



012

CERTIFICADO DE REGISTRO

El cual garantiza que

Betanzos HB, S.L.

Carretera Betanzos-Santiago de Compostela, Km. 3
15300 Betanzos
La Coruña
España

Ha sido auditada y cumple con los requisitos del estándar
ISO 45001:2018 Sistemas de gestión de la Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo

Alcance de la certificación

Producción de tablero duro de fibras de madera (HB) y pintado de tablero.

Número de Certificado: 1061

Emisión: 2020-02

Fecha de inicio de certificado: 07/10/2020

Fecha de caducidad de certificado: 16/11/2023

Fecha de certificación inicial: 30/05/2012

Karen Prendergast
Director Sector- Certificación
BM TRADA

Issuing Office: Warringtonfire Testing and Certification Limited t/a BM TRADA Chiltern House, Stocking Lane, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, HP14 4ND, UK

Registered Office: 10 Lower Grosvenor Place, London, United Kingdom, SW1W 0EN Reg.No. 11371436

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El uso del sello de acreditación indica acreditación en las actividades cubiertas por la acreditación UKAS 012. Para más información sobre las actividades de bmtrada cubiertas por la acreditación UKAS, por favor, visite: <https://www.ukas.com/search-accredited-organisations>

Para clientes multisite - El alcance de certificación mostrado arriba incluye las sedes indicadas en el apéndice A



The mark of
responsible forestry

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15300 Betanzos

La Coruña

España

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Alcance de la certificación

Producción de tablero duro de fibras de madera (HB). Pintado de tableros duros de madera (HB), tableros de media densidad (MDF) y tableros de partículas de madera.

Productos:

W8.2 Particleboard

W8.3 Fibreboard

Karen Prendergast
Director Sector - Certificación
BM TRADA

Issuing Office: Warringtonfire Testing and Certification Limited t/a bmtrada Chiltern House, Stocking Lane, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, HP14 4ND, UK
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Este certificado no evidencia por sí mismo que el producto suministrado por el titular del mismo sea FSC certificado (o FSC Controlled Wood). Los productos ofertados, entregados o vendidos por el titular sólo podrán ser considerados cubiertos por el alcance de este certificado cuando la declaración FSC se recoja en facturas y albaranes.

Clientes multisite - El alcance de certificación mostrado arriba incluye las sedes indicadas en el apéndice A. Las sedes Participantes realizan en conjunto los productos y procesos indicados, pero no necesariamente por cada una.

Número de certificado: TT-COC/CW-
004546

Emisión: 2020-01

Fecha de inicio de certificado: 08/04/2018

Fecha de caducidad de certificado: 07/04/2023

Fecha de registro inicial: 08/04/2013



bmc

BUSINESS
MANAGEMENT
CERTIFICATION

bmtrada REPRESENTATIVE

CERTIFICADO DE REGISTRO

(CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION)

El cual garantiza que:

(this is to certify that)

Betanzos HB, S.L.

Carretera Betanzos-Santiago de Compostela, Km. 3

15300 Betanzos

La Coruña

España

Ha sido auditada y cumple con los requisitos del estándar

ISO 9001:2015 Sistemas de Gestión de la Calidad

(has been audited and found to meet the requirements of standard ISO 9001:2015 Quality Management System)

Alcance de la certificación

(Scope of certification)

Producción de tablero duro de fibras de madera (HB) y pintado de tablero.

Production of hard wood fibre board (HB) and paint wood panels.

Nº Certificado: 0171
(Certificate Number)

Fecha emisión Inicial: 30/03/2016
(Date of initial registration)

Fecha de Última Emisión: 15/11/2020
(Date of last issue)

Fecha de Caducidad: 14/11/2023
(Date of expiry)

Fecha histórica certificación*: 03/05/1995
(Date of historical Certification*)

* Primera fecha de certificación con anterior EC.
* First date of certification with previous CB

Firmado en nombre de BMC ASSURANCE, S.L.

Signed on behalf of BMC ASSURANCE, S.L.

D. Roberto García Torre. Director General (General Manager)





bmc

BUSINESS
MANAGEMENT
CERTIFICATION

bmtrada REPRESENTATIVE

CERTIFICADO DE REGISTRO

(CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION)

El cual garantiza que:

(this is to certify that)

Betanzos HB, S.L.

