

BIOWASH 25

An agronomist said, "If a plant has roots and leaves, BioWash will help."

BioWash enhances root development and photosynthesis, resulting in stronger plants and dramatically increased yields plus extended season harvesting.

End result: Pleasing farm profits.

BioWash Benefits:

This single inexpensive product provides 17 profitable benefits for gardeners and farmers:

1. Faster, Healthier germination
2. Transplant shock prevention*
3. Enhanced root development
4. Enhanced nutrient/moisture absorption
5. Reduced fertilizer costs
6. Improved nutritional content
7. Faster growth and maturity
8. Larger produce
9. Improved BRIX
10. Freeze and frost resistance
11. Drought resistance
12. Summer heat resistance
13. Earlier to market (premium prices)
14. Extended producing seasons (income)
15. Extends food freshness and marketability
16. Delayed spoilage
17. Enhanced photosynthesis

BioWash is NOT a fertilizer. Because of the spectacular growth and yield explosions, some growers mistakenly believed it is a fertilizer. **BioWash** enables plants to absorb available nutrients left from previous seasons but does not replace fertilizers. Once available fertilizers are absorbed, additional nutrients are required.

Since 2003, farmers worldwide have reported dramatic increases in nearly every flower, fruit and nut trees, field and row crops, forage, grass, pasture, shrub, tree, turf, vegetables, etc. **BioWash** works for ALL plants.

Agricultural conditions vary from crop to crop, area to area, weather, etc. but **BioWash** farmers routinely report yield increases ranging from a low of 20% to 75%. Rare and exceptional reports range from 400% (hemp) to 1,500% (mangos).

Additional benefits include earlier marketing (premium prices), larger sizes, higher BRIX, freeze/frost survival, post-harvest freshness extension, delay or spoilage.

How To Apply

BioWash 25 is inexpensive and easy to apply. Dilutions are on the labels. Simply spray generously on leaves, stems, and trunks.

The suggested ounces per acre can vary depending on the size of the plants. For example:

Small, newly emerged plants (6 to 12 inches high) may be covered with as little as three (3) ounces per acre.

Large plants, such as mature tobacco and trees will require six (6) to eight (8) ounces per acre and more water to thoroughly wet the leaves. Tree sizes vary from small shoots to large trees.

For very delicate plants such as lettuce, orchids, violets, etc., apply at ½ the generally recommended strength.

A single application in the early life of the plant produces larger, healthier, stronger roots that benefit the plant throughout its life.

Optimum benefits are achieved with only three (3) applications per season for most crops. The first treatment should be applied within two weeks of emergence followed by two more applications at three-week intervals. Some exceptions apply. Rice and sugar cane benefit from monthly applications throughout the plant life.

20+ years of field reports from real farmers suggest the following general applications for various crops. Feel free to adjust per your local conditions. Repeat. **BioWash** is very forgiving. If it's not applied perfectly, it will still produce benefits.

Bushes, shrubs and ornamental trees - Apply monthly during the growing season.

Field and row crops such as corn, soybeans, wheat, and similar crops - Apply three times at 15-day intervals.

Flowers - Apply at 10 to 15-day intervals to extend blooming season.

Forage, golf courses, lawns, pastures, turf, etc. Apply monthly for growth and to extend the growing season into winter.

Rice - Apply four treatments at 14-day intervals until harvest.

Root crops such as beets, potatoes, radishes, turnips. Apply at 14-day intervals until harvest.

Trees*, including citrus and tropical fruits such as mango, papaya, etc. - Start before flowering, then monthly until one week before ripening commences. NOTE- Cease application before ripening commences.

Trees*, including ornamentals, nuts, etc. - Apply monthly during the growing season.

Trees*, including timber, cordwood, Christmas, etc. - Apply quarterly until harvest.

Vegetables such as leafy vegetables - Apply weekly until one week before harvest.

Vines such as cucumbers, melons, peppers, squash, tomatoes, watermelons. Continued spraying at 14-day intervals will extend the productive season.

Soak tree roots with **BioWash** Soil Amendment one time in early spring.

ADDITIONAL BENEFITS

In addition to stimulating growth, yield, nutrient content and profits, **BioWash** consumers enjoy additional benefits:

BRIX (Sugar)

Growers report BRIX increases ranging from 20% to 40%, lasting three to four weeks. Benefits include increased photosynthesis, freeze damage resistance, insect resistance, sweeter taste, higher nutritional

value, and more marketable produce. To enjoy these benefits, spray crops at three (3) or four (4) week intervals.

