### SECTION 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>NORBORD OSB BOARD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier/ Manufacturer</td>
<td>Norbord Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Toronto Street, Suite 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Toronto, Ontario</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M5C 2W4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.Norbord.com">www.Norbord.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EMERGENCY CONTACT

Call CHEMTREC 24h/24
Within USA and Canada: 1.800.424.9300
Outside USA and Canada: +1.703.527.3887
(collect calls accepted)

### Synonym
Oriented Strand Board

### Trade Name
OSB, TallWall, Windstorm, Stabledge, Solarbord, TruFlor, Pinnacle, Trubord, Rimboard, Rimboard Plus, Durastrand Rimboard, Durastrand Point Six, Point Six, SteadiTread, TruDeck, StableDeck, QuakeZone, CE Marked, JAS Rated and Tai-Q.

### Product Description
These panel products contain hardwood and/or softwood strands bonded with phenol formaldehyde copolymer adhesive resin and/or polymeric diphenylmethane disocyanate (PMDI) adhesive resin and wax. The Solarbord product has a heat-reflecting foil laminated onto one side of the OSB (Oriented Strand Board) board.

### SECTION 2. HAZARD (S) IDENTIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GHS Classification</th>
<th>This product is not classified as hazardous according to GHS criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHIMS Classification</td>
<td>This product is not classified as hazardous according to WIHMS criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Hazards</td>
<td>Sawing, sanding or machining processes performed on these products may result in generation of dusts (wood dust and polymerized resin dust).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Overview</td>
<td>Sawing, sanding or machining wood or wood products can generate combustible dust. Wood dust may ignite or form explosive mixture with air in the presence of an ignition source. Product dust may be irritating to eyes, skin or respiratory system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:
The wood panels in purchase form do not represent health hazard. The health effects mentioned below could happen if the panel is mechanically processed and dusts (wood and polymerized resin) are generated in the environment.

### Potential Acute Health Effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Inhalation of dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin</td>
<td>May cause chemical and/or mechanical irritation of the skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>May cause chemical and/or mechanical irritation of the skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Not an expected route of entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical conditions</td>
<td>Respiratory ailments or pre-existing skin conditions may be aggravated by exposure to wood dust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aggravated by overexposure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Potential Chronic Health Effects

**Chronic effects**
Repeated exposure to dust may cause asthmatic and/or dermatitis symptoms and signs. Chronic exposure to some species of wood and sensitivity of some workers may cause the outbreak of some allergies that can become a potential health hazard to these individuals.

**Carcinogenicity**
Possible carcinogen See section 11 Toxicological Information

**Mutagenicity**
Possible mutagen See section 11 Toxicological Information

**Sensitization**
Possible Sensitizer See section 11 Toxicological Information

### SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredients</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Wt. %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Variety of Hardwood (e.g., Aspen, Poplar, Black Poplar, Birch etc.) and/or Softwood (Southern Yellow Pine, Lodgepole Pine, Tamarack, Spruce...) - But not Western Red Cedar</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>84-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cured Phenol Formaldehyde Adhesive Resin Solid. (less than 0.01% of free formaldehyde)</td>
<td>9003-35-4</td>
<td>1-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cured Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (PMDI) Adhesive (Once pressed these wood panels do not contain free or unreacted MDI)</td>
<td>9016-87-9</td>
<td>0-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slack Wax</td>
<td>64742-61-6</td>
<td>0 - 5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat Reflecting Overlay (Foil, MDO)*</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>0-2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Formaldehyde</td>
<td>50-00-0</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc Borate</td>
<td>138265-88-0</td>
<td>0-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*PMDI or phenol-formaldehyde adhesive could not be used in some panel productions

*Foil and MDO (Medium Density Overlay) – Proprietary component information available with signed disclosure agreement.

*Zinc Borate only in treated OSB products; Borogard®ZB SDS available on request.

The above ingredients are bonded together under heat and pressure. The process cures the resin, but small amounts of formaldehyde may be released from the finished product. The finished product contains less than 0.01% free formaldehyde by weight.

### SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURE

**Eye Contact**
Wood dust may cause mechanical irritation.
In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, holding lids apart to ensure flushing of each entire eye. Get medical attention immediately.

