

N O R B O R D

Compendium of
Environment, Health
and Safety Data 2006

March 2007



A Letter from Norbord's Environment, Health and Safety Leaders

Our commitment at Norbord is to protect our employees, the environment and the communities in which we operate. We work hard every day to improve the working conditions for our employees and reduce our impact on the environment.

Providing employees and shareholders with timely and transparent information relating to all aspects of our business is a priority at Norbord. This Compendium complements our 2006 Annual Environment, Health and Safety (EH&S) Report included with the 2006 Annual Report to Shareholders. Our goal is to provide a detailed review of the expanding roster of key performance indicators that reflect the successes and challenges in meeting our social and environmental responsibilities.

We believe that zero injuries is an attainable goal. The safety data included in this report shows that we are making progress towards achieving this goal. We have:

- reduced the number of serious injuries occurring at mills
- achieved a world class OSHA rate of 0 at our Nacogdoches, Texas mill in 2006

We have also made real improvements in our efforts to protect the environment. We have:

- lowered our dependence on fossil fuels and reduced greenhouse gas emissions
- improved our systems for tracking compliance with environmental regulations
- reduced air emissions
- increased the effectiveness of initiatives that recycle and reuse materials
- established clear expectations for our wood fibre suppliers to ensure that they meet the highest standards of environmental responsibility, and demonstrate compliance through independent certification

We are pleased with these results. We also know that further improvement is possible and look forward to sharing our continued improvement with you in future reports. Thank you for your interest in our EH&S activities and performance; we hope that you will find this information useful.



Peter Quosai
General Manager
Environment, Health and Safety



Steve Roebuck
Director, Health, Safety &
Environmental Affairs

Health and Safety Data

Ensuring the health and safety of every employee is our primary objective. Norbord believes that an injury-free workplace is possible. Our Nacogdoches mill finished 2006 without an OSHA recordable injury. We are very proud of this achievement.

While we have clear examples of safety excellence among our mills, there is still work to be done. In November a process technician with seven years' experience in the Joanna, South Carolina mill was performing a routine cleanup task when he was fatally injured. Internal and outside expertise was engaged to investigate the incident. We quickly communicated findings throughout the company and have put in place corrective actions to respond to any issues that were identified. We are also implementing safety action plans that will improve safety leadership, increase employee participation, improve hazard identification and ensure compliance with best practices.

Health and Safety Data	2006	2005 ⁽²⁾	2004	2003	2002
Hours worked (000's)	6,186	6,190	5,965	5,810	5,660
Lost time injuries and illnesses	24	37	15	34	48
Lost time frequency ⁽¹⁾	0.78	1.29	0.50	1.17	1.70
OSHA recordable injury rate ⁽¹⁾	2.59	3.23	2.62	3.03	4.18

(1) Per 200,000 hours worked.

(2) Genk mill acquired in 2004; reporting started in 2005.

Safety Milestones	Years Worked without a Lost Time Injury
Huguley, Alabama	4
Nacogdoches, Texas	4
Jefferson, Texas	3
Bemidji, Minnesota	1
Cordele, Georgia	1
Guntown, Mississippi	1
Val-d'Or, Quebec	1

Environmental Performance Indicators

Environmental Compliance

Norbord manages compliance by recording any variance from a permit-required monitoring parameter. Most of these deviations are only minutes in duration and do not result in permit violations or harmful releases to the environment. Recordkeeping and monitoring are essential elements of each mill's environmental management system, allowing us to react to environmental control equipment malfunctions before there is a risk to the environment.

Environmental Compliance	2006 ⁽¹⁾	2005 ⁽²⁾	2004	2003	2002
Deviations from permit-required monitoring parameters	529	169	230	409	164
Percent compliance	97.9	99.2	98.9	98.0	98.1
Environmental penalties (US \$ 000's)	14	0	5	477	11
Environment, Health and Safety capital (US \$ 000's) ⁽³⁾	21,000	28,000	11,000	6,000	1,000

(1) Of the 529 deviations reported in 2006, 70% were from Nacogdoches where new air emission control equipment and associated permit requirements have required operators to adjust to new monitoring procedures. The new equipment is functioning well and has accounted for a 600 metric ton per year reduction in VOC and formaldehyde emissions. The mill is in compliance with all permit emission limits.