“DEAD” or DYING PLANTS or TREES

“Dead” or dying plants may be saved through ongoing treatment with BioWash. Drench all remaining leaves, the limbs, trunks, and roots, applying it every week until signs of life return. Applications can be reduced to once per month after that.

DISEASE TREATMENT/NUTRITION

Healthy, robust plants with higher BRIX are more resistant to insects and diseases. A Florida botanist adds BioWash to special nutrients to rescue citrus groves from the Citrus Greening and other diseases.

DROUGHT

BioWashed crops are more able to withstand drought stress. During a severe Texas drought, while neighboring ranchers lost their crops, a rancher who had BioWashed his oats enjoyed his “best crop ever” with the highest nutritional content. That season, New York corn fields barely produced even scrubby nubbins but one grower BioWashed her corn and produced exceptionally large, sweet ears.

FORAGE, HAY, PASTURES

Dairies report that BioWashed grass continues to grow an additional month into winter and averages an additional 30% greater weight per bale. Apply one quart of BioWash 25 per acre with sufficient water to wet the stalks and roots. Apply to stubble within two weeks after cutting and then repeat at three- or four-week intervals.

FRESHNESS AND MARKETABILITY EXTENSION

To extend freshness and edibility of produce and to dissolve oil encased dirt, insecticides and other contaminants in organic and non-organic produce, wash with BioWash. BioWash neutralizes the natural gas emitted by the plant to initiate ripening and eventual spoilage. To delay spoilage, spray or wash produce in a solution of BioWash. A five-minute exposure is recommended. Rinse well before consumption.

CAUTION: Never BioWash fruit at the beginning of its ripening stage as it can delay or stop the ripening process.

FROST/FREEZE DAMAGE

Continual treatments at regular intervals tend to keep the plants robust enough to reduce the likelihood of frost or freeze damage down to 26°F. This offers about six degrees of safety. Some reports indicate success as low as 19°F.

Application: If the crop has not been BioWashed, begin generous and repeated drenching with BioWash. This may save your income. Numerous growers report good results with timely, inexpensive applications. A California Orange Grower BioWashed his 4,450 trees ten days before a surprise 26°F freeze that destroyed 70% of the California citrus crop in his area. A neighboring grove lost every orange. The BioWashed grove suffered no loss.

A New York Peach Grower treated his 35 acres of peaches just prior to a 19°F freeze. He was the only peach grower in the valley to enjoy a successful harvest.

FROST/FREEZE RECOVERY

Frozen trees die slowly. BioWashing within a few days after the freeze may save them. Drench all leaves, limbs, trunk, and roots with BioWash. Repeat daily for one week.

GERMINATION

For small, soft seeds, use no more than one tablespoon of BioWash per 12 gallons of water. Soak the seeds for a maximum of 20 minutes. You may also spray seeds after sowing and before covering them. Soak hard seeds (corn, beans, okra, etc.) several minutes. **CAUTION** – Overexposure of small soft seeds (turnips, radishes, tomatoes, etc.) may dissolve the seeds, preventing germination.

GOLF COURSES

For damaged greens, drench the grass. Repeat at two-week intervals until lush again, and then treat monthly or in coordination with standard maintenance. If injected via regular or continuous watering, add one (1) ounce per 1,000 gallons. When combining with fertilizers or other nutrients, add one (1) ounce per five gallons of liquid nutrients.

GRAFTING

Spray the cut area generously. Vivian Murray, the former owner of Tree House Nursery, improved grafting success from 40% to 90% after treating her BioWashing her plants.

HYDROPONICS

There are numerous ways to grow via hydroponics. One successful grower adds only one (1) ounce of BioWash 25 per 500 gallons of liquid nutrients. His water circulates continuously. BioWash will not alter E.C., is pH stable and can be used with any manufacturer's nutrient program. Growers report from 15% - 300% greater yield. **WARNING:** Fertilizer must be reduced 30% to avoid nutrient burn.

TRANSPLANTING

BioWash has been found to prevent transplanting shock. Add one ounce of BioWash to 10 gallons of transplant water.

