

*Lead in
Consumer
Products*

A Presentation at the

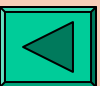
Consumer Product Safety Commission Roundtable

13 May 2008

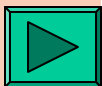
Bethesda, Maryland

HARDY POOLE

National Textile Association



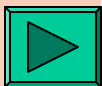
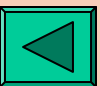
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Who are we?

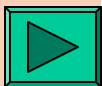
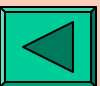
- Founded in 1854
- From 1954 to 2002 known as the Northern Textile Association
- In 2002 merger with Knitted Textile Association produced NTA
- Oldest Industrial Trade Association in America



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Scope

- United States Textile Industry
(excluding carpet)
- Wet processing industry sector
(dyeing, finishing, printing)
- High growth in imported textiles/apparel
- High reduction in U.S. textile production



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Sources

- Primary Textile Industry
(including quality, environmental, production, technical services)
- Fiber Industry
- Academia
- Trade Associations

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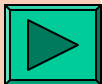
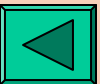
Possible Sources of Lead in Textiles

- Dyes, dyestuffs and pigments
- Fibers (natural and synthetic)
- Ground water
- Lead pipes and joints in existing systems

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Major Dyestuff Suppliers to U.S. Textile Industry

- No lead complex dyes offered
- Must comply with trace metal impurities (100 ppm for lead)
- Know of no operation in U.S. using lead based pigments



Current Situation

Lead in Consumer Products

- No lead added to yarns or fabrics by U.S. Textile Industry
- Testing of incoming fibers and fabrics reveal none or only trace levels
- Even if trace amounts of lead existed, very little or none would remain on finished fabrics because:
 - Low application levels
 - Washed out during processing