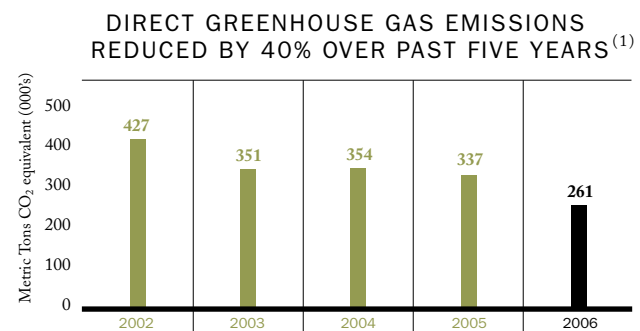
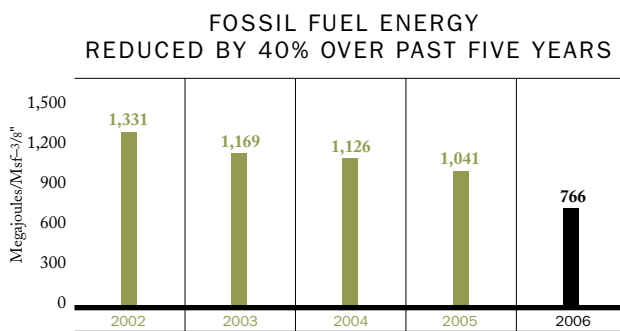
(2) Genk mill acquired in 2004; reporting started in 2005.

(3) 2006 environmental capital investment includes approximately \$15 million for environmental equipment for the expansion of the Cordele OSB mill.

In 2006 Norbord paid a US \$14,000 financial penalty as part of a Consent Agreement with the state of South Carolina. The Consent Agreement addresses the mill's underpayment of annual State emission fees due to higher than anticipated VOC emissions during start-up of the Joanna mill. As a result of new production equipment and poor quality emission factors the mill did not account for approximately 30% of the VOC emissions between 2000 and 2003. Norbord has subsequently revised all applicable reporting and permitting requirements.

Energy Use and Greenhouse Gases

Improving the energy efficiency of our operations is the single most important environmental improvement we can make. Our success makes us more competitive, conserves non-renewable fossil fuels and reduces our emissions of greenhouse gases. We have made a 40% improvement over the past five years.



(1) Does not include emissions from the combustion of wood residual fuel (biomass).

Energy Use and Greenhouse Gases (GHG)

(Megajoules/Msf-3/8" unless otherwise noted)	2006	2005 ⁽¹⁾	2004	2003	2002
OSB					
Fossil fuel consumption	574.2	916.1	862.0	918.5	1,097.3
Purchased electricity	442.5	453.2	462.4	469.4	473.8
Total energy consumed	3,716.9	4,262.5	4,634.5	4,416.1	4,717.5
% Energy from biofuel	72.6	67.9	71.4	68.6	66.9
Direct GHG emissions in CO ₂ e (Kilograms/Msf-3/8") ⁽²⁾	33.8	51.8	57.1	58.4	88.1
MDF/Particleboard					
Fossil fuel consumption	1,401.3	1,412.7	1,996.5	1,950.8	2,071.3
Purchased electricity	449.5	463.2	414.2	423.4	447.2
Total energy consumed	3,327.0	3,268.5	3,998.0	5,068.0	*
% Energy from biofuel	44.4	42.6	39.7	39.2	*
Direct GHG emissions in CO ₂ e (Kilograms/Msf-3/8") ⁽²⁾	70.8	83.3	161.3	152.6	165.0

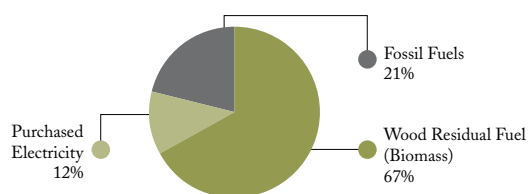
* Representative information not available.

