Indar® 5EW
Fungicide

Product Registration Number: MAFF 09518.
An emulsion in water formulation containing 50 g/litre (5% w/w) fenbuconazole in cyclohexanone.
A systemic fungicide for the control of APPLE SCAB, PEAR SCAB, and the reduction of APPLE POWDERY MILDEW in APPLES and PEARS.
The (COSHH) Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations may apply to the use of this product at work.

READ DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON ATTACHED LEAFLET.
PROTECT FROM FROST.

5 Litre e

Approval holder:
Dow AgroSciences Limited
Latchmore Court, Brand Street, Hitchin,
Hertfordshire, SG5 1NH
Telephone: Hitchin (01462) 457272
Fax: (01462) 426605

24 hour Emergency Telephone Number:
+44 (0) 1553 761 251

Distributed by:

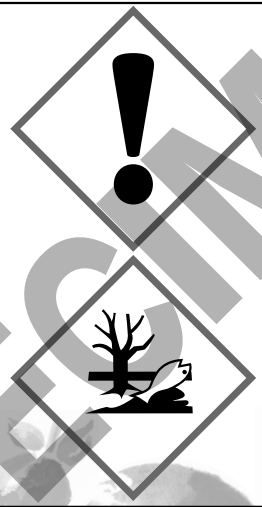
Landseer LIMITED

Lodge Farm Goat Hall Lane
Galleywood Chelmsford
Essex CM2 8PH
Tel: 01245 357109
Fax: 01245 494165

Batch number: Date of manufacture:

This label is compliant with the CPA Voluntary Initiative Guidance.

The Voluntary Initiative



Product Identifier according to Art.18 of Reg. (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]: Indar 5EW®

WARNING:
CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION.
CAUSES SERIOUS EYES IRRITATION.
TOXIC TO AQUATIC LIFE WITH LONG LASTING EFFECTS.

Wear protecting gloves/clothing/eye/face protection
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty clean containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.
To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FOR USE ONLY AS AN HORTICULTURAL FUNGICIDE

Crops/Situations:	Apple, pear
Maximum Individual Dose:	1.4 litres product/ha
Maximum Total Dose:	14 litres product/ha per annum
Latest Time of Application:	28 days before harvest

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

Operator protection:
Engineering control of operator exposure must be used where reasonably practicable in addition to the following personal protective equipment:
WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES AND FACE PROTECTION (FACESHIELD) when handling the concentrate.
WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES when handling
contaminated surfaces and freshly treated material. However, engineering controls may replace personal protective equipment if a COSHH assessment shows they provide an equal or higher standard of protection.
WHEN USING DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE.
WASH CONCENTRATE from skin or eyes immediately.
WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before eating, drinking or smoking and after work.

Consumer protection:
DO NOT HARVEST CROPS FOR HUMAN OR ANIMAL CONSUMPTION FOR AT LEAST 4 WEEKS AFTER LAST APPLICATION.

Environmental protection:
DO NOT CONTAMINATE SURFACE WATERS OR DITCHES with chemical or used container.

Storage and disposal:
KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS.
EMPTY CONTAINER COMPLETELY and dispose of safely.

P002973311406

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

PROBLEMS CONTROLLED

INDAR® 5EW is a systemic fungicide with protectant and curative activity.
INDAR 5EW will give protection against apple scab *(Venturia inaequalis)*, pear scab *(Venturia pirina)* and provide a reduction of apple powdery mildew *(Podosphaera leucotricha)*.

CROPS

INDAR 5EW alone or in tank mixture with KARAMATE® DRY FLO is safe to use on all the main commercial varieties of apples and pears grown in the UK.

For use in mixture with Dithianon Flowable or PP Captan 80 WG please consult the Dithianon Flowable or PP Captan 80 WG labels for details of varietal restrictions.

RATES OF USE AND TIMING OF APPLICATION

INDAR 5EW is most effective when used as part of a routine preventative spray programme.

Apply INDAR 5EW from bud burst to the onset of petal fall. INDAR 5EW is safe to use during flowering.

After the onset of petal fall INDAR 5EW should be tank-mixed with low rates of a protectant fungicide to enhance fruit scab control. KARAMATE DRY FLO, Dithianon Flowable or PP Captan 80 WG are recommended.

