Formaldehyde Declaration

Roseburg Forest Products Company
APA Mill #367 Coquille, Mill #480 Dillard, Mill #482 Riddle, OR
Plywood

Structural plywood produced by Roseburg Forest Product Company plants located in Coquille, Dillard, Riddle, Oregon is audited and certified by APA in accordance with APA's Quality Management System (QMS) Program. The APA member mill referenced above, in conjunction with the respective quality audit program, manufactures plywood that:

- Is qualified and manufactured in accordance with PS1 Structural Plywood
- Is manufactured with no added urea-formaldehyde resin that is in compliance with ASTM D2559
- Is exempted from the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) to Reduce Formaldehyde Emissions from Composite Wood Products (California ATCM 93120, Section 8)
- Is exempted from the scope of the EPA Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) Title VI Formaldehyde Standards from Composite Wood Products Act
- Meets APA Product Specification for E-710 G5 grade for formaldehyde emissions
- Meets the JAS F**** Formaldehyde limits of the JAS Standard for Plywood *(Coquille only)*

Charles E. Hartke
Director, Quality Services Division

Softwood Plywood

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

Product name: **Softwood Plywood**

Manufacturer/Supplier Trade name: **RigidFrame, Plyron, DuraGard Premium MDO, DuraTemp, Select Veneer, RigidFloor Underlayment, RigidCoat Underlayment, Sheathing, AB Marine, Sanded Panels, AC+ Radiata, AC Fir, BC Fir, CCPTS**

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

Manufacturer Details:

Roseburg
3660 Gateway Street
Springfield, Oregon 97477
541-679-3311

Supplier Details:

Roseburg
3660 Gateway Street
Springfield, Oregon 97477
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.
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified - Combustible Dust.

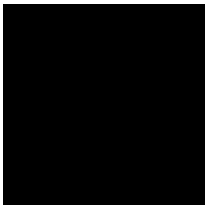
Hazard statements:
Precautionary statements:
If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
Read label before use.

Combustible Dust Hazard:
May form combustible dust concentrations in air (during processing).

Other Non-GHS Classification:

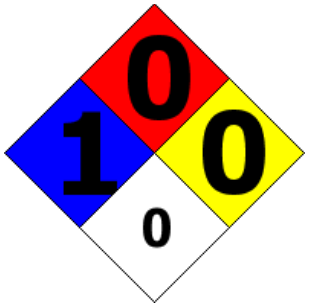
WHMIS

D2A



NFPA/HMIS

Softwood Plywood



NFPA SCALE (0-4)

HMIS RATINGS (0-4)

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredients:		
CAS n/a	Wood	92 - 97 %
CAS 9003-35-4	Phenol Formaldehyde Resin	3 - 5%
CAS n/a	Primer	1 %
CAS n/a	Sealer	0.5 %
CAS n/a	Medium Density Overlay	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:

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

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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 50-00-0, Formaldehyde, OSHA PEL TWA 0.75 ppm 50-00-0, Formaldehyde, ACGIH TLV STEL 0.3 ppm

Appropriate Engineering controls: Emergency eyewash 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 slivers.

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:**	0.4-0.8
Melting/Freezing point:	Not determined	**Solubilities:**	<0.1% in water
Boiling point/Boiling range:	Not determined	**Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):**	Not determined

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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			

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, aldehydes, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, and smoke 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.

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):

Acute, Chronic

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):

50-00-0 Formaldehyde

Proposition 65 (California):

Chemicals known to cause cancer:

n/a Wood Dust
50-00-0 Formaldehyde
13463-67-7 Titanium dioxide

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. Formaldehyde, wood dust and Titanium dioxide are on California's list of chemicals known to the State to cause cancer.

⚠WARNING

Drilling, sawing, sanding or machining wood products can expose you to wood dust, a substance known to the State of California to cause cancer. This product can expose you to chemicals including methanol, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. Avoid inhaling dust generated from wood products or use a dust mask or other safeguards for personal protection. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

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

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