

Revision Date 04/06/2015

Revision 4

Supersedes date 05/09/2014

SAFETY DATA SHEET

BARTOLINE CREOSOTE

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product identifier

Product name BARTOLINE CREOSOTE

REACH Registration notes Not applicable as this substances is a registered biocide

CAS-No. 8001-58-9

EU Index No. 648-101-00-4

EC No. 232-287-5

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

Identified uses A wood preservative for use by professional operators against wood rotting fungi and wood destroying insects on external timbers.

Uses advised against NOT TO BE USED ON INTERNAL TIMBERS

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier Bartoline limited

Barmston Close

Beverley

East Yorkshire

HU17 0LW

01482 678710

fax 01482 872606

HSE MANAGER

www.bartoline.co.uk

1.4. Emergency telephone number

01482 678727 0800-1700 Monday to Friday NHS 111 SERVICE (24 Hour General Public)

National Emergency Telephone Number

National Poisons Information Service (24hours) 0844 892 0111

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)

Physical and Chemical Hazards Not classified.

Human health Skin Irrit. 2 - H315;Eye Irrit. 2 - H319;Skin Sens. 1 - H317;Carc. 1B -

H350;Repr. 2 - H361fd

Environment Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411

Classification (1999/45/EEC) Carc. Cat. 2;R45. Repr. Cat. 3;R62, R63. Xi;R36/38. R43. N;R51/53.

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

2.2. Label elements

EC No. 232-287-5

Contains CREOSOTE

Label In Accordance With (EC) No. 1272/2008

Signal Word Danger

Hazard Statements

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

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H350 May cause cancer.

H361fd Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

P261 Avoid breathing vapour/spray.

P305+351+338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P308+313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P405 Store locked up.

P403+233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P501 Dispose of contents/container to hazardous waste collection point.

Supplementary Precautionary Statements

P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.

P302+352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P333+313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

P391 Collect spillage.

Supplemental label information

RCH002 Restricted to professional users.

THIS PRODUCT IS NOT SUITABLE FOR USE INDOORS ON

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

TO AVOID THE RISK OF SPILLAGE ALWAYS ENSURE THAT THE CAP IS

SECURE AND THE CONTAINER IS HELD UPRIGHT DURING

TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE

BPR001 Use biocides safely. Always read the label and product information before use.

EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

2.3. Other hazards

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2. Mixtures

CREOSOTE 100%

CAS-No.: 8001-58-9 EC No.: 232-287-5

Classification (67/548/EEC)

Carc. Cat. 1;R45.

Repr. Cat. 3;R62,R63.

Xi;R36/38.

N;R51/53.

R43.

Classification (EC 1272/2008)

Skin Irrit. 2 - H315

Eye Irrit. 2 - H319

Skin Sens. 1 - H317

Carc. 1A - H350

Repr. 2 - H361fd

Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

REACH Registration notes Not applicable as this substances is a registered biocide

CAS-No. 8001-58-9

EU Index No. 648-101-00-4

EC No. 232-287-5

Ingredient notes

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

Composition Comments

This coal tar product is a complex mixture of constituents of variable composition.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

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4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation

Move the exposed person to fresh air at once. Provide rest, warmth and fresh air. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Place unconscious person on the side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. When breathing is difficult, properly

trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. If breathing stops, provide artificial respiration.

Ingestion

Get medical attention immediately! Rinse mouth thoroughly. Provide rest, warmth and fresh air. NEVER MAKE AN UNCONSCIOUS

PERSON VOMIT OR DRINK FLUIDS! Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that stomach vomit doesn't enter the lungs.

Skin contact

Remove affected person from source of contamination. Promptly wash contaminated skin with water. Promptly remove clothing if soaked

through and wash the skin with water. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists after washing.

Eye contact

Remove victim immediately from source of exposure. Make sure to remove any contact lenses from the eyes before rinsing. Promptly

wash eyes with plenty of water while lifting the eye lids. Get medical attention promptly if symptoms occur after washing.

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

Inhalation

May cause an asthma-like shortness of breath. Coughing, chest tightness, feeling of chest pressure.