(1) Genk mill acquired in 2004; reporting started in 2005.

(2) Does not include emissions from the combustion of wood residual fuels (biomass).

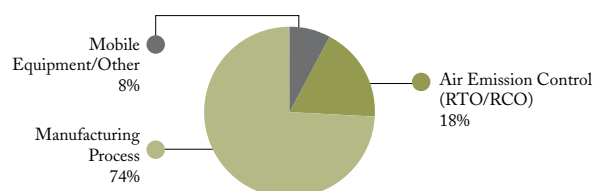
Environmental regulations in the United States continue to increase the need for air emission control equipment that depends on natural gas. Today 18% of our annual natural gas use goes towards operating air emission control equipment – Regenerative Thermal Oxidizers (RTOs) and Regenerative Catalytic Oxidizers (RCOs). This is enough energy to run one of our plants for six months.

MAJORITY OF NORBORD'S ENERGY COMES FROM WOOD RESIDUAL FUEL (BIOMASS)



2006 ENERGY USE

AIR EMISSION CONTROL EQUIPMENT ACCOUNTS FOR 18% OF FOSSIL FUEL USE



2006 FOSSIL FUEL USE

Air Emissions

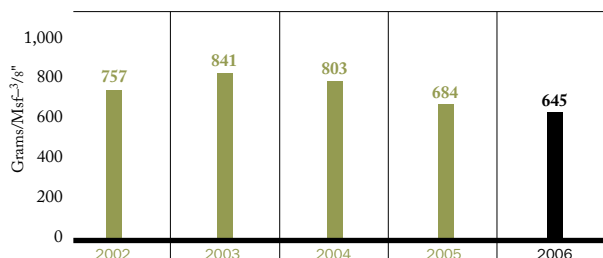
Norbord uses the most cost-effective and proven technology to meet local air quality expectations and regulatory compliance requirements. Over the last five years, initiatives to reduce the emissions from our manufacturing plants have resulted in significant reductions in the emission of formaldehyde, particulate and VOCs.

Air Emissions (Grams/Msf ⁻³ /s ³)	2006	2005 ⁽¹⁾	2004	2003	2002
OSB					
Particulate Matter	225.8	308.4	346.8	357.6	317.0
Formaldehyde	60.2	62.7	72.3	76.0	73.0
Volatile Organic Compounds	723.3	752.7	884.4	931.6	845.9
Oxides of Nitrogen	321.5	420.0	444.8	*	*
Carbon Monoxide	533.5	496.5	524.5	*	*
MDF/Particleboard					
Particulate Matter	180.3	286.1	208.9	237.4	248.8
Formaldehyde	54.7	48.6	50.0	83.8	83.0
Volatile Organic Compounds	380.2	477.4	535.2	558.7	501.2
Oxides of Nitrogen	446.9	584.9	*	*	*
Carbon Monoxide	319.0	443.8	*	*	*

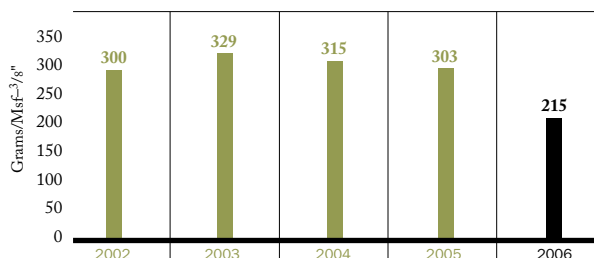
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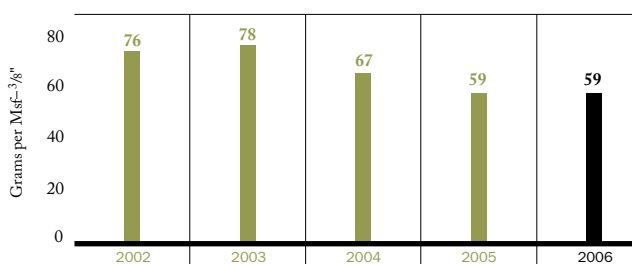
TOTAL VOC EMISSIONS
REDUCED BY 5% OVER PREVIOUS YEAR