Carretera Betanzos-Santiago de Compostela, Km. 3

15300 Betanzos

La Coruña

España

Ha sido auditada y cumple con los requisitos del estándar

ISO 14001:2015 Sistemas de Gestión de Ambiental

(has been audited and found to meet the requirements of standard ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management System)

Alcance de la certificación

(Scope of certification)

Producción de tablero duro de fibras de madera (HB) y pintado de tablero.

Production of hard wood fibre board (HB) and paint wood panels.

Nº Certificado: 0073

(Certificate Number)

Fecha emisión Inicial: 30/03/2016

(Date of initial registration)

Fecha de Última Emisión: 17/11/2020

(Date of last issue)

Fecha de Caducidad: 17/11/2023

(Date of expiry)

Fecha histórica certificación*: 30/05/2012

(Date of historical Certification*)

* Primera fecha de certificación con anterior EC.

* First date of certification with previous CB

Firmado en nombre de BMC ASSURANCE, S.L.

Signed on behalf of BMC ASSURANCE, S.L.

D. Roberto García Torre. Director General (General Manager)



Este certificado es propiedad de BMC ASSURANCE, S.L. C/Amós de Escalante 2 3ºD. 39002 Santander - Cantabria - España.
Para verificar la validez de este certificado visite www.bmtrada.es, www.bmcassurance.com o haga un escaneo del código bidi.

Para Clientes multisite el alcance de certificación mostrado arriba incluye procesos/actividades que se desempeñan en el conjunto de sedes.

El uso del sello de acreditación indica acreditación en las actividades cubiertas por el alcance del certificado con acreditación ENAC N° 22/C-MA028

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La Coruña
España

Ha sido auditada y cumple con los requisitos del estándar **PEFC ST 2002:2013 Cadena de Custodia de Productos Forestales**
Según actualización en - www.pefc.org

Alcance de la certificación

Producción de tablero duro de fibras de madera (HB) y pintado de tablero.

Productos: 05030 Particle board 05040 Fibreboard

Origen de material prima: Materia prima certificada

Método: Separación Física y Porcentajes

LICENCIA DE USO DE LA MARCA PEFC N°: PEFC/14-35-00014

La Asociación para la Certificación Forestal Española, PEFC-España, basándose en el Certificado de Conformidad de la Cadena de Custodia de Productos Forestales de Exova BM TRADA, N°: PEFC/14-35-00014, concede el derecho de uso de la marca PEFC, a la entidad, arriba indicada. Según las condiciones establecidas en el Documento normativo "PEFC ST 2001:2008 Reglas de Uso del logotipo PEFC-Requisitos".



Número de Certificado: PEFC/14-35-00014

Emisión: 2018-01

Fecha de inicio de certificado: 08/04/2018

Fecha de caducidad de certificado: 07/04/2023

Fecha de registro inicial: 12/11/2004

FDO: Secretario General de PEFC - España

Glorieta de Quevedo 8, 2º dcha 28015 Madrid
Tel.: +34 915910088 - Fax: +34 915910087
E-mail: pefc@pefc.es

Firmado por Karen Prendergast
Director Sector Certificación,
Exova BM TRADA

Exova (UK) Ltd, (T/A Exova BM TRADA), Chiltern House, Stocking Lane, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, HP14 4ND, UK
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Este certificado no evidencia por sí mismo que el producto suministrado por el titular del mismo sea PEFC certificado. Los productos ofertados, entregados o vendidos por el titular sólo podrán ser considerados cubiertos por el alcance de este certificado cuando la declaración PEFC se recoja en facturas y albaranes.

El uso del sello de acreditación indica acreditación en las actividades cubiertas por la acreditación UKAS 012.

Para Clientes multisite el alcance de certificación mostrado arriba incluye las sedes indicadas en el apéndice A



Los productos de Betanzos HB no emiten formaldehído, salvo el procedente de la madera natural, por lo que están exentos de la norma California Air Resource Board Fase 2 (CARB), y no es necesario certificarlos.

Our products do not emit formaldehyde except the one coming from natural wood. Therefore they are exempted from the application of the California Air Resource Board Phase 2 (CARB) standard, so it is not necessary to certify.

