

**SECTION 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

**Common Name**

**NORBORD OSB BOARD**

**Supplier/ Manufacturer**

Norbord Inc.  
 1 Toronto Street, Suite 600  
 Toronto, Ontario  
 M5C 2W4  
[www.Norbord.com](http://www.Norbord.com)

**EMERGENCY CONTACT**

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

**Synonym**

Oriented Strand Board (OSB)

**Trade Name**

**Sub-Floors & Stairs:**

Stabledge, TruFlor PointSIX, TrufflorSub-Flooring, Pinnacle, Rimboard, Rimboard Plus, Durastrand PointSIX, SteadiTred, and T&G JAS.

**Wall Sheathing:**

TallWall, QuakeZone, Windstorm, JAS, Trubord

**Roof Sheathing:**

Solarbord, Trubord, and Square-Edge JAS.

**Industrial:**

TruDeck, StableDeck, StableWall, StableRV, SipFacers, NorCore, Furnitures, SteadiPack, Web-Stock, and ShedDeck.

**Product Description**

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

**SECTION 2. HAZARD (S) IDENTIFICATION**

**GHS Classification**

This product is not classified as hazardous according to GHS criteria

**WHIMS Classification**

This product is not classified as hazardous according to WHIMS criteria

**Other Hazards**

Sawing, sanding, or machining processes performed on these products may result in dust particles (wood dust and polymerized resin dust).

**Emergency Overview**

Sawing, sanding, or machining wood or wood products can generate combustible dust. Wood dust may ignite or form an explosive mixture with air in the presence of an ignition source. Product dust may be irritating to the eyes, skin, or respiratory system

**POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:**

The wood panels in the purchase form do not represent a health hazard. The health effects mentioned below could happen if the board is mechanically processed, and dust particles (wood and polymerized resin) are generated in the environment.

**Potential Acute Health Effects**

**Inhalation** Inhalation of dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory system

<b>Skin</b>	May cause chemical and/or mechanical irritation of the skin
<b>Eyes</b>	May cause chemical and/or mechanical irritation of the skin
<b>Ingestion</b>	Not an expected route of entry
<b>Medical conditions aggravated by overexposure</b>	Respiratory ailments or pre-existing skin conditions may be aggravated by exposure to wood dust.
<b>Potential Chronic Health Effects</b>	
<b>Chronic effects</b>	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
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Possible carcinogen See section 11 Toxicological Information
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	Possible mutagen See section 11 Toxicological Information
<b>Sensitization</b>	Possible Sensitizer See section 11 Toxicological Information

<b>SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS</b>		
<b>Ingredients</b>	<b>CAS #</b>	<b>Wt. %</b>
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	Not applicable	84-99
Cured Phenol-Formaldehyde Adhesive Resin Solid. (less than 0.01% of free Formaldehyde) <sup>1</sup>	9003-35-4	0-10
Cured Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (PMDI) Adhesive (Once pressed, these wood panels do not contain free or unreacted MDI) <sup>1</sup>	9016-87-9	0-10
Slack Wax	64742-61-6	0 - 5.0
Heat Reflecting Overlay (Foil, MDO) <sup>2</sup>	Not available	0-2.5
Top Overlay 4080 <sup>4</sup>	Not available	0-2.5
Free Formaldehyde	50-00-0	<0.01
Zinc Borate <sup>3</sup>	138265-88-0	0-3

<sup>1</sup>Some panel products are produced solely with PMDI resins, only with P.F. resins, or with a mixture of the two depending on manufacturing location and specific product recipes

<sup>2</sup>Foil and MDO (Medium Density Overlay) – Proprietary component information available with signed disclosure agreement.

<sup>3</sup>Zinc Borate only in treated OSB SipFacer and Web-Stock products; Borogard® ZB SDS available on request.

<sup>4</sup>Top Overlay 4080 only on ShedDeck product. Top Overlay 4080 SDS available on request.

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

<b>SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURE</b>	
<b>Eye Contact</b>	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.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	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.
<b>Inhalation</b>	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.

<b>Ingestion</b>	Not likely to occur.
<b>Notes to Physician</b>	Respiratory ailments or pre-existing skin conditions may be aggravated by exposure to wood dust.

**SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

<b>Flammability of the Product</b>	These wood-based panels are flammable but difficult to ignite.
<b>Auto-ignition Temperature</b>	204 to 260 °C
<b>Flash Point</b>	Not available.
<b>Flammable Limits</b>	Higher: undetermined (varies with composition particle size, moisture level, rate of heating, and dust concentration). Lower: 40 grams/m <sup>3</sup> (LEL) wood dust.
<b>Extinguishing Media</b>	Use water spray, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide when fighting fires involving this material. Dry sand or earth can be used for a small fire.
<b>Hazardous Combustion Products</b>	Burning of wood panel produces irritating and toxic emissions, including carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, noxious fumes, aldehydes, and organic acids.
<b>Special Fire-Fighting Equipment/Procedure</b>	Firefighters must wear fire-resistant protective equipment. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated under positive pressure demand mode.
<b>Fire Hazards in the presence of Various Substances</b>	There is a risk of fire/explosion when high concentrations of fine dust particles come in contact with a source of ignition as heat or flame.
<b>Explosion Hazards in the presence of Various Substances</b>	Dust explosion is strongly possible if dust concentrations rise to critical values (above 40 grams/m <sup>3</sup> ) and a source of ignition present (flame, heat, static discharge, etc.). May explode when in contact with strong acids and oxidants.
<b>Sensitivity/mechanical impact</b>	These products are not sensitive to mechanical impact.
<b>Sensitivity/static discharge</b>	These products are not sensitive to static discharge. However, fine dust clouds may be sensitive to static discharge and lead to explosive dust hazards.

**SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

<b>Personal Precautions</b>	See protective measures in section 8.
<b>Environmental Precautions</b>	None
<b>Spill and Leak</b>	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 adequate ventilation where dust conditions may occur. Place recovered wood dust in a container for proper disposal.

**SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

<b>Safe Handling Procedures</b>	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 a source of fire and explosion hazards. Use in a well-ventilated area. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash clothing before reuse. <b>AVOID DUST CONTACT WITH EYES AND SKIN. AVOID BREATHING DUST.</b>
<b>Storage Requirement</b>	Store away from incompatibles. Keep in a cool, dry, and well-ventilated area. Keep away from any ignition source.
<b>Incompatibility</b>	Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils. Avoid open flame.

**SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION**

Ingredients	USA ACGIH (2019)	USA OSHA 29CFR1910.1000	QUEBEC OSHA (OEL S-2.1, r.15 - 2010)	ONTARIO OSHA OEL-reg 833 (2013)
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	TLV-TWA (Inhalable Dust) 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	PEL-TWA <sup>1</sup> (Total Dust as PNOR) 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  PEL-TWA <sup>1</sup> (Total Dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  STEL-TWA <sup>1</sup> (Total Dust) 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWAEV (Total Dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWAEV (Softwood Total Dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL (Softwood Total Dust) 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  TWAEV (Certain Hardwoods Total Dust) 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Cured Phenol Formaldehyde Adhesive Resin Solid. (less than 0.01% of free Formaldehyde)	None Established	None Established	None Established	None Established
Cured Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (PMDI) Adhesive (Once pressed, these wood panels do not contain free or unreacted MDI)	None Established	None Established	None Established	None Established
Formaldehyde <sup>2</sup>	TWA/Ceiling 0.1 ppm STEL 0.3 ppm	PEL 0.75 ppm STEL 2.0 ppm (See 29CFR1910.1048)	TWAEV/Ceiling 2.0 ppm	STEV 1 ppm Ceiling 1.5 ppm
Heat Reflecting Foil (Solarbord Only)	None Established	None Established	None Established	None Established
Slack Wax (as Paraffin Wax Fume)	TWA 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Regulated	TWAEV 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWAEV 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Top Overlay 4080	None Established	None Established	None Established	None Established
Zinc Borate (as inorganic compounds)	TWA (Inhalable Dust) 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	PEL-TWA (Total Dust as PNOR) 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWAEV (Total Dust as PNOR) 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWAEV 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 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<sup>3</sup>; STEL(15 MIN.) - 10.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (all soft and hardwoods, except Western Red Cedar); Western Red Cedar; TWA - 2.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.**

Wood dust is now officially regulated as 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, some states have incorporated provisions of the 1989 Standard in their state plans. Additionally, OSHA indicated that it might cite companies under the OSH Act General Duty Clause under appropriate circumstances for non-compliance with the 1989 PELs.**

<sup>2</sup>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**

To reduce the exposure below the recommended exposure limits, control methods, including mechanical ventilation using dilution or control of the process, process conditions, or personal enclosure, must be considered. System design should consider the 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.**