TOTAL PARTICULATE EMISSIONS
REDUCED BY 29% OVER PREVIOUS YEAR



TOTAL FORMALDEHYDE EMISSIONS TO AIR
REDUCED BY 20% OVER PAST FIVE YEARS



Regulatory Reporting of Emissions

The United States, Europe and Canada each have their own chemical release reporting program, respectively known as: the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI), the European Pollutant Emission Register (EPER) and the National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI). Reports are prepared according to a specific list of materials designated by the European Union or the respective federal government. Releases are calculated using a combination of measured emission data and emissions estimated from industry factors.

Annual reports of emissions from operations in North America are submitted to federal governments in June and July. Therefore, Norbord data is current to 2005. Data for 2006 will be reported in June and July of 2007.

In Europe, a new reporting program known as the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR) came into effect for the 2006 reporting year, expanding the list of reportable substances. Norbord reports to the E-PRTR program in February and has included 2006 information in this report along with voluntarily reported E-PRTR data for 2005.

US Toxic Release Inventory (in metric tons, unless otherwise noted)		2005	2004	2003
Facility	Material	Total releases	Total releases	Total releases
Bemidji, Minnesota	Dioxin and dioxin-like compounds (grams)	0.17	0.17	0.14
	Formaldehyde	16.26	17.12	25.01
	Lead compounds (kilograms)	21.00	131.09	359.33
	Methanol	47.51	47.72	47.58
Cordele, Georgia	Acetaldehyde	39.19	11.65	13.65
	Dioxin and dioxin-like compounds (grams)	0.11	0.13	0.14
	Formaldehyde	85.00	61.04	55.00
	Lead compounds (kilograms)	305.00	348.82	198.10
Deposit, New York	Methanol	81.12	46.90	33.12
	Formaldehyde	20.03	21.67	22.36
	Lead compounds (kilograms)	55.00	13.15	14.71
	Methanol	74.07	79.65	79.79
Guntown, Mississippi	Acetaldehyde	2.32	nr	nr
	Dioxin and dioxin-like compounds (grams)	0.28	0.26	0.28
	Formaldehyde	7.43	18.81	12.96
	Lead compounds (kilograms)	34.00	533.43	553.98
	Manganese	9.85	11.28	11.96
Huguley, Alabama	Methanol	11.36	17.87	37.39
	Acetaldehyde	1.52	nr	nr
	Dioxin and dioxin-like compounds (grams)	0.26	0.43	0.29
	Formaldehyde	7.43	8.00	6.84
	Lead compounds (kilograms)	119.00	1,013.80	356.50
Jefferson, Texas	Manganese	11.63	19.42	13.09
	Methanol	14.87	14.97	24.99
	Acetaldehyde	brt	brt	0.46
	Dioxin and dioxin-like compounds (grams)	brt	brt	0.12
	Formaldehyde	4.13	5.06	4.03
Joanna, South Carolina	Lead compounds (kilograms)	9.00	46.72	107.18
	Methanol	18.36	12.71	30.75
	Acetaldehyde	1.63	nr	nr
	Dioxin and dioxin-like compounds (grams)	0.38	0.39	0.52
	Formaldehyde	8.56	8.20	7.19
Nacogdoches, Texas	Lead compounds (kilograms)	153.00	798.28	449.22
	Manganese	15.77	15.72	16.66
	Methanol	22.11	21.18	43.34
	Acetaldehyde	brt	25.09	28.47
	Dioxin and dioxin-like compounds (grams)	0.20	brt	brt
Nacogdoches, Texas	Formaldehyde	23.35	61.28	59.40
	Lead compounds (kilograms)	64.00	brt	72.21
	Methanol	10.67	78.54	131.70

