

General Contractor:	Project Name : SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY HOMES
General Contractor: San Joaquin Valley Homes 5607 Ave De Los Robles Visalia, CA 93291	Owner :
Revise And Resubmit	Approved
Note – Material safety data sheets for enclosed materials.	

April 2, 2019

San Joaquin Valley Homes

5607 Ave De Los Robles

Visalia, CA 93291

Re: San Joaquin valley homes

Lumber product submittal

Please review and enclosed material safety data sheets and specifications on above referenced project.

Enclosure #1 Lumber: treated

Enclosure #2 Lumber: Douglas fir

Enclosure #3 Lumber: Wood dust

Enclosure #4 Oriented strand Board

Enclosure #5 OSB: Sturdy board, Rim, LSL etc.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ramiro Trujillo', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Ramiro Trujillo

84 Lumber Company

Commercial Sales

1-559-291-8444



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Universal Forest Products, Inc.



1. Identification

UFP Treated - Borate Preserved Wood

Product identifier

End tag will state "treated with Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate (DOT)"

Other means of identification

Synonyms: Borate, DOT, SBX

SDS number

UFP-Bor-02

Recommended use

Preservative Treated Wood for interior/weather protected exterior uses.

Recommended restrictions

None known.

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

Company Name

UFP Saginaw, LLC

Address

2801 E Beltline, NE, Grand Rapids, MI 49525

Telephone number

616-365-1526

Contact person

Regulatory Compliance Dept.

Emergency Telephone Number

CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

E-mail

rdickens@ufpi.com

2. Hazard(s) identification

Physical hazards

Not classified.

Health hazards

Carcinogenicity

Category 1

Reproductive toxicity

Category 1B

OSHA defined hazards

Combustible dust

Label elements



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement

May cause cancer by inhalation. May damage fertility or the unborn child by ingestion. May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

Precautionary statement

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Prevent dust accumulation to minimize explosion hazard. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. In case of fire: Use CO2, foam or water spray for extinction.

Storage

Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC)

None known.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Chemical name	CAS number	%
Wood	N/A	90-98
Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate	12280-03-4	1.25-7.5
Glue Solids (plywood only)	N/A	4 - 8

Composition comments All concentrations are in percent by weight. ¹Plywood supplied by others is bonded with various low formaldehyde emission bonding systems.

Depending on the additives applied to the treating solution, this wood may also contain < 1% of mold inhibitors, <1% of a non-hazardous wax emulsion, and <% of a colorant.

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation

Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if discomfort persists.

Skin contact

Flush skin with water.

Eye contact

Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water. Do not rub eye. If irritation persists get medical attention.

Ingestion

Get medical attention if any discomfort occurs.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Dust may cause eye, skin and respiratory tract irritation.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

General information

First aid personnel must be aware of own risk during rescue.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Carbon dioxide, regular foam, dry chemical, water spray, or water fog.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

None.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Wood dust is flammable and may explode in the presence of an ignition source. The presence of the borate wood preservative (known fire-retardant chemical) in treated wood dust may reduce the flammability hazard to some extent.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire. Selection of respiratory protection for firefighting: follow the general fire precautions indicated in the workplace.

Fire fighting equipment/instructions

Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Provide adequate ventilation. Avoid inhalation of dust. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (See Section 8).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Saw dust: Sweep or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal. Treated wood should not be burned in open fires or in stoves, fireplaces or residential boilers because toxic chemicals may be produced as part of the smoke and ashes. Treated wood from commercial or industrial use (e.g., construction sites) may be burned only in commercial or industrial incinerators or boilers in accordance with state and federal regulations.

Environmental precautions

For good industrial practice avoid release to the environment.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of dust. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Change contaminated clothing. Sawing/machining treated wood should be performed outdoors or where adequate ventilation is present to avoid accumulations of treated wood dust. Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that dusts do not accumulate on surfaces.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Protect against physical damage. The material should be kept off the ground. Store in a cool, dry place. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

U.S. - OSHA Components	Type	Value	Form
Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate (CAS 12280-03-4)	PEL	5 mg/m ³	Respirable dust.
Wood (CAS N/A)	PEL	15 mg/m ³ 5 mg/m ³ 15 mg/m ³	Total Dust. Respirable dust. Total fraction.

ACGIH Components	Type	Value	Form
Wood (CAS N/A)	TWA	1 mg/m ³	Inhalable fraction.

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards Components	Type	Value	Form
Wood (CAS N/A)	TWA	1 mg/m ³	Dust.

Biological limit values

No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).

Appropriate engineering controls

Provide sufficient general/local exhaust ventilation to maintain inhalation exposures below current exposure limits and areas below explosive dust concentrations.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Wear safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles when sawing or cutting.

Skin protection

Hand protection

When handling wood, wear leather or fabric gloves. Wear normal work clothes and safety

Other

shoes.

Respiratory protection

Not necessary under normal conditions. Wear respirator if there is dust from machining operation. Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.

Thermal hazards

General hygiene considerations

If preservatives/sawdust accumulate on clothes, launder before reuse. Wash work clothes separately from other household clothing.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state

Solid.

Form

Solid. Chips. Dust.

Color

Not available.

Odor

May have a slight scented odor.

Odor threshold

Not available.

pH

Not available.

Melting point/freezing point

Not available.

Initial boiling point and boiling range

Not available.

Flash point

Not available.

Evaporation rate

Not available.

Flammability (solid, gas)

Not available.

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Flammability limit - lower (%)

Not available.

Flammability limit - upper (%)

Not available.

Explosive limit - lower (%)

Not available.

Explosive limit - upper (%)

Not available.

Vapor pressure

Not available.

Vapor density

Not available.

Relative density

0.4 - 0.8 (Water = 1)

Solubility(ies)

SDS US

Release date 6/18/2015

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Solubility (water)	< 0.1
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.
Other information	
Percent volatile	0 %
VOC (Weight %)	0 %

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	The product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
Chemical stability	Stable at normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Hazardous reactions do not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Open flame.
Incompatible materials	Oxidizing agents. Drying oils.
Hazardous decomposition products	During combustion: Carbon oxides. Aliphatic aldehydes. Resin acids. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	Airborne treated or untreated wood dust may cause nose, throat, or lung irritation and other respiratory effects. Breathing excessive amounts of wood dust (primarily hardwood) has been associated with nasal cancer in some industries. Various species of untreated wood dust can elicit allergic respiratory response in sensitized persons.
Skin contact	Handling may cause splinters. Dust may irritate skin. Some wood species may cause allergic dermatitis in certain individuals.
Eye contact	Dust may irritate the eyes.
Ingestion	Not likely, due to the form of the product. However, ingestion of dusts generated during working operations may cause nausea and vomiting.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Dust may cause eye, skin and respiratory tract irritation.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	Not expected to be acutely toxic. Airborne treated or untreated wood dust may cause nose, throat, or lung irritation and other respiratory effects. Breathing excessive amounts of wood dust (primarily hardwood) has been associated with nasal cancer in some industries. Various species of untreated wood dust can elicit allergic respiratory response in sensitized persons. Epidemiological studies of workers in the woodtreating industry have shown no significant health effects due to occupational exposure to pentachlorophenol preservative. May be absorbed through the skin including mucous membranes and eye either by airborne mist, or more particularly, by direct contact.	
Skin corrosion/irritation	Dust may irritate skin.	
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Dust may irritate the eyes.	
Respiratory or skin sensitization		
ACGIH Sensitization	Wood (CAS N/A)	Dermal sensitization Respiratory sensitization
Respiratory sensitization	May cause inhalation hypersensitivity (occupational asthma) in sensitive individuals.	
Skin sensitization	May cause allergic skin disorders in sensitive individuals.	
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not classified.	
Carcinogenicity	Untreated wood dust or saw dust: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)	

classifies untreated wood dust as a Group I human carcinogen. The classification is based primarily on IARC's evaluation of increased risk in the occurrence of adenocarcinomas of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses associated with occupational exposures of untreated wood dust. Epidemiological studies have been reported on carcinogenic risks of employment in the furniture-making industry, the carpentry industry, and the lumber and sawmill industry. IARC has reviewed these studies and reports that there is sufficient evidence that nasal carcinomas have been caused by employment in the furniture-making industry where the excess risk is associated with exposure to untreated wood dust or sawdust from hardwood species. IARC concluded that epidemiological data are not sufficient to make a definite assessment of the carcinogenic risk of employment as a carpenter or worker in a lumber mill or sawmill.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Wood (CAS N/A) 1 Carcinogenic to humans.

