

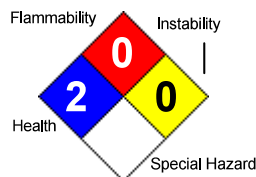
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Squeezy Kleen

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HEALTH		2
FLAMMABILITY		0
PHYSICAL		0
PPE		B

Printed: 12/13/2011
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1. Product and Company Identification

Product Code: 00006
Product Name: Squeezy Kleen
Manufacturer Information
Company Name: BAW Group, Inc.
685 Ramsey Ave.
Hillside, NJ 07205
Emergency Contact: CHEMTREC (800)424-9300
Information: BAW Group, Inc. (800)581-1443

2. Hazards Identification

GHS Classification

GHS Classification	Placard	Key word	GHS Hazard
Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 1C	Corrosive	Danger	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, Category 1	Corrosive	Danger	Causes serious eye damage

GHS Hazard Phrases

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Causes serious eye damage.

GHS Precaution Phrases

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection as specified by the manufacturer/supplier or the competent authority.

GHS Response Phrases

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Specific treatment (see ... on this label) ... reference to supplemental first aid instruction - if immediate administration of antidote is required.

GHS Storage and Disposal Phrases

Store locked up. Dispose of contents/container to ... (in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation).

Emergency Overview

Irritant.

Irritating to respiratory system. Risk of serious damage to eyes. Possible sensitizer. Flash Point: 62 deg C. Warning! Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin. Causes eye and skin irritation. May cause kidney damage. Danger! Causes severe eye and skin burns. Causes severe digestive and respiratory tract burns. Harmful if swallowed. Hygroscopic (absorbs moisture from the air).

Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation? Yes Skin? Yes Eyes? Yes Ingestion? Yes

Potential Health Effects (Acute and Chronic)

ROUTE OF EXPOSURE:

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Causes severe eye irritation. Causes severe eye burns. May cause irreversible eye injury.

Skin Absorption: May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. Skin: Causes severe skin irritation and burns. May cause burns to the digestive tract.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. May cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Ingestion of large quantities may cause appreciable systemic toxicity involving blood chemistry changes due to chelation properties. Causes gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Inhalation: Material is irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. May be harmful if inhaled. May cause lung damage. Causes irritation of the mucous membrane and upper respiratory tract.

Chronic: Chronic exposure may cause effects similar to those of acute exposure.

LD 50 / LC 50

Ingredient CAS# 9016-45-9, Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha.-(nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydr:
Oral, Rat: LD50 = 4000 mg/kg

Ingredient CAS# 111-76-2, Ethanol, 2-Butoxy-:

CAS# 111-76-2: Dermal, guinea pig: LD50 = 230 uL/kg;

Draize test, rabbit, eye: 100 mg Severe;

Draize test, rabbit, eye: 100 mg/24H Moderate;

Inhalation, Mouse: LC50 = 700 ppm/7H

Inhalation, Mouse: LC50 = 3380 mg/m³/7H

Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 450 ppm/4H.

Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 2900 mg/m³/7H.

Oral, mouse: LD50 = 1230 mg/kg;

Oral, mouse: LD50 = 1167 mg/kg;

Oral, Rabbit: LD50 = 300 mg/kg;

Oral, Rabbit: LD50 = 320 mg/kg;

Oral, rat: LD50 = 470 mg/kg;

Oral, rat: LD50 = 917 mg/kg;

Skin, Rabbit: LD50 = 220 Humans are less susceptible than rodents to 2-butoxyethanol 2-Butoxyethanol gives toxic results when tested on rabbits and rats. It does not behave the same when humans are exposed to it. This is explained by the different makeup of the red blood cells of test animals vs. humans. Test animal red blood cells are hypersensitive to 2-butoxyethanol when compared to humans.

Ingredient CAS# 60-00-4, Ethylenediamine Tetraacetic Acid:

CAS# 60-00-4: Oral, Mouse: LD50 = 30 mg/kg;.

Ingredient CAS# 27176-87-0, Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid:

CAS# 27176-87-0: Oral, Rat: LD50 = 650 mg/kg

OSHA Regulatory Status:

This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA regulations.

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3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Concentration
1. Sodium silicate	13870-28-5	<5.0 %
2. Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydr	9016-45-9	<5.0 %
3. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy-	111-76-2	<5.0 %
4. Sodium xylenesulfonate	1300-72-7	<5.0 %
5. Citrus, ext. * Extractives and their physically modified derivatives such as tinctures, concretes,	94266-47-4	<5.0 %
6. Ethylenediamine Tetraacetic Acid	60-00-4	<5.0 %
7. Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid	27176-87-0	<5.0 %
8. Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	<5.0 %

4. First Aid Measures

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyes: Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid immediately.

Skin: Wash clothing before reuse.