	<p>Use safety glasses with side shields or dust-resistant safety goggles if manual, mechanical cutting, or abrasion processes are performed on the product.</p> <p><b>Body</b> <b>Not required if no transformation is performed on the product.</b> <b>AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN.</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Respiratory</b> <b>Not required if no transformation is performed on the product.</b> <b>AVOID BREATHING DUST.</b> When engineering controls and work practices are not effective in controlling exposure to recommended exposure limits, wear suitable respiratory protection. If a respirator is required, use an appropriate NIOSH/MSHA approved dust respirator N95 or higher.</p>
<p><b>Advice on general, occupational hygiene</b></p>	<p><b>AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN.</b> <b>Hands</b> Wear leather work gloves to protect skin against mechanical irritation and splinters.</p> <p>Do not eat, drink, and smoke in work areas. Wash hands after use. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before accessing to the eating area.</p>

**SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

<p><b>Physical state</b></p>	<p>Solid</p>	<p><b>Odor</b></p>	<p>Depend on wood species and time since the panel was produced.</p>
<p><b>Appearance</b></p>	<p>Wood panel</p>	<p><b>Threshold Odor</b></p>	<p>Not available</p>
<p><b>pH</b></p>	<p>Not available</p>	<p><b>Color</b></p>	<p>Light to dark brown</p>
<p><b>Melting /Freezing point (°C)</b></p>	<p>Not available</p>	<p><b>Vapour pressure ( @20 °C)</b></p>	<p>Not available</p>
<p><b>Boiling point (°C)</b></p>	<p>Not available</p>	<p><b>Vapour density (Air=1)</b></p>	<p>Not available</p>
<p><b>Flash point (°C)</b></p>	<p>Not available</p>	<p><b>Solubility (in water)</b></p>	<p>Not soluble</p>
<p><b>Evaporation rate</b></p>	<p>Not available</p>	<p><b>Coefficient of water/oil distribution</b></p>	<p>Not Available</p>
<p><b>Auto-ignition temperature</b></p>	<p>204 to 260 °C</p>	<p><b>Decomposition temperature</b></p>	<p>Not available</p>
<p><b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b></p>	<p>These wood panels are flammable in the presence of an ignition source</p>		
<p><b>Upper flammability/explosive limit (% by volume)</b></p>	<p>Higher: undetermined (varies with composition particle size, moisture level, rate of heating, and dust concentration)</p>		
<p><b>Lower flammability/explosive limit (% by volume)</b></p>	<p>40 grams/m<sup>3</sup> (wood dust)</p>		
<p><b>Relative density (@25 °C)</b></p>	<p>A dust explosion is strongly possible if dust concentrations rise to critical values (above 40 grams/m<sup>3</sup>) and if there is a source of ignition present (flame, heat, static discharge, etc.)</p>		
<p><b>Viscosity</b></p>	<p>Variable (dependent on wood species and moisture content)</p>		

**SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<p><b>Reactivity</b></p>	<p>Not available</p>
<p><b>Stability</b></p>	<p>Stable under normal conditions</p>
<p><b>Possible hazardous reactions</b></p>	<p>Not hazardous reactions will occur</p>
<p><b>Conditions to avoid</b></p>	<p>Keep away from ignition sources (excessive heat, open flames, sparks) and incompatible materials</p>
<p><b>Materials to avoid and incompatibility</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Hazardous decomposition products</b></p>	<p>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.</p>

**SECTION 11.TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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

**Routes of exposures  
Toxicological data**

Inhalation, skin, and eyes contact

No test data exists on the purchased form products. Listed below are the data available on individual chemical ingredients entering the wood panels and wood dust composition. Exposure to wood dust may cause asthmatic symptoms and signs.

Chemical ingredients	LD <sub>50</sub>		LC <sub>50</sub> (4-hours)		GHS
	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Irritation	
<b>Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (PMDI) Adhesive</b>	>5,000 mg/kg (rat)	>5,000 mg/kg (rat)	0,49 mg/l (rat)	100 mg (Mild) (rabbit)	Acute toxicity, Inhalation of dusts, category 2
<b>Phenol-Formaldehyde Adhesive Resin Solid.</b>	>2,500 mg/kg (rat)	>5,000 mg/kg (rat)	0,49 mg/l (rat)	No Data	Acute toxicity, Inhalation of dusts, category 2
<b>Free Formaldehyde</b>	100 - 830 mg/kg (rat)	270 mg/kg (rabbit)	0,20 - 0.59 mg/l (rat) 0.45 mg/l (mouse)	No Data	Acute toxicity, Inhalation of dust, category 1
<b>Slack Wax</b>	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
<b>Heat Reflecting foil</b>	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
<b>Top Overlay 4080</b>	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
<b>Zinc Borate</b>	10,000 mg/kg (rat)	10,000 mg/kg (rabbit)	5 mg/l (rat)	No Data	Acute toxicity, Inhalation of dusts, category 4
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	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

**Skin Irritation**

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

**Eye Irritation**

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

**Skin Sensitization**

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

**Respiratory 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 the sensitivity of some workers may cause the outbreak of some allergies that can become a potential health hazard to these individuals.

