



U.S. Department of Interior's Environmentally - Preferable "Green" Cleaning Chemical Model

<http://greeninginterior.doi.gov/sustain/trad.html>

Below is a list of environmental attributes set forth by the U.S. Department of Interiors to define an environmentally-preferable cleaning chemical:

- Must not contain any carcinogens, mutagens, or teratogens designated by federal law. ("Carcinogen" is a cancer-causing agent; "Mutagen" is any agent, such as ultraviolet light, radioactive element, or chemical ingredient which can induce or increase the frequency of mutation in an organism; "Teratogen" is any agent such as a virus, a drug or radiation, that adversely affects and causes malformations of a developing fetus or embryo.)
- Must be biobased (i.e., utilize biological products or renewable, domestic agricultural [plant, animal, or marine] or forestry materials).
- Must not contain petrochemical-derived fragrances.
- Must not contain petro-dyes.
- Must be biodegradable. (Means 60% to 70% of product's ingredients break down and return to the environment within 28 days, for each organic component above 1% in the ready to use product).
- Must not contain petroleum distillates.
- Must not contain chlorinated solvents.
- Must not contain any ozone-depleting compounds, greenhouse gases, or substances that contribute to photochemical smog and poor indoor air quality.
- Must have a pH between 4 and 9.
- Must have a flash point higher than 200° F.
- Must not be corrosive or irritating to the skin or eyes.
- VOC levels must meet or be less volatile than the California Code of Regulations maximum allowable VOC levels for appropriate cleaning product categories.
- Must not be delivered in aerosol cans.
- Must not contain ingredients included on the "Chesapeake Bay Program's Toxics of Concern list".
- Must be dispensed through automatic systems in order to reduce employee contact with the concentrate and to ensure proper dilution ratios.
- Must not contain any chemicals under "Section 313" of the "Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)".
- Must not constitute hazardous wastes, as defined in 40 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) Part 261, when offered for disposal.
- Must not be toxic to humans or aquatic life.
- Must not contain endocrine modifiers, alkyl phenyl ethoxylates, dibutyl phthalate, or heavy metals. (e.g., arsenic, lead, cadmium, cobalt, chromium, mercury, nickel, selenium).
- Must not be combustible.
- Must not contain more than 0.5 percent by weight of phosphorous.
- Must not contain persistent or bioaccumulative substances.