NTP Report on Carcinogens

Wood (CAS N/A) Known To Be Human Carcinogen.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Not listed.

Reproductive toxicity May damage fertility or the unborn child by ingestion.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Not classified.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Not classified.
Aspiration hazard Not classified.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous.
Persistence and degradability No data is available on the degradability of this product.
Bioaccumulative potential
Mobility in soil The product is not mobile in soil.
Other adverse effects No other adverse environmental effects (e.g. ozone depletion, photochemical ozone creation potential, endocrine disruption, global warming potential) are expected from this component.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions Do not discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground. Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.
Local disposal regulations Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
Hazardous waste code Not regulated.
Waste from residues / unused products Do not discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground. Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.
Contaminated packaging Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

14. Transport information

DOT Not regulated as dangerous goods.
IATA Not regulated as dangerous goods.
IMDG Not regulated as dangerous goods.
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

15. Regulatory information

US federal regulations This product is hazardous according to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Not listed.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)

Not listed.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Hazard categories Immediate Hazard - No
Delayed Hazard - Yes
Fire Hazard - Yes
Pressure Hazard - No
Reactivity Hazard - No

SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance

Not listed.

SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical Yes

SARA 313 (TRI reporting)

Not regulated.

Other federal regulations

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List

Not regulated.

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)

Not regulated.

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)

Not regulated.

US state regulations

US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List

Not regulated

US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act

Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate (CAS 12280-03-4)

Wood (CAS N/A)

US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law

Wood (CAS N/A)

US. Rhode Island RTK

Not regulated.

US. California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product contains chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens & Reproductive Toxicity (CRT): Listed substance

Wood (CAS N/A)

International Inventories

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	No

*A "Yes" indicates this product complies with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s).
A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

Issue date	25-April-2015
Revision date	01-June-2015
Version #	02
HMIS® ratings	Health: 1* Flammability: 1 Physical hazard: 0

NFPA ratings



Disclaimer

Universal Forest Products, Inc. and its affiliates cannot anticipate all conditions under which this information and its product, or the products of other manufacturers in combination with its product, may be used. It is the user's responsibility to ensure safe conditions for handling, storage and disposal of the product, and to assume liability for loss, injury, damage or expense due to improper use. The information in the sheet was written based on the best knowledge and experience currently available. However, Universal Forest Products, Inc. and its affiliates make no warranty with respect to and disclaim all liability from reliance on the information.

Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: ACQ Preserve and Preserve Plus Pressure Treated Wood

ID: CSI-010

*** Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification ***

Chemical Name: Pressure treated wood with Alkaline Copper and Quaternary Ammonium Compounds
 Product Use: Lumber
 Manufacturer Information



PACIFIC WOOD PRESERVING
 OF BAKERSFIELD, INC.
 5601 District Boulevard • Bakersfield, CA 93313

General Comments

NOTE: Emergency telephone numbers are to be used only in the event of chemical emergencies involving a spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident involving chemicals. All non-emergency questions should be directed to customer service.

*** Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients ***

CAS #	Component	Percent
Not Available	Wood/Wood dust	90-98.5
141-43-5	Monoethanolamine	0.8-5.5
Proprietary	Copper complex expressed as Copper oxides	0.3-2.1
10043-35-3	Boric acid	0.2-1.2
68391-01-5	Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride**	0.2-1.0
7173-51-5	Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride**	0.2-1.0

**Note: This product contains either one or the other of the above Quaternary ammonium compounds depending on which ACQ Wood Preservative is used.

Component Related Regulatory Information

This product may be regulated, have exposure limits or other information identified as the following: Wood dust, all soft and hard woods, Wood dusts-soft woods, Wood dusts-hard wood, Copper (7440-50-8), Copper compounds, n.o.s..

Component Information/Information on Non-Hazardous Components

ACQ Preserve Pressure Treated Wood products are made up of wood treated with one of the ACQ family of EPA registered products.

This product is considered hazardous under the criteria specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication Standard) and the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS).

*** Section 3 - Hazards Identification ***

Emergency Overview

WARNING ! Wood dust may form explosive mixture with air. Wood dusts may cause irritation to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract.

Potential Health Effects: Eyes

Wood dust may cause irritation to the eyes. Symptoms can include irritation, redness, scratching of the cornea, and tearing.

Potential Health Effects: Skin

Wood dust may cause irritation to the skin. Mechanical rubbing may increase skin irritation. Some wood species may cause dermatitis or allergic skin reactions in sensitized individuals.

Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: ACQ Preserve and Preserve Plus Pressure Treated Wood

ID: CSI-010

Potential Health Effects: Ingestion

Ingestion of wood or wood dust is unlikely. If ingestion does occur, slight gastrointestinal irritation may result. Certain species of wood and their dusts may contain natural toxins which can have adverse effects in humans.

Potential Health Effects: Inhalation

Wood dust is irritating to the nose, throat and lungs. Symptoms may include nasal dryness, deposits or obstructions in the nasal passages, coughing, sneezing, dryness and soreness of throat and sinuses, hoarseness, and wheezing. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of wood dusts may cause respiratory irritation, recurrent bronchitis and prolonged colds. Some species may cause allergic respiratory reactions with asthma-like symptoms in sensitized individuals. Prolonged exposure to wood dust by inhalation has been reported to be associated with nasal and paranasal cancer.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

Pre-existing eye, respiratory system and skin conditions.

HMIS Ratings: Health: 1* Fire: 1 Reactivity: 0

Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe * = Chronic hazard

*** Section 4 - First Aid Measures ***

First Aid: Eyes

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

First Aid: Skin

For skin contact, wash immediately with soap and water. Continue flushing skin with water for 15 minutes. If irritation persists, get medical attention. If wood splinters are injected under the skin, get medical attention immediately.

First Aid: Ingestion

If the material is swallowed, get immediate medical attention or advice – Do not induce vomiting.

First Aid: Inhalation

If dusts are inhaled, remove person to fresh air. If symptoms persist, get medical attention.

First Aid: Notes to Physician

Respiratory ailments and pre-existing skin conditions may be aggravated by exposure to wood dust.

*** Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures ***

Flash Point: Not applicable

Upper Flammable Limit (UFL): Not available

Auto Ignition: Not available

Rate of Burning: Not available

Method Used: Not available

Lower Flammable Limit (LFL): Not available

Flammability Classification: Combustible

General Fire Hazards

Wood is combustible, and wood dusts may form explosive mixtures with air in the presence of an ignition source.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Combustion products may yield irritating and toxic fumes and gases including organic chloride, aldehydes, amines, hydrogen chloride, ammonia, copper compounds, oxygen, boric oxide, oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

Extinguishing Media

Use water to wet down wood and to reduce the likelihood of ignition or dispersion of dust into the air.

Fire Fighting Equipment/Instructions

Firefighters should wear full protective clothing including self contained breathing apparatus.

NFPA Ratings: Health: 1 Fire: 1 Reactivity: 0

Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe

*** Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures ***

Containment Procedures

No containment procedures are needed, as this product cannot spill or leak the preservative. Keep away from sparks and flame.

Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: ACQ Preserve and Preserve Plus Pressure Treated Wood

ID: CSI-010

Clean-Up Procedures

Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Wet down accumulated dusts prior to sweeping or vacuuming in order to prevent explosion hazards. Sweep up or vacuum small pieces and dusts and place in appropriate container for disposal. Gather larger pieces by an appropriate method. Avoid the generation of airborne dusts during cleanup. Do not inhale dusts during cleanup.

Evacuation Procedures

Isolate area. Keep unnecessary personnel away.

