

215 S.E. 6th Ave.
HILLSBORO, OR 97123

SECTION I

PRODUCT CODE NUMBER _____ *TLV. _____

MANUFACTURER'S NAME ORND/Chevron Chemical Company EMERGENCY INFORMATION: (415) 233-3737

MANUFACTURER'S ADDRESS: Consumer Products Division, Consumer Affairs Dept., P. O. Box 7144, San Francisco, CA 94120-7144

PRODUCT: Plant Spray (Indoor) COMMON NAME: _____

GENERIC NAME: _____ CHEMICAL NAME: _____

CHEMICAL FAMILY: _____ DDT PROPER SHIPPING NAME: _____

WARNING STATEMENTS: _____

SECTION II - INGREDIENTS

%

TLV

* Threshold limit value set by (A) OSHA, (B) ACGIH, (C) See Section III, (D) Other, (NE) Not Established (Units are in PPM unless otherwise specified)

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

APPROXIMATE BOILING RANGE: _____ VAPOR PRESSURE: _____

VAPOR DENSITY: _____ SOLUBILITY IN WATER: _____

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: _____ PERCENT VOLATILE: _____

EVAPORATION RATE: _____ APPROXIMATE BULK DENSITY: _____

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT RANGE: SEE ON ATTACHED SHEETS. EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: _____

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: _____ DOT FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: _____

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: _____

SECTION V - EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYE CONTACT: Flush with water for 15 minutes. Read product label for further instructions.

SKIN CONTACT: Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Read product label for further instructions.
Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing in a strong detergent before being worn again.

INHALATION: _____

INGESTION: Consult label, follow all instructions. Inform your physician of the product, the active ingredients listed on the product label, description of the type and degree of exposure and any signs or symptoms either you or the victim may be experiencing. Based on this information the physician may recommend additional first-aid procedures and/or immediate transport to an emergency medical treatment facility. If the physician recommends that you go to the nearest emergency treatment center, then

also bring the sealed labeled container of pesticide with you. (Chevron has a staff of professional toxicologist
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ACUTE EFFECTS

CHRONIC EFFECTS

Routes of Entry

Overexposure to pesticides can result in the person developing signs and symptoms of illness or poisoning. However, before this can occur, a sufficient amount of chemical must enter the body or system either through swallowing (ingestion exposure), breathing (inhalation exposure), or skin contact (dermal exposure).

Signs and Symptoms

Signs and symptoms associated with overexposure to a pesticide are usually evident during the first few hours, and many mimic those associated with common illnesses such as cold or flu. It is very important to consult your physician if any evidence of illness occurs or you have a question concerning your personal health after contact with pesticides.

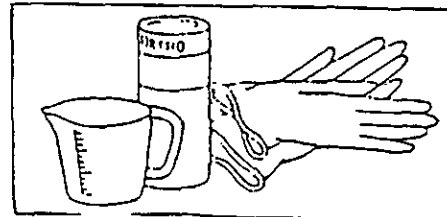
MIXING & APPLYING

- Keep a special set of tools used only for mixing and measuring chemicals—spoons, measuring cup, stirring rod, etc., and store them with your chemicals. Remember to mix only the amount needed for the job, and only in the proportions listed on the label. Use a solid level surface for mixing.
- Don't mix pesticides with anything except as the label directs.
- Before you spray, check to see that no toys, food or dishes have been left lying around in the area you are treating.
- Keep children, pets, and anyone else not involved well away from the areas where you mix, apply, or spray chemicals.

- Protect your skin from contact by wearing clothing that covers your arms and legs, and be careful not to inhale dusts or sprays.
- Don't spray on a windy day; the spray could blow back onto you or into a neighbor's yard, or somewhere else you didn't intend it to go.
- Avoid standing under trees when spraying, since chemicals might drip onto your hands, face or clothing.
- Don't eat or smoke while spraying. Wait until you've washed your hands and face.
- Don't spray from an aerosol can around fires or electrical connections.
- Never use a pesticide on plants meant to produce food unless the label specifically says that is what the product is intended for.

Then always wait as long as the label directs before picking and eating.

- In the house, use only pesticides whose labels specify they are for indoor use.
- Thorough clean up of your spray and any other equipment used as soon as you finish the job is important. Then wash your face and hands with soap and water, change, and don't wear chemical contaminated clothes again until you've washed them.

