



Safety Data Sheet

Product Identifier: CREOSOTE PRESSURE TREATED WOOD

SDS ID: 00228327

Section 1 - IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier: CREOSOTE PRESSURE TREATED WOOD

Recommended Use

Industrial wood products; specifically railroad ties, utility poles, and marine pilings.

Restrictions on Use

Creosote treated wood is intended for exterior/outdoor uses and only those applications approved by the American Wood Protection Association (AWPA) Use Category System as set forth in the most current edition of the AWPA Book of Standards. Refer to preservative label for more details.

Manufacturer Information

KOPPERS INC.
436 Seventh Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15219-1800
Mfg Contact: 412-227-2001 (SDS Requests: 866-852-5239)

CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300 (Outside USA: +1 703-527-3887)
Emergencies: (Medical in USA): 877-737-9047
Emergencies: (Medical Outside of USA): 651-632-9269
Email: naorgmsds@koppers.com

Section 2 - HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Combustible dust
Skin Corrosion / Irritation, Category 2
Eye Damage / Irritation, Category 2A
Respiratory sensitizer, Category 1
Skin sensitizer, Category 1
Carcinogenicity, Category 1A
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure, Category 3 (respiratory system)

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS

Symbol(s)



Signal Word

DANGER

Hazard Statement(s)

May form combustible dust concentrations in air (during handling or processing).
Causes skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
May cause an allergic skin reaction
May cause cancer
May cause respiratory irritation

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Precautionary Statement(s)

Prevention

Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear respiratory protection. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Response

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. 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.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Hazard(s) Not Otherwise Classified

None known.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Component	Percent (weight)
Not Available	WOOD DUST, HARDWOODS	<85
Not Available	WOOD DUST, SOFTWOODS	<85
8001-58-9	COAL TAR CREOSOTE	<15

Component Related Regulatory Information

This product may be regulated, have exposure limits or other information identified as the following: Wood dusts-hard wood, Wood dusts (birch, mahogany, teak, walnut), Wood dusts (all other wood dusts), Wood dust, western red cedar, Wood dust, all soft and hard woods, Particulates not otherwise classified (PNOC), Wood dusts (all other wood dusts), Wood dust, western red cedar, Wood dust, all soft and hard woods, Particulates not otherwise classified (PNOC), Creosotes, Aromatic hydrocarbons, polycyclic (130498-29-2),

Section 4 - FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of Necessary Measures

Inhalation

If adverse effects occur, remove to uncontaminated area. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Get immediate medical attention.

Skin

Take off contaminated clothing. Wash with plenty of soap and water. Thoroughly clean and dry contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse. Skin contact causes photosensitization which can last for 36-72 hours after exposure. Keep out of direct sunlight for the next two to three days to avoid sunburn to the photosensitized skin areas. Use a broad spectrum blockout cream to protect against UV alpha ray exposure. Get medical attention, if needed.

Eyes

DO NOT rub eyes. Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Then get immediate medical attention.

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Ingestion

If swallowed, get medical attention.

Most Important Symptoms/Effects

Acute

respiratory tract irritation, skin irritation, eye irritation, allergic reactions

Delayed

allergic reactions, nasal cancer, skin cancer

Indication of Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed, if Necessary

For inhalation, consider oxygen.

* * *Section 5 - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES* * *

Suitable Extinguishing Media

water stream, water spray or fog

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not scatter spilled material with high-pressure water streams.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Slight fire hazard. Avoid generating dust.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Combustion Products: oxides of carbon, oxides of nitrogen

Fire Fighting Measures

Avoid inhalation of material or combustion by-products. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas. Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters

Wear full protective firefighting gear including self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) for protection against possible exposure.

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact

Not sensitive

Sensitivity to Static Discharge

Not sensitive

* * *Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES* * *

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

Wear personal protective clothing and equipment, see Section 8. Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

