# **Dow AgroSciences**

### **DMA\* -6M HERBICIDE**

Emergency Phone: 800-992-5994 Dow AgroSciences LLC Indianapolis, IN 46268

Effective Date: 1/23/01 Product Code: 22064 MSDS: 005987

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION:	<b>INGESTION:</b> Single dose oral toxicity is low. The oral $LD_{50}$			
PRODUCT: DMA* -6M HERBICIDE	for male rats is 1100 mg/kg and for female rats is 860 mg/kg. Small amounts swallowed incidental to normal			
COMPANY IDENTIFICATION: Dow AgroSciences	handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.			
9330 Zionsville Road Indianapolis, IN 46268-1189	<b>INHALATION:</b> Single exposure to vapors is not likely to be hazardous.			
2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS:	SYSTEMIC (OTHER TARGET ORGAN) EFFECTS: In			
2,4-D Dimethylamine Salt: CAS #002008-39-1 70% 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid, Dimethylamine Salt Other Ingredients, Total 30%	animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: adrenal gland, bone marrow, eye, kidney, liver, spleen, testes, and thyroid.			
<b>0</b>	CANCER INFORMATION: 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid			
This document is prepared pursuant to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). In addition,	did not cause cancer in laboratory animal studies.			
other substances not 'Hazardous' per this OSHA Standard may be listed. Where proprietary ingredient shows, the identity may be made available as provided in this standard.	<b>TERATOLOGY (BIRTH DEFECTS):</b> For 2,4-D acid: Did not cause birth defects; other fetal effects occurred only at doses toxic to the mother.			
3. HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATIONS:	<b>REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS:</b> Excessive dietary levels of 2,4-D acid caused toxic effects (weight and viability			
EMERGENCY OVERVIEW	reduction) in rats on a reproduction study.			
Hazardous Chemical. Dark amber to black liquid with a	4. FIRST AID:			
mild phenolic odor. May cause eye irritation with corneal injury. $LD_{50}$ for skin absorption in rabbits is 2244 mg/kg; oral $LD_{50}$ for rats is 1090 mg/kg (males) and 863 mg/kg (females). Corrosive. Avoid excessive heat.	<b>EYES:</b> Immediate and continuous irrigation with flowing water for at least 30 minutes is imperative. Prompt medical consultation is essential.			
EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER: 800-992-5994	SKIN: Wash off in flowing water or shower.			
<b>POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:</b> This section includes possible adverse effects, which could occur if this material is not handled in the recommended manner.	<b>INGESTION:</b> If swallowed, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.			
<b>EYE:</b> May cause severe irritation with corneal injury, which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness.	<b>INHALATION:</b> Remove to fresh air if effects occur. Consult a physician.			
<b>SKIN:</b> Prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin burns. A single prolonged exposure is not likely to result in the material	<b>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:</b> If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. No specific antidote. Supportive care. Treatment based on judgment of the			



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5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES:	8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION:	
FLASH POINT: None (tested to 290°C) METHOD USED: TOC	These precautions are suggested for conditions where a potential for exposure exists. Emergency conditions may require additional precautions.	
FLAMMABLE LIMITS		
LFL: Not determined UFL: Not determined	<b>EXPOSURE GUIDELINE(S):</b> 2,4-D Dimethylamine Salt: None established. ACGIH TLV and OSHA PEL are 10 mg/M <sup>3</sup> for 2,4-D acid.	
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water fog, foam.		
FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Noxious fumes produced under fire conditions. Contain water from fire fighting to prevent entry to surface and ground water.	<b>EXPOSURE CONTROLS:</b> Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines.	
<b>FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT:</b> Wear positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing.	RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MANUFACTURING, COMMERICAL BLENDING, AND PACKAGING WORKERS:	
6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES:	<b>RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:</b> Atmospheric levels should	
ACTION TO TAKE FOR SPILLS/LEAKS: Absorb in material such as sawdust, sand or clay. Dike area in case of large spills; notify Dow AgroSciences at 800-992-5994. Wear protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus if vapors are present.	<ul> <li>be maintained below the exposure guideline. When respiratory protection is required for certain operations, use a NIOSH approved air-purifying respirator for organic vapors.</li> <li>SKIN PROTECTION: Use protective clothing impervious to</li> </ul>	
7. HANDLING AND STORAGE:	this material. Selection of specific items such as face	
	shield, gloves, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on	
PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE:	operation. Remove contaminated clothing immediately, wash skin area with soap and water, and launder clothing before reuse.	
<b>HANDLING:</b> Keep out of reach of children. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Causes eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Users	<b>EYE PROTECTION:</b> Use chemical goggles. Eyewash fountain should be located in the immediate work area.	
should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.	APPLICATORS AND ALL OTHER HANDLERS: Refer to the product label for personal protective clothing and	
<b>STORAGE:</b> Do not store below temperature of 45°F (7°C). If frozen (crystallized), warm to 80°-90°F (27°-32°C) and re- dissolve before using by rolling or shaking the container. Store in safe manner in original container only. Store in cool, dry place. Keep container tightly closed when not in	equipment.	

use. See product label for handling/storage precautions

relative to the end use of this product.

