



**LIGHTWEIGHT POLYESTER
FABRICS, RESIN TREATED
(LPFRT 1)**

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 - V10938 SOPD1784

Manufacturer: Glen Raven, Inc.

Information Calls: (336) 227-6211

Address: Knit Fabrics Group
1821 North Park Avenue
Glen Raven, NC 27217

Date Prepared: May, 1999

Common Name: Lightweight Polyester Fabrics, Resin Treated
Chemical Name: NA
Chemical Family: Polyester polymer

CAS No: NA
Formula: NA

SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Components	%	CAS No.	PEL	TLV	SARA
Formaldehyde	<0.2*	50-00-0	TWA 0.75 ppm - STEL 2.0 ppm	C 0.3 ppm	Yes

These fabrics are treated with a formaldehyde-based resin and can release small amounts of formaldehyde gas into the air. Particulates generated from processing this fabric may also contain small amounts of formaldehyde.

* As determined by AATCC Test Method 112-1984, commonly called the jar test method.

SECTION 3 - PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Point:	NA	Specific Gravity (H₂O=1):	Approx. 1.2
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	NA	Vapor Density (Air=1):	NA
Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1):	NA	Solubility in Water:	Insoluble
Melting Point:	>200°C	Volatility:	NA

Appearance and Odor: Woven or knit fabric, various colors. Slight formaldehyde odor or initial irritant effects may occur in poorly ventilated spaces.

SECTION 4 - FIRE & EXPLOSION DATA

Flash Point: NA
Flammable Limits - LEL: NA UEL: NA
Auto Ignition Temperature: NA

Extinguishing Media: Water spray, carbon dioxide, foam

Special Fire-Fighting Procedures: Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing devices due to potentially hazardous thermal decomposition products.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Avoid skin contact with molten material.

SECTION 5 - PHYSICAL HAZARDS (REACTIVITY DATA)

Stability: Stable Conditions to Avoid: None

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Strong acids, oxidizers

Hazardous Decomposition Products:
Thermal decomposition may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrocarbon vapors, smoke, and soot.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur Conditions to Avoid: None

SECTION 6 - HEALTH HAZARDS

Primary Routes of Exposure: Inhalation, skin contact

Acute Signs and Symptoms of Overexposure:

Excessive exposure to formaldehyde may result in irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat. Irritation generally subsides upon cessation of exposure. More sensitive individuals may experience skin sensitization.

Chronic Signs and Symptoms of Overexposure:

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause allergic sensitization to formaldehyde in some individuals. In rare instances, excessive exposure to formaldehyde, especially formaldehyde on particulates, may cause respiratory sensitization.

Carcinogenicity: See Section 9

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:

Individuals with pre-existing sensitization to formaldehyde may not be able to handle fabric.

First-Aid Procedures

Eye: Treat as foreign body. Flush with water if irritation occurs.
Skin: Wash with mild soap and water. Prevent further contact. See a physician if irritation persists.
Inhalation: Remove to fresh air if irritation occurs.
Ingestion: Generally not a concern with fabrics. Treat symptomatically and supportively if necessary.

SECTION 7 - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS AND SPILL/LEAK PROCEDURES

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage:

Fabrics should be stored in cool, well ventilated area to avoid formaldehyde gas accumulation.

Other Precautions: None

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled:

Sweep and scoop up. Place in trash can.

Waste Disposal Methods (Consult Federal, State, and Local Regulations):

Dispose with normal refuse or by incineration.

SECTION 8 - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION/CONTROL MEASURES

Respiratory Protection: Not normally necessary

Specified Type: If needed, use NIOSH-approved respirator with formaldehyde cartridge. Equip with a particulate pre-filter if particulate exposure warrants. Full-face respirator is required if the PEL is exceeded.

Ventilation: Good general ventilation normally adequate

Protective Gloves: Not normally required. If necessary, use latex or other rubber gloves to prevent skin contact

Eye Protection: Not normally required. Gas tight goggles or full-face respirator can be used if eye irritation is experienced.

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: None

Work/Hygienic Practices: None

SECTION 9 - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Exposure to airborne formaldehyde at high concentrations has been shown to cause nasal tumors in rats and mice. Epidemiological studies among workers occupationally exposed to formaldehyde gas have not shown this effect.

Formaldehyde is listed as a suspect human carcinogen by OSHA and ACGIH. IARC lists formaldehyde as Group 2A (probably carcinogenic to humans) and NTP lists formaldehyde as one of the substances Reasonably Anticipated To Be A Human Carcinogen. It is listed on the California Proposition 65 List as a chemical known to the state to cause cancer. It is a minor volatile component of this product and may be readily detected due to its irritant properties. Whether a carcinogenic risk exists at the airborne formaldehyde levels emitted by this product has not been determined, but it is anticipated to be minimal under normal usage conditions.