**Skin Contact**
Various species of wood dust may cause allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals.
In case of contact, flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes.
Remove contaminated clothing and footwear. Wash clothing before reuse
Get medical attention if rash or persistent irritation or dermatitis occurs.

**Inhalation**
Depending on species, wood dust may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation.
If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical advice if persistent irritation, severe coughing or breathing difficulty occurs.

**Ingestion**
Not likely to occur.

**Notes to Physician**
Respiratory ailments or pre-existing skin conditions may be aggravated by exposure to wood dust.
SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability of the Product
These wood-based panels are flammable but difficult to ignite.

Auto-ignition Temperature
204 to 260 °C

Flash Point
Not available.

Flammable Limits
Higher: undetermined (varies with composition particle size, moisture level, rate of heating and dust concentration).
Lower: 40 grams/m³ (LEL) wood dust.

Extinguishing Media
Use water spray, dry chemical or carbon dioxide when fighting fires involving this material. Dry sand or earth can be used for small fire.

Hazardous Combustion Products
Burning of wood panel produces irritating and toxic emissions, including carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, noxious fumes, aldehydes and organic acids.

Special Fire-Fighting Equipment/Procedure
Firefighters must wear fire resistant protective equipment. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece operated under positive pressure demand mode.

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances
There is risk of fire/explosion when high concentrations of fine dust particles come in contact with a source of ignition as heat or flame.

Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances
Dust explosion is strongly possible if dust concentrations rise to critical values (above 40 grams/m³) and if there is a source of ignition present (flame, heat, static discharge, etc.). May explode when in contact with strong acids and oxidants.

Sensitivity/mechanical impact
These products are not sensitive to mechanical impact.

Sensitivity/static discharge
These products are not sensitive to static discharge. However, fine dust clouds may be sensitive to static discharge and lead to a dust explosive hazards.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions
See protective measures in section 8.

Environmental Precautions
None

Spill and Leak
Not likely to occur as a wood panel. Wood dust spill, sweep with wet technique or vacuum and avoid creating airborne dust conditions. Dried wood dust can be a source of combustible and explosion hazard. Remove ignition source and provide good ventilation where dust conditions may occur. Place recovered wood dust in a container for proper disposal.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Safe Handling Procedures
Avoid any source of heat or ignition and avoid creating "clouds" of dust during mechanical processes (sawing, sanding, drilling…) on wood panel. Wood dust can be source of fire and explosion hazards. Use in a well-ventilated area. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash clothing before reuse.

AVOID DUST CONTACT WITH EYES AND SKIN. AVOID BREATHING DUST.

Storage Requirement
Store away from incompatibles. Keep in a cool, dry and well-ventilated area. Keep away from any ignition source.

Incompatibility
Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils. Avoid open flame.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Variety of Hardwood (e.g., Aspen, Poplar, Black Poplar, Birch etc.) and/or Softwood (Southern Yellow Pine, Lodgepole Pine, Tamarack, Spruce, .) - But not Western Red Cedar</td>
<td>TLV-TWA (Inhalable Dust) 1 mg/m³</td>
<td>PEL-TWA (Total Dust as PNOR) 15 mg/m³</td>
<td>TWAEV (Total Dust) 5 mg/m³</td>
<td>TWAEV (Softwood Total Dust) 5 mg/m³ STEL (Softwood Total Dust) 5 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NORBORD OSB BOARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>STEL-TWA(^1) (Total Dust) 10 mg/m(^3)</th>
<th>10 mg/m(^3) TWAEV (Certain Hardwoods Total Dust) 1 mg/m(^3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cured Phenol Formaldehyde Adhesive Resin Solid. (less than 0.01% of free formaldehyde)</td>
<td>None Established</td>
<td>None Established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cured Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (PMDI) Adhesive (Once pressed these wood panels do not contain free or unreacted MDI)</td>
<td>None Established</td>
<td>None Established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formaldehyde(^2)</td>
<td>TWA/Ceiling 0.3 ppm</td>
<td>PEL 0.75 ppm STEL 2.0 ppm (See 29CFR1910.1048) TWAEV/Ceiling 2.0 ppm STEV 1 ppm Ceiling 1.5 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat Reflecting Foil (Solarbord Only)</td>
<td>None Established</td>
<td>None Established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slack Wax (as Paraffin Wax Fume)</td>
<td>TWA 2 mg/m(^3)</td>
<td>Not Regulated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc Borate (as inorganic compounds)</td>
<td>TWA (Inhalable Dust) 2 mg/m(^3) PEL-TWA (Total Dust as PNOR) 15 mg/m(^3) TWAEV (Total Dust as PNOR) 10 mg/m(^3) TWAEV 2 mg/m(^3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. In AFI - CIO v. OSHA, 965 F. 2d 962 (11th Cir. 1992), the court overturned OSHA’s 1989 Air Contaminants Rule, including the specific PELs for wood dust that OSHA had established at that time. The 1989 PELs were: TWA - 5.0 mg/m\(^3\); STEL (15 MIN.) - 10.0 mg/m\(^3\) (all soft and hard woods, except Western Red Cedar); Western Red Cedar; TWA - 2.5 mg/m\(^3\). Wood dust is now officially regulated as an organic dust under the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) or Inert or Nuisance Dust Categories at PELs noted under Section 8 of this MSDS. However, a number of states have incorporated provisions of the 1989 Standard in their state plans. Additionally, OSHA indicated that it may cite companies under the OSH Act General Duty Clause under appropriate circumstances for non-compliance with the 1989 PELs.

