

DRAFT – DO NOT CITE OR QUOTE

ATTACHMENT A

DEFINITIONS

Fiber means the slender threadlike elements of wood or similar cellulosic material, which are separated by chemical and/or mechanical means, as in pulping, that can be formed into boards.

Fiberboard means a composite panel composed of cellulosic fibers (usually wood or agricultural material) made by wet forming and compacting a mat of fibers. Fiberboard density is less than 0.50 grams per cubic centimeter (31.5 pounds per cubic foot).

Hardboard means a composite panel composed of cellulosic fibers made by dry or wet forming and pressing of a resinated fiber mat. Hardboard has a density of 0.50 to 1.20 grams per cubic centimeter (31.5 to 75 pounds per cubic foot).

Hardwood means the wood of a broad-leaved tree, either deciduous or evergreen. Examples of hardwoods include (but are not limited to) aspen, birch, and oak.

Laminated veneer lumber (LVL) means a composite product formed into a billet made from layers of resinated wood veneer sheets or pieces pressed together with the grain of each veneer aligned primarily along the length of the finished product. Laminated veneer lumber includes parallel strand lumber (PSL).

Low Vapor Pressure (LVP)-Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) means a chemical “compound” or “mixture” that contains at least one carbon atom and meets one of the following:

- (A) has a vapor pressure less than 0.1 mm Hg at 20°C, as determined by ARB Method 310; or
- (B) is a chemical “compound” with more than 12 carbon atoms, or a chemical “mixture” comprised solely of “compounds” with more than 12 carbon atoms, and the vapor pressure is unknown; or
- (C) is a chemical “compound” with a boiling point greater than 216°C, as determined by ARB Method 310; or
- (D) is the weight percent of a chemical “mixture” that boils above 216°C, as determined by ARB Method 310.

For the purposes of the definition of LVP-VOC, chemical “compound” means a molecule of definite chemical formula and isomeric structure, and chemical “mixture” means a substrate comprised of two or more chemical “compounds”.

Medium density fiberboard (MDF) means a composite panel composed of cellulosic fibers (usually wood) made by dry forming and pressing of a resinated fiber mat.

Oriented strandboard (OSB) means a composite panel produced from thin wood strands cut from whole logs, formed into resinated layers (with the grain of strands in one layer oriented perpendicular to the strands in adjacent layers), and pressed.

Particle means a distinct fraction of wood or other cellulosic material produced mechanically and used as the aggregate for a particleboard. Particles are larger in size than fibers.

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Particleboard means a composite panel composed of cellulosic materials (usually wood or agricultural fiber) in the form of discrete pieces or particles, as distinguished from fibers, which are pressed together with resin.

Plywood means a panel product consisting of layers of wood veneers hot pressed together with resin. Plywood includes panel products made by hot pressing (with resin) veneers to a substrate such as particleboard, MDF, or lumber.

Softwood means the wood of a coniferous tree. Examples of softwoods include (but are not limited to) Southern yellow pine, Douglas fir, and White spruce.

Veneer means thin sheets of wood peeled or sliced from logs for use in the manufacture of wood products such as plywood, laminated veneer lumber, or other products.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) means any compound containing at least one atom of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, and excluding the following:

- methane,
- methylene chloride (dichloromethane),
- 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform),
- trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11),
- dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12),
- 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113),
- 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114),
- chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115),
- chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22),
- 1,1,1-trifluoro-2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123),
- 1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b),
- 1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b),
- 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124),
- trifluoromethane (HFC-23),
- 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134),
- 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a),
- pentafluoroethane (HFC-125),
- 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a),
- 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a),
- cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes,
- the following classes of perfluorocarbons:
 1. cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes;
 2. cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations;
 3. cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and
 4. sulfur-containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with the sulfur bonds to carbon and fluorine

Wood I-joists means a structural wood beam with an I-shaped cross section formed by bonding (with resin) wood or laminated veneer lumber flanges onto a web cut from a panel such as plywood or oriented strandboard.