Collect material in appropriate container for disposal. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). Collect using a vacuum cleaner with a HEPA filter or wet and scoop up dry spills. Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. Avoid sweeping spilled dry material. If sweeping of a contaminated area is necessary, use a dust suppressant agent. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry. Due to the concentration of Creosote and the CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4) reportable quantity of 1 pound, the release of 6 pounds of this product requires National Response Center notification.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear respiratory protection. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that dusts do not accumulate on surfaces. Avoid significant deposits of material, especially on horizontal surfaces, which may become airborne and form combustible dust clouds and may contribute to secondary explosions. Dry wood dust material is defined as having a water content less than 25% by weight. Avoid frequent or prolonged inhalation of sawdust from treated wood. When sawing and machining treated wood, wear a dust mask. When power-sawing and machining, wear goggles to protect eyes from flying particles. Whenever possible, these operations should be performed outdoors to avoid indoor accumulations of airborne sawdust from treated wood. Avoid frequent or prolonged skin contact with creosote-treated wood; when handling the treated wood, wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants and use gloves impervious to the chemicals (for example, gloves that are vinyl-coated). Use protective skin cream on exposed skin before and during work shift. To reduce sun sensitivity a sun-blocking lotion can also be applied prior to application of a protective cream. After working with the wood, and before eating, drinking and use of tobacco products, wash exposed areas thoroughly. If oily preservative or sawdust accumulate on clothes, launder before reuse. Wash work clothes separately from other household clothing.

Conditions for Safe Storage, including any Incompatibilities

Store and handle in accordance with all current regulations and standards. Avoid heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. Store in a well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.

Incompatibilities: oxidizing materials, acids

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits

In *AFL-CIO v OSHA*, 965 F. 2d 962 (11th Cir. 1992), the Court overturned OSHA's 1989 Air Contaminants Rule, including the specific PEL's for wood dust that OSHA had established at that time. The 1989 vacated PEL's were: 5 mg/m³ PEL-TWA and 10 mg/m³ STEL (15 min), all softwood and hardwood except Western Red Cedar. Wood dust is now regulated by OSHA as "Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated" (PNOR), which is also referred to as "nuisance dust". However, some states have incorporated the 1989 OSHA PEL's in their state plans. Additionally, OSHA indicated that it may cite employers under the OSHA general duty clause in appropriate circumstances for noncompliance with the 1989 PEL's.

Creosote is a complex mixture of variable composition, and while no odor threshold for creosote has been established, work done at the University of California has measured the odor thresholds for one of the more volatile components in creosote and determined that the involved odor threshold is in the part per billion range, and well below applicable exposure limits. On the basis of these data the perception of creosote odor in and of itself should not be taken as an indication of exposure in excess of accepted exposure limits. Exposure to wood dust would not be expected under normal use conditions. If handling or use patterns associated with creosote treated wood involve the use of a power saw, sander, drill or any tool or activity resulting in the generation of airborne particulate the wood dust exposure limits should be observed and appropriate steps taken to minimize exposure.

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Component Exposure Limits

WOOD DUST, HARDWOODS (Not Available)

OSHA (US): 15 mg/m³ TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m³ TWA (respirable fraction, related to Particulates not otherwise classified (PNOC))

ACGIH: 1 mg/m³ TWA (inhalable fraction, related to Wood dusts (all other wood dusts))

WOOD DUST, SOFTWOODS (Not Available)

OSHA (US): 15 mg/m³ TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m³ TWA (respirable fraction, related to Particulates not otherwise classified (PNOC))

ACGIH: 1 mg/m³ TWA (inhalable fraction, related to Wood dusts (all other wood dusts))

COAL TAR CREOSOTE (8001-58-9)

OSHA (US): 0.2 mg/m³ TWA (benzene soluble fraction, related to Coal Tar Pitch Volatiles)

ACGIH: 0.2 mg/m³ TWA (as benzene soluble aerosol, related to Coal Tar Pitch Volatiles)

Biological Limit Values

COAL TAR CREOSOTE (8001-58-9)

ACGIH: Medium: urine Time: end of shift at end of workweek Parameter: 1-Hydroxypyrene with hydrolysis (nonquantitative, related to Aromatic hydrocarbons, polycyclic)

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant if explosive concentrations of material are present. Provide local exhaust or process enclosure ventilation system. Ensure that dust-handling systems (such as exhaust ducts, dust collectors, vessels, and processing equipment) are designed in a manner to prevent the escape of dust into the work area (i.e., there is no leakage from the equipment). Ensure compliance with applicable exposure limits.

Individual Protection Measures, such as Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes/Face Protection

ANSI Z87.1-1989 approved safety glasses with side shields.

Skin Protection

Wear tightly woven long-sleeved shirts and long pants. Remove and launder contaminated clothing separately from other laundry before reuse.

Glove Recommendations

Individuals must wear gloves impervious to the wood treatment formulations in all situations where dermal contact with creosote is expected.

Protective Materials

Examples of impervious materials for protective clothing (e.g. overalls, jackets, gloves and boots) required during application and handling of creosote are polyvinyl acetate (PVA), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), Neoprene and NBR (Buna-N)., Protective clothing must be changed when it shows signs of contamination.

