



Am Earth

FERTILIZER

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Overview

Watch your garden grow. AmEarth fertilizer is a general purpose feeder, specifically formulated to replenish the nutrients that disappear, year after year on lawns and gardens. You'll see the difference weeks after the first application when applied according to directions.

- New lawns, shrubs and beds
- Flowers
- Single plantings
- Established growth

FERTILIZER APPLICATION GUIDELINES

TREES

Use 5 lbs. per every inch of trunk diameter. Pour into 12-15 inch deep holes spaced 2 feet apart, along the drip line. For palms, use 5 to 10 lbs. every 3 months.

SHRUBS

Mix 1-2 cups into the soil and place around the root ball. Once established, mix 1-2 cups into the soil at the base of the shrub in the spring, summer and fall.

ROSES

Mix 1-2 cups into the soil at the base of the bush every month during growing season.

GARDENIAS & CAMELLIAS

Use 5 lbs. per every 100 sq. feet, twice yearly. April and June recommended.

AZALEAS

Use 5 lbs. per every 100 sq. feet, twice yearly. Add 1-2 cups per bush every 2 months.

LAWNS

COOL SEASON (Northern) GRASSES

Spring: Apply 40 lbs. per every 2,500 sq. feet of lawn in mid to late May.

Summer: Apply 40 lbs. per every 2,500 sq. feet of lawn in mid to late August.

Fall: Apply 40 lbs. per every 2,500 sq. feet of lawn after your last mowing of the season.

NEW LAWNS

SEED BED or SODDING

Apply 40 lbs. per every 2,500 sq. feet of planting area and mix into the top 2 inches of soil before seeding or sodding.

Follow-up Application:

After the third mowing of the newly seeded or sodded lawn, apply 40 lbs. per every 2,500 sq. feet of lawn, then follow the schedule for your particular type of grass.

FLOWERS

Use 5 lbs. per every 100 sq. feet. Mix into the soil prior to planting or apply on top of the soil after planting.

WARNING: AmEarth fertilizer should not be used in vegetable or fruit gardens, nor be used on crops grown for direct human consumption.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: In the event of fire, combustion will produce carbon monoxide carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and other products of organic combustion

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

SECTION 06	HEALTH EFFECTS INFORMATION
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Primary Routes Of Entry **Signs and Symptoms of Overexposure**

Inhalation: May cause nasal and throat irritation. Individuals with respiratory ailments such as asthma may be particularly sensitive to organic dust exposure. Symptoms of organic dust exposure may include: fatigue, fever chills, headache, malaise, cough, chest tightness, and shortness of breath.

Eye Contact: May cause irritation

Skin Contact: May cause skin irritation

Skin Absorption: Skin absorption is not likely

Ingestion: Not an expected route of exposure during customary and instructed use, however extremely small quantities of dust could be ingested via bronchial response to dust in the throat. Symptoms similar to inhalation.

Health Conditions Which May Be Aggravated By Exposure:

Individuals with respiratory ailments, such as asthma, may be particularly sensitive to organic dust exposure.

Carcinogens:

This product may contain metals or organic compounds considered to be carcinogens by OSHA, IARC and/or NTP, but they would not be present in quantities greater than 0.1%.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

Inhalation: If breathing difficulty should occur, remove individual from the exposure area to fresh air and obtain medical attention if symptoms of illness appear or if breathing difficulty continues.

- Eye Contact:** Flush eyes with clean water continuously for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses and lift eyelids while flushing. Obtain medical attention if pain or redness persists after flushing is completed.
- Skin Contact:** Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water.
- Ingestion:** If ingestion occurs, consult with a physician.

SECTION 07	PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE
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Spill Clean Up: Remove or eliminate all sources of ignition. Clean up all quantities. Material should be picked up in a manner that minimizes dispersion of dust into the air. Non-sparking equipment and tools should be used. Clean up personnel should wear respiratory protection against dust.

Waste Disposal: Material should be recovered and saved for use whenever possible. State and local requirements for waste disposal may be more restrictive or otherwise different from federal laws and regulations. Consult state and local regulations regarding proper disposal of this material.

Handling & Storage: Dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations may create an explosion hazard in the presence of ignition sources. Good housekeeping procedures should be followed so as to prevent visual dust clouds and to prevent dust accumulation greater than 1/8 inch (3mm) on surfaces or accumulations that make surface colors indiscernible. Regular cleaning frequencies should be established for floors and horizontal surfaces to minimize dust accumulation. All system components should be conductive; bonding and ground should be used. Pellets may spontaneously combust if stored in bulk in large quantities. Consult local fire codes or insurance carrier for information on storage of bulk quantities.

Other Precautions: Use according to label instructions.

SECTION 08	CONTROL MEASURES
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Engineering Controls: Efforts must be made to maintain dust levels below the exposure limits.

Bagged Quantities: General ventilation should be sufficient.

Bulk Quantities: Additional ventilation may be required. Air monitoring should be performed during typical work practices to determine average exposure levels. When these exceed the permissible limits, additional engineering controls must be implemented and respiratory protection is required.

Work Practice Controls: Good housekeeping procedures should be maintained to minimize dust accumulation on indoor surfaces (Precautions for Safe Handling and Reuse). Good personal hygiene practices should be followed. Workers should be advised to empty containers in a manner that minimizes their exposure, e.g., do not vigorously shake the bag as it is being emptied. When emptying packages or containers outdoors, common sense should be used to empty the containers where wind conditions will not increase exposure.

Respiratory Protection: A NIOSH approved respirator equipped with a HEPA dust filter should be used whenever dust levels exceed exposure limits or cause symptoms of irritation or sensitivity. Whenever respiratory protection is worn, a complete respiratory protection program should be implemented in accordance with OSHA General Industry Standard 29CFR1910.134.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses should be used to prevent dust exposure. Tight fitting goggles may be needed to ensure greater protection. Individuals with contact lenses may need to wear goggles to prevent dust irritation.

Other Equipment: Clean body-covering clothing should be worn.

Abbreviations:

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency
HEPA: High Efficiency Particulate Air
HMIS: Hazardous Materials Information System
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
NA: Not Applicable
NFPA: National Fire Protection Association
NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NTP: National Toxicology Program
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit
TLV: Threshold Limit Value