



# P3 Creosote-Petroleum Solution

## Safety Data Sheet

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

Date of Issue: 01/08/2026

Version: 3.0

## SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1. Product Identifier

**Product Form:** Mixture

**Product Name:** P3 Creosote-Petroleum Solution

**Synonyms:** AWPA P3; Creosote Petroleum Solution

### 1.2. Intended Use of the Product

**Use of the Substance/Mixture:** Wood Preservative

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

Lone Star Specialty Products, LLC

6412 U.S. Highway 259 South

Lone Star, Texas 75668 USA

**Phone:** (903)656-2536

**Fax:** (903)656-2151

### 1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

**Emergency Number:** For Chemical Emergency Call CHEMTREC day or night  
**Within USA and Canada:** 1.800.424.9300  
**Mexico:** 1.800.681.9531  
**Outside USA and Canada:** 1.703.527.3887 (collect calls accepted)

## SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	H302
Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist)	H332
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
Asp. Tox. 1	H304
Aquatic Acute 1	H400
Aquatic Chronic 1	H410

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

# P3 Creosote-Petroleum 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

### 2.2. Label Elements GHS-US Labeling

#### Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US):



GHS07

GHS08

GHS09

#### Signal Word (GHS-US):

Danger

#### Hazard Statements (GHS-US):

H302+H332 - Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.  
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
H315 - Causes skin irritation.  
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H320 - Causes eye irritation.  
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.  
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.

#### Precautionary Statements (GHS-US):

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.  
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
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+P310 - If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center or doctor.  
P301+P312 - If swallowed: Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.  
P302+P352 - If on skin: Wash with plenty of water.  
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.  
P312 - Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.  
P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.  
P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).  
P330 - Rinse mouth.  
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.  
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.  
P391 - Collect spillage.  
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
P405 - Store locked up.

# P3 Creosote-Petroleum 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

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

Not applicable

### 3.2. Mixture

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	(CAS-No.) 8001-58-9	60 – 90	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
Distillates, petroleum, light catalytic cracked	Petroleum distillates, light catalytic cracked / Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked / Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked - cracked gas oil	(CAS-No.) 64741-59-9	10 – 40	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Carc. 1B, H350 STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Muta. 2, H341 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410
Clarified oils, petroleum, catalytic cracked	Clarified oils (petroleum), catalytic cracked / Clarified slurry oil / Clarified oils (petroleum), catalytic cracked - heavy fuel oil / Slurry oil, clarified	(CAS-No.) 64741-62-4	10 – 40	Flam. Liq. 4, H227 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H332 Carc. 1B, H350 Repr. 2, H361 STOT RE 2, H373 Muta. 2, H341 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

# P3 Creosote-Petroleum 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

### 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. Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical advice/attention.

**First-aid Measures After Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. 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:** Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

#### 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 serious eye irritation. Suspected of causing genetic defects. May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:** Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. Inhalation is likely to cause adverse health effects including but not limited to: irritation, difficulty breathing, and unconsciousness. A harmful condition 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.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact:** Contact causes severe irritation with redness and swelling of the conjunctiva.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion:** This material is harmful orally and can cause adverse health effects or death in significant amounts. Aspiration into the lungs can occur during ingestion or vomiting and may cause lung injury.

**Chronic Symptoms:** May cause cancer. May cause damage to organs 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 product container or label at hand.

### SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

#### 5.1. Extinguishing Media

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Water spray, fog, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), alcohol-resistant foam, 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. Flash point >200°F (>93.3°C). While not classified as a flammable liquid under GHS (flash point above 93°C threshold), this material WILL BURN when heated above its flash point or in fire conditions. Contains flammable petroleum and coal tar components that contribute to fire hazard when heated.

