

Material Safety Data Sheet

Modesto Steel P. O. Box 5036, 1424 Emerald Avenue Modesto, CA 95352	Identification <p style="text-align: center;">STLS</p>
Stainless Steel Bar, Sheet, Plate	Date Issued:

I. INGREDIENTS

Material or Component	CAS Number	% Weight	Exposure Limits	
			OSHA PEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH TLV (mg/m3)
Base Metal				
Iron (Fe)	7439-89-6	39-81	10 (Fe ₂ O ₃ Fume)	5.0 (Fe ₂ O ₃ Fume)
Alloying Elements				
Carbon ©	7440-44-0	0.5 Max	None Listed	None Listed
Manganese (Mn)	7439-96-5	10.0 Max	5.0 as Manganese	1.0 as Manganese
Phosphorous (P)	7723-14-0	0.001 - 0.2	0.1 as Phosphorous	0.1 as Phosphorous
Sulfur (S)	7704-34-9	0.001 - 0.35 Max	13 (Sulfur Dioxide)	5 (Sulfur Dioxide)
Silicon (Si)	7440-21-3	2.0 Max	None Listed	None Listed
Chromium (Cr)	7440-47-3	10-27	1.0 as Chromium	0.5 as Chromium
Nickel (Ni)	7440-02-0	0 - 22	1.0 as Nickel	1.0 as Nickel
Selenium (Se)	7782-49-2	0 - 0.35	0.2 as Selenium	0.2 as Selenium
Columbium (Cb)	7440-03-1	10 x C % Wt	5.0 as Tantalum	5.0 as Tantalum
Tantalum (Ta)	7440-25-7	10 x C % Wt	5.0 as Tantalum	5.0 as Tantalum
Copper (Cu)	7440-50-8	0.04 - 4	0.2 as Copper	0.2 as Copper
Molybdenum (Mo)	7439-98-7	0 - 4	5.0 Soluble Compds	5.0 Soluble Compds
Aluminum (Al)	7429-90-5	0 - 2	None Listed	5.0 as welding fumes
Titanium (Ti)	7440-32-6	0.70 Max	15 as Ti O ₂	10 as total dust

Note: The above listing is a summary of elements used to alloy stainless steels. Various grades of stainless will contain different combinations of these elements. Trace elements may also be present in minute quantities

II. PHYSICAL DATA

Material is (At Normal conditions):				Appearance and Odor	
O Liquid	O Solid	O Gas	O Other	Gray-Black with Metallic Lustre - Odorless	
Acidity/Alkalinity	Melting Point	Approx. 2700°F	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1) - Approx 8		Vapor Pressure
ph = NA	Boiling Point	NA °F	Solubility in water (% by weight) - NA		(mm Hg at 20°C) NA

III. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Respiratory Protection NIOSH approved dust/mist/fume respirator should be used during welding or burning if OSHA PEL or TLV is exceeded.	Hands, Arms, and Body Use appropriate protective clothing such as welders aprons & gloves when welding or burning. Check local codes
Eyes and Face Safety glasses should always be worn when grinding or cutting; face shields should be worn when welding or burning.	Other Clothing and Equipment As required.

IV. EMERGENCY MEDICAL PROCEDURES

Inhalation:	Remove to fresh air; if condition continues, consult physician.
Eye Contact:	Immediately flush well with running water to remove particulate; get medical attention
Skin Contact:	If irritation develops, remove clothing and wash well with soap and water. If condition persists, seek medical attention.
Ingestion:	If significant amounts of metal are ingested, seek medical attention.

V. HEALTH/SAFETY INFORMATION

HEALTH

Steel products in the natural state do not present an inhalation, ingestion, or contact health hazard. However, operations such as welding, burning, sawing, brazing, grinding, and possibly machining, which results in elevating the temperature of the product to or above its melting point or results in the generation of airborne particulates may present hazards.

