



SAFETY DATA SHEET

HOT-MIX ASPHALT

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION	SYNONYMS	CHEMICAL NAME/CAS NO.
Bituminous Concrete	Blacktop, Hot-mix asphalt, Bituminous Concrete, Asphalt, Asphalt concrete, Super Pave Mixes, Asphalt binder	8052-42-4
RECOMMENDED USE OR RESTRICTIONS Product is typically placed at high temperatures (250-350° F) and then hardens to create a surface for roadways, driveways, parking lots, or walkways.		
MANUFACTURER	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NO.
New Enterprise Stone & Lime Co., Inc. or related brands: Buffalo Crushed Stone, Inc. Eastern Industries, Inc. Martin Limestone, Inc. Valley Quarries, Inc.	PO Box 77, New Enterprise, PA 16664	814.766.2211
SDS PREPARED BY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NO.
New Enterprise Stone & Lime Co., Inc.	PO Box 77, New Enterprise, PA 16664	814.766.2211
IN CASE OF EMERGENCY CONTACT		EMERGENCY PHONE NO.
CHEMTREC		800.424.9300

SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION:

Carcinogenicity-Category 1A

Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure- Category 2



SIGNAL WORD: DANGER

HAZARDS OVERVIEW: WARNING: Unhardened hot-mix asphalt is a hot, semi-viscous mix of asphalt cement oil and aggregates. As it cools and hardens it is a black or dark gray solid material. Avoid skin contact with hot product which can cause thermal burns. Avoid inhalation of fumes from the unhardened, hot material. Hot-mix asphalt in its solid form does not present a health hazard under normal use and conditions.

Avoid dust from the cutting or sawing of hardened asphalt as it may release the crystalline silica noted above as airborne particulates, posing an inhalation hazard. Long-term overexposure to respirable crystalline silica in the workplace may cause lung damage and silicosis. Crystalline silica is listed as a Group 1 carcinogen (carcinogenic to humans) by the IARC and NTP.

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF EXPOSURE: Skin contact of hot, unhardened material

ADDITIONAL ROUTE(S) OF EXPOSURE: Eye contact and inhalation of vapors of hot, unhardened material

EYE CONTACT: Contact with hot material can cause severe burns and permanent damage. Vapors and fumes from hot material may cause eye irritation, redness, and itching. Dust from cutting or sawing hardened asphalt may cause irritation or inflammation. Seek immediate medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Contact with hot material can cause severe burns and permanent damage. Prolonged contact to asphalt may cause dry skin, irritation, itching, or dermatitis.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Not expected to be a significant route of exposure.

INGESTION: Hot material will cause thermal burns of mouth and throat. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, gastrointestinal irritant and/or blockage.

INHALATION: Normal use of hardened hot-mix asphalt should not cause an inhalation hazard not release crystalline silica.



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Hot material releases irritating fumes or vapors such as smoke, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and unburned hydrocarbons. Hydrogen sulfide and other sulfur-containing gases may be released at elevated temperatures. Exposure to fumes and vapors may cause irritation of the nose and throat and prolonged exposure may cause symptoms such as headaches, dizziness, loss of coordination or drowsiness.

Dust generated during cutting, sawing, grinding, or crushing of hardened asphalt may cause nose, throat, or lung irritation depending upon exposure level and contain respirable crystalline silica (quartz). Prolonged inhalation to respirable crystalline silica may cause silicosis. Occupational exposure to respirable dust in general and respirable crystalline silica should be monitored.

See Section 8 for exposure thresholds.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS No.	COMPONENT / CHEMICAL NAME	Wt.% (Approx.)
1317-65-3	Aggregates (typically limestone or sandstone)	90-95%
8052-42-4	Asphalt Cement	<10%
14808-60-7	Crystalline Silica (Quartz) *	>0.1%
7783-06-4	Hydrogen Sulfide (vapor)	<1%

* Product contains greater than 0.1% total crystalline silica (quartz) and greater than 0.1% respirable crystalline silica (particle size ≤ 4 μm) based on analytical results. Crystalline silica would typically be bound in product, but may be released upon sawing or cutting. Respirable crystalline silica is considered a hazardous chemical as defined by ACGIH and NIOSH.