If swallowed, wash out mouth with water provided person is conscious. Call a physician. Ingestion: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. If victim is fully conscious, give a cupful of water.

If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Inhalation: Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately.

Note to Physician

Treat symptomatically and supportively.

Signs and Symptoms Of Exposure

Exposure can cause: Nausea, headache, and vomiting. To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Pt: NP Method Used: Estimate

Explosive Limits: LEL: UEL:

Autoignition Pt: NP

Fire Fighting Instructions

Specific Hazard(s): As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear.

Flammable Properties and Hazards

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Suitable: Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or appropriate foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

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6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled

PROCEDURE(S) OF PERSONAL PRECAUTION(S)

Wear respirator, chemical safety goggles, rubber boots, and heavy rubber gloves.

Methods for cleaning up.

Ventilate area and wash spill site after material pickup is complete. Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

Spills/Leaks: Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. vermiculite, sand or earth), then place in suitable container. Wear a self contained breathing apparatus and appropriate personal protection. (See Exposure Controls, Personal Protection section). Do not let this chemical enter the environment. Vacuum or sweep up material and place into a suitable disposal container. Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Avoid generating dusty conditions. Provide ventilation.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions To Be Taken in Handling

User Exposure: Do not breathe vapor. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not ingest or inhale. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep container tightly closed. Do not breathe spray or mist.

Precautions To Be Taken in Storing

Suitable: Store in a cool, dry place. Do not store in direct sunlight. Store in a tightly closed container. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Keep container closed when not in use. Keep from contact with oxidizing materials. Corrosives area.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TWA	Other Limits
1. Sodium silicate	13870-28-5			
2. Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydr	9016-45-9			
3. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy-	111-76-2	PEL: 50 ppm	TLV: 20 ppm	
4. Sodium xylenesulfonate	1300-72-7			
5. Citrus, ext. * Extractives and their physically modified derivatives such as tinctures, concretes,	94266-47-4			
6. Ethylenediamine Tetraacetic Acid	60-00-4			
7. Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid	27176-87-0			
8. Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	PEL: 2 mg/m3	CEIL: 2 mg/m3	

Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type)

Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU). Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face respirator with multi- purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN {14387}) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Hand: Compatible chemical-resistant gloves. Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use.

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Eye Protection

Chemical safety goggles. Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166. Wear chemical splash goggles.

Protective Gloves

Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

Other Protective Clothing

Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Engineering Controls (Ventilation etc.)

Mechanical exhaust required. Safety shower and eye bath. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use only under a chemical fume hood. Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne concentrations low.

Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices

Wash thoroughly after handling.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical States:	[] Gas [X] Liquid [] Solid
Freezing Point:	< 0 C
Boiling Point:	> 100 C
Decomposition Temperature:	NE
Autoignition Pt:	NP
Flash Pt:	NP Method Used: Estimate
Specific Gravity (Water = 1):	~ 1.04
Density:	~ 1.04 G/CM3
Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):	NP
Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):	NP
Evaporation Rate:	1 (H2O=1)
Solubility in Water:	misc.
Percent Volatile:	NP
VOC / Volume:	NP
HAP / Volume:	NP
Saturated Vapor Concentration:	NP
pH:	~ 13

Appearance and Odor

Appearance: Clear. orange. Liquid.
Odor: citrus-like odor.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Unstable [] Stable [X]

Conditions To Avoid - Instability

Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid

Aluminum.

Hazardous Decomposition Or Byproducts

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Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Will occur [] Will not occur [X]

Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Reactions

11. Toxicological Information

Epidemiology: No information found.

Teratogenicity: No information available. Reproductive Effects: Mutagenicity: Neurotoxicity: No information available.

Teratogenicity: Effects on Embryo or Fetus: Fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus). Oral, rat: TDLo = 7632mg/kg Specific Developmental Abnormalities: Cardiovascular, Craniofacial, Musculoskeletal, Respiratory, and Urogenital. Effects on Fertility: Post-implantation mortality (e.g., dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants). Cytogenetic Analysis: intraperitoneal-mouse = {50mmol/L}. DNA Inhibition: hamster fibroblast 500ug/L, rabbit kidney 250umol/L. EDTA leads to morphological changes of chromatin & chromosome structure in plant & animal cells. A weak induction of gene mutations has been reported.

No data available.

Teratogenicity: No data available.

Other Studies:

Carcinogenicity/Other Information

CAS# 111-76-2: ACGIH: A3 - Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

California: Not listed.

NTP: Not listed.

IARC: Not listed. CAS# 60-00-4: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 27176-87-0: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65.