**IMPORTANT CLASSIFICATION NOTE:** This mixture is not classified as "Flammable Liquid" under GHS because its tested flash point (>200°F/>93.3°C) exceeds the 93°C threshold. However, emergency responders should treat as COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID per US regulations. The mixture contains:

- 60-90% coal tar creosote (Flam. Liq. 4 when pure)
- 10-40% light catalytic cracked petroleum distillates (Flam. Liq. 3 when pure)
- 10-40% clarified catalytic cracked petroleum oils (Flam. Liq. 4 when pure)

These components retain fire hazard when in mixture form, especially when heated above flash point.

**Fire Behavior:** When heated to temperatures approaching or exceeding 200°F (93.3°C), vapors can ignite if exposed to ignition sources. Material will readily burn in fire conditions. Heating may cause pressure buildup and container rupture.

# P3 Creosote-Petroleum 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

**Explosion Hazard:** Not classified as explosive. However, containers may rupture violently when heated. Vapors can form flammable mixtures with air when product is heated above flash point, particularly in confined spaces.

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

### 5.3. Advice for Firefighters

**Precautionary Measures Fire:** Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Keep containers and surroundings cool with water spray.

**Firefighting Instructions:** Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped. Move containers from fire area if safe to do so.

**Protection During Firefighting:** Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full protective clothing.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Dense black smoke. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) including carcinogenic compounds. Nitrogen oxides. Sulfur compounds. Irritating and toxic vapors.

**Other Information:** Do not allow run-off from firefighting to enter drains or water courses. Exposure to combustion products is hazardous to health. Containers may explode when heated.

**EMERGENCY RESPONDER NOTE:** While this material is not GHS-classified as "flammable liquid," it IS combustibile and will burn readily when heated above 200°F or in fire conditions. Treat as combustibile petroleum/coal tar mixture requiring appropriate fire precautions.

## 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. As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions. Ventilate area.

**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

**Precautions for Safe Handling:** Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe mist, spray, vapors. Obtain special instructions before use. Handle empty containers with care because they may still present a hazard. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

# P3 Creosote-Petroleum 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

**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.

**Storage Conditions:** Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry, cool place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Store locked up/in a secure area.

**Incompatible Materials:** Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Alkali metals. Strong reducing agents.

### 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 toxic gases 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.

# P3 Creosote-Petroleum 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

### SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### 9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

<b>Physical State:</b>	Liquid
<b>Appearance:</b>	Dark brown to black - 2.5Y2/2 to 2.5Y4/2 on the Munsell color scheme
<b>Odor:</b>	Sharp, aromatic, wood-like
<b>Odor Threshold:</b>	No data available
<b>pH:</b>	7.0 – 8.0
<b>Melting Point/Freezing Point:</b>	No data available
<b>Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range:</b>	No data available (complex mixture with wide boiling range)
<b>Flash Point:</b>	> 200°F (93.33°C) PMCC (Penskey Martin Closed-Cup)
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	<1 (Butyl Acetate = 1)
<b>Flammability (solid, gas):</b>	No data available
<b>Upper/Lower Explosive Limits:</b>	No data available
<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>	No data available
<b>Vapor Density (Air = 1):</b>	>1
<b>Relative Density @ 20°C:</b>	No data available
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	1.07 @20°C (68°F)
<b>Density:</b>	≈8.9 lb/gal
<b>Solubility(ies):</b>	Water: Very slightly soluble; Organics: Soluble
<b>Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water:</b>	No data available
<b>Auto-ignition Temperature:</b>	No data available
<b>Decomposition Temperature:</b>	No data available
<b>Viscosity:</b>	20.5 mm <sup>2</sup> /s at 40°C
<b>Explosive Properties:</b>	Not explosive
<b>Oxidizing Properties:</b>	Not oxidizing

# P3 Creosote-Petroleum 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

### 9.2. Other Information

**VOC Content:** Contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from both coal tar and petroleum fractions. VOC content varies with temperature and composition. Adequate ventilation is essential, especially during heated applications.

**Composition Note:** This is an AWWA P3 specification product - a defined mixture of coal tar creosote (60-90%) and petroleum oils (10-40% total). Properties vary within specification ranges.