Hot-mix asphalt may also contain recycled non-asbestos asphalt shingles as a component. No additional hazards are anticipated from the addition of the shingle material due to the quantity in the mixture and the materials being bound in the product during use. Take the precautions stated in Sections 7 and 8 when cutting, sawing, grinding, or otherwise mechanically impacting hardened hot-mix asphalt, which would release dust.

SECTION 4 – FIRST-AID MEASURES

- INHALATION:** Remove person from exposure area to fresh air. Seek medical attention if coughing or other symptoms persist.
- EYES:** For contact with hot material, immediately flush eyes with large amounts of cool water for 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention. For dust or contact with cold material, flush eyes with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.
- SKIN:** For hot material, immerse or flush skin area with cold water for at least 15 minutes. Ice packs or cold packs may be applied to the burn area. Do not attempt to remove the asphalt material from a burn. Get immediate medical attention. For cold material, use cool water and soap or mild detergent. Do not use thinners or solvents. Seek medical attention for skin irritation or dermatitis, as needed.
- INGESTION:** Do not induce vomiting. If the person is conscious, have them drink large amounts of water and seek medical attention.

SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

- GENERAL HAZARD:** Combustible solid. Avoid breathing fumes.
- EXTINGUISHING AGENTS:** Agents approved for Class B hazards (dry chemical, CO₂, halogenated agents, dry steam, or foam). Avoid water stream since adding water to hot asphalt presents an explosion hazard.
- SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:** Use self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with full face mask. Use caution in confined spaces as explosive or toxic gases may accumulate.
- UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:** Heating material above its flashpoint may cause flammable and toxic vapors such as carbon monoxide and hydrogen sulfide (H₂S).



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See Section 10 regarding Stability and Reactivity

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS: The personal protection and control measures identified in Section 8 of this SDS should be used as appropriate.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS: Keep spills out of water bodies. Material will sink in water. As material cools and begins to harden it can be shoveled into proper containers for recycling or disposal.

CLEANUP PROCEDURES: Shovel into proper containers for recycling or disposal. Material will harden and become more difficult to shovel as it cools.

SPECIAL PROCEDURES: No special containment or evacuation procedures are necessary.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Use caution when handling hot asphalt material and avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Follow the personal protection and control measures set forth in Section 8 of this SDS when handling this product. This product is typically used outdoors so natural air movement will help reduce employee exposure to vapors or fumes. Use extra caution if working with hot material in an enclosed area or around bulk storage containers where vapors may accumulate.

If cutting, sawing, jack hammering, or crushing hardened material avoid dust formation and breathing dust. Use adequate exhaust ventilation and dust collection and/or personal protective equipment as outlined in Section 8.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

CAS No.	COMPONENT / CHEMICAL NAME	Wt.% (Approx.)	IDLH (mg/m ³)	EXPOSURE LIMITS ^{(a),(b)}			
				TYPE	OSHA PEL (8-HR TWA)	NIOSH REL (TWA)	ACGIH (TWA)
8052-42-4	Asphalt (fumes)	NA	NE	Inhalable fume	NE	5 ppm Ceiling	0.5 mg/m ³
14808-60-7	Crystalline Silica (Quartz) ^(c)	>0.1%	50	Respirable fraction ^(d)	10 mg/m ³ ÷ (%SiO ₂ + 2)	0.05 mg/m ³	0.025 mg/m ³
				Total dust ^(e)	30 mg/m ³ ÷ (%SiO ₂ + 2)		NE ^(f)
1317-65-3	Limestone	95	NE	Respirable fraction ^(d)	5 mg/m ³	5 mg/m ³	3 mg/m ³
				Total dust ^(e)	15 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ^{3(f)}
7783-06-4	Hydrogen Sulfide (fumes)	<1	100 ppm	Gas, fume	20 ppm Ceiling	10 ppm Ceiling	10 ppm (TWA) 15 ppm (STEL)

Notes:

- (a) OSHA PEL (permissible exposure limits) taken from 29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1. Proposed MSHA PEL withdrawn in 2002 and 2004; therefore, assume the OSHA PEL to represent any MSHA PEL. NIOSH and IDHL values obtained from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) NIOSH Pocket Guide. ACGIH values obtained from www.acgih.org where available.
- (b) TWA = 8-Hour Time Weighted Average. Ceiling or short-term exposure limits (STEL) have been designated for certain of the above ingredient(s).
- (c) Product contains greater than 0.1% total crystalline silica (quartz) and greater than 0.1% respirable crystalline silica (particle size ≤4 μm) based on analytical results. Only respirable crystalline silica is considered a hazardous chemical as defined by ACGIH and NIOSH.
- (d) "Respirable fraction" refers to the amount of airborne dust in sizes capable of passing through the upper respiratory system to reach the lower lung passages; i.e., the amount of dust small enough to be inhaled into the lungs during periods of exposure to a product. Not all dust is respirable.
- (e) "Total dust" refers to the total amount of all airborne particulate generated for a particular component.