Les produits de Betanzos HB n'émettent pas de formaldéhyde, sauf celui provenant du bois naturel, raison pour laquelle ces panneaux restent exemptes de la norme California Air Resource Board Fase 2 (CARB) et il n'est pas nécessaire de les certifier.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS FOR CONSUMERS



REDUCING FORMALDEHYDE EMISSIONS FROM

Composite Wood Products

What are composite wood products?

“Composite wood products” are panels made from pieces, chips, particles, or fibers of wood bonded together with a resin. The California Composite Wood Products Regulation (CWP Regulation) specifically focuses on three products: hardwood plywood (HWPW), particleboard (PB), and medium density fiberboard (MDF). The regulation also applies to composite wood products used in finished goods such as cabinets, doors, furniture, flooring products, moldings, toys, mirror and photo frames, audio speakers, base boards, shelving, and countertops. The regulation requires finished goods to be made with HWPW, PB, and MDF that comply with the regulatory requirements and to be labeled as such. If you purchase panels or finished goods, you will likely encounter a label on the product(s) that includes phrases such as **“California 93120 Compliant for Formaldehyde” or “California Phase 2 Compliant.”** Seeing “formaldehyde,” an identified toxic air contaminant, on labels may raise concerns about whether a given product is safe to use or not. Below, we provide answers to commonly asked questions about composite wood products.

What does “California 93120 Compliant for Formaldehyde” or “California Phase 2 Compliant” mean and why is this label showing up on more products?

The label seen on panels and finished goods indicates that the product meets the California Air Resources Board’s (CARB) stringent emission standards for formaldehyde emissions from composite wood products, including HWPW, PB, and MDF. The CWP Regulation took effect in 2009, and manufacturers and fabricators of finished goods that use any of these materials are required to use composite wood that meets the formaldehyde emission limits in the CWP Regulation. They are also required to label their products as complying, either on the products or the packaging for the finished goods. Manufacturers typically will label their products as **“California 93120 Compliant for Formaldehyde” or “California Phase 2 Compliant,”** although other variations may also be used. California’s CWP Regulation is one of the most stringent regulations in effect to limit formaldehyde emissions from composite wood products. As of today, the CWP Regulation is only being implemented in California; other states have not adopted similar regulations. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is developing a national regulation based on California’s regulation, which is expected to be in effect nationwide by 2014.

What is formaldehyde and what are the health effects of formaldehyde exposure?

Formaldehyde is a colorless gas and is released to the environment from a variety of sources including the combustion of fossil fuels such as gasoline and propane, tobacco smoke, fireplaces, and wood burning stoves. It is also found at low levels in natural wood. It is commonly used to make a variety of products including resins that are used as adhesives in composite wood products. It is also found in many other products, including some furniture coatings, permanent press clothing and linens, wallpaper, carpet products, and personal care products such as nail hardeners. Health effects can include nose and throat irritation, a burning sensation of the eyes, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, and can trigger asthma symptoms in those with asthma. Sensitive individuals may experience fatigue, headache, and nausea. Formaldehyde is also a known human carcinogen.

Are labeled products safe for my family or should I return/discard the product?

From a public health standpoint, the CWP Regulation’s emission standards are set at low levels intended to protect public health. The first emission standards (Phase 1) went into effect in 2009. The more stringent Phase 2 standards are now in effect for all composite wood panels and finished goods sold in California. Prior to the CWP Regulation, formaldehyde emissions were often ten to twenty-fold higher than the current allowable levels.

The finished product I purchased emits a strong, unpleasant odor. Is that odor from the formaldehyde?

While many composite wood materials used in finished goods are made with urea formaldehyde-based resins, other chemicals in varnishes, decorative finishes, paint, etc., used in the assembly of such products may also contribute to the odor. So just because a product smells, it doesn't mean that it is off-gassing formaldehyde. For products that are made with formaldehyde based resins or adhesives, rapid off-gassing of formaldehyde occurs initially when the product is made, and over time the formaldehyde emissions decrease.

What can I do to alleviate the obnoxious smell and emissions in my home?

