

For Chemical Emergency, Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident,
Call CHEMTREC Day or Night: 1-800-424-9300.
For Medical Emergencies Only, Call 1-877-325-1840.

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: LESCO® Momentum® Q Herbicide
EPA Reg. No.: 228-531
Synonyms: Mixture of 2,4-D, Quinclorac and Dicamba
Product Type: Herbicide

Company Name: Nufarm Americas Inc.
150 Harvester Drive, Suite 200
Burr Ridge, IL 60527

Date of Issue: January 16, 2008 **Supersedes:** New
Sections Revised: New

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview:

Appearance and Odor: Dark amber colored liquid with a mild amine odor.

Warning Statements: Keep out of reach of children. CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes or on clothing.

Potential Health Effects:

Likely Routes of Exposure: Inhalation, eye and skin contact.

Eye Contact: Moderately irritating based on toxicity studies. Vapors and mist can cause irritation.

Skin Contact: Slightly toxic and mildly irritating based on toxicity studies. Overexposure by skin absorption may cause symptoms similar to those for ingestion.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. May cause headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal irritation, weakness and central nervous system depression.

Inhalation: Low inhalation toxicity.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Inhalation of product may aggravate existing chronic respiratory problems such as asthma, emphysema or bronchitis. Skin contact may aggravate existing skin disease.

See Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION for more information.

Potential Environmental Effects:

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas and may adversely affect non-target plants.

See Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION for more information.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT	CAS NO.	% BY WEIGHT
Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid	2008-39-1	13.24
Quinclorac	84087-01-4	8.25
Dicamba Acid	1918-00-9	1.38
Other Ingredients Including: Ethoxylated Tallowamines	61791-26-2	77.13

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If in Eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If Swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If on Skin: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If Inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: >230°F (>110°C) Setflash

Autoignition Temperature: Not determined

Flammability Limits: Not determined

Extinguishing Media: Recommended for large fires: foam or water spray. Recommended for small fires: dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Firefighters should wear NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus and full fire-fighting turn out gear. Dike area to prevent runoff and contamination of water sources. Dispose of fire control water later.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: If water is used to fight fire, contain runoff, using dikes to prevent contamination of water supplies. Dispose of fire control water later.

Hazardous Decomposition Materials (Under Fire Conditions): May produce gases such as hydrogen chloride, hydrochloric acid, and oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Hazard Rating:

Rating for this product: Health: 1 Flammability: 1 Reactivity: 0

Hazards Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions: Wear appropriate protective gear for the situation. See Personal Protection information in Section 8.

Environmental Precautions: Prevent material from entering public sewer systems or any waterways. Do not flush to drain. Large spills to soil or similar surfaces may necessitate removal of topsoil. The affected area should be removed and placed in an appropriate container for disposal.

Methods for Containment: Dike spill using absorbent or impervious materials such as earth, sand or clay. Collect and contain contaminated absorbent and dike material for disposal.

Methods for Cleanup and Disposal: Pump any free liquid into an appropriate closed container. Collect washings for disposal. Decontaminate tools and equipment following cleanup. See Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS for more information.

Other Information: Large spills may be reportable to the National Response Center (800-424-8802) and to state and/or local agencies.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**Handling:**

Avoid contact with eyes or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco.

If the container is five gallons or more in capacity, do not open pour product from the container. A mechanical system (such as a probe and pump or spigot) must be used for transferring the contents of the container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal.

Storage:

Always use original container to store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Store at temperatures above 32°F. If allowed to freeze, remix before using. This does not alter the product. Containers should be opened in well-ventilated areas. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Do not stack cardboard cases more than two pallets high. Do not store near open containers of fertilizer, seed or other pesticides. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls:

Where engineering controls are indicated by specific use conditions or a potential for excessive exposure, use local exhaust ventilation at the point of generation.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Eye/Face Protection: To avoid contact with eyes, wear chemical goggles or shielded safety glasses. An emergency eyewash or water supply should be readily accessible to the work area.

Skin Protection: To avoid contact with skin, wear long pants, long-sleeved shirt, socks, shoes and chemical-resistant gloves. An emergency shower or water supply should be readily accessible to the work area.

Respiratory Protection: Not normally required. If vapors or mists exceed acceptable levels, wear NIOSH approved air-purifying respirator with cartridges/canisters approved for use against pesticides.

