

1301 East 9th Street, Suite 1300, Cleveland, OH 44114-1849
EMERGENCY PHONE: LESCO: (800) 321-5325
CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300

DATE ISSUED: 1/14/05
SUPERSEDES: NEW

I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: LESCO Momentum™ FX2 Herbicide
Chemical Family: Mixture
Chemical Name/Synonyms: None

II. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	%(by/wt.)	CAS #	PEL/TLV
Triisopropanalamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid	44.2	32341-80-3	ACGIH – 10 ppm OSHA – 10 ppm
1-methylheptyl Ester of Fluroxypyr	4.20	81406-37-3	NE
Triethylamine Salt of 3,5,6-Trichloro-2-Pyridinyloxyacetic Acid	3.86	57213-69-1	NE
Other Ingredients Including:	47.74		
Aromatic Solvent (Contains Naphthalene)		64742-94-5 91-20-3	ACGIH – 10 ppm OSHA – 10 ppm

III. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Primary Route(s) of Entry: Eyes, Skin, Inhalation, Ingestion
POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS: DANGER. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or clothing. See TOXICOLOGICAL DATA.
EYE: Causes irreversible eye damage. Vapors and mist can cause irritation.
SKIN: This product is slightly irritating. Overexposure by skin absorption may cause symptoms similar to those for ingestion.
INHALATION: Low inhalation toxicity.
INGESTION: Harmful if swallowed. May cause headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal irritation, weakness and central nervous system depression.
MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED: Inhalation of product may aggravate existing chronic respiratory problems such as asthma, emphysema or bronchitis. Skin contact may aggravate existing skin disease.
POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This product is toxic to fish. Drift or runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms and nontarget plants.

IV. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 – 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
SKIN: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 – 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
INHALATION: 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.
INGESTION: 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.
NOTES TO MEDICAL DOCTOR: None known

V. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point (Method Used): >230F (Setaflash) **Auto Ignition Temperature:** ND
Lower Explosion Limits: ND **Upper Explosion Limits:** ND

NFPA/HMIS Rating: Health: 2

Fire: 1

Reactivity: 0

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Foam (large fire) Alcohol Foam CO₂ (small fire)
 Dry Chemical (small fire) Water Spray (large fire) Other

EXPLOSION HAZARDS: If water is used to fight fire or cool containers, contain runoff, using dikes to prevent contamination of water supplies. Dispose of fire control water later.

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.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Under fire conditions, may produce gases such as hydrogen chloride, nitrogen oxides, and carbon oxides.

VI. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

RELEASE NOTES:

Wear appropriate protective gear for the situation. 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. Dike spill using absorbent or impervious materials such as earth, sand or clay. Collect and contain contaminated absorbent and dike material for disposal. Pump any free liquid into an appropriate closed container. Collect washings for disposal. Decontaminate tools and equipment following cleanup. See DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS for more information. Large spills may be reportable to the National Response Center (800-424-8802) and to state and/or local agencies.

VII. HANDLING AND STORAGE

GENERAL PROCEDURES:

Handling: Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Users should wash hands, face, and arms with soap and water before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Remove Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing. If the container is over one gallon and less than five gallons, then persons engaged in open pouring of the product must also wear coveralls or a chemical-resistant apron. 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 store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Do not store near open containers of herbicides and other pesticides, fertilizer or seed. Protect from freezing. Store at temperatures above 25F. 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 while 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 and disposal.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Keep out of reach of children.

VIII. 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 PROTECTION EQUIPMENT:

EYES AND FACE: To avoid contact with eyes, wear face shield, goggles or safety glasses with front, brow and temple protection. Emergency eyewash should be readily available to the work area.

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

GLOVES: Chemical resistant gloves made of materials such as nitrile. Thoroughly wash the outside of gloves with soap and water prior to removal. Inspect regularly for leaks.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: To avoid contact with skin, long pants, long-sleeved shirt, socks, shoes. When open pouring the product, also wear coveralls or a chemical-resistant apron. An emergency shower should be readily accessible to the work area.

WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Personal hygiene is an important work practice. Exposure control measures and the following general measures should be taken when working with or handling this material: Do not store, use and/or consume foods, beverages, tobacco products, or cosmetics in areas where this material is stored. Wash hands and face carefully before eating, drinking, using tobacco, applying cosmetics or using the toilet.

COMMENTS: Emergency eyewash stations should be readily available to the work area.

IX. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING POINT: ND
MELTING POINT: NA
VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): ND
ODOR: Mild, amine-like odor
APPEARANCE: Amber colored liquid
pH: 6.7 (1% solution)

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.172 G/CC @ 25C
EVAPORATION RATE: ND
VAPOR PRESSURE: ND
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Soluble
PERCENT VOLATILE: No Data
DENSITY (lbs./gal): 9.763

X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Excessive heat. Do not store near heat or flames.

