



## 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**Product Name:** Quincept® Herbicide  
**EPA Reg. No.:** 228-531  
**Product Type:** Herbicide  
**Company Name:** Nufarm Americas 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 Certain sections of this SDS are superseded by federal law governed by EPA for a registered pesticide.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:

Eye irritation	Category 2B
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	Category 4

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Hazardous to aquatic environment, acute	Category 3
Hazardous to aquatic environment, chronic	Category 3

### SIGNAL WORD:

WARNING

### HAZARD STATEMENTS:

Causes eye irritation. Harmful if inhaled. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.



### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid breathing vapors or spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
 . Avoid release to the environment.

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

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 attention.

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

### 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT	CAS NO.	% BY WEIGHT
Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid	2008-39-1	12.6 – 13.9
Quinclorac	84087-01-4	7.8 – 8.7
Dicamba Acid	1918-00-9	1.3 – 1.5
Glycerin	56-81-5	<5
Dipropyleneglycol monomethyl ether	34590-94-8	<5
Other Ingredients	Trade Secret	Trade Secret

**Synonyms:** Mixture of 2,4-D DMA Salt, Quinclorac, 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 for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

**If Swallowed:** 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 symptoms develop, get medical advice.

**If on Skin or Clothing:** Take off contaminated clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation or symptoms develop.

**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.

**Most Important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed:** May cause moderate eye irritation. Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation, headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal irritation, weakness and central nervous system depression.

**Indication of Immediate medical attention and special treatment if needed:** None expected. For ingestion there is no specific antidote available. Treat symptomatically.

### 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, 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, hydrochloric acid, and oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

### 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 and clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Use with adequate ventilation. 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 use original container to store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Store at temperatures above 32° F. 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 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. 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	
DMA Salt of 2,4-D	10*	NE	10* (inhalable, skin)	NE	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Quinclorac	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Dicamba	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Glycerin	5 (respirable) 15 (total)	NE	NE	NE	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Dipropyleneglycol monomethyl ether	100 skin	NE	100 skin	150	ppm

\*Based on adopted limit for 2,4-D

NE = Not Established

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Appearance:</b>	Dark amber liquid
<b>Odor:</b>	Mild amine odor
<b>Odor threshold:</b>	No data available
<b>pH:</b>	7.5 – 8.5
<b>Melting point/freezing point:</b>	No data available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	No data available
<b>Flash point:</b>	>230° F (>110° C) Setaf flash
<b>Evaporation rate:</b>	No data available
<b>Flammability (solid, gas):</b>	No data available
<b>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits:</b>	No data available
<b>Vapor pressure:</b>	No data available

Vapor density:	No data available
Relative density:	1.088 g/cc @ 25° C
Solubility(ies):	Soluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	No data available
Autoignition temperature:	No data available
Decomposition temperature:	No data available
Viscosity:	5.44 cPs @ 25° 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, hydrochloric acid, and oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Likely Routes of Exposure:** Eye contact, Skin contact

**Symptoms of Exposure:**

**Eye Contact:** Moderately irritating based on toxicity studies. Vapors and mist can cause irritation.

**Skin Contact:** Slightly toxic and mildly irritating based on toxicity studies. Overexposure by skin absorption may cause symptoms similar to those for ingestion.

**Ingestion:** May be harmful if swallowed. May cause headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal irritation, weakness and central nervous system depression.

**Inhalation:** Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation, headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal irritation, weakness and central nervous system depression.