The above operations should be performed in well ventilated areas. The major exposure hazard is inhalation.

Effects of overexposure:

Acute: Excessive inhalation of all metallic fumes and dusts may result in irritation of eyes, nose, and throat. Also, high concentrations of fumes and dusts of iron-oxide, manganese, copper, & selenium may result in metal fume fever. Typical symptoms consist of a metallic taste in the mouth, dryness and irritation of the throat, chills and fever, and usually last from 12 to 48 hours.

Chronic: Chronic and prolonged inhalation of high concentrations of fumes or dust of the following elements may lead to the conditions listed opposite the element:

Iron (Iron-oxide) - Pulmonary effects, siderosis.

Manganese - Bronchitis, pneumonitis, lack of coordination.

Chromium - Various forms of dermatitis, inflammation and/or ulceration of upper respiratory tract, and possibly cancer of nasal passages and lungs. Based on available information there does not appear to be any evidence that exposure to welding fume induces human cancer.

Nickel - Same as Chromium

Selenium - Nasal and bronchial irritation, gastro-intestinal disturbances, garlic odor of breath.

Copper - Pulmonary effects.

Vanadium - No reported cases of exposure to vanadium.

Cobalt - Inhalation of cobalt dust may cause an asthma-like disease with cough and dyspnea.

Molybdenum - Pain in joints, hands and feet.

Occupational Exposure Limits

See Section: 1

FIRE AND EXPLOSION

	Auto Ignition Temperature	Flammable Limits in Air	Extinguishing Media
Flash Point NA °F	NA °F	Lower NA % Upper NA %	NA
Fire and Explosion Hazards		Extinguishing Media Not to be Used	
NONE		NA	

REACTIVITY

Stability	Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)
O Stable O Unstable	Reacts with strong acids to form hydrogen gas.
Keep Area Well Ventilated	
Conditions to Avoid Non-ventilated areas when cutting, welding, burning, or brazing; avoid generation of airborne dusts and fumes.	
Hazardous Decomposition Products Metallic Oxides.	

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL

Spill or Leak Procedures	Special Precautions: Use good housekeeping practices to prevent accumulation of dust and to keep airborne dust to a minimum.
NA	
Waste Disposal Method	Dust, etc. - follow federal, state, and local regulations regarding disposal.

VII. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Disclaimer

The information in this MSDS was obtained from sources which we believe are reliable. However, the information is provided without any representation or warranty, express or implied regarding the accuracy or correctness. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use or disposal of the product.

Material Safety Data Sheet

Modesto Steel P. O. Box 5036, 1424 Emerald Avenue Modesto, CA 95352	Identification <p style="text-align: center;">AL</p>
Aluminum Alloys Bar, Sheet, Plate, Tubular	Date Issued:

I. INGREDIENTS

Material or Component	CAS Number	% Weight	Exposure Limits	
			1984-85 ACGIH TLV(mg/m ³)	OSHA 1910.1000 PEL (mg/m ³)
Base Metal				
Aluminum (Al)	7429-90-5	90-99.7	10.0 as metal dust and oxide	Not Established
Alloying Elements			5.0 as welding fume	Not Established
Cobalt (Co)	7440-48-4	< 1.0 - 10.00	0.1	0.1
Copper (Cu)	7440-50-8	< 1.0 - 10.00	0.2 as fume	0.1 as fume
Iron (Fe)	1309-37-1	< 1.0 - 10.00	5.0 as fume	10.0 as fume
Lead (Pb)	7439-92-1	< 0.2 - 0.7	0.15 as dust and fume	0.05 as dust and fume
Magnesium (Mg)	1309-48-4	< 1.0 - 10.00	10.0 as fume	15.0 as fume
Manganese (Mn)	7439-96-5	< 1.0 - 10.00	1.0 as fume	5.0 ceiling
Silicon (Si)	7440-21-3	< 1.0 - 10.00	10.0 as total dust	Not Established
Tin (Sn)	7440-31-5	< 1.0 - 10.00	2.0 as oxide and metal	2.0 as inorganic compounds
Zinc (Zn)	1314-13-2	< 1.0 - 10.00	5.0 as fume	5.0 as fume

Note: Aluminum alloys will be comprised of various combinations of the elements shown here. In addition, other alloying elements may be present in minute quantities.

