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**FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY
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SECTION 1 - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: PART #549 Kevlar® Fabric

DESCRIPTION: Woven textile product

SECTION 2- HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Chemical and Common Name	CAS-No	Concentration
None		

SECTION 3- OTHER INGREDIENTS

ITEMS LISTED IN THIS SECTION ARE EITHER CHEMICALLY OR PHYSICALLY BONDED TO THE FIBROUS GLASS TEXTILE AND ARE DEEMED NON-HAZARDOUS IN THE STATE SUPPLIED.

Chemical and Common Name	Max % by weight
Poly (terephthaloychloride/p-phenylenediamine)	99.8
Textile sizing and lubricants	.05
Absorbed water	1.5

SECTION 4 – PHYSICAL DATA

Specific Gravity: 1.45

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: negligible

APPEARANCE/PHYSICAL STATE: Yellow, solid

ODOR: No distinctive odor

SECTION 5 – FIRE HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: Not applicable

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: Not applicable

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water, dry powder, or foam (needed for packaging only).

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURE: In any sustained fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

UNUSUAL FIRE HAZARDS: In a sustained fire, combustible decomposition products may be released. Decomposition products are those related to carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. The products formed will be dependent on the available oxygen and other factors. The principal products are carbon dioxide and water. Lesser amounts of carbon monoxide and compounds of nitrogen will also be generated.

SECTION 6 – REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur

CONDITIONS/MATERIALS TO AVOID: None known

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: None generated under normal storage or handling conditions. Heat generated by laser or other types of cutting of composites containing Aramid Fiber (example KEVLAR®) generated a variety of toxic off gases, some of which may cause irritation of the respiratory tract.

SECTION 7 – HEALTH HAZARD DATA

POTENTIAL ROUTES OF ENTRY: Inhalation, skin contact

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: Direct skin contact with aramid as dust may cause mechanical irritation and transitory dermatitis. Breathing of fibers or dust may cause mechanical irritation of the mouth, nose, and throat. For additional information see Section 8.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURE:

Inhalation: Move to fresh air area.

Ingestion: Not likely to occur through normal use, should ingestion occur seek medical attention.

Eyes: Flush with flowing water for 15 minutes – seek medical attention

Skin: Flush with ample cool water followed by washing with mild soap to remove accumulated fibers.

CARCINOGEN: See section 8.

SECTION 8 – SPECIAL PROTECTION REQUIRED Pertaining to Aramid Fibers (KEVLAR®)

"As shipped, KEVLAR aramid fiber products do not pose a hazard. KEVLAR staple and pulp contain a small amount of respirable fibers which may become airborne during opening, mixing, carding, or regrinding waste products containing KEVLAR. When mechanically working KEVLAR fiber or materials containing KEVLAR in operations such as cutting, machining, grinding, crushing or sanding, airborne respirable fibers may be formed. Repeated or prolonged inhalation of excessive concentration of respirable fibers may cause permanent lung injury.

ANIMAL DATA: Oral ALD: 7500 mg/kg in rats

KEVLAR fiber is not a skin irritant, is untested for eye irritancy and is not a skin sensitizer in animals. By ingestion, the fiber has very low acute oral toxicity with no deaths observed in animal feeding studies at dose levels up to maximum, 7500 mg/kg. In a two week inhalation study, (1983) respirable KEVLAR fibers at concentrations of 1000-2000 fibers per cubic centimeter caused mild non-progressive fibrosis (lung scarring that shrinks with cessation of exposure), and nonspecific effects such as weight loss and irritation, but no effects at concentrations of 280 fibers per cubic centimeter. A two-year inhalation study (1985) with KEVLAR pulp (refined to increase its respirable content) showed fibrosis at concentrations of 25, 100, 400 fibers per cubic centimeter and lung lesions (previously identified as cystic keratinizing squamous cell carcinomas) in some rats in the group exposed to respirable fibers at concentrations of 100 fibers per cubic centimeters. This is a unique type of lesion not found in humans and may be indicative of a nonspecific biological response to the respirable material rather than an indication of KEVLAR toxicity. No fibroids were seen in animals exposed to 2.5 respirable fibers per cubic centimeter for two years. At no concentrations were fibers found to have migrated beyond the lungs and associated lymph system. Abdominal cavity tumors have been observed in two studies where rats were administered KEVLAR by intra-cavity injection. For additional details see References.

