

APPENDIX I

Identity and biological properties

SODIUM CHLORIDE

Common name (ISO)	There is no ISO common name for this substance
Chemical name (IUPAC)	Sodium chloride
Chemical name (CA)	Sodium chloride
Common names	Salt, sea salt
CAS No	7647-14-5
CIPAC No and EEC No	231-598-3(EINECS/ELINCS)
FAO specification	Not available
Minimum purity	970 g/kg, food grade
Relevant impurities	none
Molecular mass and structural formula	Na^+Cl^- (58.44 g/mol)
Mode of Use	Foliar spraying / Hand application
Preparation to be used	Water soluble powder (SP) The user is advised to take into account the salinity of the soil in his decision to apply sodium chloride, to ensure the application will not have a negative impact on soil fertility or soil structure. Granule (GR)
Function of plant protection	Fungicide, insecticide

APPENDIX II

List of uses supported by available data SODIUM CHLORIDE

Fungicide use

Crop and/or situation (a)	Member State or Country	Example product name as available on the market	F G I (b)	Pests or group of pests controlled (c)	Formulation		Application				Application rate per treatment			Total rate	PHI (days) (m)	Remarks
					Type (d-f)	Conc of a.i. g/kg (i)	Method kind (f-h)	Growth stage and season** (j)	Number min max (k)	Interval between applications (min)	g a.i./hl min max (g/hl)	Water l/ha min max	g a.i./ha min max (g/ha) (l)	g a.i./ha min max (g/ha) (l)		
Grapevine <i>Vitis vinifera</i>	All MS	Not relevant	F	Fungi diseases Powdery mildews: <i>Erysiphe necator</i>	SP Water soluble powder *	>970	Foliar application spraying	From 1st shoots (BCH10) to cluster tightening (BBCH57) Spring to summer	1 to 2	-	600 to 2000	200	1200 to 4000	1200 to 6000 (n)	30	(n) (o) (p)

(a): For crops, the EU and Codex classification (both) should be taken into account ; where relevant, the use situation should be described (e.g. fumigation of a structure)

(b): Outdoor or field use (F), greenhouse application (G) or indoor application (I)

(c): e.g. pests as biting and suckling insects, soil born insects, foliar fungi, weeds or plant elicitor

(d): e.g. wettable powder (WP), emulsifiable concentrate (EC), granule (GR) etc..

(e): GCPF Codes – GIFAP Technical Monograph N° 2, 1989

(f): All abbreviations used must be explained

(g): Method, e.g. high volume spraying, low volume spraying, spreading, dusting, drench

(h): Kind, e.g. overall, broadcast, aerial spraying, row, individual plant, between the plant – type of equipment used must be indicated

(i): g/kg or g/L. Normally the rate should be given for the active substance (according to ISO)

(j): Growth stage at last treatment (BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-4), including where relevant, information on season at time of application

(k): Indicate the minimum and maximum number of application possible under practical conditions of use

(l): The values should be given in g or kg whatever gives the more manageable number (e.g. 200 kg/ha instead of 200 000 g/ha or 12.5 g/ha instead of 0.0125 kg/ha)

(m): PHI - minimum pre-harvest interval

(n): In case of 2 applications: one at 20 g/L + one at only 10 g/L. Maximum total rate of salt shall not exceed 6 kg / ha per year.

(o): Careful application should be controlled in terms of spray and target should be only the foliage. Low volumes are recommended in order to avoid spill. It is recommended not to spray every year, only in emergency cases.

(p): Maximum total rate of sodium chloride shall not exceed 6 kg / ha per year

Crop and/or situation (a)	Member State or Country	Example product name as available on the market	F G I (b)	Pests or group of pests controlled (c)	Formulation		Application				Application rate per treatment			Total rate	PHI (days) (m)	Remarks (*)
					Type (d-f)	Conc of a.i. g/kg (i)	Method kind (f-h)	Growth stage and season* (j)	Number min max (k)	Interval between applications (min)	g a.i./hl min max (g/hl)	Water l/ha min max	g a.i./ha min max (g/ha) (l)	g a.i./ha min max (g/ha) (l)		
Mushrooms like <i>Agaricus bisporus</i>	All MS	Not relevant	G	Fungal diseases like cobweb disease <i>Cladobotryum</i> strains (i.e. <i>Mycophilum</i>); Dry Bubble Disease <i>Lecanicillium</i> (<i>Verticillium</i>) <i>fungicola</i> Wet bubble disease <i>Mycogone perniciosa</i>	GR Granule	>970	Hand Trowel Cup Scoop	On finding the pathogen. No earlier than 16 days into grow cycle.	1	-	0.03g /kg of substrate	- Dry	80 to 100	80 to 100	-	Salt is used as a spot treatment to cover incidents of disease. On a well-managed farm, disease will be spotted early with specialist teams identifying and spot treating. This avoids harvesters accidentally spreading disease thorough contamination of Personal protective equipment (ppe) and transfer to other areas. This in turn will keep on site disease levels low and avoid the use of large volumes of salt.

Insecticide use

Crop and/or situation (a)	Member State or Country	Example product name as available on the market	F G I (b)	Pests or group of pests controlled (c)	Formulation		Application				Application rate per treatment			Total rate	PHI (days) (m)	Remarks
					Type (d-f)	Conc of a.i. g/kg (i)	Method kind (f-h)	Growth stage and season** (j)	Number min max (k)	Interval between applications (min)	g a.i./ha l min max (g/ha) (l)	Water l/ha min max	g a.i./ha min max (g/ha) (l)	g a.i./ha min max (g/ha) (l)		
Grapevine <i>Vitis vinifera</i>	All MS	Not relevant	F	European grapevine moth: <i>Lobesia botrana</i>	SP Water soluble powder *	>970	Foliar application spraying	1st late April to May (BCH 55-57) 2nd July (BBCH 75-77) 3rd September (BBCH 83-91)	1 to 3	Depending on egg stage	600	200	1200	1200 to 3600	30	(n)

(a): For crops, the EU and Codex classification (both) should be taken into account ; where relevant, the use situation should be described (e.g. fumigation of a structure)

(b): Outdoor or field use (F), greenhouse application (G) or indoor application (I)

(c): e.g. pests as biting and suckling insects, soil born insects, foliar fungi, weeds or plant elicitor

(d): e.g. wettable powder (WP), emulsifiable concentrate (EC), granule (GR) etc..

(e): GCPF Codes – GIFAP Technical Monograph N° 2, 1989

(f): All abbreviations used must be explained

(g): Method, e.g. high volume spraying, low volume spraying, spreading, dusting, drench

(h): Kind, e.g. overall, broadcast, aerial spraying, row, individual plant, between the plant – type of equipment used must be indicated

(i): g/kg or g/L. Normally the rate should be given for the active substance (according to ISO)

(j): Growth stage at last treatment (BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-4), including where relevant, information on season at time of application

(k): Indicate the minimum and maximum number of application possible under practical conditions of use

(l): The values should be given in g or kg whatever gives the more manageable number (e.g. 200 kg/ha instead of 200 000 g/ha or 12.5 g/ha instead of 0.0125 kg/ha)

(m): PHI - minimum pre-harvest interval

(n): Careful application should be controlled in terms of spray and target should be only the foliage. Low volumes are recommended in order to avoid spill. It is recommended not to spray every year, only in emergency cases.