



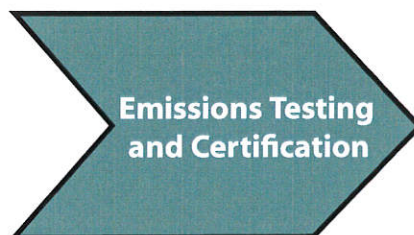
FORMALDEHYDE EMISSION STANDARDS FOR COMPOSITE WOOD PRODUCTS

Under Title VI of the Toxic Substances Control Act

The purpose of TSCA Title VI is to reduce formaldehyde emissions from composite wood products in order to protect human health. TSCA Title VI established formaldehyde emission standards and directed EPA to finalize rules to implement and enforce the law, as well as establish a third-party certification program for laboratory testing and oversight.



- ◆ Created by binding strands, particles, fibers, veneers, or boards of wood using adhesives (i.e., glues).
- ◆ These adhesives may contain formaldehyde.

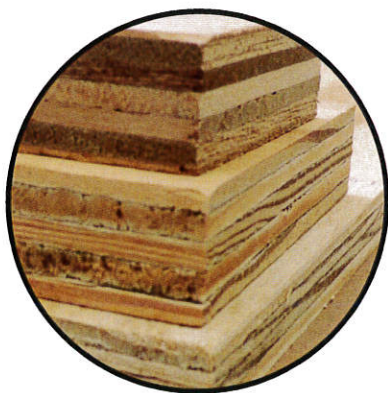


- ◆ Panels are required to be tested by an EPA TSCA Title VI Third-Party Certifier (TPC).
- ◆ TPCs certify panels as compliant if they test below emission standards.
- ◆ Certain resins are exempt from some testing.



- ◆ Consumers should look for TSCA Title VI-compliant labels on panels, component parts or finished goods.
- ◆ Examples of consumer products that could contain this label include furniture, kitchen cabinets, flooring, picture frames, and wooden toys, among other products.

Regulated products include:



Hardwood Plywood



Medium-Density Fiberboard



Particleboard

Products **NOT** being regulated include*:

- ◆ Hardboard
- ◆ Glued Laminated Lumber
- ◆ Structural Panels
- ◆ Structural Composite Lumber
- ◆ Oriented Strand Board
- ◆ Structural Plywood
- ◆ Prefabricated Wood I-joists
- ◆ Finger-jointed Lumber
- ◆ Wood Packaging (pallets, crates, spools, dunnage)

*See 40 CFR 770.1(c)