



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### BARTOLINE - Traditional Dark Brown Coal Tar Creosote

According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex II as amended by Regulation (EU) 2015/830.

#### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

##### 1.1. Product identifier

<b>Product name</b>	BARTOLINE - Traditional Dark Brown Coal Tar Creosote
<b>Synonyms; trade names</b>	Coal Tar Creosote
<b>REACH registration notes</b>	Not applicable as this mixture is a registered biocide and is therefore exempt according to REACH
<b>CAS number</b>	8001-58-9
<b>EU index number</b>	648-101-00-4
<b>EC number</b>	232-287-5

##### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

<b>Identified uses</b>	Wood preservation (for outdoor use). For use in industrial installations or professional treatment only.
<b>Uses advised against</b>	NOT to be used by the General Public. See Section 15 regarding RESTRICTIONS

##### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<b>Supplier</b>	Bartoline Limited Barmston Close Beverley East Yorkshire HU17 0LW 01482 678710 info@bartoline.co.uk
<b>Contact person</b>	Regulatory Compliance Manager
<b>EU ADDRESS</b>	Bartoline Ireland Limited Unit 3D North Point House North Point Business Park New Mallow Road Cork T23 AT2P Ireland +353212066441 info@bartoline.eu

##### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

<b>Emergency telephone</b>	01482 678710 (8.30am - 4.45pm Monday to Friday) or NHS 111 (General Public) (24 Hour service)
<b>National emergency telephone number</b>	Ireland National Poisons Information Centre, Dublin 9: Public: +353 (1) 809 2166 (8.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m. 7 days a week). Healthcare Professionals: +353 (1) 809 2566 (24 hour service).

## BARTOLINE - Traditional Dark Brown Coal Tar Creosote

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

##### Classification (EC 1272/2008)

<b>Physical hazards</b>	Not Classified
<b>Health hazards</b>	Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 Skin Sens. 1 - H317 Carc. 1B - H350 Repr. 2 - H361fd
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411

#### 2.2. Label elements

**EC number** 232-287-5

##### Hazard pictograms



**Signal word** Danger

**Hazard statements**

H315 Causes skin irritation.  
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.  
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H350 May cause cancer.  
H361fd Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.  
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Precautionary statements**

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.  
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.  
P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.  
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.  
P405 Store locked up.  
P501 Dispose of contents/container to hazardous waste collection point.

**Supplemental label information**

TO AVOID THE RISK OF SPILLAGE ALWAYS ENSURE THE LID IS SECURE AND THE CONTAINER IS SECURED UPRIGHT DURING TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE.  
EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.  
BPR001 Use biocides safely. Always read the label and product information before use.  
RCH001b For use in industrial installations or professional treatment only.  
THIS PRODUCT IS NOT SUITABLE FOR USE INDOORS.

**Supplementary precautionary statements**

P103 Read label before use.  
P102 Keep out of reach of children.  
P261 Avoid breathing vapour/ spray.  
P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.  
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.  
P273 Avoid release to the environment.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.  
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
P391 Collect spillage.