Handling

Soil Amendment is 100% biodegradable, non-toxic, carcinogen free. No special disposal, ventilation, first aid or operator protective equipment is required. Store away from extreme temperatures. Shelf life is up to 3-years.

Grow With Us

Resolve today to eliminate hazardous chemicals from growing. Our unique system is unmatched in its effect on greenhouse, warehouse and outdoor grows.

Contact Us

BioWashInfo@gmail.com

www.BioWash.info

Safety Data Sheet

BioWash 25

SECTION 1 – PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product Name: BioWash 25
Brand: BioWash
Product Family: Phytochemical Biostimulants
Products Use: Nutrient Enhancer
Supplier Name
Green-Safe-Solutions LLC
Address: 3070 Orange Grove Trail – Naples – FL 34120
Telephone: Gary Reid - Florida 239.465-1890
Emergency Phone (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC

SECTION 2 – HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture
Not a hazardous substance or mixture.
GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements
Not a hazardous substance or mixture.
Hazards not otherwise classified or not covered by GHS
HMIS Rating: Health hazard: 0 Chronic Health Hazard:
Flammability: 0 Physical Hazard 0
NFPA Rating: Health hazard: 0 Fire Hazard: 0 Reactivity Hazard: 0

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance There are no ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health and hence require reporting in this section.

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures
General advice: Show this SDS to first responders and physicians. Product is not hazardous.
In case of eye contact: Immediately flush with large amounts of cool water. Remove contact lenses, if worn, while rinsing. If eye irritation occurs and persists, get medical advice/attention.
In case of skin (or hair) contact: Immediately wash contaminated skin with large amounts of soap and water. If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
If inhaled: Remove the person from exposure to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Begin rescue breathing (using universal precautions) if breathing has stopped and CPR if heart action has stopped. If experiencing respiratory symptoms call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
If swallowed: Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting due to inhalation risk. Seek immediate medical attention if you feel unwell.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: None known.
Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 – FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media: Substance is not combustible.
Suitable Extinguishing Media: Not Applicable.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Not Applicable.
Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture: None known.
Advice for firefighters: Product is not combustible. Advice applies to surrounding materials that may be combustible. Wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. (MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent).
Further information: If employees are expected to fight fires, training and equipment information can be found in OSHA Fire Brigades Standard (29 CFR 1910.156).

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures: Product is not hazardous. However, it is always

advisable to be cautious handling any chemical. Avoid breathing mist/spray.

Environmental precautions: Prevent further leakage or spillage. Do not contaminate water. Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground. Product is not a pollutant requiring notification of spills.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Product is not hazardous so no special disposal measures are required. Small spills: Absorb liquids in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or a similar material. Vacuum dry chemicals to avoid creating dust. Never return spills to original containers for re-use. Use water spray to disperse vapors.

Large spills: Dike to contain liquids then recover with a wet vacuum.

Reference to other sections-resources: For additional information, refer to Section 8: Exposure Controls and Personal Protection, Section 7: Handling, Section 12: Ecological Information, Section 13: Disposal Considerations and OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (29 CFR 1910.120).

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Product is not hazardous. However, it is always advisable to be cautious handling any chemical. Avoid breathing mist/spray. If exposed and you feel unwell, contact a physician.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Avoid temperature extremes. Containers which are opened should be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

Specific end use: See Section 1.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROL AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters: Under normal conditions of use, no special precautions or control measures are required. Guidelines may not apply to every situation. Industrial hygiene evaluations should be completed at each workplace. Exposure limits are for air levels only.

Component Workplace Exposure Limits: No OSHA – NIOSH – ACGIH exposure limits.

Exposure controls: Appropriate engineering controls: Where possible, enclose operations and use local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. Wear protective work clothing.

Personal protective equipment: Safety glasses and chemical resistant gloves are not required for this product but are recommended whenever chemicals are handled. Obtain detailed information from OSHA Personal Protective Equipment Standard (29 CFR 1910.132) and equipment suppliers.

Eye/face protection: Safety glasses are not required but are recommended. Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection: protective gloves/protective clothing. Wash and dry hands after use.

Respiratory protection: Not normally required. Improper use of respirators is dangerous. Respirators should only be used with a written program as described in the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134).