2. The OSHA ‘Action Level’ for Formaldehyde is 0.5 ppm based on an 8-hour TWA under 29 CFR 1910.1048. This level is not achieved under normal occupational exposures to these products. The British-Colombia formaldehyde Occupational Health and Safety Regulation’s 8-hour TWA is 0.3 ppm. The formaldehyde 8-hour TWA exposure limits under the British-Columbia, Alberta, Quebec and Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act have the "As Low As Reasonably Achievable" (ALARA) designation.

**Engineering Controls**

For reducing exposure to below recommended exposure limits, methods include mechanical ventilation using diluting or control of process, and process conditions or personal enclosure. System design should consider nature of contaminants and any explosive characteristics. Eyewash stations are recommended.

**Personal Protection**

**Eyes**

Not required if no transformation is performed on the product. AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES.

Use safety glasses with side shields or dust resistant safety goggles if manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion processes is performed on the product.

**Body**

Not required if no transformation is performed on the product. AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN.

Coveralls or long-sleeved shirt is recommended if manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion processes is performed on the product.

Remove and wash dust contaminated clothing before reuse.

**Respiratory**

Not required if no transformation is performed on the product. AVOID BREATHING DUST.

When engineering controls and work practices are not effective in controlling exposure to recommended exposure limits, wear suitable respiratory protection. If respirator required, use an appropriate NIOSH/MSHA approved dust respirator N95 or higher.
**Hands**

**AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN.**

Wear leather work gloves to protect skin against mechanical irritation and splinters.

**Advice on general occupational hygiene**

Do not eat, drink and smoke in work areas. Wash hands after use. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before accessing to eating area.

