



United States Steel Corporation

Crude Coal Tar Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)/Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

USS IHS Number: 75311
(Replaces USS Code Number: SRP-051)

Locations: Gary, Great Lakes, Mon Valley, Hamilton, Lake Erie

Original Issue: 5/92

Revised: 04/18/2011

Expiration: 04/18/2014

Section 1 – Chemical Product and Company Identification

GHS Product Identifier: Crude Coal Tar

Other means of identification: Tar, Coal Tar, High Temperature Coal Tar

CAS Number: 65996-89-6


Supplier's Details: United States Steel Corporation, 600 Grant Street, Room 1662, Pittsburgh, PA 15219-2800

Phone Number (s): (412) 433-6840 (8:00 am to 5:00 pm); FAX: (412) 433-5019

Off-Hour Emergency Phone Number: 1-800-262-8200 (CHEMTREC)

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Crude Coal Tar is hazardous according to the criteria specified in European Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 Hazard Communication Standard. The categories of Health Hazards as defined in "GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS (GHS). Third revised edition ST/SG/AC.10/30/Rev. 3" United Nations, New York and Geneva, 2009 have been evaluated and are listed below. Refer to Section 3, 8 and 11 for additional information.

Hazard Classification	Hazard Category	Hazard Symbols	Signal Word	Hazard Statement
Acute Toxicity Hazard (covers Categories 1-5)	2	NA	Warning	Causes irritation of the respiratory tract R37 Irritating to the respiratory system
Skin Irritation (covers Categories 1-3)	2		Warning	Causes skin irritation R38 Irritating to the skin
Eye Damage/ Irritation (covers Categories 1, 2A and 2B)	2B	NA	Warning	Causes eye irritation R23 Irritating to the eyes
Skin/Dermal Sensitization (covers category 1)	1		Warning	May cause an allergic skin reaction R43 May cause sensitization by skin contact
Carcinogenicity (covers Categories 1A, 1B and 2)	1		Danger	R45 May Cause Cancer

Precautionary Statement/Emergency Overview: Danger This product is carcinogenic to humans. Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis and hyperpigmentation of skin. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours and sprays. This product is irritating to the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract. Exposure to sun may enhance the irritating effect of coal tar pitch on skin and eyes and lead to burns. High vapor concentrations may cause dizziness. Use in well-ventilated areas. Avoid prolonged and/or repeated contact including vapors. If appropriate, respiratory protection and other personal protective equipment should be used.

S53 – Avoid exposure, obtain special instructions before use; **S45** – In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show label where possible).

Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical identity of the substance:

Ingredient Name	EC Number	CAS Number	% weight
Tar, Coal, high temp.	266-024-0	65996-89-6	100

EC - European Community
CAS - Chemical Abstract Service

Crude Coal Tar

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Description of necessary first aid measures: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention

- **Inhalation: IF IHALED:** Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours and sprays. If breathing is difficult or has stopped, administer artificial respiration (mouth-to-mouth) and/or oxygen. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show label where possible).
- **Eye Contact: IF IN EYES:** Rinse cautiously with for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: get medical advice/attention.
- **Skin Contact: 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.
- **Ingestion:** Seek medical advice immediately (show label where possible)

Most important acute and chronic symptoms/effects:

Primary Entry Routes: Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Phototoxic. May cause allergic skin reactions and eye and skin irritation. Possible Cancer Hazard.

Target Organs: Respiratory system

Acute Effects:

- **Inhalation:** Acute respiratory effects caused by overexposure to coal tar may include coughing, sneezing, and swollen or irritated nasal mucosa and sinuses. Short-term exposures may also cause transient photosensitization. Central nervous system effects may occur. May result in headaches, nausea, sleep disturbances, excitability, dizziness, loss of balance and coordination, confusion, unconsciousness, coma, respiratory failure, and death. Repeated excessive exposures may cause blood disorders such as anemia and leukemia. Repeated excessive exposures may cause liver and/or kidney effects or damage. Material has been related to cancer in humans.
- **Eye:** Vapors or mist may cause irritation to the eyes and mucous membranes. Symptoms may include a burning sensation, photophobia, keratoconjunctivitis, redness, swelling, tearing and possible corneal changes.
- **Skin:** Exposure to crude coal tar can cause skin irritation characterized by skin itching, burning, swelling and redness. Phototoxic reactions may occur following exposure to sunlight or ultraviolet light.
- **Ingestion:** Ingestion of this product is unlikely, however, gastrointestinal disturbances (i.e., nausea and vomiting) and systemic toxicity may occur if absorbed. Ingestion of this material may cause irritation to the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract. May cause central nervous system effects, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Pulmonary aspiration hazard if swallowed and/or vomiting occurs. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Ingestion of this material may damage liver.