Ingestion

May cause chemical burns in mouth and throat. Nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain.

Skin contact

Prolonged or repeated contact with skin may cause redness, itching, irritation and eczema/chapping.

Eye contact

Irritating and may cause redness and pain.

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

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media

Extinguish with foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. The product is non-combustible.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

None

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products

Thermal decomposition or combustion may liberate carbon oxides and other toxic gases or vapours. Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon

dioxide (CO₂). PAH (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons).

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards

No unusual fire or explosion hazards noted.

Specific hazards

When heated and in case of fire, toxic vapours/gases may be formed.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

Keep up-wind to avoid fumes. Move container from fire area if it can be done without risk. Use supplied air respirator if product is involved

in a fire. Containers close to fire should be removed or cooled with water.

Protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear full protective clothing. Use air-supplied respirator during fire fighting.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. In case of spills, beware of slippery floors and surfaces.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not discharge onto the ground or into water courses. Prevent entry into drains. To prevent release, place container

with damaged side

up. Collect and dispose of spillage as indicated in section 13. Contain spillages with sand, earth or any suitable adsorbent material.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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Clean-up personnel should use respiratory and/or liquid contact protection. When dealing with a spillage, please consult the section

relating to suitable protective measures. Extinguish all ignition sources. Avoid sparks, flames, heat and smoking.

Ventilate. Recover the

product and place in a suitable container for reuse. Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers.

Collect spillage with

shovel, broom or the like and reuse, if possible. Dispose of large amounts of spillage/waste according to agreement with local authorities.

Collect spillage in containers, seal securely and deliver for disposal according to local regulations. Clean contaminated area with

oil-removing material.

6.4. Reference to other sections

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Wear full protective

clothing for prolonged exposure and/or high concentrations. Contaminated clothing and shoes must be discarded.

Always remove oil with

soap and water or skin cleaning agent, never use organic solvents. Do not use oil-contaminated clothing or shoes, and do not put rags

moistened with oil into pockets. Good personal hygiene is necessary. Wash hands and contaminated areas with water and soap before

leaving the work site. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product. Avoid inhalation of vapours/spray and contact with skin and

eyes. Persons with impaired lung functions should not handle this preparation. TO AVOID RISK TO MAN AND THE ENVIRONMENT,

COMPLY WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in tightly closed original container in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.

Storage Class

Chemical storage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

Usage Description

Apply by brush, dipping or spraying. DO NOT spray on windy days and protect plants from splashes. DO NOT use on internal timbers

Creosote restrictions.

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.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

Name STD TWA - 8 Hrs STEL - 15 Min Notes

CREOSOTE WEL No std. No std. No std. No std.

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.

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No DNEL data is available for the constituents of this product.

No PNEC available as this substance is a UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not

appropriate for the risk assessment of this complex substance.

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment

Process conditions

DO NOT use on internal timbers of residential property Although outdoor use will not normally require any respiratory protection, it is

recommended that users who are in contact with the product for long periods use a respirator which conforms to EN141 with a Type A2- P2

filter.

Engineering measures

Provide adequate ventilation, including appropriate local extraction, to ensure that the defined occupational exposure limit is not

exceeded.

Respiratory equipment

If ventilation is insufficient, suitable respiratory protection must be provided.

Hand protection

Use protective gloves made of: Rubber, neoprene or PVC.

Eye protection

Wear approved chemical safety goggles where eye exposure is reasonably probable.

Other Protection

Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of liquid contact and repeated or prolonged vapour contact.

Hygiene measures

Use appropriate skin cream to prevent drying of skin. Wash hands at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the

toilet. Wash promptly with soap & water if skin becomes contaminated. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated. When

using do not eat, drink or smoke. DO NOT SMOKE IN WORK AREA!

Skin protection

Wash hands after use and wash off any adhesive which comes into contact with skin.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Dark coloured liquid.

Colour Dark brown.

Odour Strong Aromatic

Solubility Immiscible with water Soluble in: Hydrocarbons.