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### SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical state</th>
<th>Solid</th>
<th>Odor</th>
<th>Depend on wood species and time since panel was produced.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Wood panel</td>
<td>Threshold Odor</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Light to dark brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting /Freezing point (°C)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Vapour pressure ( @20 °C)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling point (°C)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Vapour density (Air=1)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point (°C)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Solubility (in water)</td>
<td>Not soluble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Coefficient of water/oil distribution</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature</td>
<td>204 to 260 °C</td>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability (Solid, gas)</td>
<td>These wood panels are flammable in presence of ignition source</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper flammability/explosive limit (% by volume)</td>
<td>Higher: undetermined (varies with composition particle size, moisture level, rate of heating and dust concentration)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower flammability/explosive limit (% by volume)</td>
<td>40 grams/m³ (wood dust)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density (@25 °C)</td>
<td>Variable (dependent on wood species and moisture content)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reactivity</th>
<th>Not available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stability</td>
<td>Stable under normal conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible hazardous reactions</td>
<td>Not hazardous reactions will occur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditions to avoid</td>
<td>Keep away of ignition sources (excessive heat, open flames, sparks) and incompatible materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials to avoid and incompatibility</td>
<td>Wood dust can ignite if it comes in contact with strong oxidizing agents such as perchloric acid and nitric acids, and with strong acids such as sulfuric acid and if it comes in contact with drying oils such as linseed oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous decomposition products</td>
<td>Thermal and/or thermal oxidative decomposition can produce irritating and toxic fumes and gases, including carbon monoxide, aldehydes, isocyanate, organic acids and polynuclear aromatic compounds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**In purchase form these products do not represent health hazard**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Routes of exposures</th>
<th>Inhalation, skin and eyes contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toxicological data</td>
<td>No test data exists on the purchased form products. Listed below is the data available on individual chemical ingredients entering in the composition of the wood panels and wood dust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exposure to wood dust may cause asthmatic symptoms and signs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical ingredients</td>
<td>LD&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (PMDI) Adhesive</td>
<td>&gt;5,000 mg/kg (rat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenol Formaldehyde Adhesive Resin Solid.</td>
<td>&gt;2,500 mg/kg (rat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Formaldehyde</td>
<td>100 - 830 mg/kg (rat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slack Wax</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat Reflecting foil</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc Borate</td>
<td>10,000 mg/kg (rat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variety of Hardwood (e.g., Aspen, Poplar, Black Poplar, Birch, etc.) and/or Softwood (Southern Yellow Pine, Lodgepole Pine, Tamarack, Spruce, etc.) - But not Western Red Cedar</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Skin Irritation**

No test data available on the wood panel itself. Data available on identified ingredients are listed below.

- Dermatitis has been reported in humans; nature of the wood and origin of the dust has to be taken into consideration during cutting or sanding operations of this product.
- Conjunctivitis has been reported in humans; nature of the wood and origin of the dust has to be taken into consideration.

**Eye Irritation**

No test data available on the wood panel itself. Data available on identified ingredients are listed below.

- Conjunctivitis has been reported in humans, nature of the wood and origin of the dust has to be taken into consideration.

**Skin Sensitization**

No test data available on the wood panel itself. Data available on identified ingredients are listed below.

- Repeated exposure to some species of wood and sensitivity of some workers may cause the outbreak of some allergies that can become a potential health hazard to these individuals.
- Inhalation of wood dust may sensitize the respiratory system and cause asthmatic symptoms and signs.
- Inhalation of wood dust may sensitize the respiratory system and cause asthmatic symptoms and signs.
- Inhalation of wood dust may sensitize the respiratory system and cause asthmatic symptoms and signs.
- Inhalation of wood dust may sensitize the respiratory system and cause asthmatic symptoms and signs.
- Inhalation of wood dust may sensitize the respiratory system and cause asthmatic symptoms and signs.

**Respiratory Sensitization**

No test data available on the product itself. Data available on identified ingredients are listed below.

- Inhalation of wood dust may sensitize the respiratory system and cause asthmatic symptoms and signs.
- Inhalation of wood dust may sensitize the respiratory system and cause asthmatic symptoms and signs.
- Inhalation of wood dust may sensitize the respiratory system and cause asthmatic symptoms and signs.
- Inhalation of wood dust may sensitize the respiratory system and cause asthmatic symptoms and signs.
- Inhalation of wood dust may sensitize the respiratory system and cause asthmatic symptoms and signs.

**Mutagenicity**

No test data available on the product itself. Data available on identified ingredients are listed below.

- Data on wood dust suggests that exposure to wood dust may cause cellular changes in the nasal epithelium.
Carcinogenicity

No test data available on the product itself. Data available on identified ingredients are listed below.

**Formaldehyde**
- IARC (Group 1) Human carcinogen
- ACGIH (Group A2) Suspected human carcinogen
- NTP Known to be a human carcinogen

**Wood Dust**
- IARC (Group 1) Human carcinogen
- ACGIH (Group A1) Oak and beech – Confirmed human carcinogen
- ACGIH (Group A2) Birch, mahogany, teak, walnut - Suspected human carcinogen
- ACGIH (Group A4) All other wood dusts - Not classifiable as a human carcinogen
- NTP Known to be a human carcinogen

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Synergetic Effects

Not available.