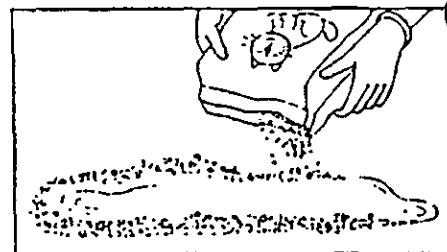


SPILLS

- Spilled chemicals can be dangerous. If necessary, set up a barrier to keep children and pets away—you don't want chemicals tracked around the house on someone's shoes.
- Ventilate the area of a spill by opening doors and windows, or setting up a fan. Chemical fumes may catch fire, that's why you don't store chemicals around pilot lights. Don't light matches!
- Begin cleaning up a spill as soon as you can to minimize health exposure and possible problems with stains and odors.

- When cleaning up, wear rubber or neoprene gloves, keep the rest of your body covered, and avoid breathing the vapors.
- Sweep spilled solids into a plastic bag.
- Spilled liquids should first be soaked up with an absorbent material such as Kitty Litter®, paper towels, or old rags, then placed in a plastic bag, sealed, and put in the trash can.
- Scrub wood, cement, or tile surfaces with a water solution of strong household detergent applied with a scrub brush or old rags; repeat cleansing with detergent until

traces of the chemical are gone. Absorb each time with absorbent material. All clean-up materials should be thrown out in disposable containers such as sealed plastic bags.

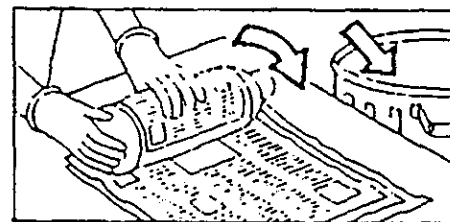


DISPOSAL

- If you've mixed more than you need, the best way to dispose of the excess is to spray the entire amount mixed on needy plants according to label directions. *Don't pour pesticides down the drain*—most of them are harmful to the beneficial organisms that work in septic tanks and sewage treatment plants. Plan ahead, the best way is to mix only the amount you actually need.

- When a liquid container is empty, rinse it out with water and use the rinse water in your spray. *Never* re-use any chemical container!
- Dispose of partially filled or empty containers according to label instructions. Generally you can dispose of these containers in the trash can after wrapping and tying them in several layers of newspaper. However, if your community has more stringent regulations, be sure to follow them.

- *Never* puncture an aerosol or pressurized can or put it into an incinerator or fire because it might explode.



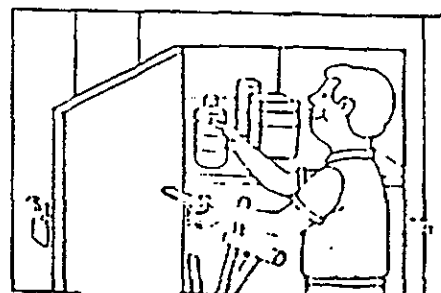
STORAGE

- Always keep chemicals in their original containers. Never remove the labels. All CSUiners should be securely capped.
- *Never*, ever, store garden chemicals in soft drink bottles, or any other containers that could lead anyone, especially a child, to mistake the contents for food or drink. Small children don't know the difference!
- Chemical storage shelves should be strong, stable, and not too high to reach easily, though out of reach of children. Do

not store chemicals near any foods.

- Keep all chemical containers back from the edge of your shelves. Because of their corrosive nature, many liquid pesticides come in glass bottles. Common sense tells you to take extra care when handling and storing them.
- Chemicals are best stored in a locked, well-ventilated space, out of the sun, and especially clear of pilot lights and other open flames or sparks, since the fumes could catch fire. A garden shed, toolshed, or garage is better than a basement or

elsewhere in the house.



**ORTHO**

Health & Safety Data

TAKE TIME TO READ THE LABEL!

Ortho Garden products are specially designed and formulated with the consumer and home gardener in mind. This pamphlet provides general, common sense information about Ortho Consumer Products but it is not intended to be a Material Safety Data Sheet, or its equivalent, which is not required for these pesticide products. Nor is it intended to replace the need for reading the label on whichever products you use. Each product's label provides information specifically tailored to that product and Ortho urges you to read the label carefully, because it is an important way the Environmental Protection Agency uses to regulate the pesticide.