Spray interval	Bud burst to onset of petal fall	From onset of petal fall		
		Tank mix the listed rates of INDAR 5EW with either		
	INDAR 5EW	Dithianon Flowable	PP Captan 80 WG	KARAMATE DRY FLO
7 days	0.7 litre	0.3 litre	0.6 kg	1.5 kg
8-10 days	1.0 litre	0.4 litre	0.85 kg	2.1 kg
11-14 days	1.4 litre	0.6 litre	1.2 kg	3.0 kg

If the spraying intervals shown above have been unavoidably extended, the next spray should be at the 11-14 day rate(s) to maximise the curative activity of INDAR 5EW.

In periods of rapid growth or high disease pressure, INDAR 5EW and partner fungicides should be used at 7 day instead of 8-10 or 11-14 day intervals.

WATER VOLUME

Early season: Minimum 200 litres/ha
Trees in full leaf: Minimum 500 litres/ha

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MIXING

INDAR 5EW Alone:
Shake the container well before use. Pour required amount of INDAR 5EW into a partially filled spray tank and top up with the agitation working. Maintain agitation before and during spraying.

Tank mixing with Dithianon Flowable:
Pour the INDAR 5EW into the partially filled spray tank as described above. Shake the Dithianon Flowable container well before use and pour the required amount into the partially filled spray tank. Agitate whilst topping up the tank and continue agitation before and during spraying.

Tank mixing with KARAMATE DRY FLO or PP Captan 80 WG:
Pour the INDAR 5EW into the partially filled spray tank as described above. **Remove the filter basket** and pour the required amount of KARAMATE DRY FLO or PP Captan 80 WG directly into spray tank. DO NOT add the KARAMATE DRY FLO or PP Captan 80 WG in a sudden large quantity. Agitate whilst topping up the tank and continue agitation before and during spraying.

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

TRADEMARK ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

INDAR and KARAMATE are trademarks of the Dow Chemical Company ("Dow") or an affiliated company of Dow
Dithianon Flowable is a trademark of BASF plc.
PP Captan 80 WG is a product of Tomen (UK) plc.
Landseer is a trademark of Landseer Ltd.

CONDITION OF SUPPLY

All goods supplied by us are of high grade and we believe them to be suitable but, as we cannot exercise control over their storage, handling, mixing or use, or the weather conditions before, during or after application which may affect the performance of the goods, all conditions and warranties, statutory or otherwise, as to the quality or fitness for any purpose of our goods are excluded. No responsibility will be accepted by us or re-sellers for any failure in performance, damage or injury whatsoever arising from their storage, handling, application or use. These conditions cannot be varied by our staff or agents whether or not they supervise or assist in the use of such goods.

Safety Data Sheet

This Safety Data Sheet does not form part of the approved product label.

Section 1. Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifiers
Product Name
INDAR® 5EW Fungicide

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses
Plant Protection Product

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
Dow AgroSciences Limited
A Subsidiary of The Dow Chemical Company
Latchmore Court, Brand Street
SG5 1NH Hitchin
United Kingdom

SDSQuestion@dow.com

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 00 31 115 694 982
Local Emergency Contact: 00 31 115 694 982

Section 2. Hazards Identification

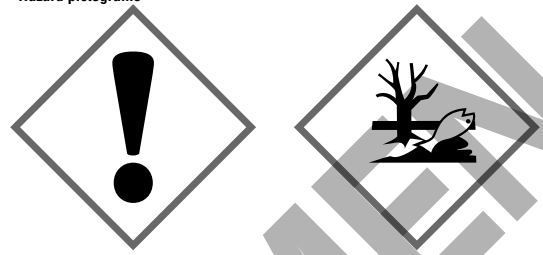
2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture
Classification - REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008

Skin corrosion/ irritation	Category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Serious eye damage/ eye irritation	Category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 2	H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Classification according to EU Directives 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC

Xi	R36/38	Irritating to eyes and skin.
N	R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

2.2 Label elements
Labelling - REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008
Hazard pictograms



Signal Word: Warning
Hazard statements:
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements:
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P501 Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty clean containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

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

2.3 Other Hazards
No information available.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixture
This product is a mixture.

