

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: **CLEANSWEEP™ M Herbicide**
EPA Reg. No.: 71368-89
Synonyms: Mixture of MCPA, Bromoxynil Octanoate and Fluroxypyr
Product Type: Herbicide

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

Telephone Numbers: **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**

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Sections Revised: New

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**Emergency Overview:**

Appearance and Odor: Light to dark amber colored liquid with an aromatic odor.

Warning Statements: Caution. Keep out of reach of children. Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Potential Health Effects:

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

Eye Contact: Mildly irritating based on toxicity studies.

Skin Contact: Slightly toxic and moderately irritating based on toxicity studies. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed. The petroleum hydrocarbon component, if aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild or severe pulmonary injury, possibly progressing to death.

Inhalation: Low inhalation toxicity. Overexposure to petroleum hydrocarbon component may cause irritation to respiratory tract, headaches, anaesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects, possibly including death.

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, aquatic invertebrates and aquatic plants. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

See Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION for more information.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT	CAS NO.	% BY WEIGHT
2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid, isooctyl (2-ethylhexyl) ester	29450-45-1	27.30
Octanoic acid ester of bromoxynil	1689-99-2	25.48
Fluroxypyr, 1-Methylheptyl Ester	81406-37-3	10.08
Other Ingredients Including:		37.14
Aromatic Solvent (may contain)	64742-94-5	
Naphthalene	91-20-3	
1-Methylnaphthalene	90-12-0	
2-Methylnaphthalene	91-57-6	

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If Swallowed: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to person. 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 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 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.

Note to Physician: May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillate.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: 212°F (100°C) Pinsky-Martens

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, other chlorine compounds, hydrogen bromide and oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Hazard Rating:

Rating for this product: Health: 2 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, skin or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove clothing/Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Storage:

Store above 10°F or warm and agitate before use. 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, shoes and socks. When cleaning equipment, mixing or loading wear also wear chemical-resistant gloves and a chemical-resistant apron. 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	
MCPA 2EHE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Bromoxynil Octanoate	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Fluroxypyr	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Naphthalene	10	NE	10 (Skin)	15 (Skin)	ppm
1-Methylnaphthalene	NE	NE	0.5 (Skin)	NE	ppm
2-Methylnaphthalene	NE	NE	0.5 (Skin)	NE	ppm

NE = Not Established

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance and Odor: Light to dark amber colored liquid with an aromatic odor.

Boiling Point:	Not determined	Solubility in Water:	Emulsifiable
Density:	9.5 pounds/gallon	Specific Gravity:	1.14 @ 20°C
Evaporation Rate:	Not determined	Vapor Density:	Not determined
Freezing Point:	Not determined	Vapor Pressure:	Not determined
pH:	4 – 5 (1% solution)	Viscosity:	36.749 @ 20°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, other chlorine compounds, hydrogen bromide 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: >550 mg/kg (female) (estimated based on mortalities for doses tested)

Dermal: Rat LD₅₀: >5,000 mg/kg

Inhalation: Rat 4-hr LC₅₀: >2.10 mg/L

Eye Irritation: Rabbit: Mildly irritating

Skin Irritation: Rabbit: Moderately irritating

Skin Sensitization: Guinea Pigs: Sensitizing

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 bromoxynil may cause effects to liver, kidneys and central nervous system. Repeated overexposure to Fluroxypyr may cause effects to bone marrow, kidney, liver and respiratory tract.

Carcinogenicity / Chronic Health Effects: 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, newer rat and mouse lifetime feeding studies did not show carcinogenic potential for MCPA. The U.S. EPA has classified bromoxynil as a Class C carcinogen (a possible human carcinogen), based on an increased incidence of liver tumors observed in mice. Fluroxypyr did not cause cancer in laboratory animals. The hydrocarbon component may contain naphthalene, which is listed by IARC as a class 2B and the U.S. National Toxicology Program as reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.

Reproductive Toxicity: MCPA studies in laboratory animals have shown testicular effects and lower male fertility. Animal tests with bromoxynil have not demonstrated reproductive effects. In animal studies, fluroxypyr has been shown not to interfere with reproduction.

