EXHIBIT I

CONSUMER INFORMATION SHEET

KEY POINTS WHEN HANDLING TREATED WOOD POLES

1. The wood has been treated with arsenic
2. It should never be burned
3. A dust mask and goggles should be worn when cutting it
4. Gloves should be worn when handling it
5. Complete detailed information is listed below

I. INORGANIC ARSENICAL PRESSURE-TREATED WOOD

This wood may have been preserved by pressure treatment with an EPA-registered pesticide containing inorganic arsenic to protect it from insect attack and decay. Wood treated with inorganic arsenic should be used only where such protection is important.

Inorganic arsenic penetrates deeply into and remains in the pressure-treated wood for a long time. Exposure to inorganic arsenic may present certain hazards. Therefore, the following precautions should be taken both when handling the treated wood and in determining where to use or dispose of the treated wood.

Use Site Precautions for Inorganic Arsenical Pressure-Treated Wood

Wood pressure-treated with waterborne arsenical preservatives may be used inside residences as long as all sawdust and construction debris are cleaned up and disposed of after construction.

Do not use treated wood under circumstances where the preservative may become a component of food or animal feed. Examples of such sites would be structures or containers for storing silage or food.

Do not use treated wood for cutting-boards or counter-tops.

Only treated wood that is visibly clean and free of surface residue should be used for patios, decks and walkways.

Do not use treated wood for construction of those portions of beehives which may come into contact with the honey.

Treated wood should not be used where it may come into direct or indirect contact with public drinking water, except for uses involving incidental contact such as docks and bridges.

Handling Precautions for Inorganic Arsenical Pressure-Treated Wood

Dispose of treated wood by ordinary trash collection or burial. Treated wood should not be burned in open fires or 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.

Avoid frequent or prolonged inhalation of sawdust from treated wood. When sawing and machining treated wood, wear a dust mask. Whenever possible, these operations should be performed outdoors to avoid indoor accumulations of air-borne sawdust from treated wood.

When power-sawing and machining, wear goggles to protect eyes from flying particles.

When handling the wood, wear gloves impervious to the chemicals (for example, gloves that are vinyl-coated).

After working with the wood, and before eating, drinking, and use of tobacco products, wash exposed areas thoroughly.

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

II. CREOSOTE PRESSURE-TREATED WOOD

This wood may have been preserved by pressure treatment with an EPA-registered pesticide containing creosote to protect it from insect attack and decay. Wood treated with creosote should be used only where such protection is important.

Creosote penetrates deeply into and remains in the pressure-treated wood for a long time. Exposure to creosote may present certain hazards. Therefore, the following precautions should be taken both when handling the treated wood and in determining where to use the treated wood.

Use Site Precautions for Creosote Pressure-Treated Wood

Wood treated with creosote should not be used where it will be in frequent or prolonged contact with bare skin (for example, chairs and other outdoor furniture) unless an effective sealer has been applied).

Creosote-treated wood should not be used in residential interiors. Creosote-treated wood in interiors of industrial buildings should be used only for industrial building components which are in good contact and are subject to decay or insect infestation and wood block flooring. For such uses, two coats of an appropriate sealer must be applied. Sealers may be applied at the installation site.

Wood treated with creosote should not be used in the interiors of farm buildings where there may be direct contact with domestic animals or livestock which may crib (bite) or lick the wood.

In interiors of farm buildings where domestic animals or livestock are unlikely to crib (bite) or lick the wood, creosote-treated wood may be used for building components which are in ground contact and are subject to decay or insect infestation if two coats of an effective sealer are applied. Sealers maybe applied at the installation site.

Do not use creosote treated wood for farrowing or brooding facilities.

Do not use treated wood under circumstances where the preservative may become a component of food or animal feed. Examples of such use would be structures or containers for storing silage or food.

Do not use treated wood for cutting-boards or counter-tops.

Only treated wood that is visibly clean and free of surface residues should be used for patios, decks, and walkways.

Do not use treated wood for construction of those portions of beehives which may come into contact with the honey.

Creosote-treated wood should not be used where it may come into direct or indirect contact with public drinking water, except for uses involving incidental contact such as docks and bridges.

Do not use creosote-treated wood where it may come into direct or indirect contact with drinking water for domestic animals or livestock, except for uses involving incidental contact such as docks and bridges.

