

AMERBELLE
CORP.

000029

Material Safety Data Sheet
May be used to comply with
OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard,
29 CFR 1910.1200. Standard must be
consulted for specific requirements

U.S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
(Non-Mandatory Form)
Form Approved
OMB No. 1216-0072

IDENTITY (As Used on Label and List)		Note: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable, or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.	
Section I ATTACHED IS RE: COAT LINING IN BAND UNIFORM COATS			
Manufacturer's Name SEE ATTACHED		Emergency Telephone Number	
Address (Number, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code)		Telephone Number for Information	
		Date Prepared	
		Signature of Preparer (optional)	

Section II—Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity; Common Name(s))	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended	% (optional)

Section III—Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Bolling Point	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1)
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.)	Melting Point
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)
Solubility in Water	
Appearance and Odor	

Section IV—Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used)	Flammable Limits	LEL	UEL
Extinguishing Media			
Special Fire Fighting Procedures			
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards			

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

THE AMERBELLE CORPORATION
104 E. Main Street
Rockville, CT 06066

Attn: Leo Dubreuil
Laboratory Manager
Telephone: (203) 875-3325

SECTION I:

Identification

Material Safety Data Sheet
No. AM-001
Date: May, 1986

- Product description: Woven fabric made of synthetic fibers, cellulosic fibers, or blends thereof. These fabrics may be treated with chemicals containing formaldehyde and may release some formaldehyde to the atmosphere. Release levels when tested by AATCC Method 112 are maintained below the 1000 $\mu\text{g/g}$ (1%), and are typically well below 300 $\mu\text{g/g}$.

SECTION II:

Hazardous Ingredient

Component

Formaldehyde
OSHA
ACGIH

CAS No.

TWA
TLV
TWA*
STEL*

50-00-0

3PPM, 5PPM (ceiling)

2PPM (ceiling)

1PPM

2PPM

* ACGIH 1984-85 Intended changes

SECTION III:

Physical Data

- Formaldehyde has a pungent odor. Physical data for the fabric finished with chemicals containing formaldehyde is not applicable.

SECTION IV:

Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

- The fabric products described in this MSDS are combustible. The very small free formaldehyde content in the fabric does not present any unique fire hazard. Use water, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical to extinguish fires. Use normal fire fighting procedures, including positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting protection clothing.

SECTION V:

Reactivity Data

- Reactivity or chemical data for fabrics finished with chemicals containing formaldehyde is not applicable under normal conditions.
 - Hazardous decomposition products - The burnings of this product can release formaldehyde, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, as well as other substances into the environment.
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SECTION VI:

Health Hazard Data
Health Hazard Information

- These fabric products may 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 overexposure may cause eye and respiratory tract irritation. In the event of overexposure, remove the individual from contact with the source. Formaldehyde may trigger allergic reactions in sensitized individuals.
 - The Chemical Industry Institute of Toxicology (CIIT) has an ongoing study on animal inhalation that formaldehyde is carcinogenic in rats. The National Toxicology Program has stated in its annual report (1983) that formaldehyde may reasonably be anticipated to be carcinogenic. In 1982 the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) stated in their monograph on The Evaluation of the Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Humans that there is sufficient evidence that formaldehyde is carcinogenic to experimental animals, but there was not sufficient evidence for assessing the risk of cancer for humans.
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SECTION VII:

Precautions for Safe Handling

- Fabric finished with chemicals containing formaldehyde do not present a disposal problem. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.
 - 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.
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SECTION VIII:

Control Measures

- Respiratory protection - A NIOSH/MSHA approval respirator should be used in accordance with the requirements of 29CFR1910.134 in those cases where the ambient formaldehyde levels exceed the appropriate health standard.
 - Engineering Controls: Use adequate ventilation in work areas to keep formaldehyde levels below regulated limits.
 - Work Practices: Minimize contact of human skin with fabric. Wash after exposure.
 - Personal Protective Equipment: None.
 - Hygiene Practices: Wash exposed areas of skin thoroughly with water at end of exposure.
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DISCLAIMER

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