice.

## Personal protective equipment

Eye protection: No special protective equipment required.

Hand protection

Remarks: No special protective equipment required.

Skin and body protection: No special protective equipment required.

Select skin and body protection based on the physical job requirements.

Respiratory protection: When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate certified respirators.

Suitable respiratory equipment: Respirator with a half face mask. The filter class for the respirator must be suitable for the maximum expected contaminant concentration (gas/vapour/aerosol/particulates) that may arise when handling the product. If this concentration is exceeded, self-contained breathing apparatus must be used.

Protective measures: The use of technical measures should always have priority over the use of personal protective equipment. When selecting personal protective equipment, seek appropriate professional advice.

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	liquid
Colour:	off-white to yellow-orange
Odour:	odourless
Odour Threshold:	No data available
pH:	6 - 8
	Concentration: 1 % w/v
Melting point/range:	No data available
Boiling point/boiling range:	No data available
Flash point:	Method: Pensky-Martens closed cup does not flash
Evaporation rate:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas):	No data available
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit:	No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit:	No data available
Vapour pressure:	No data available
Relative vapour density:	No data available
Density:	1.1 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility in other solvents:	No data available
Partition coefficient:	
n-octanol/water:	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature:	475 °C
Decomposition temperature:	No data available
Viscosity	
Viscosity, dynamic:	76.0 - 427 mPa.s (40 °C) 117 - 541 mPa.s (20 °C)
Explosive properties:	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties:	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

## 9.2 Other Information

Surface tension: 32.0 mN/m, 20 °C

Particle size: No data available

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1 Reactivity:

None reasonably foreseeable.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions: No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid: No decomposition if used as directed.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid: None known.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products: No hazardous decomposition products are known.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Information on likely routes of exposure: Ingestion, Inhalation, Skin contact, Eye contact

#### Acute toxicity

##### Product:

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat, female): > 2,000 mg/kg  
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials.

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 2,000 mg/kg  
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

##### Components:

#### **azoxystrobin (ISO):**

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat, female): 0.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Acute toxicity estimate: 0.7 mg/l

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: Acute toxicity estimate according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 2,000 mg/kg  
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

#### **C16-18 alcohols, ethoxylated:**

Acute oral toxicity: Assessment: The component/mixture is moderately toxic after single ingestion.

##### **methanol:**

Acute oral toxicity: Assessment: The component/mixture is toxic after single ingestion.

Acute inhalation toxicity: Assessment: The component/mixture is toxic after short term inhalation.

Acute dermal toxicity: Assessment: The component/mixture is toxic after single contact with skin.

**1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:**

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat, male): 670 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rat, male and female): &gt; 2,000 mg/kg

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

**Skin corrosion/irritation****Product:**

Species: Rabbit

Result: No skin irritation

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Components:****azoxystrobin (ISO):**

Species: Rabbit

Result: No skin irritation

**Residues (petroleum), catalytic reformer fractionator, sulfonated, polymers with formalde-hyde, sodium salts:**

Method: in vitro skin corrosion test

Result: Irritating to skin.

**1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:**

Species: Rabbit

Result: Mild skin irritation

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation****Product:**

Species: Rabbit

Result: No eye irritation

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Components:****azoxystrobin (ISO):**

Species: Rabbit

Result: No eye irritation

**C16-18 alcohols, ethoxylated:**

Result: Irreversible effects on the eye

**Residues (petroleum), catalytic reformer fractionator, sulfonated, polymers with formalde-hyde, sodium salts:**

Method: in vitro eye irritation test

Result: Risk of serious damage to eyes.

**1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:**

Species: Rabbit

Result: Risk of serious damage to eyes.

**Respiratory or skin sensitisation****Product:**

Species: Guinea pig

Result: Did not cause sensitisation on laboratory animals.

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials.

**Components:****azoxystrobin (ISO):**

Species: Guinea pig

Result: Did not cause sensitisation on laboratory animals.

**1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:**

Result: Probability or evidence of skin sensitisation in humans

## **Germ cell mutagenicity**

### **Components:**

#### **azoxystrobin (ISO):**

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment: Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effects.

#### **methanol:**

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment: Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effects.

#### **1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:**

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment: Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ cell mutagen.

## **Carcinogenicity**

### **Components:**

#### **azoxystrobin (ISO):**

Carcinogenicity - Assessment: No evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies.

#### **methanol:**

Carcinogenicity - Assessment: No evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies.