Chronic Effects:

Individuals with chronic respiratory disorders (i.e., asthma, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, etc.) may be adversely affected by any fume or airborne particulate matter exposure. Persons with pre-existing skin disorders may be more susceptible to dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged intimate skin contact without adequate personal hygiene can lead to dermatitis, chronic tar dermatosis, tar warts, chronic melanosis, folliculitis acne and more serious skin disorders. Chronic effects to individual components of **Crude Coal Tar** may include:

- **BENZENE:** Early signs and symptoms of chronic overexposure include effects on CNS & the GI tract (headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, nervousness, & pallor) but the major manifestation of toxicity is aplastic anemia. Bone marrow depression may occur resulting in leucopenia, anemia, or thrombocytopenia (leukemogenic action). With continued exposure the disease states may progress to pancytopenia resulting from bone marrow aplasia. Evidence has linked benzene in the etiology of leukemia.
- **TOLUENE:** Chronic exposure has been associated with headache, lassitude, and nausea, loss of coordination, memory loss, and loss of appetite. Enlargement of the liver, a moderate decrease in red blood cells, and reduction in white blood cells, as well as palpitations, weakness, and impaired reaction time may occur. The neurological effects of chronic exposure to high levels of toluene gradually progress to an irreversible state. Besides effects on behavior and intelligence, degeneration of the optic nerve and nerve deafness have also been reported. De-fatting dermatitis from repeated contact with the skin may also occur.
- **XYLENE:** Chronic exposure of humans to xylenes, as seen in occupational settings, has resulted primarily in neurological effects such as headache, dizziness, fatigue, tremors, and in-coordination. Labored breathing, impaired pulmonary function, increased heart palpitation, severe chest pain, an abnormal EKG, and possible effects on the blood and kidney have also been reported. Various bleeding disorders have been reported in connection with chronic xylene toxicity.
- **NAPHTHALENE:** Chronic exposure of workers to naphthalene has been reported to cause cataracts and retinal hemorrhage. Exposure may also result in headache, loss of appetite, and nausea. Kidney damage has also been reported in connection with chronic naphthalene exposure.
- **PHENOLS, CRESOLS & PNA COMPOUNDS:** Chronic exposure to excessive concentrations may cause vomiting, difficulty in swallowing, diarrhea, lack of appetite, headache, fainting, dizziness dark urine, mental disturbances, damage to the lungs, liver, kidneys, pancreas, spleen and death may occur. Increased risk of developing skin, lung and kidney cancer. Prolonged exposure may also cause liver enlargement, swollen sinus tissue and intense bronze pigmentation, dermatitis and acne-like lesions of the skin.

Long-term inhalation exposure to high concentrations (over-exposure) to agents that produce lung disorders may act synergistically with inhalation of oxides, vapors or dusts of this product to cause toxic effects.

Carcinogenicity: The National Toxicology Program (NTP) has concluded that there is sufficient evidence that crude coal tars are carcinogenic in humans and experimental animals. Exposure to crude coal tars causes skin, lung, bladder and gastrointestinal cancers. This effect may be due to the presence of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1002) regulates coal tar pitch volatiles and ACGIH (2009 TLV Booklet) classifies coal tar pitch volatiles as recognized human carcinogens.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Long-Term Exposure: Individuals with chronic respiratory disorders (i.e., asthma, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, etc.) may be adversely affected by any airborne particulate matter exposure.

SARA Potential Hazard Categories: Immediate Acute Health Hazard; Delayed Chronic Health Hazard

Section 5 – Fire and Explosion Hazard Information

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Steam, water fog, CO₂, foam, dry chemicals or sand. Small fires – Foam, CO₂, Dry Chemical, Water Spray. Large Fires – Water Spray, fog or foam. Frothing may occur if material is molten.

Specific Hazards arising from the chemical: Incompatibility (materials to avoid) Oxidizers, heat, and flames. When burned, toxic smoke and vapor may be emitted including, oxides of carbon and sulfur, PNA's, aromatic hydrocarbons and other toxic vapors.

Crude Coal Tar

Section 5 – Fire and Explosion Hazard Information (continued)

Explosion hazard: Water spray can control unconfined tar fires, but water may cause frothing or eruption in closed tanks.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters: Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in pressure-demand or positive pressure mode and full protective clothing.

