# **AeroShell Turbine Oil 500**

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#### **SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

Product name : AeroShell Turbine Oil 500

Product code : 001A0083

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier : Viva Energy Australia Pty Ltd

(Formerly: The Shell Company of Australia)

(ABN 46 004 610 459) 720 Bourke Street

Docklands Victoria 3008 Australia

Telephone : +61 (0)3 8823 4444 Telefax : +61 (0)3 8823 4800

Emergency telephone : 1800 651 818 (Australia).

number ; POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE: 13 11 26 (Australia).

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Synthetic lubricating oil for aircraft turbine engines., For further

details consult the AeroShell Book on www.shell.com/aviation.

Restrictions on use : This product must be used, handled, and applied in

accordance with the requirements of the equipment

manufacturer's manuals, bulletins and other documentation. This product must not be used in applications other than those

listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the

supplier.

## **SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

**GHS Classification** 

Long-term (chronic) aquatic

: Category 3

hazard

**GHS** label elements

Hazard pictograms : No Hazard Symbol required

Signal word : No signal word

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.

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**HEALTH HAZARDS:** 

Not classified as a health hazard under GHS criteria.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** 

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Prevention:

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

No precautionary phrases.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste

disposal plant.

#### Other hazards which do not result in classification

Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis. Used oil may contain harmful impurities. Not classified as flammable but will burn.

# **SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

3.2 Mixtures

Chemical nature : Blend of synthetic esters and additives.

## Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (%
			w/w)
N-phenyl-1-	90-30-2	Acute Tox.4; H302	0.25 - 0.99
naphthylamine		Skin Sens.1B; H317	
		STOT RE2; H373	
		Aquatic Acute1;	
		H400	
		Aquatic Chronic1;	
		H410	

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Triaryl phosphate	1330-78-5	Repr.2; H361	0.25 - 0.99	
(<0.2% Ortho-TCP)		Aquatic Acute1;		
,		H400		
		Aquatic Chronic1;		
		H410		

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

## **SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES**

If inhaled : No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use.

If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with

water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue

rinsing.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

If swallowed : In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities

are swallowed, however, get medical advice.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

: Oil acne/folliculitis signs and symptoms may include formation of black pustules and spots on the skin of exposed areas. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.

Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the

appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

incident, injury and surroundings.

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically.

#### **SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon

dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

: Do not use water in a jet.

Specific hazards during

firefighting

: Hazardous combustion products may include:

A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and

gases (smoke).

Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion

occurs.

Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

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Specific extinguishing

methods

: Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Special protective equipment

for firefighters

: Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to

relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

Hazchem Code : NONE

#### **SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures Environmental precautions : Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

: Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, earth

or other containment material.

Reclaim liquid directly or in an absorbent.

Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other

suitable material and dispose of properly.

Additional advice : For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment

see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of

this Safety Data Sheet.

## **SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

: Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of General Precautions

vapours, mists or aerosols.

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine

appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of

this material.

Advice on safe handling Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.

Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.

When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning

materials in order to prevent fires.

Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.

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Product Transfer		g and bonding procedures should be used ansfer operations to avoid static accumulation.
Storage		
Other data	place.	ightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated eled and closable containers.
	Store at ambient	temperature.
Packaging material		I: For containers or container linings, use mild sity polyethylene. rial: PVC.
Container Advice		ntainers should not be exposed to high cause of possible risk of distortion.

#### SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Components with workplace control parameters

#### Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

#### **Monitoring Methods**

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods http://www.osha.gov/

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances http://www.hse.gov.uk/

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil

: The level of protection and types of controls necessary will **Engineering measures** 

vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances.

Appropriate measures include:

Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations.

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> Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

General Information

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.

Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.

Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.

Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

## Personal protective equipment

#### Protective measures

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Respiratory protection

: No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use.

In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material.

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne

concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an

appropriate combination of mask and filter.

Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C

(149°F)].

Hand protection Remarks

: Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice

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> from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

> For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model.

Eye protection If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes,

protective eyewear is recommended.

Skin and body protection Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard

work clothes.

It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

## **Environmental exposure controls**

General advice : Take appropriate measures to fulfill the requirements of

relevant environmental protection legislation. Avoid

contamination of the environment by following advice given in Section 6. If necessary, prevent undissolved material from being discharged to waste water. Waste water should be treated in a municipal or industrial waste water treatment plant

before discharge to surface water.

Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing

vapour.

## **SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Appearance : Liquid at room temperature.

Colour : Various colours

Odour

Slight hydrocarbon

Odour Threshold Data not available

рΗ : Not applicable

Melting / freezing point : Data not available

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Pour point <= -54 °C / <= -65 °F

Method: ASTM D5950

Initial boiling point and boiling : > 280 °C / 536 °Festimated value(s)

range

Flash point : 264 °C / 507 °F

Method: ASTM D92 (COC)

Evaporation rate : Data not available Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Flammability (liquids) : Not classified as flammable but will burn.