However, considering the small quantity of the resins contained in these products and the polymerization of these resins during the press cycle, the risk of exposure to Formaldehyde or MDI during cutting and sanding operations must be considered very low.

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.

People with existing respiratory tract ailments (e.g., bronchitis) should avoid exposures to wood dust as they may suffer severe irritation and difficulty breathing.

Some reports suggest that Formaldehyde and MDI may cause respiratory sensitization, such as asthma, and pre-existing respiratory sensitization may be aggravated by exposure. However, considering the small quantity of the resins contained in these products and the

<p><b>Mutagenicity</b></p>	<p>polymerization of these resins during the press cycle, the risk of exposure to Formaldehyde or MDI during cutting and sanding operations must be considered very low.                  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.</p>
<p><b>Carcinogenicity</b></p>	<p>No test data available on the product itself. Data available on identified ingredients are listed below.</p>
<p><b>Formaldehyde</b></p>	<p>IARC (Group 1) Human carcinogen                  ACGIH (Group A1) Confirmed human carcinogen</p>
<p><b>Wood Dust</b></p>	<p>NTP Known to be a human carcinogen                  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 dust - Not classifiable as a human carcinogen                  NTP Known to be a human carcinogen</p>
<p><b>Teratogenicity</b></p>	<p>Not available.</p>
<p><b>Synergetic Effects</b></p>	<p>Not available.</p>
<p><b>Potential Health Effects</b></p>	<p><b>Inhalation</b> Wood dust May cause irritation to the upper respiratory system.  <b>Skin</b> Wood dust may cause irritation to the skin.  <b>Eyes</b> Wood dust may cause chemical and/or mechanical irritation to the eye.  <b>Ingestion</b> Not likely to occur.</p>

**SECTION 12.ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

<p><b>Ecotoxicity</b></p>	<p>Not available. The product has not been tested.</p>
<p><b>Persistence and degradability</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Bioaccumulation potential</b></p>	<p>Not available. The product has not been tested.</p>
<p><b>Mobility in soil</b></p>	<p>Not available. The product has not been tested.</p>
<p><b>Results of PBT and vPvB assessment</b></p>	<p>Not available. The product has not been tested.</p>
<p><b>Other adverse effects</b></p>	
<p><b>PMDI</b></p>	<p><b>PMDI represent low to a very low environmental hazard.</b> 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)</p>

Category	Species	Test	Result	Reference
Algae	Scenedesmus subspicatus	72 h NOEC 1640 following OECD Guideline 201	No effects were noted	Blom et Oldersma (1994)
Invertebrates	Daphnia magna	Static test following OECD Guideline 202/1	24 h EC50 = ≥ 500 - 1000mg/l	Rhône –Poulenc (1977) Caspers et al. (1986)
	Limnea stagnalis		24 h EC50 = ≥ 1000 mg/l	Caspers et al. (1986)
Fish (Fresh water)	Branchydanio rerio (Zebrafish)	Static test following OECD Guideline 203	96h LC0 = ≥1000 mg/l	Caspers et al. (1986)
		Static test similar to OECD Guideline 203	24h LC0 = ≥ 500 mg/l	Rhône –Poulenc (1977)

	Oryzias latipes (medaka)	Static test similar to Semi-static test. Japanese standard test	96h LC0 = ≥ 3000 mg/l	Nakata (1983)
<b>Formaldehyde</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Formaldehyde is acutely toxic for aquatic organisms</b></span>				
Category	Species	Test	Result	GHS Acute Hazard Category
Algae (Fresh water)	Scenedesmus quadricauda	Not specified	24 h EC50 = 14.7 mg/l	3
Invertebrates (Fresh Water)	Daphnia magna	DIN 38412 Part 11	24 h EC50 = 42 mg/l	3
		OECD Guideline 203	48 h EC50 = 29 mg/l	3
Fish (Fresh Water)	Morone Saxatilis	Not Specified	96 h LC50 = 6.7 mg/l	2
	Fathead minnow	Flow-through	96 h L50 = 24.1 mg/l	3
	Micropterus Dolomieu	Not Specified	96 h LC50 = 54.4 mg/l	3

