

The GreenSafe™ System

Field Crops: Nitrogen Reduction - Soil Rescue



Fertilizer Only



Plus GreenSafe™

Nitrogen Reduction – Benefits Environment & Public Health
Plant Scientists find as little as 30% of NPK fertilizers are taken up by plants. The rest binds up the soil reducing fertility or runs off harming the environment as follows:
Dead Zones: Studies by ag scientists' detail nitrogen-based fertilizer runoffs into rivers, lakes, and oceans creating vast swaths of marine dead zones. One in Gulf of Mexico killed 212,000 metric tons of fish. It is one of 400 dead zones being studied around the world that threaten the food supply for 500 billion people.

Pollution: And a California investigation of smog sources show a significant contributor in the San Joaquin Valley is fertilizer not taken up by plants. They find the nitrous oxide produced from fertilizer applied to soils is a greenhouse gas 300 times more harmful than carbon dioxide! And, fertilizer production requires massive amounts of natural gas from fracking (which contributes a quarter of global methane emissions from the fracking wells). And a California investigation of smog sources show a significant contributor in the San Joaquin Valley is fertilizer not taken up by plants. They find the nitrous oxide produced from fertilizer applied to soils is a greenhouse gas 300 times more harmful than carbon dioxide!

Soil Fertility: Once applied to soils, nitrogen fertilizer destroys organic matter making it two thirds less effective. Plant scientists are finding growers are applying 7 times what they did 40 years ago to get the same yields.

The GreenSafe™ System is a centuries old sustainable agriculture system turbocharged by nanotechnology. We convert proven processed plant and oil seed extracts into colloidal micelles using our proprietary blending process. Trillions of these colloidal micelles are combined to form the nanomaterials that make up the GreenSafe™ System. They restore soil fertility, conserve nutrients by reducing or replacing harsh and hazardous synthetic chemicals.

Nitrogen Reduction – Soil Rescue

The GreenSafe™ System enhances elemental uptake and use of nutrients. Growers reports yield and quality are improved by 30% or more with that same percentage savings in fertilizer. First time users benefit greatest from restoration of soil fertility by breaking up bound nutrients, so no added fertilizer is needed for one or more harvest cycles.

Nutrient Enhancer Value

- ✦ Soil application increases plant cation-exchange capacity (CEC). (CE is a soil science term meaning the electromagnetic exchange between a plant's root and nutrient ions of the soil.) Nutrients and minerals are broken down into nanosized particles making them more available to plants. By increasing the number of cations available to the plant at any given pH the fertility of the growing medium is increased. Nutrients and trace elements to be more readily absorbed through the roots.
- ✦ Plant application helps evenly spread agrichemicals over the leaves, other plant surfaces, and within the plant itself, thereby maximizing plant absorption and effectiveness. Stomata are kept clear to boost circulation and transport of sugars (brix) throughout the plant. This enhances photosynthesis. Agrichemical efficacy is increased to potentially reducing the amounts required.
- ✦ Frost protection is a benefit of the maximized root uptake and plant circulation of moisture and nutrients. This saturation minimizes free water. This has an antifreeze effect allowing plants to recover from temperatures below the free water freeze point.
- ✦ Products are a reliable source of plant growth stimulators and amino acids. The growth stimulators include naturally occurring levels of auxin, gibberellin, cytokinin and plant hormones. These are readily used by the plant to regulate plant growth as increased cell division in roots and shoots. Bud growth and essential oil production are also increased.

Attachments

- ✦ Soybean Cultivation Case pp. 1 - 2
- ✦ Soil Rescue Case pp. 3 - 5
- ✦ Nitrogen Reduction – Smog-Forming Soils p. 6
- ✦ Grower Testimonials p. 7
- ✦ Product Bulletins – Plant Amendment – Foliar Spray pp. 8 - 9
- ✦ Product Safety Data Sheets Plant Amendment – Foliar Spray pp. 10 - 13

Grow With Us: www.greensafeworldwide.com

The GreenSafe™ System – Field Crops

GreenSafe™ Grow Report

Soybean Grower Gains \$21.06 per GreenSafe™ Dollar

A Southern Illinois soybean grower designated two comparable fields to measure the value of applying GreenSafe™ Plant Amendment (PA) and Foliar Spray (FS).

