Creosote Solution

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 89, No. 98 / Monday, May 20, 2024 / Rules and Regulations and the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200

Date of Issue: 01/07/2026 **Version:** 3.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Substance

Product Name: Creosote Solution

Chemical Name: Coal Tar Creosote

CAS-No.: 8001-58-9

Synonyms: AWPA P2

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Use of the Substance/Mixture: Wood Preservative

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company

Lone Star Specialty Products, LLC

6412 U.S. Highway 259 South

Lone Star, TX 75668 USA

Phone #: 903-656-2536

Fax #: 903-656-2151

www.lonestarspecialties.net

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number: 800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Flam. Liq. 4	H227
Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	H302
Skin Irrit. 2	H315
Eye Irrit. 2B	H320
Skin Sens. 1B	H317
Muta. 1B	H340
Muta. 2	H341
Carc. 1B	H350
Repr. 1B	H360
STOT SE 3	H335
STOT RE 2	H373
Aquatic Acute 1	H400
Aquatic Chronic 1	H410

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements: see section 16

2.2. Label Elements GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US):

GHS07 GHS08 GHS02 GHS09

Signal Word (GHS-US): Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US):

H225 – Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H302 - Harmful if swallowed.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H320 - Causes eye irritation.
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.
H340 – May cause genetic defects
H341 - Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350 - May cause cancer.
H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H373 - May cause damage to organs (lungs, liver, kidneys, blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US):

P201 – Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 – Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 – Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No Smoking.
P233 – Keep container tightly closed.
P240 – Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 – Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.
P242 – Use non-sparking tools.
P243 – Take action to prevent static discharges.
P260 - Do not breathe vapors, mist, or spray.
P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272 - Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.
P301+P312 - If swallowed: Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.
P302+P352 - If on skin: Wash with plenty of water.
P303 + P361 + P353 – If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338 - If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P318 – If exposed or concerned, get medical advice.
P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
P330 - Rinse mouth.
P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370+P378 – In case of fire: Use appropriate media (see Section 5) to extinguish.
P391 - Collect spillage.
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403+P235 – Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Name: Creosote Solution

CAS-No.: 8001-58-9

Name	Synonyms	Product Identifier	%	GHS US classification
Coal tar creosote	Creosote / Creosote (The distillate of coal tar produced by the high temperature carbonization of bituminous coal. It consists primarily of aromatic hydrocarbons, tar acids and tar bases.) / Creosote oil / Oils, creosote / Creosotes / Creosote (coal tar) / Brick oil / Creosote oils / Creosote [The distillate of coal tar produced by the high temperature carbonization of bituminous coal. It consists primarily of aromatic hydrocarbons, tar acids and tar bases.]	(CAS-No.) 8001-58-9	97.5	Flam. Liq. 4, H227 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2B, H320 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Muta. 2, H341 Carc. 1B, H350 Repr. 1A, H360 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 2, H373 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

3.2. Mixture

Not applicable

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

First-aid Measures General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

First-aid Measures After Inhalation: When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

First-aid Measures After Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately drench the affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Obtain medical attention if irritation/rash develops or persists.
First-aid Measures After Eye Contact: Immediately rinse with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention.
First-aid Measures After Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