Handling Precautions for Creosote Pressure-Treated Wood

Dispose of treated wood by ordinary trash collection or burial. 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.

Avoid frequent or prolonged inhalation of sawdust from treated wood. When sawing and machining treated wood, wear a dust mask. Whenever possible, these operations should be performed outdoors to avoid indoor accumulations of air-borne sawdust from treated wood.

Avoid frequent or prolonged skin contact with creosote-treated wood; when handling the treated wood, wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants and use gloves impervious to the chemicals (for example, gloves that are vinyl-coated).

When power sawing and machining, wear goggles to protect eyes from flying particles.

After working with the wood, and before eating, drinking, and use of tobacco products, wash exposed areas thoroughly.

If oily preservative or sawdust accumulate on clothes, launder before reuse. Wash work clothes separately from other household clothing.

Coal tar pitch and coal tar pitch emulsion are effective sealers for creosote-treated wood-block flooring. Urethane, epoxy, and shellac are acceptable sealers for all creosote-treated wood.

III. PENTACHLOROPHENOL PRESSURE-TREATED WOOD

This wood may have been preserved by pressure-treatment with an EPA-registered pesticide containing pentachlorophenol to protect it from insect attack and decay. Wood treated with pentachlorophenol should be used only where such protection is important.

Pentachlorophenol penetrates deeply into and remains in the pressure-treated wood for a long time. Exposure to pentachlorophenol may present certain hazards. Therefore, the following precautions should be taken both when handling the treated wood and in determining where to use and dispose of the treated wood.

Use Site Precautions for Pentachlorophenol Pressure-Treated Wood.

Logs treated with pentachlorophenol should not be used for log homes.

Wood treated with pentachlorophenol should not be used where it will be in frequent or prolonged contact with bare skin (for example, chairs and other outdoor furniture), unless an effective sealer has been applied.

Pentachlorophenol-treated wood should not be used in residential, industrial or commercial interiors except for laminated beams or building components which are in ground contact and are subject to decay or insect infestation and where two coats of an appropriate sealer are applied. Sealers may be applied at the installation site.

Wood treated with pentachlorophenol should not be used in the interiors of farm buildings where domestic animals or livestock are unlikely to crib (bite) or lick the wood, pentachlorophenol-treated wood may be used for building components which are in ground contact and are subject to decay or insect infestation and where two coats of an appropriate sealer are applied. Sealers may be applied at the installation site.

Do not use pentachlorophenol-treated wood for farrowing or brooding facilities. Do not use treated wood under circumstances where the preservative may become a component of food or animal feed. Examples of such sites would be structures or containers for storing silage or food.

Do not use treated wood for cutting-boards or counter-tops.

Only treated wood that is visibly clean and free of surface residue should be used for patios, decks and walkways.

Do not use treated wood for construction of those portions of beehives which may come into contact with the honey.

Pentachlorophenol-treated wood should not be used where it may come into direct or indirect contact with public drinking water, except for uses involving incidental contact such as docks and bridges.

Do not use pentachlorophenol-treated wood where it may come into direct or in-direct contact with the drinking water for domestic animals or livestock except for uses involving incidental contact such as docks and bridges.

Handling Precautions for Pentachlorophenol Pressure-treated Wood

Dispose of treated wood by ordinary trash collection or burial. 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 rated at 20 million BTU/hour or greater heat input or its equivalent in accordance with state and Federal regulations.

Avoid frequent or prolonged inhalation of sawdust from treated wood. When sawing and machining treated wood, wear a dust mask. Whenever possible, these operations should be performed outdoors to avoid indoor accumulations of air-borne sawdust from treated wood.

Avoid frequent or prolonged skin contact with pentachlorophenol-treated wood; when handling the treated wood, wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants and use gloves impervious to the chemicals (for example, gloves that are vinyl-coated).

When power sawing and machining, wear goggles to protect eyes from flying particles,

After working with the wood, and before eating, drinking, and use of tobacco products, wash exposed areas thoroughly.

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

Urethane, shellac, latex epoxy enamel and varnish are acceptable sealers for pentachlorophenol-treated wood.

IV. COPPER NAPHTHENATE PRESSURE-TREATED WOOD

This wood may have been preserved by pressure treatment with an EPA-registered pesticide containing Copper Naphthenate to protect it from insect attack and decay. Wood treated with Copper Naphthenate should be used only where such protection is important.