GreenSafe™ Products: Plant Amendment (PA) and Foliar Spray (FS)

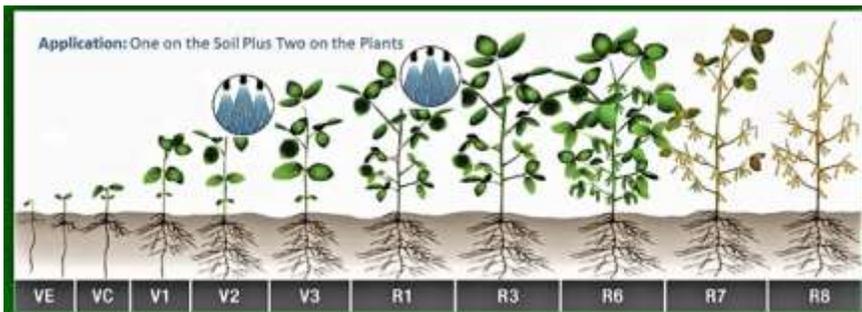
represent a centuries old sustainable agriculture system turbocharged by nanotechnology. They work alongside any growing strategy to restore soil fertility, conserve nutrients, and reduce the need for harsh and hazardous pest control chemicals. Plant Amendment ground application enhances fertilizer performance by freeing bound up nutrients not taken up by past crops. Cation exchange is increased for maximum water and nutrient uptake. Foliar Spray plant application works synergistically to increase growth, yield and quality while reducing chemical costs. Michigan State University scientists proved the effectiveness of foliar feeding. They measured a 95% uptake for foliar applied nutrients compared to 10% with nutrients applied to the soil. They demonstrated that applying nutrients to foliage encourages plants to exude more carbohydrates into the root zone, which in turn increases microbial activity in the root area to increase nutrient uptake and circulation in the plants.



GreenSafe™ 6-Acres



Control 6-Acres



Crop History: The field was planted with corn for 5-harvest cycles followed by one season of soybeans. The evaluation took place with second year soybeans. A 10% back-to-back soybean yield reduction from 32-34-inch plants was the expected yield. Expectations were exceeded.



Planting and Early Growth: Two 6-acre matching fields were set aside for the test. Liberty Link® soybean seed from Great Heart Seed was planted during late April. PA was sprayed after a 6-8-inch cultivation. This was followed by two applications of Foliar Spray at the V2 - V3 and the R1 Stages. Budding started 12-24-hours after the second plant spray. At that point it is not possible to enter the field to spray without causing a 3-5 bushel per acre crop loss. (A pylon system or aerial