CAS-No. / EC-No. /Index	REACH No.	Amount	Component	Classification: REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008
CAS-No. 114369-43-6 **EC-No.** 406-140-2 **Index** 608-023-00-3	—	5.0 %	Fenbuconazole (ISO)	STOT RE, 2, H373 Aquatic Acute, 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic, 1, H410
CAS-No. not available **EC-No.** 922-153-0	01-2119451097-39	> 40.0 - < 50.0 %	Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene	Asp. Tox., 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic, 2, H411
CAS-No. 108-94-1 **EC-No.** 203-631-1 **Index** 606-010-00-7	01-2119453616-35	> 10.0 - < 20.0 %	Cyclohexanone	Flam. Liq., 3, H226 Acute Tox., 4, H332 Acute Tox., 4, H302 Acute Tox., 3, H311 Skin cor/irr, 2, H315 Eye cor/irr, 1, H318
CAS-No. 57-55-6 **EC-No.** 200-338-0	01-2119456809-23	< 5.0 %	Propylene glycol#	Not classified
CAS-No. 68953-96-8 **EC-No.** 273-234-6	—	< 5.0 %	Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts	Skin cor/irr, 2, H315 Eye cor/irr, 1, H318 Aquatic Chronic, 2, H411
CAS-No. Not available **EC-No.** 918-668-5	01-2119455851-35	< 5.0 %	Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	Flam. Liq., 3, H226 Asp. Tox., 1, H304 STOT SE, 3, H335 STOT SE, 3, H336 Aquatic Chronic, 2, H411
CAS-No. 91-20-3 **EC-No.** 202-049-5 **Index** 601-052-00-2	—	< 1.0 %	Naphthalene	Carc., 2, H351 Acute Tox., 4, H302 Aquatic Acute, 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic, 1, H410
CAS-No. Not available **EC-No.** 918-811-1	01-2119463583-34	< 1.0 %	Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene	Asp. Tox., 1, H304 STOT SE, 3, H336 Aquatic Chronic, 2, H411
CAS-No. 32210-23-4 **EC-No.** 250-954-9	—	< 1.0 %	Trans-4-tert-butylcyclohexyl acetate	Aquatic Chronic, 2, H411

CAS-No. / EC-No. / Index	Amount	Component	Classification: 67/548/EEC
CAS-No. 114369-43-6 **EC-No.** 406-140-2 **Index** 608-023-00-3	5.0 %	Fenbuconazole (ISO)	N: R50, R53
CAS-No. not available **EC-No.** 922-153-0	> 40.0 - < 50.0 %	Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene	Xn: R65; R66; N: R51/53
CAS-No. 108-94-1 **EC-No.** 203-631-1 **Index** 606-010-00-7	> 10.0 - < 20.0 %	Cyclohexanone	R10; Xn: R20/21/22; Xi: R38, R41
CAS-No. 57-55-6 **EC-No.** 200-338-0	< 5.0 %	Propylene glycol#	Not classified.
CAS-No. 68953-96-8 **EC-No.** 273-234-6	< 5.0 %	Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts	Xi: R38, R41; N: R51/53
CAS-No. Not available **EC-No.** 918-668-5	< 5.0 %	Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	R10; Xn: R65; Xi: R37; R66; R67; N: R51/53
CAS-No. 91-20-3 **EC-No.** 202-049-5 **Index** 601-052-00-2	< 1.0 %	Naphthalene	Carc.Cat.3: R40; Xn: R22; N: R50, R53
CAS-No. Not available **EC-No.** 918-811-1	< 1.0 %	Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene	Xn: R65; R66, R67; N: R51/53
CAS-No. 32210-23-4 **EC-No.** 250-954-9	< 1.0 %	Trans-4-tert-butylcyclohexyl acetate	N: R51/53

Substance(s) with an Occupational Exposure Limit.
For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.
See Section 16 for full text of R-phrases.

Section 4. First-aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures
General advice: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.
Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an emergency responder or ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask etc). Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel.
Skin Contact: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.
Eye Contact: Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in work area.
Ingestion: Immediately call a poison control centre or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control centre or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.
4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Due to irritant properties, swallowing may result in burns/ulceration of mouth, stomach and lower gastrointestinal tract with subsequent stricture. Aspiration of vomitus may cause lung injury. Suggest endotracheal/esophageal control if lavage is done. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Have the Safety Data Sheet, and if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control centre or doctor, or going for treatment.
Repeated excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting lung disease.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

5.1 Extinguishing Media
To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous Combustion Products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Hydrogen chloride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: This material will not burn until the water has evaporated. Residue can burn. Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.
5.3 Advice for firefighters
Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.
Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:
Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to Section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

6.2 Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information. Spills or discharge to natural waterways is likely to kill aquatic organisms.
6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Clay. Dirt. Sand. Sweep up. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Contact Dow AgroSciences for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Handling

General Handling: Keep out of reach of children. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Do not swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage

Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies.

