

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification		
Product identifier	LPS® Strong Steel Sticks	
Other means of identification		
Part Number	60159, C60159	
Recommended use	A "ready-to-mix", fast curing, high strength adhesive epoxy putty for emergency repairs of cracks and rebuilding of surfaces on metal, concrete, wood, fiberglass and ceramics.	
Recommended restrictions	Workers (and your customers or users in the case of resale) should be informed of the potential presence of respirable dust and respirable crystalline silica as well as their potential hazards. Appropriate training in the proper use and handling of this material should be provided as required under applicable regulations.	
Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier	Distributor information	
Manufacturer		
Company name Address	LPS Laboratories, a division of Illinois Tool Works, Inc. 4647 Hugh Howell Rd Tucker, Georgia 30084 United States	
Telephone	1-800-241-8334/ 77	0-243-8800
Website	www.lpslabs.com	
E-mail	Not available.	
Emergency phone number	Chemtrec 1-8	300-424-9300
2. Hazard(s) identification		
Physical hazards	Not classified.	
Health hazards	Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2B
	Sensitization, skin	Category 1
	Carcinogenicity	Category 1A
Environmental hazards	Not classified.	
OSHA defined hazards	Not classified.	
Label elements		
Signal word	Danger	
Hazard statement	Causes skin irritation. Causes eye irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause cancer.	
Precautionary statement		
Prevention	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.	
Response	If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Specific treatment (see this label). If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.	
Storage	Store locked up.	
Disposal	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.	
Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC)	None known.	

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
Magnesium Silicate Hydrate	Talc, not containing asbestiform fibres	14807-96-6	30 - 60
Ferrosilicon		8049-17-0	10 - 30
Glass, oxide, chemicals		65997-17-3	10 - 30
Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); e resin	роху	25068-38-6	10 - 30
Nepheline syenite		37244-96-5	1 - 5
Crystalline Silica	Quartz	14808-60-7	0.1 - 1
4. First-aid measures			
nhalation	Move to fresh air. Call a physician if symptoms d	levelop or persist.	
Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash skin with soap and water. In case of eczema or other skin disorders: Seek medical attention and take along these instructions. Was contaminated clothing before reuse.		
Eye contact	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persis		
ngestion	Rinse mouth. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.		
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and lelayed	Rash. Irritation of eyes. Exposed individuals may experience eye tearing, redness, and discomf Skin irritation. May cause redness and pain. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Dermatitis.		
ndication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Keep victim under observation Symptoms may be delayed.		
General information	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Ensure that medical personnel are awa of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.		
5. Fire-fighting measures			
Suitable extinguishing media	Water fog. Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon	dioxide (CO2).	
Jnsuitable extinguishing nedia	None known.		
Specific hazards arising from he chemical	During fire, gases hazardous to health may be for	ormed.	
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters	Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.		
Fire fighting	Use water spray to cool unopened containers.		
Specific methods	Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.		
General fire hazards	No unusual fire or explosion hazards noted.		
6. Accidental release mea	sures		
Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Keep out of low areas. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8 of the SDS.		
	· · ·		

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Dike far ahead of spill for later disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. Following product recovery, flush area with water. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.

Environmental precautions Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged exposure. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

Store locked up. Store in original tightly closed container. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS).