HUMAN DATA:

Skin sensitization has not been observed in human skin tests or animal skin tests. The mechanical action of the fibers may cause slight skin irritation at clothing binding points and mild irritation of the eyes and nasal passages. Overexposure to the respirable fibers by inhalation may cause mild and temporary upper respiratory irritation with discomfort or cough. Based on animal testing, prolonged and repeated exposure to excessive concentrations may cause permanent lung injury. In all processing of KEVLAR, the use of compressed air to clean equipment can temporarily increase the airborne fibril concentrations markedly. Equipment should be vacuumed or wiped instead.

Carcinogenicity

None of the components in the material is listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA, or ACGIH as a carcinogen. See Animal Data discussed above.

Exposure Limits for KEVLAR ARAMID FIBER - DuPont

AEL* (DUPONT)	2 respirable/cc (8 hr. TWA), <3 micron diameter
TLV** (ACGIH)	none established
PEL (OSHA)	none established

* AEL is DuPont's Acceptable Exposure Limit

**TLV is a registered trademark of the American Congress of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

Other Applicable Exposure Limits

Exposure Limits for KEVLAR Dust

AEL* (DUPONT)	5 mg/m ³ , total dust, and <3 micron diameter
TLV** (ACGIH)	none established
PEL (OSHA)	none established

Particulates Not Otherwise Related

WEEL (AIHA): 5mg/m³, 8 hr. TWA total dust (non-respirable fibers and non-fibrous particles)

Safety Precautions

Avoid breathing fibers or dust. Follow good industrial hygiene practices for ventilation and clean-up; in particular avoid the use of air jets to blow off equipment, use vacuum cleaners with high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters instead.

Do not handle moving thread lines of KEVLAR, as entanglement with a high strength fiber can severely cut or even sever fingers.

FIRST AID

INHALATION: If large amounts of fibers are inhaled, remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen, and call a physician.

SKIN CONTACT: If fibers irritate the skin, wash with soap and water.

PROTECTION INFORMATION

Generally Applicable Control Measures and Procedures

If the fibers or parts made from the fibers are cut or otherwise mechanically worked, dusts and fibers may be generated. Use engineering controls where technically feasible such as isolation, enclosures, exhaust ventilation, wetting, and dust collection systems wherever necessary to control airborne respirable fiber exposure below applicable limits.

Loose fitting clothing that is routinely washed is recommended to reduce build up of fibers at chafing points.

Laser cutting of fabric of KEVLAR or of laminates containing KEVLAR or machining that produces smoke should be well exhausted or ventilated to remove fumes from the workplace.

Water jet cutting of fabric or composites of KEVLAR produces fibrils in the cutting waste. If dried, this waste can become a source of airborne respirable fibers. Rinse or wipe waste from work surfaces and parts.

Personal Protective Equipment

EYE/FACE PROTECTION

When cutting or mechanically working this product, wear safety glasses or coverall goggles.

RESPIRATORS

When cutting or mechanically working this product, wear NIOSH approved respiratory protection if there is potential for airborne exposures in excess of applicable limits, or if there is potential for irritation of the nasal passages to occur due to the mechanical action of the fibers.

Exposure to fibrous glass may cause mechanical irritation to the skin, eyes, nose and throat. Typically such irritation occurs to newly exposed individuals, and usually diminishes after several days of exposure.

RESPIRATORY: If airborne dust or fibers are visible, or if upper respiratory irritation occurs, use a NIOSH respirator approved for nuisance type dusts.

VENTILATION: Normal area ventilation is sufficient in most cases to keep dust and fiber levels below 2 respirable fibers per cubic centimeter.

SKIN: gloves may be required for certain workers who have sensitive skin or contact dermatitis.

EYE: None required for normal use, but suggested as a good safety practice whenever use of the product releases aramid fibrils or dust.

OTHER: Observe good personal hygiene.

SECTION 9 – CONTAINMENT AND DISPOSAL

CONTAINMENT AND CLEAN UP: Dust or loose fibers can be vacuumed or swept with the aid of a dust suppressant

DISPOSAL: Dispose according to local, state, and federal laws. This material is not regulated under RCRA hazardous waste regulations.

SECTION 10 – SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

SHIPPING: Not regulated by DOT; not classified by TDG
STORAGE: Store in a dry area.

SECTION 11 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPA, RCRA 40 CFT, Part 261, 1990:	Non-hazardous
CA PROPOSITION 65:	Not listed
CERCLA:	Not listed
NJ RIGHT-TO-KNOW:	Not subject to reporting
SARA TITLE III:	Exempt by definition
PA RIGHT-TO-KNOW:	Not subject to reporting
TSCA INVENTORY:	Reported/Included

SECTION 12 - COMMENTS

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be, whether originating with Fibre Glast Developments Corporation or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.