

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET - 017

TechShield™ OSB and TechShield™ OSB with ZB

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product Code: Not applicable
Product Name: Oriented Strand Board and Treated Oriented Strand Board
Brand Names: TechShield™ OSB and TechShield™ OSB with ZB

Louisiana-Pacific, 805 SW Broadway, Portland, Oregon 97205
Telephone: (503) 821-5100

2. COMPOSITION AND INGREDIENT INFORMATION

Component ⁽¹⁾	CAS #	Exposure Limits	Cancer Designation
Wood Dust (softwood)	NA	TLV-TWA = 5 mg/m ³ TLV-STEL = 10 mg/m ³	MAK-3B, NIOSH-Ca
Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate	9016-87-9	PNOS ⁽²⁾	
4, 4-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate	101-68-8	PEL-C = 0.02 ppm TLV-TWA = 0.005 ppm	MAK-3
Phenol-Formaldehyde Resin (cured)		PNOS ⁽²⁾	
Phenol	108-95-2	PEL-TWA = 5 ppm	MAK-3B
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	PEL-TWA = 0.75 ppm TLV-C = 0.3 ppm	EPA-B1, IARC-2A, NIOSH-Ca, NTP-R, OSHA-Ca, TLV-A2
Wax Emulsion	NA	None established	
Aluminum Foil Overlay			
Aluminum	7429-90-5	TLV-TWA = 10 mg/m ³	
Manganese (< 1.6% of the foil)	7439-96-5	TLV-TWA = 0.2 mg/m ³ TLV-C = 5 mg/m ³ (fume)	
Zinc Oxide	1314-13-2	TLV-TWA = 10 mg/m ³	
Adhesive	NA	None established	
Zinc Borate ⁽³⁾	138265-88-0	PNOS ⁽²⁾	

- (1) Small amounts of waterbase paint and oilbase black stamp ink may be used to identify the product and the nailing pattern and to inhibit moisture ingress along board edges.
- (2) PNOS: PEL-TWA = 15 mg/m³, total dust; PEL-TWA = 5 mg/m³, respirable fraction; TLV-TWA = 10 mg/m³ inhalable particulate, 3 mg/m³ respirable particulate.
- (3) Zinc Borate is a constituent of TechShield™ OSB with ZB.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Contact with strong oxidizers or exposure to temperatures greater than 400° F may cause a fire. Smoke may contain carbon monoxide, aldehydes, and other toxic materials. Airborne wood and resin dust may explode when combined with an ignition source.

Potential Health Effects (based on expected use of product)

EYE: Dust may irritate the eyes.
SKIN: Dust may cause skin irritation.

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ABBREVIATIONS:

ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
C	Ceiling
CA	Contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or birth defects or reproductive harm
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAS	Chemical Abstract Services (identifies specific chemical)
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
Dust	A finely divided solid 0.017 in. or less in diameter that is capable of passing through a U.S. No. 40 standard sieve
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EPA-B1	Environmental Protection Agency-Limited evidence of carcinogenicity from epidemiological studies
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act
IARC-2A	International Agency for Research on Cancer-Probably Carcinogenic to Humans
G/m ³	Grams per cubic meter
Mg/m ³	Milligrams per cubic meter
MAK-3	Substances which cause concern that they could be carcinogenic for man
MAK-3B	Substances for which <i>in vitro</i> tests or animal studies have yielded evidence of carcinogenicity
MSHA	Mine Safety Health Act
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NIOSH-Ca	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health-Potential occupational carcinogen, with no further categorization
NTP-R	National Toxicology Program-Reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen
OSB	Oriented Strand Board
OSHA-Ca	Occupational Safety and Health Administration-Carcinogen defined with no further categorization
PNOS	Particulates Not Otherwise Specified
PEL	OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit
Ppm	Parts per million
Ppt	Parts per trillion
RTECS	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
RQ	Reportable Quantity
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
TLV-A2	Threshold Limit Value-Suspected Human Carcinogen
TWA	8-hour time-weighted average exposure
ZB	Zinc borate

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. Guide to Occupational Exposure Values, American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 2001.
2. Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Q-3, 2001.
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4. Hazardous Substances Data Bank, Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety, Q-1, 1998.
5. Integrated Risk Information System, EPA, on-line.
6. Toxicological Profiles, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, U.S. Public Health Service, 1997.
7. EPA Title III List of Lists.
8. Handbook of Fire Protection Engineering, 2nd Edition.
9. 49 CFR 172.101, Hazardous Materials Table, 10-1-98 Edition.
10. TLVs and other Occupational Exposure Values, American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 2001.

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INGESTION: Not known.

INHALATION: Dust can cause irritation to mucous membranes and the upper respiratory tract. Wood dust and formaldehyde are considered carcinogens.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: For dust exposure, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes.

SKIN: Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

INGESTION: Consult a physician.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air, consult a physician.

NOTE TO PHYSICIANS: Exposure to dust may aggravate symptoms of persons with pre-existing respiratory tract conditions and may cause skin and gastrointestinal symptoms.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:

Flash point: Not applicable.

Combustible: Material may burn on contact with oxidizers or ignition sources.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS:

Lower flammable limit: Not applicable.

Upper flammable limit: Not applicable.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Typically 400-500° F.

EXPLOSION HAZARD: Airborne concentrations of combustible dust, when combined with an ignition source, can create an explosion hazard if the dust concentration exceeds 30 - 60 g/m³.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, aldehydes, cyanides, and other hazardous gases, vapors, and particles.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water, dry chemical and other agents rated for a wood fire (Type A fire). Use an extinguisher rated for a Type A fire.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS: Evacuate the area and notify the fire department. If possible isolate the fire by moving other combustible materials. If the fire is small, use a hose-line or extinguisher rated for a Type A fire. If possible, dike and collect water used to fight fires. Fire fighters should wear normal protective equipment (full bunker gear) and positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Does not apply.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING: Provide ventilation or other measures so that dust levels are below the exposure limits listed in Section 2.

STORAGE: Keep dust away from ignition sources and store in a closed container. Consult NFPA 68 and 70 for additional information.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Control airborne dust concentrations below the exposure limits. Use only with adequate ventilation.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: When respiratory protection is required, or dust concentrations are unknown, use a NIOSH/MSHA approved air-purifying respirator for dusts.

SKIN PROTECTION: Wear work gloves to prevent skin irritation.

EYE PROTECTION: Wear ANSI approved eye protection.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Effective Date: August 20, 2001

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