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFF Components	Туре	Value	Form
Crystalline Silica (CAS 14808-60-7)	TWA	0.3 mg/m3	Total dust.
		0.1 mg/m3	Respirable.
		2.4 mppcf	Respirable.
Magnesium Silicate Hydrate (CAS 14807-96-6)	TWA	0.3 mg/m3	Total dust.
		0.1 mg/m3	Respirable.
		20 mppcf	Deepirable
		2.4 mppcf	Respirable.
US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Components	Values Type	Value	Form
Crystalline Silica (CAS 14808-60-7)	TWA	0.025 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
Magnesium Silicate Hydrate (CAS 14807-96-6)	TWA	2 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to	Chemical Hazards		
Components	Туре	Value	Form
Crystalline Silica (CAS 14808-60-7)	TWA	0.05 mg/m3	Respirable dust.
Magnesium Silicate Hydrate (CAS 14807-96-6)	TWA	2 mg/m3	Respirable.
logical limit values	No biological exposure limits noted for	or the ingredient(s).	
oosure guidelines	Occupational exposure to nuisance dust (total and respirable) and respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled.		
propriate engineering htrols	Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. Eye wash facilities and emergency shower must be available when handling this product.		
ividual protection measures,	such as personal protective equipm	ent	
Eye/face protection	Wear safety glasses with side shields	s (or goggles).	
Skin protection Hand protection	Wear appropriate chemical resistant	gloves.	
Other	Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing. Use of an impervious apron is recommended.		
Respiratory protection	Use a particulate filter respirator for particulate concentrations exceeding the Occupational Exposure Limit.		
Thermal hazards	Not applicable.		
neral hygiene nsiderations	Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of th workplace.		
Physical and chemical p	properties		
pearance	Solid.		

Appearance	Solid.
Physical state	Solid.
Form	Solid.

Color	Dark grey; Black
Odor	Sulphurous. Pungent.
Odor threshold	Not available.
рН	Not applicable
Melting point/freezing point	Not available.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not available.
Flash point	> 199.9 °F (> 93.3 °C) Setaflash
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Flammable solid.
Upper/lower flammability or exp	losive limits
Flammability limit - lower (%)	Not available.
Flammability limit - upper (%)	Not available.
Explosive limit - lower (%)	Not available.
Explosive limit - upper (%)	Not available.
Vapor pressure	Not available.
Vapor density	Not available.
Relative density	2.247
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility (water)	Not available.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	> 3632 °F (> 2000 °C)
Viscosity	Not applicable
10. Stability and reactivity	

ReactivityThe product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.Chemical stabilityMaterial is stable under normal conditions.Possibility of hazardous
reactionsNo dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.Conditions to avoidTemperatures above 35 °CIncompatible materialsNone known.Hazardous decomposition
productsNo hazardous decomposition products are known.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	Prolonged inhalation may be harmful.
Skin contact	Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Eye contact	Causes eye irritation.
Ingestion	Expected to be a low ingestion hazard.
Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics	Rash. Irritation of eyes. Exposed individuals may experience eye tearing, redness, and discomfort. Skin irritation. May cause redness and pain. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Dermatitis.
Information on toxicological of	lasts