Symptoms/Injuries: May cause respiratory irritation. May cause cancer. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Skin sensitization. Causes skin irritation. Causes eye irritation. Suspected of causing genetic defects. May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. Harmful if swallowed. Contact with hot liquid may cause thermal burns.
Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. A harmful contamination of the air can be reached very quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.
Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: May cause an allergic skin reaction. Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis. Exposure to sun may enhance the irritating effect of this substance. This may result in burns.
Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: May cause moderate irritation, including burning sensation, tearing, redness or swelling.
Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: This material is harmful orally and can cause adverse health effects or death in significant amounts.
Chronic Symptoms: May cause cancer. May cause damage to organs (lungs, liver, kidneys, blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure. Suspected of causing genetic defects. May damage fertility or the unborn child.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have a product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Water spray, fog, regular foam, carbon dioxide (CO_2), or dry chemical.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy streams of water may spread fire.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising from the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID (Flam. Liq. 4). Material can burn at elevated temperatures or in a fire. Heating may cause pressure buildup and container rupture. May release flammable vapors when heated above flash point (>93.3°C/200°F). Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas.
Explosion Hazard: Not classified as explosive. However, heating in a fire may cause containers to rupture violently. Vapors may form flammable mixtures with air at elevated temperatures.
Reactivity: Reacts with strong oxidizers, increasing fire risk.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Keep away from sources of ignition.
Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Move containers from fire area if safe to do so. Do not allow run-off from firefighting to enter drains or water courses.
Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter the fire area without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full protective clothing.
Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO2). Nitrogen oxides (NOx). Sulfur dioxide (SO2). Polycyclic-aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), including carcinogenic compounds. Irritating or toxic vapors and dense black smoke.
Other Information: Do not allow run-off from firefighting to enter drains or water courses. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. Containers may explode when heated.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe vapor, mist or spray.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.
Emergency Procedures: Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit. Ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage.

6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams.
Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID: Material can burn at elevated temperatures. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. Pressure may build in closed containers and flammable vapors may accumulate above flash point temperature. Open containers with care. Pressure may build in closed containers and flammable vapors may accumulate, open containers with care.
Precautions for Safe Handling: FIRE PREVENTION:
- Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources
- Do not smoke near this material
- Prevent buildup of vapors in confined spaces
- Use only non-sparking tools when handling heated material
- Ground and bond containers when transferring heated product.

Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe vapors, mist, or spray. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Handle empty containers with care because they may still present a hazard.
Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations. Store away from heat sources and ignition sources. Ensure adequate ventilation to prevent vapor accumulation, particularly if product is heated.
Storage Conditions: Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry, cool place away from heat. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Store locked up/in a secure area. Separate from food. Keep away from sources of ignition.
Storage Temperature: Store below 38°C (100°F). Keep well below flash point (>93.3°C/200°F).
Incompatible Materials: Strong oxidizers.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Wood Preservative

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

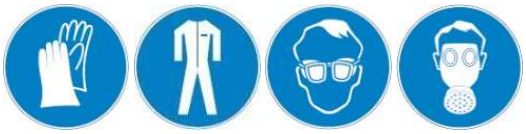
8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), or OSHA (PEL).

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Gas detectors should be used when flammable gases or vapors may be released.

Personal Protective Equipment: Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



Materials for Protective Clothing: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

Hand Protection: Wear protective gloves.

Eye and Face Protection: Chemical safety goggles.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.

Thermal Hazard Protection: When working with hot material, use suitable thermally protective clothing.

Other Information: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Liquid

Appearance: Brown to black; 10YR2/1 to 2.5Y5/5 on the Munsell color scheme

Odor: Strong aromatic, petroleum-like odor

Odor Threshold: No data available

pH: 7 - 8

Evaporation Rate: No data available

Melting Point: No data available

Freezing Point:	No data available
Boiling Point:	≈ 203 °C (356 °F)
Flash Point:	> 93.3 °C (200 °F) PMCC
Auto-ignition Temperature:	No data available
Decomposition Temperature:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not applicable
Vapor Pressure:	8.6 mm Hg @ 24.4 to 24.5 °C (75.9 to 76.1 °F)
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C:	> 1 (air = 1)
Relative Density:	No data available
Specific Gravity:	1.08 @ 20 °C (68 °F)
Density:	8.7 lb/gal
Solubility:	Water: 306 µg/mL
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water:	3.311
Viscosity:	15 mm^2/s @ 25 °C (77 °F)
Chemical Formula:	Complex hydrocarbon mixture which includes polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)
Molecular Weight:	130-210

9.2. Other Information

VOC Content: Contains volatile organic compounds.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

10.2. Chemical Stability: Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).

10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to Avoid: Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, and incompatible materials. May be sensitive to exposure to air. Slightly soluble in water.