II. PHYSICAL DATA

Material is (At Normal conditions): <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid <input type="checkbox"/> Solid <input type="checkbox"/> Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Appearance and Odor <p style="text-align: center;">Metallic Appearance - No odor</p>
Acidity/Alkalinity <p style="text-align: center;">ph = NA</p>	Approx. Melting Point 900-1200 °F Boiling Point NA °F Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1) - 2.5 - 2.9 Solubility in water (% by weight) - Nil Vapor Pressure (mm Hg at 20°C) <p style="text-align: right;">NA</p>

III. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Respiratory Protection Appropriate respirator depending upon potential airborne contaminants and their concentrations. If exposure limits are reached or exceeded use NIOSH approved respiration equipment.	Hands, Arms, and Body Appropriate gloves, especially for sheet and coil.
Eyes and Face Safety glasses or shield as appropriate.	Other Clothing and Equipment As needed depending on operation and safety codes.

IV. EMERGENCY MEDICAL PROCEDURES

Eye Contact:	Flush with water thoroughly. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
Skin Contact:	Remove particles thoroughly by washing with soap and water.

V. HEALTH/SAFETY INFORMATION

HEALTH

For standard operations (e.g., melting, cutting, grinding), aluminum alloys present a low health risk inhalation and are usually considered a nuisance dust. Toxicity by ingestion - non expected. Sking and eyes - not an irritant. Welding and plasma cutting of alloys high in copper (2000 and 7000 series) may present the potential for overexposure to copper fume which can result in upper respiratory tract irritation, nausea, and metal fume fever. Nickel and chromium are other alloying elements considered hazardous as as fume; however, they do not present carcinogenic or other health concerns due to their low concentrations of the chemical form in which they are present. Overexposure to lead fumes over an extended period of time can result in such toxic effects as central nervous system disturbances, renal changes, peripheral neuropathy, gastrointestinal disturbances, anemia, and chromosomal changes.

Occupational Exposure Limits

See Section: 1

FIRE AND EXPLOSION

Flash Point NA °F	Auto Ignition Temperature NA °F	Flammable Limits in Air Lower NA % Upper NA %	Extinguishing Media Dry powder of sand
Fire and Explosion Hazards Small chips, fine turnings, and dust may ignite readily. Damp Aluminum dust may spontaneously heat with liberation of hydrogen to form explosive air mixtures. Molten aluminum may explode on contact with water or certain metal oxides (e.g. oxides of copper, iron, and lead).			Extinguishing Media Not to be Used Do not use water of halogen on dust fires.

REACTIVITY

Stability O Stable O Unstable	Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid) Reacts with strong acids to form hydrogen gas.
Conditions to Avoid Aluminum products under normal conditions are stable during use, storage, and transportation. Halogen acids and sodium hydroxide in contact with aluminum may generate explosive mixtures of hydrogen. Finely divided aluminum, such as small chips and fines, will form explosive mixtures in the air. It will also form explosive mixtures in air in the presence of bromates, iodates, or ammonium nitrate. Strong oxidizers cause violent reactions with considerable heat generation.	
Hazardous Decomposition Products See Additional Information Section VII.	

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL

Spill or Leak Procedures NA
Waste Disposal Method Used or unused product should be tested to determine hazard status and disposal requirement under federal, state, or local laws and regulations.

