1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: CLEANSWEEP™ D Herbicide
EPA Reg. No.: 71368-90
Synonyms: Mixture of 2,4-D, Bromoxynil Octanoate and Fluroxypyr
Product Type: Herbicide

Company Name: Nufarm, Inc.
150 Harvester Drive, Suite 200
Burr Ridge, IL 60527

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

Date of Issue: April 21, 2009
Sections Revised: New
Supersedes: New

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview:
Appearance and Odor: Light to dark amber colored liquid with an aromatic odor.
Warning Statements: Caution. Keep out of reach of children. Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

Potential Health Effects:
Likely Routes of Exposure: Inhalation, eye and skin contact.
Eye Contact: Mildly irritating based on toxicity studies.
Skin Contact: Slightly toxic and moderately irritating based on toxicity studies.
Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed. 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. Overexposure to petroleum hydrocarbon component may cause irritation to respiratory tract, headaches, anaesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects, possibly including death.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Inhalation of product may aggravate existing chronic respiratory problems such as asthma, emphysema or bronchitis. Skin contact may aggravate existing skin disease.

See Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION for more information.

Potential Environmental Effects:
This product may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

See Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION for more information.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPONENT</th>
<th>CAS NO.</th>
<th>% BY WEIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid, isoocyl (2-ethylhexyl) ester</td>
<td>1928-43-4</td>
<td>31.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octanoic acid ester of bromoxynil</td>
<td>1689-99-2</td>
<td>24.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluroxypyr, 1-Methylheptyl Ester</td>
<td>81406-37-3</td>
<td>9.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Ingredients Including:</td>
<td></td>
<td>35.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

April 21, 2009
4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If Swallowed: 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.

If in Eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If on 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.

If Inhaled: 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.

Note to Physician: May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillate.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: >212°F (>100°C) Pensky-Martens
Autoignition Temperature: Not determined
Flammability Limits: Not determined

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/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.

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.

Hazardous Decomposition Materials (Under Fire Conditions): May produce gases such as hydrogen chloride, other chlorine compounds, hydrogen bromide and oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Hazard Rating:
Rating for this product: Health: 2  Flammability: 1  Reactivity: 0
Hazardous Scale: 0 = Minimal  1 = Slight  2 = Moderate  3 = Serious  4 = Severe

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:
Store above 10°F or warm and agitate before use. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

8. 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 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, socks and chemical-resistant gloves. When mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment or otherwise expose to the concentrate also wear a chemical-resistant apron. 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>ACNIH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>STEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4-D 2EHE</td>
<td>10*</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromoxynil Octanoate</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluroxpyr</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphthalene</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Methylnaphthalene</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Methylnaphthalene</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based on adopted limit for 2,4-D

NE = Not Established

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance and Odor: Light to dark amber colored liquid with an aromatic odor.
Boiling Point: Not determined
Density: 9.6 pounds/gallon
Evaporation Rate: Not determined
Solubility in Water: Emulsifiable
Specific Gravity: 1.156 @ 20°C
Freezing Point: Not determined  
Vapor Pressure: Not determined  

**pH:** 3 – 5 (1% solution)  
**Viscosity:** 38.875 cst @ 20ºC

**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

**Chemical Stability:** This material is stable under normal handling and storage conditions.  
**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, other chlorine compounds, hydrogen bromide and oxides of carbon and nitrogen.  
**Hazardous Reactions:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Toxicological Data:**

Data from laboratory studies on this product are summarized below:

- **Oral:** Rat LD$_{50}$: 1,030 mg/kg (female) (estimated based on mortalities for doses tested)  
- **Dermal:** Rat LD$_{50}$: >5,000 mg/kg  
- **Inhalation:** Rat 4-hr LC$_{50}$: >2.10 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 bromoxynil may cause effects to liver, kidneys and central nervous system. Repeated overexposure to Fluroxypyr may cause effects to bone marrow, kidney, liver and respiratory tract.  
**Carcinogenicity / Chronic Health Effects:** Prolonged overexposure to phenoxy herbicides can cause liver, kidney and muscle damage. 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 to human carcinogenicity). The U.S. EPA has classified bromoxynil as a Class C carcinogen (a possible human carcinogen), based on an increased incidence of liver tumors observed in mice. Fluroxypyr did not cause cancer in laboratory animals. 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 has been noted in laboratory animal studies. Animal tests with bromoxynil have not demonstrated reproductive effects. In animal studies, fluroxypyr has been shown not to interfere with reproduction.  
**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. Based upon the results of rat and rabbit teratogenicity studies, bromoxynil is considered to be a developmental toxicant. Women of childbearing age should be particularly careful when handling this product to avoid ingestion and skin contact. 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.  
**Genotoxicity:** There have been some positive and some negative studies, but the weight of evidence is that 2,4-D is not mutagenic. There have been some positive and negative studies, but the weight of evidence is that bromoxynil is not mutagenic. Neither in vitro nor in vivo tests on bromoxynil octanoate demonstrated mutagenic effects. Animal tests with fluroxypyr did not demonstrate mutagenic effects.
Assessment Carcinogenicity:
This product contains substances that are considered to be probable or suspected human carcinogens as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Regulatory Agency Listing As Carcinogen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorophenoxy Herbicides</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphthalene</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen

