An emulsifiable concentrate containing 200 g/litre dimethenamid-p (chloroacetamide herbicide) and 200 g/litre metazachlor (chloroacetamide herbicide) for use in winter oilseed rape.

Maximum individual dose: 2.5 l/ha (500 + 500 g a.s./ha)
Maximum total dose: 2.5 l/ha (500 + 500 g a.s./ha)

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| **1. WILDLIFE** | Springbok is not classified as “Harmful to game, wild birds and animals”.

Mammals and Birds
No risk management necessary to protect wild mammals and birds.
Metazachlor is of low toxicity to mammal and bird species.
Dimethenamid-p is of moderate toxicity to mammals and bird species.
The risk to wild mammals and birds grazing on treated areas is low, as is the risk due to exposure from other routes, e.g. consumption of invertebrates such as insects. |

| **2. BEES** | No risk management is necessary. Springbok is of low risk to bees. |

| **3. NON TARGET INSECTS AND OTHER ARTHROPODS** | No risk management is necessary. Springbok is of low risk to a range of arthropod species commonly found in and around treated fields, e.g. ground beetles, aphid parasitoids and predatory mites. |

| **4. AQUATIC LIFE** | Springbok is classified as “Very toxic to aquatic life”.

Springbok is of moderate toxicity to fish and aquatic invertebrates, e.g. water flea, and of extreme toxicity to algae and aquatic plants, e.g. duckweed.

“Do not contaminate surface waters or ditches with chemical or used container”.

Risk management is essential. Springbok can 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 of aquatic species.

“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 water body, unless a Local Environment 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. Aim spray away from water.”

LERAP Category B. Buffer zones maybe reduced (see LERAP Guidelines). |
### Section 5. SOIL and GROUNDWATER

**Earthworms**

No risk management necessary. Springbok is of moderate toxicity to earthworms.

**Soil Micro-organisms**

No risk management necessary. At the recommended application rate, Springbok has no effects on soil microbial respiration or nitrogen turnover. The risk to soil microbial activity is therefore low.

### Section 6. NON-TARGET PLANTS

"Extreme care should be taken to avoid damage by drift onto plants outside the target area."

Springbok is an herbicide with activity against annual grass and broadleaved weeds and may be harmful to some species of wild flowers which are found in the margins of fields. Therefore care should always be taken to minimise drift when applying Springbok close to field boundaries.

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**ALWAYS READ THE LABEL: USE PESTICIDES SAFELY**

Springbok contains metazachlor. Before spraying, read and follow the stewardship information which can be obtained from the address below:

http://www.voluntaryinitiative.org.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:-

BASF plc, P.O. Box 4, Earl Road, Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire SK8 6QG  
Telephone: 0161 485 6222  Fax: 0161 486 0891

This Environmental Information Sheet was prepared in accordance with CPA Guidance Notes Version 4.

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