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ACGIH – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 IDLH -- Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
 MSHA – Mine Safety and Health Administration
 NIOSH – National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
 OSHA -- Occupational Safety and Health Administration
 PEL – Permissible Exposure Limit
 REL – Recommended Exposure Limit
 STEL – Short Term Exposure Limit
 TLV – Threshold Limit Value
 TWA – Time Weighted Average

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Provide adequate local exhaust ventilation to maintain worker exposure below exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Not expected to be needed under normal working and operating conditions. If hot-mix asphalt is being applied in an enclosed area, the need for respiratory protection should be evaluated by a qualified safety and health professional. If air contaminant exposures exceed or are likely to exceed applicable exposure limits, use a NIOSH/MSHA/OSHA-approved air purifying respirator specific to the hazards. For dust generated by sawing, cutting, or breaking hardened asphalt use the appropriate N-100 or P-100 filters when adequate ventilation is not available or occupational exposure limits are exceeded. For dusty conditions use an approved dust mask.

VENTILATION: Use local exhaust ventilation as well as sufficient general area ventilation.

SKIN PROTECTION: Avoid contact with hot material by wearing protective gloves and clothing.

EYE PROTECTION: Avoid contact with hot material by wearing safety glasses with side shields. Dust goggles should be worn when excessively (visible) dusty conditions are present or are anticipated upon sawing, cutting, or breaking hardened material.

HYGIENE: Wash with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, and using toilet facilities. Wash work clothes after each use. Do not use solvents or thinners to remove material from skin.

OTHER CONTROL MEASURES: Avoid breathing asphalt fumes whenever possible. Whenever material is used in an enclosed area without natural air movement or with limited ventilation, extra care should be taken to monitor employee exposure and to provide appropriate engineering, administrative, and/or protective equipment.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Black semi-solid, semi-plastic when hot. Flowable above 100° F. Solid when cold. Characteristic asphalt odor.

pH: Not Determined.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1): 2.00-2.50

MELTING POINT/FREEZING POINT: Not Applicable

BOILING POINT (AT 1 ATM): Not Applicable for hot-mix asphalt. Asphalt oil only is >650° F

FLASHPOINT (Method Used): None

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR: Not flammable LFL - NA UFL – NA

EVAPORATION RATE (ETHER = 1): Not Applicable

VAPOR DENSITY IN AIR (AIR = 1): > 1 when hot; negligible at 77° F

VAPOR PRESSURE: Not Applicable

BULK DENSITY: 150-160 lbs/ft³

% VOLATILE, BY VOLUME: Negligible

DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: Not Determined.

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Negligible

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not Applicable

PARTITION COEFFICIENT (n-octanol/water): Not Determined



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SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY:	Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID:	May react with strong oxidizing agents such as chlorates, nitrates, and peroxides. Avoid direct flames and ignition sources.
INCOMPATIBILITY AND REACTIVITIES (MATERIALS TO AVOID):	Powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, magnesium trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride. Silica readily dissolves in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas, silicon tetrafluoride.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:	Thermal decomposition may release toxic oxides of carbon and sulfur and corrosive, toxic hydrogen sulfide. Cutting, sawing, crushing cold material may release silica-containing respirable dust particles.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:	Not known to occur.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EFFECTS OF ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE:

EYE CONTACT:	Direct contact with hot material may cause thermal burns. Fumes and vapors from hot material may cause irritation. Crushing, cutting, or sawing cold material may create airborne dust that will cause immediate irritation.
SKIN CONTACT:	Direct contact with hot material may cause thermal burns. .
INGESTION:	Hot material will cause burns. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea depending on quantity.
INHALATION:	Exposure to low levels of hydrogen sulfide in the vapors or fumes of hot material may cause irritation of respiratory system. Cutting, sawing, grinding, or crushing of cold, hardened asphalt releases dust from this product which may contain respirable crystalline silica. Breathing this dust may result in irritation of the respiratory system.