brt – Below reporting threshold
nr – Not reported

European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (in metric tons, unless otherwise noted)		2006	2005	2004
Facility	Material	Total releases	Total releases	Total releases
Cowie, Scotland	Antimony (kilograms)	55.50	20.50	13.00
	Arsenic (kilograms)	13.70	12.20	18.00
	Benzo(a)pyrene (grams)	0.19	0.16	nr
	Cadmium (kilograms)	1.54	0.04	nr
	Carbon monoxide	280.80	515.00	419.00
	Chromium (kilograms)	42.00	14.90	nr
	Cobalt (kilograms)	38.30	95.10	nr
	Copper (kilograms)	60.30	45.40	45.00
	Dioxins & Furans (as ITEQ) (milligrams)	0.12	0.17	nr
	Formaldehyde	37.27	38.56	25.60
	Hydrogen chloride	6.19	10.85	nr
	Hydrogen fluoride	0.16	0.75	nr
	Lead	0.49	0.27	0.76
	Manganese	0.23	0.11	nr
	Methane	0.40	0.35	nr
	Mercury (kilograms)	2.89	brt	nr
	Nickel (kilograms)	106.00	50.10	12.00
	Non-methane Volatile Organic Compounds	407.00	423.30	429.00
	Oxides of nitrogen	231.18	499.30	245.00
	Particulate	140.40	128.40	75.50
Vanadium (kilograms)	8.31	11.90	nr	
Zinc (kilograms)	4.22	2.97	nr	
Inverness, Scotland	Antimony (kilograms)	273.00	6.82	nr
	Arsenic (kilograms)	brt	8.72	nr
	Cadmium (kilograms)	40.00	1.90	nr
	Carbon monoxide	399.00	225.00	207.30
	Chromium (kilograms)	140.00	16.54	nr
	Copper (kilograms)	46.00	12.83	nr
	Formaldehyde	32.80	32.40	32.00
	Lead	0.13	brt	nr
	Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (kilograms)	brt	20.00	10.00
	Nickel (kilograms)	37.00	brt	nr
	Non-methane Volatile Organic Compounds	245.80	279.00	353.00
	Oxides of nitrogen	175.40	344.00	481.00
	Particulate	36.80	57.00	67.00
Genk OSB, Belgium	Carbon monoxide	197.80	brt	nr
	Formaldehyde	23.20	7.79	nr
	Non-methane Volatile Organic Compounds	653.70	541.50	nr
	Oxides of nitrogen	14.40	brt	nr
	Particulate	12.40	13.45	nr

brt – Below reporting threshold
nr – Not reported

European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (in metric tons, unless otherwise noted) (cont'd)		2006	2005	2004
Facility	Material	Total releases	Total releases	Total releases
Genk	Carbon monoxide	43.00	brt	nr
Particleboard, Belgium	Formaldehyde	7.70	3.48	nr
	Non-methane Volatile Organic Compounds	58.10	49.29	nr
	Oxides of nitrogen	40.80	brt	nr
	Particulate	52.80	124.88	nr
South Molton, England	Antimony (kilograms)	2.24	0.40	nr
	Arsenic (kilograms)	1.24	nr	nr
	Cadmium (kilograms)	brt	0.03	nr
	Carbon monoxide	nr	38.60	nr
	Chromium (kilograms)	6.69	18.21	nr
	Copper (kilograms)	4.72	48.49	nr
	Dioxins & Furans (as ITEQ) (milligrams)	brt	10.87	nr
	Formaldehyde	6.19	8.67	10.80
	Hydrogen chloride	nr	2.40	nr
	Hydrogen fluoride	nr	0.15	nr
	Lead (kilograms)	59.98	65.70	nr
	Manganese (kilograms)	0.19	453.63	nr
	Nickel (kilograms)	10.63	6.42	nr
	Non-methane Volatile Organic Compounds	63.64	94.00	34.72
	Oxides of nitrogen	nr	104.00	nr
	Particulate	10.69	17.13	10.05
	Vanadium (kilograms)	brt	2.43	nr