STABILITY: Stable

POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Strong oxidizing agents; bases and acids

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Under fire conditions, may produce gases such as hydrogen chloride, nitrogen oxides, and carbon oxides

XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

EYE EFFECTS: (Rabbits, 3): Severe irritant; FIFRA Category I

SKIN EFFECTS: (Rabbits, 3): Slight irritant; FIFRA Category IV

DERMAL LD₅₀: (Rat): >5,000 mg/g; FIFRA Category IV

ORAL LD₅₀: (Rat, female): 1750 mg/kg; FIFRA Category III

INHALATION LC₅₀: (Rat, 4-hr): >2.06 mg/L; FIFRA Category IV

SENSITIZATION: (Guinea Pig): Not a contact sensitizer following repeated skin exposure

ACUTE EFFECTS FROM OVEREXPOSURE: Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or clothing

CHRONIC EFFECTS FROM OVEREXPOSURE: 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. Excessive exposure to Triclopyr may cause liver or kidney effects.

CARCINOGENICITY: 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 a Class D classification (not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity). Neither Fluroxypyr nor Triclopyr caused cancer in laboratory animal studies. 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.

IARC: Chlorophenoxy Herbicides – 2B
 Naphthalene – 2B

OSHA: Not listed

NTP: Chlorophenoxy Herbicides – Not Listed
 Naphthalene – Yes* (Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen)

OTHER: California Proposition 65 – this product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer or birth defects or other reproductive harm: Naphthalene (91-20-3)

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. For triclopyr, in laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent 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. For triclopyr, birth defects are unlikely.

GENOTOXICITY: There have been some positive and some negative studies, but the weight of evidence is that 2,4-D is not mutagenic. Neither Fluroxypyr nor triclopyr demonstrated mutagenic effects in animal studies.

XII. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: This product is toxic to fish. Drift or runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms and nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area. Clean and rinse spray equipment using soap or detergent and water, and rinse thoroughly before reuse for other spraying. When cleaning equipment, do not pour washwater on the ground; spray or drain over a large area away from wells and other water sources. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling these herbicides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE: In laboratory and field studies, TIPA Salt of 2,4-D Acid 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. Fluroxypyr has a hydrolysis half-life of 12.8 to 16.5 hours. Under aerobic and anaerobic soil conditions, the half-life for Fluroxypyr is 7 days. The Bioconcentration potential for triclopyr is low and biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high.

ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Data on TIPA Salt of 2,4-D Acid

Bluegill Acute LC₅₀: 432 mg/l
 Rainbow Trout Acute LC₅₀: 317 mg/l
 Daphnia Acute LC₅₀: 748mg/l
 Pink Shrimp Acute LC₅₀: 744 mg/l
 Tidewater Silverside Acute LC₅₀: 376 mg/l
 Growth Inhibition EC₅₀ Green Algae: 103 mg/l

*Data on Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl Ester:

Acute LC₅₀ Blue Gill: above water solubility
 Acute LC₅₀ Rainbow Trout: above water solubility
 Acute Immobilization EC₅₀ Daphnia Magna: >499 ug/l
 Bobwhite Quail Acute Oral LD₅₀: >2,000 mg/kg
 Mallard Duck Acute Oral LC₅₀: >2,000 mg/kg
 *Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl Ester is highly insoluble in water

Data on Triclopyr triethylamine salt

Rainbow Trout Acute LC₅₀: 400 mg/l
 Channel Catfish Acute LC₅₀: 446 mg/l
 Pink Shrimp Acute LC₅₀: 895 mg/l
 Growth Inhibition EC₅₀ Green Algae: 45 mg/l

XIII. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHODS: Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. **Product:** Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. 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: 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.

XIV. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION:

DOT Transportation:

Less than 30 gals = Not Regulated

Proper Shipping Name:

Less than 30 gal:

COMPOUND, WEED KILLING, LIQUID,
NOT DOT REGULATED

More than 30 gal drum:

RQ ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES,

Liquid, N.O.S. (2,4-D SALT), 9, UN3082, III

Emergency Response Guidebook Number: 171

Hazard Class: 9

U.S. Surface Freight Class: 20

HM 181 Shipping Name:

NA

ID NO.: 3082

Reportable Quantity (RQ): More than 30 gal drum = Acetic Acid (94-75-7) 100 lbs

XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION – UNITED STATES

SARA TITLE III (SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT):

SEC 311/312:

Y Immediate (Acute Health)

Y Delayed (Chronic Health)

N Fire

N Sudden Release of Pressure

N Reactivity

SEC 302 (Extremely Hazardous Substance): NA

SEC 304 (Emergency Release Notification): NA

RCRA Waste Code:

Acetic Acid, (2,4-Dichlorophenoxy)- (CAS #94-75-7) U240

Naphthalene (CAS #91-20-3) U165

SEC 313 (Toxic Chemicals):

Acetic Acid, (2,4-Dichlorophenoxy)- (CAS #94-75-7), 23.70% equivalent by weight in product

Triclopyr Triethylammonium Salt (CAS #57213-69-1), 3.86% by weight in product

Naphthalene (CAS #91-20-3), 0.20% by weight in product

CERCLA RQ:

Acetic Acid, (2,4-Dichlorophenoxy)- (CAS #94-75-7) 100 lbs

Naphthalene (CAS #91-20-3) 100 lbs

CAA RQ: Not listed

EPA Registration No.: 228-447-10404

NOTE: NA=Not Applicable; ND=Not Determined; NE=Not Established



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET #4053

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For further information, contact: LESCO, Inc. • 1301 East 9th Street, Suite 1300 • Cleveland, OH 44114-1849 or (800) 321-5325.