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

 overall evaluation, IARC noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inhere crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity polymorphs." (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinoge humans, Silica, silicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposumain effect in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer silicosis (and, apparently, not in employees without silicosis exposed in the ceramic industry). Therefore, preventing the onset of silicosis risk" (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003) May cause cancer. As of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently ass existing regulatory occupational exposure limits. Occupational exposure ispirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled. ACGIH Carcinogens Crystalline Silica (CAS 14808-60-7) At Not classifiable as a human carcinogen. Magnesium Silicate Hydrate (CAS 14807-96-6) At Not classifiable as a human carcinogenicit Crystalline Silica (CAS 14808-60-7) Crystalline Silica (CAS 14808-60-7) Crystalline Silica (CAS 14808-60-7) Crystalline Silica (CAS 14808-60-7) Carcinogenic to humans. 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans. 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicit OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050) Not listed. Reproductive toxicity This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental Specific target organ toxicity- Not classified. Specific target organ toxicity- Not classified.			
Dermal LDS0 Mouse > 1600 mg/kg LDS0 Rabbit > 200 m/kg, 200 m/kg Rat > 2000 mg/kg Oral Rat > 2000 mg/kg Drad Rat > 2000 mg/kg Oral Rat > 500 mg/kg LDS0 Mouse > 500 mg/kg Rabbit 19 mg/kg Rat > 500 mg/kg Strin corrosion/irritation Causes skin irritation. Ta mg/kg Serious eye damage/eye Causes owe irritation. In mg/kg Respiratory ensitization Mot a respiratory sensitization Mot a respiratory sensitization. Respiratory sensitization Mot are available to indicate product or any components present at g mutagenicity No data available to indicate noducer in humans overall evaluation. IARC noted that "carcinogenicity was not detecter circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inher carcinogenicity may be dependent on inher carcinogenicity may be dependent on inher carcinome. Silicate information to conduct that the relative risk of ung cancer in humans overall evaluation. IARC noted that "carcinogenicity as not detecter circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inher carcinome. Silicate information to conduct that the relative risk of ung cancer in humans overall evaluation. IARC noted that "carcinogenicity was not detecter circumstances studied. Carcinogenicits ung in fiters; 1977, Vol. 88, IARC 2003, SCOEL (the EU Sorinof			
LD50 Mouse > 1600 mg/kg Rabbit > 2000 mg/kg > 20 mg/kg > 20 mg/kg > 20 mg/kg > 20 mg/kg Path > 2000 m			
Rabbit > 200 mg/kg 20 Rat > 200 mg/kg Crail Rat > 200 mg/kg LD50 Mouse > 500 mg/kg Rat > 500 mg/kg 19 mg/kg Rat > 500 mg/kg 11.3 ml/kg Skin corrosion/irritation Causes skin irritation. 11.3 ml/kg Respiratory or skin sensitization Not a respiratory sensitization. Respiratory sensitization Respiratory or skin sensitization No data available to indicate product or any components present at g mutagenic or genotoxic. Carcinogenicity In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) co inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans overall evaluation, IARC noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inhere crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity. polymorphs." (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinogenicity may be dependent on inhere crystalline silica is a not conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer or silicosis (and, apparently, not in employees without silicosis can be consistently as evisting regulatory occupational expose respirable crystalline silica (CAS 14806-60-7) A2 Suspected human carcinogen. ACGIH Carcinogens A2 Suspected human carcinogenic to humans. 3 Not classifiable as a human carcinogenic to furgenic to humans. 3 Not classified as a human carcinogenic in the carsinogenic to humans. 3 Not classified aso a carcinogen			
Pat > 20 ml/kg, 20 m			
Rat > 2000 mg/kg Oral D50 Mouse > 500 mg/kg Rabbit 19 mg/kg Rat > 500 mg/kg Rat > 500 mg/kg 11.3 ml/kg Skin corrosion/irritation Causes skin irritation. Causes eye irritation. Respiratory or skin sensitization Not a respiratory sensitizer. Skin sensitization Respiratory or skin sensitization Not a respiratory sensitizer. Gauses an allergic skin reaction. Germ cell mutagenicity Not a respiratory sensitizer. Science and available to indicate product or any components present at groutagenic or genotoxic. Carcinogenicity In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) co inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans or verall evaluation. ARC noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity and be dependent on inhere crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity. polymorphs." (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinogen sinsk" (SOCEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003, May cause cancer. A of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently as existing regulatory occupational exposure limits. Occupational exposur	j, 24 Hours		
Oral LD50 Mouse > 500 mg/kg Rabbit 19 mg/kg Rat > 500 mg/kg Rat > 500 mg/kg Skin corrosion/irritation Causes skin irritation. Serious eye damage/eye Causes eye irritation. Respiratory or skin sensitization May cause an allergic skin reaction. Respiratory or skin sensitization May cause an allergic skin reaction. Germ cell mutagenicity Not a respiratory sensitizer. Skin sensitization May cause an allergic skin reaction. Germ cell mutagenicity Not a respiratory sensitizer. In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) coninhated from occupational sources can cause luog cancer in humans or here avaluation of the organicity was not detected circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity was not detected circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity was not detected in thrmation of the carcinogen cystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity. polymorphs." (IARC Monographs coupational sources on the evaluation of the carcinogen silicasis (and, apparently, not i neployees without silicosis exposed in the ceramic industry). Therefore, preventing the onset of silicosis ins.". (SOCEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003) May cause cancer. A of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently asses visitian regulatory occupational exposure inits. (SOCEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003) and ya cause cancinogen. A do tclassifiable as a human carcinogen. Mat Nat classifiable as to carcinogenici to huma	4 Hours		