brt – Below reporting threshold

nr – Not reported

Canadian National Pollutant Release Inventory (in metric tons, unless otherwise noted)		2005	2004	2003
Facility	Material	Total releases	Total releases	Total releases
Cochrane, Ontario	Carbon monoxide	brt	9.40	brt
	Formaldehyde	brt	1.65	4.09
	Methanol	brt	brt	7.41
	Oxides of nitrogen	brt	11.40	brt
	Sulphur dioxide	brt	0.10	brt
	Total particulate	20.45	19.40	21.88
	Particulate (<10 microns)	10.82	10.00	20.29
	Particulate (<2.5 microns)	5.01	4.30	16.18
	Volatile Organic Compounds	81.67	64.00	81.70
La Sarre, Quebec	Cadmium (kilograms)	1.98	17.26	21.67
	Carbon monoxide	280.53	278.59	269.48
	Formaldehyde	15.10	15.17	15.70
	Methanol	114.11	114.11	118.64
	Oxides of nitrogen	114.90	114.48	115.75
	Total particulate	228.35	229.92	234.25
	Particulate (<10 microns)	94.65	96.87	99.14
	Particulate (<2.5 microns)	46.46	46.86	48.01
	Phosphorus	brt	11.42	nr
Volatile Organic Compounds	230.17	241.86	277.10	
Val-d'Or, Quebec	Acetaldehyde	11.31	10.52	10.33
	Cadmium (kilograms)	0.56	4.59	10.45
	Carbon monoxide	176.45	175.32	176.13
	Formaldehyde	57.02	56.87	57.25
	Methanol	100.53	100.03	91.96
	Oxides of nitrogen	65.90	66.04	66.01
	Total particulate	233.03	231.99	233.61
	Particulate (<10 microns)	145.79	144.44	145.45
	Particulate (<2.5 microns)	47.21	54.75	54.91
Volatile Organic Compounds	249.76	230.60	239.16	

brt – Below reporting threshold
nr – Not reported

Other Potential Environmental Impacts

Norbord endeavours to minimize all releases that may be harmful to the environment. Water use and the management of waste are tracked as additional indicators of environmental performance.

Total Water Use (Litres/Msf⁻³/s³)	2006	2005 ⁽¹⁾	2004	2003	2002
OSB	99	122	149	175	159
MDF/Particleboard	412	318	369	407	465

(1) Genk mill acquired in 2004; reporting started in 2005.

Waste Management (Kilograms/Msf⁻³/s³)	2006	2005 ⁽¹⁾	2004	2003	2002
OSB					
Deposited in landfills	6.9	13.2	17.1	14.8	13.2
Land applied for soil amendment	3.0	1.6	1.3	2.1	1.0
Otherwise beneficially used ⁽²⁾	43.9	37.5	40.8	28.7	15.6
Disposed as hazardous waste	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
MDF/Particleboard					
Deposited in landfills	9.1	12.1	10.5	10.9	15.6
Land applied for soil amendment	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.3	3.1
Otherwise beneficially used ⁽²⁾	26.5	35.6	38.2	18.0	10.9
Disposed as hazardous waste	0.7	4.0	2.4	1.5	0.8

(1) Genk mill acquired in 2004; reporting started in 2005.

(2) Includes materials used as an approved agricultural supplement, composted or added to horticultural mulch.

Sustainable Wood Procurement

Norbord believes that third-party certification plays an important role in the improvement of forest management and harvesting practices. Wood procurement practices at 13 of our 16 operations have obtained independent certification to internationally recognized sustainable forest management standards. Compliance with these standards is verified regularly by independent auditors.