Initial boiling point and boiling range

(↪ C)

180 - 350

Melting point (↪ C)

Not available.

Relative density 0.91 - 1.12 20

Vapour density (air=1)

Not available.

Vapour pressure

Not available.

Evaporation rate

Not available.

pH-Value, Conc. Solution

Not available.

Viscosity

Not determined.

Flash point (↪ C) >100 CC (Closed cup).

Auto Ignition Temperature (↪ C)

Not available.

Flammability Limit - Lower(%)

Not available.

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Flammability Limit - Upper(%)

Not available.

Explosive properties

Not applicable.

Oxidising properties

Does not meet the criteria for oxidising.

Comments Information declared as "Not available" or "Not applicable" is not considered to be justified for enabling proper control measures to be taken.

9.2. Other information

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) 910 - 1120g/l

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal temperature conditions and recommended use.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

None under normal processing.

Hazardous Polymerisation

Will not polymerise.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, flames and other sources of ignition. Avoid contact with strong oxidisers.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials To Avoid

Strong acids. Natural Rubber

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition and incomplete combustion in a fire gives rise to a complex mixture of gases including carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Toxicological information

This product contains coal tar. 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 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 tumours.

Acute toxicity:

Acute Toxicity (Oral LD50)

~ 533 mg/kg Mouse

Acute Toxicity (Dermal LD50)

> 2000 mg/kg Mouse

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation LC50)

> 0.4 mg/l (vapours) Mouse 4 hours

Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

Irritating.

Serious eye damage/irritation:

Severe skin irritant; irritation of eyes is assumed. No testing is needed.

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Respiratory or skin sensitisation:

Epidemiological studies have shown evidence of skin sensitisation.

Carcinogenicity:

Suspected carcinogen based on limited evidence.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure:

Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after a single exposure.

Aspiration hazard:

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

General information

Known or suspected carcinogen for humans.

Inhalation

SHORT TERM: The substance as a whole may cause irritation. One or more constituents may cause nausea, vomiting, headache,

central nervous system effects, blood disorders and eye damage. LONG TERM: The substance as a whole may cause nausea, vomiting

and headache. One or more constituents may cause irritation, central nervous system damage, liver cancer, kidney

cancer, nasal

cancer and lung cancer.

Ingestion

SHORT TERM: The substance as a whole may cause irritation (possibly severe), changes in body temperature, nausea, vomiting,

difficulty breathing, irregular heartbeat, headache, dizziness, bluish skin colour, convulsions and cardiovascular collapse. LONG TERM:

The substance as a whole may cause irritation, nausea, vomiting, headache, gastrointestinal effects, dizziness, changes in body

temperature, visual disturbances, difficulty breathing, irregular heartbeat, bluish skin colour and cardiovascular

collapse. One or more of

the constituents may cause liver cancer.

Skin contact

SHORT TERM: The substance as a whole may cause irritation (possibly severe), thermal burns from heated material, skin

discolouration, skin disorders, sensitivity to sunlight, changes in body temperature, nausea, vomiting, headache, difficulty breathing,

irregular heartbeat, bluish skin colour and convulsions. One or more constituents may cause bluish skin colour and convulsions. One or

more constituents may cause central nervous system damage. LONG TERM: The substance as a whole may cause dermatitis, skin

discolouration, skin disorders, sensitivity to sunlight, changes in body temperature, nausea, vomiting, headache, difficulty breathing,

irregular heartbeat, bluish skin colour, lung cancer and skin cancer.

Eye contact

SHORT TERM: The substance as a whole may cause irritation (possibly severe), sensitivity to sunlight. LONG TERM:

The substance as a

whole may cause irritation and sensitivity to sunlight.

Route of entry

Ingestion. Skin and/or eye contact. Inhalation. Skin absorption.

Target Organs

Eyes Skin Central nervous system Kidneys Liver

Toxicological information on ingredients.

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SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

The product contains substances which are toxic to aquatic organisms and which may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

12.1. Toxicity

Acute Fish Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic environment and may cause long term adverse effects.

