1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: **Spurge Power®**
EPA Reg. No.: 228-317-54705
Product Type: Herbicide

Company Name: Lawn and Garden Products, Inc.
PO Box 35000
Fresno, CA 93745
1-559-499-2100

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 Certain sections of this SDS are superseded by federal law governed by EPA for a registered pesticide.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
Eye Irritation	Category 2B

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 eye irritation. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Wash thoroughy after handling. Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product. Avoid release to the environement.

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

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation presists: Get medical advice.

Collect spillage.

Dispose of contents in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT	CAS NO.	% BY WEIGHT
2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid, isooctyl (2-ethylhexyl) ester	29450-45-1	54.4 – 57.8
Butoxyethanol Ester 3,5,6-Trichloro-2-Pyridinyloxyacetic Acid	64700-56-7	5.0 – 5.5
Dicamba Acid	1918-00-9	3.85 – 4.25
Distillates (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light	64742-48-8	25.7 – 27.4
Other Ingredients	Trade Secret	Trade Secret

Synonyms: Mixture of MCPA, Triclopyr 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 medical attention if irritation occurs and persists.
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 occurs, get medical advice.
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed: Causes eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed. Aspiration hazard – may be fatal if swallowed and enter airways.
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: foam or water spray. Recommended for small fires: dry chemical or carbon dioxide.
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 or cool containers, dike to prevent runoff contamination of municipal sewers and waterways.
Hazardous Decomposition Materials (Under Fire Conditions): May produce gases such as hydrogen chloride and oxides of nitrogen and 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.
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 skin, eyes 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. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

STORAGE:
Always store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Containers should be opened in well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Do not stack cardboard cases more than two pallets high. Do not store near open containers of fertilizer, seed or other pesticides. 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: 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, socks, shoes and chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, or viton. 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:

	OSHA		ACGIH		
Component	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	Unit
MCPA 2-EHE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Triclopyr BEE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Dicamba	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Distillates (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Other Ingredients	NE	NE	NE	NE	

NE = Not Established

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Light Amber liquid
Odor:	Aromatic hydrocarbon odor
Odor threshold:	No data available
pH:	2.73 (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) Tag Closed Cup
Evaporation rate:	No data available
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:	1.016 g/cc @ 25º C
Solubility(ies):	Emulsifiable
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	No data available
Autoignition temperature:	No data available
Decomposition temperature:	No data available
Viscosity:	17.59 cPs @ 25º C, 9.52 cPs @ 39º C
VOC Emission Potential (%) :	5.32

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: 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 nitrogen and carbon.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely Routes of Exposure: Inhalation, eye and skin contact.
Symptoms of Exposure:
Eye Contact: Causes eye irritation. Vapors and mists can cause irritation.
Skin Contact: Mildly irritating based on toxicity studies.
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 on this product are summarized below:
Oral: Rat LD_{50}: 1,116 mg/kg
Dermal: Rabbit LD_{50}: 3,752 mg/kg
Inhalation: Rat 4-hr LC_{50}: >3.59 mg/l
Eye Irritation: Rabbit: Moderately irritating
Skin Irritation: Rabbit: Mildly 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. Excessive exposure to Triclopyr may cause liver or kidney effects. Repeated overexposure to dicamba may cause liver changes or a decrease in body weight.
Carcinogenicity / Chronic Health Effects: 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, newer rat and mouse lifetime feeding studies did not show carcinogenic potential for MCPA. Triclopyr did not cause cancer in laboratory studies. Dicamba did not cause cancer in long-term animals studies. The U.S. EPA has given triclopyr and dicamba a Class D classification (not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity).
Reproductive Toxicity: MCPA studies in laboratory animals have shown testicular effects and lower male fertility. For triclopyr, in laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. Dicamba did not interfere with fertility in reproduction studies in laboratory animals.
Developmental Toxicity: MCPA studies in laboratory animals have shown decreased fetal body weights and delayed development in the offspring at doses toxic to mother animals. For triclopyr, birth defects are unlikely. Even exposures having an adverse effect on the mother should have no effect on the fetus. Animal tests with dicamba have not demonstrated developmental effects.
Genotoxicity: There have been some positive and some negative studies, but the weight of evidence is that MCPA is not mutagenic. Animal tests with triclopyr did not demonstrate mutagenic effects. Animal tests with dicamba did not demonstrate mutagenic effects.

Assessment Carcinogenicity:
This product contains substances that are considered to be probable or suspected human carcinogens as follows:

	Regulatory Agency Listing As Carcinogen			
Component	**ACGIH**	**IARC**	**NTP**	**OSHA**
Chlorophenoxy Herbicides (MCPA)	No	2B	No	No
Triclopyr BEE	No	No	No	No
Dicamba Acid	No	No	No	No

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

Data on MCPA 2-EHE:

96-hour LC_{50} Bluegill:	3.9 mg/l	Bobwhite Quail Dietary LC_{50}:	>5,620 ppm
96-hour LC_{50} Rainbow Trout:	3.2 mg/l	Mallard Duck 8-day Dietary LC_{50}:	>5,620 ppm
48-hour EC_{50} Daphnia:	0.28 mg/l		

Data on Triclopyr BEE:

96-hour LC_{50} Bluegill:	0.36 mg/l	Bobwhite Quail Oral LD_{50}:	735 mg/kg
96-hour LC_{50} Rainbow Trout:	0.65 mg/l	Bobwhite Quail 8-day Dietary LC_{50}:	5,401 ppm
48-hour EC_{50} Daphnia:	10.1 mg/l	Mallard Duck 8-day Dietary LC_{50}:	>5,401 ppm

Data on Dicamba:

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	48-hour Honey Bee Contact LD_{50}:	>100 μg/bee

Environmental Fate:

MCPA 2-EHE is rapidly de-esterfied to parent MCPA acid in the environment. In soil, MCPA is microbially degraded with a typical half-life of approximately 10 to 14 days. In laboratory and field studies, Triclopyr BEE hydrolyzes 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. Initially, triclopyr BEE may bind to suspended organic particles or sediments in the water and while bound effectively lengthen the half-life in water. Dicamba has low bioaccumulation potential, is not persistent in soil, is highly mobile in soil and degrades rapidly.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Method:

If container is damaged or if pesticide has leaked contain all spillage. Absorb and clean up all spilled material with granules or sand. Place in a closed labeled container for proper disposal. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

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, 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 SDS.

DOT:

< 119 gallons per complete package
Non Regulated

≥ 119 gallons per complete package
UN 3082, Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Triclopyr BEE), 9, III, Marine Pollutant

≥ 3,228 gallons per completed package
UN 3082, Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Dicamba), 9, III, RQ, Marine Pollutant

IMDG
UN 3082, Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Triclopyr BEE), 9, III, Marine Pollutant

IATA
UN 3082, Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Triclopyr BEE), 9, III, Marine Pollutant

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.

CAUTION. Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

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 370.66):
Acute Health

Section 313 Toxic Chemical(s):
Dicamba (CAS No. 1918-00-9), 3.85 – 4.25% by weight in product

Reportable Quantity (RQ) under U.S. CERCLA:
Dicamba (CAS No. 1918-00-9) 1,000 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:
Other state regulations may apply. Check individual state requirements.

California Proposition 65: Not Listed.

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, Lawn and Garden Products, 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 Lawn and Garden Products, 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.

Date of Issue: June 18, 2024 (Nufarm-April 11, 2015)

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