



1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: BurnMaster™ Herbicide
EPA Reg. No.: 71368-108
Product Type: Herbicide
Company Name: Nufarm 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 Certain sections of this SDS are superseded by federal law governed by EPA for a registered pesticide.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
Aspiration Hazard	Category 1
Skin Sensitization	Category 1
Eye Irritation	Category 2A
Skin Irritation	Category 2
Carcinogen	Category 2
Reproductive Toxicity	Category 1B

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

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

SIGNAL WORD:

DANGER

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

Harmful if swallowed. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes serious eye irritation. Causes skin irritation. May cause allergic skin reaction. Suspected of causing cancer. May damage the unborn child by ingestion. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves and eye protection. Use personal protective equipment as required. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Avoid breathing mist, vapors, and spray. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Avoid release to the environment.

IF EXPOSED OR CONCERNED: Get medical advice.

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

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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.

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

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
2-ethylhexyl ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D 2-EHE)	1928-43-4	49.6 – 52.7
Dicamba Acid	1918-00-9	10.6 – 11.3
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidinone	872-50-4	2.4 – 2.6
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Heavy Aromatic	64742-94-5	28 – 30
Naphthalene	91-20-3	<1.0
Other Ingredients	Trade Secret	Trade Secret

Synonyms: 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, Isooctyl (2-ethylhexyl ester) and Dicamba

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. Remove contact lenses, if present, then continue rinsing eye. Get immediate medical attention.

If Swallowed: DO NOT induce vomiting. Get immediate medical attention.

If Inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If symptoms develop, get medical advice.

If on Skin or Clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water. If irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed: Causes serious eye irritation. Causes skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed. Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia; may be fatal if swallowed. Suspected of causing cancer. May damage the unborn child by ingestion.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary: Get immediate medical attention for ingestion.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media: Recommended for large fires: Water spray, fog or foam. Recommended for small fires: dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or foam.

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, 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 and oxides of carbon.

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.

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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:

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing/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:

Do not store below 32° F or above 100° F. Store in original container in a well-ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed, and foodstuffs. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides. Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and 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:

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber or Viton. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Eye/Face Protection: To avoid contact with eyes, wear chemical goggles or face shield. 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. Wear a chemical-resistant apron when mixing, loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate. 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-EHE	10*	NE	10*	NE	mg/m ³
Dicamba Acid	NE	NE	NE	NE	
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidinone	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Naphthalene	10	NE	10 (Skin)	15 (Skin)	ppm
1-Methylnaphthalene	NE	NE	0.5 (Skin)	NE	ppm
2-Methylnaphthalene	NE	NE	0.5 (Skin)	NE	ppm
Other Ingredients	NE	NE	NE	NE	

*Based on adopted limit for 2,4-D

NE = Not Established

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Clear amber liquid
Odor:	Strong petroleum
Odor threshold:	No data available
pH:	2.54 (1% w/w dispersion in DIW)
Melting point/freezing point:	No data available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	No data available
Flash point:	> 230° F (> 110° C)
Evaporation rate:	No data available

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Flammability (solid, gas):	No data available
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits:	No data available
Vapor pressure:	No data available
Vapor density:	No data available
Relative density:	1.110 g/cm ³ (9.26 lbs/gal) @ 25° C
Solubility(ies):	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	No data available
Autoignition temperature:	No data available
Decomposition temperature:	No data available
Viscosity:	31.4 cPs @ 25° C; 16.4 cPs @ 39° 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: Hazardous polymerization 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.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely Routes of Exposure: Eye contact, Skin contact

Symptoms of Exposure:

Eye Contact: Causes serious eye irritation. Vapors and mists can cause irritation.