Proper ventilation, such as opening up windows, bringing fresh air through a central ventilation system, and running exhaust fans, will expedite formaldehyde off-gassing from finished goods in your home as well as the odors from any finishes such as varnish or lacquer. You may also leave your new product(s) in the garage for a few days to let it off-gas before bringing it inside. An increase in temperature and humidity can increase formaldehyde emissions. Keeping the temperature and humidity low, such as by using an air conditioner in hot summer months and using a dehumidifier to draw the moisture out of the air when humid, may help decrease the amount of formaldehyde that off-gasses into the indoor air.

Are there finished products with no formaldehyde emissions?

The CWP Regulation includes provisions for no-added formaldehyde (NAF) and ultra-low emitting formaldehyde-based resins (ULEF), to encourage the use of these lower-emitting resins in composite wood products. However, it is difficult to know if a product is made with these materials unless a manufacturer or fabricator promotes their product as such or specifies it on their product or label. Under the CWP Regulation, a manufacturer or fabricator of NAF/ULEF products may elect to simply label their product as Phase 2 compliant, even though their product emits less formaldehyde than the Phase 2 levels.

The product I purchased in California is not labeled. Is it safe to assume that it is compliant for the CWP Regulation?

All finished products (panels and finished goods) sold or supplied to California are required to be compliant. Due to a transitional period, which allows businesses to sell noncompliant inventories for a specified amount of time, there may be some products still on the market that only meet Phase 1 emission standards. Retailers (such as big box stores, small retailers) are allowed to sell Phase 1 compliant products until December 31, 2013. While many retailers sell/supply Phase 2 compliant products, legally they can also sell Phase 1 compliant products from their existing inventory through December 31, 2013. Also, if you do not see a label on the product, it does not necessarily mean that it is not a compliant product. The CWP Regulation requires that fabricators either label the finished goods or the boxes the products are shipped in. If you are unsure whether the product you purchased is compliant, you may ask your retailer for verification.

Where can I get more information?

For more information please visit CARB's Composite Wood Products website at: <http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/compwood/compwood.htm>. You may also call or email any of the following staff: Lynn Baker, lbaker@arb.ca.gov, (916) 324-6997, Angela Csondes, acsondes@arb.ca.gov, (916) 445-4448, or Layla Gonzalez, lgonzale@arb.ca.gov, (916) 324-0354. If you need this document in an alternate format (i.e. Braille, large print) or another language, please contact Layla Gonzalez at (916) 324-0354 or lgonzale@arb.ca.gov. TTY/TDD/Speech to Speech users may dial 711 for the California Relay Service.



Los productos de Betanzos HB, bajo la marca comercial Tablex, no emiten formaldehído, excepto el proveniente de la madera natural. Por ello, bajo la norma TSCA Title VI de la EPA, no es necesario certificar el hardboard ya que está exento de los estándares de emisión de formaldehído.

Betanzos HB products (Tablex TM) do not emit formaldehyde except the one coming from natural wood. Under EPA's TSCA Title VI, hardboard is exempted from the formaldehyde emission standards, so it is not necessary to certify.

Bentanzos HB fabrique des panneaux haute densité en fibres de bois, un produit naturel ne contenant pas de liant synthétique. Appelé aussi Tablex, ce panneau n'est pas soumis aux norme TSCA Title VI en vigueur pour les exportations de panneaux ou produits finis en contenant, vers les USA.

An official website of the United States government.

We've made some changes to EPA.gov. If the information you are looking for is not here, you may be able to find it on the EPA Web Archive or the January 19, 2017 Web Snapshot.

Close



Frequent Questions for Regulated Stakeholders about Implementing the Formaldehyde Standards for Composite Wood Products Act

The following frequently asked questions (FAQs) address concerns regulated stakeholders may raise regarding implementation of the Formaldehyde Emission Standards for Composite Wood Products final rule pursuant to Title VI of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

