

# LP® TECHSHIELD RADIANT BARRIER SHEATHING

# 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product Code: Not applicable

Product Name: Oriented Strand Board with LP® TechShield® and Oriented Strand Board with

LP TechShield and SmartGuard®

Brand Names: LP TechShield Radiant Barrier Sheathing

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# 2. COMPOSITION AND INGREDIENT INFORMATION

Component(1)	CAS#	Exposure Limits	Cancer Designation
Wood Dust	NA	TLV-TWA = 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	MAK-1, NIOSH-Ca, TLV-A1, NTP-K
Phenol-Formaldehyde Resin – (solids) (less than 0.1% of 108-95-2 free formaldehyde)	9003-35-4	PEL-TWA = 0.75 ppm PEL-STEL = 2 ppm TLV-C = 0.3 ppm	MAK-3B, EPA-B1, IARC-1, NIOSH-Ca, NTP-R, OSHA-Ca, TLV-A2
Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate	9016-87-9	PNOS(2)	МАК-ЗВ
Polyethylene Laminated Paper/Foil Polyethylene Aluminum Foil	9002-88-4 7429-90-5	PNOS <sup>(2)</sup> PNOS <sup>(2)</sup>	
Ethylene – Vinyl Acetate Copolymer Adhesive	NA	None Established	
Wax Emulsion	NA	None Established	
Zinc Borate <sup>(3)</sup>	138265-88-0	PNOS <sup>(2)</sup>	

<sup>(1)</sup> 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.

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Replaces: All Previous

<sup>(2)</sup> 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.

<sup>(3)</sup> Found only in treated OSB products.

# 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.
- 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 Control / 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

BOILING POINT: NA DENSITY: 28 - 70 LB/FT<sup>3</sup>

MELTING POINT: NA pH: NA

VAPOR PRESSURE: NA ODOR: Slight to none

VAPOR DENSITY: NA APPEARANCE: Oriented strand board with sealed edges

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: NA

#### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY: (CONDITIONS TO AVOID) Stable.

INCOMPATIBILITY: Keep away from high temperatures and strong oxidizers, such as concentrated nitric acid, oxygen, hydrogen peroxide, and chlorine.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide,

and other products of wood combustion.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION FOR WOOD DUST AND MDI

### **WOOD DUST**

Wood dust is known to be a human carcinogen. An increased incidence of adenocarcinoma of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses was observed in studies of people whose occupations are associated with wood dust exposure. (10th Edition of the National Toxicology Program's Report on Carcinogens) Wood dust from some tree species may induce sensitization.

#### MDI RESIN and FORMALDEHYDE

**Chronic (Cancer) Information:** For typical products tested, MDI off-gassing is below the detection limit of 20 ppt. See Section 2 for carcinogenicity categories.

Teratology (Birth Defect) Information: NA.

Reproduction Information: Reproductive effects in animals have been reported in RTECS for formaldehyde.

Sensitizer: Exposure to low doses of formaldehyde may cause sensitization.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

These wood products are not expected to pose an ecological hazard as a result of their intended uses.

# 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of waste according to local, state/provincial, and federal requirements.

## 14. Transportation Information

Hazardous Materials Table 172.101

Shipping Name NA Packing Group NA Hazard Class NA Placards/Labels NA Identification No. NA Special Provisions NA

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### California Proposition 65:

WARNING: This material contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. The California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 requires that clear and reasonable warning be given prior to exposing any person to this chemical.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

This MSDS is intended solely for safety education and not for use as specifications or warranties. The information in this MSDS was obtained from usually reliable sources and is provided without any representation for warranties regarding the accuracy or correctness. Since the handling, use, and storage is beyond our control, LP assumes no responsibility and disclaims liability for any loss, damage, or expense arising therefrom.

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

ANSI American National Standards Institute
ASTM American Society for Testing and Materials

C Ceiling

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/m3 Grams per cubic meter mg/m3 Milligrams per cubic meter lb/ft3 Pounds per cubic foot

MAK-1 Substances that cause cancer in man

MAK-3 Substances which cause concern that they could be carcinogenic for man

MAK-3B Substances for which in vitro tests or animal studies have yielded evidence of carcinogenic effects

MSHA Mine Safety Health Act

NA Not applicable

NFPA National Fire Protection Association

NIOSH-Ca National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health-Potential occupational carcinogen, with no

further categorization

NTP-K National Toxicology Program-Known to be a carcinogen

NTP-R National Toxicology Program-Reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen

OSHA-Ca Occupational Safety and Health Administration-Carcinogen defined with no further categorization

PNOS Particle 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-A1 Threshold Limit Value-Confirmed Human Carcinogen
TLV-A2 Threshold Limit Value-Suspected Human Carcinogen

TWA 8-hour time-weighted average exposure

# **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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