Section 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Material Name
CREOSOTE - PETROLEUM PRESSURE TREATED WOOD

Product Use
Used for industrial wood products, specifically Railroad ties.

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.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

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
E-mail: naorgmsds@koppers.com

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification in accordance with paragraph (d) of 29 CFR 1910.1200.
Combustible Dust
Acute Toxicity - Inhalation - Dust/Mist - Category 4
Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 2
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation - Category 2A
Respiratory Sensitization - Category 1
Skin Sensitization - 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).
Harmful if inhaled.
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.

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 reuse.
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 of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Statement(s) of Unknown Acute Toxicity
Inhalation 84% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity.

Other Hazards
None known.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Component Name	Percent
Not Available	WOOD DUST, HARDWOODS	<85
8001-58-9	COAL TAR CREOSOTE	<13
64741-59-9	Petroleum distillates, light catalytic cracked	<3

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), Creosotes, Aromatic hydrocarbons, polycyclic (130489-29-2).

Section 4 - FIRST AID 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.

Ingestion
If swallowed, get medical attention.

Most Important Symptoms/Effects

Acute
harmful if inhaled, respiratory tract irritation, skin irritation, eye irritation, allergic reactions

Delayed
allergic reactions, nasal cancer, skin cancer

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
For inhalation, consider oxygen.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media
water stream, water spray or fog

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

Special Hazards Arising from the Chemical
Slight fire hazard. Avoid generating dust.

Hazardous 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.

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.

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

Incompatible Materials

oxidizing materials, acids

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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.

Component Exposure Limits

WOOD DUST, HARDWOODS	**Not Available**
ACGIH:	1 mg/m3 TWA inhalable particulate matter (related to Wood dusts (all other wood dusts))
OSHA (US):	15 mg/m3 TWA total dust ; 5 mg/m3 TWA respirable fraction (related to Particulates not otherwise classified (PNOC))
	15 mppcf TWA respirable fraction ; 5 mg/m3 TWA respirable fraction ; 50 mppcf TWA total dust ; 15 mg/m3 TWA total dust (related to Particulates not otherwise classified (PNOC))
COAL TAR CREOSOTE	**8001-58-9**
ACGIH:	0.2 mg/m3 TWA as benzene-soluble aerosol (related to Pitch, coal tar, high-temperature)
OSHA (US):	0.2 mg/m3 TWA (benzene soluble fraction) (related to Pitch, coal tar, high-temperature)
Petroleum distillates, light catalytic cracked	**64741-59-9**
ACGIH:	0.2 mg/m3 TWA as benzene-soluble aerosol (related to Pitch, coal tar, high-temperature)
OSHA (US):	0.2 mg/m3 TWA (benzene soluble fraction) (related to Pitch, coal tar, high-temperature)

ACGIH - Threshold Limit Values - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)

COAL TAR CREOSOTE (8001-58-9)

2.5 µg/l Medium: urine Time: end of shift at end of workweek Parameter: 1-Hydroxypyrene with hydrolysis (background); Medium: urine Time: end of shift at end of workweek Parameter: 3-Hydroxybenzo(a)pyrene with hydrolysis (nonquantitative) (related to Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons)

Petroleum distillates, light catalytic cracked (64741-59-9)

2.5 µg/l Medium: urine Time: end of shift at end of workweek Parameter: 1-Hydroxypyrene with hydrolysis (background); Medium: urine Time: end of shift at end of workweek Parameter: 3-Hydroxybenzo(a)pyrene with hydrolysis (nonquantitative) (related to Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons)

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

Eye/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.

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

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	dark brown to black solid	**Physical State**	solid
Odor	tar odor	**Color**	dark , brown to black
Odor Threshold	Not available	**pH**	Not applicable
Melting Point	Not applicable	**Boiling Point**	Not applicable
Boiling Point Range	Not available	**Freezing point**	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate	Not applicable	**Flammability (solid, gas)**	Not flammable
Autoignition Temperature	Not available	**Flash Point**	Not applicable
Lower Explosive Limit	Not available	**Decomposition temperature**	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit	Not available	**Vapor Pressure**	Not applicable
Vapor Density (air=1)	Not applicable	**Specific Gravity (water=1)**	Not available
Water Solubility	Not available	**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water**	Not available
Viscosity	Not applicable	**Kinematic viscosity**	Not available
Solubility (Other)	Not available	**Density**	Not available
Physical Form	Pressure crossties – treated at a retention level of 6 lbs/ft3, with a wood density of 45-55 lbs/ft3 , Actual	**Molecular Weight**	Not available

	retention level dependent on wood stock, moisture levels, and customer specifications		

