of zinc in wastewater lessen the ability of specific bacteria to decompose sewage, inhibiting sewage plant efficiency. Toxic to aquatic life.

Breaks down more slowly in water and soil than it does in air; does not

Freshwater organisms are most at risk from releases of ammonia into

the aquatic environment, especially in high pH, summertime, slow-

Persists in the environment and even in small amounts can damage

the hormone systems of animals. It is strongly suspected that humans

eating these animals or drinking from supply systems that draw river

water downstream of sewage treatment plants will be harmed as well.

May be harmful to aquatic or terrestrial organisms at high

May be harmful to aquatic or terrestrial organisms at high

build up in plants and animals.

flowing bodies of water.

concentrations.

concentrations.

IABLE III III III III III III III III III I					
INGREDIENT	PURPOSE	RISK TO HUMANS (From Direct Contact)	RISK TO ENVIRONMENT		
Zinc	Used to make	None	High amounts usually prohibited by sewer agency. Low concentrations		

Absorbs through skin; potential damage to blood, liver,

can be permanent. Inhalation can cause severe irritation.

Chronic effects to kidneys/liver/central nervous system.

Adverse effects on the reproductive system; irritation of the

Adverse effects on the reproductive system; kidney damage;

skin, eyes, nose and throat; dermal exposure harmful to

Endocrine disrupter; irritant to eyes and skin.

Causes damage to eyes or skin, which if not treated promptly

IABLE 1: PROHIBITED INGREDIENTS						
INGREDIENT	PURPOSE	RISK TO HUMANS (From Direct Contact)	RISK T			
Zinc	Used to make	None	High amounts usually prohi			

kidney; possible human carcinogen.

health; kidney damage.

irritant to skin.

the floor finish harder

Ingredient commonly

found in strippers

Ingredient found in

strippers to break

Ingredient found in

Ingredients found in

Ingredient found in

floor finishes

floor finishes

floor finishes

metal crosslink bonds

2-Butoxy ethanol (EGBE)

Aqueous ammonia

Alkylphenol ethoxylates

(APEs): e.g., octylphenol

ethoxylate and

nonylphenol ethoxylate

2-Methoxyethanol or ethylene

glycol monomethyl ether

(EGME)

2 Ethoxyethanol or ethylene

glycol monoethyl ether (EGEE)