Respiratory Protection

Any air-purifying respirator with a high-efficiency particulate filter.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State: Solid
Color: dark, brown to black

Appearance: dark brown to black solid
Physical Form: Pressure treated poles and crossies - treated at a retention level of 7-9 lbs/ft³, with a wood density of 45-55 lbs/ft³.
Pressure treated piling - treated at a retention level of 12-20 lbs/ft³, Actual retention level dependent on wood stock, moisture levels, and customer specifications.

Odor: Not available
pH: Not applicable
Boiling Point: Not applicable
Decomposition Temperature: Not available
Lower Explosive Limit: Not available
Vapor Pressure: Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1): Not available
Log Kow: Not applicable
Viscosity: Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas): Not flammable

Odor Threshold: Not available
Freezing / Melting Point: Not applicable
Flash Point: Not applicable
Evaporation Rate: Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit: Not available
Vapor Density: Not applicable
Water Solubility: Not available
Autoignition Temp.: Not available
Volatility: Not applicable
OSHA Flammability Cat.: Not applicable

Other Property Information

No additional information is available.

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

No reactivity hazard is expected.

Chemical Stability

Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Will not polymerize.

Conditions to Avoid

Avoid heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. Avoid accumulation of airborne dusts. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Incompatible Materials

oxidizing materials, acids

Hazardous Decomposition

Combustion Products: oxides of carbon, oxides of nitrogen

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity (Component)

>5.0 mg/L/4 hour(s) inhalation-rat LC50; >2000 mg/kg skin-rabbit LD50; 2197 mg/kg oral-rat LD50

Component Analysis - LD50/LC50

Data may be available for the components (if applicable, see below).

Information on Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation

irritation, allergic reactions, nasal cancer

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Ingestion

gastrointestinal irritation, bloating

Skin Contact

irritation, allergic reactions, skin cancer

Eye Contact

irritation

Immediate Effects

respiratory tract irritation, skin irritation, eye irritation, allergic reactions

Delayed Effects

allergic reactions, nasal cancer, skin cancer

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

respiratory disorders, skin disorders and allergies

Respiratory Sensitization

Component data indicate the substance is sensitizing.

Dermal Sensitization

Component data indicate the substance is sensitizing.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No data available.

Carcinogenicity (Product)

See applicable component information.

Component Carcinogenicity

WOOD DUST, HARDWOODS (Not Available)

- ACGIH:** A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen (related to Wood dusts-hard wood)
A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen (related to Wood dusts (birch, mahogany, teak, walnut))
A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen (related to Wood dusts (all other wood dusts))
- NIOSH:** potential occupational carcinogen (related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)
- NTP:** Known Human Carcinogen (Select Carcinogen, related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)
- IARC:** Monograph 100C [2012]; Monograph 62 [1995] (Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans), related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)

WOOD DUST, SOFTWOODS (Not Available)

- ACGIH:** A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen (related to Wood dusts (all other wood dusts))
- NIOSH:** potential occupational carcinogen (related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)
- NTP:** Known Human Carcinogen (Select Carcinogen, related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)
- IARC:** Monograph 100C [2012]; Monograph 62 [1995] (Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans), related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)

COAL TAR CREOSOTE (8001-58-9)

- ACGIH:** A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen (related to Coal Tar Pitch Volatiles)
- NIOSH:** potential occupational carcinogen
- NTP:** Known Human Carcinogen (Select Carcinogen, related to Coal Tar Pitch Volatiles)
Reasonably Anticipated To Be A Human Carcinogen (Possible Select Carcinogen, related to Aromatic hydrocarbons, polycyclic)
- IARC:** Monograph 100F [2012]; Supplement 7 [1987]; Monograph 35 [1985] (Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans), related to Coal Tar Pitch Volatiles)

Reproductive Toxicity

No data available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

respiratory system

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

No data available.

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Aspiration Hazard

No data available.

Additional Information Based on Component Data

This product contains coal tar creosote. Volume 35 of the IARC monograph states that there is limited evidence that coal tar derived creosotes are carcinogenic in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of creosote in experimental animals. Limitations in the human exposure studies reviewed by IARC (including the presence of other chemicals, small study populations and not well documented exposure levels) contributed to IARC's conclusions regarding human exposure to creosote. When applied to the skin of mice in experimental studies, creosote produced skin tumors and in one study produced lung tumors.