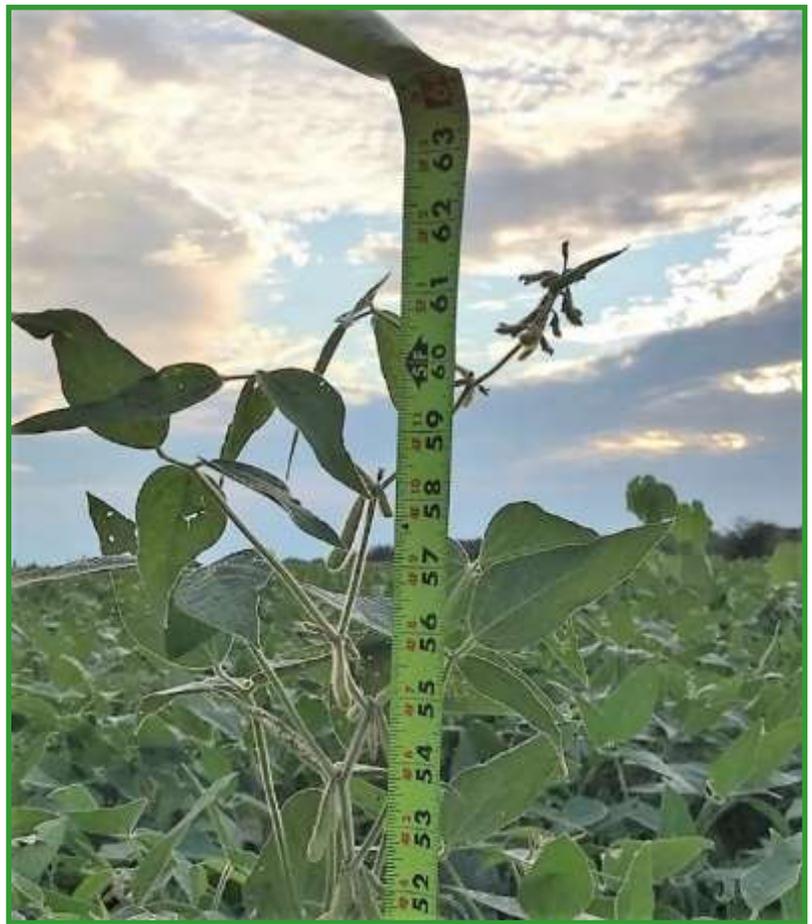


spraying is being considered, so additional sprays to determine the cost effectiveness of added sprays for future crops.)

Expectations Exceeded

Early July pictures begin to tell the story. GreenSafe™ is the difference between the plant on the left and the one on the right. Growth indicated the 2018 crop yield will not be less than the 2017 89-bushells per acre. The grower thinks soybeans will reach 5-6 feet by the season's end. Stems are already thumb sized. Plant closeup photos (control on the left with biostimulant plants on the right) show a significantly greater number of pods. Based upon 65 pods observed on a typical plant and using the usual 65,000 plants per acre, his yield estimate indicates the likelihood to exceed the 100 bu./acre.

Late July: GreenSafe™ plants are significantly taller than those in the control field. The grower counted 204 beans on a representative plant. The plants were five feet tall with weeks to go before harvest. Treated plants had a significantly greater number of pods. Based upon 65 pods observed on a typical plant and using the usual 65,000 plants per acre, the yield estimate indicates the likelihood to exceed the 100 bu./acre.



Harvest Reports: Table 2 shows the GreenSafe™ treated 6-acres produced a yield of 106 bu./acre. This far exceeds expectations from this second-year soybean crop of a reduced 6.5 bu./acre (10% reduction) less than the 65-bushel 2017 farm average. \$24.95 was returned for each GreenSafe™ dollar. Combining soil and plant testing with crop observation can be expected to show added benefits from agrichemicals reduction.



Table 1: GreenSafe™ System Cost				
Products	oz.	gal.	\$\$/gal.	\$\$/acre
1 - Plant Amendment Conc.	5	0.04	\$150	\$5.86
3 - Foliar Sprays Conc.	15	0.12	\$110	\$12.89
GreenSafe™ Growing Cycle Total Cost/Acre				\$18.75

Table 2: GreenSafe™ System Value	
Treated Field Acreage Yield (bu./acre)	106
Control Field Yield (bu./acre)	65
Difference (bu.)	41
Soy \$\$/bu. 2018 Price \$8.83 + 80¢ Gov. Subsidy	\$9.63
Gross Value of Increased Bushels/Acre	\$394.83
Soybean Dollars per GreenSafe™ Dollar \$21.06	

The PA ground spray followed by two FS plant applications have the following benefits:

- ✓ Better root systems.
- ✓ Improved growth and resiliency.
- ✓ Healthier, sturdier, more pest/ disease-resistance plants.
- ✓ Greater resistance to drought.

The outcome is higher yield and better quality.

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The GreenSafe™ System

Soil Rescue

The Cause

Farmers and landscapers apply NPK salt-based mineral fertilizer. As little as 30% of these chemicals are taken up by the plants. Unused fertilizer molecules stick together and create a microscopic ball (bound up soil). Seed germination as well as seedling and vegetative growth are impacted. Crop yields are reduced. Another result is poor percolation. Waterlogging can delay access to fields and causes poor aeration in the root zone, with effects ranging from reduced growth to death of plants.