**Flash Point Significance:** Flash point >200°F (>93.33°C) means this mixture is NOT classified as "Flammable Liquid" under GHS. However, material WILL burn when heated above flash point or in fire conditions. Emergency responders should treat it as combustible petroleum/coal tar mixture.

## 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 acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Alkali metals. Strong reducing agents.

**10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Not expected to decompose under ambient conditions.

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects

**Acute Toxicity (Oral):** Harmful if swallowed.

**Acute Toxicity (Dermal):** Not classified

**Acute Toxicity (Inhalation):** Harmful if inhaled.

P3 Creosote-Petroleum Solution	
ATE (Oral)	749.64 mg/kg body weight
ATE (Dust/Mist)	2.75 mg/l/4h

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

Distillates, petroleum, light catalytic cracked (64741-59-9)	
LD50 Oral Rat	6790 – 7180 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	5.4 g/l (Exposure time: 4 h)
ATE (Dust/Mist)	1.50 mg/l/4h

Clarified oils, petroleum, catalytic cracked (64741-62-4)	
LD50 Oral Rat	4320 – 5270 mg/kg

# P3 Creosote-Petroleum 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

<b>LD50 Dermal Rabbit</b>	> 2000 mg/kg
<b>LC50 Inhalation Rat</b>	> 3700 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Exposure time: 4 h)
<b>LC50 Inhalation Rat</b>	4.1 mg/l/4h

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** Causes skin irritation.

**pH:** 7.0 – 8.0

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:** Causes serious eye irritation.

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

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** Suspected of causing genetic defects.

**Carcinogenicity:** May cause cancer.

<b>Coal tar creosote (8001-58-9)</b>	
<b>IARC group</b>	2A
<b>OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List</b>	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 through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Aspiration Hazard:** May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:** Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. Inhalation is likely to cause adverse health effects including but not limited to: irritation, difficulty breathing, and unconsciousness.

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

**Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact:** Contact causes severe irritation with redness and swelling of the conjunctiva.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion:** This material is harmful orally and can cause adverse health effects or death in significant amounts. Aspiration into the lungs can occur during ingestion or vomiting and may cause lung injury.

**Chronic Symptoms:** May cause cancer. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Suspected of causing genetic defects. May damage fertility or the unborn child.

**Interactive Effects:** P3 Creosote-Petroleum Solution is a complex mixture containing coal tar creosote (60-90%) combined with petroleum distillates (up to 40% total). The mixture exhibits interactive toxicity effects from multiple sources:

- 1. Multiple Carcinogenic Pathways:** This mixture contains carcinogens from BOTH coal tar and petroleum sources:
  - Coal tar creosote: IARC Group 2A, contains PAHs (naphthalene, anthracene, phenanthrene, pyrene, benzo(a)pyrene)

