A suspo-emulsion containing 375 g/litre chlorothalonil, a phthalonitrile fungicide, 62.5 g/litre propiconazole, an azole fungicide, and 50g/litre cyproconazole, an azole fungicide for use in winter wheat and winter and spring barley.

Maximum application rate: 2 litres per hectare
Maximum no. of applications: 2 per crop

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Profile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. WILDLIFE | Apache is not classified as ‘Harmful to game, wild birds and animals’.  
Mammals and Birds | No risk management is necessary to protect wild mammals and birds.  
Apache is of moderate toxicity to both mammals and birds. The risk to wild mammals and birds feeding on treated areas is low due to the limited amount of residues likely to be consumed. |
| 2. BEES | No risk management is necessary. Apache is of low risk to honey bees. |
| 3. NON TARGET INSECTS AND OTHER ARTHROPODS | No risk management is necessary. Apache poses a low risk to a range of arthropod species commonly found in and around treated fields. |
| 4. AQUATIC LIFE | Apache is classified as ‘Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment’.  
Apache is highly toxic to fish, algae and aquatic invertebrates. Care must be taken to ensure that surface waters or ditches are not contaminated with the product or the used container.  
Risk management essential. Apache may be used safely providing 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:  
‘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 water body. Aim spray away from water’.  
LERAP Category B. Buffer zone may be reduced (see LERAP Guidelines). |
### Section

#### Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. SOIL and GROUNDWATER</th>
<th>Chlorothalonil has low persistence in soil, it has low mobility and can be immobile in some soil conditions. Propiconazole is moderately to very persistent in soil and has a low soil mobility. Use of Apache according to the label instruction presents a low risk to groundwater.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earthworms</td>
<td>Apache is of moderate toxicity to earthworms. No risk management is necessary as the risk to earthworms is low.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Micro-organisms</td>
<td>Apache is unlikely to have any long-term effect on soil microbial activity. The risk is therefore considered to be low. No risk management is necessary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 6. NON-TARGET PLANTS    | No effects on non-target plant species are expected when Apache is used as recommended.                                                                                                               |

**USE PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS SAFELY. ALWAYS READ THE LABEL AND PRODUCT INFORMATION BEFORE USE.**

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 Version 4.

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