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures: For spills, clean-up personnel should be protected against contact with eyes and skin. If material is in a dry state, avoid inhalation of dust. Large spills should be diked and foam applied. Do not release into sewers or waterways. Use absorbent material such as vermiculite or sand to soak up spill. Contain material and follow normal clean-up procedures. Collect material in appropriate, labeled containers for recovery or disposal in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Keep unnecessary people away. Isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind.

Environmental precautions: Follow applicable federal, state, and local regulations

Methods and materials for containment and clean up: Collect material in appropriate, labeled containers for recovery or disposal in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120) and all other pertinent state and federal requirements. Contain spill within diked area, allow to cool and mix with solid absorbent (i.e., sand, crushed coal, dirt).

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wash thoroughly after handling. Local exhaust ventilation should be used to control the emission of air contaminants. General dilution ventilation may assist with the reduction of air contaminant concentrations.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Whenever feasible, store locked up. Store in a well ventilated place. Keep containers tightly closed. Store away from acids and incompatible materials. Avoid oxidizers, heat, and flames.

Section 8 – Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Occupational Exposure Limits (OELs):

Ingredients	OSHA PEL ¹	ACGIH TLV ²	NIOSH REL ³	IDLH ⁴
Coal Tar	0.2 mg/m ³ (benzene soluble fraction)	0.2 mg/m (as benzene soluble aerosol for coal tar pitch volatiles)	0.1 mg/m ³ (cyclohexane-extractable fraction)	NE

NE - None Established

Notes:

1. OSHA PELs (Permissible Exposure Limits) are 8-hour TWA (time-weighted average) concentrations unless otherwise noted. A (“C”) designation denotes a ceiling limit, which should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure unless otherwise noted. A Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) is defined as a 15-minute exposure, which should not be exceeded at any time during a workday.
2. Threshold Limit Values (TLV) established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) are 8-hour TWA concentrations unless otherwise noted. ACGIH TLVs are for guideline purposes only and as such are not legal, regulatory limits for compliance purposes.
3. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Recommended Exposure Limits (NIOSH-REL) – Compendium of Policy and Statements. NIOSH, Cincinnati, OH (1992). NIOSH is the federal agency designated to conduct research relative to occupational safety and health. As is the case with ACGIH TLVs, NIOSH RELs are for guideline purposes only and as such are not legal, regulatory limits for compliance purposes.
4. The “immediately dangerous to life or health air concentration values (IDLHs)” are used by NIOSH as part of the respirator selection criteria and were first developed in the mid-1970’s by NIOSH. The Documentation for Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations (IDLHs) is a compilation of the rationale and sources of information used by NIOSH during the original determination of 387 IDLHs and their subsequent review and revision in 1994.

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Local exhaust ventilation should be used to control the emission of air contaminants. General dilution ventilation may assist with the reduction of air contaminant concentrations. Emergency eye wash stations and deluge safety showers should be available in the work area.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

- **Respiratory Protection:** Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, use only a NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. Concentration in air of the various contaminants determines the extent of respiratory protection needed. Half-mask negative-pressure, air-purifying respirator equipped with organic vapor cartridge is acceptable for concentrations up to 10 times the exposure limit. Full-face negative-pressure air purifying respirator equipped with organic vapor cartridges is acceptable for concentrations up to 50 times the exposure limit. Protection by air purifying both negative-pressure and powered air respirators is limited. Use a positive-pressure-demand, full-face, supplied air respirator or self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) for concentrations above 50 times the exposure limit. If exposure is above the IDLH (Immediately dangerous to life or health) for any of the constituents, or there is a possibility of an uncontrolled release or exposure levels are unknown, then use a positive-demand, full-face, supplied air respirator with escape bottle or SCBA.

Warning! Air-purifying respirators both negative-pressure, and powered-air do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

Protective Clothing/Equipment:

- **Eyes:** Employees should be required to wear chemical safety glasses to prevent eye contact. A face shield should be used when appropriate to prevent contact with splashed materials. Chemical goggles, face shields or glasses should be worn to prevent eye contact. Contact lenses should not be worn where industrial exposure to this material is likely.
- **Skin:** Persons handling this product should wear appropriate clothing to prevent skin contact. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wear protective gloves. Chemical goggles, face shields or glasses should be worn to prevent eye contact. Contact lenses should not be worn where industrial exposure to this material is likely. Wash skin that has been exposed with soap and water.
- **Other protective equipment:** An eyewash fountain and deluge shower should be readily available in the work area.