Developmental Toxicity: MCPA studies in laboratory animals have shown decreased fetal body weights and delayed development in the offspring at doses toxic to mother animals. Based upon the results of rat and rabbit teratogenicity studies, bromoxynil is considered to be a developmental toxicant. Women of childbearing age should be particularly careful when handling this product to avoid ingestion and skin

contact. Fluroxypyr did not cause birth defects in animals; other effects were seen in the fetus only at doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

Genotoxicity: There have been some positive and some negative studies, but the weight of evidence is that MCPA is not mutagenic. There have been some positive and negative studies, but the weight of evidence is that bromoxynil is not mutagenic. Neither *in vitro* nor *in vivo* tests on bromoxynil octanoate demonstrated mutagenic effects. Animal tests with fluroxypyr 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
Naphthalene	No	2B	Yes*	No

*Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen

See Section 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION for more information.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

Data on MCPA 2EHE:

96-hour LC ₅₀ Bluegill:	3.9 ± 0.7 mg/l	Bobwhite Quail Dietary LC ₅₀ :	>5,620 ppm
96-hour LC ₅₀ Rainbow Trout:	3.2 mg/l	Mallard Duck 8-day Dietary LC ₅₀ :	>5,620 ppm
48-hour EC ₅₀ Daphnia:	0.28 mg/l		

Data on Bromoxynil Octanoate

96-hour LC ₅₀ Bluegill:	0.53 mg/l	Bobwhite Quail Acute Oral LD ₅₀ :	148 mg/kg
96-hour LC ₅₀ Rainbow Trout:	0.1 mg/l	Mallard Duck Acute Oral LD ₅₀ :	2,050 mg/kg
48-hour EC ₅₀ Daphnia:	0.096 mg/l		

Data on Fluroxypyr 1-Methylheptyl Ester:

Fluroxypyr 1-Methylheptyl Ester is highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates on an acute basis (LC₅₀ or EC₅₀ is between 0.1 and 1 mg/L). Concentrations for fish were not determined because they exceed water solubility. Fluroxypyr 1-Methylheptyl Ester is highly insoluble in water. Fluroxypyr 1-Methylheptyl Ester is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute and dietary basis (LD₅₀ >2,000 mg/kg and LC₅₀ >5,000 ppm).

Environmental Fate:

MCPA 2EHE is rapidly de-esterified to parent MCPA acid in the environment. In soil, MCPA is microbially degraded with a typical half-life of approximately 10 to 14 days. Bromoxynil octanoate rapidly degrades to bromoxynil phenol. The typical half-life of bromoxynil phenol ranged from a few days to a few weeks. In laboratory and field studies, Fluroxypyr 1-Methylheptyl Ester rapidly de-esterified to parent acid in the environment. The typical soil half-life for fluroxypyr (acid and ester) ranged from one to four weeks. Microbial metabolism is the primary degradation mechanism in soil. The typical aquatic half-life ranged from 4 to 14 days.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Method:

Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. 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:

Nonrefillable Containers 5 Gallons or Less: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. 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.

Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

DOT

< 300 gallons per completed package

Non Regulated

≥ 300 gallons per completed package

RQ, UN 3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S., (NAPHTHALENE), 9, III

IMDG

UN 3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S., (2-METHYL-4-CHLOROPHOXYACETIC ACID, BROMOXYNIL OCTANOATE), 9, III, MARINE POLLUTANT

IATA

Non Regulated

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 and Delayed

Section 313 Toxic Chemical(s):

Bromoxynil octanoate (CAS No. 1689-99-2), 25.48% by weight in product

Naphthalene (CAS No. 91-20-3), < 3.5% by weight in product

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

Naphthalene (CAS No. 91-20-3) 100 pounds

RCRA Waste Code:

Naphthalene (CAS No. 91-20-3) U165

State Information:

The following product components are cited on certain state lists. Check individual state requirements.

1-Methylnaphthalene (CAS No. 90-12-0) >1.0%

2-Methylnaphthalene (CAS No. 91-57-6) >1.0%

California Proposition 65: WARNING. This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer or birth defects or other reproductive harm.

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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