

THE COMMERCIAL FLOORING REPORT

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FORMALDEHYDE CONCERNS

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Laboratory
Inc.**

This article was written by Lee Phillips of Professional Testing Laboratory, the premier flooring testing lab in the country and an affiliate of LGM and Associates. It was instigated by the recent 60 Minutes expose on formaldehyde in laminate flooring.

There have been many concerns for chemicals in flooring materials causing odors or possible health concerns over the years. Carpet was supposed to be detrimental to one's health was a claim many years ago and the claim was found to be unwarranted as no one was or is getting sick from new carpet, just as they don't get sick from the new car smell. Plasticizers in carpet tile backings, a compounding issue, had a run for a time as the odor caused by plasticizer migration, the same odor one smells when opening a new plastic shower curtain, became offensive in office buildings. Even jute, used rarely in carpet today but extensively in the late 60's and early 70's could cause a skin rash when working with it or wrestling a carpet during installation due to allergic reaction when contacting skin. But the latest offender was publicized on 60 Minutes on March 1st regarding formaldehyde in laminate flooring.

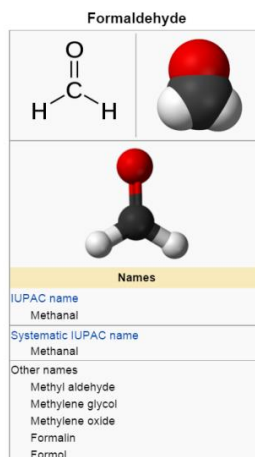


For the definition see what Wikipedia has to say.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Formaldehyde>

What is formaldehyde?

Formaldehyde is a colorless, flammable, strong-smelling chemical that is used in building materials and to produce many household products. It is used in pressed-wood products, such as particleboard, plywood, and fiberboard; glues and adhesives; permanent-press fabrics; paper product coatings; and certain insulation materials. In addition, formaldehyde is commonly used as an industrial fungicide, germicide, and disinfectant, and as a preservative in mortuaries and medical laboratories. Formaldehyde is produced by cigarette smoking but also occurs naturally in the environment. It is produced in small amounts by most living organisms as part of normal metabolic processes.



Over the last week we have been bombarded with consumers, retailers and distributors calling over concerns about formaldehyde in laminate flooring. 60 Minutes aired a spot about allegations a major national retailer had been providing products that were not meeting requirements from the state of California. The accusations unleashed a frenzy of concerned consumers fearing their indoor environment is toxic or at least detrimental to their health. The regulations put in place by the California Air Resource Board are specifically for composite wood products known colloquially as CARB II. There are several products that fall under these regulations such as medium density fiber board (MDF), particle board and hardwood plywood with a veneer or composite core. These components are mainly found in finished products like doors, cabinets, furniture, frames, shelving, countertops and moldings. Manufacturers find it difficult to know where and to whom their products might be sold to but they are required to comply with the California Law, the most stringent state law for product compliance becomes defacto the law of the land.



World of Floor Covering Associates linked this article regarding the CARBII:

http://www.wfca.org/uploads/1000/Editor/Docs/CARB_Customer_FAQ1.pdf



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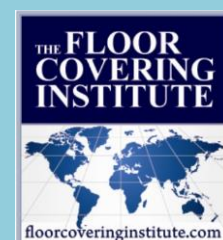
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This national retailer is accused of breaking the California regulation directly but by placing the "CARB II Compliant" moniker on the package and product literature, they have fallen subject to many states false advertising rules. Many products were purchased by a group of lawyers, some investors and 60 Minutes right from the shelves of the retailer. These items were reportedly submitted to certified and accredited laboratories in order to run the tests for emission of formaldehyde. Formaldehyde is used in chemistries and resins created to adhere particles together. It carries a fairly distinct odor but is not visible as it is a gas. Exposure can cause some people irritation to the nose and throat and could potentially bring on an asthma attack. It can cause eyes to blur and burn. Heavy exposure can result in nausea, migraine type headaches and premature fatigue. California also lists it as a known carcinogen.

Testing of the core components of a laminate material can be completed using different methodologies. Product manufacturers, distributors and retailers wishing to receive certification of their products are required to submit the product to an approved CARB laboratory. Many laboratories offer testing to the specific methods required by CARB but are not on the Air Resource Board's approved list. If manufacturers, retailers, distributors, consumers or any other materially interested party wishes to know the emission rates of a product, a laboratory capable of performing emissions testing can likely determine the off gassing potential of the product in question. The test methods commonly used are **ASTM D6007 Standard Method for Determining Formaldehyde Concentrations in Air from Wood Products using a Small Chamber**. The preferred method is **ASTM E1333 Standard Test method for Determining Formaldehyde Concentrations in Air and Emissions Rates from Wood Products using a Large Chamber**. This test most closely emulates a real life installation as the test material is laid into the large chamber in its "as used" state. These two tests are moderately to highly expensive and also time consuming to perform. In house monitoring or "bench testing" is completed using **ASTM D5582** which is also a small chamber test that has correlation directly to the **ASTM E1333**. The method scope references the closely achieved correlation to the large chamber making this method highly utilized in the day to day checking of emission properties.

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ASTM D6007 Standard Method for Determining Formaldehyde Concentrations in Air from Wood Products using a Small Chamber



ASTM E1333 Standard Test method for Determining Formaldehyde Concentrations in Air and Emissions Rates from Wood Products using a Large Chamber

All the tests are based on the accurate measurement in parts per million of formaldehyde emitted from the material into the air. By knowing the volume of the material and the volume of air in the chamber calculations are made as to the quantity of contamination resulting from the presence of the test product. The values listed in the CARB II standard go from 0.13 ppm down to 0.05 ppm depending on what category the product falls into based on the CARB II tables. To put this in perspective I use a simple analogy of applying 1,000,000 golf tees which would fill a large size SUV. One tip end (0.1 inch long) of 1 single golf tee would be the representation of 0.13 ppm. If more than 0.13 ppm of formaldehyde is found in the air, the material as tested would be outside of compliance for the CARB II regulations.

While the issue is of concern, I by no means believe it to be worth the hysteria created by the 60 Minutes report. It is obviously a personal decision by each consumer whether or not to invest in getting their products tested to determine if they have materials that fall into the concerned range. I do however believe the second offense of misrepresenting a product is of more importance, in my opinion. Since retailers and consumers do not have a readily accessible path to test goods for marketing claims and promises, I feel that those providing the manufacture and distribution of those products should be held to a standard of reasonable honesty. This creates trust with the buying public and provides a road to pleasant commerce with assurance that you get what you pay for. We in the laboratory business are not charged with policing any particular industry but we are often involved with providing data to prove materials are or are not as advertised. Past that point it is up to the interested parties to reach settlement on any inconsistencies.

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