Crude Coal Tar

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance and Odor: Black viscous liquid with aromatic odor**Odor Threshold:** ND**Vapor Pressure at 20°C (68°F):** <5 mm Hg**Vapor Density (Air = 1):** >1**Formula Weight:** ND**Density:** ND**Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1, at 15.6°C/60°F):** >1.1**pH:** ND**Flash Point ND****Auto-ignition Temperature:** ND**Decomposition Temperature:** ND**Partition Coefficient n-octanol/water:** ND**Flammability (solid, gas):** Combustible Liquid**Explosive Properties:** ND

ND - Not Determined for product as a whole

Water Solubility: Insoluble**Fat Solubility:** ND**Other Solubilities:** ND**Boiling Point:** >150°C (>302°F)**Viscosity:** ND**Refractive Index:** ND**Surface Tension:** ND**% Volatile by volume:** ND**Evaporation Rate:** ND**Freezing Point:** ND**Melting Point:** 95–118°C (203–244°F)**UEL:** ND**LEL:** ND**Oxidizing Properties:** ND

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: Not Determined (ND) for product as a whole.**Stability:** Crude Coal Tar is stable under normal storage and handling conditions.**Polymerization:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.**Chemical Incompatibilities:** Will react with Acids and Oxidizers.**Conditions to Avoid:** Storage with incompatible materials. Avoid heat, flame, or ignition sources.**Hazardous Decomposition/Combustion Products:** Oxides of carbon and sulfur, PNA's, aromatic hydrocarbons, and other toxic vapors may be released at high temperatures.**Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact:** ND**Sensitivity to Static Discharge:** ND

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

The following toxicity data has been determined for **Crude Coal Tar** by using the information available for its components applied to the guidance on the preparation of an SDS under the requirements of the GHS:

Notes:

- No LC₅₀ or LD₅₀ has been established for **Crude Coal Tar** (as Tar, Coal high temp) as a mixture:
 - Causes respiratory tract irritation
- The following Skin Irritation information was found for **Crude Coal Tar** (as Tar, Coal high temp):
 - Irritating
- The following Eye Irritation information was found for **Crude Coal Tar** (as Tar, Coal high temp):
 - Causes eye irritation
- The following Skin Sensitization information was found for **Crude Coal Tar** (as Tar, Coal high temp):
 - Photosensitizing
- No Germ Cell Mutagenicity data available for **Crude Coal Tar** (as Tar, Coal high temp) as a mixture.
- Carcinogenicity: IARC and NTP list **Crude Coal Tar** (as Tar, Coal high temp) as a category 1A carcinogen. Classified by IARC and the European Commission as a Known Human Carcinogen.

The above toxicity information was determined from available scientific sources to illustrate the prevailing posture of the scientific community. The scientific resources includes: The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist (ACGIH) Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) and Biological Exposure indices (BEIs) with Other Worldwide Occupational Exposure Values 2009, The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), The National Toxicology Program (NTP) updated documentation, the World Health Organization (WHO) and other available resources, the International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID), European Union Risk Assessment Report (EU-RAR), Concise International Chemical Assessment Documents (CICAD), European Union Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (EU-SCOEL), Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), Hazardous Substance Data Bank (HSDB), and International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS).

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Hazard Category: Not Reported**Hazard Symbol:** No Symbol**Signal Word:** No Signal Word**Hazard Statement:** No Statement**Ecotoxicity:** No data available for the product, **Crude Coal Tar** as a whole. However, individual components of the product have been found to be toxic to the environment. Liquid may migrate into soil and groundwater and be ingested by wildlife.**Mobility:** No data available for the product, **Crude Coal Tar** as a whole. However, individual components of the product have been found to be absorbed by plants from soil.

Crude Coal Tar

Section 12 - Ecological Information (continued)

Persistence & Degradability: No Data Available

Bioaccumulative Potential: No Data Available

Note: The listing of regulations relating to a U. S. Steel product may not be complete and should not be solely relied upon for all regulatory compliance responsibilities.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: This material is considered a hazardous waste. Dispose in approved landfill or incinerate. Follow applicable federal, state and local regulations for disposal of hazardous waste accumulated during handling operations of the product.

Container Cleaning and Disposal: Follow applicable federal, state and local regulations. Observe safe handling precautions. European Waste Catalogue 05-06-01 (acid tars), or 05-06-03 (other tars).