LD50 Mouse > 500 mg/kg Rabbit 19 mg/kg Rat > 500 mg/kg 11.3 ml/kg Skin corrosion/irritation Causes skin irritation. Serious eye damage/eye Irritation Respiratory or skin sensitization May cause an allergic skin reaction. Germ cell mutagenicity Not a respiratory sensitizer. Skin sensitization May cause an allergic skin reaction. Germ cell mutagenicity Not are spiratory sensitizer. Carcinogenicity In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) co inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans overall evaluation, IARC noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inhere crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity polymorphs." (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinoge humans, Silica, silicates dust and orgenic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Expos. main effect in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer silicosis (and, aparently, not in employees without silicosis exposed in the caramic industry). Therefore, preventing the onset of silicosis risk" (SCOEL SUM Dco 94-final, June 2003) May cause cancer. A of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently ass existing regulatory occupational exposure limits. Occupational exposu- respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled. ACGIH Carcinogens Crystalline Silica (CAS 14808-60-7) A2 Suspected human carcinogen. Magnesium Silicate Hydrate (CAS 14807-96-6) A4 Not classifiable as a human carci OFHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050) Not lasted. Reproductive toxicity - Single exposure Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure Apiration hazard Not likely, due to the form of the product. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Prolonged exposure may cause 12. Ecological information	J, 24 Hours		
Rabbit 19 mg/kg Rat > 500 mg/kg 11.3 ml/kg Skin corrosion/irritation Causes skin irritation. Respiratory or skin sensitization Respiratory sensitization Respiratory or skin sensitization May cause an allergic skin reaction. Gammage/eye Not a respiratory sensitizer. Skin sensitization May cause an allergic skin reaction. Garm cell mutagenicity No data available to indicate product or any components present at gent or genotoxic. Carcinogenicity In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) coninhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans or werall evaluation, IARC noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inhere crystalline silica, silicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC 2003, SCOEL (the CM conographs on the evaluation of the carcinoge humans, Silica, silicates dust and organis tilicosis can be consistently ass or the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently ass existing regulatory occupational exposure limits. Occupational exposure sepirable crystalline silica (CAS 14808-60-7) A2 Suspected human carcinogenicity Crystalline Silica (CAS 14808-60-7) A2 Suspected human carcinogenicit At Not classifiable as a human carcinogenicit Magnesium Silicate Hydrate (CAS 14807-96-6) X4 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicit She posibly carcinogenicit humans. 3 Not classifiable as to carcinoge			
Rat > 500 mg/kg 11.3 ml/kg Skin corrosion/irritation Causes skin irritation. Serious eye damage/eye Causes eye irritation. Respiratory or skin sensitization Not a respiratory sensitizer. Skin sensitization May cause an allergic skin reaction. Germ cell mutagenicity No data available to indicate product or any components present at a mutagenic or genotoxic. Carcinogenicity In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) co inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung chancer in humans overall evaluation, IARC noted that "carinogenicity may be dependent on inhere crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity polymorphs." (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carinoge humans, Silica, silicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Expose. Marcell Hause Attention of the information of comparable orystalline silica sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of ung cancer ossics (and, appranethy, not in employees without silicosis in site" (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003) May cause cancer. A of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently as existing regulatory occupational exposer inits. Occupational exposer inits. Occupational exposer espirable crystalline silica shout shout silicosis fiable as a human carci orgence. ACGIH Carcinogens A2 Suspected human carcinogenci. Crystalline Silica (CAS 14807-96-6) A2 Suspected humans. 3 Not classifiable as a h			
11.3 ml/kg Skin corrosion/irritation Causes skin irritation. Serious eye damage/eye Causes eye irritation. irritation Respiratory sensitization Respiratory sensitization May cause an allergic skin reaction. Germ cell mutagenicity Not a respiratory sensitizer. Carcinogenicity In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) con inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans overall evaluation. IARC noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inhere crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity polymorphs." (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinoge humans, Silica, silicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposumine right in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer silicosis (and, apparently, not in employees without silicosis exposed in the carcinogene. ACGIH Carcinogens Crystalline Silica (CAS 14808-60-7) A2 Suspected human carcinogen. Vagnesium Silicate Hydrate (CAS 14807-96-6) 1 Carcinogenic to humans. 3 Not classifiable as a human carcinogenic OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050) Not listed. Not classified. So Calcinogenic to numans. 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenic for specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050) Not lis			
11.3 ml/kg Skin corrosion/irritation Causes skin irritation. Serious eye damage/eye Causes eye irritation. irritation Respiratory sensitization Respiratory sensitization May cause an allergic skin reaction. Germ cell mutagenicity Not a respiratory sensitizer. Carcinogenicity In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) con inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans overall evaluation. IARC noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inhere crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity polymorphs." (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinoge humans, Silica, silicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposumine right in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer silicosis (and, apparently, not in employees without silicosis exposed in the carcinogene. ACGIH Carcinogens Crystalline Silica (CAS 14808-60-7) A2 Suspected human carcinogen. Vagnesium Silicate Hydrate (CAS 14807-96-6) 1 Carcinogenic to humans. 3 Not classifiable as a human carcinogenic OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050) Not listed. Not classified. So Calcinogenic to numans. 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenic for specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050) Not lis			
