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SUPERSEDES: NEW

I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: LESCO Three-Way Selective Herbicide

Chemical Family: Mixture

Chemical Name/Synonyms: Mixture of 2,4-D, Mecoprop-p (MCP-p) and Dicamba

II. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	%(by/wt.)	CAS #	PEL/TLV
Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid	30.56	2008-39-1	10 mg/m ³ (based on adopted limit for 2,4-D)
Dimethylamine Salt of (+)-R-2-(2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxy) propionic acid	8.17	66423-09-4	NE
Dimethylamine Salt of Dicamba (3,6-Dichloro-o-anisic Acid)	2.77	2300-66-5	NE
Inert Ingredients	58.50	NA	NE

Substances not 'Hazardous' per OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) may be listed. Where proprietary ingredient shows, the identify may be made available as provided in this standard

III. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Primary Route(s) of Entry: Eyes, Skin, Inhalation, Ingestion

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS: Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or inhaled.

EYE: Causes irreversible eye damage. Vapors and mist can cause irritation.

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

INHALATION: Harmful if inhaled. Overexposure 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 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 aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and non-target plants.

IV. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minute. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the 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 to 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.

V. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point (Method Used): NA

Auto Ignition Temperature: ND

Lower Explosion Limits: ND

Upper Explosion Limits: NA

NFPA/HMIS Rating: Health: 3

Fire: 1

Reactivity: 0

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Large Fires:

_X_Foam _Alcohol Foam _CO₂ _Dry Chemical _X_Water Spray
_Other

Small Fires:

_Foam _Alcohol Foam _X_CO₂ _X_Dry Chemical _Water Spray
_Other

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.

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 firer conditions): May produce gases such as hydrogen chloride and oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

VI. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

RELEASE NOTES: If material is spilled, wear appropriate protective gear for the situation (see Section VIII for Personal Protection information)

Environmental Precautions: This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates and may adversely affect non-target plants. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate. This product has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this product in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination. Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D and MCP-p 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 the 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.

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 Clean-Up and Disposal: Pump any free liquid into an appropriate closed container. Collect washings for disposal. Decontaminate tools and equipment following cleanup.

Large Spills: 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: Avoid inhalation of spray mists. Do not get in eyes, or on skin or clothing. Users should wash hands 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.

Storage: Always use original container to store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Store at temperatures above 32°F. 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 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.

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: Face shield, goggles or safety glass with front, brow and temple protection.

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.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants, chemical-resistant footwear, and socks. For overhead exposure, wear chemical-resistant headgear. Wear a chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing or loading.

WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Do not store, use and/or consume foods, beverages, tobacco products, or cosmetics in areas where this material is store. Wash hands and face carefully before eating, drinking, using tobacco, applying cosmetics or using the toilet.

COMMENTS: An emergency eyewash or water supply should be readily accessible to the work area.

IX. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING POINT: ND

FREEZING POINT: 32°F/0°C

VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1):

ODOR: Slight phenolic odor

APPEARANCE: Clear, dark amber colored liquid

pH: 7 - 8

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.13 @ 20°C

EVAPORATION RATE: ND

VAPOR PRESSURE: ND

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Soluble

PERCENT VOLATILE: NA

DENSITY (lbs./gallon): 9.4

X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

STABILITY: Stable

POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Strong oxidizing agents: based and acids

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

XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Data from laboratory studies on this product are summarized below:

EYE EFFECTS: (Rabbit): Severely irritating/corrosive

SKIN EFFECTS: (Rabbit): Slightly irritating

DERMAL LD₅₀: (Rabbit): >2,000 mg/kg

ORAL LD₅₀: (Rat, female): 930 mg/kg; (Rat, male): >500 mg/kg

INHALATION LC₅₀: (Rat 4-hr): >3.57 mg/L

SENSITIZATION: (Guinea pig): Not a skin sensitizer

SUBCHRONIC (TARGET ORGAN) 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 in prolonged periods. Repeated overexposure to dicamba may cause liver changes or a decrease in body weight.

CARCINOGENICITY:

IARC: Chlorophenoxy Herbicides = Class 2B

NTP: Not Listed

OSHA: Not Listed

OTHER: Not Listed

XII. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 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. Mecoprop-p DMA rapidly dissociates to parent mecoprop-p in the environment. 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, absorption to sediments, and bioconcentration are not expected to be significant.

ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Data on 2,4-D Dimethylamine Salt:

96-hour LC ₅₀ Bluegill:	524 mg/l	Bobwhite Quail Oral	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 Mecoprop-p:

96-hour LC ₅₀ Bluegill:	>100 mg/l (literature)
48-hour EC ₅₀ Daphnia:	>270 mg/l (literature)
72-hour EC ₅₀ Green Algae:	>270 mg/l (literature)

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		

XIII. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHODS:

Product: Pesticide wastes are toxic. 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 Disposal: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill containers. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Nonrefillable container ≤ 5 gallons: 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 ¼ 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 if available 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.

Nonrefillable container > 5 gallons: Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ 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. Then offer for recycling if available 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.

XIV. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION:

DOT Transportation:

≤ 41 gallons per completed package: Not Regulated

≥ 41 gallons per completed package:

UN 3082, environmentally hazardous substances, liquid, n.o.s.
(2,4-D Salt), 9, III, RQ

Marine Pollutant #1:

NA

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****SEC 313 (Toxic Chemicals):**

Acetic Acid, (2,4-Dichlorophenoxy)- (CAS #94-75-7), 25.38% equivalent by weight in product

Dicamba (CAS #1918-00-9), 2.30% equivalent by weight in product

CERCLA RQ:

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

Dicamba (CAS #1918-00-9) 1,000 pounds

CAA RQ: NA**RCRA Waste Code:**

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

EPA Registration No.: 10404-43

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

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