The Solution

GreenSafe™ Plant Amendment separates these bound up nutrients. This makes the microscopic nutrient ion molecules available to the plant through hair like root systems. New nutrient enhancer users find they can apply 20-50% less fertilizer and improved percolation. Grower Reports at the rowler reports at Fertilizer uptake is increased. This includes much of what the plants did not absorb the previous years. Some underproducing soils require no added fertilizer during the first harvest cycle after first use of Plant Amendment.

References:

Product Data: <https://www.greensafeworldwide.com/copy-of-tech-and-testimoinals>

Salts: https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_053280.pdf

Percolation: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpls.2019.00140/full>

Attachments

- 📎 Soil Rescue Case
- 📎 Soil Rescue Field Test

Figure 1 - Plant Amendment

The GreenSafe™ System is a centuries old sustainable agriculture system turbocharged by nanotechnology. We convert proven processed plant and oil seed extracts into colloidal micelles using our proprietary blending process. Trillions of these 3 nano colloidal micelles are combined to form the nano sized nutrient enhancers and cleaners that make up the system. (1 nanometer = 1 billionth of a meter) One of these products, GreenSafe™ Plant Amendment, restores percolation and full fertility to under producing soils.

GreenSafe™ System Soil Rescue Case

Craig K. Jones, PhD, Bio-Molecular Physics - Agri Consultant
(Used with permission.)

Agriculture Expert

Dr. Jones writes: "I applied GreenSafe™ Plant Amendment (PA) to a variety of plants and was impressed with my results. In all cases, the treated plants outperformed the controls.



Application Example

I applied PA to the roots of 3,000 malnourished orange trees in Collier County Florida. The owner reported ample fertilization, but the trees were still in poor health, producing below normal yields. I added one (1) ounce per five (5) gallons of water and soaked the root areas. The cost was less than \$1 per tree. Within six weeks, the trees were nearly disease-free and flourishing. The owners are pleased and anticipate an improved harvest.

Dr. Jones' Explanation

PA appears to be exceptionally effective dissolving (chelating) both organic and some inorganic ions in the soil. Because natural plants and synthetic fertilizers are incompatible, it is difficult for plants to absorb minerals such as iron, zinc, and synthetic fertilizers. In some cases, plants absorb as little as 30% to 50% of applied fertilizers and minerals. As much as 50% to 70% of applied fertilizers remain unused. After multiple years of pesticide and synthetic fertilization applications, millions of acres of agricultural soils are saturated with synthetic contaminants. In many areas hair roots are unable to penetrate the soil and absorb minerals, moisture, inorganic nutrients, or oxygen. Applying additional fertilizers does not help. Plants remain malnourished and yields are diminished. Much of the money spent on fertilization is wasted. PA separates (chelates) and breaks down metallic and synthetic molecules into nano sized particles so small that plants can absorb them. Agronomists describe the process as "cation exchange." PA appears to be an exceptionally effective cation exchange stimulant. This even includes traces of metal ions such as residues of copper insecticides. This explains why growers can reduce the cost of fertilizers the first season.

Plant Amendment Benefits

- Restores soils to productivity.
- Improves absorption of nutrients.
- Reduces fertilizer cost \leq PA application cost.
- Increases yields.

PA improves the absorption of nutrients and chelates the contaminants. It helps loosen clogged soils and restore those soils to productivity. A single application appears to loosen and restore the soil to arability and increased yields. The savings achieved in reduced fertilizer costs can exceed the price of the PA application.