Control of environmental exposure: Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with regulations.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Form: Liquid

Color: Clear to Opaque

Odor: Faint

Odor Threshold: Not Determined

pH: 9.2

Melting point/freezing point: Not Determined / 28°F
Initial boiling point/boiling range: >212°F / ND

Other safety information VOC: NA

Physical Data is typical values based on material tested but may vary based on composition. Values should not be accepted as guaranteed for every lot or as specifications for this product.

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Not reactive under normal conditions.

Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: None known.

Conditions to avoid: Avoid excessive heat or cold.

Incompatible materials: Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: Does not decompose under normal conditions.

Other decomposition products: None known.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on Toxicological Effects

Component toxicity: Not toxic.

Mixture toxicity: Inhalation - Dermal - Skin corrosion/irritation - Eye damage/eye irritation - Respiratory/skin sensitization - Germ cell mutagenicity - Reproductive toxicity - Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Aspiration hazard: All not applicable. - Carcinogenicity: Not a carcinogen. No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is classified as a carcinogen by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

Additional Information: None known.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Component ecotoxicity: None known.

Mixture ecotoxicity: Toxicity to Fish - Persistence and Biodegradability - Bioaccumulative Potential - Mobility in Soil: Not toxic.

Other adverse effects: None known.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Waste treatment methods: See Section 15 for ingredients listed under current RCRA regulations (40 CFR 261.31, 32 and 33), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation (CERCLA) Table 302.4, 40 CFR part 302, and SARA TITLE III: (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act) Sections 301-313.

Product: Not special procedures required to dispose of this material.

Contaminated packaging: Empty containers should be disposed of responsibly. No special procedures are required.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT: Not Regulated - IATA: Not Regulated - IMDG: Not Regulated

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

Federal TSCA: Components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

RCRA: None of the ingredients are currently listed as a substance or a source waste under current RCRA regulations (40 CFR 261.31, 32 and 33).

CERCLA: Product is not found on Table 302.4, 40 CFR part 302.

SARA TITLE III: (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act)

Section 301-303 Components (Emergency Planning): No EHS/TPQ components.

Flash point: Non-Combustible Evaporation rate: Not Determined

Flammability: Not Applicable

Section 304 Components (Emergency Release Notification): No components with release minimum RQ.

Section 311/312 Hazards: None

Section 313 Components: None that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by Section 313.

States State Right to Know Components: None

California Prop. 65 Components: This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

Canada DSL: This product, or its components, are listed on or are exempt from the Canadian Domestic Substances List.

WHMIS: Uncontrolled product according to classification criteria.

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Disclaimer: The information contained herein is offered only as a guide to the handling of these specific products. Since such information does not relate to use of these products with any other products or in processes, any person using this information must determine for himself its suitability for any application. The buyer and user assume all risk and liability of use, storage and/or handling of these products not in accordance with the terms of the product labels. Manufacturer makes no Warranties of any kind, express or implied with respect to this product. Green Safe Solutions, LLC obligations are limited to replacement of product for defective material only. Manufacturer shall not be liable for any injury, loss or damage directly or consequently arising from the misuse or inability to use the product.

DEFINITIONS

ACGIH is the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. It recommends upper limits (called TLVs) for exposure to workplace chemicals.

EPA is the Environmental Protection Agency, the federal agency responsible for regulating environmental hazards.

IARC is the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a scientific group that classifies chemicals according to their cancer-causing potential.

NFPA is the National Fire Protection Association. It classifies substances according to their fire and explosion hazard.

NIOSH is the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. It tests equipment, evaluates, and approves respirators, conducts studies of workplace hazards, and proposes standards to OSHA.

NTP is the National Toxicology Program which tests chemicals and reviews evidence for cancer.

OSHA is the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards.

PEL is the Permissible Exposure Limit which is enforceable by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

ppm means parts of a substance per million parts of air. It is a measure of concentration by volume in air.

A reactive substance is a solid, liquid or gas that releases energy under certain conditions.

STEL is a Short-Term Exposure Limit which is usually a 15-minute exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday.

A teratogen is a substance that causes birth defects by damaging the fetus.

TLV is the Threshold Limit Value, the workplace exposure limit recommended by ACGIH.

Vapor Pressure is a measure of how readily a liquid or a solid mix with air at its surface. A higher vapor pressure indicates a higher concentration of the substance in air and therefore increases the likelihood of breathing it in.

Prepared for: Green-Safe-Solutions LLC by Mg-Help LLC