## **Reproductive toxicity**

### **Components:**

#### **azoxystrobin (ISO):**

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment: No toxicity to reproduction

#### **methanol:**

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment: No toxicity to reproduction

## **STOT - single exposure**

### **Components:**

#### **methanol:**

Target Organs: Eyes, Central nervous system

Assessment: The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 1.

## **STOT - repeated exposure**

### **Components:**

#### **azoxystrobin (ISO):**

Assessment: The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure.

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## **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### **12.1 Toxicity**

#### **Product:**

Toxicity to fish:

LC50 (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout)): 1.3 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:

EC50 (*Daphnia magna* (Water flea)): 0.83 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: ErC50 (*Raphidocelis subcapitata* (freshwater green alga)): 2.2 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials  
NOEC (*Raphidocelis subcapitata* (freshwater green alga)): 0.13 mg/l  
End point: Growth rate  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Components:**

**azoxystrobin (ISO):**

Toxicity to fish: LC50 (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout)): 0.47 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (*Daphnia magna* (Water flea)): 0.28 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h  
EC50 (*Americamysis*): 0.055 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: ErC50 (*Raphidocelis subcapitata* (freshwater green alga)): 2 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
NOEC (*Raphidocelis subcapitata* (freshwater green alga)): 0.038 mg/l  
End point: Growth rate  
Exposure time: 96 h  
ErC50 (*Navicula pelliculosa* (Freshwater diatom)): 0.301 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
NOEC (*Navicula pelliculosa* (Freshwater diatom)): 0.02 mg/l  
End point: Growth rate  
Exposure time: 96 h

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 10  
Toxicity to microorganisms: IC50 (*Pseudomonas putida*): > 3.2 mg/l  
Exposure time: 6 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity): NOEC: 0.16 mg/l  
Exposure time: 28 d  
Species: *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout)  
NOEC: 0.147 mg/l  
Exposure time: 33 d  
Species: *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow)

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity): NOEC: 0.044 mg/l  
Exposure time: 21 d  
Species: *Daphnia magna* (Water flea)  
NOEC: 0.0095 mg/l  
Exposure time: 28 d  
Species: *Americamysis*

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10

**1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:**

Toxicity to fish: LC50 (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout)): 2.18 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (*Daphnia magna* (Water flea)): 2.94 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h



Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:	ErC50 ( <i>Raphidocelis subcapitata</i> (freshwater green alga)): 0.15 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h EC10 ( <i>Raphidocelis subcapitata</i> (freshwater green alga)): 0.04 mg/l End point: Growth rate Exposure time: 72 h
M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity):	1
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity):	NOEC: 0.3 mg/l Exposure time: 28 d Species: <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> (rainbow trout)
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity):	NOEC: 1.7 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Species: <i>Daphnia</i> (water flea)

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

### **Components:**

#### **azoxystrobin (ISO):**

Biodegradability: Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Stability in water: Degradation half life: 214 d

Remarks: The substance is stable in water.

#### **Residues (petroleum), catalytic reformer fractionator, sulfonated, polymers with formaldehyde, sodium salts:**

Biodegradability: Result: Not readily biodegradable.

#### **1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:**

Biodegradability: Result: rapidly degradable

## 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

### **Components:**

#### **azoxystrobin (ISO):**

Bioaccumulation: Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate.

#### **1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:**

Bioaccumulation: Remarks: Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

### **Components:**

#### **azoxystrobin (ISO):**

Distribution among environmental compartments: Remarks: Azoxystrobin has low to very high mobility in soil.

Stability in soil: Dissipation time: 80 d

Percentage dissipation: 50 % (DT50)

Remarks: Product is not persistent.

## 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

### **Product:**

Assessment: This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

### **Components:**

#### **azoxystrobin (ISO):**

Assessment: This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

#### **methanol:**

Assessment: This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

#### **1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:**

Assessment: This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

### **12.6 Other adverse effects**

No data available

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## **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

### **13.1 Waste treatment methods**

**Product:** Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container. Do not dispose of waste into sewer. Where possible recycling is preferred to disposal or incineration. If recycling is not practicable, dispose of in compliance with local regulations.

**Contaminated packaging:** Empty remaining contents. Triple rinse containers. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Do not re-use empty containers.