EFFECTS OF CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE:

EYE CONTACT:	Repeated overexposure may cause conjunctive inflammation or corneal injury.
SKIN CONTACT:	Prolonged contact may cause dryness or mild irritation.
INGESTION:	Not expected to occur.
INHALATION:	Exposure to levels of hydrogen sulfide above permissible limits (20 ppm) could cause headaches and dizziness. Higher levels may cause vomiting, coughing, nasal discharge, or pulmonary edema. At levels between 500 and 700 ppm, respiratory paralysis, loss of consciousness and possibly death can occur within 30 to 60 minutes. Exposure to higher concentrations of hydrogen sulfide can result in immediate death. Prolonged overexposure and inhalation of respirable crystalline silica (quartz) from cutting, sawing, or grinding cold, hardened material may cause silicosis.

CARCINOGENICITY: Hot-mixed asphalt is not listed by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) or the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as a carcinogen. However, various studies have examined asphalt fumes, extracts, and heavy distillates contained in the asphalt oil. Thus far agencies have determined evidence is insufficient or there are confounding factors such as smoking or other workplace agents that do not support a direct connection between hot-mix asphalt and human cancer.

Respirable crystalline silica, a trace element in this product, is listed as a Group 1 carcinogen (carcinogenic to humans) by the IARC. The NTP and ACGIH also list respirable crystalline silica as a known or suspected



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human carcinogen. These classifications are based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals and on selected epidemiological studies of workers exposed to crystalline silica.

This product is typically used outdoors and overexposure to respirable crystalline silica is not likely as a result of normal use of this product. The release of respirable crystalline from this product is due to cutting, sawing, or grinding the cold, hardened material. Chronic tobacco smoking may further increase the risk of developing chronic lung problems and may exacerbate the effects of long-term overexposure to respirable crystalline silica.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No ecological data available. Asphalt is not soluble in water and is not expected to be ecotoxic or harmful to aquatic life, but will sink and harden in water. Asphalt has been used successfully in fish hatcheries, reservoirs of drinking water for human consumption, and other environmental protection applications. Asphalt pavement typically has one of the highest recycle rates of any product. The product may impede the growth of vegetation. Product is a solid after hardening, therefore the following parameters are not affected by the components listed in Section 3: persistence and degradability, bioaccumulative potential, and mobility in soil.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Not a RCRA hazardous waste. Collect and reuse clean materials. Dispose of waste material in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. Hardened material can typically be recrushed for reuse and recycling.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT HAZARD CLASS: Not restricted. Not hazardous under U.S. Department of Transportation regulations.

UN NUMBER OR SHIPPING NAME: None

PACKING GROUP: NA

PLACARD REQUIRED: None

LABEL REQUIRED: Label as required by the OSHA Hazard Communication standard [29 CFR 1910.1200(f)] and applicable state and local laws and regulations.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: None. Product is not expected to be ecotoxic or harmful to aquatic life

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS: Do not enter enclosed tanks, containers, or confined spaces storing this material. Noxious gases are not expected to be present from this product after hardening.

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

US FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA)

OSHA/MSHA considers this product to be a hazardous chemical and it should be included in an employer's hazard Communication Program. Asphalt is not listed as a carcinogen by OSHA. Crystalline silica is a component of this product and OSHA requires carcinogens such as crystalline silica to be reported when present at quantities of 0.1% or greater; however, exposure to crystalline silica is not expected in the normal use of the product and would only be release by cutting, sawing, grinding, or crushing the hardened product.



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National Toxicology Program (NTP) Annual Report on Carcinogens

Asphalt is not listed as a carcinogen by NTP. Crystalline Silica (Respirable Size) is listed on the NTP 13th Report on Carcinogens (Updated October 2, 2014) and is known to be a human carcinogen. Exposure to crystalline silica is not expected in the normal use of the product and would only be release by cutting, sawing, grinding, or crushing the hardened product.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs

Asphalt is not listed as a carcinogen by IARC. However, various studies have examined asphalt fumes, extracts, and heavy distillates contained in the asphalt oil. Thus far agencies have determined evidence is insufficient or there are confounding factors such as smoking or other workplace agents that do not support a direct connection between hot-mix asphalt and human cancer.