Potential Health Effects

**Inhalation**
Wood dust May cause irritation to the upper respiratory system.

**Skin**
Wood dust may cause irritation to the skin.

**Eyes**
Wood dust may cause chemical and/or mechanical irritation to the eye.

**Ingestion**
Not likely to occur.

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SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity**

Not available. The product has not been tested.

**Presistence and degrability**

The product has not been tested. Depending on the kind of wood

Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are unlikely.

Long term degradation products may arise due to formaldehyde.

**Bioaccumulation potential**

Not available. The product has not been tested.

**Mobility in soil**

Not available. The product has not been tested.

**Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

Not available. The product has not been tested.

**Other adverse effects**

**PMDI**

PMDI represent low to very low environmental hazard. A pond study showed gross contamination caused no significant toxic effects on a wide variety of flora and in all trophic levels (including fish), no detectable diaminodiphenylmethane (MDA) and no evidence of bioaccumulation of MDI or MDA. (see Heimbach F. et al. 1996)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algae (Fresh water)</td>
<td>Scenedesmus quadricauda</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>24 h EC50 = 14.7 mg/l</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invertebrates (Fresh water)</td>
<td>Daphnia magna</td>
<td>DIN 38412 Part 11</td>
<td>24 h EC50 = 42 mg/l</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>GHS Acute Hazard Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algae (Fresh water)</td>
<td>Scenedesmus subspicatus</td>
<td>72 h NOEC 1640 following OECD Guideline 201</td>
<td>No effects were noted</td>
<td>Blom et Oldersma (1994)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invertebrates</td>
<td>Daphnia magna</td>
<td>Static test following OECD Guideline 202/1</td>
<td>24 h EC50 = 42 mg/l</td>
<td>Caspers et al. (1986)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Limnea stagnalis</td>
<td>EC50 = 500 mg/l</td>
<td>Caspers et al. (1986)</td>
<td>Rhône –Poulenc (1977)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish (Fresh water)</td>
<td>Branchydanio rerio (Zebrafish)</td>
<td>Static test following OECD Guideline 203</td>
<td>96h LC0 = ≥ 1000 mg/l</td>
<td>Caspers et al. (1986)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Static test similar to OECD Guideline 203</td>
<td>24h LC0 = ≥ 500 mg/l</td>
<td>Rhône –Poulenc (1977)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oryzias latipes (medaka)</td>
<td>Static test similar to Semi-static test. Japanese standard test</td>
<td>96h LC0 = ≥ 3000 mg/l</td>
<td>Nakata (1983)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Formaldehyde

Formaldehyde is acutely toxic for aquatic organisms.
### SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Waste Information**

**Canadian Environmental Protection Act:** Not a hazardous waste as sold. Comply with all provincial and local regulations. Incineration or dry-land disposal is acceptable in most jurisdictions.

**Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA):** Not a United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hazardous waste as sold. Comply with all state and local regulations. It is the user’s responsibility to determine at the time of disposal if their waste product meets RCRA, Title 40 CFR 261 criteria for hazardous wastes. Incineration or dry-land disposal is acceptable in most jurisdictions.

### SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulatory Information</th>
<th>UN Number</th>
<th>Proper Shipping Name</th>
<th>Classes</th>
<th>Packing Group</th>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Other Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada - TDG Classification</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - DOT Classification</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICAO/IATA</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine pollutant</td>
<td>No component of this product is listed as a marine pollutant by the DOT (49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

**U.S. Federal Regulations**

The product in purchase form is not controlled under the US Hazard Communication Rule (29 CFR 1900.1200).

**TSCA**

All listed ingredients appear on the TSCA inventory and/or are exempted.

**CERCLA**

Formaldehyde (100 lbs reportable quantity) is on the CERCLA chemical substance inventory.

**OSHA**

Wood products are not hazardous under the criteria of the federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazcom 2012). However, wood dust and other chemical substances generated by mechanical activities performed on this product are regulated under this standard. Workplace exposure to formaldehyde is specifically regulated under 29 CFR 1910.1048.

**SARA Title III Section 311/312**

Hazard classification under 40 CFR 370 Hazard Classes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard Category</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>A delayed chronic health hazard</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>A fire Hazard</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An immediate acute health hazard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A corrosive hazard</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>A reactive hazard</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>A sudden release Hazard</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SARA Section 313 Reporting:**

This product does not contain any chemical substance(s) listed under 40 CFR 372.65 and in concentrations that should required reporting under SARA 313.