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## **14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

### **14.1 UN Number:**

**ADR :** UN 3082  
**RID :** UN 3082  
**IMDG :** UN 3082  
**IATA :** UN 3082

### **14.2 UN proper shipping name**

**ADR :** ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.  
(AZOXYSTROBIN)  
**RID :** ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.  
(AZOXYSTROBIN)  
**IMDG :** ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.  
(AZOXYSTROBIN)  
**IATA :** Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.  
(AZOXYSTROBIN)

### **14.3 Transport hazard class(es)**

**ADR :** 9  
**RID :** 9  
**IMDG :** 9  
**IATA :** 9

#### **14.4 Packing group**

##### **ADR**

Packing group : III

Classification Code : M6

Hazard Identification Number : 90

Labels : 9

Tunnel restriction code : (-)

##### **RID**

Packing group : III

Classification Code : M6

Hazard Identification Number : 90

Labels : 9

##### **IMDG**

Packing group : III

Labels : 9

EmS Code : F-A, S-F

##### **IATA (Cargo)**

Packing instruction (cargo aircraft): 964

Packing instruction (LQ): Y964

Packing group: III

Labels: Miscellaneous

##### **IATA (Passenger)**

Packing instruction (passenger aircraft): 964

Packing instruction (LQ): Y964

Packing group: III

Labels: Miscellaneous

#### **14.5 Environmental hazards**

##### **ADR**

Environmentally hazardous : yes

##### **RID**

Environmentally hazardous : yes

##### **IMDG**

Marine pollutant : yes

##### **IATA (Passenger)**

Marine pollutant: yes

##### **IATA (Cargo)**

Environmentally hazardous : yes

#### **14.6 Special precautions for user**

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet.

Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

#### **14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code**

Not applicable for product as supplied.

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulation/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Relevant EU provisions transposed through retained EU law

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII): Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered: Number on list 3

methanol (Number on list 69)

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59): Not applicable

Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer: Not applicable

Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants (recast): Not applicable

Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals: Not applicable

UK REACH List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV): Not applicable

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

Not applicable

### 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

A chemical safety assessment is not required for this substance when it is used in the specified applications.

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Full text of H-Statements

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H301: Toxic if swallowed.

H302: Harmful if swallowed.

H311: Toxic in contact with skin.

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H318: Causes serious eye damage.

H331: Toxic if inhaled.

H370: Causes damage to organs.

H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.: Acute toxicity

Aquatic Acute: Acute aquatic toxicity

Aquatic Chronic: Chronic aquatic toxicity

Eye Dam.: Serious eye damage

Flam. Liq.: Flammable liquids

Skin Irrit.: Skin irritation

Skin Sens.: Skin sensitisation

STOT SE: Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

2006/15/EC: Europe. Indicative occupational exposure limit values

GB EH40: UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits

2006/15/EC / TWA: Limit Value - eight hours

GB EH40 / TWA: Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)

GB EH40 / STEL: Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

### Further information

**Classification of the mixture:**

Acute Tox. 4

H332

**Classification procedure:**

Calculation method

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.





**IMPORTANT INFORMATION**

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL/HORTICULTURAL FUNGICIDE

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Maximum individual dose (litres/product/ha)</b>	<b>Maximum number of treatments (per crop)</b>	<b>Minimum spray interval (days)</b>	<b>Latest time of application</b>
Wheat, rye and triticale	1	2	14	Before watery ripe stage (GS 71)
Barley, oats	1	2	14	Before beginning of flowering (GS 61)
Peas – combining	1	2	14	35 days before harvest
Fresh Peas (vining, garden pea, sugar snap, mange tout)	1	2	14	14 days before harvest.
Broad beans	1	2	14	14 days before harvest.
Fresh Beans (green bean)	1	2	14	7 days before harvest
Bulb onions, garlic, shallots	1	3	7	14 days before harvest.
Leeks	1	3	12	21 days before harvest
Carrots	1	3	7	14 days before harvest
Asparagus (outdoor)	1	2	10	Before senescence
**Brussels sprout, Cabbage, cauliflower, kale (winter greens), collards (spring greens), broccoli and calabrese – all outdoor	1	2	12	14 days before harvest
Strawberries (outdoor and protected)	1	3	7	3 days before harvest
**Lettuce, endive (including frisee, escarole), chicory (radicchio), (outdoor and protected)	1	2	7	14 days before harvest
Potato (in-furrow)	3	1	-	At planting, applied as an in-furrow treatment
Potato (foliar spray)	0.5	3	7	7 days before harvest
Winter and Spring Oilseed rape	1	2	21	21 days before harvest

**Other Specific Restrictions:**

To reduce the risk of resistance developing in target diseases the total number of applications of product containing QoI fungicides made to any cereal crop must not exceed two.

\*\*A maximum total dose of 500g azoxystrobin must not be exceeded within a 12 month period on the same field.

When used in a protected situation other than “permanent protection with full enclosure”, aquatic buffer zones in line with LERAP requirements must be observed.

**READ THE LABEL BEFORE USE. USING THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER THAT IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE LABEL MAY BE AN OFFENCE. FOLLOW THE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR USING PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS**



