

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: **E-2 Herbicide**
EPA Reg. No.: 228-442
Synonyms: Mixture of 2,4-D, Fluroxypyr and Dicamba
Product Type: Herbicide

Company Name: Nufarm Americas 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: Amber colored liquid with an amine odor.

Warning Statements: Warning. Keep out of reach of children. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

Potential Health Effects:

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

Eye Contact: Causes substantial but temporary eye damage. Vapors and mist may cause irritation.

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

Ingestion: Slightly toxic if ingested based on toxicity studies. May cause headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal irritation, weakness and central nervous system depression. The petroleum hydrocarbon component, if aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

Inhalation: Low inhalation toxicity based on toxicity studies. Excessive exposure to the petroleum hydrocarbon component of this product may cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression.

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 may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. 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
Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid	2008-39-1	39.53
1-Methylheptyl Ester of Fluroxypyr	81406-37-3	5.90
Dicamba (3,6-Dichloro-o-Anisic Acid)	1918-00-9	4.10
Other Ingredients Including Petroleum distillates	64742-47-8	50.37

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) Setaflash

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 or cool containers, dike to prevent runoff contamination of municipal sewers and waterways.

Hazardous Decomposition Materials (Under Fire Conditions):

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:

Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. 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:

Always use original container to store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Store at temperatures above 25°F. Protect from freezing. If allowed to freeze, remix well 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 face shield, goggles or safety glasses with front, brow and temple protection. An emergency eyewash or water supply should be readily accessible to the work area.

Skin Protection: To avoid contact with skin, wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, socks and chemical-resistant gloves. When mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment or otherwise expose to the concentrate also wear 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	
DMA Salt of 2,4-D	10*	NE	10*	NE	mg/m ³
Fluroxypyr	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Dicamba	NE	NE	NE	NE	

NE = Not Established

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance and Odor: Amber colored liquid with an amine odor.			
Boiling Point:	Not determined	Solubility in Water:	Soluble
Density:	9.74 pounds/gallon	Specific Gravity:	1.169 @ 20°C
Evaporation Rate:	Not determined	Vapor Density:	Not determined
Freezing Point:	25°F (-4°C)	Vapor Pressure:	Not determined
pH:	7 – 8	Viscosity:	51.6 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 and oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicological Data:**

Data from laboratory studies conducted on a similar, but not identical, formulation:

Oral: Rat LD₅₀: 1,750 mg/kg (female) (estimated based on mortalities for doses tested)

Dermal: Rat LD₅₀: >2,000 mg/kg

Inhalation: Rat 4-hr LC₅₀: >2.07 mg/L

Eye Irritation: Rabbit: Moderately irritating

Skin Irritation: Rabbit: Moderately irritating

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

Subchronic (Target Organ) Effects: Repeated overexposure may cause effects to liver, kidneys, blood chemistry, testes 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.

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, more current 2,4-D lifetime feeding studies in rats and mice did not show carcinogenic potential. The U.S. EPA has given 2,4-D and dicamba a Class D classification (not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity). Fluroxypyr did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Reproductive Toxicity: No impairment of reproductive function attributable to 2,4-D have been noted in laboratory animal studies. In animal studies, fluroxypyr has been shown not to interfere with reproduction. 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. 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. 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 fluroxypyr and dicamba did not demonstrate mutagenic effects.

Assessment of 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 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		

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:

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. 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. 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. 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. If recycling or recondition are not available, 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. 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. 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.

Refillable Container: Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Close all openings and replace all caps. Contact Nufarm's Customer Service Department at 1-800-345-3330 to arrange for return of the empty refillable container.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

DOT

<30 gallons per completed package

Non Regulated

≥ 30 and < 119 gallons per complete package

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

≥ 119 gallons per complete package

UN 3082, RQ, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.,
(2,4-D SALT), 9, III, MARINE POLLUTANT

IMDG

UN 3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
(2,4-D SALT), 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):

Acetic Acid, (2,4-Dichlorophenoxy)- (CAS No. 94-75-7), 32.83% equivalent by weight in product
Dicamba (CAS No. 1918-00-9), 4.10% 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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