<i>Chemical</i>	<i>CAS No.</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Carcinogenicity Status</i>
Crystalline Silica, Dust	14808-60-7	1	Carcinogenic to humans

Exposure to crystalline silica is not expected in the normal use of the product and would only be release by cutting, sawing, grinding, or crushing the hardened product.

Signal word: WARNING

Pictogram(s):

Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA)

TSCA Status: This product contains asphalt, which is a listed Toxic Substances Control Act substance.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III / Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA)

Section 302/304: This product is not listed under Section 302/304.

Section 311/312: Asphalt oil is subject to SARA Title III (EPCRA) Section 311 requirements. Tier I or II reporting under Section 312 may apply depending on the quantity of product handled, stored, or used.

Section 311 requires reporting of safety data sheets (SDS) or a list of covered chemicals to the state emergency response commission (SERC), local emergency planning committee (LEPC), and local fire department. Section 312 requires reporting of the Tier I/Tier II - Emergency and hazardous chemical inventory form. Minimum thresholds for reporting under Sections 311 and 312 are as follows: For Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) designated under Section 302 of Title III, (this product is not considered an EHS) the reporting threshold is 500 pounds (or 227 kg.) or the threshold planning quantity (TPQ), whichever is lower. For all other hazardous chemicals for which facilities are required to have or prepare an SDS, the minimum reporting threshold is 10,000 pounds (or 4,540 kg.).

Section 313: This product is not subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III (EPCRA), Section 313 relating to Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Reporting.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)

This product is not a CERCLA hazardous substance so releases of this product, in quantities equal to or greater than their reportable quantity (RQ), are not subject to reporting to the National Response Center under CERCLA or to state and local emergency planning committees under Section 304 of SARA Title III (EPCRA).

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

This product would not be considered a hazardous waste either by listing or characteristic. It is the product user's responsibility to determine the disposal classification at the time of disposal.

US STATE REGULATIONS:

State Right-to-Know Regulations

Some states within the US that have promulgated State Right-to-Know regulations with chemical listing requirements including the chemicals in this product are provided below. This list is not all-inclusive. Other states may also regulate this product and the user should consult state or local authorities for specific regulations that may apply.



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Chemical	CAS No.	State						
		DE	MD	NJ	NY	PA	VA	WV
Asphalt (fumes)	8052-42-4	X		X		X		
Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	14808-60-7	X		X		X		
Limestone	65997-15-1	X		X		X		
Hydrogen Sulfide (fumes)	1317-65-3	X		X		X		

Other State Listings

California Proposition 65

The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, commonly known as Proposition 65, is a California law which requires any manufacturer, packager, or producer who conducts business in California to comply with the provisions of Proposition 65 by adding specific warnings to products and shipments that are sent to California.

Crystalline Silica (Respirable Size) is listed on the California Proposition 65 (last updated May 11, 2015) as a carcinogen.

Delaware Reporting of a Discharge of a Pollutant or Air Contaminant List

Asphalt and hot-mix asphalt are listed under Delaware's *Reporting of a Discharge or Air Contaminant* (7 Del. C., Section 6028) regulation for reporting the discharge of a pollutant or air contaminant meeting or exceeding a "Delaware Reportable Quantity" (DRQ); however, "In all cases, discharges of petroleum substances of any quantity or of any type are subject to these notification requirements unless the petroleum substance is contained in such a manner as to prevent the immediate or eventual discharge or leaking into surface water or groundwater, or is confined to the location of the discharge on an impervious surface."

New Jersey TCPA EHS List

This product is not on New Jersey's Toxic Catastrophe Prevention Act (TCPA) (N.J.S.A. 13:1K-19 et seq.) list of extraordinarily hazardous substances (EHS).

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Preparation: 02/04/14
Updated: 05/20/15
Supersedes: all previous versions

The information in this SDS, including but not limited to product composition, recommended industrial hygiene, and safe handling procedures, was obtained from sources believed to be reliable and is offered in good faith as generally applicable; however, exact compositions may vary. Each user should review these recommendations in the specific context of the intended use and determine whether they are appropriate. No warranty, either expressed or implied, is hereby made. Once this product leaves this facility, the conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. 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. The recipient of this material should be aware of the possible existence of additional local regulations which may be applicable to this material.