Special Procedures

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Follow all Local, State, Federal and Provincial regulations for disposal.

*** Section 7 - Handling and Storage ***
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Handling Procedures

Do not generate airborne dusts in the presence of an ignition source when sawing, cutting or grinding wood. Wash hands after handling and before eating. Avoid contact of wood dusts with skin and eyes. Do not breathe wood dusts. Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling this material or in areas where dusts of this product are present.

Storage Procedures

Maintain good housekeeping procedures, such as sweeping regularly to avoid accumulation of dusts. Store away from excessive heat, sparks and open flame.

*** Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection ***

Exposure Guidelines**A: General Product Information**

Follow all applicable exposure limits.

B: Component Exposure Limits**Wood/Wood dust**

ACGIH:	(5 mg/m ³) TWA (related to Wood dust (soft wood))
	(10 mg/m ³) STEL (related to Wood dust (soft wood))
OSHA	5 mg/m ³ TWA (related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods, except western red cedar)
Vacated:	10 mg/m ³ STEL (related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods, except western red cedar)
NIOSH:	1 mg/m ³ TWA; NIOSH Potential Occupational Carcinogen - see Appendix A (related to Wood dust)

Engineering Controls

Use exhaust ventilation when cutting, grinding or sanding in enclosed areas and if it is anticipated the exposure limits for wood dust may be exceeded during working with this product.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT**Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes/Face**

Wear safety glasses with side shields when handling, cutting, sanding or grinding this material. Use a face shield during processes that may generate excessive dusts and splinters.

Personal Protective Equipment: Skin

Wear puncture resistant work gloves, such as leather.

Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory

Not normally needed. Use a dust mask for particulate concentrations exceeding the Occupational Exposure Limit.

Personal Protective Equipment: General

Launder work clothes frequently. Eye wash fountain is recommended.

Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: ACQ Preserve and Preserve Plus Pressure Treated Wood

ID: CSI-010

*** Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties ***

Appearance: May vary
 Physical State: Solid wood
 Vapor Pressure: Not available
 Boiling Point: Not applicable
 Solubility (H₂O): Insoluble

Odor: Ammoniacal/Wood Odor
 pH: Not applicable
 Vapor Density: Not applicable
 Melting Point: Not applicable
 Specific Gravity: Not available

*** Section 10 - Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information ***

Chemical Stability

This is a stable material.

Chemical Stability: Conditions to Avoid

Keep away from excessive heat, sparks and open flame. Keep away from incompatible materials.

Incompatibility

Strong acids, alkalis and oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition

Combustion products may yield irritating and toxic fumes and gases including organic chloride, aldehydes, amines, hydrogen chloride, ammonia, copper compounds, oxygen, boric oxide, oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

*** Section 11 - Toxicological Information ***

Acute and Chronic Toxicity**A: General Product Information**

Wood dusts may be irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of wood dust may cause respiratory irritation, recurrent bronchitis and prolonged colds. Depending on the species of wood, recurrent exposure may cause allergic skin and respiratory reactions in some individuals.

B: Component Analysis - LD50/LC50**Monoethanolamine (141-43-5)**

Oral LD50 Rat : 1720 mg/kg
 Oral LD50 Mouse : 700 mg/kg
 Dermal LD50 Rabbit : 1 mL/kg
 30 ppm IDLH

Copper complex (Proprietary)

dusts or mists as Cu: 100 mg/m³ IDLH (related to Copper)

Boric acid (10043-35-3)

Oral LD50 Rat : 2660 mg/kg
 Oral LD50 Mouse : 3450 mg/kg

Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (7173-51-5)**

Oral LD50 Rat : 84 mg/kg
 Oral LD50 Mouse : 268 mg/kg

Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride (68391-01-5)

Oral LD50 (no species indicated): 735 mg/kg for males and females combined
 Dermal LD50 (no species indicated): 3350 mg/kg for males and females combined

Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: ACQ Preserve and Preserve Plus Pressure Treated Wood

ID: CSI-010

Carcinogenicity

A: General Product Information

ACQ Preserve pressure treated wood and its components are not listed as carcinogens by ACGIH, NIOSH, or IARC. Wood dust is classified as a human carcinogen or occupational carcinogen by ACGIH, NIOSH and IARC. This classification is based on an increased incidence of nasal and paranasal cancers in people exposed to wood dusts.

B: Component Carcinogenicity

Wood/Wood dust (Not Available)

ACGIH: A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen (related to Wood dusts-hard wood)
 NIOSH: Occupational carcinogen (related to Wood dust)
 IARC: Monograph 62, 1995 (related to Wood dust) (Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans))

*** Section 12 - Ecological Information ***

Ecotoxicity

A: General Product Information

This product is not expected to leach harmful amounts of preservative into the environment. However, the wood preservatives in this product contain fungicides and insecticides which when released into the environment, are expected to adversely affect or destroy contaminated plants. They may be harmful or fatal to wildlife.

B: Component Analysis - Ecotoxicity - Aquatic Toxicity

Monoethanolamine (141-43-5)

Test & Species

Test & Species	Conditions
LC50 (96 hr) goldfish	170.0 mg/L.
EC50 (30 min) Photobacterium phosphoreum	13.7 mg/L Microtox test.

Copper complex (Proprietary)

Test & Species

Test & Species	Conditions
LC50 (96 hr) fathead minnow	23 ug/L
LC50 (96 hr) rainbow trout	13.8 ug/L
LC50 (96 hr) bluegill	236 - 892 ug/L
IC50 (72 hr) freshwater algae (Scenedesmus subspicatus)	120 ug/L
LC50 (96 hr) water flea	10 ug/L
LC50 (96 hr) water flea	200 ug/L

20 mg CaCO₃/L juveniles
 adults (related to Copper) (related to Copper)
 45 mg CaCO₃/L
 226 mg CaCO₃/L (related to Copper)

Boric acid (10043-35-3)

Test & Species

Test & Species	Conditions
LC50 (48 hr) water flea	115.0-153.0 mg/L.

Static.

Environmental Fate

No information available.

Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: ACQ Preserve and Preserve Plus Pressure Treated Wood

ID: CSI-010

*** Section 13 - Disposal Considerations ***

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

A: General Product Information

Although no EPA Waste Numbers are applicable for this product's components, you must test your waste to determine if it meets applicable definitions of hazardous waste and for State requirements.
Dispose of waste material according to Local, State, Federal, and Provincial Environmental Regulations.

*** Section 14 - Transportation Information ***

US DOT Information

Shipping Name: Not regulated
Hazard Class: None
UN/NA #: None
Packing Group: None
Required Label(s): None

Canada Transportation of Dangerous Goods Information

Shipping Name: Not regulated
Hazard Class: None
UN/NA #: None
Packing Group: None
Required Label(s): None

*** Section 15 - Regulatory Information ***

US Federal Regulations

A: General Product Information

This product is pressure treated with either of three FIFRA registered wood preservatives which fall under Environmental Protection Agency regulations.

ACQ 2100 is registered with the EPA under registration number 10465-37.
ACQ 2101 is registered with the EPA under registration number 10465-40
ACQ 2102 is registered with the EPA under registration number 10465-39.

B: Component Analysis

This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required to be identified under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65) and/or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4).

Copper complex expressed as Copper oxides (Proprietary)

SARA 313: form R reporting required for 1.0% de minimis concentration (related to Copper)
form R reporting required for 1.0% de minimis concentration; Chemical Category N100; (does not include copper phthalocyanine compounds substituted only with hydrogen and/or bromine or chlorine) (related to Copper compounds)

C: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act

This material contains the following chemicals present on either the Listing of Pesticide Chemicals (40 CFR 180) or Pesticides Classified for Restricted Use as listed by FIFRA :

Copper complex (Proprietary)

FIFRA Section number 180.538 (related to copper)

Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: ACQ Preserve and Preserve Plus Pressure Treated Wood

ID: CSI-010

D. Marine Pollutant

DOT This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required by USDOT to be identified as marine pollutants.