## BARTOLINE - Traditional Dark Brown Coal Tar Creosote

### Biocides Labelling

STATUTORY CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL RELATING TO USE., FOR USE ONLY AS A WOOD PRESERVATIVE. FOR USE ONLY BY PROFESSIONAL OPERATORS., Application rate: BRUSH AND SPRAY: APPLY 1 LITRE OF PRODUCT PER 8-10 SQUARE METRES OF SURFACE. DIP: DIP TIMBER IN PRODUCT FOR A MINIMUM OF 3 MINUTES., The (COSHH) Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 may apply to the use of this product at work. Engineering control of operator exposure must be used where reasonably practicable in addition to the following items of personal protective equipment., WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALS), SYNTHETIC RUBBER/PVC GLOVES AND EYE PROTECTION when using., AVOID EXCESSIVE CONTAMINATION OF COVERALLS AND LAUNDER REGULARLY., TAKE OFF IMMEDIATELY all contaminated clothing., However, engineering controls may replace personal protective equipment if a COSHH assessment shows they provide an equal or higher standard of protection., DO NOT BREATHE SPRAY MIST. Otherwise wear respiratory protective equipment and eye protection (see HSE Guidance Booklet HS(G) 53: "Respiratory Protective Equipment- a practical guide for users")., DO NOT CONTAMINATE FOODSTUFFS, EATING UTENSILS OR FOOD CONTACT SURFACES., COVER WATER STORAGE TANKS before application., THIS MATERIAL AND ITS CONTAINER must be disposed of in a safe way., WHEN USING DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE., UNPROTECTED PERSONS AND ANIMALS SHOULD BE KEPT AWAY FROM TREATED AREAS FOR 48 HOURS OR UNTIL SURFACES ARE DRY., DO NOT USE ON INTERNAL TIMBERS OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY., DO NOT APPLY in the presence of naked flames, hot surfaces or unprotected electrical equipment., DANGEROUS TO FISH AND OTHER AQUATIC LIFE. DO NOT CONTAMINATE water courses or ground., ALL BATS ARE PROTECTED UNDER THE WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981. BEFORE TREATING ANY STRUCTURE USED BY BATS, CONSULT ENGLISH NATURE, SCOTTISH NATURAL HERITAGE OR THE COUNTRYSIDE COUNCIL FOR WALES., AVOID ALL CONTACT WITH PLANT LIFE., Users must comply in full with all their legal responsibilities under the Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986 (as amended), including complying with all Condition of Approval., READ ALL PRECAUTIONS BEFORE USE., HSE No. 7309., Contains: CREOSOTE 100% W/W (930-1100g/L), \*WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and after use., \*WASH ANY CONTAMINATION from skin or eyes immediately., \*KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER, tightly closed, in a safe place., \*KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS., \*ENSURE ADEQUATE VENTILATION when applying., \*VENTILATE TREATED AREAS THOROUGHLY after application.

### 2.3. Other hazards

May cause sensitive individuals to be more prone to sunburn.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

<b>Product name</b>	BARTOLINE - Traditional Dark Brown Coal Tar Creosote
<b>REACH registration notes</b>	Not applicable as this mixture is a registered biocide and is therefore exempt according to REACH
<b>EU index number</b>	648-101-00-4
<b>CAS number</b>	8001-58-9
<b>EC number</b>	232-287-5
<b>Ingredient notes</b>	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.
<b>Composition comments</b>	A complex mixture of constituents of variable composition.

## BARTOLINE - Traditional Dark Brown Coal Tar Creosote

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

<b>General information</b>	First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue. If it is suspected that airborne contaminants are still present around the affected person, first aid personnel should wear an appropriate respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. If breathing stops, provide artificial respiration. <b>IN CASE OF SERIOUS OR PERSISTENT CONDITIONS, CALL A DOCTOR OR THE NHS 111 SERVICE.</b>
<b>Inhalation</b>	Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing stops, provide artificial respiration. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Get medical attention if symptoms are severe or persist.
<b>Ingestion</b>	<b>NEVER MAKE AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON VOMIT OR DRINK FLUIDS.</b> Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Get medical attention if a large quantity has been ingested.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash skin with soap and water. Do not use organic solvents. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists after washing.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
<b>Protection of first aiders</b>	First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it from the affected person, or wear gloves.

#### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

<b>General information</b>	The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
<b>Inhalation</b>	May cause an asthma-like shortness of breath. May cause coughing and difficulties in breathing. Symptoms following overexposure to vapour may include the following: Difficulty in breathing. Shortness of breath. Coughing, chest tightness, feeling of chest pressure.
<b>Ingestion</b>	May cause chemical burns in mouth and throat. Sore throat. Nausea, vomiting.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Prolonged or repeated contact with skin may cause irritation, redness and dermatitis. Allergic rash. Discoloration of the skin.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Causes pain, twitching of the eyelids, tearing, inflammation, and severe burns. Redness, swelling and blurred vision

#### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

<b>Notes for the doctor</b>	Can cause the more sensitive people to be more susceptible to sun burn and therefore causes reddening of the skin.
<b>Specific treatments</b>	No specific chemical antidote is known to be required after exposure to this product. Treat symptomatically.