- [Read more about the Formaldehyde Emission Standards for Composite Wood Products final rule.](#)
 - [View or download this information in PDF format.](#)
1. [What are the specific composite wood products that are covered by the final rule?](#)
 2. [What specific products are not covered by the final rule?](#)
 3. [Who is subject to the final rule requirements?](#)
 4. [Who is required to test formaldehyde emissions from composite wood products?](#)
 5. [What are the requirements for composite wood products made with no-added formaldehyde \(NAF\) and ultra-low emitting formaldehyde \(ULEF\) in order to receive reduced testing and third party certification exemption?](#)
 6. [What are the composite wood product labeling requirements under the final rule?](#)
 7. [Can a panel producer use a small emissions chamber \(ASTM D6007\) as a routine quality control test method?](#)
 8. [Are imported composite wood products subject to TSCA Section 13 import certification requirements?](#)
 9. [Are renovators and contractors who install regulated composite wood products subject to the final rule requirements?](#)
 10. [Is there a de minimis amount of composite wood that would not be subject to the regulations?](#)
 11. [Are fabricators or retailers of finished goods required to conduct formaldehyde emissions testing?](#)
 12. [What are considered laminated products and are they required to be tested for formaldehyde emissions? If so, by when?](#)
 13. [Do finished goods require testing and third party certification?](#)
 14. [Lumber core products are not subject to the California Air Resources Board \(CARB\) Air Toxics Control Measure to Control](#)

FAQ Updates

June 7, 2017 --
Read new [non-complying lot questions](#).

Formaldehyde Emissions from Composite Wood Products. Are they subject to the EPA regulation?

15. Is structural plywood regulated under the EPA regulation?
16. I am a panel producer. What is my responsibility if a composite wood panel lot is found to be non-compliant?
17. As a fabricator, distributor, importer, or retailer, what responsibilities do I have if I have been supplied panels that are later determined to have come from a non-complying lot?
18. As a fabricator, distributor, importer, or retailer, what are my responsibilities if I have been supplied panels that are determined to have come from a non-complying lot, but I have already fabricated or incorporated them into a component part or finished good?

1. What are the specific composite wood products that are covered by the final rule?

Under Title VI of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), there are three composite wood products that are regulated: hardwood plywood, medium-density fiberboard (MDF), and particleboard.

Hardwood plywood is defined as a hardwood or decorative panel that is intended for interior use and composed of an assembly of layers or plies of veneer, joined by adhesive with a lumber core (or any other special core or special back).

Medium-density fiberboard is defined as a panel composed of cellulosic fibers made by dry forming and pressing a resonated fiber mat.

Particleboard is defined as a panel composed of cellulosic material in the form of discrete particles (as distinguished from fibers, flakes, or strands) that are pressed together with resin.

There are limited testing and certification exemptions for no-added formaldehyde (NAF) resins or ultra-low emitting formaldehyde (ULEF) resins.

2. What specific products are *not* covered by the final rule?

The following products are not covered by regulation:

- **Hardboard.**
- Structural plywood.
- Structural panels.
- Structural composite lumber.
- Military-specified plywood.
- Curved plywood.
- Oriented strand board.
- Prefabricated wood I-joists.
- Finger-jointed lumber.
- Wood packaging, such as pallets, crates, spools, and/or dunnage.
- Composite wood products used inside a new vehicle other than a

- recreational vehicle, such as rail cars, boats, and aircraft.
- Windows that contain composite wood products if the windows contain less than 5% composite wood product by volume.
- Exterior doors and garage doors that contain composite wood products, if the doors are made from composite wood products manufactured with NAF or ULEF resins, or the doors contain less than 3% composite wood product by volume.

3. Who is subject to the final rule requirements?

All entities along the supply chain, from the manufacture to the sale of composite wood products, will be affected by the final rule requirements. This includes importers, distributors, retailers, panel producers, fabricators, third party certifiers, and accreditation bodies. If you are unsure whether or not your business fits into one of these categories, examples of each include (but are not limited to):

Importers, Distributors, and Retailers

- Furniture stores or merchant wholesalers.
- Lumber, plywood, millwork, and wood panel merchant wholesalers.
- Building material and supplies dealers.
- Manufactured (mobile) home dealers.
- Recreational vehicle (RV) dealers and merchant wholesalers.
- Other construction material merchant wholesalers, or wholesale distributors of manufactured homes and/or prefabricated buildings.

Panel Producers

- Veneer product manufacturing.
- Plywood product manufacturing.
- Engineered wood product manufacturing.

Fabricators

- Manufactured (mobile) home manufacturing.
- Prefabricated wood building manufacturing.
- Motor home manufacturing.
- Travel trailer and camper home manufacturing.
- Furniture and related product manufacturing.

