



WEEDAR® 64 BROADLEAF HERBICIDE

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY DESCRIPTION

Product Name: Nufarm Weedar 64 Broadleaf Herbicide

Synonyms: 2,4-D DMA; 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt.

EPA Reg. No.: 71368-1

Company Name: Nufarm, Inc.
St. Joseph, MO

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

Date: March 1, 2000

Revisions: New

Reasons for Revisions: New

Supersedes: New

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT	CAS REG. NO.	% BY WEIGHT
Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-, dimethylamine salt*	2008-39-1	46.8
Inert ingredients (trade secret)**		53.2

Note: The other major ingredient in this product is water.

*OSHA hazard

**Not OSHA hazard

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview:

Appearance and Odor: Reddish brown liquid, phenolic-amine odor.

Warning Statements: DANGER. Keep out of reach of children. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. May be fatal if absorbed through the skin. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Potential Adverse Health Effects:

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

Eye Contact: Causes corneal opacity, irreversible eye damage. Vapors and mist can cause irritation.

Skin Contact: May cause slight transient irritation. Overexposure by skin absorption may cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, decreased blood pressure, muscle weakness, muscle spasms.

Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled. May cause upper respiratory tract irritation and symptoms similar to those from ingestion.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. May cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, decreased blood pressure, muscle weakness, muscle spasms.

Medical Conditions Possibly 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.

Subchronic (Target Organ) Effects: (An adverse effect with symptoms that develop slowly over a long period of time): Repeated overexposure 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.

Chronic Effects/Carcinogenicity: Prolonged overexposure can cause liver, kidney and muscle damage. 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 USEPA has given a class D classification (not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity).

Reproductive Toxicity: No impairment of reproductive function attributable to 2,4-D has been noted in laboratory animal studies.

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.

Genotoxicity: There have been some positive and some negative studies, but the weight of evidence is that 2,4-D is not mutagenic.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If swallowed: If patient is conscious and alert, give 2 to 3 glasses of water or milk to drink. If available, give one tablespoon of Syrup of Ipecac to induce vomiting. Alternatively, induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not make an unconscious person vomit. Get medical attention.

If on skin: Wash skin with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Get medical attention.

If in eyes: Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention, PREFERABLY AN OPHTHALMOLOGIST.

If inhaled: Move to an uncontaminated area. Get medical attention.

Note to Physician: This product contains a phenoxy herbicidal chemical. There is no specific antidote. All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred.

Myotonic effects may include muscle fibrillations, myotonia, and muscular weakness. Ingestion of massive doses may result in persistent fall of blood pressure. Myoglobin and hemoglobin may be found in urine. Elevations in lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), SGOT, SGPT and aldolase indicate the extent of muscle damage. It has been suggested that overexposure in humans may affect both the central and peripheral nervous systems. The acute effects on the central nervous system resemble those produced by alcohol or sedative drugs. In isolated cases, peripheral neuropathy and reduced nerve conduction velocities have been reported although these observations may be related to other factors. Gas-liquid chromatography for detecting and measuring chlorophenoxy compounds in blood and urine may be useful in confirming and assessing the magnitude of chlorophenoxy absorption.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: >212° F (100° C) by Pensky-Martens closed cup method.

Autoignition Temperature: Not determined.

Flammability Limits: Not determined.

Extinguishing Media: Recommended (large fire): foam, water spray. Recommended (small fires): dry chemical, carbon dioxide.

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

Unusual Fire and Explosion hazards: Under fire conditions, toxic, corrosive fumes are emitted. Containers will burst from internal pressure under extreme fire conditions.

Hazardous Decomposition Materials (Under Fire Conditions): Hydrogen chloride, oxides of nitrogen, and oxides of carbon.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Evacuation Procedures and Safety: Wear appropriate protective gear for the situation. See Personal Protection information in Section 8.

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

Cleanup and Disposal of Spill: Pump any free liquid into an appropriate closed container. Collect washings for disposal. Decontaminate tools and equipment following cleanup. (See Section 13.)

Environmental and Regulatory Reporting: Prevent material from entering public sewer system or any waterways. Do not flush to drain. Large spills to soil or similar surfaces may necessitate removal of top soil. The affected area should be removed and placed in an appropriate container for disposal. Spills may be reportable to the National Response Center (800-424-8802) and to state and/or local agencies.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:

Handle containers carefully to avoid damage and spills.

Storage:

Store in original container in a dry secured storage area. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Avoid storage in close proximity to insecticides, fungicides, fertilizers and seeds. Keep container tightly closed when not in use.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

General:

These recommendations provide general guidance for handling this product. Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended usage, including maintenance and repair of equipment. Contact personal protective equipment manufacturers for assistance with selection, use and maintenance of such equipment.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Respiratory Protection: When respirators are required, select NIOSH/MSHA approved equipment based on actual or potential airborne concentrations and in accordance with the appropriate regulatory standards and/or industrial recommendations. Under normal conditions, in the absence of other airborne contaminants, the following devices should provide protection from this material up to the conditions specified by the appropriate OSHA or ANSI standard(s): Air-purifying (half-mask/full-face) respirator with cartridges/canister approved for use against pesticides. Under conditions immediately dangerous to life or health, or emergency conditions with unknown concentrations, use a full-face positive pressure air-supplied respirator equipped with an emergency escape air supply unit or use a self-contained breathing apparatus unit.

