PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDOUS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

WARNING: Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wear protective eye wear (goggles, safety glasses or face shield). Avoid breathing vapors of heated material. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Prolonged and repeated skin exposure over the years in the absence of recommended hygiene practices may lead to changes in skin pigmentation, benign skin growths, and in some cases result in skin cancer. The inhalation exposure limit to creosote vapor is 0.2 mg/m³ (NIOSH PEL 1 Hour TWA) for Coal Tar Pitch Velocities (benzene solubility fraction) as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1002. Prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure above the limit may lead to respiratory system effects as inflammation and possibly changes in liver, thyroid, and blood elements.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)
All personnel handling treated wood or handling treating equipment (including poles/hooks used to retrieve charge cables) that has come into contact with preservative must wear the following PPE:

- Washable or disposable coveralls or long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Chemical resistant gloves,
- Socks plus industrial grade safety work boots with chemical resistant soles.

All personnel cleaning or maintaining the treatment cylinder gasket/equipment or working with concentrate or wood treatment preservative must wear the following PPE:

- Washable or disposable coveralls or long-sleeved shirt and pants,
- Chemical resistant gloves,
- Socks plus industrial grade safety work boots with chemical resistant soles,
- A full face shield.

In the event of equipment malfunction, or for door spacer placement, all personnel located within 15 feet of the cylinder opening prior to cylinder ventilation must wear the following PPE:

- Washable or disposable coveralls or long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Chemical resistant gloves,
- Socks plus industrial grade safety work boots with chemical resistant soles, and
- A properly fitting half elastomeric respirator with appropriate cartridges and/or filters.

Entry to confined spaces is regulated by Federal and/or State Occupational Safety and Health Programs. Compliance is mandated by law. Individuals who enter pressure treatment cylinders or other related equipment that is contaminated with the wood treatment preservative (e.g. cylinders that are not free of treatment preservative or preservative storage tanks) must wear protective clothing and/or equipment as required by Federal and/or State Occupational Safety and Health Compliance laws.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS
- Personnel must leave aprons, protective coveralls, chemical resistant gloves, work footwear, and any other materials contaminated with preservative at the treatment facility.
- Follow manufacturer’s instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.
- Discard clothing and other absorbent material that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with the product’s concentrate. Do not reuse them.
- Eating, drinking, smoking prohibited in the treatment cylinder load-out area, drip pad area, and engineering control room of the wood treatment facilities. EXCLUSION: Where treating operators control rooms are isolated from the treating cylinders, drip pad, and work tanks, eating, drinking, and smoking (depending on local restrictions) are permitted.

USER SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS
- Users must wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Users must remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticides gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Users must remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash out the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
This product is toxic to aquatic organisms. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, aquacultures, oceans, or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of EPA.

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE
Due to chronic toxicity in animal studies. For sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator’s certification.

CREOSOTE SOLUTION
FOR PRESSURE TREATMENT OF WOOD

Active Ingredient:
Coal Tar Creosote (AWPA P2) .......... 97.5%
CAS Reg. No. 8021-54-9
Insert Ingredients: ........................................ 2.5%
Total: .................................................... 100.0%

WARNING
See side panels for precautionary statements and directions for use

EPA Reg. No. 82024-1
EPA Est. No. 82024-TX1

Net Contents: Trukey, Rail, Gal.
Manufactured by: Lone Star Specialty Products, LLC
P.O. Box 247
Lone Star, TX 75688
USA

FIRST AID

- If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

- If swallowed: Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.
- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

- If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

- If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency information on this product, for emergency information on this product, call 1-800-858-7378, 6:30 am to 4:30 pm Pacific Time, seven days a week. During other times, call the poison control center at 1-800-222-1222.

Probable mucosal damage may cause the use of gastric lavage. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonitis.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Pesticide Storage: In case of spills, absorb (with sand, earth, etc.) and dispose of in accordance with applicable Federal, State and local regulations. Contaminated materials must be handled and managed as a RCRA Hazardous

DIRECTORS OF USE
It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

For terrestrial and aquatic nonfood wood/wood structure protection treatments via pressure methods for utility poles/cross arms, railroad ties, switch ties, bridge timbers, fence and guardrail posts, foundation timbers, marine and foundation round piles, sawn lumber and timber products, and exterior structural composite glue laminated wood and plywood products. Treated wood is intended for exterior/outdoor uses only.

