

**1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

**Product Name:** LESCO® RedZone™ 2 Herbicide  
**EPA Reg. No.:** 228-589  
**Synonyms:** Mixture of 2,4-D, Mecoprop-p (MCP-p), Dicamba and Pyraflufen-ethyl  
**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

**Date of Issue:** March 10, 2010      **Supersedes:** January 22, 2010  
**Sections Revised:** 15

**2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION****Emergency Overview:**

**Appearance and Odor:** Clear brown colored liquid with a faint odor.

**Warning Statements:** Caution. Keep out of reach of children. Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

**Potential Health Effects:**

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

**Eye Contact:** Mildly irritating based on toxicity studies.

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

**Ingestion:** Moderately toxic based on toxicity studies. May cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, decreased blood pressure, muscle weakness, muscle spasms. 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 based on toxicity studies. May cause symptoms similar to those from ingestion. 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 and aquatic invertebrates.

See Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION for more information.

**3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

COMPONENT	CAS NO.	% BY WEIGHT
Isooctyl (2-ethylhexyl) ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid	1928-43-4	38.03
(+)-R-2-(2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxy) propionic Acid	16484-77-8	6.31
Dicamba Acid	1918-00-9	2.52
Pyraflufen-ethyl	129630-19-9	0.06
Other Ingredients Including:		53.08
Petroleum Hydrocarbon (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:** 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 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 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.

**Note to Physician:** Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

**5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

**Flash Point:** >212°F (>100°C) Pensky-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 or cool containers, dike to prevent runoff contamination of municipal sewers and waterways.

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

**National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Hazard Rating:**

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

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. 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:

This product should be stored in its original container in a cool, dry locked place out of the reach of children and out of direct sunlight. Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Store at temperatures above 32°F. If allowed to freeze, remix before using. This does not alter this 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:** Not normally required. 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	
2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester	10*	NE	10*	NE	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Mecoprop-p	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Dicamba	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Pyraflufen-ethyl	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

\*Based on adopted limit for 2,4-D

NE = Not Established

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Appearance and Odor:** Clear brown colored liquid with a faint odor.

**Boiling Point:** Not determined

**Solubility in Water:** Emulsifiable

**Density:** 9.0 pounds/gallon

**Specific Gravity:** 1.080 @ 20°C

**Evaporation Rate:** Not determined

**Vapor Density:** Not determined

**Freezing Point:** 32°F

**Vapor Pressure:** Not determined

**pH:** 2 - 4

**Viscosity:** 23.906 cst @ 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 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 LD<sub>50</sub>: 1,878 mg/kg (female) (estimated based on mortalities for doses tested)

**Dermal:** Rat LD<sub>50</sub>: >5,000 mg/kg

**Inhalation:** Rat 4-hr LC<sub>50</sub>: >2.08 mg/L

**Eye Irritation:** Rabbit: Mildly 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 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 pyraflufen-ethyl, may cause effects to kidney and liver.

**Carcinogenicity / Chronic Health Effects:** Prolonged overexposure to phenoxy herbicides can cause liver, kidney and muscle damage. Prolonged overexposure to pyraflufen-ethyl may cause effects to kidney and liver. 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, as well as an MCPP lifetime feeding study in rats, did not show carcinogenic potential. Dicamba did not cause cancer in long-term animal studies. The U.S. EPA has given 2,4-D and dicamba a Class D classification (not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity). Pyraflufen-ethyl produced an increased incidence of liver tumors in mice at the highest dose level tested, but the dose was greater than a maximum tolerated dose and tumors were likely an adaptive response to toxicity rather than a carcinogenic response. In rat studies, there was no significant treatment-related increase in any tumors. 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:** No impairment of reproductive function attributable to 2,4-D have been noted in laboratory animal studies. Animal tests with dicamba have not demonstrated reproductive effects. In a multigeneration reproduction study in rats, Pyraflufen-ethyl produced decreased mean body weights and body weight gains. No other reproductive effects were observed.