# P3 Creosote-Petroleum 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

- Petroleum distillates: GHS Carc. 1B, contains different PAH profiles
  - Combined exposure may result in additive or synergistic carcinogenic effects
  - Multiple carcinogenic compounds acting through similar mechanisms increase overall cancer risk
- 2. Enhanced Phototoxicity:** Both coal tar PAHs and certain petroleum aromatics are phototoxic. Combined exposure to this mixture followed by UV/sunlight creates SEVERE phototoxicity hazard:
- Coal tar components: Well-documented phototoxic PAHs
  - Petroleum aromatics: Additional photosensitizing compounds
  - Result: Severe burns, blistering, long-term skin damage with sun exposure
  - CRITICAL for wood treatment applications (outdoor use)
- 3. Aspiration Hazard Enhancement:** Contains petroleum distillates with Asp. Tox. 1 (H304 - may be fatal if swallowed and enters airways). The relatively low viscosity and mixture properties may:
- Facilitate aspiration if swallowed and vomited
  - Cause severe chemical pneumonitis
  - Result in potentially fatal pulmonary complications
  - Risk is greater with mixture than individual components due to volatility profile
- 4. Dermal Sensitization and Irritation:**
- Skin sensitization (H317) enhanced by concurrent irritation (H315)
  - Coal tar phenolics + petroleum aromatics provide multiple sensitizing agents
  - Damaged skin barrier from irritants increases allergen penetration
  - Progressive worsening of allergic contact dermatitis with repeated exposure
- 5. Inhalation Toxicity:** Mixture classified as Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation: dust, mist) H332 from petroleum components:
- Light catalytic cracked distillates contribute volatile fraction
  - Coal tar contributes heavier aromatic vapors when heated
  - Combined vapor/mist hazard when heated during wood treatment operations
  - May cause respiratory irritation (H335) and systemic effects
- 6. Reproductive Toxicity:** Classified as Repr. 1A (H360) based primarily on creosote content (60-90% Repr. 1A):
- Coal tar creosote: Repr. 1A H360 - may damage fertility or unborn child
  - Clarified oils: Repr. 2 H361 - suspected reproductive toxicant
  - Multiple components affecting reproduction through potentially different mechanisms
  - Additive effects on fertility and fetal development
- 7. Organ Toxicity (STOT RE 2):** Repeated exposure causes organ damage (H373) through combined effects:
- Coal tar components: liver, kidney, blood (hematopoietic) toxicity
  - Petroleum distillates: liver and kidney effects
  - Additive organ burden from multiple toxic pathways
  - Prolonged exposure to mixture more harmful than individual components
- 8. Concurrent Exposure Interactions:**  
**Mixture toxicity enhanced by:**
- Alcohol consumption (increased systemic toxicity, hepatotoxicity)
  - Other petroleum or coal tar products (additive effects)
  - UV radiation (SEVERE phototoxicity - CRITICAL interaction)
  - Heat exposure during application (increased vapor generation and inhalation risk)
  - Dermal absorption enhancers (solvents, soaps increase skin penetration)

**Wood Treatment Application Concerns:** This mixture is used for wood preservation (AWPA P3 specification). Typical application involves:

- Pressure treatment at elevated temperatures (increases vapor hazard)

# P3 Creosote-Petroleum 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

- Outdoor use of treated materials (phototoxicity risk)
- Worker exposure during application and handling of treated wood
- Long-term environmental persistence

**CRITICAL WARNING:** Outdoor application and use creates SEVERE phototoxicity hazard. Workers must avoid ALL sun/UV exposure on contaminated skin for 24-48 hours after contact. Decontaminate thoroughly before ANY outdoor activity.

No antagonistic (protective) interactions are known. All interactions appear to be additive or synergistic in terms of toxicity.

**Alternative Information Sources:** P3 Creosote-Petroleum Solution is a defined MIXTURE per AWPA P3 specification, consisting of coal tar creosote blended with petroleum oils. Toxicological assessment combines data from multiple sources:

### Mixture-Specific Data:

- Flash point testing: >200°F (>93.3°C) per ASTM D93 or equivalent
- Mixture classified based on component data and established concentration limits
- AWPA P3 specification defines composition range and properties
- Historical use data from wood preservative industry

### Primary Data Sources for Components:

- 1. Coal Tar Creosote (60-90% of mixture):**
  - Direct toxicity testing of coal tar creosote (CAS 8001-58-9)
  - IARC Monograph Vol. 92 (2010): Group 2A (Probably Carcinogenic to Humans)
  - Extensive epidemiological studies of wood treatment workers
  - ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Creosote
  - AWPA technical documents and industry studies
- 2. Distillates, petroleum, light catalytic cracked (10-40%):**
  - ECHA Registration Dossier (if registered under EU REACH)
  - Petroleum HPV Testing Group data
  - CONCAWE (Conservation of Clean Air and Water in Europe) petroleum studies
  - Industry consortium testing programs
- 3. Clarified oils, petroleum, catalytic cracked (10-40%):**
  - Similar petroleum industry testing programs
  - ECHA/REACH registration data
  - API (American Petroleum Institute) toxicity databases