To maintain product quality, recommended storage temperature is > -5 °C

7.3 Specific end uses

Refer to product label.

Section 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure Limits

Component	List	Type	Value
Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene	DNEL-Worker:	Dermal - Systemic Long Term.	12.5 mg/kg bw/day
	DNEL-Worker:	Inhalation - Systemic Long Term.	151 mg/m3
	DNEL-Consumer:	Dermal - Systemic Long Term.	7.5 mg/kg bw/day
	DNEL-Consumer:	Inhalation - Systemic Long Term.	32 mg/m3
	DNEL-Consumer:	Oral - Systemic Long Term.	7.5 mg/kg bw/day
Cyclohexanone	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm SKIN
	ACGIH	STEL	50 ppm SKIN
	EU IOELV	TWA	40.8 mg/m3 10 ppm SKIN
	EU IOELV	STEL	81.6 mg/m3 20 ppm SKIN
	UK WEL	TWA	10 ppm SKIN
	UK WEL	STEL	20 ppm SKIN
	Dow IHG	TWA	7.5 ppm SKIN
Propylene glycol	Ireland OELV	TWA Particulate.	10 mg/m3
	UK WEL	TWA Particulate.	10 mg/m3
	UK WEL	TWA Total vapour and particulates.	474 mg/m3 150 ppm
	WEEL	TWA Aerosol.	10 mg/m3
Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	DNEL-Worker:	Dermal - Systemic Long Term.	25 mg/kg bw/day
	DNEL-Worker:	Inhalation - Systemic Long Term.	100 mg/m3
	DNEL-Consumer:	Dermal - Systemic Long Term.	11 mg/kg bw/day
	DNEL-Consumer:	Inhalation - Systemic Long Term.	32 mg/m3
	DNEL-Consumer:	Oral - Systemic Long Term.	11 mg/kg bw/day
Naphthalene	Ireland OELV	TWA	50 mg/m3 10 ppm
	Ireland OELV	STEL	75 mg/m3 15 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	10 ppm SKIN
	EU IOELV	TWA	50 mg/m3 10 ppm
Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene	DNEL-Worker:	Dermal - Systemic Long Term.	12.5 mg/kg bw/day
	DNEL-Worker:	Inhalation - Systemic Long Term.	150 mg/m3
	DNEL-Consumer:	Dermal - Systemic Long Term.	7.5 mg/kg bw/day
	DNEL-Consumer:	Inhalation - Systemic Long Term.	32 mg/m3
	DNEL-Consumer:	Oral - Systemic Long Term.	7.5 mg/kg bw/day

RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS SECTION ARE FOR MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL BLENDING AND PACKAGING WORKERS. APPLICATORS AND HANDLERS SHOULD SEE THE PRODUCT LABEL FOR PROPER PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING.

A "skin" notation following the inhalation exposure guideline refers to the potential for dermal absorption of the material including mucous membranes and the eyes either by contact with vapours or by direct skin contact.

It is intended to alert the reader that inhalation may not be the only route of exposure and that measures to minimize dermal exposures should be considered.

8.2 Exposure controls

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: Use chemical goggles. Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.

Skin Protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Hand protection: Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Styrene/butadiene rubber. Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 4 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 120 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.

When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 1 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 10 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Respiratory Protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapour cartridge with a particulate pre-filter, type AP2.

Ingestion: Avoid ingestion of even very small amounts; do not consume or store food or tobacco in the work area; wash hands and face before smoking or eating.