Eye/Face Protection: Eye and face protection requirements will vary dependent upon work environment conditions and material handling practices. Appropriate ANSI Z87 approved equipment should be selected for the particular use intended for this material. Eye contact should be prevented through use of protective eyewear such as chemical safety glasses with side shields or splash proof goggles. An emergency eye wash should be readily accessible to the work area.

Skin Protection: Skin contact should be avoided through the use of permeation resistant clothing, gloves and footwear, selected with regard for use conditions and exposure potential. An emergency shower should be readily accessible to the work area. Consider both durability and permeation resistance of clothing.

Work Practice Controls: 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:

Exposure Limits:	OSHA PEL*	ACGIH TLV®*	STEL	Units
Acetic acid, (2,4-Dichlorophenoxy)-, dimethylamine salt	10**	10**	ND	mg/m ³

*8-hour TWA unless otherwise noted.

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

Ventilation:

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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.

Physical Appearance:	Reddish brown to dark brown liquid.
Odor:	Characteristic organic amine and phenolic.
pH:	Approximately 7 to 9
Specific Gravity:	Approximately 1.155 @ 20°C
Water Solubility:	Soluble.
Melting Point Range:	Not Available.
Boiling Point Range:	Not Available. Expected to be similar to water: > 100°C
Vapor Pressure:	<1 x 10 ⁻⁷ mm Hg @ 26°C (data on 2,4-D dimethylamine salt)
Molecular Weight:	266.1 (data on 2,4-D dimethylamine salt)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: This material is stable under normal handling and storage conditions described in Section 7.

Conditions To Be Avoided: None known

Incompatibility With Other Materials: Strong oxidizing agents: bases, acids.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Decomposition Type: Thermal

Decomposition Products: Hydrogen chloride, oxides of carbon, nitrogen and sulfur.

Hazardous Polymerization: Does not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological Data:

Except as noted, data from laboratory studies conducted on this product are summarized below.

Eye Irritation: Severely irritating (Rabbit).

Skin Irritation: Minimally irritating (Rabbit).

Dermal: Slightly toxic. (Rabbit LD₅₀ 1544 mg/kg).

Inhalation: Slightly toxic. (Rat 4-hr LC₅₀: > 3.5 mg/L) (Data on similar product)

Oral: Slightly toxic. (Rat LD₅₀ 1161 mg/kg).

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

Ingredients Name	Regulatory Agency Listing As Carcinogen			
	OSHA	IARC	NTP	ACGIH
Chlorophenoxy herbicides	No	2B	No	No

(Also see Section 3.)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic Toxicity:

Data on 2,4-D dimethylamine salt:

96-hr LC₅₀ Bluegill: 524 mg/l

96-hr LC₅₀ Rainbow Trout: 250 mg/l

48-hr EC₅₀ Daphnia: 184 mg/l

Avian Toxicity:

Data on 2,4-D dimethylamine salt:

Bobwhite Quail Oral LD₅₀: 500 mg/kg

Mallard Duck 8-day Dietary LC₅₀: >5620 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.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Method:

Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide is a violation of Federal Law and may contaminate ground water. 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:

Do not reuse empty container. Triple rinse (or equivalent) adding rinsate to application equipment. Then offer empty container for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

NOTE: Information is for surface transportation of package sizes generally offered and does not address regulatory variations due to changes in package size, mode of shipment or other conditions.

Packages containing less than 26.3 gallons of this product are generally not regulated. For packages containing 26.3 gallons or higher:

DOT Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (2,4-D SALTS), RQ (2,4-D SALTS)
DOT Hazard Class / I.D. No.: 9 / UN3082
DOT Label: Class 9

U.S. Surface Freight Classification: Weed killing compound, N.O.I.B.N.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Federal Regulations:

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

SARA Hazard Notification:

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

Fire:	Reactive:	Release of Pressure:	Acute Health:	Chronic Health:
No	No	No	Yes	Yes

Section 313 Toxic Chemical(s):

ACETIC ACID, (2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXY)-, CAS NO. 94-75-7 (38.9% equivalent by weight in product)

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

Ingredient	RQ
ACETIC ACID, (2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXY) -	100 lbs (approximately 26.3 gallons of this product)

Selected State Regulations:

This product contains the following components that are regulated under California Proposition 65:

Ingredient Name	Cancer List	Reproductive List	Risk Level (ug/day)	
			California	Nufarm
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

16. OTHER INFORMATION

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA®) Hazard Ratings:

Ratings for This Product		Key to Ratings	
2	Health Hazard	0	Minimal
1	Flammability	1	Slight
0	Instability	2	Moderate
		3	Serious
		4	Severe

Abbreviations and Acronyms Not Defined Elsewhere:

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
DOT	Department of Transportation
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NTP	National Toxicology Program
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act

TWA Time Weighted Average
USEPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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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