Requirements for the Pressure Treatment of Wood
- Cylinder openings and door gits must use gaskets and additional measures such as sumps, jams or other devices which prevent or remove spillage of the preservative.
- Personnel must not directly handle the charge cables, poles or hooks used to retrieve charge cables, or other equipment that has contacted the preservative without wearing chemical resistance gloves.
- The treatment process must include a final vacuum to remove excess preservative from the wood. The final vacuum must attain a vacuum equal to or greater than the initial vacuum. This vacuum must be held for an appropriate time period based on wood species, retention levels, and commodity treated to remove excess preservative from the wood.
- At the conclusion of treatment, the cylinder must be vented by purging the post-treatment cylinder through fresh air exchange. The ventilation process is considered complete after a minimum of 2 volume exchanges based on the empty treatment cylinder volume. The exhaust pipe of the vacuum system or any air moving device utilized in conducting the air purge must terminate into a containment vessel such as a treating solution work tank or water/effluent tank.
- The ventilation process may be accomplished by one of the following methods: 1) activating an air purge system that operates while the cylinder door remains closed; or 2) using a device to open and hold open the cylinder door (no more than 6 inches) to allow adequate ventilation and activating the vacuum pump.
- If the second method is utilized, at the conclusion of the treatment, no personnel may be located within 15 feet of the cylinder when open (cracked) until the cylinder has been vented.
- In the event of equipment malfunction, or to place the spacer to hold the door open during venting, only personnel wearing specified PPE are permitted within 15 feet of the cylinder opening prior to vacuum.
- After ventilation is complete, the cylinder door may be completely opened.
- After treatment, wood must be moved to a drip pad capable of recovering excess preservative until the wood is drip free.

Requirements for Wood for Aquatic or Marine Environments
For treated wood that will be used in marine or other aquatic or sensitive environments, a double vacuum must be used. Following the pressure period, and once the creosote has been pumped back to the work tank, a vacuum shall be applied for a minimum of one and a half hours at not less than 22 inches of Hg (560 kPa) (adjusted for elevation) of vacuum to recover excess preservative. Then, depending on plant equipment: 1) vacuum for a minimum of one and one-half hours at not less than 22 inches of Hg (560 kPa) (adjusted for elevation); or 2) steam material for one hour minimum and then pull not less than 33 inches of Hg (850 kPa) (adjusted for elevation) vacuum for a minimum of one and one-half hours. Maximum temperature during steam shall not exceed 240 degrees F (115.5 degrees C) as specified in the Best Management Practices (Aug. 2005) issued by the Western Wood Preservers Association, Southern Pines Treater Associations, Timber Filing Council, and Wood Preservation Canada.

Requirements That Must Be Implemented by December 31, 2013
- For elevated temperature pressure treatment with creosote, automatic, remotely operated devices must be used to open, close, lock, and unlock cylinder doors.
- For ambient creosote treatments, an automatic locking/unlocking device must be used to accomplish locking and unlocking of the cylinder door.
- Mechanical methods must be used to place/remove bridge rails.
Waste and treated before disposal in an approved landfill. This waste is identified by the EPA as a UDS1 hazardous waste and must meet the treatment standards specified in 40 CFR 268 Subpart D. A RCRA Hazardous Waste Storage permit is required for storage of wastes beyond 60 days. Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide or rinse water is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

**BATCH CODE**

Supplemental Labelling for Creosote Solution  
EPA Reg. No. 82020-1

Creosote (P3/P13) is registered only for pressure treatment of wood. Wood treaters must not knowingly pressure treat wood commodities that are not encompassed by the following use category tables, which provides examples from the American Wood Protection Association (AWPA) Use Category System, as set forth in the most current edition of the AWPA Book of Standards.

### AWPA Commodity Specification: Crossies and Switch Ties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWPA Use Category</th>
<th>Commodity Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UC 4A, 4B, and 4C</td>
<td>Crossies and Switch Ties, produced from all wood species recognized by AWPA for this commodity. Manufactured to meet AWPA specifications.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### AWPA Commodity Specification: Posts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWPA Use Category</th>
<th>Commodity Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UGA 1A</td>
<td>Posts, round, 1½ and 3½ round for highway construction (including guardrail, sign and signal and farm fencing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UGA 1B</td>
<td>Posts, round, 1½ and 3½ round for highway construction (including guardrail) posts, spacer blocks and for road salt/lime storage Posts, round, 1½ and 3½ round for building construction Round posts, for structural members in agricultural uses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: poles may be glued or mechanically laminated

### AWPA Commodity Specification: Fencing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWPA Use Category</th>
<th>Commodity Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UC 4A, 4B, and 4C</td>
<td>Utility poles (including laminated) Poles for highway and agricultural construction, lighting, building structural use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### AWPA Commodity Specification: Marine (Salt Water/Brackish Water) Applications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWPA Use Category</th>
<th>Commodity Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UC 5A, 5B, and 5C</td>
<td>Bulkhead sheathing Lumber/timber use, including timbers, cross bracing, and highway construction Piles for marine applications Plywood for bridge and marine construction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### AWPA Commodity Specification: Sawn Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UC 1, 3, and 3B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### AWPA Commodity Specification: Wood Composites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWPA Use Category</th>
<th>Commodity Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UC 1, 2, and 3B</td>
<td>Composite lumber for structural uses Glue or nail-laminated structural members Plywood for bridge and farm/agricultural use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UC 4A</td>
<td>PSL &amp; LVL composite lumber for highway construction members (laminated) Plywood for bridge and farm/agricultural use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UC 4B</td>
<td>Plywood for marine use in salt water splash zones Plywood for road salt/lime storage, highway construction materials Composite lumber for bridge and highway construction Glue-laminates members (important structural or saltwater splash)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UC 4C</td>
<td>Composite (PSL &amp; LVL) lumber highway structural-use Members (laminated) for critical structural uses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: laminates can be glued or mechanically fastened Note: PSL = parallel strand lumber, LVL = laminated veneer lumber