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	NTP	IARC	ACGIH	OSHA
1. Sodium silicate	13870-28-5				
2. Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydr	9016-45-9				
3. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy-	111-76-2			A3	
4. Sodium xylenesulfonate	1300-72-7				
5. Citrus, ext. * Extractives and their physically modified derivatives such as tinctures, concretes,	94266-47-4				
6. Ethylenediamine Tetraacetic Acid	60-00-4				
7. Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid	27176-87-0				
8. Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2				

Carcinogenicity:

NTP? No

IARC Monographs? No

OSHA Regulated? No

12. Ecological Information

ACCUMULATION.

No indication of bioaccumulation. ACUTE ECOTOXICITY TESTS. Test Type: EC50 Species: Daphnia magna, Time: 48 h. Value: 12.2 - 17.0 mg/l

Test Type: LC50 Fish, Species: Carassius auratus (Goldfish), Time: 48 h. Value: 5.4 mg/l

Test Type: LC50 Fish.

Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill) Time: 96 h.

Value: 1.0 - 9.7 mg/l

Species: Onchorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout), Time: 96 h.

Value: 4.1 - 5.3 mg/l

ELIMINATION.

Ecotoxicity: No data available. 24-Hr. LC50; goldfish: 1650 mg/L 96-Hr. LC50; bluegill sunfish: 1490 mg/L 96-Hr. LC50; tidewater silversides: 1250 mg/L

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Environmental: TERRESTRIAL FATE: Based on a recommended classification scheme, an estimated Koc value of 67, determined from an experimental log Kow and a recommended regression-derived equation, indicates that ethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether is expected to have high mobility in soil. An estimated BCF value of 2.5 was calculated for ethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether, using an experimental log Kow of 0.83 and a recommended regression-derived equation. According to a recommended classification scheme, this BCF value suggests that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

Physical: No information found.

Other: An estimated BCF value of 2.5, from an experimental log Kow, suggests that ethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether bioconcentration in aquatic organisms will be low, according to a recommended classification scheme. Fish: Channel catfish: LC50 = 129-159 mg/L; 96Hr; UnspecifiedFish: Rainbow trout: LC50 = 340 mg/L; 24Hr;

UnspecifiedFish: Bluegill/Sunfish: LC50 = 129-159 mg/L; 96Hr; UnspecifiedFish: Fathead Minnow: 100% Lethal = 750 ppm; 96 Hr; Static bioassayWater flea Daphnia: LC50 100 ppm; 96 Hr; Static bioassay

If released to soil, EDTA is expected to complex with trace metals and alkaline earth metals present in the soil, thereby causing an increase in the total solubility of the metals. EDTA may eventually predominate as the Fe(III) chelate in acidic soils and as the Ca chelate in alkaline soils. Biodegradation of EDTA in aerobic soils is the dominant removal mechanism, although biodegradation in anaerobic soils is negligible. glycine. EDTA is not expected to bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms, adsorb to suspended solids or sediments or volatilize from water surfaces.

EDTA and its chelates are expected to leach readily through soil and significant volatilization from soil is not expected. If released to water, EDTA is expected to complex with trace metals and alkaline earth metals.

Biodegradation of EDTA is expected to take place relatively slowly under aerobic conditions and to be negligible under anaerobic conditions. Cometabolism has been suggested as the mechanism for EDTA biodegradation.

EDTA may react with photochemically generated hydroxyl radicals (half-life 229 days) and it may photodegrade.

Physical: Compounds identified as possible biodegradation products of the ammonium ferric chelate of EDTA are as follows: ethylenediamine triacetic acid (ED3A), iminodiacetic acid (IDA), N,N-ethylenediamine diacetic acid (N,N-EDDA), N,N'-EDDA, ethylenediamine monoacetic acid (EDMA), nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA) and glycine.

The following photodegradation products of Fe(III)-EDTA have been identified: carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, ED3A, N,N-EDDA, N,N'-EDDA, IDA, EDMA and glycine.

Other: None. Fish: Rainbow trout: LC50 = 10.8 mg/L; 96 Hr. ; Static conditionsWater flea Daphnia: EC50 = 11-23 mg/L; 48 Hr. Unspecified No data available.

Aquatic: Water temperature affects biodegradation. The rate of sodium-C12 linear alkylbenzene sulfonic acids biodegradation in Chesapeake Bay water was max at 25-30 deg C and decreased at lower incubation temperatures. Sodium-C12 linear alkylbenzene sulfonic acids. Terrestrial: The adsorption of sodium-C12 linear alkylbenzene sulfonic acids is affected by the type of soil. The affinity of the soil for surfactants competes with microbial attack, slowing biodegradation.

Other: The biodegradation of linear sodium alkylbenzenesulfonic acid . by marine bacteria . was degraded by some (unspecified) species of marine bacteria when it was present as a sole carbon source, but only when massive aeration was employed . /Linear sodium alkylbenzenesulfonic acid. Sesquioxides such as ferric oxide, and aluminum oxide are important in the sorption of linear alkylbenzenesulfonic acid. /Linear alkylbenzenesulfonic acid.

