

Lissone, May 2018

Formaldehyde emissions of wood composite products - USA

The **Epa**, the agency for the protection of the American environment, has anticipated to **June 1, 2018** the entry into force in the **United States of America** of the **regulation concerning the formaldehyde emissions of wood composite products** (*Formaldehyde Emission Standards for Composite Wood Product Rule*), adopting the formaldehyde emission limits set by the **Carb** (*California Air Resources Board*).

To enter the United States of America the panels must be made with certified materials, compliant with the emission limits of Carb or Epa.

The legislation provides for the **certification of production facilities** with related maintenance audits for **companies producing raw panels**.

No certification of the production is required for panel processing companies, as the legislation assumes that such process does not alter the level of formaldehyde emission of the raw panel.

However, the EPA requires that the **finished products need to have a label applied to the product or packaging** containing the data identifying the manufacturer, the production date and reporting compliance to the *TSCA Title VI standards*.

Cleaf, as a company that transforms the raw panels into faced panels, is not required to certify its production.

Regarding the types of raw panels used, it communicates that:

Particle panels

Starting from November 2017 all the particle panels used for the production of faced panels comply with the *TSCA Title VI* directives.

In the label applied on the finished product or on the packaging is shown the indication *TSCA Title VI compliant*.

MDF fiber panels

Starting from June 2018 all the MDF fiber panels used for the production of faced panels will comply with the *TSCA Title VI* directives.

In the label applied on the product or on the packaging will be shown the indication *TSCA Title VI compliant*.

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