**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**

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

**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 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 Category:**

Hazard classification under 40 CFR 370 Hazard Classes:

An immediate acute health hazard	Yes	A delayed chronic health hazard	Yes	A fire Hazard	Yes
A corrosive hazard	No	A reactive hazard	No	A sudden release Hazard	No

**SARA Section 313 Reporting:**

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



**State Right-to-Know**

While freshly pressed or depending on the environmental conditions (temperature and relative humidity), a minimal level of Formaldehyde may be released from the panels. The 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 types of panel 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**

**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 U.S.) among titanium dioxide workers.

*Boffetta P, Soutar A, Cherrie JW et al. (2004) Mortality among workers employed in the titanium dioxide production industry in Europe. Cancer Causes Control; 15: 697–706.*

*Fryzek JP, Chadda B, Marano D et al. (2003) A cohort mortality study among titanium dioxide manufacturing workers in the United States. J Occup Environ Med; 45: 400–9.*

**New Jersey**

Machined processes performed on these wood panels may generate wood dust and titanium dioxide dust. Very small quantity of formaldehyde and wax fume may be released from hot panel. All these substances are on the New Jersey's Hazardous Substance Lists.

**Pennsylvania**

Machined processes performed on these wood panels may generate wood dust and titanium dioxide. Very small quantity of formaldehyde and wax fume may be released from hot panel. All these substances are on the Pennsylvania's Appendix A, Hazardous Substance Lists.

**Minnesota**

This product is not regulated by the Minnesota 2012 sections 144.495 and 325F.181 in regard to the HUD Formaldehyde Emission Standard, 24 CFR Sections 3280.308 and 3280.406. This product does not contain urea-formaldehyde resin and does not correspond to a plywood, MDF or particleboard product.

**Canadian Regulations**

The product is not controlled under WHMIS.

It has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the SDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

**DSL**

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

**International Regulations**

<b>Europe Inventory</b>	(CLP)	All components are listed or exempted and the product is exempted
<b>Australian inventory</b>	(AICS)	All components are listed or exempted and the product is exempted
<b>China inventory</b>	(IECSC)	All components are listed or exempted and the product is exempted
<b>Japan inventory</b>	(ENCS)	All components are listed or exempted and the product is exempted
<b>Japan inventory</b>	(ISHL)	All components are listed or exempted and the product is exempted
<b>Korea inventory</b>	(KECI)	Not determined.

<b>New Zealand Inventory</b>	(NZIoC)	All components are listed or exempted and the product is exempted
<b>Philippines inventory</b>	(PICCS)	All components are listed or exempted and the product is exempted

**SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

HMIS Rating

1	Health
1	Flammability
0	Reactivity
(E)	Protective Equipment

NFPA Rating



**Glossary Terms**

<b>ACGIH</b>	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
<b>CSA</b>	Chemical Abstracts System Number
<b>CFR</b>	Code of Federal Regulation
<b>GHS</b>	Globally Harmonized System
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>LC50</b>	Concentration L50 (the concentration in air of a chemical which kills 50% of an experimental animal population)
<b>LD50</b>	Lethal Dose 50 (the administered dose of a chemical which kills 50% of an experimental animals population)
<b>LEL</b>	Lower Explosion Limit
<b>MDI</b>	4'4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate
<b>mg/kg</b>	Milligram per kilogram
<b>mg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	Milligram per cubic meter
<b>MSHA</b>	Mining Safety and Health Administration
<b>NIOSH</b>	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
<b>NFPA</b>	National Fire Protection Association
<b>NR</b>	Not Regulated
<b>NTP</b>	National Toxicology Program
<b>OECD</b>	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>OEL</b>	Occupational Exposure Limit
<b>OSHA</b>	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
<b>PEL</b>	Permissible Exposure Limit
<b>PPM</b>	Parts per million
<b>RCRA</b>	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
<b>STEL</b>	Short –Term Exposure Limit (United States)
<b>STEV</b>	Short-Term Exposure Value (Ontario)
<b>TWA</b>	Time Weighted Average (United States)
<b>TWAEV</b>	Time Weighted Average Value (Ontario)
<b>VEMP</b>	Valeur d'exposition moyenne pondérée (Québec) = TWAEV = TWA
<b>VECD</b>	Valeur d'exposition de courte durée (Québec) = STEV = STEL
<b>WHISM</b>	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: 11/02/2020**

**Version: 1.6**

**Modifications:**

- **New OSB Product Name ShedDeck.**
- **Insertion of Top Overlay 4080.**

**Notice to Reader**

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