

## CARB & EPA TSCA Title VI Certified Composite Wood Products

California Air Resource Board (CARB) Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) 93210 & Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) Title VI, 40 CFR, Part 770 serves purpose to reduce formaldehyde emissions from composite wood products which results in benefits from avoided adverse health effects.

GICIA India Pvt Ltd (**GIPL**) is the first and only CARB & EPA certification agency in India with their regional jurisdictions at South Asia, the Middle East, South East Asia and North Africa. GIPL works under the banner of NTA, Inc. for issuing CARB & EPA Certification all over the India.

### BENEFITS OF CARB & EPA CERTIFICATION

- Certification ensures consistency and enhances credibility of certified raw composite wood products with usage (optional) of CARB certification label.
- Certification enables to meet regulatory requirements and to safeguarding end-consumers from sick building syndrome.
- Continual quality improvement and technical support to ensure proper usage of certification label on all on-product and off-product applications.
- Certification helps to provide brand value and marketing advantages.

### APPLICABILITY

In accordance with CARB & EPA regulation, composite wood manufacturers, fabricators, distributors, importers and retailers can sale, supply or manufacture composite wood products to or in the state of California and all over the U.S, respectively.

#### Products Covered by the Regulation

- Hardwood plywood (HWPW) (veneer and composite core)
- Particleboard (PB)
- Medium density fiberboard (MDF) and thin medium density fiberboard (tMDF)

These composite wood products are used to make items such as furniture, workstations, shelving, countertops, flooring and toys.



## PRODUCTS EXEMPTED BY REGULATION

- Solid wood materials
- Sawn wood
- Composite materials made from wood and plastic

## CARB & EPA CERTIFICATION PROCESS

- **Application:** The client submits the filled application form to GIPL.
- **Documentation:** It includes the documents for guidance of Quality Control which ensures an effective and efficient inspection of the company.
- **On-site Inspection:** Inspector initiates the process to determine the type of material and adhesives used in production. The review of document, quality control lab and procedures for independent lab testing is verified during on-site inspection.
- **Testing & Reporting:** CARB & EPA requires two types of testing, Initial/Qualifying and Quality Control (QC). Testing frequency depends upon product type and resin formulation.
- **Certification:** Upon successful completion of on-site inspection and independent lab testing, certificate issuing body grants a certificate, which must be renewed annually.

No Added Formaldehyde (NAF) and Ultra-Low Emitting Formaldehyde (ULEF) is exempted for two years.

## COMPLIANCE CRITERIA

The CARB ATCM (93120) and EPA TSCA Title VI regulation is now fully in force.

The chart below summarizes formaldehyde limits by material type.

Emission Standards in parts per million (ppm) per ASTM E1333				
HWPW-VC	HWPW-CC	PB	MDF	tMDF
0.05	0.05	0.09	0.11	0.13

### Ultra-Low Emitting Formaldehyde

ULEF means resins formulated such that average formaldehyde emissions are consistently below the Phase 2 emission standards in section 93120.2, as provided in section 93120.3(d).

### No Added Formaldehyde

NAF includes, but is not limited to, resins made from soy, polyvinyl acetate or methylene diisocyanate.

**Note:** Until March 22, 2019, composite wood panels and finished goods labeled as being compliant with CARB Phase 2 will be considered as TSCA Title VI compliant.

After March 22, 2019, all manufactured (including imported) regulated composite wood panels and finished goods must be labeled as TSCA Title VI compliant.