Contact Us

Learn more about the GreenSafe™ System at <http://www.greensafeworldwide.com>

The GreenSafe System
Proof of Performance

SALT MITIGATION		Salts	E Ce	Ratio	Ca	Mg	Na	Cl	SO4	SAR	Exchangeable			Base			Mg	K	Na
Ranch:	BLKS:	pH									B	Ca	Mg	K	Na	Ca			
Test 1	Before	7.6	1.99	0.86	10.7	4.7	7.7	4.2	15.4	2.8	0.2	2,490	263	176	118	77%	13%	3%	3%
Test 1	After	7.3	2.14	0.76	9.6	4.4	8.3	4.2	15	3.1	0.2	1,804	206	110	145	74%	14%	2%	5%
Compare	Before/After	-3%	8%	-12%	-10%	-6%	8%	1%	-3%	13%	27%	-28%	-22%	-38%	23%	-3%	3%	-18%	62%
Test 2	Before	7.8	2.01	0.83	9.9	3.8	8.2	5.3	9.6	3.1	0.2	1,900	139	105	95	81%	10%	2%	4%
Test 2	After	7.5	1.3	0.71	6	2.7	5.7	2.6	5.8	2.8	0.2	1,900	162	79	70	80%	11%	2%	3%
Compare	Before/After	-3%	-35%	-14%	-40%	-30%	-30%	-51%	-40%	-12%	-11%	0%	17%	-25%	-26%	0%	16%	-25%	-26%
Test 3	Before	7.6	4.69	0.86	31.6	13.6	23.2	16.4	42.6	4.9	0.6	2,600	294	316	241	72%	13%	4%	6%
Test 3	After	7.3	2.01	0.96	11.4	4.7	7.2	3.9	15.1	2.6	0.2	2,150	204	133	97	78%	12%	2%	3%
Compare	Before/After	-3%	-57%	12%	-64%	-66%	-69%	-76%	-65%	-48%	-67%	-17%	-31%	-58%	-60%	8%	-9%	-45%	-48%

Notes: https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcsl42p2_053280.pdf for USDA report on the subject.

The nutrient enhancer, GreenSafe™ Plant Amendment, was applied at 5-oz diluted in 20-gallons of water

Salts is a generic term for what causes a change in E Ce and its associated stresses on plants. Only one test site did not show a dramatic improvement in the E Ce's.

Smog-Forming Soils

Central Valley Soil Emissions a Large Source of State's Nitrogen Oxide Pollution

By Kat Kerlin on January 31, 2018, in Environment

A previously unrecognized source of nitrogen oxide is contributing between 25 and 41 percent of the NO_x emissions in California, according to a study led by the University of California, Davis. The peer-reviewed study traces the emissions to fertilized soils in the Central Valley region.

The production of NO_x is a natural microbial process occurring in all soils but can increase if too much nitrogen is applied.

In the study, published Jan. 31 in the journal *Science Advances*, the authors compared computer models with estimates collected from scientific flights over the San Joaquin Valley. Both the model and flight data suggested that 20 to 32 percent of NO_x emissions comes from soils with heavy nitrogen fertilizer applications, while NO_x emissions from natural soils account for 5 to 9 percent. These emissions are variable, and not a constant presence in the atmosphere.

Rural smog source

Smog-forming nitrogen oxides, or NO_x, are a family of air-polluting chemical compounds. They are central to the formation of ground-level ozone and contribute to adverse health effects, such as heart disease, asthma and other respiratory issues. NO_x is a primary component of air pollution, which the World Health Organization estimates causes 1 in 8 deaths worldwide.

Fossil fuels have long been recognized as a major contributor to NO_x pollution. Technologies like the catalytic converter have helped greatly reduce NO_x emitted from vehicles in urban areas. But some of the state's worst air quality problems are now in rural areas, particularly the Central Valley region, which is home to some of the poorest communities in California.

More food, less pollution

The Central Valley is also one of the world's most highly productive agricultural areas. Roughly half of the fruits and nuts produced in the United States are grown there. This includes nearly all the nation's almonds, walnuts, raisins, avocados and tomatoes.