Copper Naphthenate penetrates deeply into and remains in the pressure-treated wood for a long time. Exposure to creosote may present certain hazards. Therefore, the following precautions should be taken both when handling the treated wood and in determining where to use the treated wood.

Use Site Precautions for Copper Naphthenate Pressure-Treated Wood.

Wood treated with Copper Naphthenate should not be used where it may come in contact with food, feed or potable water.

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Do not contaminate water by disposal of, equipment wash waters.

Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge.

Do not discharge effluent containing this product to -sewer systems without previously notifying the sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your' State Water Board or Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Copper Naphthenate is an oil-borne wood preservative classified as a General Use pesticide by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). Tenino Copper Naphthenate®, and Cu-Nap Concentrate are EPA registered “general use” preservatives and have been standardized for use by the American Wood Protection Association (AWPA).

Copper naphthenates may be used in pressure treatment for utility poles, bridge timbers and railroad crossties. Copper naphthenate is the only pesticide product not Labeled Restricted Use in this market. Copper naphthenate has a low mammalian toxicity profile.

Handling Precautions for Copper Naphthenate Pressure-treated Wood

This product can cause substantial but temporary eye injury and is harmful or fatal if swallowed or absorbed through the skin.

Do not get in eyes on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Avoid breathing

spray mists or vapors. Wear goggles or face shield and rubber gloves when handling Copper Naphthenate.

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause allergic reaction in some individuals. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after working with wood.

V. DCOI (DCOIT) - dichloro-octyl-isothiazolinone

DCOI is the newest oil-type preservative available for utility poles and crossarms. DCOI has been standardized as a wood preservative by the AWPA since 1989 and ground contact uses were added in 2018.

DCOI is a thoroughly tested preservation system, offering a high performance, durable pole. Key components in the preservative are also used in Ecolife treated decking and fencing.

In addition to wood preservation, DCOI is used in water treatment, paints and coatings, adhesives, vinyl roof membranes, vinyl flooring, marine upholstery and outdoor furniture.

Use Site Precautions

DCOI treated materials should not be used where it will have prolonged contact with the skin.

Do not store or use where treated poles may be exposed to heat, flame, or sparking due to its ignition threshold.

Drilling, sawing, sanding or machining treated wood products can expose you to wood dust, a substance known to cause cancer. Avoid inhaling wood dust or use a dust mask or other safeguards for personal protection. The dust is also highly combustible. Use ventilation methods such as vacuums if you choose to drill, saw, sand, or machine treated wood.

DCOI is highly toxic to marine life. Do not release dust or treated wood into waterways. Dispose of waste using approved methods.

Handling Precautions

This product causes significant skin irritation and allergic reaction. Utilize proper PPE while handling treated wood to avoid long periods of skin contact. Skin contact with wood or wood dust may cause erythema, blistering, and sometimes erosion and secondary infections occur. May cause eczema-like skin disorders (dermatitis). Take off contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Seek medical attention. Prolonged contact with treated wood and/or treated wood dust, especially when freshly treated at the plant, may cause irritation to the skin. Abrasive handling or rubbing of the treated wood may increase skin irritation. Some wood species,

regardless of treatment, may cause dermatitis or allergic skin reactions in sensitized individuals.

Significant eye irritation can occur if contact is made with the eyes. Do not rub eyes. Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Then get immediate medical attention.

Causes respiratory tract irritation, skin irritation, eye irritation, allergic reactions. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Wood Dust: May cause nasal dryness, irritation and mucostasis. Coughing, wheezing, sneezing, sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported. Depending on wood species may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. Symptoms can include irritation, redness, scratching of the cornea, and tearing. Airborne treated or untreated wood dust may cause nose, throat, or lung irritation and other respiratory effects.

Working with DCOI may cause respiratory irritation, allergic reactions, nasal cancer. WOOD DUST: Dust may be irritating to the nose and throat. Prolonged exposure to wood dusts by inhalation has been reported to be associated with nasal and paranasal cancer. May cause nasal dryness, irritation and mucostasis. Coughing, wheezing, sneezing, sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported. Depending on wood species may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation.

May cause cancer by inhalation. 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.