

Geller Whiteboard Cleaner

Safety Data Sheet

1. Identification of Substance & Company

Product

Product name	Geller Whiteboard Cleaner
Product code	NA
HSNO approval	HSR002530
Approval description	Cleaning Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
UN number	NA
Proper Shipping Name	NA
DG class	NA
Packaging group	NA
Hazchem code	NA
Uses	White board cleaner. Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Company Details

Company	Integra Industries Ltd
Address	21A Grosvenor St , South Dunedin
Telephone	0800 667 843
Website	www.integraindustries.co.nz

Emergency Telephone Number: 0800 764 766

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of substance/mixture

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

GHS 7 Classes

Flammable Liquids Category 4
Aspiration Hazard Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation
Category 2

Hazard Statements

H227 – Combustible liquid
H304 – May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 – Causes skin irritation.
H319 – Causes serious eye irritation

SYMBOLS

DANGER



Other Classifications

There are no other classifications that are known to apply

Precautionary Statements

Prevention	P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
Response	P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider. P331 Do NOT induce vomiting. P370+P378 In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Storage	P403 Store in a well-ventilated place

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Disposal P405 Store locked up
P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS/ Identification	Concentration
isopropanol	67-63-0	<10
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	111-76-2	1-10
surfactant, non hazardous.	Not Available	1-5
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	1-10
water	7732-18-5	1-10
isopropanol	67-63-0	balance

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Trace quantities of impurities are also likely.

4. First Aid

General Information

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. You should call the National Poisons Centre if you feel that you may have been harmed or irritated by this product. The number is 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON) (24 hr emergency service).

Recommended first aid facilities Ready access to running water is recommended. Accessible eyewash is recommended.

Exposure

Swallowed

- **If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.**
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.

Eye Contact

- If this product comes in contact with eyes::
- Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye with fresh running water.
 - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
 - Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for 15 minutes.
 - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
 - Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
 - Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
 - Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Inhaled

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
 - Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.

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- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

5. Firefighting Measures

Fire and explosion hazards:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Combustible.• Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.• Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO ₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.
Suitable Extinguishing Media:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Alcohol stable foam.• Dry chemical powder.• BCF (where regulations permit).• Carbon dioxide.
Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture:	Fire incompatibility: Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
Firefighting:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.• Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.• Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.• Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.• However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. Not considered to be a significant fire risk.• Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
Hazchem code	NA

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	See section 8
Environmental precautions	See section 12
Methods and material for containment and cleaning up	<p>MINOR SPILLS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remove all ignition sources.• Clean up all spills immediately.• Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.• Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. <p>MAJOR SPILLS: Moderate Hazard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clear area of personnel and move upwind.• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.• Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
Disposal	No information available.

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7. Storage and Handling

Storage/ Suitable Container

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage Incompatibility

Alcohols

- are incompatible with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising and reducing agents.
- reacts, possibly violently, with alkaline metals and alkaline earth metals to produce hydrogen
- react with strong acids, strong caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, benzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, chromium oxide, dialkylzincs, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide, hypochlorous acid, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, nitrogen dioxide, pentafluoroguanidine, phosphorus halides, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminium, triisobutylaluminium

Handling

- should not be heated above 49 deg. C. when in contact with aluminium equipment
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with moisture.

Other Information

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protective Equipment

Workplace Exposure Standards

A workplace exposure standard (WES) has not been established by WorkSafe NZ for this product. There is a general limit of 3mg/m3 for respirable particulates and 10mg/m3 for inhalable particulates when limits have not otherwise been established.

NZ Workplace Exposure Standards	Ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
	isopropanol	400 ppm / 983 mg/m3	1230 mg/m3 /
	Ethylene glycol	25 ppm / 121 mg/m3	Not Available
	Monobutyl ether		

Engineering Controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eye and Face



- Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure.
- Chemical goggles. Whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
- Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.

Skin

See Hand protection below

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Hands/ Feet



- Elbow length PVC gloves
- The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
- The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.
- Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.



Body

See Other protection below.

Other protection

- Overalls.
- PVC apron
- Barrier cream
- Skin cleansing cream

WES Additional Information

Not applicable

9. Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance	Clear blue mobile mildly alkaline liquid with mild solvent odour; miscible with water.
Physical State	Liquid
Odour	Not available
Odour Threshold	Not available
pH	10-11
Freezing/Melting Point	Not available
Boiling Point	>80
Flashpoint	>61
Relative density (Water=1)	1.0
Upper Explosive limit (%)	Not available
Lower Explosive limit (%)	Not available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not available
Vapour density	Not available
Specific gravity/density	Not available
Solubility	Miscible
Partition coefficient	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
Particle Characteristics	Not available

10. Stability & Reactivity

Chemical Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. • Product is considered stable. • Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Reactivity	See section 7
Conditions to be avoided	See section 7
Incompatible groups	See section 7
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5
Hazardous Polymerization	None known.

