

SDS Documentation Readiness

Sample findings report · 5 products · Prepared July 31, 2026 · Reviewer: R. Luketic

60 / 100 Readiness score

Documentation support measure. Not a legal compliance grade and not a MIOSHA determination.

Product brands and supplier names have been replaced with generic descriptors in this public sample. Findings, scores, and reasoning are unchanged from the original report.

FINDING	COUNT	MEANING
Verified, current source	2	Manufacturer-published SDS located and matched
Verified, flagged	1	SDS located but revision age or naming requires a note in the binder
Match needs confirmation	1	No manufacturer SDS exists; substitute identified, employer must approve
Missing	1	No SDS located from any source

How the score was calculated

Each product carries 20 points. Deductions are applied for conditions that would require action if MIOSHA requested the binder.

PRODUCT	POINTS	DEDUCTION REASON
Branded shop degreaser	15 / 20	SDS revision predates 2020
Store-brand 91% isopropyl alcohol	10 / 20	No manufacturer SDS; substitute requires employer sign-off
Retailer house-brand liquid dish soap	18 / 20	SDS covers a different package configuration
Branded bleach packs	17 / 20	SDS filed under a different product name
Promotional hand sanitizer	0 / 20	No SDS located

Findings by product

1. Branded shop degreaser, 32 fl oz

VERIFIED — FLAGGED

Manufacturer	Named manufacturer [redacted]
SDS source	Manufacturer website (preferred source)
Revision	v2.0, 2016 — approximately ten years old

Identification was straightforward: distinctive brand mark, product name printed clearly, single manufacturer. Hazard classification is significant. The SDS lists sodium hydroxide with a CERCLA reportable quantity, and the label itself carries a DANGER signal word for burns to eyes and skin.

ACTION

SDSs do not expire, so this document remains valid. Confirm with the manufacturer that no newer revision exists, and record the date of that inquiry in the binder. A ten-year-old sheet invites a question during an inspection even when it is compliant.

2. Store-brand 91% isopropyl alcohol, 32 fl oz

MATCH NEEDS CONFIRMATION

Labeler	National retailer [redacted]
Identifier	NDC number read from label [redacted], confirmed against the FDA registry
Manufacturer SDS	None published

This product is registered as an FDA over-the-counter drug, not marketed as an industrial chemical, so the retailer does not publish a safety data sheet for it. The NDC number printed on the label gave a hard identifier and confirmed the product exactly, but that registry carries drug labeling rather than hazard data.

91% isopropyl alcohol is a Category 2 flammable liquid. Where it is used in a shop for parts cleaning or surface prep rather than as a first aid antiseptic, the consumer-product exemption under HazCom does not apply and a data sheet belongs in the binder.

ACTION

Adopt a chemical-supplier SDS for isopropyl alcohol 91% as a documented substitute, and record in the binder why a substitute was used. Alternatively, buy this product from an industrial supplier who does publish an SDS. The employer should approve the substitution rather than the vendor deciding it.

3. Retailer house-brand liquid dish soap, 30 fl oz

VERIFIED — MINOR VARIANCE

Distributor	Online retailer [redacted]
SDS source	Retailer product media library (preferred source)
Document	Version 1.1, revised 08/04/2022

Private-label products often have no traceable manufacturer, which usually makes them the hardest category to document. This one is an exception: the retailer publishes SDSs keyed to the product's catalogue number, which makes the lookup reliable once you know where to look.

The located document covers the four-pack configuration of the 30 fl oz bottle in one scent. The bottle photographed is a single unit and the scent variant is not legible in the image.

ACTION

Confirm the scent variant against the physical bottle before filing. If it matches, this document is correct regardless of pack count, since the formulation is identical.

4. Branded bleach packs, 12 ct

VERIFIED — NAME MISMATCH

Manufacturer	Named manufacturer [redacted]
SDS source	Manufacturer website (preferred source)
Filed under	A second product name not shown on the bottle [redacted]
Matched by	UPC [redacted], 8.9 oz / 12 count

The name on the bottle does not appear in the manufacturer's SDS index. The manufacturer sells this item under two names and files the safety data sheet under the second. Searching the label name alone returns nothing from the manufacturer, which is how products like this end up recorded as missing when they are not.

The UPC resolved the ambiguity. Active ingredient is sodium dichloroisocyanurate, and the product carries a DANGER signal word for serious eye damage.

ACTION

File the SDS with a cross-reference note recording both product names. Without that note, the next person to audit the binder will look for the name on the bottle, not find it, and reopen a resolved item.

5. Promotional hand sanitizer, 0.34 fl oz

MISSING

Brand on label	A local business [redacted] (promotional imprint, not a manufacturer)
Actual supplier	A promotional-products supplier [redacted], read from fine print
Active ingredient	Ethyl alcohol 62%

Manufacturer SDS Not located

This is the hardest category in the sample and the most common one to be missed. The prominent branding belongs to a business that did not make the product; it is a promotional giveaway bottle. The supplier appears only in small print at the bottom of the Drug Facts panel, and their catalog lists product specifications without publishing a safety data sheet.

Ethyl alcohol at 62% is a flammable liquid. A shop that keeps giveaway sanitizer bottles around the building has an undocumented flammable in the workplace, and nobody thinks of it as a chemical because it came free at an event.

ACTION

Request the SDS directly from the supplier, citing the item number if it is legible on the bottle. Suppliers are obligated to provide one. If no response, either substitute a documented product or remove these from the workplace. Record the request and the date either way.

Notes on the sample

These five products were selected without curation, which is why the results are uneven. Two resolved cleanly. One required reading an NDC number to identify a product whose seller publishes no hazard data. One was filed by the manufacturer under a name that does not appear on the bottle. One has no findable data sheet at all.

The pattern is worth naming: the products that were hard to document were not the dangerous-looking ones. The degreaser with the DANGER label was the easiest. The free sanitizer bottle from a golf outing was the one with nothing behind it.

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