**Developmental Toxicity:** Studies in laboratory animals with 2,4-D and MCPP have shown decreased fetal body weights and delayed development in the offspring at doses toxic to mother animals. Animal tests with dicamba have not demonstrated developmental effects. Pyraflufen-ethyl caused some developmental toxicity in the offspring of rabbits at maternally toxic dose levels. In rats, neither developmental nor maternal toxicity was observed at doses up to 1,000 mg/kg/day, which was the highest dose tested.

**Genotoxicity:** There have been some positive and some negative studies, but the weight of evidence is that neither 2,4-D nor MCPP is mutagenic. Animal tests with dicamba have not demonstrated mutagenic effects. Pyraflufen-ethyl was not mutagenic in genotoxicity studies conducted.

**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 2,4-D 2EHE:

96-hour LC <sub>50</sub> Bluegill:	>5 mg/l	Bobwhite Quail Oral LD <sub>50</sub> :	>5,620 mg/kg
96-hour LC <sub>50</sub> Rainbow Trout:	7.2 mg/l	Mallard Duck 8-day Dietary LC <sub>50</sub> :	>5,620 ppm
48-hour EC <sub>50</sub> Daphnia:	>5 mg/l		

Data on Mecoprop-p Acid:

96-hour LC <sub>50</sub> Bluegill:	>50 and <100 mg/l	Bobwhite Quail Oral LD <sub>50</sub> :	500 mg/kg
96-hour LC <sub>50</sub> Rainbow Trout:	>100 mg/l	Mallard Duck Oral LD <sub>50</sub> :	486 mg/kg
48-hour LC <sub>50</sub> Daphnia:	>91 mg/l	48-hour Honey Bee Contact LD <sub>50</sub> :	>200 µg/bee

Data on Dicamba:

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

Data on Pyraflufen-ethyl:

96-hour LC <sub>50</sub> Bluegill Sunfish:	>100 µg/L	Bobwhite Quail Oral LD <sub>50</sub> :	>2,000 mg/kg
96-hour LC <sub>50</sub> Rainbow Trout:	>100 µg/L	Bobwhite Quail 5-day Dietary LC <sub>50</sub> :	>5,000 mg/kg
48-hour Honey Bee Contact LD <sub>50</sub> :	>100 µg/bee		

**Environmental Fate:**

In laboratory and field studies, 2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester rapidly de-esterified 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.

Mecoprop-p acid is relatively immobile in most soils and has a half-life of several days in surface soils. The primary routes of dissipation appear to be photodegradation in water, microbial-mediated degradation, and leaching. Aqueous photolysis half-lives range from 4 to 7 days. In soil, mecoprop-p is microbially degraded with a typical half-life of approximately 11 to 15 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. Pyraflufen-ethyl is stable in the environment under acidic conditions with an estimated half-life of 267 days. However, the chemical is rapidly hydrolyzed with neutral or alkali conditions with a half-life of 6 hours to 11 days. Pyraflufen-ethyl is readily degraded by sunlight with a half-life of 1.25 days in water and 2.2 days on soil. With aerobic soil conditions, the half-life is less than one day. In water with anaerobic soil conditions the half-life was less than one day.

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### **Waste Disposal Method:**

To avoid wastes, use all material in this container by application according to label directions. If waste cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry).

#### **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.

### 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

#### **DOT**

##### **< 29 gallons per complete package**

Non Regulated

##### **≥ 29 and < 119 gallons per complete package**

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

**≥ 119 gallons per complete package**

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

**IMDG**

UN 3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.  
(2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID), 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):**

2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester (CAS No. 1928-43-4), 38.03% by weight in product

Dicamba (CAS No. 1918-00-9), 2.52% by weight in product

Naphthalene (CAS No. 91-20-3), <0.35% 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

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

**RCRA Waste Code:**

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

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%

Naphthalene (CAS No. 91-20-3) <0.35%

**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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