

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

## LESCO® RedZone™ 2 Herbicide

## 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**Product Name:** LESCO® RedZone™ 2 Herbicide

**EPA Reg. No.:** 228-589

**Product Type:** Herbicide

**Company Name:** Nufarm Americas Inc.  
11901 S. Austin Avenue  
Alsip, IL 60803  
1-800-345-3330

**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

This product is an EPA FIFRA registered pesticide. Some classifications on this SDS are not the same as the FIFRA label. Certain sections of this SDS are superseded by federal law governed by EPA for a registered pesticide. Please see Section 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION for explanation.

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**PHYSICAL HAZARDS:**

Not hazardous.

**HEALTH HAZARDS:**

Acute toxicity, oral	Category 4
Eye Irritation	Category 2B
Skin Irritation	Category 2
Aspiration Hazard	Category 1

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:**

Hazardous to aquatic environment, acute	Category 1
Hazardous to aquatic environment, chronic	Category 1

**SIGNAL WORD:**

DANGER

**HAZARD STATEMENTS:**

Harmful if swallowed. Causes eye and skin irritation. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wear protective gloves. Avoid release to the environment.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.

Collect spillage.

Store locked up.

Dispose of contents in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations

### 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT	CAS NO.	% BY WEIGHT
Isooctyl (2-ethylhexyl) ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (2,4-D EHE)	1928-43-4	36.9 – 39.2
(R)-(+)-2-(4-Chloro-2-methylphenoxy)propionic acid (MCP-P)	16484-77-8	6.0 – 6.6
Dicamba Acid	1918-00-9	2.4 – 2.7
Pyraflufen-ethyl	129630-19-9	0.05 – 0.06
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Heavy Aromatic	64742-94-5	37.3 – 39.6
Other ingredients	Trade Secret	Trade Secret

**Synonyms:** Mixture of 2,4-D, Mecoprop-p (MCP-P), Dicamba and Pyraflufen-ethyl

Ingredients not precisely identified are proprietary or non-hazardous. Values are not product specifications.

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**If in Eyes:** Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, then continue rinsing eye. Get medical attention if irritation occurs and persists.

**If Swallowed:** DO NOT induce vomiting. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get immediate medical attention.

**If on Skin or Clothing:** Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

**If Inhaled:** Move person to fresh air. If symptoms develop, get medical advice.

**Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed:** Causes eye and skin irritation Harmful if swallowed. Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

**Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary:** Immediate medical attention is required for ingestion.

### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**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 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.

### 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.

<b>8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION</b>
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**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, shoes plus socks, 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 (2,4-D EHE)	10*	NE	10* (inhalable, skin)	NE	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Mecoprop-p (MCPP-p)	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Dicamba Acid	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Pyraflufen-ethyl	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum) Heavy Aromatic	NE	NE	NE	NE	

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

NE = Not Established

<b>9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES</b>
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<b>Appearance:</b>	Clear brown liquid
<b>Odor:</b>	Faint
<b>Odor threshold:</b>	No data available
<b>pH:</b>	2.89
<b>Melting point/freezing point:</b>	No data available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	No data available
<b>Flash point:</b>	>212° F (>100° C) Pensky-Martens
<b>Evaporation rate:</b>	No data available
<b>Flammability (solid, gas):</b>	No data available
<b>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits:</b>	No data available
<b>Vapor pressure:</b>	No data available
<b>Vapor density:</b>	No data available
<b>Relative density:</b>	1.080 g/ml
<b>Solubility(ies):</b>	No data available
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:</b>	No data available
<b>Autoignition temperature:</b>	No data available
<b>Decomposition temperature:</b>	No data available
<b>Viscosity:</b>	23.906 cSt @ 20° C, 9.960 cSt @ 40° 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

**Reactivity:** Not reactive.

**Chemical Stability:** This material is stable under normal handling and storage conditions.

**Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Will not occur.

**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.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

**Symptoms of Exposure:**

**Eye Contact:** Slightly irritating..

**Skin Contact:** Mildly irritating based on toxicity studies. Overexposure by skin absorption may cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, decreased blood pressure, muscle weakness, muscle spasms.

**Ingestion:** Harmful if swallowed. 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. 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.

**Delayed, immediate and chronic effects of exposure:** None reported.

**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 animals 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 (2,4-D, MCPP)	No	2B	No	No
Dicamba	No	No	No	No
Pyraflufen-ethyl	No	No	No	No

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity:**

Data on 2,4-D 2-EHE:

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.

**Refillable Container 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 and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, 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.

**14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**

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

**DOT:****< 29 gallons per complete package**

Non Regulated

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

UN 3082, Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s., (2,4-D ester), 9, III, RQ (2,4-D ester)

**≥ 119 gallons per complete package**

UN 3082, Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s., (2,4-D ester), 9, III, Marine Pollutant, RQ (2,4-D ester)

**IMDG**

UN 3082, Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s., (2,4-D ester), 9, III, Marine Pollutant

**IATA:**

Non Regulated

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION****EPA FIFRA INFORMATION**

This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets (SDS), and for workplace labels of

non-pesticide chemicals. The hazard information required on the pesticide label is reproduced below. The pesticide label also includes other important information, including directions for use.

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

#### 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 370.66):

Acute Health

##### Section 313 Toxic Chemical(s):

2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester (CAS No. 1928-43-4), 36.9 – 39.2% by weight in product;  
Dicamba (CAS No. 1918-00-9), 2.4 – 2.7% by weight in product

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

Dicamba (1,000 lbs)

##### RCRA Waste Code:

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the product user to determine at the time of disposal, whether a material containing the product or derived from the product should be classified as a hazardous waste.

##### State Information:

Other state regulations may apply. Check individual state requirements.

**California Proposition 65:** Not listed.

### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

#### 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

This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) serves different purposes than and DOES NOT REPLACE OR MODIFY THE EPA-ACCEPTED PRODUCT LABELING (attached to and accompanying the product container). This SDS 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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**Date of Issue:** April 10, 2015

**Supersedes:** October 31, 2014