**State Right-to-Know**

While freshly pressed and/or depending of the environmental conditions (temperature and relative humidity) a very small level of formaldehyde may be released from the panels.

Chamber tests performed on OSB panels and conducted by the APA Engineered Association have demonstrated that the formaldehyde level from the off-gas of these type of panels were negligible (below 0.1 ppm).

However, the user should ensure that its specific mechanical process, handling, storage, and ventilation conditions will not contribute to formaldehyde emission exceeding the safe threshold level.
### California Proposition 65 Warning

Drilling, sawing, sanding or machining wood products generates wood dust, a substance known to the State of California to cause cancer. Avoid inhaling wood dust or use a dust mask or other safeguards to avoid inhaling wood dust (California Health and Safety Code Section 25249.6).

The paint applied on the edges of this product may contain titanium dioxide which is a substance "as airborne, unbound particles of respirable size" qualified accordingly to the California State to cause cancer.

In purchase form the titanium dioxide contained in the paint will remain fixed in the paint applied on the edges of the panel. If the panel is machined (cut, sanded, drilled...) a small quantity of titanium dioxide dust may be released. However, considering the very small quantity of paint (<0.2 %) applied on the edges of this product and the small quantity of titanium dioxide contained in the paint, it is not believe that the titanium dioxide exposure will present a health risk.

California’s listing was based on the IARC TiO2 classification as Group 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans based on studies that showed evidence of carcinogenicity in rats exposed to very high concentrations. (IARC Monographs, Volume 93 Summary). An elevated lung cancer risk associated to titanium dioxide exposure couldn’t have been demonstrated in two major epidemiology studies (European and US) among titanium dioxide workers.


### DSL

Excepted wood, all listed ingredients appear on the DSL (Domestic Substance List) list.

### International Regulations

- **E**Europe Inventory (CLP) All components are listed or exempted and the product is exempted
- **A**Australian inventory (AICS) All components are listed or exempted and the product is exempted
- **C**China inventory (IECSC) All components are listed or exempted and the product is exempted
- **J**Japan inventory (ENCS) All components are listed or exempted and the product is exempted
- **J**Japan inventory (ISHL) All components are listed or exempted and the product is exempted
- **K**Korea inventory (KECI) Not determined.
- **N**New Zealand inventory (NZIoC) All components are listed or exempted and the product is exempted
- **P**Philippines inventory (PICCS) All components are listed or exempted and the product is exempted
SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS Rating

- Health: 1
- Flammability: 1
- Reactivity: 0
- Protective Equipment: 1

NFPA Rating

- Health: 1
- Flammability: 0
- Reactivity: 0
- Protective Equipment: 1

Glossary Terms

- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- CSA: Chemical Abstracts System Number
- CFR: Code of Federal Regulation
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- LC50: Concentration L50 (the concentration in air of a chemical which kills 50% of a experimental animal population)
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50 (the administered dose of a chemical which kills 50% of a experimental animals population)
- LEL: Lower Explosion Limit
- MDI: 4’4’-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate
- mg/kg: Milligram per kilogram
- mg/m³: Milligram per cubic meter
- MSHA: Mining Safety and Health Administration
- NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
- NFPA: National Fire Protection Association
- NR: Not Regulated
- NTP: National Toxicology Program
- OECD: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit
- OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit
- PPM: Parts per million
- RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- STEL: Short –Term Exposure Limit (United States)
- STEV: Short-Term Exposure Value (Ontario)
- TWA: Time Weighted Average (United States)
- TWAEV: Time Weighted Average Value (Ontario)
- VEMP: Valeur d’exposition moyenne pondérée (Québec) = TWAEV = TWA
- VECDD: Valeur d’exposition de courte durée (Québec) = STEV = STEL
- WHIM: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

Other Special Considerations

This 16 heading format SDS complies or exceeds the Canadian WHMIS criteria, the GHS and the OSHA hazard communication standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. (Hazcom 2012).

Preparation Date: 03/31/2015
Revision Date: 07/21/2016
Version: 1.3
Modifications:

- Gathered brand names
- Minor grammatical changes
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