Forest Certification Status

Region (Product)	Most Recent Recertification Date	Certification Type	Notable Practices ⁽¹⁾	Opportunities for Improvement ⁽²⁾	Non-conformances ⁽³⁾	Primary Wood Species	Other Wood Species
Alabama (OSB)	July 2006	SFI	1	1	0	Southern Yellow Pine	–
Belgium (OSB)	June 2006	FSC CoC	–	–	0	Scots Pine	–
(Particleboard)	June 2006	FSC CoC	–	–	0	Recycled wood	Scots Pine
England (PB/Furniture)	December 2004	FSC CoC	–	–	0	Recycled wood	Sitka Spruce
Georgia (OSB)	May 2006	SFI	2	2	0	Southern Yellow Pine	–
Minnesota (OSB)	–	none	–	–	–	Aspen Poplar	–
Mississippi (OSB)	June 2006	SFI	2	2	0	Southern Yellow Pine	–
New Brunswick (I-joists)	–	none	–	–	–	Spruce/Pine/Fir lumber & Aspen OSB	–
New York (MDF)	May 2006	SCS ⁽⁴⁾ Green Cross	–	–	–	Mixed hardwood chips	Recycled wood
Ontario (Hardwood Plywood)	April 2006	SFI ISO 14001	2	2	3		Hardwood face veneer
	July 2006	FSC CoC	–	–	2	Aspen Poplar	
Quebec ⁽⁵⁾ (OSB)	June 2006	SFI ISO 14001	9	6	4	Aspen Poplar	Birch
Cowie, Scotland (MDF)	May 2006	FSC CoC	–	–	0	Sitka Spruce	–
(Particleboard)	May 2006	FSC CoC	–	–	0	Recycled wood	Sitka Spruce
Inverness, Scotland (OSB)	April 2005	FSC CoC	–	–	0	Scots Pine	–
South Carolina (OSB)	July 2006	SFI	2	2	0	Southern Yellow Pine	–
Texas ⁽⁶⁾ (OSB)	May 2006	SFI	1	1	0	Southern Yellow Pine	–

(1) Notable Practices are practices, internal standards or procedures considered to be strengths by independent auditors.

(2) Opportunities for Improvement are areas identified by third-party auditors as weaknesses that should be reviewed to ensure continued conformance with internal standards or the standards prescribed by the certifying body.

(3) Non-conformances are areas where mill procurement practices do not meet internal standards or the standards prescribed by the certifying body. Certification is dependent upon correction of these items.

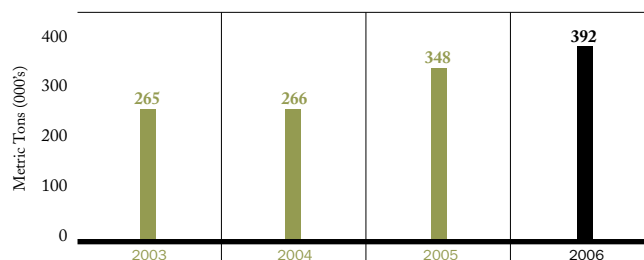
(4) SCS Green Cross certifies the quantity and origin of the recycled wood fibre used.

(5) Quebec includes wood procurement operations for the OSB mills in La Sarre and Val-d'Or.

(6) Texas includes wood procurement operations for the OSB mills in Jefferson and Nacogdoches.

na – Not applicable

USE OF POST-CONSUMER RECYCLED FIBRE⁽¹⁾
INCREASED 48% SINCE 2003



(1) Post-consumer includes material that is reclaimed after being used in crating, pallets, window and door frames and other building materials.

Socio-economic Data

Norbord works to enrich the quality of life in the communities where we operate and to conduct business based on respect, integrity and openness. Our philanthropic support is directed primarily to educational, social services and community homebuilding activities.