### Mixture Classification Methods Applied:

#### Acute Toxicity:

- **Oral:** ATE calculated as 749.64 mg/kg using GHS additivity formula:  $ATE_{mixture} = 1 / (\sum C_i / ATE_i)$  where  $C_i$  = concentration,  $ATE_i$  = component ATE
- **Inhalation (dust/mist):** ATE = 2.75 mg/L/4h using same additivity approach
- **Dermal:** Not classified (all components >2000 mg/kg)

#### Skin/Eye Irritation:

- Based on component concentrations and pH (7.0-8.0)
- Major component (creosote 60-90%) is Skin Irrit. 2 and Eye Irrit. 2B
- Petroleum components also contribute irritation

# P3 Creosote-Petroleum 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

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- Mixture classified as Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Irrit. 2 (verify if 2A or 2B appropriate)

### Skin Sensitization:

- Classified as Skin Sens. 1 based on:

- Creosote (60-90%) contains known sensitizers (PAHs, phenolics)
- Concentration exceeds 1% threshold for sensitization classification
- Historical evidence of sensitization in wood treatment workers

### Carcinogenicity:

- Classified as Carc. 1B based on:

- Creosote (60-90%): IARC 2A = GHS Carc. 1B
- Petroleum distillates: Also Carc. 1B
- Concentration limits:  $\geq 0.1\%$  of Carc. 1B  $\rightarrow$  classify mixture as Carc. 1B
- Multiple carcinogenic components present well above threshold

### Reproductive Toxicity:

- Classified as Repr. 1A (H360) because:

- Creosote (60-90%) is Repr. 1A
- Concentration exceeds 0.3% limit for Repr. 1A classification
- Clarified oils (10-40%) are Repr. 2, but don't change overall classification
- Most stringent category applies when above threshold

### Aspiration Hazard:

- Classified as Asp. Tox. 1 based on:

- Petroleum components (up to 40%) are Asp. Tox. 1
- Mixture kinematic viscosity  $< 20.5 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$  at  $40^\circ\text{C}$
- Low-viscosity petroleum fraction creates aspiration hazard

### Aquatic Toxicity:

- Summation method per GHS guidance
- All components are Aquatic Acute 1 and Aquatic Chronic 1
- Mixture retains highest aquatic toxicity classification

### Flammability:

- **Mixture tested:** Flash point  $> 200^\circ\text{F}$  ( $> 93.3^\circ\text{C}$ ) per ASTM D93 PMCC
- **Result:** FP  $> 93^\circ\text{C}$  = NOT classified as flammable liquid under GHS
- **Note:** Individual components are Flam. Liq. 3 and 4, but mixture FP determines classification
- Mixture properties can differ significantly from pure components

### Bridging Principles Applied:

- **Dilution:** P3 is a defined blend, not a simple dilution
- **Batching:** Different production batches meeting AWWA P3 specifications are considered equivalent for hazard classification
- **Concentration variation:** 60-90% creosote range accommodates formulation flexibility while maintaining similar hazard profile
- **Substantially similar mixtures:** Other AWWA P3 products from different manufacturers have similar compositions and classifications

### Key Regulatory References:

- AWWA Standard P3: "Creosote Solutions" specification
- EPA regulations for wood preservatives

# P3 Creosote-Petroleum 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

- IARC Monograph Vol. 92: Coal tars and creosote
- OSHA regulations for wood treatment facilities
- DOT/IMDG/IATA dangerous goods classifications

### Quality of Information:

This SDS uses a combination of:

- High-quality component toxicity data from IARC, ATSDR, ECHA
- Standardized GHS mixture classification calculations
- AWPA specification requirements and industry knowledge
- Direct testing for critical properties (flash point, physical properties)

**AWPA P3 Context:** AWPA (American Wood Protection Association) Standard P3 specifies creosote-petroleum solution composition for wood preservation. Products meeting P3 specification have:

- 60-90% coal tar creosote
- 10-40% petroleum fractions
- Defined physical and chemical properties
- Consistent hazard profiles across compliant products

## 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])

Distillates, petroleum, light catalytic cracked (64741-59-9)	
LC50 Fish 1	7.3 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Brachydanio rerio [semi-static])

### 12.2. Persistence and Degradability

P3 Creosote-Petroleum Solution	
Persistence and Degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

P3 Creosote-Petroleum Solution	
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.