Third Party Certifiers

- Laboratories conducting independent third-party formaldehyde emissions testing of regulated composite wood products

Accreditation Bodies (ABs)

- Product ABs
- Laboratory ABs

4. Who is required to test formaldehyde emissions from composite wood products?

All panel producers are required to have their products tested by an EPA TSCA Title VI third party certifier (laboratories conducting independent third-party formaldehyde emissions testing of regulated composite wood products) to ensure their products are certified as compliant with the emissions standards. This includes a California Air Resources Board-approved third-party certifier that is recognized by EPA during the transition period. Panel producers are required to conduct quality control tests on a regular basis to ensure that regulated composite wood products meet emissions standards.

These tests can be conducted on-site if the appropriate equipment is available and test methods show a correlation to test method ASTM E1333-14 or, with a showing of equivalence, the test method ASTM D6007-14. They are also required to meet reporting and recordkeeping requirements for quality control. Beginning March 22, 2024, laminated product producers whose products are not exempted from the definition of hardwood plywood are also required to perform quality control tests on their products.

As part of the overall quality control system, third party certifiers are required to work with the panel mill to establish quality control limits (QCLs) for formaldehyde emissions for all product types, as well as determine a process to ensure panel producers (and laminated product producers) are meeting QCLs. EPA TSCA Title VI third party certifiers or their laboratories must test their panel producers' composite wood products quarterly using test method ASTM E1333-14 or, with a showing of equivalence, the test method ASTM D6007-14. On a quarterly basis, they must also inspect panel producers' (and, if applicable, laminated product producers') products and records and verify quality control test results.

5. What are the requirements for composite wood products made with no-added formaldehyde (NAF) and ultra-low emitting formaldehyde (ULEF) in order to receive reduced testing and third-party certification exemption?

Composite wood products made with resins formulated with NAF or ULEF resins are eligible for less frequent testing, or a two-year exemption from third-party testing and certification per sections 770.17 and 770.18 of the final rule.

Composite wood products made with NAF-based resins require at least one test conducted under the supervision of an EPA TSCA Title VI third party certifier pursuant to test method ASTM E1333-14 or ASTM D6007-14. Test results obtained by ASTM D6007-14 must include a showing of equivalence in accordance with test method ASTM E1333-14. Also required are three months of routine quality control tests, including a showing of correlation to test method ASTM E1333-14, totaling not less than five quality control tests.

Composite wood products made with ULEF-based resins require at least two tests conducted under the supervision of an EPA TSCA Title VI third party certifier pursuant to test method ASTM E1333-14 or ASTM

D6007–14. Test results obtained by ASTM D6007– 14 must include a showing of equivalence in accordance with test method ASTM E1333-14. Also required are six months of routine quality control tests, including a showing of correlation to test method ASTM E1333-14, totaling not less than ten quality control tests. The TPC number must be included on the required label for composite wood panels meeting the NAF and ULEF requirements. Additionally, panel producers manufacturing NAF and ULEF exempt panels may, but are not required to, label that the composite wood panels were made with NAF and ULEF resins in addition to all other label requirements.

6. What are the composite wood product labeling requirements under the final rule?

Composite wood panels

Each raw composite wood panel must be labeled separately, or a bundle of panels may be labeled. The label can be a stamp, tag, or sticker and include the panel producer's (i.e., manufacturer's) name, lot number, the assigned EPA-Recognized TSCA Title VI third party certifier number, and statement that the products are TSCA Title VI compliant.

Finished goods containing regulated composite wood products

Each finished good or every box or bundle containing finished goods must be labeled. If a finished good (including component parts sold separately) is not individually labeled, the importer, distributor, or retailer must retain a copy of the label, be able to identify the products associated with that label, and make the label information available to potential customers upon request. The label may be applied as a stamp, tag, or sticker and must include, at a minimum, the finished good fabricator's name, the date the finished good was produced (in month/year format), and a statement that the finished goods are TSCA Title VI compliant.

Composite Wood Products Made with ULEF and NAF-based Resins

Manufacturers or fabricators of no-added formaldehyde-based or ultra-low emitting formaldehyde (ULEF resins) are not required to, but may label products as being made with these.