Please note this information is for Crude Coal Tar in its original form. Any alterations can void this information.

Section 14 - Transport Information

DOT Transportation Data (49 CFR 172.101):

US Department of Transportation (DOT) under 49 CFR 172 does regulate **Crude Coal Tar (as Environmentally Hazardous Substance, liquid, n.o.s.)** as a hazardous material. All Federal, state, and local laws and regulations that apply to the transport of this type of material must be adhered to.

<p>Shipping Name: Environmentally Hazardous Substance, liquid, n.o.s. (contains benzo(a)pyrene and anthracene) Shipping Symbols: G Hazard Class: 9 UN No UN3082 Packing Group: PG III DOT/ IMO Label: 9 Special Provisions (172.102): 8, 146, IB3, T4, TP1, TP29</p>	<p>Packaging Authorizations: a) Exceptions: 155 b) Non-bulk: 203 c) Bulk: 241</p>	<p>Quantity Limitations: a) Passenger, Aircraft, or Railcar: No Limit b) Cargo Aircraft Only: No Limit Vessel Stowage Requirements: a) Vessel Stowage: A b) Other: Not Applicable DOT Reportable Quantities: Not Applicable</p>
---	--	--

The International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) and the Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID) classification, packaging and shipping requirements follow the US DOT Hazardous Materials Regulation.

ADR – Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road does regulate Crude Coal Tar (as Environmentally Hazardous Substance, liquid, n.o.s.) as a hazardous material.

<p>Shipping Name: Environmentally Hazardous Substance, liquid, n.o.s. (contains benzo(a)pyrene, anthracene) Classification Code: 9 UN No.: UN3082 Packing Group: PG III ADR Label: 9 Special Provisions: 274, 335, 909 Limited Quantities: 5L</p>	<p>Packaging: a) Packing Instructions: P001, LP01 b) Special Packing Provisions: PP1 c) Mixed Packing Provisions: Not Applicable</p>	<p>Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers: a) Instructions: T4 b) Special Provisions: TP2, TP29</p>
--	---	--

IATA – International Air Transport Association (IATA) does regulate Crude Coal Tar (as Environmentally Hazardous Substance, liquid, n.o.s.) as a hazardous material.

<p>Shipping Name: Environmentally Hazardous Substance, n.o.s. (contains benzo(a)pyrene and anthracene) Class/Division: 9 Hazard Label (s): Miscellaneous UN No.: UN3082 Packing Group: PG III Excepted Quantities (EQ): E1</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Passenger & Cargo Aircraft Limited Quantity (EQ)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Pkg Inst: Y914</td> <td>Pkg Inst: 914</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Max Net Qty/Pkg: 30 kg G</td> <td>Max Net Qty/Pkg: 450L</td> </tr> </table>	Passenger & Cargo Aircraft Limited Quantity (EQ)		Pkg Inst: Y914	Pkg Inst: 914	Max Net Qty/Pkg: 30 kg G	Max Net Qty/Pkg: 450L	<p>Cargo Aircraft Only Pkg Inst: 914 Max Net Qty/Pkg: 450L</p>	<p>Special Provisions: A97 A158 ERG Code: Not Applicable</p>
Passenger & Cargo Aircraft Limited Quantity (EQ)									
Pkg Inst: Y914	Pkg Inst: 914								
Max Net Qty/Pkg: 30 kg G	Max Net Qty/Pkg: 450L								

Pkg Inst – Packing Instructions

Max Net Qty/Pkg – Maximum Net Quantity per Package

ERG – Emergency Response Drill Code

Transport Dangerous Goods (TDG) Classification: Crude Coal Tar

Shipping Name: Environmentally Hazardous Substance, liquid, n.o.s. (contains benzo(a)pyrene and anthracene)

UN No UN3082

Shipping Symbols: G

Packing Group: PG III

Hazard Class: 9

Label: 9

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information: The following listing of regulations relating to a U. S. Steel product may not be complete and should not be solely relied upon for all regulatory compliance responsibilities

This product and/or its constituents are subject to the following regulations:

OSHA Regulations: OSHA has not established a substance-specific standard for occupational exposure to **Crude Coal Tar**. However, exposures are regulated under OSHA Air Contaminants Standard (29 CFR1910.1000 Table Z-1) as Coal Tar Pitch Volatiles (CTPV), or if employees in the coke oven industry exposed to CTPV are covered by the OSHA Coke Oven Emissions Standard (29 CFR1910.1029).