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### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

#### 5.1. Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media** Water spray, foam, dry powder or carbon dioxide. Dry chemicals, sand, dolomite etc.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media** Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

#### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

**Specific hazards** Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain. Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up.

**Hazardous combustion products** In a fire situation the following toxic gases/vapours or fumes may be produced: Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). PAH (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons).

#### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

**Protective actions during firefighting** Stop leak if safe to do so. If leakage cannot be stopped, evacuate area. Containers close to fire should be removed or cooled with water. Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses.

**Special protective equipment for firefighters** In case of a large fire or in confined or poorly ventilated spaces, wear full fire resistant protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Firefighter's clothing conforming to European standard EN469 (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

#### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

**Personal precautions** Do not enter storage areas or confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Take care as floors and other surfaces may become slippery.

**For non-emergency personnel** Do not touch spilled material or walk into the spillage area.

**For emergency responders** Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. See section 11 for additional information on health hazards.  
For waste disposal, see section 13. Ventilate the area.

#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

**Environmental precautions** The product contains a substance which is toxic to aquatic organisms and which may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. The product is insoluble in water and will spread on the water surface. Do not discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground. Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be IMMEDIATELY alerted to the Environmental Agency or other appropriate regulatory body.

#### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

**Methods for cleaning up** Stop leak if safe to do so. Eliminate all sources of ignition. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. To prevent release, place container with damaged side up. Cover large spillages with alcohol-resistant foam. Absorb spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material. Collect spillage for reclamation or disposal in sealed containers via a licensed waste contractor. Containers with collected spillage must be properly labelled with correct contents and hazard symbol. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

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### 6.4. Reference to other sections

**Reference to other sections** For personal protection, see Section 8. For waste disposal, see Section 13. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

**Usage precautions** For use in industrial installations or professional treatment only. Acquisition, possession or use by the general public is restricted. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use biocides safely. Always read the label and product information before use. Persons susceptible to allergic reactions should not handle this product. Avoid inhalation of vapours/spray and contact with skin and eyes. During application and drying, solvent vapours will be emitted. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. May attack some plastics, rubber and coatings. Container must be kept tightly closed when not in use. Keep out of the reach of children. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands and any other contaminated areas of the body with soap and water before leaving the work site. To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

**Advice on general occupational hygiene** Persons with impaired lung function should not handle this product.. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Wash promptly with soap and water if skin becomes contaminated. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Use appropriate skin cream to prevent drying of skin.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

**Storage precautions** Store in tightly-closed, original container in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep locked up and out of the reach of children. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage.

**Storage class** Chemical storage.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

**Specific end use(s)** For use as an outdoor wood treatment. For use in industrial installations or professional treatment only.

**Usage description** Always follow on pack instructions when using this product. DO NOT use on internal timbers. DO NOT spray on windy days and protect plants from splashes. Keep containers closed when not in use. Open containers slowly in order to release any pressure build up that may occur. When using transfer required amount to a non-plastic container such as glass or metal. Keep out of reach of children. Avoid all contact with skin and eyes. Application rate: BRUSH AND SPRAY: APPLY 1 LITRE OF PRODUCT PER 8-10 SQUARE METRES OF SURFACE. DIP: DIP TIMBER IN PRODUCT FOR A MINIMUM OF 3 MINUTES. \*KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS. \*WASH ANY CONTAMINATION from skin or eyes immediately. \*WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and after use. ALL BATS ARE PROTECTED UNDER THE WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981. BEFORE TREATING ANY STRUCTURE USED BY BATS, CONSULT ENGLISH NATURE, SCOTTISH NATURAL HERITAGE OR THE COUNTRYSIDE COUNCIL FOR WALES. DO NOT BREATHE SPRAY MIST. Otherwise wear respiratory protective equipment and eye protection (see HSE Guidance Booklet HS(G) 53: "Respiratory Protective Equipment- a practical guide for users"). Treated wood must be held until surfaces are dry within a bunded area on a site which is maintained to prevent loss of treatment product to the environment. UNPROTECTED PERSONS AND ANIMALS SHOULD BE KEPT AWAY FROM TREATED AREAS FOR 48 HOURS OR UNTIL SURFACES ARE DRY.