Skin corrosion/irritation Causes skin irritation. Serious eye damage/eye Causes eye irritation. Respiratory sensitization Not a respiratory sensitizer. Skin sensitization May cause an allergic skin reaction. Germ cell mutagenicity Not at respiratory sensitizer. Carcinogenicity In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) co inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans overall evaluation. IARC noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity and teletected circumstances studied. Carcinogenical sports. (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinoge humans, Silica, silicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Expost. main effect in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silicos is (and, apparently, not in employees without silicosis exposed in the caraiting regulatory occupational expost." (SCOEL LSUM Doc 94-1614). June 2003) May cause cancer. A of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently as existing regulatory occupational expost. ACGIH Carcinogens Crystalline Silica Hydrate (CAS 14807-96-6) A4 Not classifiable as a human carciogenicit of humans. 3 Not classifia			
Serious eye damage/eye Causes eye irritation. Respiratory or skin sensitization Not a respiratory sensitizer. Skin sensitization May cause an allergic skin reaction. Germ cell mutagenicity No data available to indicate product or any components present at a mutagenic or genotoxic. Carcinogenicity In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) co inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans overall evaluation, IARC noted that "carcinogenicity was not detecter circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inhere crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity: polymorphs." (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinoge humans, Silicat, silicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Expose. main effect in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer in the caraming index of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently ass existing regulatory occupational exposure in the caraming may be dependent to succes respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled. ACGIH Carcinogens Crystalline Silica (CAS 14808-60-7) A2 Suspected human carcinogen. Magnesium Silicate Hydrate (CAS 14807-96-6) KARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity Crystalline Silica (CAS 14808-60-7) 1 Carcinogenicit humans. 3 Not classifiable as a human carci Si Not classifiable as to carcinogenicit OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050) Not c			
irritation Respiratory or skin sensitization Respiratory sensitization Not a respiratory sensitizer. Skin sensitization May cause an allergic skin reaction. Germ cell mutagenicity No data available to indicate product or any components present at a mutagenic or genotoxic. Carcinogenicity In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) co inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans overall evaluation, IARC noted that "carcinogenicity may be dependent on inhere crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity polymorphs." (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinoge humans, Silica, silicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Expose main effect in humans of the inhalation or respirable crystalline silicosis (and, apparently, not in employees without silicosis exposed in the ceramic industry). Therefore, preventing the onset of silicosis risk" (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003) May cause cancer. Ar of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently ass existing regulatory occupational exposure limits. Occupational exposure respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled. ACGIH Carcinogens Crystalline Silica (CAS 14808-60-7) A2 Suspected human carcinogenic in Yangenesium Silicate Hydrate (CAS 14807-96-6) Varystalline Silica (CAS 14808-60-7) 1 Carcinogenic to humans. 3 Not classifiable as a human carci si Not lassified. Verystalline Silica (CAS 14808-60-7) 1 Carcinogenic to humans. 3 Not classified be as o carcinogenic to humans. 3 Not classifiab			
Respiratory sensitization Not a respiratory sensitizer. Skin sensitization May cause an allergic skin reaction. Germ cell mutagenicity No data available to indicate product or any components present at a mutagenic or genotoxic. Carcinogenicity In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) co inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans overall evaluation, IARC noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inhere crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity polymorphs." (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinoge humans, Silica, silicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposumain effect in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silicos sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer silicosis (and, apparently, not in employees without silicosis exposed in the caramic guarker silicosis can be consistently asserts risk" (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003) May cause cancer. As of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently asserts risk" (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003) May cause cancer. As of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently asserts risk" (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003) May cause cancer. As of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently asserts risk." (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003) May cause cancer. As of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently asserts risk." (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003) May cause as existing regulatory occupational exposure ispirable crystalline silica (CAS 14808-60-7) Magnesium Silica (CAS 14808-60-7) A Vant classifiable as a hu			