VII. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Other precautions:

1. Do not touch cast aluminum metal or heated aluminum product without knowing metal temperature. Aluminum experiences no color change during heating. Burns could result.
2. Aluminum powder must be packaged and shipped as a flammable solid.
3. Hard alloy ingots in the 2000 and 7000 Series must be stress relieved to prevent explosion when sawed.
4. The welding of aluminum alloys may generate carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, ozone, nitrogen oxides, infrared radiation and ultraviolet radiation.

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Material Safety Data Sheet

Modesto Steel P. O. Box 5036, 1424 Emerald Avenue Modesto, CA 95352	Identification <p style="text-align: center;">C Alloy & Tool</p>
Carbon, Alloy and Tool Steels Bar, Sheets, Plate, Struct, Tubular	Date Issued:

I. INGREDIENTS

Material or Component	CAS Number	% Weight	Exposure Limits	
			OSHA PEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH TLV (mg/m3)
Base Metal				
Iron (Fe)	7439-89-6	Balance	10 (Fe ₂ O ₃ Fume)	5.0 (Fe ₂ O ₃ Fume)
Alloying Elements				
Aluminum (Al)	7429-90-5	0.10 - 1.8	None Listed	5.0 as welding fume
Carbon ©	7440-44-0	0.01 - 1.5	None Listed	None Listed
Chromium (Cr)	7440-47-3	0.01 - 12	1.0 as chrome	0.5 as chrome
Cobalt (Co)	7440-48-4	8 Max	0.1 as cobalt and fume	0.05 as fume
Copper (Cu)	7440-50-8	0.04 - 0.7	0.2 as copper; 1.0 as dust	0.2 as fume; 1.0 as dust
Lead (Pb)	7439-92-1	0.15 - 0.35	0.05 as fume & dust	0.15 as dust and fume
Manganese (Mn)	7439-96-5	0.05 - 2.0	5 as manganese	5 as dust; 1 as fume
Molybdenum (Mo)	7439-98-7	0.01 - 1.10	15 as insoluble compds	10 as insoluble compds
Nickel (Ni)	7440-02-0	0.01 - 10	1.0 as Nickel	1.0 as Nickel
Phosphorous (P)	7723-14-0	0.15 Max	0.1 as Phosphorous	0.1 as Phosphorous
Silicon (Si)	7440-21-3	0.15 - 2.20	None Listed	10 total dust
Sulfur (S)	7704-34-9	0.001 - 0.35	13 sulfur dioxide	5 sulfur dioxide
Tungsten (W)	7440-33-7	0 - 18	None Listed	5 insoluble compds
Vanadium (V)	7440-62-2	0.01 - 1.0	0.5 dust; 0.1 fume	0.05 dust and fume
Zinc (Zn) Coating	1314-13-2	10 Max	5.0 as fume	5.0 as fume

Note: The above listing is a summary of elements used to alloying steel. Various grades of steel will contain different combinations of these elements. Trace elements may also be present in minute quantities.

II. PHYSICAL DATA

Material is (At Normal conditions):				Appearance and Odor
<input type="checkbox"/> Liquid	<input type="checkbox"/> Solid	<input type="checkbox"/> Gas	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	Gray-Black with Metallic Lustre - Odorless
Acidity/Alkalinity	Approx. Melting Point	2750°F	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1) - 7	Vapor Pressure (mm Hg at 20°C)
ph = NA	Boiling Point	NA °F	Solubility in water (% by weight) - NA	NA

III. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Respiratory Protection NIOSH approved dust/mist/fume respirator should be used during welding or burning if OSHA PEL or TLV is exceeded.	Hands, Arms, and Body Use appropriate clothing such as welders aprons & gloves when welding or burning. Check local codes
Eyes and Face Safety glasses should always be worn when grinding or cutting; face shields should be worn when welding or burning.	Other Clothing and Equipment As required.

IV. EMERGENCY MEDICAL PROCEDURES

Inhalation:	Remove to fresh air; if condition continues, consult physician.
Eye Contact:	Immediately flush well with running water to remove particulate; get medical attention
Skin Contact:	If irritation develops, remove clothing and wash well with soap and water. If condition persists, seek medical attention.
Ingestion:	If significant amounts of metal are ingested, seek medical attention.