Other 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 products
oxides of carbon, oxides of nitrogen

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation
irritation, allergic reactions, nasal cancer

Skin Contact
irritation, allergic reactions, skin cancer

Eye Contact
irritation

Ingestion
gastrointestinal irritation, bloating

Acute and Chronic Toxicity

Component Analysis - LD50/LC50
The components of this material have been reviewed in various sources and the following selected endpoints are published:
COAL TAR CREOSOTE (8001-58-9)
Oral LD50 Rat 2197 mg/kg
Dermal Rabbit >2000 mg/kg LD50
Inhalation Rat >5 mg/L 4 hr LC50
Petroleum distillates, light catalytic cracked (64741-59-9)
Oral LD50 Rat 6790 - 7180 mg/kg
Dermal LD50 Rabbit >2000 mg/kg (no deaths occurred)
Inhalation LC50 Rat 5.4 g/L 4 h

Product Toxicity Data

Acute Toxicity Estimate

Dermal	>2000 mg/kg
Inhalation - Dust and Mist	4.67 mg/L
Oral	>2000 mg/kg

Immediate Effects
harmful if inhaled, respiratory tract irritation, skin irritation, eye irritation, allergic reactions

Delayed Effects
allergic reactions, nasal cancer, skin cancer

Irritation/Corrosivity Data
No data available.

Respiratory Sensitization
Component data indicate the substance is sensitizing.

Dermal Sensitization
Component data indicate the substance is sensitizing.

Component Carcinogenicity

WOOD DUST, HARDWOODS	**Not Available**
ACGIH:	A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen (related to Wood dusts-hard wood)
IARC:	Monograph 100C [2012] ; Monograph 62 [1995] (related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods) (Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans))
NTP:	Known Human Carcinogen (related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)
NIOSH:	potential occupational carcinogen (related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)
COAL TAR CREOSOTE	**8001-58-9**
ACGIH:	A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen (related to Pitch, coal tar, high-temperature)
IARC:	Monograph 100F [2012] ; Supplement 7 [1987] ; Monograph 35 [1985] (related to Pitch, coal tar, high-temperature) (Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans))
IARC:	Monograph 92 [2010] ; Supplement 7 [1987] ; Monograph 35 [1985] (Group 2A (probably carcinogenic to humans))
NTP:	Known Human Carcinogen (related to Pitch, coal tar, high-temperature)
NIOSH:	potential occupational carcinogen
Petroleum distillates, light catalytic cracked	**64741-59-9**

ACGIH:	A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen (related to Pitch, coal tar, high-temperature)
IARC:	Monograph 100F [2012] ; Supplement 7 [1987] ; Monograph 35 [1985] (related to Pitch, coal tar, high-temperature) (Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans))
NTP:	Known Human Carcinogen (related to Pitch, coal tar, high-temperature)
NIOSH:	potential occupational carcinogen (related to Pitch, coal tar, high-temperature)

Germ Cell Mutagenicity
No data available.

Tumorigenic Data
No data available

Reproductive Toxicity
No data available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure
respiratory system

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure
No data available.

Aspiration hazard
No data available.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure
respiratory disorders, skin disorders and allergies

Additional Data
COAL TAR CREOSOTE: 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. PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, LIGHT CATALYTIC CRACKED: High incidences of benign and malignant skin tumors have been reported in mouse skin application testing and IARC reports there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogencity in animals of light catalytically cracked distillates. IARC determined there is sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in experimental animals of light and heavy vacuum distillates, of light and heavy catalytically cracked distillates and of cracked residues (including heavy thermocracked distillates/residues) from the refining of crude oil. 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:	LC50 96 h Brachydanio rerio 2.6 - 6.6 mg/L [static]; LC50 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss 0.57 mg/L [static]
Invertebrate:	EC50 48 h Daphnia magna 1.04 mg/L IUCLID ; EC50 48 h Daphnia magna 0.065 - 0.082 mg/L [Static] EPA
Petroleum distillates, light catalytic cracked	**64741-59-9**
Fish:	LC50 96 h Brachydanio rerio 7.3 mg/L [semi-static]

Persistence and Degradability
No information available for the product.

Bioaccumulative Potential
No information available for the product.

Mobility
No information available for the product.

Other Toxicity
No data available.

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
The U.S. EPA has not published waste numbers for this product's components.

Section 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

US DOT Information:
Further information: No classification assigned

IATA Information:
Further information: No classification assigned

TDG Information:
Further information: No classification assigned

International Bulk Chemical Code
This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required by the IBC Code to be identified as dangerous chemicals in bulk.