Copper Complex (proprietary)

SARA 311/312: Acute Health Yes Chronic Health Yes Fire Yes Pressure No Reactive No

State Regulations

A: General Product Information

Other state regulations may apply. Check individual state requirements.

B: Component Analysis - State

The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists:

Component	CAS #	CA	FL	MA	MN	NJ	PA
Wood/Wood dust (*related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods) (*related to Wood dusts-soft woods)	Not Available	No	No	No	Yes ¹	No	Yes ²
Monoethanolamine	141-43-5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Copper complex (*related to Copper)	Proprietary	Yes ¹	Yes ¹	Yes ¹	Yes ¹	Yes ¹	Yes ¹

Component Analysis - WHMIS IDL

The following components are identified under the Canadian Hazardous Products Act Ingredient Disclosure List:

Component	CAS #	Minimum Concentration
Monoethanolamine	141-43-5	1%; English item 1096; French Item 1170
Copper complex	Proprietary	1%; English Item 433; French Item 578 (related to Copper, elemental) 1%; English Item 431; French Item 577 (related to Copper compounds, n.o.s.)
Boric acid	10043-35-3	1%; English Item 204; French Item 67

WHMIS Classification: D2A, D2B

Additional Regulatory Information

A: General Product Information

All components are on the U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory List. All components are on the Canadian Domestic Substances or Non-Domestic Substances Inventory Lists. The component, Copper complex expressed as copper oxides, which is not listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List is on the Canadian Non-Domestic Substances Inventory List.

Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: ACQ Preserve and Preserve Plus Pressure Treated Wood

ID: CSI-010

B: Component Analysis - Inventory

Component	CAS #	TSCA	DSL	NDSL	EINECS	AUST	MITI	PHIL	KOREA	ELINCS	CHINA
Monoethanolamine	141-43-5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Copper complex	Proprietary	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Boric acid	10043-35-3	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride**	7173-51-5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride**	68391-01-5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

*** Section 16 - Other Information ***

Other Information

Supplier gives no warranty of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose. Any product purchased is sold on the assumption the purchaser will make his own tests to determine the quality and suitability of the product. Supplier expressly disclaims any and all liability for incidental and/or consequential property damage arising out of the use of this product. No information provided shall be deemed to be a recommendation to use any product in conflict with any existing patent rights. Read the Material Safety Data Sheet before handling product.

Key/Legend

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances. CAS = Chemical Abstract Service. CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act. CFR = Code of Federal Regulations. CHEMTREC = Chemical Transportation Emergency Center. DSL = Canadian Domestic Substance List. EINECS = European Inventory of New and Existing Chemical Substances. ELINCS = European List of Notified Chemical Substances. EPA = Environmental Protection Agency. HEPA = High Efficiency Particulate Air. HMIS = Hazardous Material Information System. IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer. IDLH = Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health. MITI = Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry. NDSL = Canadian Non-Domestic Substance List. NFPA = National Fire Protection Association. NIOSH = National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health. NJTSR = New Jersey Trade Secret Registry. NTP = National Toxicology Program. OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration. NA = Not available or Not Applicable. SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. TDG = Transportation of Dangerous Goods. TLV = Threshold Limit Value. TSCA = Toxic Substances Control Act. WHMIS = Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

This is the end of MSDS # CSI-010

Guidance Document

Management and Disposal of Treated Wood Waste in California.

Pressure treated wood products contain chemical preservatives which, when the products become a waste, may cause the material to be classed as a non-RCRA hazardous waste under California law. Such waste material must be disposed of in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment. This document provides guidance to help assure the material is handled and disposed of in a manner appropriate and in compliance with Health and Safety Code (HSC) §§ 25150.7 and 25150.8 as amended by Assembly Bill 1353 (Matthews, Ch. 597, 2004). The current codes replace variances and provide that treated wood waste can be disposed of at an appropriately permitted landfill as solid waste and will not require disposal at the State's hazardous waste landfills. For detail on the new law see the *Treated Wood Waste Management Fact Sheet* prepared by the California EPA, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) available at dtsc.ca.gov or WWPInstitute.org.

The treated wood industry provides this information as general guidance and believes it is accurate based upon consultation with the Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC). The handler of the treated wood waste is responsible for legal compliance and should review the laws applicable to treated wood material and discuss any handling concerns with the appropriate agency.

What is Treated Wood?

Treated Wood means wood that has been treated with a preservative to protect it from insects, microorganisms or fungi that can lead to wood decay or deterioration. The most common types of wood preservatives are alkaline copper quaternary (ACQ); copper azole (CA-B); copper boron azole (CBA-A); chromated copper arsenate (CCA); ammoniacal copper zinc arsenate (ACZA); creosote; pentachlorophenol and copper naphthenate. The wood preservatives are registered pursuant to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation. Surface applied coatings, such as paint, varnish and oil stain, are not considered wood preservatives.

What Is Treated Wood Waste And Where Do These Guidelines Apply?

Treated Wood Waste means a treated wood product that is now a waste. Treated wood waste includes treated wood debris (trimmings, scrap and sawdust) and products permanently removed from use (decks, fences, docks, timbers, etc.).

- Treated wood materials that are reused in a manner that is consistent with their original use are not a waste.
- Under federal hazardous waste regulations (RCRA), most wood product wastes are nonhazardous or are exempted from hazardous waste designation. Treated wood waste that is a RCRA hazardous waste must comply with the applicable hazardous waste requirements including manifesting, transportation, treatment, and disposal at a hazardous waste landfill.
- The requirements of HSC §§ 25150.7 and 25150.8 do not apply to treated wood waste that is nonhazardous waste. Nonhazardous waste is 1) not a federal RCRA hazardous waste and 2) does not exhibit hazardous characteristics according to CCR Title 22, Division 4.5, Chapter 11. An example is Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate treated wood, commonly known as borate treated wood.
- Treated wood removed from utility services is not subject to hazardous waste requirements when specified conditions are met. (HSC § 25150.7).

Do I have Treated Wood Waste? Identifying Treated Wood Material.

The following evaluation tools can help you determine if the waste wood has been treated.

- The wood may be identified by an ink stamp or an end tag indicating treatment.
- Most treated wood used in construction or industrial applications will have been *incised* to enhance treatment. Incised wood, identified by the presence of small closely spaced incisions on the full surface of the wood, has been treated.
- If the material has not been stained or painted it may appear greenish in color. Materials used in industrial or transportation systems may be dark brown in color with a slight petroleum odor.
- A crosscut section of the wood may reveal the preservative treatment as a darker color in the outer ¼ to 1 inch.
- The location of the wood within a project and the project type may also suggest the presence of treated wood. If the wood was in contact with the ground or water, or exposed to the elements, and is not a decay resistant species such as redwood or cedar, it is likely treated material.
- As a generator you can determine if your waste is nonhazardous or choose to manage the material as treated wood waste in accordance with HSC § 25150.7.
- If doubt remains after applying the above evaluation tools, laboratory testing can make a positive evaluation.

How and Where Can I Dispose of Treated Wood Waste?

- Do not burn treated wood.
- Do not discard the material on the land or use treated wood as ground mulch.
- Some types of treated wood can be used as fuel in specifically approved co-generation facilities.
- Most waste material should be delivered to an appropriately permitted landfill.
- Over fifty municipal landfills in the State are eligible to take treated wood but the decision to accept the material is up to the individual landfill and approval by the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board. Always contact the landfill or transfer station prior to delivery to see if the material will be accepted and if any limitations exist! The State Water Resources Control Board maintains a list of landfills at swrcb.ca.gov/cwphome/land/walist.html.
- Households may send Treated Wood Waste to approved landfills, transfer stations or their local Household Hazardous Waste Collection Center – but always call ahead to see if there are limitations.

Management Standards.

The Health and Safety Code requires that treated wood waste be managed in a specified manner. Some of the requirements are:

- The treated wood waste should be kept separate and not mixed with other waste.
- Scavenging is not allowed.
- Store the waste for no longer than 90 days.
- Stored treated wood waste should be protected from run-on and run-off of water and placed on a surface sufficiently impervious to prevent to the extent practical, contact with, and any leaching to soil or water. For example the material could be stacked on skids and covered with an impervious plastic tarp secured to keep water off; or placed

in a shed or covered container. Treated wood waste may not be placed directly onto land.