V. HEALTH/SAFETY INFORMATION

HEALTH

Steel products in the natural state do not present an inhalation, ingestion, or contact health hazard. However, operations such as welding, burning, sawing, brazing, grinding, and possibly machining, which results in elevating the temperature of the product to or above its melting point or results in the generation of airborne particulates may present hazards. The above operations should be performed in well ventilated areas. The major exposure hazard is inhalation.

Effects of overexposure are as follows:

Acute: Excessive inhalation of all metallic fumes and dusts may result in irritation of eyes, nose, and throat. Also, high concentrations of fumes and dusts of iron-oxide, manganese, copper, zinc & lead may result in metal fume fever. Typical symptoms consist of a metallic taste in the mouth, dryness and irritation of the throat, chills and fever, and usually last from 12 to 48 hours.

Chronic: Chronic and prolonged inhalation of high concentrations of fumes or dust of the following elements may lead to the conditions listed opposite the element:

Iron (Iron-oxide) - Pulmonary effects, siderosis.

Manganese - Bronchitis, pneumonitis, lack of coordination.

Chromium - Various forms of dermatitis, inflammation and/or ulceration of upper respiratory tract, and possibly cancer of nasal passages and lungs. Based on available information there does not appear to be any evidence that exposure to welding fume induces human cancer.

Nickel - Same as Chromium

Copper - Pulmonary effects.

Vanadium - No reported cases of exposure to vanadium.

Cobalt - Inhalation of cobalt dust may cause an asthma-like disease with cough and dyspnea.

Molybdenum - Pain in joints, hands, knees and feet.

Tungsten - Some evidence of pulmonary involvement such as cough.

Lead - Prolonged exposures can cause behavioral changes, kidney damage, periphery neuropathy characterized by decreased hand-grip strength and adverse reproductive effects.

Zinc - None Reported

Occupational Exposure Limits

See Section: 1

FIRE AND EXPLOSION

	Auto Ignition Temperature	Flammable Limits in Air	Extinguishing Media
Flash Point NA °F	NA °F	Lower NA % Upper NA %	NA
Fire and Explosion Hazards		Extinguishing Media Not to be Used	
NONE		NA	

REACTIVITY

Stability	Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)
Stable O Unstable	Reacts with strong acids to form hydrogen gas.
Conditions to Avoid	
Keep Area well ventilated	
Non-ventilated areas when cutting, welding, burning, or brazing; avoid generation of airborne dusts and fumes.	
Hazardous Decomposition Products	
Metallic Oxides.	

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL

Spill or Leak Procedures	Special Precautions: Use good housekeeping practices to prevent accumulation of dust and to keep airborne dust to a minimum.
NA	
Waste Disposal Method	Dust, etc. - follow federal, state, and local regulations regarding disposal.

VII. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Disclaimer
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Material Safety Data Sheet

Modesto Steel P. O. Box 5036, 1424 Emerald Avenue Modesto, CA 95352	Identification <p style="text-align: center;">Brass</p>
Brass/Bronze Rods Copper Alloys	Date Issued:

I. INGREDIENTS

Material or Component	CAS Number	% Range	Exposure Limits	
			OSHA PEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH TLV (mg/m3)
Base Metal				
Copper (Cu)	7440-50-8	45-91	10 (Fe ₂ O ₃ Fume)	5.0 (Fe ₂ O ₃ Fume)
Alloying Elements				
Zinc (Zn) Coating	7440-66-6	0-43	None Listed	5.0 as welding fume
Aluminum (Al)	7429-90-5	0-8	None Listed	None Listed
Iron (Fe)	7439-89-6	0-6	1.0 as chrome	0.5 as chrome
Lead (Pb)	7439-92-1	0-4.5	0.1 as cobalt and fume	0.05 as fume
Manganese (Mn)	7439-96-5	0-5	0.2 as copper; 1.0 as dust	0.2 as fume; 1.0 as dust
Nickel (Ni)	7440-02-0	0-12.0	0.05 as fume & dust	0.15 as dust and fume
Phosphorous (P)	7723-14-0	0-0.5	5 as manganese	5 as dust; 1 as fume
Silicon (Si)	7440-21-3	0-4.5	15 as insoluble compds	10 as insoluble compds
Tin (Sn)	7440-31-5	0-4.5	1.0 as Nickel	1.0 as Nickel