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11. Toxicological Information

Supporting Data

Acute	Ingestion	Overexposure to non-ring alcohols causes nervous system symptoms. These include headache, muscle weakness and inco-ordination, giddiness, confusion, delirium and coma. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
	Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Aliphatic alcohols with more than 3-carbons cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, muscle weakness and delirium, central depression, coma, seizures and behavioural changes. Secondary respiratory depression and failure, as well as low blood pressure and irregular heart rhythms, may follow.
	Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
	Skin	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Chronic	Sensitisation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as sensitising to skin or the respiratory system. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.
	Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	Reproductive / Developmental	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	Systemic Aggravation of existing condition	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	STOT – Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	STOT – Repeated Exposure	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Long term, or repeated exposure of isopropanol may cause inco-ordination and tiredness. Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce sleepiness, inco-ordination and liver degeneration. Animal data show developmental effects only at exposure levels that produce toxic effects in adult animals. Isopropanol does not cause genetic damage.
	Aspiration Hazard	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as an aspiration hazard

12. Ecological Data

Supporting Data

Toxicity

CLEANER GELLER WHITE
CLEANER 5L

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011mg/L	4
EC50	48h	Crustacea	7550mg/l	4
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	>1400mg/L	4

isopropanol

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	164mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	623mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	720mg/l	2
EC10(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	7.2mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	1250mg/l	2

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Water

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity
4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data
6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

ISOPROPANOL

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non- allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.

Isopropanol is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat but generally not to the skin. Prolonged high dose exposure may also produce depression of the central nervous system and drowsiness. Few have reported skin irritation. It can be absorbed from the skin or when inhaled.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

NOTE: Changes in kidney, liver, spleen and lungs are observed in animals exposed to high concentrations of this substance by all routes. ** ASCC (NZ) SDS

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates (EGMAEs):

Typical members of this category are ethylene glycol propylene ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE) and ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE) and their acetates.

EGMAEs are substrates for alcohol dehydrogenase isozyme ADH-3, which catalyzes the conversion of their terminal alcohols to aldehydes (which are transient metabolites). Further, rapid conversion of the aldehydes by aldehyde dehydrogenase produces alkoxyacetic acids, which are the predominant urinary metabolites of mono substituted glycol ethers.

Acute Toxicity: Oral LD50 values in rats for all category members range from 739 (EGHE) to 3089 mg/kg bw (EGPE),

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with values increasing with decreasing molecular weight. Four to six hour acute inhalation toxicity studies were conducted for these chemicals in rats at the highest vapour concentrations practically achievable. Values range from LC0 > 85 ppm (508 mg/m³) for EGHE, LC50 > 400ppm (2620 mg/m³) for EGBEA to LC50 > 2132 ppm (9061 mg/m³) for EGPE.

Animal testing showed that exposure to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether resulted in toxicity to both the mother and the embryo. Reproductive effects were thought to be less than that of other monoalkyl ethers of ethylene glycol.

Chronic exposure may cause anaemia, with enlargement and fragility of red blood cells. It is thought that in animals butoxyethanol may cause generalized clotting and bone infarction. In animals, 2-butoxyethanol also increased the rate of some cancers, including liver cancer.

WATER

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

ISOPROPANOL & ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways

Bioaccumulation

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 2.51)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
isopropanol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.06)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)

Persistence and Degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.37 days)
water	LOW	LOW

Soil

Terrestrial vertebrate
Terrestrial invertebrate
Biocidal
Environmental Protection

No information available.
No information available.
No information available.
No information available.
Prevent this material entering waterways, drains and sewers.

13. Disposal Considerations

Product/ Packaging disposal

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.

- **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

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- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.

The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

14. Transport Information

Land transport (UN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

UN number:	NA	Proper shipping name:	NA
Class(es)	NA	Packing group:	NA
Precautions:	NA	Hazchem code:	NA

IMDG

UN number:	NA	Proper shipping name:	NA
Class(es)	NA	Packing group:	NA
Precautions:	NA	EmS:	NA

IATA

UN number:	NA	Proper shipping name:	NA
Class(es)	NA	Packing group:	NA
Precautions:	NA	ERG Guide	NA

15. Regulatory Information

Safety, health and environmental regulations/ legislation for the substance or mixture

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002525	Cleaning Products Combustible Group Standard 2020

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit

isopropanol is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
 New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
 New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
 New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
 New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
 New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
 New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

water is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

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Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
3.1C or 3.1D				10L

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (isopropanol; ethylene glycol monobutyl ether; water)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	<p>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</p> <p>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.</p>

16. Other Information

References

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC-TWA	Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC-STEL	Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL	Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
ES	Exposure Standard
OSF	Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
LOD	Limit Of Detection
OTV	Odour Threshold Value
BCF	BioConcentration Factors
BEI	Biological Exposure Index
DNEL	Derived No-Effect Level
PNEC	Predicted no-effect concentration
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships

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IMSBC	International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
IGC	International Gas Carrier Code
IBC	International Bulk Chemical Code
AIIC	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL	Domestic Substances List
NDSL	Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS	European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP	No-Longer Polymers
ENCSC	Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI	Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ	Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI	National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH	Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

Review

Date	Reason for review
1 April 2025	Phone number updated

Disclaimer

This SDS was prepared by INTEGRA INDUSTRIES LTD and is based on our current state of knowledge, including information obtained from suppliers. The SDS is given in good faith and constitutes a guideline (not a guarantee of safety). The level of risk each substance poses is relevant to its properties (as summarised in the SDS) AND HOW THE SUBSTANCE IS USED. While guidelines are given for personal protective equipment, such precautions must be relevant to the use. The likely GHS 7 classifications for this SDS have been estimated based on general information from the supplier (e.g., hazard, toxicological). This SDS is copyright INTEGRA INDUSTRIES LTD and must not be copied, edited or used for other than intended purpose. To contact the SDS author, email sales@integraindustries.co.nz or phone: +64 3 455 6805