- For utility produced treated wood waste, see HSC § 25150.7.

Certain additional standards may apply to treated wood once it is under the authority of the disposal operator or facility.

Handling Precautions.

There are certain precautions that should be followed in handling treated wood as a product or as a waste.

- Handle according to all applicable California Occupational Safety and Health Act (Cal/OSHA) requirements.
- Avoid contact with skin. Wear gloves and long sleeved shirts. Wash exposed skin areas thoroughly with mild soap and water after working with treated wood.
- Wear a dust mask when machining any wood to reduce the inhalation of wood dust. Avoid frequent or prolonged inhalation of sawdust. Machining operations should be performed outdoors whenever possible to avoid indoor accumulations of airborne sawdust.
- Wear appropriate eye protection to reduce the potential for eye injury from wood particles and flying debris during machining.
- If preservative or sawdust accumulates on clothes, launder before reuse. Wash work clothes separately from other household clothing.

Further Information.

For additional information on use, handling and disposal of treated wood waste visit WWPInstitute.org (click on Treated Wood in California) or www.dtsc.ca.gov. You can contact the industry disposal hot line at 866-696-8315 or the California Department of Toxic Substances Control at 800-728-6942.

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Western Wood Preservers Institute believes this guidance to be based on up-to-date information and is intended for general informational purposes. The Institute makes no warranty or representation, either expressed or implied, as to the reliability or accuracy of such information or any liability resulting from use of or reliance upon the information by any party. This document should also not be construed as a warranty, direct or implied, of treated wood products or preservatives, in terms of performance, environmental impact, or safety. It should not be construed as a recommendation to violate any federal, state or municipal law, rule or regulation, and users of treated wood products should review all such laws, rules or regulations prior to using or disposing of treated wood products.

Western Wood Preservers Institute - July, 2005
17 NE Highway 99 Suite 108
Buckley, WA 98665

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

WOOD DUST

Company Name, Address

TRADE NAME: Wood Dust
SYNONYMS: None
CAS. NO.: None
DESCRIPTION: Particles generated by any manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion process performed on wood.

PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling PointNot Applicable
 Specific Gravity.....Variable
 (Dependent on wood species and moisture content).
 Vapor Density.....Not Applicable
 % Volatiles by Volume.....Not Applicable
 Melting Point.....Not Applicable
 Vapor Pressure.....Not Applicable
 Solubility in H₂O (% by wt.).....Insoluble
 Evaporation Rate -
 (Butyl Acetate=1).....Not Applicable
 pH.....Not Applicable
 Appearance & Odor.....Light to dark colored
 granular solid
 Color and odor are dependent on the wood species and time since dust was generated.

FIRE & EXPLOSION DATA

Flash Point.....Not Applicable
 Autoignition Temperature.....Variable
 (typically 400-500°F)
 Explosive Limits in Air.....40 grams/m³ (LEL)
 Extinguishing Media.....Water, CO₂, Sand
 Special Fire Fighting
 Procedures.....Wet down with water
 Wet down wood dust to reduce likelihood of ignition or dispersion of dust into the air.
 Remove burned or wet dust to open area after fire is extinguished.
 Unusual Fire &
 Explosion Hazard.....Strong to severe
 explosion hazard
 (if wood dust "cloud" contacts an ignition source)

HEALTH EFFECTS DATA

Exposure Limit.....ACGIH TLV^(R):
 TWA - 5.0 mg/m³;

STEL_(15 min.) - 10 mg/m³ (softwood)
 TWA - 1.0 mg/m³;
 (certain hardwoods such as beech and oak)
 OSHA PEL: TWA (see Footnote 1) -
 (total dust) - 15.0 mg/m³

(respirable factor) - 5.0 mg/m³
 Skin & Eye Contact.....Eye Irritation &
 Allergic Contact
 Dermatitis
 (Wood dust can cause eye irritation.
 Various species of wood dust can elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals)
 Ingestion.....Not Applicable
 Skin Absorption.....Not known to occur
 Inhalation.....May cause:

nasal dryness, irritation & obstruction.
 Coughing, wheezing, & sneezing: sinusitis & prolonged colds have also been reported.

Chronic Effects.....May cause:
 Wood Dust, depending on species, may cause dermatitis on prolonged repetitive contact; may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. IARC classifies wood dust as a carcinogen to humans (Group 1). This classification is based primarily on IARC's evaluation of increased risk in the occurrence of adenocarcinomas of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses associated with exposure to wood dust. IARC did not find sufficient evidence to associate cancers of the oropharynx, hypopharynx, lung, lymphatic and hematopoietic systems, stomach, colon, or rectum with exposure to wood dust.

REACTIVITY DATA

Conditions Contributing
 to Instability.....Stable
 (under normal Conditions)
 Incompatibility.....Avoid Contact with:

oxidizing agents, drying oils and flame. Product may ignite at temperatures in excess of 400° F.

Hazardous Decomposition

Products.....Thermal-oxidative degradation of wood produces: irritating & toxic fumes and gases, including CO, aldehydes and organic acids.

Conditions Contributing to

Polymerization.....Not Applicable

PRECAUTIONS AND SAFE HANDLING

Eye Contact.....Avoid

Skin Contact.....Avoid:
Repeated or Prolonged Contact with Skin. Careful bathing and Clean clothes are indicated after exposure.

Inhalation.....Avoid:
Prolonged or Repeated breathing of Wood Dust in Air.

Oxidizing agents and drying oils.....Avoid contact

Open flame.....Avoid

GENERALLY APPLICABLE CONTROL MEASURES

Ventilation.....Provide:

adequate general and local exhaust ventilation to maintain healthful working conditions.

Safety Equipment.....Wear goggles or

safety glasses.

Other protective equipment such as gloves and approved dust respirators may be needed depending upon dust conditions.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Eyes.....Flush with water

to remove dust particles. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

Skin.....Get Medical advice

If a rash or persistent irritation or dermatitis occur, get medical advice where applicable before returning to work where wood dust is present.

Inhalation.....Remove to fresh air.

If persistent irritation, severe coughing, breathing difficulties occur, get medical advice before returning to work where wood dust is present.

Ingestion..... Not Applicable

SPILL/LEAK CLEAN-UP PROCEDURES

Recovery or Disposal.....Clean-up:

Sweep or vacuum spills for recovery or disposal; avoid creating dust conditions. Provide good ventilation where dust conditions may occur. Place recovered wood dust in a container for proper disposal.

FOOTNOTE

Footnote 1: In AFL-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/m³, STEL (15 MIN.) - 10.0 mg/m³ (ALL SOFT AND HARD WOODS, EXCEPT WESTERN RED CEDAR); WESTERN RED CEDAR: TWA - 2.5 mg/m³. 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 Health Effects Information section of this MSDS. However, a number of states have incorporated provisions of the 1989 standard in their state plans.

IMPORTANT

The information and data herein are believed to be accurate and have been compiled from sources believed to be reliable. It is offered for your consideration, investigation and verification. There is no warranty of any kind, express or implied, concerning the accuracy or completeness of the information and data herein. The supplier of this form will not be liable for claims relating to any party's use of or reliance on information and data contained herein regardless of whether it is claimed that the information and data are inaccurate, incomplete or otherwise misleading.

Effective date: 06/03/2015

Dimensional Lumber, Timbers, Peeler Cores

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the supplier

Product name: **Dimensional Lumber, Timbers, Peeler Cores**

Manufacturer/Supplier Trade name: **Roseburg Dimensional Lumber, Timbers and Peeler Cores**

Manufacturer/Supplier Article number: **Dimensional Lumber**

Recommended uses of the product and restrictions on use: **Building Material - Structural**

Manufacturer Details:

Roseburg
P. O. Box 1088
Roseburg, Oregon 97470
541-679-3311

Supplier Details:

Roseburg
P. O. Box 1088
Roseburg, Oregon 97470
541-679-3311

Emergency telephone number:

Roseburg: 541-679-3311

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture:

Not classified for physical or health hazards under GHS.