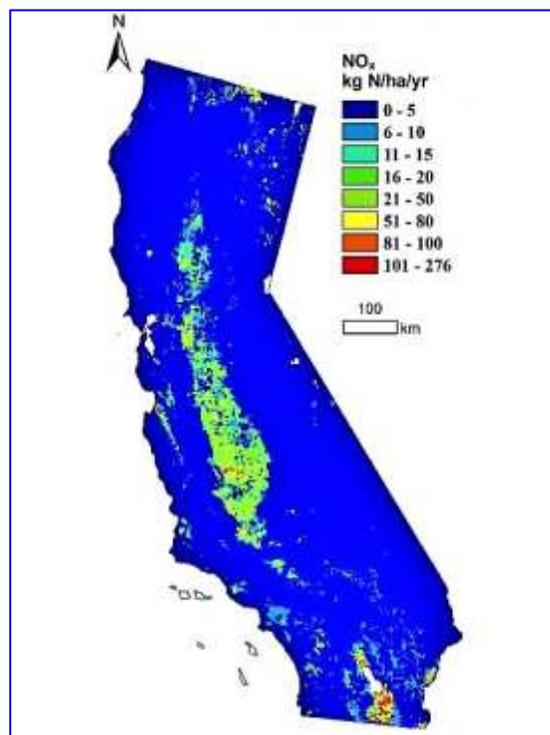
If farmland in California were converted to other uses, such as housing, scientists estimate that greenhouse gas emissions from that land would be 70 times greater. Conserving farmland is an approach to mitigate NO_x and harmful greenhouse gas emissions.

"We need to increase the food we're making," said lead author Maya Almaraz, a National Science Foundation postdoctoral fellow in UC Davis Professor Ben Houlton's lab. "We need to do it on the land we have. But we need to do it using improved techniques."

<https://www.ucdavis.edu/news/smog-forming-soils/>

Quick Summary

- ✚ Up to 41 percent of smog-forming NO_x emissions in state comes from agricultural soils in the Central Valley
- ✚ Rural farming communities most affected
- ✚ Potential solutions include precision agriculture, slow-release fertilizers
- ✚ Work already underway to reduce nitrate in groundwater could also help reduce NO_x emissions



Field Crops

Regenerative growing practices in support of healthy soil, animals and people.

Alfalfa: James B. from Belleville PA called me to ask about GreenSafe™ products. He was having serious problems with leaf hoppers in his alfalfa fields. The leaves were turning yellow. He was afraid he would lose the crop. Jim purchased GreenSafe Plant Amendment (GSPA) and Foliar Spray. On Friday, June 29, 2019, he applied 7 ounces per acre of GSPA. On Monday, July 1, 2019, he called me and said, "NO LEAF HOPPERS!". He was amazed. Later, he reported after he applied GSPA 7 days after each cutting for a total of 4 cuttings his goats loved the hay. They will not eat any other and he's had no vet bills. His 100 goats are producing more butter fat now, +4.3%, and higher protein, +3.50%, and his milk production is increased. James' farm statistics show +20% increase Alfalfa yields. His results have been great for his other crops with +30% for non-GMO soybean yields, and 30% increased field corn yield.

Alfalfa: Don Y. bought Plant Amendment for his 180 acres of alfalfa. His alfalfa was in such poor condition, he was considering plowing it under. He applied 5 oz. per acre (\$5 per acre or \$900 for 180 acres) with 15 gallons of water. He reported the best and most improved alfalfa crop he had ever had, especially since he had considered plowing it under. He applied three additional sprays at seven-day intervals, beginning seven days after the first cutting. He also applied his micro-nutrient/macro-nutrient at the rate of 16 ounces per acre. Total seasonal investment per acre was \$20 or \$3,600 for entire farm. Don conducted his fourth cutting saying it was much better than normal. He baled an additional 460 bales. He found no worms or insects in the alfalfa. The 4th cutting was all unexpected profit: 180 acres x 40 bales per acre @ \$8.00 per bale = \$320/acre or \$57,600 less \$900 for Plant Amendment = \$56,700.00 extra profit! Don credits Plant Amendment with saving his farm showing why Green Safe Solution products are an investment, not a cost.

Soybeans: Randy Buboltz - Minnesota - Randy said, I sprayed 80 acres of soybeans with 7.5 oz. of BioWash and 32 oz. of round up. I sprayed and flagged your product so there is a side-by-side comparison. Fwd.: July 7, 2013, sprayed 160 acres of field corn with 15 gallons per acre of solution which contained 6.8 oz. of BioWash along with 32 oz. of round up.

