Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Mepanipyrim

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NFPA

SUPPLIER
Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
2145 Delaware Avenue
Santa Cruz, California 95060
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

EMERGENCY:
ChemWatch
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

SYNONYMS
C14-H13-N3,  N-(4-methyl-6-prop-1-ynylpyrimidin-2-yl)aniline,  4-methyl-N-phenyl-6-(1-propynyl)-2-pyrimidinamine,  KIF-3535,
"anilinopyrimidine pesticide/ fungicide"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS
None

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW
RISK
Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects, the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result. The material may produce foreign body irritation in certain individuals.

SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with eyes: · Wash out immediately with water. · If irritation continues, seek medical attention. · Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs: · Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). · Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area. · Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing. · If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mepanipyrim</td>
<td>110235-47-7</td>
<td>&gt;98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

· Immediately give a glass of water. · First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with eyes: · Wash out immediately with water. · If irritation continues, seek medical attention. · Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs: · Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). · Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area. · Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing. · If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vapor Pressure (mmHg):</th>
<th>9.976x10-3 (20C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1):</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

· Foam.
· Dry chemical powder.
· BCF (where regulations permit).
FIRE FIGHTING
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS
- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.
- Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.
- Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
- Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

PERSONAL PROTECTION
Glasses:
Chemical goggles.
Gloves:
Respirator:
Particulate

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labeled container.

MAJOR SPILLS
- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment and dust respirator.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
- Avoid generating dust.
- Sweep, shovel up.
- Recover product wherever possible.
- Put residues in labeled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL

WARNING
MAY DECOMPOSE EXPLOSIVELY AT HIGH TEMPERATURES.
Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer’s storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
- Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.
- In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS
- Lined metal can, Lined metal pail/drum
- Plastic pail
- Polyliner drum
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labeled and free from leaks.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
- Observe manufacturer’s storing and handling recommendations.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS

X: Must not be stored together
O: May be stored together with specific precautions
## EXPOSURE CONTROLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Material (Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total dust)</th>
<th>TWA mg/m³</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)</td>
<td>mepanipyrim</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>(d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3</td>
<td>mepanipyrim</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3</td>
<td>mepanipyrim</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits</td>
<td>mepanipyrim (Particulates not otherwise regulated - Total dust)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits</td>
<td>mepanipyrim (Particulates not otherwise regulated - Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)</td>
<td>mepanipyrim (Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>(d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)</td>
<td>mepanipyrim (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants</td>
<td>mepanipyrim (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>(n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants</td>
<td>mepanipyrim (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants</td>
<td>mepanipyrim (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits</td>
<td>mepanipyrim (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants</td>
<td>mepanipyrim (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)- Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MATERIAL DATA

**MEPANI PYRIM:**

- These "dusts" have little adverse effect on the lungs and do not produce toxic effects or organic disease. Although there is no dust which does not evoke some cellular response at sufficiently high concentrations, the cellular response caused by P.N.O.C.s has the following characteristics:
  - the architecture of the air spaces remain intact,
  - scar tissue (collagen) is not synthesised to any degree,
  - tissue reaction is potentially reversible.
Extensive concentrations of P.N.O.C.s may:
  - seriously reduce visibility,
  - cause unpleasant deposits in the eyes, ears and nasal passages,
  - contribute to skin or mucous membrane injury by chemical or mechanical action, per se, or by the rigorous skin cleansing procedures necessary for their removal. [ACGIH]

This limit does not apply:
  - to brief exposures to higher concentrations
  - nor does it apply to those substances that may cause physiological impairment at lower concentrations but for which a TLV has as yet to be determined.

This exposure standard applies to particles which
  - are insoluble or poorly soluble* in water or, preferably, in aqueous lung fluid (if data is available) and
  - have a low toxicity (i.e., are not cytotoxic, genotoxic, or otherwise chemically reactive with lung tissue, and do not emit ionizing radiation, cause immune sensitization, or cause toxic effects other than by inflammation or a mechanism of lung overload).

### PERSONAL PROTECTION
Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

**EYE**
- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

**HANDS/FEET**
- Wear general protective gloves, e.g., light weight rubber gloves.
  - Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
    - frequency and duration of contact,
    - chemical resistance of glove material,
    - glove thickness and
    - dexterity
  - Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).
  - When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
  - When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
  - Contaminated gloves should be replaced.
- Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

**OTHER**
- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

**OTHERWISE:**
- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

**RESPIRATOR**
- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
  - The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker’s exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
  - Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
  - Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
  - Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
  - Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

**RESPIRATOR Protection Factor**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protection Factor</th>
<th>Half-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Powered Air Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 x PEL</td>
<td>P1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PAPR-P1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Air-line*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 x PEL</td>
<td>Air-line**</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>PAPR-P2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 x PEL</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>P3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Air-line*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100+ x PEL</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Air-line**</td>
<td>PAPR-P3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