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### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/Personal protection

#### 8.1. Control parameters

##### Occupational exposure limits

According to the Suppliers MSDS this substance has no occupational exposure limit values.

In the absence of national or local regulations the following controls are recommended by the substance supplier:

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> mist, fume

**DNEL** No data available from supplier of the substances.

**DMEL** No data available from the substance supplier.

**PNEC** No data available from the substance supplier.

#### 8.2. Exposure controls

##### Protective equipment



##### Appropriate engineering controls

Ideally all work should be undertaken outdoors, if this is not practicable then the following should be implemented: Provide extract ventilation at the points where emissions occur. Ensure that the direction of airflow is clearly away from the worker. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as the primary means to minimise worker exposure. Personal protective equipment should only be used if worker exposure cannot be controlled adequately by the engineering control measures. Ensure the ventilation system is regularly maintained and tested. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposure.

**Personal protection** Protective engineering solutions should be implemented and in use before Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is considered.

**Eye/face protection** Wear EN 166 approved chemical safety goggles with side shields where eye exposure is reasonably probable.

**Hand protection** It is recommended that chemical-resistant, impervious gloves are worn. It is recommended that gloves are made of the following material: Nitrile rubber. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Viton rubber (fluoro rubber). Considering the data specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are retaining their protective properties and change them as soon as any deterioration is detected.

**Other skin and body protection** Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of liquid contact and repeated or prolonged vapour contact.

**Hygiene measures** Persons susceptible to allergic reactions should not handle this product. Persons with impaired lung function should not handle this product. Pregnant or breastfeeding women should not work with this product if there is any risk of exposure. Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling. Wash promptly with soap and water if skin becomes contaminated. Care should be taken to avoid contact with contaminants when removing contaminated clothing. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Use appropriate skin cream to prevent drying of skin. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

**Respiratory protection** If ventilation is inadequate, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Wear a respirator fitted with the following cartridge: Gas filter, type A2. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN140. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly.

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<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Environmental exposure controls</b>	Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Store in a demarcated bunded area to prevent release to drains and/or watercourses. Residues and empty containers should be taken care of as hazardous waste according to local and national provisions.

### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Coloured liquid.
<b>Colour</b>	Dark brown.
<b>Odour</b>	Strong. Aromatic.
<b>Odour threshold</b>	No information available.
<b>pH</b>	No information available.
<b>Melting point</b>	<23°C
<b>Initial boiling point and range</b>	>200°C
<b>Flash point</b>	> 100°C Closed cup.
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	No information available.
<b>Evaporation factor</b>	No information available.
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	No information available.
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	No information available.
<b>Vapour density</b>	No information available.
<b>Relative density</b>	1.07 - 1.15 @ 20°C
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	Soluble in the following materials: Organic solvents. Insoluble in the following materials: Water
<b>Partition coefficient</b>	Highly insoluble in water.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	No information available.
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	No information available.
<b>Viscosity</b>	No information available.
<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not considered to be explosive.
<b>Oxidising properties</b>	This product is not considered oxidising based on chemical structure considerations.
<b>Comments</b>	This product is a UVCB substance and its composition will be variable, so reported properties may vary or require a range of values to describe them. Information declared as "Not available" or "Not applicable" is not considered to be relevant to the implementation of the proper control measures.

#### 9.2. Other information

<b>Volatile organic compound</b>	This product contains a maximum VOC content of 1150 g/l.
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### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1. Reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product.
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## BARTOLINE - Traditional Dark Brown Coal Tar Creosote

### 10.2. Chemical stability

**Stability** Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

**Possibility of hazardous reactions** Under normal conditions of storage and use, no hazardous reactions will occur. No specific material or group of materials is likely to react with the product to produce a hazardous situation.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

**Conditions to avoid** Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

**Materials to avoid** Strong oxidising agents.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

**Hazardous decomposition products** Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition or combustion may liberate carbon oxides and other toxic gases or vapours.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity - oral

**Acute toxicity oral (LD<sub>50</sub> mg/kg)** 2,000.1

**Species** Human

**Notes (oral LD<sub>50</sub>)** No valid ATE listed in the suppliers MSDS, therefore the lowest LD50 which corresponds to the given classification has been used.

