

# Riverdale

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Date Issued: 9/28/99

Supersedes: 7/27/97

Product Code: B262R

MSDS Number: 262-1

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET:

## Tri-Power Selective Herbicide

### 1. INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS #	Weight %	Common Name	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLY
Dimethylamine Salt of 2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid	2039-46-5	40.42%	DMA Salt of MCPA	N/A	N/A
Dimethylamine Salt of(+)-R- 2-(2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxy) propionic Acid	32351-70-5	7.99%	DMA Salt of MCPP-p	N/A	N/A
Dimethylamine Salt of Dicamba (3,6-Dichloro-o-Anisic Acid)	2300-66-5	3.97%	DMA Salt of Dicamba	N/A	N/A
Water and Sequesterents	N/A	47.62%	Inert Ingredients	N/A	N/A
		Total 100.00%			

### 2. HEALTH DATA

**PRIMARY ROUTE OF ENTRY:** Dermal/ Eye: Yes Oral: Yes Inhalation: No

**SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE:** Nonspecific: muscle weakness, lethargy, loss of appetite, abdominal pains, headache, or shortness of breath.

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

**Inhalation:** Avoid inhaling vapors or mist. May irritate the respiratory tract or cause dizziness.

**Eyes:** Direct and prolonged eye exposure to the concentrated product may cause corneal opacity, irreversible eye damage.

**Skin:** This product is considered a minimal skin irritant and is not a dermal sensitizer. Harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause similar symptoms to ingestion.

**Ingestion:** May cause muscle weakness, nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal pain. Fall in blood pressure or myotonia (prolonged muscular spasm) may occur under extreme exposure conditions. Can be fatal.

#### TOXICOLOGICAL DATA

**Acute Oral LD50:** 1.4 g/kg (rats)  
**Acute Dermal LD50:** >2 g/kg (rabbits)  
**Acute Inhalation LC50:** >0.23 mg/l (rabbits)

**Eye Irritation:** severe irritation (rabbits)  
**Dermal Irritation:** minimal skin irritant (rabbits)  
**Dermal Sensitization:** not a sensitizer (guinea pigs)

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS POSSIBLY  
AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:**

Skin exposure may aggravate existing skin conditions. Exposure to mist may aggravate existing respiratory conditions.

**CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS:**

Agency Listing	Carcinogen	
<u>NTP</u>	<u>IARC</u>	<u>OSHA</u>
No	No	No

Chronic overexposure to dicamba may cause liver changes or a decrease in body weight. The EPA's Science Advisory Panel has given dicamba a class D classification (not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity). Animal tests with Dicamba have not demonstrated carcinogenic, teratogenic, or reproductive effects with the exception of slightly reduced fetal body weights and post implantation losses reported at the Maximum Tolerated Dose level. The majority of evidence suggests that dicamba is not a mutagen. Repeated or prolonged overexposure to phenoxy herbicides may cause liver, kidney, gastrointestinal or muscular system effects. The available evidence on MCPA indicates that it is not a carcinogen or mutagen. No conclusions can be drawn about the teratogenic risk of MCPA. Other chronic effects of MCPA have not been determined.

**3. FIRST AID MEASURES**

**EYE CONTACT:**

Hold eyelids open and flush entire eye with a steady, gentle stream of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention at once.

**INHALATION:**

Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration preferably mouth to mouth. Get medical attention.

**INGESTION:**

Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites or gelatin solution, or, if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

**SKIN CONTACT:**

If contacted with the concentrate, wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention. If contact is made after this product has been diluted, wash with plenty of soap and water. Rinse thoroughly.

**NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:**

Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate gastric lavage. If large amounts of the product were ingested, the stomach should be emptied by gastric intubation.

**4. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

**FLASH POINT (F):**

N/A

**FLASH POINT METHOD USED:**

None-aqueous solution

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:**

Use CO2 or dry chemical for small fires and foam, water fog, or water stream for large fires. Use water spray to cool closed containers.

**COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:**

May include, but are not limited to: hydrogen chloride and nitrogen oxides.

**SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:**

May produce toxic and noxious fumes under extreme fire conditions. Use positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and acid resistant protective clothing. Any water used to extinguish the fire should be contained by diking to prevent contamination of the public water system.

**UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS:**

Drums of product will burst from steam pressure under prolonged fire conditions.

See Section 13, REGULATORY INFORMATION, for NFPA ratings.

## 5. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS SPILLED OR RELEASED:

When cleaning large spills, wear the suggested safety equipment (see section 7). Surround with impervious material such as dirt or clay to prevent run-off. Absorb product with an inert absorbent such as granules. Contain all affected material in a closed, labeled container for proper disposal. Treat contaminated area with detergent and water.

## 6. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE:

Always use original container to store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Do not store near seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, or fungicides. Store at temperatures above 32 F. If allowed to freeze, remix before using. Freezing 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 contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

### WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICE:

Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

## 7. EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

<b>RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:</b>	Respiratory protection is not normally required. Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator when directly exposed to mist.
<b>VENTILATION:</b>	Open ventilation. Reduce all mist with local exhaust.
<b>PROTECTIVE GLOVES:</b>	Rubber or chemical-resistant gloves
<b>EYE PROTECTION:</b>	Wear splash goggles or face shield when mixing or loading.
<b>OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:</b>	Long sleeved shirt, long pants, socks and shoes are recommended.

## 8. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>APPEARANCE AND ODOR:</b>	Dark liquid, slight ammonia odor
<b>SOLUBILITY IN WATER:</b>	100% in water
<b>BOILING POINT (F):</b>	> 212
<b>VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg @ 20 C):</b>	N/A
<b>SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H<sub>2</sub>O=1):</b>	1.123
<b>pH:</b>	7.5-8.5
<b>FREEZING POINT (F):</b>	32
<b>POUNDS PER GALLON:</b>	9.35

## 9. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>STABILITY:</b>	Stable
<b>CONDITIONS TO AVOID:</b>	Avoid heat conditions
<b>INCOMPATIBILITY:</b>	Strong oxidizers or acids
<b>HAZARDOUS BYPRODUCTS:</b>	None
<b>HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:</b>	Will Not Occur

## 10. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### ENVIRONMENTAL FATE:

MCPA, MCPP, and Dicamba each have a relatively short half-life of, on average, 20-60 days, 5-17 days, and 1-4 weeks, respectively. The active ingredients in this product are readily degraded by soil microbes and aquatic microorganisms.

## 11. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### PRODUCT DISPOSAL:

Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If this product cannot be disposed of by use according to the label, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office.

### CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

Triple rinse (or equivalent) and offer for recycling, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

## 12. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT REGULATED CONTAINER SIZE:

N/A

PROPER SHIPPING NAME:

Compound, Weed Killing, Liquid, Not DOT Regulated

## 13. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### SARA TITLE 111; Section 311/312:

An immediate and delayed health hazard.

### REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ):

1000 lbs of dicamba acid equivalent or approximately 3225 gallons of Tri-Power.

SARA TITLE 111; Section 313- This product contains the following substances subject to the reporting requirements of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372:

Dimethylamine of Dicamba      CAS #: 2300-66-5

HMIS INFORMATION	
HEALTH:	2
FLAMMABILITY:	1
REACTIVITY:	0
PROTECTIVE:	D

NFPA INFORMATION	
TOXICITY:	2
FIRE:	1
REACTIVITY:	0
SPECIAL:	N

The information given herein is to the best of our knowledge true and accurate. No warranty, however, expressed or implied, is made.