Most available information on the effects of coal tar creosote in humans comes from older occupational studies in the wood-preserving and construction industries. Today, with the use of engineering controls and personal protective equipment, occupational exposure to creosote components is expected to be below permissible exposure limits (measured as Coal Tar Pitch Volatiles). Wood dust is particles of varying size produced from processing or handling wood. Cancer of the nasal cavities and sinuses is associated with exposure to hardwood dust. IARC concluded that there were too few studies to evaluate cancer risks attributable to exposure to softwood alone and to any particular species of wood. In view of the overall lack of consistent findings, IARC also concluded that there is no indication that occupational exposure to wood dust has a causal role in cancers of the throat, lung, lymphatic and blood systems, stomach, colon or rectum.

Different woods produce different health effects and there is evidence that wood from different trees of the same species can produce varying health effects. Woods other than Western Red Cedar (WRC) seem unlikely to be responsible for large numbers of cases of respiratory allergies. Other common wood dusts produce asthma/pulmonary effects that are less well described than the responses to WRC. These other wood species (e.g., oak and pine) are considered somewhat allergenic.

* * *Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION* * *

Component Analysis - Aquatic Toxicity

COAL TAR CREOSOTE (8001-58-9)

Fish: 96 Hr LC50 Brachydanio rerio: 2.6 - 6.6 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 0.57 mg/L [static]

Invertebrate: 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 1.04 mg/L; 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 0.065 - 0.082 mg/L [Static]

Persistence and Degradability

No information available for the product

Bioaccumulation Potential

No information available for the product.

Mobility

No information available for the product.

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods

Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations. Treated wood should not be burned in open fires or in stoves, fireplaces or residential boilers, because toxic chemicals may be produced as part of the smoke and ashes. Treated wood from commercial or industrial use (e.g., construction sites) may be burned only in commercial or industrial incinerators or boilers in accordance with state and federal regulations. For more information please see Koppers Consumer Information Sheet for this product. RCRA Waste Number U051 – applies only to creosote in liquid form.

Component Waste Numbers

COAL TAR CREOSOTE (8001-58-9)

RCRA: waste number U051

Disposal of Contaminated Packaging

Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Section 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

US DOT Information

No Classification assigned.

Component Marine Pollutants

This material does not contain any chemicals listed on the Hazardous Materials Table required by US DOT to be identified as a marine pollutant.

TDG Information

No Classification assigned.

IATA Information

No classification assigned.

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal Regulations

This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required to be identified under SARA Sections 302/304 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65), CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4), TSCA 12(b), and/or require an OSHA process safety plan.

COAL TAR CREOSOTE (8001-58-9)

SARA 313: 0.1 % de minimis concentration

CERCLA: 1 lb final RQ; 0.454 kg final RQ

SARA 311/312 Hazardous Categories (40 CFR 370 Subparts B and C)

Acute Health: Yes Chronic Health: Yes Fire: No Pressure: No Reactive: No

U.S. State Regulations

The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists:

Component	CAS#	CA	MA	MN	NJ	PA
WOOD DUST, HARDWOODS (¹ related to: Wood dust, all soft and hard woods) (² related to: Wood dusts-hard wood)	Not Available	No	No	Yes ¹	Yes ¹	Yes ²
WOOD DUST, SOFTWOODS (¹ related to: Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)	Not Available	No	No	Yes ¹	Yes ¹	No
COAL TAR CREOSOTE	8001-58-9	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

The following statement(s) are provided under the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65):

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.

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Canadian Regulations

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

WHMIS Classification

D2A, D2B.

WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List

The following components are identified under the Canadian Hazardous Products Act Ingredient Disclosure List:

COAL TAR CREOSOTE (8001-58-9)

0.1 % (related to Coal Tar Pitch Volatiles)

Component Analysis - Inventory

Component	CAS	US	DSL	NDSL
COAL TAR CREOSOTE	8001-58-9	Yes	Yes	No

U.S. Inventory (TSCA)

This product is exempt.

Canada Inventory

This product is exempt.

* * *Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION* * *

Additional Information

This wood product contains a pesticide product registered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets, and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. The pesticide label also includes other important information, including directions for use.

NFPA Ratings: Health= 2 Fire= 1 Reactivity= 0

Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe

Review date

3/24/2015

Summary of Changes

Updated: 3/24/2015

SDS SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Multiple changes due to format (GHS) update.