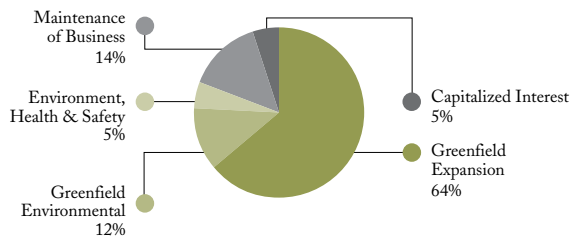
Socio-economic Data

(US \$ 000's unless otherwise noted)

	2006	2005 ⁽¹⁾	2004	2003
Number of employees	2,800	2,700	2,900	2,600
Wages, salaries and benefits	167,000	174,000	170,000	163,000
Municipal, school and other local taxes	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Fibre purchases	307,000	258,000	217,000	185,000
Net sales	1,252,000	1,462,000	1,486,000	1,064,000
Total capital investments	160,000	115,000	67,000	31,000
Environment, health and safety capital investments	21,000	28,000	11,000	6,000
Total philanthropy	315	247	214	312

(1) Genk mill acquired in 2004; reporting started in 2005.

2006 CAPITAL INVESTMENT INCLUDES
\$21 MILLION FOR EH&S IMPROVEMENTS



Glossary

Emissions

Residue material released into the atmosphere by way of steam or smoke discharged from manufacturing processes.

Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions

GHG emissions generated on-site through the production or combustion of energy. Direct GHG emitted from wood residual fuels (biomass) are not included since these fuels are considered carbon neutral, reflecting the fact that the carbon in biomass was only recently removed from the atmosphere so returning it to the atmosphere has no net effect on atmospheric CO₂.

Fossil Fuels

Natural gas and fuels derived from petroleum or coal such as diesel, gasoline or heating oil.

FSC

The Forest Stewardship Council is an international non-profit organization that supports environmentally appropriate management of the world's forests. It promotes an international labeling scheme for forest products, which provides a guarantee that the product comes from a well-managed forest, and meets internationally recognized criteria of forest stewardship.

Greenhouse Gases

A number of gases, including carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane and nitrous oxides, that trap heat in the atmosphere. Typically expressed as Carbon Dioxide Equivalents (CO₂e) to account for the different warming potential of the different greenhouse gases.

I-joist

An "I"-shaped engineered wood structural product designed for use in residential and light commercial floor and roof construction. The product is prefabricated using sawn lumber flanges and wood panel webs, bonded together with exterior grade adhesives.

m³

Cubic metre. A measure of volume equal to approximately 1,130 square feet (³/₈-inch basis).

MACT

Maximum Achievable Control Technology. Regulations being introduced in the US to limit the discharge of hazardous air pollutants.

MDF

Medium density fibreboard. A panelboard produced by chemically bonding highly refined wood fibres of uniform size under heat and pressure.

Msf (MMsf)

Measurement for panel products equal to a thousand (million) square feet.

Msf (MMsf) (³/₈-inch basis)

Measurement for panel products equal to a thousand (million) square feet, ³/₈-inch thick.

OSB

Oriented strand board. An engineered structural wood panel produced by chemically bonding wood strands in oriented layers under heat and pressure.

OSHA Recordable Rate

The US Occupational Safety and Health Administration index that tracks the number of recordable work-related health and safety injuries and illnesses per 200,000 hours worked.

Particleboard

A panelboard produced by chemically bonding clean sawdust, small wood particles and recycled wood fibre under heat and pressure.

Particulate Matter

Total suspended particulate. A measure of the solid particles (wood, process dust and smoke) found in air emissions.

Plywood

A panelboard produced by gluing together thin layers of solid wood veneers.

SFI®

The Sustainable Forestry Initiative® program is a comprehensive system of principles, objectives and performance measures developed by foresters, conservationists and scientists that combines the perpetual growing and harvesting of trees with the protection of wildlife, plants, soil and water quality.

VOCs

Volatile organic compounds. A large family of carbon-containing compounds. When emitted into the atmosphere, some may contribute to ozone layer depletion and some may be toxic in high concentrations. Most contribute, in varying degrees, to the formation of ground level ozone in highly populated areas.