Engineering Controls

Ventilation: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
Physical State	Liquid.
Colour	White to tan
Odour	Aromatic
Odour Threshold	No test data available
pH	7.3 (@ 1 %) *pH Electrode* (1% aqueous suspension)
Melting Point	Not applicable
Freezing Point	No test data available
Boiling Point (760 mmHg)	No test data available.
Flash Point - Closed Cup	74 °C *Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D 93*
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammable Limits In Air	**Lower**: No test data available **Upper**: No test data available
Vapour Pressure	No test data available
Vapour Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)	1.01 *Digital Density Meter (Oscillating Coil)*
Solubility in water (by weight)	emulsifiable
Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow)	No data available for this product. See Section 12 for individual component data.
Autoignition Temperature	No test data available
Decomposition Temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available
Explosive properties	No
Oxidizing properties	No significant increase (>5C) in temperature.

9.2 Other information

Liquid Density	1.01 g/cm3 @ 20 °C *Digital density meter*

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
10.2 Chemical stability
Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Polymerization will not occur.
10.4 Conditions to Avoid: Active ingredient decomposes at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

10.5 Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong oxidizers.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Hydrogen chloride.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects
Acute Toxicity
Ingestion
Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts. Swallowing may result in gastrointestinal irritation or ulceration.
As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined. For similar material(s): LD50, rat > 2,000 mg/kg
No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Aspiration hazard
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.
Dermal
Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.
As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined. For similar material(s): LD50, rabbit > 2,000 mg/kg
Inhalation
Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. May cause central nervous system effects. Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed. May cause nausea and vomiting.
As product: The LC50 has not been determined.
Eye damage/eye irritation
May cause severe eye irritation. May cause slight corneal injury.
Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. May cause drying and flaking of the skin.
Sensitization
Skin
For similar material(s): Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.
Respiratory
No relevant data found.
Repeated Dose Toxicity
For the active ingredient(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Liver. Based on information for component(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Central nervous system. Kidney. Liver. Gastrointestinal tract. Thyroid. Urinary tract. Lung. Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.
Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity
For the active ingredient(s): Has caused cancer in laboratory animals. However, the effects are species specific and are not relevant to humans.
Developmental Toxicity
For the active ingredient(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.
Reproductive Toxicity
For the active ingredient(s): In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with reproduction in females. Cyclohexanone caused reduced growth and survival of offspring in an animal reproduction study. Dose levels producing this effect also caused central nervous system effects in parental animals. In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with reproduction in males. Effects have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.
Genetic Toxicology
For the active ingredient(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative. Based on information for component(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases.
Component Toxicology - Fenbuconazole (ISO)

Inhalation	LC50, 4 h, Aerosol, rat, male and female > 2.10 mg/l
Inhalation	Maximum attainable concentration. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Component Toxicology - Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene

Inhalation	As product: The LC50 has not been determined.
Inhalation	For similar material(s): LC50, Aerosol, rat > 4.778 mg/l

Component Toxicology - Cyclohexanone

Inhalation	LC50, 4 h, Vapor, rat, male and female > 6.2 mg/l
Inhalation	No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Component Toxicology - Propylene glycol

Inhalation	No deaths occurred at this concentration. LC50, 2 h, Aerosol, rabbit 317.042 mg/l

Component Toxicology - Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics

Inhalation	LC50, 4 h, rat > 10.2 mg/l

Component Toxicology - Naphthalene

Inhalation	The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum Attainable Concentration. LC50, Vapor, rat > 0.41 mg/l
Inhalation	LC50, 4 h, mouse > 100 ppm

Component Toxicology - Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene

Inhalation	As product: The LC50 has not been determined.
Inhalation	For similar material(s): LC50, 4 h, Vapor, rat > 4.688 mg/l
Inhalation	Maximum attainable concentration.

Section 12. Ecological Information

12.1 Toxicity

Based on information for a similar material: Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species). Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

For similar material(s): LC50, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish), static test, 96 h: 11 mg/l

For similar material(s): LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through test, 96 h: 5.6 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

For similar material(s): EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 h, immobilization: 9.3 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

For similar material(s): ErC50, alga Scenedesmus sp., Growth rate inhibition, 72 h: 5.7 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

Based on information for a similar material: oral LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail): > 2250 mg/kg bodyweight.