Crude Coal Tar

Section 15 - Regulatory Information (continued)

EPA Regulations: Crude Coal Tar is not listed as a whole.

Components	Regulations
Not Applicable	Not Listed (However, individual components of the product are listed for SARA 313, refer to Section 313 Supplier Notification information below)

SARA Potential Hazard Categories: Immediate Acute Health Hazard; Delayed Chronic Health Hazard

Regulations Key:

- CAA Clean Air Act (42 USC Sec. 7412; 40 CFR Part 61 [As of: 8/18/06])
- CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (42 USC secs. 9601(14), 9603(a); 40 CFR Sec. 302.4, Table 302.4, Table 302.4 and App. A)
- CWA Clean Water Act (33 USC secs. 1311; 1314(b), (c), (e), (g); 136(b), (c); 137(b), (c) [as of 8/2/06])
- RCRA Resource Conservation Recovery Act Act (42 USC Sec. 6921; 40 CFR Part 261 App VIII)
- SARA Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances (42 USC secs. 11023, 13106; 40 CFR Sec. 372.65) and Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (42 USC secs. 11023, 13106; 40 CFR sec. 372.65 [as of 6/30/05])
- TSCA Toxic Substance Control Act (15 U.S.C. s/s 2601 et seq. [1976])
- SDWA Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. s/s 300f et seq. [1974])

Section 313 Supplier Notification: This product contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR part 372:

CAS #	Chemical Name	Percent by Weight
71-43-2	Benzene	<0.1 - 1.0
193-39-5	Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	<0.1 - 1.0
108-95-2	Phenol	<0.1 - 1.0
108-88-3	Toluene	<0.1 - 1.0
218-01-9	Chrysene, (alternate name Benzo(a)phenanthrene)	<0.1 - 1.5
207-08-9	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.1 - 1.5
56-55-3	1,2-Benzanthracene	0.5 - 1.6
50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene	<0.1 - 2.0
205-99-2	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	0.4 - 2.5
132-64-9	Dibenzofuran	1.0 - 2.5
82-32-9	Acenaphthene	0.1 - 3.0
120-12-7	Anthracene	0.7 - 4.0
206-44-0	Fluoranthene	1.5 - 5.0
85-01-8	Phenanthrene	2.5 - 7.5
91-20-3	Naphthalene	3.0 - 12.0

This information should be included in all MSDSs that are copied and distributed for this material.

State Regulations: The product, Crude Coal Tar as a whole is not listed in any state regulations. However, individual components of the product are listed in various state regulations:

- **Pennsylvania Right to Know:** Crude Coal Tar as a whole is not listed. However, individual components of the product are listed.
- **California Prop. 65:** Crude Coal Tar as a whole is not listed. However, individual components of the product are listed.
- **New Jersey:** Crude Coal Tar as a whole is not listed. However, individual components of the product are listed.
- **Minnesota:** Crude Coal Tar as a whole is not listed. However, individual components of the product are listed.
- **Massachusetts:** Crude Coal Tar as a whole is not listed. However, individual components of the product are listed.

Other regulations: Crude Coal Tar as a whole may not be listed in other regulations. However, individual components may be listed, check appropriate regulations for further regulatory compliance.

WHMIS Classification (Canadian): Crude Coal Tar (listed as Tar Decanter Sludge) is listed as a **D2A**.

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

Section 16 - Other Information

Prepared By: United States Steel Corporation

Revision History:

4/18/11 – Update of content and format to comply with GHS

Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS) Classification

Health Hazard	2
Fire Hazard	1
Physical hazards	1

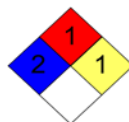
HEALTH= 2, * Denotes Temporary or minor injury may occur.

FIRE= 1, Materials that must be preheated before ignition will occur. Includes liquids, solids and semi solids having a flash point above 200°F. (Class IIIB).

PHYSICAL HAZARDS= 1, Materials that are normally stable but can become unstable (self-react) at high temperatures and pressures. Materials may react non-violently with water or undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors.

Disclaimer: This information is taken from sources or based upon data believed to be reliable. However, United States Steel Corporation makes no warranty as to the absolute correctness or sufficiency of any of the foregoing or that additional or other measures may not be required under particular conditions.

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



HEALTH = 2- Intense or continued exposure could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury unless prompt medical attention is given.

FIRE = 1 - Must be preheated before ignition can occur.

INSTABILITY = 1- Normally stable, but can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures or may react with water with some release of energy, but not violently