

1385 East 36th Street, Cleveland, OH 44114-4114
EMERGENCY PHONE: LESCO: (800) 321-5325
CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300

DATE ISSUED: 3/26/11
SUPERSEDES: 1/14/05

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
Triisopropanolamine 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		
Petroleum Hydrocarbon (may contain 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. Keep out of reach of Children.
EYE: Causes irreversible eye damage. Vapors and mist can cause irritation.
SKIN: Minimally toxic and slightly irritating. Overexposure by skin absorption may cause symptoms similar to those for ingestion.
INGESTION: Slightly toxic if ingested. May cause headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal irritation, weakness and central nervous system depression. The petroleum hydrocarbon component, if aspirated into the respiratory systems during ingestion or vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.
INHALATION: Low inhalation toxicity. Excessive exposure to the petroleum hydrocarbon component of this product may cause respiratory irritation 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 may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

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.
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.
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.

NOTES TO MEDICAL DOCTOR: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

V. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point (Method Used): >230F/ >110C
(Setaflash)

Auto Ignition Temperature: ND

Lower Explosion Limits: ND

Upper Explosion Limits: ND

NFPA/HMIS Rating: Health: 3

Fire: 1

Reactivity: 0

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Foam (large fire)	<input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol Foam	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CO ₂ (small fire)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dry Chemical (small fire)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water Spray (large fire)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

UNUSUAL FIE AND 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 and oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

VI. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

RELEASE NOTES:

Personal Precautions: Wear appropriate protective gear for the situation.

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 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.

VII. HANDLING AND STORAGE

GENERAL PROCEDURES:

Handling:

Do not get in eyes or on 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:

Always store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Do not store near open containers of herbicides and other pesticides, fertilizer or seed. Store at temperatures above 25F. Protect product from freezing. 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 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: To avoid contact with eyes, wear face shield, goggles or safety glasses with front, brow and temple protection. An emergency eyewash or water supply 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 and shoes. When applying with any handheld nozzle or equipment, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment or otherwise exposed to the concentrate, also wear chemical-resistant gloves. When mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment or otherwise exposed to the concentrate, also wear a chemical-resistant apron.

Work Hygienic Practices: 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.

COMMENTS: An emergency shower or water supply should be 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: ND

EVAPORATION RATE: ND

VAPOR PRESSURE: ND

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Miscible

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 and oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

EYE EFFECTS: (Rabbit): Severely irritating/corrosive

SKIN EFFECTS: (Rabbit): Slight irritant

DERMAL LD₅₀: (Rat): >5,000 mg/g

ORAL LD₅₀: (Rat, female): 1750 mg/kg

INHALATION LC₅₀: (Rat, 4-hr): >2.06 mg/L

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: Prolonged overexposure to phenoxy herbicides may cause liver, kidney and muscle damage. 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 Fluroxypyr may cause effects to bone marrow, kidney, liver and respiratory tract. Excessive exposure to Triclopyr may affect heart, kidneys and liver.

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). Fluroxypyr did not cause cancer in laboratory animals. Triclopyr did not cause cancer in laboratory studies. The hydrocarbon component may contain naphthalene, which is listed by IARC as a class 2B and the U. S. National Toxicology Program as reasonable 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 has 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. Triclopyr did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

GENOTOXICITY: There have been some positive and some negative studies, but the weight of evidence is that 2,4-D is not mutagenic. Animal tests with Fluroxypyr did not demonstrate mutagenic effects. For Triclopyr, *in-vitro* and animal mutagenicity studies were negative.

XII. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: This product may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

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. In laboratory and field studies, Triclopyr TEA rapidly dissociates to parent acid in the environment. Triclopyr is moderately persistent and mobile. In soil, the predominant degradation pathway is microbial and the average half-life is 30 days. Half-lives tend to be shorter in warm, moist soils with a high organic content. The predominant degradation pathway for Triclopyr in water is photodegradation and the average half-life is one day. In laboratory and field studies, Fluroxypyr 1-Methylheptyl Ester rapidly de-esterified to parent acid in the environment. The typical soil half-life for Fluroxypyr (acid and ester) ranged from one to four weeks. Microbial metabolism is the primary degradation mechanism in soil. The typical aquatic half-life ranged from 4 to 14 days.

ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Data on TIPA Salt of 2,4-D Acid

Bluegill Acute LC ₅₀ :	432 mg/l	Pink Shrimp Acute LC ₅₀ :	744 mg/l
Rainbow Trout Acute LC ₅₀ :	317 mg/l	Tidewater Silverside Acute LC ₅₀ :	376 mg/l
Daphnia Acute LC ₅₀ :	748 mg/l	Growth Inhibition EC ₅₀ Green Algae:	103 mg/l

Data on Triclopyr TEA (64.7%)

96-hour LC ₅₀ Bluegill:	893 ppm	Bobwhite Quail 8-day Dietary LC ₅₀ :	>10,000 ppm
96-hour LC ₅₀ Rainbow Trout:	613 ppm	Mallard Duck Oral LD ₅₀ :	2,055 mg/kg
48-hour EC ₅₀ Daphnia:	947 ppm	Mallard Duck 8-day Dietary LC ₅₀ :	>10,000 ppm

Data on Fluroxypyr 1-Methylheptyl Ester:

Fluroxypyr 1-Methylheptyl Ester is highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates on an acute basis (LC₅₀ or EC₅₀ is between 0.1 and 1 mg/L). Concentrations for fish were not determined because they exceed water solubility. Fluroxypyr 1-Methylheptyl Ester is highly insoluble in water. Fluroxypyr 1-Methylheptyl Ester is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute and dietary basis (LD₅₀ >2,000 mg/kg and LC₅₀ >5,000 ppm).

XIII. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHODS: Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal.

Product: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. 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:

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 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 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 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. **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 a 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.

XIV. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION:

DOT Transportation:

< 39 gals per completed package
Not Regulated

≥ 39 gals per completed package
UN3082, Environmentally hazardous substance,
liquid, n.o.s. (2,4-D salt), 9, III, RQ, (2,4-D salt)

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), <0.5% by weight in product



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET #4053

Page 6 of 6

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

Preparation and distribution of this Material Safety Data Sheet is done for LESCO, Inc., pursuant to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

The information contained herein is based on available data. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof; and you should make your investigation to determine safety for the use you contemplate. LESCO makes no warranty of merchantability of fitness for a particular use, nor is there any other express or implied warranty except as may be specifically provided otherwise on product.

LESCO, Inc. assumes no responsibility or liability for any incidental or consequential damages whether related to personal injury or property damage, to vendees, users or third parties, caused by the material and LESCO's responsibility is limited to replacement of, or repayment of, the purchase price for the material(s) with respect to which any damages are claimed. All vendees or users assume all risk associated with the use of the material(s).

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