Composite Wood Products Not for Sale

Panels imported into or transported across the United States for quarterly or quality control testing purposes must be labeled "For TSCA Title VI testing only, not for sale in the United States." Panels may be re-labeled as TSCA Title VI compliant if test results are below the applicable emission standards.

7. Can a panel producer use a small emissions chamber (ASTM D6007) as a routine quality control test method?

Yes. Approved quality control test methods show a correlation to ASTM E1333-14 (ASTM D6007-14 being among them). Other approved quality

control test methods include:

- ASTM D5582-14.
- BS EN ISO 12460-3:2015 (Gas Analysis Method).
- DMC (Dynamic Micro Chamber), 2007 User's Manual.
- DMC (Dynamic Micro Chamber), 2012 GP User's Manual.
- BS EN ISO 12460-5:2015 (Perforator Method).
- JIS A 1460:2015 (24-hr Desiccator Method).

8. Are imported composite wood products subject to TSCA Section 13 import certification requirements?

Yes. Beginning March 22, 2019, importers of articles that are regulated composite wood products, or articles that contain regulated composite wood products, must comply with the import certification regulations for "Chemical Substances in Bulk and As Part of Mixtures and Articles," as found at 19 CFR 12.118 through 12.127 or as later promulgated.

9. Are renovators and contractors who install regulated composite wood products subject to the final rule requirements?

No. Under this rule, persons or entities in the construction trades are neither fabricators nor retailers by selling, renovating, or remodeling buildings. TSCA Title VI is intended to regulate goods that move freely through the product supply chain and that are produced through a manufacturing process at a manufacturing facility, not objects like buildings or other structures that are constructed on site and become a permanent addition to real property. By regulating the manufacture of a product, the regulation works to ensure that only compliant composite wood products enter the marketplace.

10. Is there a *de minimis* amount of composite wood that would not be subject to the regulations?

Finished goods, including component parts sold separately to end users, containing only a *de minimis* amount of regulated composite wood product are excluded from the labeling requirements. A finished good, including component parts sold directly to consumers, contains a *de minimis* amount of regulated composite wood product if its regulated composite wood product content does not exceed 144 square inches, based on the surface area of its largest face. The exception does not apply to finished goods or component parts that are designed to be used in combination or in multiples to create larger surfaces, finished goods, or component parts. The underlying composite wood core material contained within a finished good that has a *de minimis* amount of composite wood still must meet the formaldehyde emission standards.

11. Are fabricators or retailers of finished goods required to conduct formaldehyde emissions testing?

No. Formaldehyde emissions testing is required to be conducted by panel producers and third party certifiers. Fabricators and retailers are

responsible for ensuring the purchase of only compliant composite wood products, whether they are unfinished panels or incorporated into component parts of finished goods.

12. What are considered laminated products and are they required to be tested for formaldehyde emissions? If so, by when?

Under TSCA Title VI, a laminated product is a product in which a wood or woody grass veneer is affixed to a particleboard core or platform, a medium-density fiberboard core or platform, or a veneer core or platform. A laminated product is a component part used in the construction or assembly of a finished good. In addition, a laminated product is produced by either the fabricator of the finished good in which the product is incorporated or a fabricator who uses the laminated product in the further construction or assembly of a component part.

Beginning March 22, 2024, laminated product producers whose products are not exempted from the definition of hardwood plywood are required to test their products to ensure they comply with the formaldehyde emission standard for hardwood plywood.

13. Do finished goods require testing and third-party certification?

No, finished goods do not require formaldehyde emissions testing and certification. However, the component parts of the finished good that are considered to be regulated composite wood products must be tested to ensure they comply with the emissions standards. There are recordkeeping requirements for the compliant composite wood products that are component parts of the finished goods that document they are certified as being compliant.

14. Lumber core products are not subject to the California Air Resources Board Air Toxics Control Measure to Control Formaldehyde Emissions from Composite Wood Products. Are they subject to the EPA regulation?

No. The definition of hardwood plywood in the final rule includes a variety of core types, but formaldehyde emissions standards only apply to hardwood plywood made with a veneer core or a composite core. Hardwood plywood made with a lumber core or a **hardboard core is not required to comply with the emission standards or the testing and certification.**

15. Is structural plywood regulated under the EPA regulation?

No. The definition of hardwood plywood in the final rule does not include structural plywood. Many of the product exemptions under TSCA Title VI, such as **hardboard, oriented strand board, structural plywood, structural panels**, and **structural composite lumber**, were found to already be made with resins with limited formaldehyde emissions potential.