General Hygiene Considerations: Personal hygiene is an important work practice exposure control measure and the following general measures should be taken when working with or handling this material: 1) do not store, use and/or consume foods, beverages, tobacco products, or cosmetics in areas where this material is stored; 2) wash hands and face carefully before eating, drinking, using tobacco, applying cosmetics or using the toilet.

Exposure Guidelines:

Component	OSHA		ACGIH		Unit
	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	
DMA Salt of 2,4-D	10*	NE	10*	NE	mg/m ³
Quinclorac	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Dicamba	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Ethoxylated Tallowamines	NE	NE	NE	NE	

*Based on adopted limit for 2,4-D

NE = Not Established

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance and Odor: Dark amber colored liquid with a mild amine odor.

Boiling Point: Not determined
Density: 9.06 pounds/gallon
Evaporation Rate: Not determined
Freezing Point: Not determined
pH: 7.99 (1% solution)

Solubility in Water: Soluble
Specific Gravity: 1.088 @ 25°C
Vapor Density: Not determined
Vapor Pressure: Not determined
Viscosity: 5.44 cPs @ 25°C

Note: Physical data are typical values, but may vary from sample to sample. A typical value should not be construed as a guaranteed analysis or as a specification.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: This material is stable under normal handling and storage conditions.

Conditions to Avoid: Excessive heat. Do not store near heat or flame.

Incompatible Materials: Strong oxidizing agents: bases and acids.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Under fire conditions may produce gases such as hydrogen chloride, hydrochloric acid, and oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological Data:

Data from laboratory studies on this product are summarized below:

Oral: Rat LD₅₀: >3,129 mg/kg (female)

Dermal: Rat LD₅₀: >5,000 mg /kg

Inhalation: Rat 4-hr LC₅₀: >2.1 mg/L

Eye Irritation: Rabbit: Moderately irritating

Skin Irritation: Rabbit: Mildly irritating

Skin Sensitization: Not a contact sensitizer in guinea pigs following repeated skin exposure.

Subchronic (Target Organ) Effects: Repeated overexposure to phenoxy herbicides may cause effects to liver, kidneys, blood chemistry, and gross motor function. Rare cases of peripheral nerve damage have been reported, but extensive animal studies have failed to substantiate these observations, even at high doses for prolonged periods. Repeated overexposure to quinclorac may cause effects to kidneys, liver and blood. Repeated overexposure to dicamba may cause liver changes or a decrease in body weight. The surfactant component of this product is reported to cause irritation to the eyes and skin and may contribute to the irritation potential reported for this herbicide. Ingestion may produce gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Carcinogenicity / Chronic Health Effects: Prolonged overexposure to phenoxy herbicides can cause liver, kidney and muscle damage. Prolonged overexposure to quinclorac may cause effects to liver and kidneys. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) lists exposure to chlorophenoxy herbicides as a class 2B carcinogen, the category for limited evidence for carcinogenicity in humans. However, more current 2,4-D lifetime feeding studies in rats and mice did not show carcinogenic potential. Dicamba did not cause cancer in long-term animals studies. The U.S. EPA has given 2,4-D and dicamba a Class D classification (not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity). Quinclorac did not cause cancer in laboratory animal studies.

Reproductive Toxicity: No impairment of reproductive function attributable to 2,4-D has been noted in laboratory animal studies. The results of animal studies with quinclorac gave no indication of a fertility impairing effect. Dicamba did not interfere with fertility in reproduction studies in laboratory animals.

Developmental Toxicity: Studies in laboratory animals with 2,4-D have shown decreased fetal body weights and delayed development in the offspring at doses toxic to mother animals. Quinclorac did not cause developmental effects in rats. In rabbit studies, effects were observed only at maternally toxic dose levels. Animal tests with dicamba have not demonstrated developmental effects.

Genotoxicity: There have been some positive and some negative studies, but the weight of evidence is that 2,4-D is not mutagenic. Animal tests with quinclorac and dicamba did not demonstrate mutagenic effects..