COAL TAR CREOSOTE	**8001-58-9**
IBC Code:	Category X (coal tar)
Petroleum distillates, light catalytic cracked	**64741-59-9**
IBC Code:	Category X (related to Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons)

Further information

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.

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal Regulations

This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required to be identified under SARA Section 302 (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 Section 311/312 (40 CFR 370 Subparts B and C) reporting categories

Combustible Dust; Carcinogenicity; Skin Corrosion/Irritation; Respiratory/Skin Sensitization; Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation; Specific Target Organ Toxicity

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	**Not Available**	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
COAL TAR CREOSOTE	**8001-58-9**	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Petroleum distillates, light catalytic cracked	**64741-59-9**	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65)

WARNING

This product can expose you to chemicals including WOOD DUST, HARDWOODS, COAL TAR CREOSOTE , which are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Canada Regulations

Canadian WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List (IDL)

Components of this material have been checked against the Canadian WHMIS Ingredients Disclosure List. The List is composed of chemicals which must be identified on MSDSs if they are included in products which meet WHMIS criteria specified in the Controlled Products Regulations and are present above the threshold limits listed on the IDL

COAL TAR CREOSOTE	**8001-58-9**
	0.1 % (related to Pitch, coal tar, high-temperature)
Petroleum distillates, light catalytic cracked	**64741-59-9**
	0.1 % (related to Pitch, coal tar, high-temperature)

WHMIS Classification
D2A , D2B

Component Analysis - Inventory
WOOD DUST, HARDWOODS (Not Available)

US	CA	EU	AU	PH	JP - ENCS	JP - ISHL	KR KECI - Annex 1	KR KECI - Annex 2	KR - REACH CCA	CN	NZ	MX	TW	VN (Draft)
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

COAL TAR CREOSOTE (8001-58-9)

US	CA	EU	AU	PH	JP - ENCS	JP - ISHL	KR KECI - Annex 1	KR KECI - Annex 2	KR - REACH CCA	CN	NZ	MX	TW	VN (Draft)
Yes	DSL	EIN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No

Petroleum distillates, light catalytic cracked (64741-59-9)

US	CA	EU	AU	PH	JP - ENCS	JP - ISHL	KR KECI - Annex 1	KR KECI - Annex 2	KR - REACH CCA	CN	NZ	MX	TW	VN (Draft)
Yes	DSL	EIN	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

U.S. Inventory (TSCA)
This product is exempt.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Further 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

Summary of Changes

Updated: 7/20/2018; MSDS SUMMARY OF CHANGES: SECTION 15 - CA Proposition 65

Key / Legend

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ADR - European Road Transport; AU - Australia; BOD - Biochemical Oxygen Demand; C - Celsius; CA - Canada; CA/MA/MN/NJ/PA - California/Massachusetts/Minnesota/New Jersey/Pennsylvania*; CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CFR - Code of Federal Regulations (US); CLP - Classification, Labelling, and Packaging; CN - China; CPR - Controlled Products Regulations; DFG - Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSD - Dangerous Substance Directive; DSL - Domestic Substances List; EC – European Commission; EEC - European Economic Community; EIN - European Inventory of (Existing Commercial Chemical Substances); EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances; ENCS - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substance Inventory; EPA - Environmental Protection Agency; EU - European Union; F - Fahrenheit; F - Background (for Venezuela Biological Exposure Indices); 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; ISHL - Japan Industrial Safety and Health Law; IUCLID - International Uniform Chemical Information Database; JP - Japan; Kow - Octanol/water partition coefficient; KR KECI Annex 1 - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory (KECI) / Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL); KR KECI Annex 2 - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory (KECI) / Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL) , KR - Korea; LD50/LC50 - Lethal Dose/ Lethal Concentration; LEL - Lower Explosive Limit; LLV - Level Limit Value; LOLI - List Of LIsts™ - ChemADVISOR's Regulatory Database; MAK - Maximum Concentration Value in the Workplace; MEL - Maximum Exposure Limits; MX – Mexico; Ne- Non-specific; NFPA - National Fire Protection Agency; NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NJTSR - New Jersey Trade Secret Registry; Nq - Non-quantitative; NSL – Non-Domestic Substance List (Canada); NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZ - New Zealand; OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; PH - Philippines; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH- Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation, and restriction of Chemicals; RID - European Rail Transport; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; Sc - Semi-quantitative; STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit; TCCA – Korea Toxic Chemicals Control Act; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TLV - Threshold Limit Value; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act; TW – Taiwan; TWA - Time Weighted Average; UEL - Upper Explosive Limit; UN/NA - United Nations /North American; US - United States; VLE - Exposure Limit Value (Mexico); VN (Draft) - Vietnam (Draft); WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada).

Other Information

Disclaimer:

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.