Soybeans: A Springfield, IL farmer planted his soybean fields during late April. A six-acre test field was treated at 5 ounces per acre

of Plant Amendment and Foliar Spray. Plant Amendment was applied after a 6-8-inch cultivation. Foliar Spray was applied alone at V2 - V3 and with fungicide at R1. Budding started 12-24 hours after the third spray. More applications may have been beneficial. However, it was not possible to enter the field without causing a 3-5 bushel per acre crop loss. Pylon irrigation planned for 2019 will make added sprays possible. Early July plant growth to four feet indicated the 2018 crop yield would not be the 10% less than the 2017 farm average of 65 bushels per acre expected for a second-year crop. Treated soybeans were expected to reach 5 feet by the season's end in three months. Stems were already finger sized with months of growing remaining. By late July test plants were significantly taller than those in the control field. At harvest, the treated six acres' yield was 106 bushels per acre. This far exceeded expectations from this second-year soybean crop of 6.5 bu./acre less than the 65-bushel 2017 farm average. 106bu./acre is an 81% increase over that expected yield of 58.5 bu./acre!

Corn: Marty J. in Ohio reported he is picking corn and he's never seen roots on sweet corn like this. They look like field corn roots. Marty said he tried to pull one out of the ground couldn't pull it out. He's seeing larger ears too. He has 18 acres of sweet corn. He applied GreenSafe Foliate three times. At the end of the harvest, he took a potato fork up to the field and dug up a corn root stalk. He's never seen anything like it. He's had numerous people return to buy corn for 10 years who said it tastes better than any previous years.

Corn: Terry Mudline - Mississippi - Terry sprayed his field corn using BioWash Soil Amendment and harvested 275 Bushels per acre. Terry says that is an increase of 150 bushels more per acre at \$8.75 per bushel that is a whopping \$1,312.50 per acre increase x 500 acres = \$656,250.00 dollars. Terry was happy.

Oats: Alton H. - Silsbee, Texas, planted and BioWashed his winter oats then left for three months. A drought devastated Texas agriculture that year. Upon Alton's return, all his rancher neighbors had lost their oat crops. Alton enjoyed his best crop ever. Additionally, analysis of his oats documented 60% greater protein content. He reported that his cattle prefer is BioWashed pasture grass and, upon processing, their livers are as clear and healthy as those of young calves.

Safety Data Sheet

GreenSafe™ Plant Amendment

SECTION 1 – PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product

Name: GreenSafe™ Plant Amendment Indoor - Outdoor

Brands: GreenSafe™

Product Family: Phytochemicals

Products Use: All growing and cleaning.

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

Prepared/Revised: 17 Jul. 17

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 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).

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.

Evaporation rate: Not Determined
Flammability: Not Applicable

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
Flash point: Non-Combustible
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.

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: NA
Vapor pressure: Same as Water
Vapor density: Heavier Than Air
Relative density: Not Determined
Specific gravity: 1.001
Water solubility: Complete
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: ND
Auto-ignition temperature: Not Determined
Decomposition temperature: Not Determined
Viscosity: Not Determined
Explosive properties: Not Applicable
Oxidizing properties: Not Determined

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.

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.

Prepared for: Green-Safe Solutions, LLC
By: Mg-Help, LLC

Safety Data Sheet

GreenSafe™ Foliar Spray

SECTION 1 – PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product

Name: GreenSafe™ Foliar Spray Indoor and Outdoor

Brands: GreenSafe™

Product Family: Phytochemicals

Products Use: All growing and cleaning.

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

Prepared/Revised: 17 Jul. 17

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 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).

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.

Evaporation rate: Not Determined
Flammability: Not Applicable

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
Flash point: Non-Combustible
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.

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: NA
Vapor pressure: Same as Water
Vapor density: Heavier Than Air
Relative density: Not Determined
Specific gravity: 1.001
Water solubility: Complete
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: ND
Auto-ignition temperature: Not Determined
Decomposition temperature: Not Determined
Viscosity: Not Determined
Explosive properties: Not Applicable
Oxidizing properties: Not Determined

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 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION
DOT: Not Regulated – **IATA:** Not Regulated – **IMDG:** Not Regulated

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 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION
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WHMIS: Uncontrolled product according to classification criteria.

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 16 – OTHER INFORMATION
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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.

Prepared for: Green-Safe Solutions, LLC
By: Mg-Help, LLC