LC 50, 96 Hrs, Fish mg/l 2.4

Classified as toxic to aquatic organisms.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Degradability

Expected to be slowly but ultimately biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

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Bioaccumulative potential

No data available on bioaccumulation.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility:

The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOC) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces. The product is insoluble in water and will spread on the water surface.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not Classified as PBT/vPvB by current EU criteria.

12.6. Other adverse effects

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General information

Waste is classified as hazardous waste. Disposal to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the local Waste Disposal Authority.

When handling waste, consideration should be made to the safety precautions applying to handling of the product.

Waste, residue, empty

containers, discarded work clothes and used disposable towels must be collected in designated receptacles, labelled with content. The

packaging should be collected for reuse. Waste is classified as hazardous waste. Disposal to licensed waste disposal site in accordance

with the local Waste Disposal Authority.

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Liquid components can be disposed of by incineration. Waste material is classified as hazardous waste and should be disposed of by

incineration or collected by a registered waste disposal company, operating within the scope of the Hazardous waste Regulations 2005 in

the UK or local equivalent regulations in other countries.

Waste Class

EU Waste code 03.02.05 other wood preservatives containing dangerous substances. Any absorbents used for clearing up spills should be

disposed of using waste code 15 02 02 absorbents contaminated by dangerous substances. Empty used containers should be disposed of

as waste code 15 01 10 packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID/ADN) 3082

UN No. (IMDG) 3082

UN No. (ICAO) 9

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper Shipping Name ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LIQUID NOS (CREOSOTE OIL)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID/ADN Class 9

ADR/RID/ADN Class Class 9: Miscellaneous dangerous substances and articles.

ADR Label No. 9

Transport Labels

MISCELLANEOUS

DANGEROUS

GOODS

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14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID/ADN Packing group III

IMDG Packing group III

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally Hazardous Substance/Marine Pollutant

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14.6. Special precautions for user

EMS F-A, S-F

Hazard No. (ADR) 90 Environmentally hazardous substance; miscellaneous dangerous substances.

Tunnel Restriction Code (E)

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

Cat X

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Uk Regulatory References

Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (S.I 2002 No. 2677) with amendments.

Environmental Listing

Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act 1961. Control of Pollution (Special Waste Regulations) Act 1980.

Approved Code Of Practice

Classification and Labelling of Substances and Preparations Dangerous for Supply.

Guidance Notes

Workplace Exposure Limits EH40. Introduction to Local Exhaust Ventilation HS(G)37. CHIP for everyone HSG(108).

EU Legislation

System of specific information relating to Dangerous Preparations. 2001/58/EC.

National Regulations

The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2002. No. 1689. Workplace Exposure Limits 2005 (EH40)

Health and Safety at Work Act (As Amended) 1974 Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended) The

Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2007 (CDG 2007). 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), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing

Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and

Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC, including amendments. 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.

Restrictions (Title VIII Regulation 1907/2006)

Restrictions apply to the use of creosote, CAS 8001-58-9 in products intended for the treatment of wood (Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

Annex XVII). Since 30 June 2003 creosoted timber (all forms) may not be used:

1. inside buildings

2. in toys

3. in playgrounds

4. In parks, gardens and outdoor leisure facilities where there is a risk of frequent skin contact*

5. in the manufacture of garden furniture such as picnic tables

6. 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 products mentioned above.

Most of the specific situations listed above, e.g. toys, garden furniture, are in any case not suitable for creosoted timber due to risk of

staining clothing from contact with any creosote there may be on the surface.

*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 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.

BARTOLINE CREOSOTE

15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

General information

WHEN USED FOR THE OPURPOSE IF PRESERVING WOOD THIS MATERIAL IS REGULATED UNDER THE CONTROL OF

PESTICIDES REGULATIONS 1986

Revision Date 04/06/2015

Revision 4

Supersedes date 05/09/2014

Risk Phrases In Full

R36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin.

R43 May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

R45 May cause cancer.

R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

R62 Possible risk of impaired fertility.

R63 Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

Hazard Statements In Full

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H350 May cause cancer.

H361fd Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Disclaimer

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.