**ATE oral (mg/kg)** 2,000.1

#### Acute toxicity - dermal

**Acute toxicity dermal (LD<sub>50</sub> mg/kg)** 2,000.1

**Species** Rat

**Notes (dermal LD<sub>50</sub>)** No valid ATE listed in the suppliers MSDS, therefore the lowest LD50 which corresponds to the given classification has been used.

**ATE dermal (mg/kg)** 2,000.1

#### Acute toxicity - inhalation

**Acute toxicity inhalation (LC<sub>50</sub> vapours mg/l)** 20.1

**Species** Rat

**Notes (inhalation LC<sub>50</sub>)** No valid ATE listed in the suppliers MSDS, therefore the lowest LC50 which corresponds to the given classification has been used.

**ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l)** 20.1

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

**Animal data** Irritating.

#### Serious eye damage/irritation

**Serious eye damage/irritation** Irritation of eyes is assumed.

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### Respiratory sensitisation

**Respiratory sensitisation** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

### Skin sensitisation

**Skin sensitisation** Epidemiological studies have shown evidence of skin sensitisation.

### Germ cell mutagenicity

**Genotoxicity - in vitro** This substance has no evidence of mutagenic properties.

### Carcinogenicity

**Carcinogenicity** Suspected carcinogen based on limited evidence.

### **IARC carcinogenicity**

Volume 35 of 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 IRAC'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 tumours.

### Reproductive toxicity

**Reproductive toxicity - fertility** Suspected of damaging fertility.

**Reproductive toxicity - development** Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

### Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

**STOT - single exposure** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

### Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

**STOT - repeated exposure** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

### Aspiration hazard

**Aspiration hazard** Not anticipated to present an aspiration hazard, based on chemical structure.

### **General information**

Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing. Persons suffering from asthma, eczema or skin problems should avoid contact, including dermal contact, with this product. Extensive use of the product in areas with inadequate ventilation may result in the accumulation of hazardous vapour concentrations.

### **Inhalation**

Prolonged or repeated exposure to vapours in high concentrations may cause the following adverse effects: Unconsciousness. Drowsiness. Headache. Nausea, vomiting.

### **Ingestion**

May cause stomach pain or vomiting.

### **Skin contact**

Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. Frequent or prolonged skin contact destroys the lipid cutaneous layer and may cause dermatitis. May cause skin sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. Skin contact may cause sensitivity to sunlight.

### **Eye contact**

Causes serious eye irritation.

### **Route of exposure**

Inhalation Ingestion Skin and/or eye contact

### **Target organs**

Central nervous system Eyes Skin

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**Medical considerations** The following pre-existing or historic medical conditions of the worker may lead to an increased risk of adverse health effects following exposure to this product: Allergies. Chronic respiratory and obstructive airway diseases. History of alcoholism. History of smoking. Skin disorders and allergies.

### SECTION 12: Ecological information

**Ecotoxicity** Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### 12.1. Toxicity

##### Acute aquatic toxicity

**Acute toxicity - fish** LC 50, 96 Hrs, Fish mg/l 2.4 Based on the information given in the suppliers MSDS.

**Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates** EC<sub>50</sub>, 48 hours: 2.16 mg/l, Daphnia magna  
Data is taken from the suppliers MSDS.

**Acute toxicity - aquatic plants** Not available.

**Acute toxicity - microorganisms** Not available.

**Acute toxicity - terrestrial** Not available.

#### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

**Persistence and degradability** Not expected to be readily biodegradable.

#### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

**Bioaccumulative potential** Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

**Partition coefficient** Highly insoluble in water.

#### 12.4. Mobility in soil

**Mobility** Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater. If product enters soil it will be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

#### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

**Results of PBT and vPvB assessment** This substance is considered not to be PBT and vPvB.

#### 12.6. Other adverse effects

**Other adverse effects** Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.

### SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

#### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

**General information** The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Waste liquid components should be suitable for incineration at an approved facility. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Residues and empty containers should be taken care of as hazardous waste according to local and national provisions. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered.

