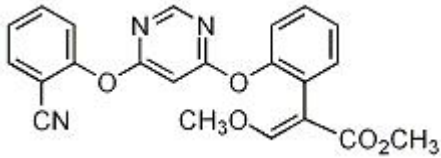
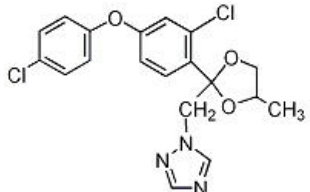


TECHNICAL DATA SHEET OF

Azoxystrobin 200 g/L + Difenoconazole 125 g/L SC

Chemistry identity	
Chemical name	Azoxystrobin 200g/L + Difenoconazole 125g/L SC
CAS No	Azoxystrobin: 131860-33-8 Difenoconazole: 119446-68-3
Structure formula	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Azoxystrobin</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Difenoconazole</p> </div> </div>
Physical and chemical properties	
Appearance	Liquid
Content	Azoxystrobin: 200 g/L Difenoconazole: 125 g/L (w/v)
pH	4.0-8.0
Solubility	Suspension in water
Mammalian toxicity	
Acute oral	LD ₅₀ (rat) >2000 mg/kg
Acute dermal	LD ₅₀ (rat) >2000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation	LC ₅₀ (rat) >2.0 mg/L
Environment fate	
Degradation	<p>Azoxystrobin: Animals In rats, the majority of radiolabel is excreted in the faeces, with little remaining radioactivity in any tissues of the animal. A large number of metabolites were formed, of which only the glucuronide of azoxystrobin acid is present at >10% of the administered dose. In goats and hens, azoxystrobin is also excreted rapidly, with low residues in milk, meat or eggs. For details, see R. S. I. Joseph in Pestic. Chem. & Biosci.. Plants In wheat, grapes and peanuts, metabolism was extensive, but parent azoxystrobin was the only major (>10%) residue. Metabolism followed similar pathways in all three crops.</p> <p>Soil/Environment In soil, DT₅₀ (lab.) 70 d (geometric mean; normalised to 20°C, pF2; SFO kinetics). Dissipation in the field is faster; DT₅₀ 28 d. Azoxystrobin is classified as moderately mobile in soil. Field dissipation studies showed that neither azoxystrobin nor its major degradates were typically found in soil below the top 15 cm. In water-sediment systems (lab., 20 ° C, dark), water phase ave. DT₅₀ 6.1 d (SFO), total system ave. DT₅₀ 214 d (SFO).</p>

	<p>Difenoconazole: Animals After oral administration, difenoconazole was rapidly eliminated practically to entirety, with urine and faeces. Residues in tissues were not significant and there was no evidence for accumulation. Plants Two routes of metabolism: one by a triazole route to triazolylalanine and triazolylacetic acid; the other by hydroxylation of the phenyl ring, followed by conjugation. Soil/Environment Practically immobile in soil, strong adsorption to soil particles (mean adsorption coefficient normalised to organic carbon, K_{oc}, 4545 ml/g), low potential to leach below top soil layer. Soil dissipation rate is slow and dependent on application rate; DT₅₀ 3 mo–1 y. Hydrolytically stable at pH 5–9 (25 °C). Undergoes indirect photolysis in (sterile) natural water; DT₅₀ 4.6 d. In standard lab. water-sediment systems (n=2) in the dark, rapid dissipation from the water, DT₅₀ 1–3 d, but slow degradation in whole system, DT₅₀ c. 8 mo.</p>
Handling and storage	
Handling and Storage	<p>Handling: No special technical protective measures required. No special handling advice required. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.</p> <p>Storage: 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.</p>
Package	200L drum or customized package