See Section 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION for more information.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:
Data on 2,4-D 2EHE:
- 96-hour LC$_{50}$ Bluegill: $>5$ mg/l
- 96-hour LC$_{50}$ Rainbow Trout: 7.2 mg/l
- 48-hour EC$_{50}$ Daphnia: $>5$ mg/l

Bobwhite Quail Oral LD$_{50}$: $>5,620$ mg/kg
Mallard Duck 8-day Dietary LC$_{50}$: $>5,620$ ppm

Data on Bromoxynil Octanoate
- 96-hour LC$_{50}$ Bluegill: 0.53 mg/l
- 96-hour LC$_{50}$ Rainbow Trout: 0.1 mg/l
- 48-hour EC$_{50}$ Daphnia: 0.096 mg/l

Bobwhite Quail Acute Oral LD$_{50}$: 148 mg/kg
Mallard Duck Acute Oral LD$_{50}$: 2,050 mg/kg

Data on Fluroxypyr 1-Methylheptyl Ester:
Fluroxypyr 1-Methylheptyl Ester is highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates on an acute basis (LC$_{50}$ or EC$_{50}$ 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 (LD$_{50}$ $>2,000$ mg/kg and LC$_{50}$ $>5,000$ ppm).

Environmental Fate:
In laboratory and field studies, 2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester rapidly de-esterfied 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. Bromoxynil octanoate rapidly degrades to bromoxynil phenol. The typical half-life of bromoxynil phenol ranged from a few days to a few weeks. In laboratory and field studies, Fluroxypyr 1-Methylheptyl Ester rapidly de-esterfied 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.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Method:
Pesticide wastes are toxic. 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 our State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

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 containers 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. 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 MSDS.

**DOT**

< 33 gallons per completed package  
Non Regulated

≥ 33 gallons and ≤ 119 gallons per completed package  
UN 3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.  
(2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID), 9, III

> 119 gallons per completed package  
RQ, UN 3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.  
(2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID, BROMOXYNIL OCTANOATE), 9, III, MARINE POLLUTANT

**IMDG**

UN 3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.  
(2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID, BROMOXYNIL OCTANOATE), 9, III, MARINE POLLUTANT

**IATA**

Non Regulated

### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

**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):
Immediate and Delayed

Section 313 Toxic Chemical(s):
2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester (CAS No. 1928-43-4)- 31.22% by weight in product
Bromoxynil octanoate (CAS No. 1689-99-2), 24.01% by weight in product
Naphthalene (CAS No. 91-20-3), < 3.1% by weight in product

Reportable Quantity (RQ) under U.S. CERCLA:
Acetic Acid, (2,4-Dichlorophenoxy)- (CAS No. 94-75-7) 100 pounds
Naphthalene (CAS No. 91-20-3) 100 pounds

RCRA Waste Code:
Acetic Acid, (2,4-Dichlorophenoxy)- (CAS No. 94-75-7) U240
Naphthalene (CAS No. 91-20-3) U165

State Information:
The following product components are cited on certain state lists. Check individual state requirements.
1-Methylnaphthalene (CAS No. 90-12-0) >1.0%
2-Methylnaphthalene (CAS No. 91-57-6) >1.0%

California Proposition 65: WARNING. This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer or birth defects or other reproductive harm.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) serves different purposes than and DOES NOT REPLACE OR MODIFY THE EPA-ACCEPTED PRODUCT LABELING (attached to and accompanying the product container). This MSDS 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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