10.5. Incompatible Materials: Strong oxidizers.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products: None expected under normal conditions of use.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity (Oral): Harmful if swallowed.

Acute Toxicity (Dermal): Not classified

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation): Not classified

Creosote Solution (8001-58-9)	
ATE (Oral)	743.59 mg/kg body weight

Coal tar creosote (8001-58-9)	
LD50 Oral Rat	725 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation.

pH: 7 - 8

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes eye irritation.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Suspected of causing genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer.

Coal tar creosote (8001-58-9)	
IARC group	2A
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

Reproductive Toxicity: May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): May cause damage to organs (lungs, liver, kidneys, blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: May cause an allergic skin reaction. Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: May cause moderate irritation, including burning sensation, tearing, redness or swelling.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: This material is harmful orally and can cause adverse health effects or death in significant amounts.

Chronic Symptoms: May cause cancer. May cause damage to organs (lungs, liver, kidneys, blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure. Suspected of causing genetic defects. May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Interactive Effects: Coal tar creosote is a complex UVCB mixture containing multiple polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), phenolic compounds, and heterocyclic compounds that may exhibit synergistic toxicity. Specific interactive effects include:

1. **Enhanced Carcinogenicity:** Multiple PAH components present together may show additive or synergistic carcinogenic effects. Creosote contains numerous PAHs classified as human or animal carcinogens, and concurrent exposure is more hazardous than exposure to individual PAHs.

2. **Phototoxicity Synergy:** Many PAH components in creosote are phototoxic and photosensitizing. Combined exposure to creosote and ultraviolet (UV) radiation dramatically increases skin damage, phototoxicity, and skin cancer risk. This is well-documented in outdoor workers exposed to creosote-treated wood.

3. **Dermal Sensitization Enhancement:** Skin sensitization (H317) is enhanced by concurrent skin irritation (H315). The irritant components in creosote compromise skin barrier function, increasing penetration of sensitizing agents. Repeated exposure may lead to severe allergic contact dermatitis.

4. **Reproductive/Developmental Toxicity:** Multiple components with reproductive toxicity may act additively on fertility and fetal development. The Repr. 1B classification reflects concern for interactive reproductive effects.

5. **Organ Toxicity (STOT RE 2):** Damage to lungs, liver, kidneys, and blood (hematopoietic system) may result from additive or synergistic effects of multiple toxic components through repeated exposure.

6. **Concurrent Chemical Exposures:** Creosote toxicity may be enhanced by: - Alcohol consumption (increased systemic toxicity and CNS effects) - Other petroleum products (additive systemic and organ toxicity) - UV radiation exposure (severe phototoxicity - CRITICAL INTERACTION) - Skin contact with soaps/detergents (increased skin penetration)

7. **Multiple Classification Pathways:** Note that this product has BOTH Muta. 1B (H340 - May cause genetic defects) AND Muta. 2 (H341 - Suspected of causing genetic defects). This reflects that different components and exposure routes present different levels of mutagenic hazard.

CRITICAL WARNING: Outdoor use of creosote-treated materials creates severe phototoxicity hazard. Workers must avoid sun exposure on contaminated skin.

No protective (antagonistic) interactions are known for creosote components. All interactions appear additive or synergistic in terms of toxicity.

Alternative Information Sources: Specific toxicological data on coal tar creosote (CAS 8001-58-9) as a substance are available from testing programs and extensive published literature. When mixture-specific data are not available for certain endpoints, information is derived from:

Primary Data Sources:

- Direct toxicity testing of coal tar creosote (CAS 8001-58-9)
- IARC Monographs: Creosote is IARC Group 2A (Probably Carcinogenic to Humans)
- Extensive epidemiological studies of creosote-exposed workers
- Published toxicological literature on creosote exposures
- Wood preservative industry toxicity databases