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### Disposal methods

The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. Empty containers must not be punctured or incinerated because of the risk of an explosion. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. Waste liquid components should be suitable for incineration at an approved facility. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

### Waste class

The following EU Waste Catalogue codes are applicable to this product: When this product, in its liquid state, as supplied becomes waste it should be disposed of using the following waste code. EU Waste code 03 02 05 - Other wood preservatives containing dangerous substances. Absorbents, wiping cloths and contaminated protective clothing should be disposed of under the following waste code: 15 02 02\* - Absorbents, filter materials (including oil filters not otherwise specified), wiping cloths, protective clothing contaminated by hazardous substances. Empty used containers should be disposed of as waste code 15 01 10 packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances. Note For a waste container to be classed as a packaging waste (15 01) it must be effectively 'empty'.

It is usually obvious if a container is 'empty', for example a half empty tin of solidified paint is not empty, but where there is a small amount of residual material a container will not be empty if that residual material can be removed by physical or mechanical means by applying normal industry standards or processes.

This means that all reasonable efforts must have been made to remove any left-over contents from the container. This may involve for example washing, draining or scraping. The method of emptying will depend on the container and the type of material it contains.

Note: if the design of the packaging, its aperture, or the adherent nature of the material does not permit it to be emptied then it will not be a packaging waste.

If a container is not 'empty' it is not packaging waste. It should be classified on the basis of its contents and the source or activity that produced it. For example 08 01 11\* waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances.

### SECTION 14: Transport information

**General** Limited quantity size 5 litres (LQ 7) Excepted Quantity size 30ml (E1)

#### 14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID) 3082

UN No. (IMDG) 3082

UN No. (ICAO) 3082

UN No. (ADN) 3082

#### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADR/RID) ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

Proper shipping name (IMDG) ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

Proper shipping name (ICAO) ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

Proper shipping name (ADN) ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

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### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID class	9
ADR/RID classification code	M6
ADR/RID label	9
IMDG class	9
ICAO class/division	9
ADN class	9

#### Transport labels



### 14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID packing group	III
IMDG packing group	III
ICAO packing group	III
ADN packing group	III

### 14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant



### 14.6. Special precautions for user

EmS	F-A, S-F
ADR transport category	3
Emergency Action Code	•3Z
Hazard Identification Number (ADR/RID)	90
Tunnel restriction code	(E)

### 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Cat X

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### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

#### 15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

##### National regulations

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended).  
 EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits.  
 Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (as amended).  
 The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 1348) (as amended) ["CDG 2009"].  
 The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 716).  
 Users of this product are reminded of their duties under the current Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations and a suitable and sufficient assessment of all the risk should be undertaken before using this product. The guidelines given in the HSE publication COSHH ESSENTIALS - Easy Steps To Control Chemicals gives sound advice for deciding safe working control measures.

##### EU legislation

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as amended).  
 Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (as amended).  
 Commission Decision 2000/532/EC as amended by Decision 2001/118/EC establishing a list of wastes and hazardous waste pursuant to Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste with amendments.  
 REGULATION (EU) No 528/2012 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market the use of biocidal products.

##### Guidance

CHIP for everyone HSG228.  
 Introduction to Local Exhaust Ventilation HS(G)37.  
 Workplace Exposure Limits EH40.

##### Health and environmental listings

Regulation (EC) 649/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 concerning the export and import of hazardous chemicals (as amended).

##### Authorisations (Annex XIV Regulation 1907/2006)

No specific authorisations are known for this product.

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### Restrictions (Annex XVII Regulation 1907/2006)

There are restrictions on the use of creosote and creosote treated wood imposed under the REACH regulation EC No. 1907/2006:

In summary

- Since 30 April 2003 retailers can no longer sell creosote and coal tar creosote wood preservatives to the general public in Great Britain
- Since 30 June 2003 general public can no longer use creosote and coal tar creosote wood preservatives in Great Britain

Approvals for professional and industrial creosote/coal tar creosote products were allowed to continue, subject to restrictions on the specification of the products and restrictions on where wood that has been treated with creosote/coal tar creosote could be used. These are now detailed on Annex XVII of the REACH Regulation as below:

Creosote CAS No 8001-58-9 EC No 232-287-5

1. Shall not be placed on the market, or used, as substances or in mixtures where the substance or mixture is intended for the treatment of wood. Furthermore, wood so treated shall not be placed on the market.