Based on information for a similar material: contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees): > 100 ug/bee

Based on information for a similar material: oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees): > 95 ug/bee

Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d: 451 mg/kg

12.2 Persistence and Degradability

Data for Component: **Fenbuconazole (ISO)**

Material is expected to biodegrade only very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
17 %	28 d	OECD 301D Test	fail

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
9.7775E-12 cm3/s	13.1 h	

Data for Component: **Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene**

For similar material(s): Biodegradation may occur under aerobic conditions (in the presence of oxygen). Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

Data for Component: **Cyclohexanone**

Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
87 %	14 d	OECD 301C Test	Not applicable

Data for Component: **Propylene glycol**

Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Biodegradation may occur under anaerobic conditions (in the absence of oxygen).

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
81 %	28 d	OECD 301F Test	pass
96 %	64 d	OECD 306 Test	Not applicable

Data for Component: **Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics**

For the major component(s): Material is expected to biodegrade only very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability. For some component(s): Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

Data for Component: **Naphthalene**

Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
99.9 %	15.2 d	Other guidelines	Not applicable

Data for Component: **Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene**

Material is inherently biodegradable (reaches > 20% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Data for Component: **Fenbuconazole (ISO)**

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 3.23 Measured

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 160; Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)

Data for Component: **Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene**

Bioaccumulation: For similar material(s): Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

Data for Component: **Cyclohexanone**

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 0.81 Measured

Data for Component: **Propylene glycol**

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): -1.07 Measured

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 0.09; Estimated.

Data for Component: **Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics**

Bioaccumulation: For the major component(s): Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5). For the minor component(s): Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Data for Component: **Naphthalene**

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 3.3 Measured

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 40 - 300; Fish; Measured

Data for Component: **Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene**

Bioaccumulation: For similar material(s): Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

12.4 Mobility in soil

Data for Component: **Fenbuconazole (ISO)**

Mobility in soil: Potential for mobility in soil is slight (Koc between 2000 and 5000).

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 4,425**Henry's Law Constant (H):** 3.01E-05 Pa*m3/mole. Measured

Data for Component: **Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene**

Mobility in soil: No relevant data found.

Data for Component: **Cyclohexanone**

Mobility in soil: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 15 Estimated.

Henry's Law Constant (H): 1.04E-05 atm*m3/mole Measured

Data for Component: **Propylene glycol**

Mobility in soil: Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process., Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): < 1 Estimated.

Henry's Law Constant (H): 1.2E-08 atm*m3/mole Measured

Data for Component: **Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics**

Mobility in soil: For the major component(s):, Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

Data for Component: **Naphthalene**

Mobility in soil: Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 240 - 1,300 Measured

Henry's Law Constant (H): 2.92E-04 - 5.53E-04 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Measured

Data for Component: **Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene**
Mobility in soil: No relevant data found.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Data for Component: **Fenbuconazole (ISO)**
This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent nor very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Data for Component: **Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene**
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).

Data for Component: **Cyclohexanone**
This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Data for Component: **Propylene glycol**
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).

Data for Component: **Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics**
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).

Data for Component: **Naphthalene**
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).

Data for Component: **Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene**
This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent nor very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

12.6 Other adverse effects

Data for Component: **Fenbuconazole (ISO)**
No relevant data found. This substance is not in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Data for Component: **Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene**
This substance is not in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Data for Component: **Cyclohexanone**
This substance is not in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Data for Component: **Propylene glycol**
This substance is not in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Data for Component: **Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics**
This substance is not in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Data for Component: **Naphthalene**
This substance is not in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Data for Component: **Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene**
This substance is not in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods
If wastes and/or containers cannot be disposed of according to the product label directions, disposal of this material must be in accordance with your local or area regulatory authorities. This information presented below only applies to the material as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. If the material as supplied becomes a waste, follow all applicable regional, national and local laws.

Section 14. Transport Information

ADR/RID
14.1 UN number
UN3082
14.2 UN proper shipping name
Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Technical Name: FENBUCONAZOLE
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)
Hazard Class: 9
14.4 Packing Group
PG III
14.5 Environmental hazards
Environmentally hazardous
14.6 Special precautions for user
Special Provisions: no data available
Hazard identification No:90

ADNR / ADN
14.1 UN number
UN3082
14.2 UN proper shipping name
Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Technical Name: FENBUCONAZOLE
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)
Hazard Class: 9
14.4 Packing Group
PG III
14.5 Environmental hazards
Environmentally hazardous
14.6 Special precautions for user
no data available

IMDG
14.1 UN number
UN3082
14.2 UN proper shipping name
Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Technical Name: FENBUCONAZOLE
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)
Hazard Class: 9
14.4 Packing Group
PG III
14.5 Environmental hazards
Marine pollutant
14.6 Special precautions for user
EMS Number: F-A,S-F
14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
Not applicable

ICAO/IATA
14.1 UN number
UN3082
14.2 UN proper shipping name
Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Technical Name: FENBUCONAZOLE
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)
Hazard Class: 9
14.4 Packing Group
PG III
14.5 Environmental hazards
Environmentally hazardous
14.6 Special precautions for user
no data available

Section 15. Regulatory Information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
The components of this product are on the EINECS inventory or are exempt from inventory requirements.