Skin Contact: Irritating based on toxicity studies. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Ingestion: Harmful if ingested. May cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, weakness of arms and/or legs, dizziness, loss of coordination. 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: May cause upper respiratory tract irritation, coughing, wheezing, nausea, headache, depression. Overexposure to petroleum hydrocarbon component may cause irritation to respiratory tract, headaches, anesthesia, 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 conducted on this formulation:

Oral: Rat LD₅₀: 550 mg/kg (females)

Dermal: Rat LD₅₀: >5,000 mg/kg

Inhalation: Rat 4-hr LC₅₀: >2.04 mg/l (no mortalities at highest dose tested)

Eye Irritation: Rabbit: Severely irritating (MMTS=36)

Skin Irritation: Rabbit: Moderately irritating (PDII=3.9)

Skin Sensitization: LLNA: Sensitizer

Data from laboratory studies conducted on the active 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid, isooctyl (2-ethylhexyl) ester
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.

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 as to human carcinogenicity). Naphthalene is classified by IARC as a class 2B carcinogen, and by NTP 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.

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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. N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone causes development defects.

Genotoxicity: There have been some positive and some negative studies, but the weight of evidence is that 2,4-D is not mutagenic.

Assessment of 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 2-EHE)	No	2B	No	No
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidinone	No	No	No	No
Naphthalene	No	2B	Yes*	No
1-Methyl naphthalene	No	No	No	No
2-Methyl naphthalene	No	No	No	No

*Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

Data on 2,4-D 2EHE:

96-hour LC ₅₀ Bluegill:	>5 mg/l	Bobwhite Quail Oral LD ₅₀ :	>5,620 mg/kg
96-hour LC ₅₀ Rainbow Trout:	7.2 mg/l	Mallard Duck 8-day Dietary LC ₅₀ :	>5,620 ppm
48-hour EC ₅₀ Daphnia:	>5 mg/l		

Data from laboratory studies conducted on Dicamba Acid:

96-hour LC ₅₀ Bluegill:	135 mg/l	Bobwhite Quail 8-day Dietary LC ₅₀ :	>10,000 ppm
96-hour LC ₅₀ Rainbow Trout:	135 mg/l	Mallard Duck 8-day Dietary LC ₅₀ :	>10,000 ppm
48-hour EC ₅₀ Daphnia:	110 mg/l		

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. Dicamba has low bioaccumulation potential, is not persistent in soil, is highly mobile in soil and degrades rapidly.

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.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Method:

Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation 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. Offer for recycling if available. 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. If recycling or reconditioning not available, 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,

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or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke. 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. 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

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

IMDG

UN 3082, Environmentally hazardous substances, 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.

DANGER. Contains petroleum distillates. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reaction in some individuals.

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):

Acute Health, Chronic Health

Section 313 Toxic Chemical(s):

2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester (CAS No. 1928-43-4) 49.6 – 52.7% by weight in product
Dicamba (CAS No. 1918-00-9) 10.5 – 11.3% by weight in product
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidinone (CAS No. 872-50-4) 2.4 – 2.6% by weight in product
Naphthalene (CAS No. 91-20-3) <1% by weight in product

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

Dicamba (CAS No. 1918-00-9) 1,000 pounds

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Naphthalene (CAS No. 91-20-3) 100 pounds


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:

The following product components are cited on certain state lists. Check individual state requirements.

1-Methylnaphthalene (CAS No. 90-12-0)	>11.0%
2-Methylnaphthalene (CAS No. 91-57-6)	>7.0%
1-Hexanol (CAS No. 111-27-3)	>0.2%

California Proposition 65:  **ATTENTION.** This product can expose you to chemicals including n-methylpyrrolidone which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

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.

Although the information and recommendations set forth herein (hereinafter "Information") are presented in good faith and believed to be correct as of the date hereof, Nufarm Americas Inc. makes no representations as to the completeness or accuracy thereof. Information is supplied upon the condition that the persons receiving same will make their own determination as to its suitability for their purposes prior to use. In no event will Nufarm Americas Inc. be responsible for damages of any nature whatsoever resulting from the use of or reliance upon Information. NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OF ANY OTHER NATURE ARE MADE HEREUNDER WITH RESPECT TO INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT TO WHICH INFORMATION REFERS AND ALL SUCH WARRANTIES ARE HEREBY SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMED.

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Supersedes: April 11, 2015

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