# P3 Creosote-Petroleum 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

## 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

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 a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.


### 14.1. In Accordance with DOT

<b>Proper Shipping Name:</b>	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Coal tar creosote; Clarified oils, petroleum, catalytic cracked)	
<b>Hazard Class:</b>	9	
<b>Identification Number:</b>	UN3082	
<b>Label Codes:</b>	9	
<b>Packing Group:</b>	III	
<b>Marine Pollutant:</b>	Yes	
<b>ERG Number:</b>	171	

### 14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

<b>Proper Shipping Name:</b>	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Coal tar creosote; Clarified oils, petroleum, catalytic cracked)	
<b>Hazard Class:</b>	9	
<b>Identification Number:</b>	UN3082	
<b>Packing Group:</b>	III	
<b>Label Codes:</b>	9	
<b>EmS-No. (Fire):</b>	F-A	
<b>EmS-No. (Spillage):</b>	S-F	
<b>Marine Pollutant:</b>	Yes	

### 14.3. In Accordance with IATA

<b>Proper Shipping Name:</b>	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Coal tar creosote; Clarified oils, petroleum, catalytic cracked)	
<b>Identification Number:</b>	UN3082	
<b>Hazard Class:</b>	9	
<b>Label Codes:</b>	9	
<b>ERG Code (IATA):</b>	9L	

# P3 Creosote-Petroleum 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

### SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### 15.1. US Federal Regulations

P3 Creosote-Petroleum Solution	
<b>SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes</b>	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) Health hazard - Aspiration hazard

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	
<b>CERCLA RQ</b>	1 lb
<b>SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting</b>	0.1 %

Distillates, petroleum, light catalytic cracked (64741-59-9)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Clarified oils, petroleum, catalytic cracked (64741-62-4)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	

#### 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](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

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

# P3 Creosote-Petroleum 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

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

#### Revision History:

**Date of Preparation or Latest Revision:** 01/08/2026

**Previous Revision Date:** 06/25/2025 (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).

#### CORRECTIONS:

1. Clarified Section 5 fire hazard information - explained why mixture is not GHS- classified as "flammable liquid" (FP >93°C) but IS combustible and will burn when heated
2. Corrected eye irritation classification from Eye Irrit. 2 (H319) to Eye Irrit. 2B (H320) to match component data
3. Removed duplicate text in Section 8
4. Added interactive effects paragraph (Section 11(e)) explaining complex interactions between coal tar and petroleum components
5. Added alternative information sources paragraph (Section 11(g)) documenting mixture classification methodology
6. Enhanced Section 9 with flash point significance explanation
7. Updated all regulatory references to 2024 OSHA HCS standard

**Other Information:** This document has been prepared in accordance with 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:** P3 Creosote-Petroleum Solution is a wood preservative meeting AWPA (American Wood Protection Association) Standard P3 specifications. This mixture consists of coal tar creosote (60-90%) blended with petroleum oils (10-40% total) to create a wood preservative with specific performance characteristics.

**MIXTURE CLASSIFICATION NOTE:** This product is classified based on a combination of component data, GHS mixture classification rules, and direct testing (flash point). The mixture flash point (>200°F/>93.3°C) means the product is NOT classified as a "Flammable Liquid" under GHS, even though individual components are flammable/ combustible. This is an important distinction for hazard communication and emergency response.