Assessment Carcinogenicity:

This product contains substances that are considered to be probable or suspected human carcinogens as follows:

Component	Regulatory Agency Listing As Carcinogen			
	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Chlorophenoxy Herbicides	No	2B	No	No

See Section 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION for more information.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

Data on 2,4-D, Dimethylamine Salt:

96-hour LC ₅₀ Bluegill:	524 mg/l	Bobwhite Quail Oral LD ₅₀ :	500 mg/kg
96-hour LC ₅₀ Rainbow Trout:	250 mg/l	Mallard Duck 8-day Dietary LC ₅₀ :	>5,620 ppm
48-hour EC ₅₀ Daphnia:	184 mg/l		

Data on Quinclorac:

96-hour LC ₅₀ Bluegill:	>100 mg/l	96-hour Bee LD ₅₀ :	>100 µg/bee
96-hour LC ₅₀ Rainbow Trout:	>100 mg/l	Bobwhite Quail Oral LD ₅₀ :	>2,000 mg/kg
48-hour EC ₅₀ Daphnia:	113 ppm	Mallard Duck 8-day Dietary LC ₅₀ :	>5,000 ppm

Data on Dicamba:

96-hour LC ₅₀ Bluegill:	135 mg/l	Bobwhite Quail 8-day Dietary LC ₅₀ :	>10,000 ppm
96-hour LC ₅₀ Rainbow Trout:	135 mg/l	Mallard Duck 8-day Dietary LC ₅₀ :	>10,000 ppm
48-hour EC ₅₀ Daphnia:	110 mg/l		

Environmental Fate:

In laboratory and field studies, 2,4-D DMA salt rapidly dissociated to parent acid in the environment. The typical half-life of the resultant 2,4-D acid ranged from a few days to a few weeks. Quinclorac can be moderately persistent in the soil. Soil mobility of quinclorac is highly variable and depends on soil type and organic matter. The K_{oc}, depending on soil type, ranged from 13 to 54. Quinclorac is stable to hydrolysis and photolysis. Dicamba poorly binds to soil particles, is potentially mobile in the soil and highly soluble in water. Aerobic soil metabolism is the main degradative process for dicamba with a typical half-life of 2 weeks. Degradation is slower when low soil moisture limits microbe populations. In water, microbial degradation is the main route of dicamba dissipation. Aquatic hydrolysis, volatilization, adsorption to sediments, and bioconcentration are not expected to be significant.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Method:

Pesticide wastes are toxic. If container is damaged or if pesticide has leaked, contain all spillage. Absorb and clean up all spilled material with granules or sand. Place in a closed, labeled container for proper disposal. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling and Disposal:

Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Follow the precautions indicated in Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE of this MSDS.

DOT

≤ 83 gallons per complete package

Non Regulated – See 49 CFR 173.132(b)(3)

> 83 gallons per complete package

RQ, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
(2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID), 9, UN 3082, III

IMDG

Non Regulated – See IMDG 2.6.2.1.3

IATA

Non Regulated – See IATA 3.6.1.5.3

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**U.S. Federal Regulations:**

TSCA Inventory: This product is exempted from TSCA because it is solely for FIFRA regulated use.

SARA Hazard Notification/Reporting:**Hazard Categories Under Criteria of SARA Title III Rules (40 CFR Part 370):**

Immediate, Delayed

Section 313 Toxic Chemical(s):

Acetic Acid, (2,4-Dichlorophenoxy)- (CAS No. 94-75-7), 11.34% equivalent by weight in product
Dicamba (CAS No. 1918-00-9), 1.38% by weight in product

Reportable Quantity (RQ) under U.S. CERCLA:

Acetic Acid, (2,4-Dichlorophenoxy)- (CAS No. 94-75-7) 100 pounds
Dicamba (CAS No. 1918-00-9) 1,000 pounds

RCRA Waste Code:

Acetic Acid, (2,4-Dichlorophenoxy)- (CAS No. 94-75-7) U240

State Information:

Other state regulations may apply. Check individual state requirements.

California Proposition 65: Not Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) serves different purposes than and DOES NOT REPLACE OR MODIFY THE EPA-ACCEPTED PRODUCT LABELING (attached to and accompanying the product container). This MSDS provides important health, safety and environmental information for employers, employees, emergency responders and others handling large quantities of the product in activities generally other than product use, while the labeling provides that information specifically for product use in the ordinary course.

Use, storage and disposal of pesticide products are regulated by the EPA under the authority of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) through the product labeling, and all necessary and appropriate precautionary, use, storage, and disposal information is set forth on that labeling. It is a violation of Federal law to use a pesticide product in any manner not prescribed on the EPA-accepted label.

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