Explanation of Respirator Codes:
- Class 1 low to medium absorption capacity filters.
- Class 2 medium absorption capacity filters.
- Class 3 high absorption capacity filters.
- PAPR Powered Air Purifying Respirator (positive pressure) cartridge.
- Type A for use against certain organic gases and vapors.
- Type AX for use against low boiling point organic compounds (less than 65°C).
- Type B for use against certain inorganic gases and other acid gases and vapors.
- Type E for use against sulfur dioxide and other acid gases and vapors.
- Type K for use against ammonia and organic ammonia derivatives
- Class P1 intended for use against mechanically generated particulates of sizes most commonly encountered in industry, e.g. asbestos, silica.
- Class P2 intended for use against both mechanically and thermally generated particulates, e.g. metal fume.
- Class P3 intended for use against all particulates containing highly toxic materials, e.g. beryllium.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

Use appropriate NIOSH-certified respirator based on informed professional judgement. In conditions where no reasonable estimate of exposure can be
made, assume the exposure is in a concentration IDLH and use NIOSH-certified full face pressure demand SCBA with a minimum service life of 30 minutes, or a combination full facepiece pressure demand SAR with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respirators provided only for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:
  (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
  (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
  (c): fresh-air hoods or masks.
- Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.
- Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Contaminant:</th>
<th>Air Speed:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyor loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td>
<td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 ft/min.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion)</td>
<td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 ft/min.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:
- Lower end of the range
- Upper end of the range
  1: Room air currents minimal or favorable to capture
  1: Disturbing room air currents
  2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only
  2: Contaminants of high toxicity
  3: Intermittent, low production.
  3: High production, heavy use
  4: Large hood or large air mass in motion
  4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 ft/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

### Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Solid.
Does not mix with water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Divided solid</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>223.3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melting Range (°F)</td>
<td>257- 258.8</td>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Range (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Partly miscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>pH (1% solution)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temp (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temp (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Vapor Pressure (mmHg)</td>
<td>9.976x10-3 (20C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Relative Vapor Density (air=1)</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### APPEARANCE
Colourless crystalline solid; does not mix well with water (0.5.58 mg/l, 20 C). Soluble in most organic solvents. Stable in water at pH 4-9.

### Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

#### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

MEPANIPYRIM

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOXICITY</th>
<th>IRRITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50: &gt;5000 mg/kg</td>
<td>Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermal (rat) LD50: &gt;2000 mg/kg</td>
<td>Eye (rabbit): non-irritating *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral (mouse) LD50: &gt;5000 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral (quail) LD50: &gt;2250 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral (duck) LD50: &gt;2250 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Non-sensitising to skin (guinea pig).

Non-mutagenic in Aes test. Negative in DNA repair tests. *

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

MEPANIPYRIM:

Marine Pollutant: Yes

- Toxic to aquatic organisms.
- Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.
- Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.
- May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Kow: 2600

Ecotoxicology:

Birds Acute oral LD50 for mallard ducks and bobwhite quail >2250 mg/kg
LC50 (8 d) for mallard ducks and bobwhite quail >5620 mg/l diet
Fish LC50 (96 h) for bluegill sunfish 3.8, rainbow trout 3.1 mg/l

Ecotoxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mepanipyrim</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: Burial in a licensed land-fill or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION
DOT:
Symbols: G Hazard class or Division: 9
Identification Numbers: UN3077 PG: III
Label Codes: 9 Special provisions: 8, 146, 335, B54, IB8, IP3, N20, T1, TP33
Packaging: Exceptions: 155 Packaging: Non- bulk: 213
Packaging: Exceptions: 155 Quantity limitations: No limit
Passenger aircraft/rail:
Quantity Limitations: Cargo No limit Vessel stowage: Location: A aircraft only:
Vessel stowage: Other: None
Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:
Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s

Air Transport IATA:
ICAO/IATA Class: 9 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None
UN/ID Number: 3077 Packing Group: III
Special provisions: A97
Cargo Only
Packing Instructions: 911 Maximum Qty/Pack: 400 kg
Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo
Packing Instructions: 911 Maximum Qty/Pack: 400 kg
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity
Packing Instructions: Y911 Maximum Qty/Pack: 30 kg G
Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS MEPANIPYRIM)

Maritime Transport IMDG:
IMDG Class: 9 IMDG Subrisk: None
UN Number: 3077 Packing Group: III
EMS Number: F-A , S-F Special provisions: 179 274 335 909
Limited Quantities: 5 kg Marine Pollutant: Yes
Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains mepanipyrim)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS
mepanipyrim (CAS: 110235-47-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens","US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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Classification of the mixture and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: www.chemwatch.net/references.

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use,
frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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Issue Date: Nov-13-2008
Print Date: Oct-6-2010