STEINER INDUSTRIES 5801 NORTH TRIPP AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60646-6013

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
STEINER INDUSTRIES
GREEN F. R. CLOTHING
CONTAINING PROBAN®/FR-7A®

SECTION I – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENT

CHEMICAL	GAS. NO.	ATMOSPHERIC EXPOSURE LIMIT – TWA	REFERENCE
Formaldehyde	000050-00-0	1.0	29 CFR 1910.1048

SECTION II – DESCRIPTION

100% Cotton, flame resistant fabric, treated with a phosphonium salt precondensate, capable of releasing some formaldehyde. When tested by AATCC<Method 112 release levels are substantially below 1000 ug/g (0.1%) and typically are below 500 ug/g (0.05%)

SECTION III – FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Flame resistant fabric may ignite in contact with flame, however; it should self-extinguish upon removal of ignition source. Products of combustion include carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.

SECTION IV – HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

These fabric products release a small amount of formaldehyde Exposure to formaldehyde may result from skin contact with fabric, or by inhalation of formaldehyde vapor released into the air.

Overexposure to formaldehyde from any source may cause skin or eye irritation after prolonged contact and formaldehyde vapor exposure may cause eye and respiratory tract irritation. In the event of overexposure, remove the individual from contact with the source.

The National Toxicology Program's Third Annual Report on Carcinogens (NTP 82-330, 1983) lists formaldehyde as a substance that may reasonably be anticipated to be carcinogenic. The 1982 International agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph on the evaluation of the Carcinogenic Risk of chemicals to Humans concluded that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of formaldehyde in expetimental animals, but there is inadequate epidemiological evidence for assessing the carcinogenicity of formaldehyde in man.

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SECTION V—EXPOSURE CONTROL METHODS

General ventilation should be used to maintain exposures below applicable exposure limits. Recirculating systems should, whenever practicable, be operated in the bypass mode to avoid concentrating air contaminants in the work space.

During fabric processing, formaldehyde exposure control is the responsibility of the user. The potential level of exposure will depend on the amount of these and other fabrics in process, the work area size, ventilation, temperature and humidity. Because of the variability of conditions which may exist, evaluation of personnel exposures by a professional industrial hygienist is recommended.

SECTION VI—WASTE DISPOSAL

Landfill disposal of waste fabric may be made in accordance with local government regulations.

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