The label contains precautionary statements on how to use the product safely, instructions for first aid in the event of accident, and directions for proper storage and disposal of the product and its container. We believe the labels tell you everything you need to know about using the products, but we also encourage you to call or write if you have any questions related to use or effects of these products; the telephone number and address where you can reach a specialist are listed at the bottom of the page.

TAKE TIME TO READ THE LABEL—IT'S THERE FOR YOUR PROTECTION.



FIRST AID

The following first aid advice applies whether a pesticide or any type of chemical should come in contact with eyes, skin, clothing, or are ingested.



- Flush with water for 15 minutes.
- Read product label for further instructions.



- Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water
- Read product label for further instructions.



- Remove contaminated clothing.
- Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water
- Wash contaminated clothing in a strong detergent before being worn again.



- Consult label, follow all instructions.

In all cases, if you have any questions, don't hesitate to telephone your physician, emergency treatment facility or poison control center.

EMERGENCIES. If you break an ORTHO container, spill an ORTHO chemical, or have been exposed to the product and have a health question, you or your doctor can get **EMERGENCY** information (day or night) by calling 415/233-3737.

For **NON-EMERGENCY** information concerning ORTHO consumer products, call 415/894-4500 or write, CHEVRON CHEMICAL COMPANY, CONSUMER PRODUCTS DIVISION, CONSUMER AFFAIRS DEPT., P.O. BOX 7144, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94120-7144.

CODE NUMBERS

Most CRHIO product labels contain four sets of numbers, usually located adjacent to the corporate name and address. The Product Number and Form Number will assist in quickly and accurately identifying your product if you ever need to contact the company about it. The EPA numbers indicate the Environmental Protection Agency's registration number assigned to this particular product.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pay careful attention to this. It is important safety information that should be followed precisely . . . better safe than sorry!



**Makes Up
to 8 Gallons
Spray**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING: Citizens responsible for the health and safety of the community are urged to take the following steps to help prevent the spread of the disease:

- 1. Avoid contact with sick people.
- 2. Avoid contact with sick animals.
- 3. Avoid contact with sick birds.
- 4. Avoid contact with sick fish.
- 5. Avoid contact with sick reptiles.
- 6. Avoid contact with sick amphibians.
- 7. Avoid contact with sick invertebrates.
- 8. Avoid contact with sick plants.
- 9. Avoid contact with sick fungi.
- 10. Avoid contact with sick bacteria.
- 11. Avoid contact with sick viruses.
- 12. Avoid contact with sick parasites.
- 13. Avoid contact with sick protozoa.
- 14. Avoid contact with sick helminths.
- 15. Avoid contact with sick arthropods.
- 16. Avoid contact with sick mollusks.
- 17. Avoid contact with sick cnidarians.
- 18. Avoid contact with sick chordates.
- 19. Avoid contact with sick echinoderms.
- 20. Avoid contact with sick poriferans.
- 21. Avoid contact with sick sponges.
- 22. Avoid contact with sick corals.
- 23. Avoid contact with sick sea anemones.
- 24. Avoid contact with sick jellyfishes.
- 25. Avoid contact with sick comb jellies.
- 26. Avoid contact with sick ctenophores.
- 27. Avoid contact with sick tunicates.
- 28. Avoid contact with sick thaliaceans.
- 29. Avoid contact with sick appendicularians.
- 30. Avoid contact with sick salpaeans.
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- 40. Avoid contact with sick appendicularians.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: The following are the most common environmental hazards that can cause the disease:

- 1. Air pollution.
- 2. Water pollution.
- 3. Soil pollution.
- 4. Noise pollution.
- 5. Light pollution.
- 6. Heat pollution.
- 7. Cold pollution.
- 8. Radiation pollution.
- 9. Chemical pollution.
- 10. Biological pollution.
- 11. Physical pollution.
- 12. Psychological pollution.
- 13. Social pollution.
- 14. Cultural pollution.
- 15. Political pollution.
- 16. Economic pollution.
- 17. Environmental pollution.
- 18. Global pollution.
- 19. Local pollution.
- 20. Regional pollution.
- 21. National pollution.
- 22. International pollution.
- 23. Transnational pollution.
- 24. Multinational pollution.
- 25. Supranational pollution.
- 26. Subnational pollution.
- 27. Intranational pollution.
- 28. Extrajurisdictional pollution.
- 29. Intra-jurisdictional pollution.
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Mape: Red hngle, Redbud, Begonye and Welpw m hlgery
Re: Geyford