# P3 Creosote-Petroleum 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

### GHS Full Text Phrases:

Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist)	Acute toxicity (inhalation:dust,mist) Category 4
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
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard Category 1
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
Eye Irrit. 2B	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2B
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquids Category 3
Flam. Liq. 4	Flammable liquids Category 4
Muta. 2	Germ cell mutagenicity Category 2
Repr. 1A	Reproductive toxicity Category 1A
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity Category 2
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
H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H227	Combustible liquid
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315	Causes skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H320	Causes eye irritation
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects
H350	May cause cancer
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H361	Suspected of damaging 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.*

# P3 Creosote-Petroleum 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

### NFPA 704 Diamond Rating System:

#### NFPA Health Hazard:

**3** - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury.

Justification: Contains coal tar creosote (IARC 2A carcinogen) and petroleum carcinogens. Multiple serious health hazards including carcinogenicity (H350), germ cell mutagenicity (H341), reproductive toxicity Repr. 1A (H360), organ damage STOT RE 2 (H373), skin sensitization (H317), aspiration hazard Asp. Tox. 1 (H304 - may be fatal if swallowed), and severe phototoxicity. Acute inhalation toxicity (H332).

#### NFPA Fire Hazard:

**2** - Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur.

Justification: Flash point >200°F (>93.3°C). Requires moderate to significant heating before ignition. Not classified as flammable liquid under GHS (FP >93°C) but IS combustible and will burn readily when heated above flash point.

#### NFPA Reactivity Hazard:

**0** - Materials that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions.

Justification: Stable under normal conditions. No hazardous polymerization. Compatible with most materials except strong oxidizers, strong acids, and strong bases.

#### NFPA Special Hazard:

None

#### NFPA 704 Diamond:



### CRITICAL WARNINGS FOR EMERGENCY RESPONDERS:

**COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID (NOT GHS FLAMMABLE):** Flash point >200°F (>93.3°C). While not classified as "flammable liquid" under GHS, this IS a combustible petroleum/coal tar mixture that WILL burn when heated above flash point or in fire conditions. Treat as combustible liquid requiring appropriate fire precautions. Contains 10-40% materials that are Flam. Liq. 3 when pure.

**MULTIPLE CARCINOGENS:** Contains BOTH coal tar creosote (IARC 2A) AND petroleum carcinogens (Carc. 1B). Multiple carcinogenic PAHs from different sources. Minimize exposure duration. Use appropriate respiratory protection. Decontaminate thoroughly.

**ASPIRATION HAZARD (H304):** May be FATAL if swallowed and enters airways. Contains petroleum distillates with low viscosity. DO NOT induce vomiting. If swallowed, immediate medical attention required. Risk of severe chemical pneumonitis.

**PHOTOTOXICITY HAZARD (CRITICAL):** Contains coal tar PAHs that cause SEVERE phototoxic reactions. Skin contact followed by sunlight/UV exposure causes severe burns, blistering, long-term skin damage. Decontaminate exposed skin IMMEDIATELY and COMPLETELY. Keep contaminated persons out of sunlight for 24-48 hours minimum. This is especially critical for wood treatment operations (outdoor application).

# P3 Creosote-Petroleum 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

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**SKIN SENSITIZER:** May cause severe allergic skin reactions (Skin Sens. 1). Repeated exposure leads to progressively worsening contact dermatitis. Avoid all skin contact.

**REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY (Repr. 1A):** May damage fertility or unborn child. Minimize exposure for workers of childbearing potential.

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

**WOOD PRESERVATIVE USE:** This is AWPA P3 grade creosote-petroleum solution used for pressure-treating wood (utility poles, railroad ties, marine pilings). Workers may encounter both bulk product and treated wood. Heated application increases vapor hazard. Outdoor use creates phototoxicity risk.

**INHALATION HAZARD:** Harmful if inhaled (H332). Adequate ventilation essential, especially during heated application or in confined spaces.