Hazard statements:

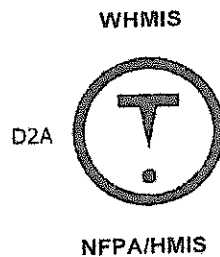
Precautionary statements:

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
Read label before use.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Combustible Dust Hazard:

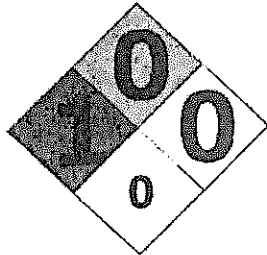
May form combustible dust concentrations in air (during processing).

Other Non-GHS Classification:



Effective date: 06/03/2015

Dimensional Lumber, Timbers, Pallet Cores



NFPA SCALE (0-4)

Health	1
Flammability	0
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	X

HMIS RATINGS (0-4)

SECTION 3: Composition/information on Ingredients

Ingredients:		
CAS n/a	Wood	99 - 100 %
CAS n/a	Sapstain control	0.01 %
CAS n/a	Sapstain control	0.1 %
Percentages are by weight		

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

After inhalation: Loosen clothing as necessary and position individual in a comfortable position. Move exposed to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if necessary. If breathing is difficult give oxygen. Get medical assistance if cough or other symptoms appear.

After skin contact: Rinse/flush exposed skin gently using soap and water for 15-20 minutes. Seek medical advice if discomfort or irritation persists. Wood dust of certain species may elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals and can cause mechanical irritation. Wash affected areas with soap and water. Seek medical attention if rash, irritation or dermatitis persists.

After eye contact: Protect unexposed eye. Rinse/flush exposed eye(s) gently using water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lens(es) if able to do so during rinsing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists or if concerned.

After swallowing: Rinse mouth thoroughly. Do not induce vomiting. Have exposed individual drink sips of water. Seek medical attention if irritation, discomfort or vomiting persists. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Irritation, nausea, headache, shortness of breath.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

If seeking medical attention, provide SDS document to physician. Physician should treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing agents: Use appropriate fire suppression agents for adjacent combustible materials or sources of ignition. Use water, dry chemical, chemical foam, carbon dioxide, or alcohol-resistant foam.

For safety reasons unsuitable extinguishing agents:

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

Effective date: 06/03/2015

Dimensional Lumber, Timbers, Peeler Cores

Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors. FIRE can result in carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, aldehydes, cyanides and other hazardous gases and particles. Fine wood dust may be generated with the chips are ground or further machined. Fine wood dust can be explosive in the presence of an ignition source depending on particle size and moisture content. Airborne concentrations of 40 grams per cubic meter are often used as the lower explosive limit (LEL) for wood dusts. OSHA interprets the explosive level as having no visibility within five feet or less.

Advice for firefighters:

Protective equipment: Use NIOSH-approved respiratory protection/breathing apparatus.

Additional Information (precautions): Move product containers away from fire or keep cool with waterspray as a protective measure, where feasible. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Avoid generating dust; fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard. Avoid inhaling gases, fumes, dust, mist, vapor, and aerosols. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Wear protective equipment. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Ensure that air-handling systems are operational. Ensure adequate ventilation.

Environmental precautions:

Prevent from reaching drains, sewer or waterway. Collect contaminated soil for characterization per Section 13. Should not be released into environment.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

Keep in suitable closed containers for disposal. Always obey local regulations. Wood dust generated from sawing, sanding, or machining may be vacuumed or shoveled for recovery or disposal. Avoid dusty conditions and provide good ventilation. Use NIOSH/MSHA-approved respiratory protection and goggles where exposure limits may be exceeded. Wear protective eyewear, gloves, and clothing. Refer to Section 8. Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). Collect solids in powder form using vacuum with (HEPA filter). Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

Reference to other sections:

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling:

Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Follow good hygiene procedures when handling chemical materials. Refer to Section 8. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or use personal products when handling chemical substances. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Store away from incompatible materials. Protect from freezing and physical damage. Keep away from food and beverages. Provide ventilation for containers. Avoid storage near extreme heat, ignition sources or open flame. Store in cool, dry conditions in well-sealed containers. Store with like hazards.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection



Effective date: 06/03/2015

Dimensional Lumber, Timbers, Peeler Cores

Control Parameters: n/a, Wood Dust, OSHA PEL TWA (Total Dust) 15 mg/m³ (50 mppcf*)
n/a, Wood Dust, ACGIH TLV TWA (inhalable particles) 1 mg/m³

Appropriate Engineering controls: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of use/handling. Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapor or dusts (total/reparable) below the applicable workplace exposure limits (Occupational Exposure Limits-OELs) indicated above. It is recommended that all dust control equipment such as local exhaust ventilation and material transport systems involved in handling of this product contain explosion relief vents or an explosion suppression system or an oxygen deficient environment. Ensure that dust-handling systems (such as exhaust ducts, dust collectors, vessels, and processing equipment) are designed in a manner to prevent the escape of dust into the work area (i.e., there is no leakage from the equipment). Use under a fume hood

Respiratory protection: Not required under normal conditions of use. Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face particle respirator type N100 (US) or type P3 (EN 143) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. When necessary use NIOSH approved breathing equipment.

Protection of skin: Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Use proper glove removal technique without touching outer surface. Avoid skin contact with used gloves. Wear protective clothing. Protective Gloves: Cloth, canvas or leather gloves are recommended for protection against mechanical irritation or wood splinters.

Eye protection: Wear equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU). Safety glasses or goggles are appropriate eye protection.

General hygienic measures: Perform routine housekeeping. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Before wearing wash contaminated clothing.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Appearance (physical state,color):	Solid	Explosion limit lower: Explosion limit upper:	Not determined Not determined
Odor:	Not Determined	Vapor pressure:	Not determined
Odor threshold:	Not determined	Vapor density:	Not determined
pH-value:	Not Determined	Relative density:	0.40-0.80, variable depends on wood species and moisture
Melting/Freezing point:	Not determined	Solubilities:	<0.1% in water
Boiling point/Boiling range:	Not determined	Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	Not determined
Flash point (closed cup):	Not determined	Auto/Self-ignition temperature:	Not determined
Evaporation rate:	Not determined	Decomposition temperature:	Not determined
Flammability (solid,gaseous):	Not determined	Viscosity:	a. Kinematic: Not determined b. Dynamic: Not determined
Density: Not determined			

Dimensional Lumber, Timbers, Peeler Cores

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: Nonreactive under normal conditions.
Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.
Possible hazardous reactions: None under normal processing.
Conditions to avoid: Incompatible Materials. Avoid open flame. Product may ignite at temperatures in excess of 400F (204C).
Incompatible materials: Concentrated acids or bases will alter the product.
Hazardous decomposition products: Thermal and/or thermal-oxidative decomposition can produce irritating toxic fumes and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, phenol, formaldehyde, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, and hazardous particles.

SECTION 11: Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity: No additional information.	
Chronic Toxicity: No additional information.	
Corrosion Irritation: No additional information.	
Sensitization:	No additional information.
Single Target Organ (STOT):	No additional information.
Numerical Measures:	No additional information.
Carcinogenicity:	Wood Dust: Wood Dust Carcinogenicity Listing: Wood dust is listed by NTP known to be a Human Carcinogen (10th Report), IARC Monographs: Wood dust, Group 1 - IARC Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans; sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity. This classification is primarily based on studies showing an association between occupational exposure to wood dust and adenocarcinoma of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses. IARC did not find sufficient evidence of an association between occupational exposure to wood dust and cancers of the hypopharynx, oropharynx, lymphatic and hematopoietic systems, lungs, stomach, colon or rectum.
Mutagenicity:	No additional information.
Reproductive Toxicity:	No additional information.