STORAGE Keep containers in open air environment. Do not store in place of distribution. Do not store in areas with high humidity. Do not store in areas with high temperature. Do not store in areas with high vibration. Do not store in areas with high noise. Do not store in areas with high dust. Do not store in areas with high salt. Do not store in areas with high acid. Do not store in areas with high alkali. Do not store in areas with high oil. Do not store in areas with high grease. Do not store in areas with high dirt. Do not store in areas with high debris. Do not store in areas with high trash. Do not store in areas with high waste. Do not store in areas with high pollution. Do not store in areas with high contamination. Do not store in areas with high radiation. Do not store in areas with high magnetic field. Do not store in areas with high electric field. Do not store in areas with high electromagnetic interference. Do not store in areas with high static electricity. Do not store in areas with high lightning. Do not store in areas with high fire. Do not store in areas with high explosion. Do not store in areas with high impact. Do not store in areas with high pressure. Do not store in areas with high vacuum. Do not store in areas with high humidity. Do not store in areas with high temperature. Do not store in areas with high vibration. Do not store in areas with high noise. Do not store in areas with high dust. Do not store in areas with high salt. Do not store in areas with high acid. Do not store in areas with high alkali. Do not store in areas with high oil. Do not store in areas with high grease. Do not store in areas with high dirt. Do not store in areas with high debris. Do not store in areas with high trash. Do not store in areas with high waste. Do not store in areas with high pollution. Do not store in areas with high contamination. Do not store in areas with high radiation. Do not store in areas with high magnetic field. Do not store in areas with high electric field. Do not store in areas with high electromagnetic interference. Do not store in areas with high static electricity. Do not store in areas with high lightning. Do not store in areas with high fire. Do not store in areas with high explosion. Do not store in areas with high impact. Do not store in areas with high pressure. Do not store in areas with high vacuum.

NOTICE: Users of Internet and responsible for security and protection of their data.

Chemical Abstracts Company
500 North Zeeb Road
Westborough, Massachusetts 01581
Phone: (508) 366-1000
Fax: (508) 366-1001

71549-01600-1

CONTROLS: Aphids, Gophers, Thrips, Mealybugs, Whiteflies, Scale and many other listed pests on roses, flowers, ornamentals, shrubs and trees.



WARNING

See also on page 101

used, how much to use, and how to apply it. It is essential to follow these instructions precisely *using only the amounts recommended*. Too much product can cause damage. Remember use the product only on those pests and plants listed on the label.

Are those which do not function as a pesticide (insecticide, herbicides, fungicides). Inert ingredients may include clays and petroleum solvents.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

These statements are set very precisely by law.

Pesticide labels contain one of these words: CAUTION, WARNING, or DANGER. These signal words refer to the toxicity and/or skin or eye irritation potential and therefore the

These tell for what the product should be

potential danger of the chemical if it is carelessly used or misused. The word CAUTION indicates the product has been placed by the EPA in the lowest of three toxicity and/or irritation categories when the product is used as directed. WARNING indicates a higher toxicity, and/or irritation, and products labeled DANGER are the most toxic and/or irritating. Before using any chemical or product, always read the entire label and follow directions precisely.

	Required text	Flash point
(A) PRESSURIZED CONTAINERS	Extremely flammable. Contents under pressure. Keep away from fire, sparks, and heated surfaces. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Exposure to temperatures above 130°F may cause bursting. Flammable. Contents under pressure. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Exposure to temperatures above 130°F may cause bursting. Contents under pressure. Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Exposure to temperatures above 130°F may cause bursting.	Flash point at or below 20°F, if there is a flashback at any valve opening. Flash point above 20°F and not over 80°F or if the flame extension is more than 18 in long at a distance of 6 in from the flame. All other pressurized containers.
(B) NON- PRESSURIZED CONTAINERS	Extremely flammable. Keep away from fire, sparks, and heated surfaces. Flammable. Keep away from heat and open flame. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.	At or below 20°F Above 20°F and not over 80°F Above 80°F and not over 150°F