Upper explosion limit : Typical 10 %(V)

Lower explosion limit : Typical 1 %(V)

Vapour pressure : < 0.5 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F)

estimated value(s)

Relative vapour density : > 1estimated value(s)

Relative density : 1.005 (15 °C / 59 °F)

Density : 1,005 kg/m3 (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F)

Method: Unspecified

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : negligible

Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: > 6

(based on information on similar products)

Auto-ignition temperature :  $> 320 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} \, / \, 608 \, ^{\circ}\text{F}$ 

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic : 25.4 mm2/s (40.0 °C / 104.0 °F)

Method: ASTM D445

5.11 mm2/s (100 °C / 212 °F)

Method: ASTM D445

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9215 mm2/s (-40 °C / -40 °F) Method: ASTM D2532

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

Explosive properties : Classification Code: Not classified

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Conductivity : This material is not expected to be a static accumulator.

## **SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity : The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in

addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

Chemical stability : Stable.

Possibility of hazardous

reactions

: Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

Conditions to avoid : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition

products

: No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

#### **SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on data on the components and

the toxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a

whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Exposure routes : Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure

although exposure may occur following accidental ingestion.

**Acute toxicity** 

**Product:** 

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 rat: > 5,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met. Low toxicity

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Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Rabbit: > 5,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met. Low toxicity

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

## **Product:**

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Slightly irritating to skin., Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis.

## Serious eye damage/eye irritation

#### **Product:**

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Slightly irritating to the eye.

## Respiratory or skin sensitisation

## **Product:**

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Not a skin sensitiser.

## **Components:**

# N-phenyl-1-naphthylamine:

Remarks: May cause an allergic skin reaction in sensitive individuals.

## **Chronic toxicity**

## Germ cell mutagenicity

## **Product:**

: Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Non mutagenic

## Carcinogenicity

## **Product:**

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Not a carcinogen.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
N-phenyl-1-naphthylamine	No carcinogenicity classification.

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Triaryl phosphate (<0.2%	No carcinogenicity classification.
Ortho-TCP)	

## Reproductive toxicity

#### Product:

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Not a developmental toxicant., Does not impair fertility.

## STOT - single exposure

## **Product:**

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

## STOT - repeated exposure

## **Product:**

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

## **Aspiration toxicity**

## **Product:**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

#### **Further information**

## **Product:**

Remarks: Used oils may contain harmful impurities that have accumulated during use. The concentration of such impurities will depend on use and they may present risks to health and the environment on disposal., ALL used oil should be handled with caution and skin contact avoided as far as possible.

Remarks: Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

Remarks: Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

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**SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION** 

Basis for assessment : Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically

for this product.

Information given is based on a knowledge of the components

and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for

individual component(s).

**Ecotoxicity** 

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute

toxicity)

Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 10-100 mg/l

Harmful

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 10-100 mg/l

Harmful

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants (Acute toxicity)

Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 10-100 mg/l

Harmful

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

: Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to crustacean

(Chronic toxicity)

: Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

: Remarks: Data not available

Components:

N-phenyl-1-naphthylamine:

M-Factor (Short-term (acute)

:

aquatic hazard)

M-Factor (Long-term

(chronic) aquatic hazard)

: 1

Persistence and degradability

**Product:** 

Biodegradability : Remarks: Not readily biodegradable., Major constituents are

inherently biodegradable, but contains components that may

persist in the environment.

**Bioaccumulative potential** 

**Product:** 

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Contains components with the potential to

bioaccumulate.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: > 6Remarks: (based on information on similar

products)

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## Mobility in soil

## Product:

Mobility : Remarks: Liquid under most environmental conditions., If it

enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be

mobile.

#### Other adverse effects

No data available

## **Product:**

Additional ecological

information

: Does not have ozone depletion potential, photochemical ozone creation potential or global warming potential., Product is a mixture of non-volatile components, which will not be released to air in any significant quantities under normal

conditions of use.

Poorly soluble mixture., Causes physical fouling of aquatic

organisms.

#### **SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

#### Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.

It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water

courses.

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment. Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste. Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.

MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

Contaminated packaging

: Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand. Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

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Local legislation

Remarks : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

#### **SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

## **National Regulations**

#### **ADG**

Not regulated as a dangerous good

## **International Regulations**

**IATA-DGR** 

Not regulated as a dangerous good

**IMDG-Code** 

Not regulated as a dangerous good

#### Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

## Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage,

for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

#### **SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

# Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Therapeutic Goods (Poisons : No poison schedule number allocated

Standard) Instrument

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

Product classified as per Work Health Safety Regulations – Implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) 2012 and SDS prepared as per national model code of practice for preparation of safety data sheet for Hazardous chemicals 2020 based on Globally Harmonized Classification version 7.

National Model Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals (2011). Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG code). Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

## Other international regulations

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

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TSCA : All components listed.
AllC : Listed introduction

#### **SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

#### **Full text of H-Statements**

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

if swallowed.

H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. Acute toxicity

Aquatic Acute Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard Aquatic Chronic Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Repr. Reproductive toxicity Skin Sens. Skin sensitisation

STOT RE Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

## **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR -Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO -International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO -International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 -Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC -New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG -Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations

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Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very

Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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**Further information** 

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for

operators.

Other information : A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment

from the previous version.

Other information There has been a significant change in compositional

information in section 2 & 3.

Sources of key data used to

compile the Safety Data

Sheet

: The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU

IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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