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Key / Legend

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI - American National Standards Institute; BOD - Biochemical Oxygen Demand; C - Celsius; CA - Canada; CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CPR - Controlled Products Regulations; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List; EL50 – Effect Level 50%; EPA - Environmental Protection Agency; F - Fahrenheit; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IDL - Ingredient Disclosure List; IDLH - Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; Kow - Octanol/water partition coefficient; LC50 - Lethal Concentration, 50%; LD50 - Lethal Dose, 50%; LEL - Lower Explosive Limit; LL50 – Lethal Level 50%; LMPE-CT - Maximum Permissible Short Time Exposure Limit (Mexico); LMPE-PPT - Maximum Permissible Time-Weighted Average Exposure Limit (Mexico); LOLI - List Of Lists™ - ChemADVISOR's Regulatory Database; NDSL - Non-Domestic Substances List; NFPA - National Fire Protection Agency; NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NJTSR - New Jersey Trade Secret Registry; NOAEL - No observed adverse effect level; NOEL – No Observed Effect Level; NTP - National Toxicology Program; OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances®; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit; TCLP – Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TLV - Threshold Limit Value; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act; TWA - Time Weighted Average; UEL - Upper Explosive Limit; US - United States; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

Other Information

The information set forth in this Safety Data Sheet does not purport to be all-inclusive and should be used only as a guide. While the information and recommendations set forth herein are believed to be accurate, the company makes no warranty regarding such information and recommendations and disclaims all liability from reliance thereon.

End of Sheet 00228327

CREOSOTE PRESSURE-TREATED WOOD CONSUMER INFORMATION SHEET

CONSUMER INFORMATION *

This wood has been preserved by pressure treatment with a U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-registered anti-microbial pesticide product containing creosote. Creosote pressure-treated wood provides protection against attack by fungi, insects, and marine borers.

Creosote remains in the pressure-treated wood for a long time. Prolonged or repeated exposure to creosote may present certain hazards. Therefore, the following precautions should be taken both when handling creosote-treated wood and determining where to use it.

This Consumer Information Sheet is not meant to replace the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for creosote pressure-treated wood. The MSDS must be read and understood before handling creosote pressure-treated Wood

Use Site Precautions for Creosote-Treated Wood

Creosote-treated wood commodities must only be used for those applications included in the American Wood Protection Association (AWPA) use category standards as set forth in the most current edition of the AWPA Book of Standards. For more information, contact the treater and/or the AWPA.

Creosote-treated wood is for exterior/outdoor uses only.

Creosote-treated wood should not be used where it will be in frequent or prolonged contact with skin.

Do not use creosote-treated wood for farrowing or brooding facilities.

Do not use creosote-treated wood when the preservative may become a component of animal feed, such as structures used for storing silage food for cattle.

Do not use creosote-treated wood where there may be direct contact with domestic animals or livestock which may crib (bite) or lick the wood.

Do not use creosote-treated wood for cutting boards, countertops, and construction materials for beehives.

Do not use creosote-treated wood where it may come in direct or indirect contact with public drinking water for human and domestic animals or livestock, except for uses involving incidental contact such as docks and

bridges.

Although generally not recommended, if creosote-treated wood is to be coated or sealed, the wood must be clean and dry before applying the coating material. The only recommended coatings are a water-based pigmented emulsion and alcohol-based shellac products.

Consumer Handling Precautions for Creosote-Treated Wood

Dispose of creosote-treated wood by ordinary trash collection services. Creosote-treated wood should not be burned in open fires or in stoves, fireplaces, or residential boilers. Creosote treated wood may be burned only in commercial or industrial incinerators or boilers in accordance with Federal and State regulations.

Avoid frequent or prolonged inhalation of sawdust from creosote-treated wood. When sawing and machining (includes, but not limited to drilling and adz cutting) the wood, wear a dust mask. Whenever possible these machining operations should be performed outdoors to avoid indoor accumulation of airborne sawdust from the creosote-treated wood. When power-sawing and machining, wear goggles to protect eyes from flying particles.

Avoid frequent or prolonged skin with creosote-treated wood. When handling the treated wood, wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants and use gloves rated as chemical resistant by the manufacturer.

After working with creosote-treated wood, and before eating, drinking and use of tobacco products, wash exposed areas thoroughly.

If oily preservative or sawdust accumulates on clothes, launder before reuse. Wash work clothes separately from other household clothing.

* This Consumer Information Sheet is being distributed with creosote pressure-treated wood as part of the wood treating industry's voluntary consumer awareness program, which EPA approved in 1986. Since that time, EPA has completed a comprehensive reregistration review of creosote, creosote registrants have voluntarily eliminated all non-pressure treatment uses of creosote, and certain American Wood Protection Association standards have changed (for example, the elimination of creosote-treated wood block flooring). This updated Consumer Information Sheet reflects these developments.