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

Eco toxicity Persistence and degradability:
Bio accumulative potential:
Mobility in soil:
Other adverse effects:

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Waste disposal recommendations:
 Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material. Dispose of empty containers as unused product. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to properly characterize all waste materials according to applicable regulatory entities (US 40CFR262.11). Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. Chemical waste generators must also consult local, regional, and national hazardous waste regulations. Ensure complete and accurate classification.

Effective date: 06/03/2015

Dimensional Lumber, Timbers, Peeler Cores**SECTION 14: Transport information****UN-Number**

Not Regulated.

UN proper shipping name

Not Regulated.

Transport hazard class(es)

Packing group: Not Regulated.

Environmental hazard:

Transport in bulk:

Special precautions for user:

SECTION 15: Regulatory information**United States (USA)****SARA Section 311/312 (Specific toxic chemical listings):**

None of the ingredients are listed.

SARA Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings):

None of the ingredients are listed.

RCRA (hazardous waste code):

None of the ingredients are listed.

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act):

All ingredients are listed.

CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act):

None of the ingredients are listed.

Proposition 65 (California):**Chemicals known to cause cancer:**

N/A Wood Dust

Chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity for females:

None of the ingredients are listed.

Chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity for males:

None of the ingredients are listed.

Chemicals known to cause developmental toxicity:

67-56-1 Methanol

California's Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65):

Title 22 California Code of Regulations requires that a clear and reasonable warning be given before exposure to chemicals listed by the State of California as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity. Wood dust and Formaldehyde is on California's list of chemicals known to the State to cause cancer and methanol is on California's list known to the State to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Effective date: 06/03/2015

Dimensional Lumber, Timbers, Peeler Cores**Prop 65 WARNING:**

Drilling, sawing, sanding or machining wood products generates wood dust and other substances known to the State of California to cause cancer. Avoid inhaling dust generated from wood products or use a dust mask or other safeguards for personal protection. Wood products emit chemicals known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Canada**Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL):**

All ingredients are listed.

Canadian NPRI Ingredient Disclosure list (limit 0.1%):

None of the ingredients are listed.

Canadian NPRI Ingredient Disclosure list (limit 1%):

None of the ingredients are listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

This product has been classified in accordance with hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations. Note: The responsibility to provide a safe workplace remains with the user. The user should consider the health hazards and safety information contained herein as a guide and should take those precautions required in an individual operation to instruct employees and develop work practice procedures for a safe work environment. The information contained herein is, to the best of our knowledge and belief, accurate. However, since the conditions of handling and use are beyond our control, we make no guarantee of results, and assume no liability for damages incurred by the use of this material. It is the responsibility of the user to comply with all applicable laws and regulations applicable to this material.

GHS Full Text Phrases:**Abbreviations and acronyms:**

IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
IATA: International Air Transport Association
GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)
NFPA: National Fire Protection Association (USA)
HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System (USA)
WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)
DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level (REACH)
PNEC: Predicted No-Effect Concentration (REACH)
CFR: Code of Federal Regulations (USA)
SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (USA)
RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (USA)
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act (USA)
NPRI: National Pollutant Release Inventory (Canada)
DOT: US Department of Transportation

Effective date: 10.24.2014

Last updated: 06.02.2015

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)



Weyerhaeuser Oriented Strand Board (OSB) Products including: Sheathing, Edge, Edge Gold®, Hardwood Edge, RBS Roof Sheathing®, Rim Board, Structurwood, SturdiStep

1. Identification

TRADE NAME(S): Weyerhaeuser Oriented Strand Board (OSB) products including: Sheathing; Edge; Edge Gold®. Hardwood Edge; RBS Roof Sheathing®; Rim Board, Structurwood, SturdiStep

SYNONYMS and/or GRADES: Radiant Barrier Sheathing (RBS), Rim Board, Web stock

PRODUCT USES: Building Materials

CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS: Wood Products

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: Weyerhaeuser
 ADDRESS: 220 Occidental Ave S., Seattle, WA 98104
 EMERGENCY PHONE (DOT): (844) 523-4081 (3E Company)
 BUSINESS PHONE: (206) 539-3910
 INTERNET ACCESS: See section 16
 REVISED DATE: August, 17, 2016


2. Hazard(s) Identification

Signal Word: **DANGER**

NOTE: These products are not hazardous in the form in which they are shipped by the manufacturer but may become hazardous as the result of downstream activities (e.g. cutting, sanding) which creates small particles resulting in the potential hazards as described below.

Classification	Hazard Statement(s)	Pictogram(s)
HEALTH Carcinogen- Category 1A (H350)*	Wood dust may cause nasopharyngeal cancer and/or cancer of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses by inhalation	

2. Hazard(s) Identification (cont'd.)

<p>Skin Irritation Category 2 (H315)</p> <p>Specific Target Organ Toxicity- Single Exposure (STOT) Category-3 (H335)</p>	<p>May cause skin irritation</p> <p>May cause respiratory irritation</p>	
<p>Eye Irritation Category 2B (H320)</p>	<p>Causes eye irritation</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>Combustible Dust (OSHA Defined Hazard)</p>	<p>If converted to small particles during further processing, handling, or by other means, may form combustible dust concentrations in air</p>	<p>None</p>

*Hazard codes (GHS)

HMIS Rating (Scale 0-4): Health = 2* Fire = 1 Physical Hazard = 0
 NFPA Rating (Scale 0-4): Health = 1 Fire = 1 Reactivity = 0

Precautionary Statement(s)/Codes (GHS):

Prevention Statements:

- P210: Keep away from sparks, flame or other heat sources.
- P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- P260 and P261: Avoid breathing dust.
- P280: Wear appropriate protective equipment for skin exposure. In case of inadequate ventilation wear an approved respirator suitable for conditions of use.
- P362 and P363: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Response Statements:

- P304 and P340: If inhaled and breathing becomes difficult, remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- P308 and P313: If experiencing respiratory symptoms, following removal to fresh air, call a doctor or other qualified medical professional.
- P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs get medical advice/attention.
- P362: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- P352 and P264: If on skin wash with plenty of soap and water.
- P338 and P351: If in eyes, rinse cautiously for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so.

Disposal:

- P501: Dispose of contents in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.
- Ingredients of Unknown Acute Toxicity (>1%): NAP

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS#	Wt. %
Wood (wood dust, softwood or hardwood)	None	84-89
Resin Solids: Polymeric Phenol-Formaldehyde ¹ (C ₇ H ₆ O ₂)	9003-35-4	1-14
Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate ² [C ₆ H ₃ (NCO)CH ₂] _n	9016-87-9	1-14
Paraffin or Emulsified Wax ³	8002-74-2	1-2
Polyethylene Coated and/or Laminated Paper Aluminum Foil (RBS Roof Sheathing only)	None	1-2

Common names: ¹ Phenol-formaldehyde resin; ² Polymeric MDI; ³ Hydrocarbon waxes.

4. First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air if respiratory symptoms are experienced. Seek medical help if persistent irritation, severe coughing, breathing difficulty or other serious symptoms occur.

Eye Contact: Treat dust in eye as a foreign object. Flush with water to remove dust particles. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so. Avoid touching or rubbing eyes to avoid further irritation or injury. Seek medical help if irritation persists.

Skin Contact: Wood dust may elicit contact dermatitis. Seek medical help if rash, irritation or dermatitis persists.

Skin Absorption: Not known to be absorbed through the skin.

Ingestion: Not applicable under normal use.

Symptoms or Effects:

Acute Symptoms/Effects – Wood dust may cause mechanical and/or chemical irritation of the respiratory system. Wood dust can cause physical obstructions in the nasal passages, resulting in dryness of nose, dry cough, and sneezing. Wood dust may cause mechanical irritation of the eyes.

Delayed Symptoms/Effects – Unique delayed effects are not anticipated after exposure. See Section 11 for additional information on chronic effects.

5. Fire-fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media and Restrictions: Water, carbon dioxide and sand.

Specific Hazards, Anticipated Combustion Products: Natural decomposition of organic materials such as wood may produce toxic gases and an oxygen deficient atmosphere in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas. Thermal decomposition (i.e. smoldering, burning) products include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aliphatic aldehydes, including formaldehyde, resin acids, terpenes, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and aluminum oxides (RBS Roof Sheathing only).