**Delayed, immediate and chronic effects of exposure:** None reported.

### Toxicological Data:

Data from laboratory studies on this product are summarized below:

**Oral:** Rat LD<sub>50</sub>: 3,129 mg/kg (female)

**Dermal:** Rat LD<sub>50</sub>: >5,000 mg /kg

**Inhalation:** Rat 4-hr LC<sub>50</sub>: >2.10 mg/L

**Eye Irritation:** Rabbit: Moderately irritating (MMTS=40.3)

**Skin Irritation:** Rabbit: Slightly irritating (PDII=0.7)

**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 quinclorac may cause effects to kidneys, liver and blood. Repeated overexposure to dicamba may cause liver changes or a decrease in body weight. The surfactant component of this product is reported to cause irritation to the eyes and skin and may contribute to the irritation potential reported for this herbicide. Ingestion may produce gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

**Carcinogenicity / Chronic Health Effects:** Prolonged overexposure to phenoxy herbicides can cause liver, kidney and muscle damage. Prolonged overexposure to quinclorac may cause effects to liver and kidneys. 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. Dicamba did not cause cancer in long-term animal studies. The U.S. EPA has given 2,4-D and dicamba a Class D classification (not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity). Quinclorac did not cause cancer in laboratory animal studies.

**Reproductive Toxicity:** No impairment of reproductive function attributable to 2,4-D has been noted in laboratory animal studies. The results of animal studies with quinclorac gave no indication of a fertility impairing effect. Dicamba did not interfere with fertility in reproduction studies in laboratory animals.

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# Quincept® Herbicide

**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. Quinclorac did not cause developmental effects in rats. In rabbit studies, effects were observed only at maternally toxic dose levels. 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 2,4-D is not mutagenic. Animal tests with quinclorac and dicamba did not demonstrate mutagenic effects.

### Assessment 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)	No	2B	No	No
Quinclorac	No	No	No	No
Dicamba Acid	No	No	No	No
Glycerin	No	No	No	No
Dipropylenglycol monomethyl ether	No	No	No	No
Other Ingredients	No	No	No	No

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Ecotoxicity:

Data on 2,4-D, Dimethylamine Salt:

96-hour LC <sub>50</sub> Bluegill:	524 mg/l	Bobwhite Quail Oral LD <sub>50</sub> :	500 mg/kg
96-hour LC <sub>50</sub> Rainbow Trout:	250 mg/l	Mallard Duck 8-day Dietary LC <sub>50</sub> :	>5,620 ppm
48-hour EC <sub>50</sub> Daphnia:	184 mg/l		

Data on Quinclorac:

96-hour LC <sub>50</sub> Bluegill:	>100 mg/l	96-hour Bee LD <sub>50</sub> :	>100 µg/bee
96-hour LC <sub>50</sub> Rainbow Trout:	>100 mg/l	Bobwhite Quail Oral LD <sub>50</sub> :	>2,000 mg/kg
48-hour EC <sub>50</sub> Daphnia:	113 ppm	Mallard Duck 8-day Dietary LC <sub>50</sub> :	>5,000 ppm

Data on Dicamba:

96-hour LC <sub>50</sub> Bluegill:	135 mg/l	Bobwhite Quail 8-day Dietary LC <sub>50</sub> :	>10,000 ppm
96-hour LC <sub>50</sub> Rainbow Trout:	135 mg/l	Mallard Duck 8-day Dietary LC <sub>50</sub> :	>10,000 ppm
48-hour EC <sub>50</sub> Daphnia:	110 mg/l	48-hour Honey Bee Contact LD <sub>50</sub> :	>100 µg/bee

### Environmental Fate:

In laboratory and field studies, 2,4-D DMA 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. Quinclorac can be moderately persistent in the soil. Soil mobility of quinclorac is highly variable and depends on soil type and organic matter. The K<sub>oc</sub>, depending on soil type, ranged from 13 to 54. Quinclorac is stable to hydrolysis and photolysis. 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. 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. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. 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 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 SDS.

**DOT:**

**≤ 83 gallons per complete package**  
Non Regulated

**> 83 gallons per complete package**  
UN 3082, Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (2,4-D ACID), 9, III, RQ

**IMDG:**

Non Regulated

**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.

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or on clothing.

##### 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):**

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Quincept® Herbicide

Acute Health

### Section 313 Toxic Chemical(s):

Dicamba (CAS No. 1918-00-9), 1.3 – 1.5% 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.

<b>16. OTHER INFORMATION</b>
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### National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Hazard Rating:

**Rating for this product: Health: 1 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.

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