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	ECOTOXICOLOGY:
9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:	Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an
BOILING POINT: 212°F (>100°C)	acute basis ( $LC_{50}/EC_{50}$ >100 mg/L in most sensitive
VAPOR PRESSURE: 8.0 x 10-10 mmHg @ 25°C	species).
VAPOR DENSITY: Water vapor	Acute $LC_{50}$ for fathead minnow ( <i>Pimephales promelas</i> ) is
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Infinite	344 mg/L.
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.24 (68°/68°F) (20°C)	Acute $LC_{50}$ for bluegill ( <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> ) is 524 mg/L.
<b>APPEARANCE:</b> Dark amber to black liquid	Acute LC <sub>50</sub> for rainbow trout ( <u>Oncorhynchus mykiss</u> ) is 250
ODOR: Mild phenolic	mg/L.
	Acute LC <sub>50</sub> for water flea ( <u>Daphnia magna</u> ) is 184 mg/L.
10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY:	Acute EC <sub>50</sub> for shell deposition inhibition in eastern oyster
	( <u>Crassostrea virginica</u> ) is 136 mg/L.
STABILITY: (CONDITIONS TO AVOID) Avoid excessive	Acute LC <sub>50</sub> for pink shrimp ( <i>Penaeus duorarum</i> ) is 181
heat. Stable under normal storage conditions.	mg/L.
	Acute LC <sub>50</sub> for tidewater silverside ( <i>Menidia beryllina</i> ) is 469
<b>INCOMPATIBILITY:</b> (SPECIFIC MATERIALS TO AVOID)	mg/L.
Acids and oxidizing materials.	Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis
	(LC <sub>50</sub> is >5000 ppm).
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Hydrogen	Material is moderately toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD <sub>50</sub>
chloride and nitrogen oxides may be produced under fire	is between 51 and 500 mg/kg).
conditions.	Dietary LC <sub>50</sub> for bobwhite ( <u>Colinus virginianus</u> ) is >5620
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Not known to occur.	ppm.
HAZARDOUS FOLTMERIZATION. NOT KNOWN to occur.	Dietary LC <sub>50</sub> for mallard ( <u>Anas platyrhynchos</u> ) is >5620
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:	ppm. Growth inhibition EC <sub>11</sub> for duckweed ( <i>Lemna</i> sp.) is 0.58
	Growth inhibition EC <sub>50</sub> for duckweed ( <u>Lemna sp.</u> ) is 0.58
MUTAGENICITY (EFFECTS OF GENETIC MATERIAL):	Growth inhibition $EC_{50}$ for duckweed ( <u>Lemna sp.</u> ) is 0.58 mg/L.
MUTAGENICITY (EFFECTS OF GENETIC MATERIAL): In-vitro mutagenicity studies were negative. For 2,4-D acid:	Growth inhibition $EC_{50}$ for duckweed ( <u>Lemna sp.</u> ) is 0.58 mg/L. Growth inhibition $EC_{50}$ for marine diatom ( <u>Skeletonema</u>
<b>MUTAGENICITY (EFFECTS OF GENETIC MATERIAL):</b> In-vitro mutagenicity studies were negative. For 2,4-D acid: animal mutagenicity studies were predominantly negative.	Growth inhibition $EC_{50}$ for duckweed ( <u>Lemna sp.</u> ) is 0.58 mg/L. Growth inhibition $EC_{50}$ for marine diatom ( <u>Skeletonema</u> <u>costatum</u> ) is 36.60 mg/L.
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<b>MUTAGENICITY (EFFECTS OF GENETIC MATERIAL):</b> In-vitro mutagenicity studies were negative. For 2,4-D acid: animal mutagenicity studies were predominantly negative.	Growth inhibition $EC_{50}$ for duckweed ( <u>Lemna sp.</u> ) is 0.58 mg/L. Growth inhibition $EC_{50}$ for marine diatom ( <u>Skeletonema</u> <u>costatum</u> ) is 36.60 mg/L. Growth inhibition $EC_{50}$ for blue-green alga ( <u>Anabaena flos-aquae</u> ) is 153 mg/L. Growth inhibition $EC_{50}$ for green alga ( <u>Selenastrum</u>
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MUTAGENICITY (EFFECTS OF GENETIC MATERIAL): In-vitro mutagenicity studies were negative. For 2,4-D acid: animal mutagenicity studies were predominantly negative. 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION: ENVIRONMENTAL FATE: MOVEMENT & PARTITIONING:	Growth inhibition $EC_{50}$ for duckweed ( <u>Lemna sp.</u> ) is 0.58 mg/L. Growth inhibition $EC_{50}$ for marine diatom ( <u>Skeletonema costatum</u> ) is 36.60 mg/L. Growth inhibition $EC_{50}$ for blue-green alga ( <u>Anabaena flos-aquae</u> ) is 153 mg/L. Growth inhibition $EC_{50}$ for green alga ( <u>Selenastrum capricornutum</u> ) is 66.5 mg/L. Growth inhibition $EC_{50}$ for diatom ( <u>Navicula sp.</u> ) is 5.28
MUTAGENICITY (EFFECTS OF GENETIC MATERIAL):         In-vitro mutagenicity studies were negative. For 2,4-D acid:         animal mutagenicity studies were predominantly negative.         12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:         ENVIRONMENTAL FATE:         MOVEMENT & PARTITIONING:         Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF <100 or Log Pow	Growth inhibition $EC_{50}$ for duckweed ( <i>Lemna sp.</i> ) is 0.58 mg/L.Growth inhibition $EC_{50}$ for marine diatom ( <i>Skeletonema costatum</i> ) is 36.60 mg/L.Growth inhibition $EC_{50}$ for blue-green alga ( <i>Anabaena flos-aquae</i> ) is 153 mg/L.Growth inhibition $EC_{50}$ for green alga ( <i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i> ) is 66.5 mg/L.Growth inhibition $EC_{50}$ for diatom ( <i>Navicula sp.</i> ) is 5.28 mg/L.
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<ul> <li>MUTAGENICITY (EFFECTS OF GENETIC MATERIAL): In-vitro mutagenicity studies were negative. For 2,4-D acid: animal mutagenicity studies were predominantly negative.</li> <li>12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION: ENVIRONMENTAL FATE: MOVEMENT &amp; PARTITIONING: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF &lt;100 or Log Pow &lt;3). Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50- 150). Bioconcentration factor (BCF) in fish is between 0.1-0.47.</li> </ul>	Growth inhibition $EC_{50}$ for duckweed ( <i>Lemna sp.</i> ) is 0.58 mg/L.Growth inhibition $EC_{50}$ for marine diatom ( <i>Skeletonema costatum</i> ) is 36.60 mg/L.Growth inhibition $EC_{50}$ for blue-green alga ( <i>Anabaena flos-aquae</i> ) is 153 mg/L.Growth inhibition $EC_{50}$ for green alga ( <i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i> ) is 66.5 mg/L.Growth inhibition $EC_{50}$ for diatom ( <i>Navicula sp.</i> ) is 5.28 mg/L. <b>13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS:</b> DISPOSAL METHOD: Wastes are toxic. Improper disposal
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Under aerobic soil conditions the half-life is 4-23 days. Under aerobic aquatic conditions the half-life is 0.5-11 days.