Autoignition Temperature: Variable [typically 400°-500°F (204°-260°C)]

Special Firefighting Equipment/Procedures: No special equipment anticipated. Beware of potential combustible dust explosion hazard.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Depending on moisture content and more importantly, particle diameter and airborne concentration, wood and resin dust may explode in the presence of an ignition source. Wood dust may similarly deflagrate (combustion without detonation like an explosion) if ignited in an open or loosely contained area. An airborne concentration of 40 grams (40,000 mg) of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the LEL for wood dusts. Reference NFPA Standards 654, 664 and the NFPA *Fire Protection Handbook* for guidance. Ventilation systems should be kept clean and precautions should be taken to prevent sparks or other ignition sources.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps to be taken in case Material is Released or Spilled: Sweep or vacuum up for recovery and disposal. Avoid creating dusty conditions whenever feasible. Maintain good housekeeping to avoid accumulation of wood and resin dust on exposed surfaces. Use approved filtering face piece respirator ("dust mask") or higher levels of respiratory protection as indicated and goggles where ventilation is not possible and exposure limits may be exceeded or for additional worker comfort.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions to be taken in Handling and Storage: Dried wood and resin dust may pose a combustible dust hazard. Keep away from ignition sources. Avoid eye contact. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust. These products may release some formaldehyde in gaseous form. Specific handling and storage conditions should be assessed to determine potential formaldehyde concentrations. Store in well-ventilated, cool, dry place away from open flame.

8. Exposure Control Measures/Personal Protection

Exposure Limits/Guidelines:

Ingredient(s)	Agency	Exposure Limit(s)	Comments
Wood (wood dust, softwood and hardwood)	OSHA	PEL-TWA 15 mg/m ³ (see footnote ^A below)	Total dust (PNOR)
	OSHA	PEL-TWA 5 mg/m ³ (see footnote ^A below)	Respirable dust fraction (PNOR)
	ACGIH	TLV-TWA 1 mg/m ³	Inhalable fraction
Resin Solids: Polymeric phenol-formaldehyde ^B	OSHA	PEL-TWA 0.75 ppm	Free gaseous formaldehyde
	OSHA	PEL-STEL 2 ppm	
	ACGIH	TLV- (C) 0.3 ppm	Celling limit
Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate ^C	OSHA	None	
	ACGIH	None	
Paraffin wax	OSHA	PEL-TWA 2 mg/m ³	Paraffin wax fume
	ACGIH	TLV-TWA 2 mg/m ³	Paraffin wax fume
Polyethylene Coated and/or Laminated Paper Aluminum Foil (RBS Roof Sheathing only)	OSHA	PEL-TWA 15 mg/m ³	Aluminum (total dust fraction)
	OSHA	PEL-TWA 5 mg/m ³	Aluminum (respirable dust fraction)
	ACGIH	TLV-TWA 10 mg/m ³	Aluminum (total dust)

^A In *AFL-CIO v OSHA*, 965 F. 2d 962 (11th Cir. 1992), the Court overturned OSHA's 1989 Air Contaminants Rule, including the specific PEL's for wood dust that OSHA had established at that time. The 1989 vacated PEL's were: 5 mg/m³ PEL-TWA and 10 mg/m³ STEL (15 min), all softwood and hardwood except Western Red Cedar. Wood dust is now regulated by OSHA as "Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated" (PNOR), which is also referred to as "nuisance dust". However, some states have regulated wood dust PEL's in their state plans. Additionally, OSHA indicated that it may cite employers under the OSH Act general duty clause in appropriate circumstances.

8. Exposure Control Measures/Personal Protection (cont'd.)

^a These products may contain free formaldehyde (<0.1%, wt %), which may be released depending on concentration and environmental conditions. These panels contain no added urea-formaldehyde resins. Large scale chamber studies on similar materials conducted by the APA Engineered Wood Association have shown that the finished products off-gas levels below 0.1 ppm.

^c This ingredient is the polymerized form of MDI resin.

Ventilation:

- LOCAL EXHAUST** – Provide local exhaust as needed so that exposure limits are met. Ventilation to control dust should be considered where potential explosive concentrations and ignition sources are present. The design and operation of any exhaust system should consider the possibility of explosive concentrations of wood dust within the system. See "SPECIAL" section below. Use of tool mounted exhaust systems should also be considered, especially when working in enclosed areas.
- MECHANICAL (GENERAL)** – Provide general ventilation in processing and storage areas so that exposure limits are met.
- SPECIAL** – Ensure that exhaust ventilation and material transport systems involved in handling these products contain explosion relief vents or suppression systems designed and operated in accordance with applicable standards if the operating conditions justify their use.
- OTHER ENGINEERING CONTROLS** – Cutting and machining of these products should preferably be done outdoors or with adequate ventilation and containment.

Personal Protective Equipment:

- RESPIRATORY PROTECTION** – Use filtering face piece respirator ("dust mask") tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US), CSA (Canada), CEN (EU), or JIS (Japan) where ventilation is not possible and exposure limits may be exceeded or for additional worker comfort or symptom relief. Use respiratory protection in accordance with jurisdictional regulatory requirements similar to the OSHA respiratory protection standard 29CFR 1910.134 following a determination of risk from potential exposures.
- EYE PROTECTION** – Approved goggles or tight fitting safety glasses are recommended when excessive exposures to dust may occur (e.g. during clean up) and when eye irritation may occur.
- PROTECTIVE GLOVES** – Cloth, canvas, or leather gloves are recommended to minimize potential slivers or mechanical irritation from handling product.
- OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT** – Outer garments which cover the arms may be desirable in extremely dusty areas.
- WORK/HYGIENE PRACTICES** – Follow good hygienic and housekeeping practices. Clean up areas where wood and resin dust settles to avoid excessive accumulation of this combustible material. Minimize compressed air blowdown or other practices that generate high airborne-dust concentrations.

9. Physical/Chemical Properties

Appearance: Weyerhaeuser OSB products consist of a ligno cellulosic matrix of interlocking wood fibers having a slight characteristic odor. The wood component of these products may consist of aspen, southern pine, red pine, maple, black poplar or birch. OSB Sheathing has green with white paint on the edges. Edge flooring is painted green with white on the edges; Edge Gold flooring is painted gold on the edges and Hardwood Edge is painted brown on the edges. RBS Sheathing has paper backed perforated aluminum foil adhered to one face of the board. Rim Board comes in variable length strips. SturdiStep is cut-to-order OSB.

9. Physical/Chemical Properties (cont'd.)

Odor/Odor Threshold(s):	NAV
pH:	NAP
Melting/Freezing Point:	NAP
Boiling Point (@ 760 mm Hg) and Range:	NAP
Flash Point:	NAP
Evaporation Rate:	0
Flammability:	NAP
Lower/Upper Explosive Limits:	40,000 mg of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the LEL for wood dusts.
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	NAP
Vapor Density (air = 1; 1 atm):	NAP
Relative Density:	NAP
Solubility:	<0.1
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water):	NAP
Autoignition Temperature:	Variable [typically 400°-500°F (204°-260°C)]
Decomposition Temperature:	NAV
Viscosity:	NAP
Other Properties:	NAP

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: NAP

Hazardous Polymerization: May occur Will not occur

Stability: Unstable Stable

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid open flame. Product may ignite at temperatures in excess of 400°F (204°C).

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products: Thermal decomposition (i.e. smoldering, burning) can release carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, carbon dioxide, aliphatic aldehydes including formaldehyde, resin acids, terpenes, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and aluminum oxides (RBS Roof Sheathing only). Natural decomposition of organic materials such as wood may produce toxic gases and an oxygen deficient atmosphere in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas. Spontaneous and rapid hazardous decomposition will not occur.

Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Airborne wood dust may be ignited by a static discharge depending on airborne concentrations, particle size and moisture content.

11. Toxicological Information

Likely Route(s) of Exposure:

- Ingestion:
- Skin: Dust
- Inhalation: Dust
- Eye: Dust