Product Registration Number: MAPP 09518
Registration Information
MAFF 09518

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment
For proper and safe use of this product, please refer to the approval conditions laid down on the product label.

Section 16. Other Information

Hazard statement in the composition section

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
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.

Risk-phrases in the Composition section

R10	Flammable.
R20/21/22	Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R22	Harmful if swallowed.
R37	Irritating to respiratory system.
R38	Irritating to skin.
R40	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R41	Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R50/53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R65	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R66	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Revision
Identification Number: 1003668 / 3027 / Issue Date 2014/05/29 / Version: 4.2
DAS Code: GF-1339
Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.
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Indar® 5EW
Fungicide

Product Registration Number: MAFF 09518.
An emulsion in water formulation containing 50 g/litre (5% w/w) fenbuconazole in cyclohexanone.
A systemic fungicide for the control of APPLE SCAB, PEAR SCAB, and the reduction of APPLE POWDERY MILDEW in APPLES and PEARS.
The (COSHH) Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations may apply to the use of this product at work.

READ DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON ATTACHED LEAFLET.
PROTECT FROM FROST.

5 Litre e

Approval holder:
Dow AgroSciences Limited
Latchmore Court, Brand Street, Hitchin,
Hertfordshire, SG5 1NH
Telephone: Hitchin (01462) 457272
Fax: (01462) 426605

24 hour Emergency Telephone Number:
+44 (0) 1553 761 251

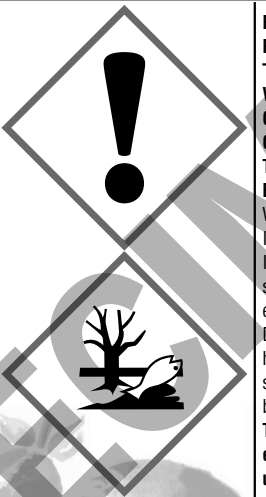
Distributed by:

Landseer LIMITED
Lodge Farm Goat Hall Lane
Galleywood Chelmsford
Essex CM2 8PH
Tel: 01245 357109
Fax: 01245 494165

Batch number: Date of manufacture:

This label is compliant with the CPA Voluntary Initiative Guidance.

The Voluntary Initiative



Product Identifier according to Art.18 of Reg. (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]: Indar 5EW®

WARNING:
CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION.
CAUSES SERIOUS EYES IRRITATION.
TOXIC TO AQUATIC LIFE WITH LONG LASTING EFFECTS.
Wear protecting gloves/clothing/eye/face protection
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty clean containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.
To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FOR USE ONLY AS AN HORTICULTURAL FUNGICIDE

Crops/Situations:	Apple, pear
Maximum Individual Dose:	1.4 litres product/ha
Maximum Total Dose:	14 litres product/ha per annum
Latest Time of Application:	28 days before harvest

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

Operator protection:
Engineering control of operator exposure must be used where reasonably practicable in addition to the following personal protective equipment:
WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES AND FACE PROTECTION (FACESHIELD) when handling the concentrate.
WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES when handling contaminated surfaces and freshly treated material. However, engineering controls may replace personal protective equipment if a COSHH assessment shows they provide an equal or higher standard of protection.
WHEN USING DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE.
WASH CONCENTRATE from skin or eyes immediately.
WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before eating, drinking or smoking and after work.

Consumer protection:
DO NOT HARVEST CROPS FOR HUMAN OR ANIMAL CONSUMPTION FOR AT LEAST 4 WEEKS AFTER LAST APPLICATION.

Environmental protection:
DO NOT CONTAMINATE SURFACE WATERS OR DITCHES with chemical or used container.

Storage and disposal:
KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS.
EMPTY CONTAINER COMPLETELY and dispose of safely.