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### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION:

For DOT regulatory information, if required, consult transportation regulations, product-shipping papers, or contact your Dow AgroSciences representative.

#### **15. REGULATORY INFORMATION:**

**NOTICE:** The information herein is presented in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ from one location to another; it is the buyer's responsibility to ensure that its activities comply with federal, state or provincial, and local laws. The following specific information is made for the purpose of complying with numerous federal, state or provincial, and local laws and regulations.

#### **U.S. REGULATIONS**

**SARA 313 INFORMATION:** To the best of our knowledge, this product contains no chemical subject to SARA Title III Section 313 supplier notification requirements.

**SARA HAZARD CATEGORY:** This product has been reviewed according to the EPA "Hazard Categories" promulgated under Sections 311 and 312 of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III) and is considered, under applicable definitions, to meet the following categories:

An immediate health hazard A delayed health hazard

#### TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA): All

ingredients are on the TSCA inventory or are not required to be listed on the TSCA inventory.

**OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD:** This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA) RATINGS:

<b>Category</b>	Rating
Health	3
Flammability	1
Reactivity	1

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA, or SUPERFUND): This product contains the following substance(s) listed as "Hazardous Substances" under CERCLA, which may require reporting of releases:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	<u>RQ</u>	<u>% in Product</u>
2,4-Dichlorophenol	000120-83-2	100	0.1%

#### **16. OTHER INFORMATION:**

MSDS STATUS: Revised Sections: 2,3,7,8,10,12, & 13 Reference: DR-0008-3556 Replaces MSDS Dated: 2/19/99

The Information Here in is Given in Good Faith, But No Warranty, Express or Implied, Is Made. Consult Dow AgroSciences for Further Information.