Note: The above listing is a summary of elements used to alloy stainless steels. Various grades of stainless will contain different combinations of these elements. Trace elements may also be present in minute quantities.

II. PHYSICAL DATA

Material is (At Normal condition): <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid <input type="checkbox"/> Solid <input type="checkbox"/> Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Appearance and Odor <p style="text-align: center;">Gray-Black with Metallic Lustre - Odorless</p>
Acidity/Alkalinity <p style="text-align: center;">ph = NA</p>	Approx. Melting Point 1500-2100 °F Boiling Point NA °F Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1) - 7 Insolubility in water (% by weight) - NA
Vapor Pressure <p style="text-align: center;">NA</p>	

The product is a silver or yellow to red solid at room temperature and exhibits no odor. The product is insoluble in water.

III. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Respiratory Protection NIOSH approved dust/mist/fume respirator should be used during welding or burning if OSHA PEL or TLV is exceeded.	Hands, Arms, and Body Use appropriate clothing such as welders aprons & gloves when welding or burning. Check local codes
Eyes and Face Safety glasses should always be worn when grinding or cutting; face shields should be worn when welding or burning.	Other Clothing and Equipment As required.

IV. EMERGENCY MEDICAL PROCEDURES

Inhalation:	Remove from exposure to dust or fume if present. Seek medical help if required.
Eye Contact:	Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical help if required.
Skin Contact:	Wash thoroughly with soap and water
Ingestion:	Ingestion of significant amount of copper alloy are unlikely. Seek medical help if large quantities of product are ingested.

V. HEALTH/SAFETY INFORMATION

HEALTH

Under normal handling conditions the solid alloy presents no significant health hazards. Processing of the alloy by dust or fume producing operations (grinding, buffing, forgings, etc.) may result in the potential for exposure to airborne metal particulates or fume. The exposure levels in Section II are relevant to fumes and dusts.

Chronic exposure to copper, zinc, lead and manganese may cause metal fume fever. Symptoms of metal fume include fever, fatigue, dryness of throat, head and body ache, fever and chill. Overexposure to copper and lead may result in skin and hair discoloration. Chronic exposure may effect the central nervous system leading to emotional disturbances, gait and balance difficulties and paralysis.

Nickel and lead have been identified as potential cancer causing agents.

The product will not irritate the skin or eyes

Occupational Exposure Limits
See Section: 1

FIRE AND EXPLOSION

Flash Point NA °F	Auto Ignition Temperature NA °F	Flammable Limits in Air Upper NA % Lower NA %	Extinguishing Media NA
Fire and Explosion Hazards NONE		Extinguishing Media Not to be Used NA	

REACTIVITY

Stability <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Unstable	Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid) Reacts with strong acids to form hydrogen gas.
Conditions to Avoid Keep Area Well Ventilated Non-ventilated areas when cutting, welding, burning, or brazing; avoid generation of airborne dusts and fumes	
Hazardous Decomposition Products Metallic Oxides.	

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL

Spill or Leak Procedures Product in a non-hazardous solid. No special precautions are required for spills of bulk material. Scrap metal can be reclaimed for reuse. Follow Federal, State, and local regulations regarding disposal.
Waste Disposal Method Dust, etc. - follow federal, state, and local regulations regarding disposal.

VII. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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