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1:

(a) The substances and mixtures may be used for wood treatment in industrial installations or by professionals covered by Community legislation on the protection of workers for in situ retreatment only if they contain:

- (i) benzo[a]pyrene at a concentration of less than 50 mg/kg (0,005 % by weight), and
- (ii) water extractable phenols at a concentration of less than 3 % by weight.

Such substances and mixtures for use in wood treatment in industrial installations or by professionals: — may be placed on the market only in packaging of a capacity equal to or greater than 20 litres, — shall not be sold to consumers. Without prejudice to the application of other Community provisions on the classification, packaging and labelling of substances and mixtures, suppliers shall ensure before the placing on the market that the packaging of such substances and mixtures is visibly, legibly and indelibly marked as follows: "For use in industrial installations or professional treatment only".

(b) Wood treated in industrial installations or by professionals according to subparagraph (a) which is placed on the market for the first time or retreated in situ may be used for professional and industrial use only, for example on railways, in electric power transmission and telecommunications, for fencing, for agricultural purposes (for example stakes for tree support) and in harbours and waterways.

(c) The prohibition in paragraph 1 on the placing on the market shall not apply to wood which has been treated with substances listed in entry 31 (a) to (i) before 31 December 2002 and is placed on the second-hand market for re-use.

3. Treated wood referred to under paragraph 2(b) and (c) shall not be used:

- inside buildings, whatever their purpose,
- in toys,
- in playgrounds,
- in parks, gardens, and outdoor recreational and leisure facilities where there is a risk of frequent skin contact,
- in the manufacture of garden furniture such as picnic tables,
- for the manufacture and use and any re-treatment of:
  - containers intended for growing purposes,
  - packaging that may come into contact with raw materials, intermediate or finished products destined for human and/or animal consumption
  - other materials which may contaminate the articles mentioned above. The DTI has published guidance on what frequent skin contact means:

"Frequent could be defined as "happening or occurring often or at short intervals". In the context of the creosote directive, frequent skin contact could be considered as repeated (habitual) contact of the skin with, for example, creosote-treated railway sleepers. Habitual practices such as constant sitting, leaning against, laying on, walking on creosote-treated wood could be considered as frequent skin contact if there is no barrier between the skin and

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the treated wood. A person constantly handling creosote treated wood, especially without gloves, as part of their job (daily routine) could be said to be making frequent skin contact with creosote”.

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Creosote is an authorised biocidal product and therefore is exempt from REACH and will not have a REACH Chemical Safety report.

### SECTION 16: Other information

<b>General information</b>	Only trained personnel should use this material.
<b>Training advice</b>	The information on directions for use can be found on the product label. It is important to ensure that anyone using this product in the workplace has been adequately trained and in particular: The use of personal protective equipment, methods of cleaning up and disposal of waste. The basic first aid arrangements.
<b>Revision comments</b>	DUE TO CHANGE OF CLASSIFICATION DATABASE THE REVISION NUMBERING HAS BEEN RESET. You should therefore look at the revision date rather than the revision number to ensure you have the most up to date version. NOTE: Lines within the margin indicate significant changes from the previous revision.
<b>Issued by</b>	Regulatory Compliance Manager
<b>Revision date</b>	23/11/2018
<b>Revision</b>	2
<b>Supersedes date</b>	19/08/2015
<b>SDS number</b>	5958
<b>SDS status</b>	Approved.
<b>Hazard statements in full</b>	H315 Causes skin irritation. H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H350 May cause cancer. H361fd Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

The information contained in this data sheet is provided in accordance with the requirements of the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex II as amended by Regulation (EU) 2015/830 and Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP). The product should not be used for purposes other than those shown in Section 1.2. As the specific conditions of use are outside the supplier's control, the user is responsible for ensuring that the requirements of relevant legislation are complied with. The information contained in this safety data sheet is based on the present knowledge and the current EU and UK Legislation. It provides guidance on health, safety and environmental aspects of the product and should not be taken as a product specification. This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.