- AWPA (American Wood Protection Association) technical documents

Component-Based Assessment: When whole-mixture testing data are unavailable, toxicity is assessed using:
- Data on major PAH constituents (naphthalene, anthracene, phenanthrene, pyrene)
- Phenolic compound toxicity (phenol, cresols, xylenols)
- Heterocyclic compound data (carbazole, dibenzofuran)
- Individual component carcinogenicity classifications - Summation of irritant and sensitizing components

Bridging Principles Applied:
- **Category approach:** Coal tar creosote is in the "Coal tar products" category with coal tar, coal tar pitch, and related UVCB substances –
- **Read-across:** Different sources of coal tar creosote (high-temperature coal carbonization) have similar PAH profiles and toxicity
- **Substantial similarity:** Creosote products meeting AWPA P2 specifications are considered substantially similar for hazard classification

Mixture Classification Methods:
- Acute oral toxicity: ATE calculated as 743.59 mg/kg using GHS additivity formula
- Skin/eye irritation: Based on irritating component concentrations and pH
- Skin sensitization: Based on known sensitizing PAHs and phenolic compounds
- Carcinogenicity: Classified based on substance-level IARC evaluation
- Reproductive toxicity: Based on component reproductive toxicants
- Aquatic toxicity: Summation method per GHS guidance
- Flammability: Based on flash point testing (>93.3°C PMCC = Flam. Liq. 4)

Key References:
- IARC Monograph Vol. 92 (2010): "Coal Tars and Coal-Tar Pitches" (includes creosote)
- EPA IRIS Assessment for Creosote
- ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Creosote
- ECHA Registration Dossier (if registered in EU/REACH)
- AWPA Standards and Technical Reports
- Occupational exposure studies in wood treatment industry

This multi-source approach ensures conservative hazard assessment appropriate for this complex UVCB substance used in wood preservation.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Coal tar creosote (8001-58-9)	
LC50 Fish 1	2.6 - 6.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Brachydanio rerio [static])
EC50 Daphnia 1	1.04 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 Fish 2	0.57 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [static])
EC50 Daphnia 2	0.065 - 0.082 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Creosote Solution (8001-58-9)	
Persistence and Degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Creosote Solution (8001-58-9)	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.

12.4. Mobility in Soil

Some components will display high mobility, and some will be essentially immobile in soil.

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste Treatment Methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

Additional Information: Container may remain hazardous when empty. Continue to observe all precautions.

Ecology - Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment. This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

IMPORTANT NOTE: Creosote solution classification depends on flash point testing and sustained combustion properties. The classifications shown assume flash point >93.3°C (>200°F) and product does not meet criteria for Class 3 (Flammable Liquid) classification.

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored and can vary based on several variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

14.1. In Accordance with DOT

Classification Basis:

- **Flash Point:** >93.3°C (>200°F) PMCC
- **Sustained Combustion:** Product does not exhibit sustained combustion per 49 CFR 173.120 testing
- **Environmental Hazard:** Contains components meeting marine pollutant criteria

Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COAL TAR CREOSOTE)

Hazard Class: 9

Identification Number: UN3082

Label Codes: 9

Packing Group: III

Marine Pollutant: **Yes**

ERG Number: 171

Notes:

- Combustible liquid per GHS (Flam. Liq. 4) but does not meet DOT Class 3 criteria
- If flash point <60.5°C or sustained combustion is exhibited, classification would change to Class 3
- RQ (Reportable Quantity): 1 lb (CERCLA)

Special Provisions: IB3, T4, TP1, TP29

Alternative Classification (If Properties Differ):
If flash point testing shows FP 60.5-93°C AND sustained combustion:
- May require Class 3 classification
- Verify with 49 CFR 173.120 sustained combustion test

14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COAL TAR CREOSOTE)
Hazard Class: 9
Identification Number: UN3082
Packing Group: III
Label Codes: 9
EmS-No. (Fire): F-A
EmS-No. (Spillage): S-F
Marine Pollutant: Yes

14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COAL TAR CREOSOTE)
Packing Group: III
Identification Number: UN3082
Hazard Class: 9
Label Codes: 9
ERG Code (IATA): 9L