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method

APPROPRIATE METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF SUBSTANCE OR PREPARATION. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material. Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

RCRA P-Series: None listed.

RCRA U-Series: None listed.

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14. Transport Information

Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling

Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 1C - Danger! Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, Category 1 - Danger! Causes serious eye damage

LAND TRANSPORT (US DOT)

DOT Proper Shipping Name UN1760 Corrosive liquids, n.o.s. (Sodium Hydroxide) 8 PGII.
DOT Hazard Class: 8
DOT Hazard Label: CORROSIVE
UN/NA Number: 1760
Packing Group: II

LAND TRANSPORT (Canadian TDG)

TDG Shipping Name Not Regulated. No information available. ALKYL SULFONIC ACIDS, LIQUID.

AIR TRANSPORT (ICAO/IATA)

ICAO/IATA Shipping Name Non-Hazardous for Air Transport: Non-hazardous for air transport.
UN Number: 1760
Hazard Class: 8 - CORROSIVE
Packing Group: II

15. Regulatory Information

US EPA SARA Title III

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Sec.302 (EHS)	Sec.304 RQ	Sec.313 (TRI)	Sec.110
1. Sodium silicate	13870-28-5	No	No	No	No
2. Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydr	9016-45-9	No	No	No	No
3. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy-	111-76-2	No	No	Yes-Cat. N230	No
4. Sodium xylenesulfonate	1300-72-7	No	No	No	No
5. Citrus, ext. * Extractives and their physically modified derivatives such as tinctures, concretes,	94266-47-4	No	No	No	No
6. Ethylenediamine Tetraacetic Acid	60-00-4	No	Yes 5000 LB	No	No
7. Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid	27176-87-0	No	Yes 1000 LB	No	No
8. Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	No	Yes 1000 LB	No	No

US EPA CAA, CWA, TSCA

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	EPA CAA	EPA CWA NPDES	EPA TSCA	CA PROP 65
1. Sodium silicate	13870-28-5	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory	No
2. Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydr	9016-45-9	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory, 8A PAIR	No
3. Ethanol, 2-Butoxy-	111-76-2	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory	No
4. Sodium xylenesulfonate	1300-72-7	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory	No
5. Citrus, ext. * Extractives and their physically modified derivatives such as tinctures, concretes,	94266-47-4	HAP, ODC ()	No	No	No
6. Ethylenediamine Tetraacetic Acid	60-00-4	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory	No
7. Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid	27176-87-0	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory	No
8. Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory	No

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SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986) Lists:

- Sec.302:** EPA SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Chemical with TPQ. * indicates 10000 LB TPQ if not volatile.
- Sec.304:** EPA SARA Title III Section 304: CERCLA Reportable + Sec.302 with Reportable Quantity. ** indicates statutory RQ.
- Sec.313:** EPA SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory. Note: -Cat indicates a member of a chemical category.
- Sec.110:** EPA SARA 110 Superfund Site Priority Contaminant List

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Lists:

- Inventory:** Chemical Listed in the TSCA Inventory.
- 5A(2):** Chemical Subject to Significant New Rules (SNURS)
- 6A:** Commercial Chemical Control Rules
- 8A:** Toxic Substances Subject To Information Rules on Production
- 8A CAIR:** Comprehensive Assessment Information Rules - (CAIR)
- 8A PAIR:** Preliminary Assessment Information Rules - (PAIR)
- 8C:** Records of Allegations of Significant Adverse Reactions
- 8D:** Health and Safety Data Reporting Rules
- 8D TERM:** Health and Safety Data Reporting Rule Terminations
- 12(b):** Notice of Export

Other Important Lists:

- CWA NPDES:** EPA Clean Water Act NPDES Permit Chemical
- CAA HAP:** EPA Clean Air Act Hazardous Air Pollutant
- CAA ODC:** EPA Clean Air Act Ozone Depleting Chemical (1=CFC, 2=HCFC)
- CA PROP 65:** California Proposition 65

International Regulatory Lists:

EPA Hazard Categories:

This material meets the EPA 'Hazard Categories' defined for SARA Title III Sections 311/312 as indicated:

- ☐ Yes ☒ No Acute (immediate) Health Hazard
- ☐ Yes ☒ No Chronic (delayed) Health Hazard
- ☐ Yes ☒ No Fire Hazard
- ☐ Yes ☒ No Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard
- ☐ Yes ☒ No Reactive Hazard

16. Other Information

Company Policy or Disclaimer

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution.

Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

*NOTE: Hazard Determination System (HDS) rating are based on a 0-4 scale, with 0 representing minimal

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hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although these ratings are not required on MSDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HDS ratings are to be used with a fully implemented program to relay the meanings of this scale.