Respiratory sensitization Not a respiratory sensitizer. Skin sensitization May cause an allergic skin reaction. Germ cell mutagenicity No data available to indicate product or any components present at a mutagenic or genotoxic. Carcinogenicity In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) co inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans overall evaluation, IARC noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inhere crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity polymorphs." (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinoge humans, Silica, silicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposumain effect in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silicos sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer silicosis (and, apparently, not in employees without silicosis exposed in the caramic guarker silicosis can be consistently asserts risk" (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003) May cause cancer. As of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently asserts risk" (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003) May cause cancer. As of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently asserts risk" (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003) May cause cancer. As of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently asserts risk." (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003) May cause cancer. As of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently asserts risk." (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003) May cause as existing regulatory occupational exposure ispirable crystalline silica (CAS 14808-60-7) Magnesium Silica (CAS 14808-60-7) A Vant classifiable as a hu			
Skin sensitizationMay cause an allergic skin reaction.Germ cell mutagenicityNo data available to indicate product or any components present at a mutagenic or genotoxic.CarcinogenicityIn 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) co inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans overall evaluation, IARC noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inhere crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity polymorphs." (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinoge humans, Silica, silicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposu- main effect in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer silicosis (and, apparently, not in employees without silicosis risk" (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003) May cause cancer. A of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently ass existing regulatory occupational exposure limits. Occupational exposure respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled.ACGIH CarcinogensCrystalline Silica (CAS 14808-60-7) Magnesium Silicate Hydrate (CAS 14807-96-6)A2 Suspected human carcinogeni. A4 Not classifiable as a human carci Solication protection against silication to humans. 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenic to humans. 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenic to humans. 3 Not classified.Aregue use using erguption exposure magnesium Silicate Hydrate (CAS 14807-96-6)1 Carcinogenic to humans. 3 Not classified.OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050) Not listed.Not classified.Reproduc			
Germ cell mutagenicity No data available to indicate product or any components present at a mutagenic or genotoxic. Carcinogenicity In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) converal evaluation, IARC noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inhere crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity polymorphs." (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinoge humans, Silica, silicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposumain effect in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silicas (ad, apparently, not in employees without silicosis exposed in the ceramic industry). Therefore, preventing the onset of silicosis risk" (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003) May cause cancer. Ar of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently as existing regulatory occupational exposure limits. Occupational exposure respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled. ACGIH Carcinogens Crystalline Silica (CAS 14808-60-7) A2 Suspected human carcinogen. At Not classifiable as a human carci IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity Magnesium Silicate Hydrate (CAS 14807-96-6) 1 Carcinogenic to humans. 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicit o humans. 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicit OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050) Not classified. Not listed. This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental single exposure Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Not classified.			
mutagenic or genotoxic. Carcinogenicity In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) co inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans overall evaluation, IARC noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inhere crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity polymorphs." (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinoge humans, Silica, silicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposu- main effect in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silicos sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer silicosis (and, apparently, not in employees without silicosis exposed in the ceramic industry). Therefore, preventing the onset of silicosis risk" (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003) May cause cancer. At of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently ass existing regulatory occupational exposure limits. Occupational exposure respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled. ACGIH Carcinogens A2 Suspected human carcinogen. Magnesium Silicate Hydrate (CAS 14807-96-6) AK Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050) Not listed. 1 Carcinogenic to humans. 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenic to humans. 3 Not classified. Reproductive toxicity This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Not classified. Reproductive toxicity Not classified. Specific target	greater than 0.1% are		
inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans overall evaluation, IARC noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inhere crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity polymorphs." (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinoge humans, Silica, silicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposu- main effect in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer silicosis (and, apparently, not in employees without silicosis exposec in the ceramic industry). Therefore, preventing the onset of silicosis risk" (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003) May cause cancer. Ar of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently ass existing regulatory occupational exposure limits. Occupational expos respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled. ACGIH Carcinogens Crystalline Silica (CAS 14808-60-7) A2 Suspected human carcinogen. Magnesium Silicate Hydrate (CAS 14807-96-6) A4 Not classifiable as a human carci IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity Crystalline Silica (CAS 14808-60-7) 1 Carcinogenic to humans. 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenic if operative toxicity Not classified. Reproductive toxicity This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Specific target organ toxicity - Not classified. Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Aspiration hazard Not likely, due to the form of the product. Chronic effects Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Prolonged exposure may caus 12. Ecological information	gioator than on yo alo		