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

Creosote Solution (8001-58-9)	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) Health hazard - Carcinogenicity Health hazard - Respiratory or skin sensitization Health hazard - Skin corrosion or Irritation Health hazard - Serious eye damage or eye irritation Health hazard - Germ cell mutagenicity Health hazard - Reproductive toxicity Health hazard - Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)

Coal tar creosote (8001-58-9)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory. Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	1 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %

15.2. US State Regulations

Coal tar creosote (8001-58-9)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Special Hazardous Substances U.S.
- Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to Coal tar creosote, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Chemical Name (CAS No.)	Carcinogenicity	Developmental Toxicity	Female Reproductive Toxicity	Male Reproductive Toxicity
Coal tar creosote (8001-58-9)	X			

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision: 01/07/2026

Previous Revision Date: 12/16/2025 (Version 2.0)

Version: 3.0

Revision Summary: Updated to comply with OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 as amended May 20, 2024 (GHS Revision 7). Added missing Flam. Liq. 4 (H227 - Combustible liquid) classification to Section 2 to match Section 3 component classification. Added GHS02 (Flame) pictogram and combustible liquid precautionary statements. Corrected Section 5 fire hazard information. Added interactive effects and alternative information paragraphs to Section 11. Updated regulatory references throughout.

Other Information: This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200, as amended by final rule published May 20, 2024 (effective July 19, 2024), aligning with the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), Revision 7, with selected elements from Revision 8.

Product Information: Coal tar creosote is a wood preservative produced by high-temperature distillation of coal tar. This product meets AWPA P2 specifications for creosote wood preservative. The complex UVCB nature means composition varies depending on coal source and distillation conditions.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 1
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
Eye Irrit. 2B	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2B
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquids Category 2
Muta. 2	Germ cell mutagenicity Category 2
Repr. 1A	Reproductive toxicity Category 1A
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, Category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H227	Combustible liquid
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H315	Causes skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H320	Causes eye irritation
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H340	May cause genetic defects
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects
H350	May cause cancer
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

NFPA 704 Diamond Rating System:

NFPA Health Hazard: **3** – Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury. Justification: IARC Group 2A carcinogen (probably carcinogenic to humans). Multiple serious health hazards including carcinogenicity (H350), germ cell mutagenicity (H340, H341), reproductive toxicity (H360), organ damage (H373), and skin sensitization (H317). Severe phototoxicity with UV exposure.

NFPA Fire Hazard: **2** - Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Justification: Flash point >93.3°C (>200°F) PMCC. Classified as combustible liquid (Flam. Liq. 4 / H227). Requires moderate heating before ignition.

NFPA Reactivity Hazard: **0** - Materials that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions. Justification: Stable under normal conditions and in fire. No hazardous polymerization. Reaction with strong oxidizers is not unusual for organic materials.

NFPA Special Hazard: None

NFPA 704 Diamond:

CRITICAL WARNINGS FOR EMERGENCY RESPONDERS:

CARCINOGEN: IARC Group 2A (Probably Carcinogenic to Humans). Contains multiple polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) that are known or suspected carcinogens. Minimize exposure duration and use appropriate respiratory protection.

PHOTOTOXICITY HAZARD: Contains PAHs that cause severe phototoxic reactions. Skin contact followed by sunlight/UV exposure causes severe burns, blistering, and long-term skin damage. Decontaminate exposed skin immediately and keep out of sunlight for 24-48 hours.

SKIN SENSITIZER: May cause severe allergic skin reactions. Repeated exposure can lead to progressively worsening contact dermatitis. Avoid all skin contact.

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID: Flash point >200°F. Can burn at elevated temperatures. Keep away from heat and ignition sources.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD: Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects (H410). Prevent environmental release. Highly persistent.

WOOD PRESERVATIVE: This material is used to treat wood for outdoor applications. Treated wood contact may pose exposure risks, especially with dermal contact and sun exposure.