Crystalline Silica (CAS 14808-60-7) Magnesium Silicate Hydrate (CAS 14807-96-6)A2 Suspected human carcinogen. A4 Not classifiable as a human carciIARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity Crystalline Silica (CAS 14808-60-7) Magnesium Silicate Hydrate (CAS 14807-96-6)1 Carcinogenic to humans. 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans. 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050) Not listed.Reproductive toxicityThis product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental Specific target organ toxicity - single exposureSpecific target organ toxicity - repeated exposureNot classified.Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposureNot likely, due to the form of the product. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Prolonged exposure may caus12. Ecological informationLikely	inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans. However in making the overall evaluation, IARC noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected in all industrial circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs." (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinogenic risks of chemicals to humans, Silica, silicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC, Lyon, France.) In June 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits) concluded that t main effect in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust is silicosis. "There is sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer is increased in persons wi silicosis (and, apparently, not in employees without silicosis exposed to silica dust in quarries a in the ceramic industry). Therefore, preventing the onset of silicosis will also reduce the cancer risk" (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003) May cause cancer. According to the current stat of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently assured by respecting the existing regulatory occupational exposure limits. Occupational exposure to respirable dust and		
Magnesium Silicate Hydrate (CAS 14807-96-6)A4 Not classifiable as a human carciIARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of CarcinogenicityCrystalline Silica (CAS 14808-60-7)1 Carcinogenic to humans.Magnesium Silicate Hydrate (CAS 14807-96-6)2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.Magnesium Silicate Hydrate (CAS 14807-96-6)2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)Not classifiable as to carcinogeniciNot listed.This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmentalSpecific target organ toxicity - single exposureNot classified.Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposureNot classified.Aspiration hazardNot likely, due to the form of the product.Chronic effectsProlonged inhalation may be harmful. Prolonged exposure may caus12. Ecological informationKernet State Sta			
Magnesium Silicate Hydrate (CAS 14807-96-6) 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans. 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenic in OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050) Not listed. Reproductive toxicity This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Not classified. Aspiration hazard Not likely, due to the form of the product. Chronic effects Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Prolonged exposure may caus 12. Ecological information Ecological information	inogen.		
Magnesium Silicate Hydrate (CAS 14807-96-6) 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans. 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenic of OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050) Not listed. Reproductive toxicity This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Not classified. Aspiration hazard Not likely, due to the form of the product. Chronic effects Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Prolonged exposure may caus 12. Ecological information Ecological information			
OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050) Not listed.Reproductive toxicityThis product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental Not classified.Specific target organ toxicity - single exposureNot classified.Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposureNot classified.Aspiration hazard Chronic effectsNot likely, due to the form of the product.Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Prolonged exposure may cause12. Ecological information			
Not listed.This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmentalReproductive toxicityThis product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmentalSpecific target organ toxicity - single exposureNot classified.Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposureNot classified.Aspiration hazard Chronic effectsNot likely, due to the form of the product.Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Prolonged exposure may cause12. Ecological information	ity to humans.		
Reproductive toxicityThis product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental Not classified.Specific target organ toxicity - single exposureNot classified.Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposureNot classified.Aspiration hazardNot likely, due to the form of the product.Chronic effectsProlonged inhalation may be harmful. Prolonged exposure may caus12. Ecological informationNot served and			
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposureNot classified.Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposureNot classified.Aspiration hazard Chronic effectsNot likely, due to the form of the product.Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Prolonged exposure may cause12. Ecological information	1 - 46 4 -		
single exposureNot classified.Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposureNot classified.Aspiration hazardNot likely, due to the form of the product.Chronic effectsProlonged inhalation may be harmful. Prolonged exposure may caus12. Ecological information	I ellects.		
repeated exposure Aspiration hazard Not likely, due to the form of the product. Chronic effects Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Prolonged exposure may cause 12. Ecological information			
Chronic effects Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Prolonged exposure may caus 12. Ecological information			
12. Ecological information	Not likely, due to the form of the product.		
-	Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.		
-			
Ecotoxicity The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous. Howeve	er, this does not exclude the		

possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

Persistence and degradability	No data is available on the degradability of this product.
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available.
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Other adverse effects	None known.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions	Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
Local disposal regulations	Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.
Hazardous waste code	The waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.
Waste from residues / unused products	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions).
Contaminated packaging	Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

14. Transport information

DOT

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

ΙΑΤΑ

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IMDG

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

Transport in bulk according to Not applicable. Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

15. Regulatory information

US federal regulations

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)

Not regulated.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)

Not listed.

SARA 304 Emergency release notification

Not regulated.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Not listed.

Hazard categories

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Immediate Hazard - Yes Delayed Hazard - Yes Fire Hazard - No Pressure Hazard - No Reactivity Hazard - No

SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance

Not listed.

SARA 311/312 Hazardous Yes chemical

SARA 313 (TRI reporting)

Not regulated.

Other federal regulations

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List

Not regulated.

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)

Not regulated.

Safe Drinking Water Act Not regulated. (SDWA)

US state regulations

US. California Controlled Substances. CA Department of Justice (California Health and Safety Code Section 11100) Not listed.

US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List

Crystalline Silica (CAS 14808-60-7) Magnesium Silicate Hydrate (CAS 14807-96-6)

US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act

Crystalline Silica (CAS 14808-60-7) Ferrosilicon (CAS 8049-17-0) Magnesium Silicate Hydrate (CAS 14807-96-6)

US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law

Crystalline Silica (CAS 14808-60-7) Magnesium Silicate Hydrate (CAS 14807-96-6) **US. Rhode Island RTK**

Not regulated.

US. California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

International Inventories

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	No
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Yes
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	No
Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	No
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	No
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	No
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	No
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	No
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes

*A "Yes" indicates that all components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s) A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

Issue date	10-28-2014
Version #	01
Disclaimer	LPS Laboratories cannot anticipate all conditions under which this information and its product, or the products of other manufacturers in combination with its product, may be used. It is the user's responsibility to ensure safe conditions for handling, storage and disposal of the product, and to assume liability for loss, injury, damage or expense due to improper use. 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.