NOTE: The following three questions apply only to composite wood panels. Panels that have been incorporated into component parts or finished goods are not subject to the requirements discussed in these questions.

16. I am a panel producer. What is my responsibility if a composite wood panel lot is found to be non-compliant?

If a lot is found to be non-compliant, then the panel producer must isolate it from other compliant lots and dispose of or treat and retest the non-compliant lot.

If the lot has been distributed out of the panel producer's custody, then the panel producer is required to notify all downstream entities that have received the non-compliant lot from the panel producer (i.e., fabricators, importers, distributors and retailers) within 72 hours of being made aware of the failing test result. After notification, panel producers can choose to:

- Recall the composite wood products belonging to the non-complying lot and either treat and retest products belonging to the non-complying lot or dispose of them; or
- Treat and retest composite wood products belonging to the non-complying lot while they remain in possession of a fabricator, importer, distributor, or retailer to avoid having to recall the items.

After recalling or treating/retesting the non-compliant lot, panel producers have seven calendar days to tell their Third-Party Certifiers (TPCs) how the non-complying lot was addressed.

17. As a fabricator, distributor, importer, or retailer, what responsibilities do I have if I have been supplied panels that are later determined to have come from a non-complying lot?

If you still have the intact panels in your inventory, then you must work with the panel producer to isolate, treat, and retest the panels, as needed. If you have distributed intact panels further in the supply chain, then you are responsible for notifying the purchaser of the non-complying panel lot within 72 hours of the time you are initially made aware by the panel producer and ensure you communicate the proper management of the materials according to the non-complying lot provisions of the final rule.

18. As a fabricator, distributor, importer, or retailer, what are my responsibilities if I have been supplied panels that are determined to have come from a non-complying lot, but I have already fabricated or incorporated them into a component part or finished good?

The non-complying lots provision in 40 CFR § 770.22 only refers to composite wood products in the form of panels, meaning that only affected panels are subject to the requirements of that section. The non-complying lot provisions do not apply beyond when non-complying panels have been incorporated into component parts or finished goods; thus, in that scenario, there is no requirement for you to notify downstream entities in the supply.

You may need a PDF reader to view some of the files on this page.
See EPA's [About PDF page](#) to learn more.

- [Formaldehyde Emission Standards for Composite Wood Products Final Rule Frequently Asked Questions - Regulated Stakeholders \(PDF\)](#) (7 pp, 262 K)

LAST UPDATED ON JUNE 29, 2018



DECLARATION OF PERFORMANCE

DoP nº BHB.01.01

Betanzos HB, S. L.

Carretera Betanzos-Santiago Km3
15300

Betanzos (A Coruña)

SPAIN

Tipo de producto <i>Product type</i>	Uso <i>Intended use</i>	EVCP* AVCP**	Notified Body reference
Tablero de fibras duro (HB) <i>Hardboard (HB)</i>	Tableros para uso general en condiciones secas <i>General purpose boards for use in dry conditions</i>	4	No aplicable <i>Not applicable</i>
<p>*Sistema de evaluación y verificación de la constancia de las prestaciones según Anexo V del reglamento EU 305/2011 **Assessment and verification of constancy of performance system according to Annex V of regulation (EU) No 305/2011</p>			

Prestaciones declaradas / Declared performance

Principales características <i>Essential characteristics</i>	Prestaciones <i>Performance</i>			Unid. Unit.	Norma técnica armonizada <i>Harmonised technical specification</i>
	≤ 3,5	> 3,5 a 5,5	> 5,5		
Espesor <i>Thickness</i>	≤ 3,5	> 3,5 a 5,5	> 5,5	mm	EN 13986:2004
Hinchamiento en espesor 24 h <i>Swelling in thickness 24h</i>	37	30	25	%	
Resistencia a la Tracción interna <i>Internal bond</i>	0,5	0,5	0,5	N/mm ²	
Módulo de elasticidad en flexión <i>Modulus of Elasticity in bending</i>	30	30	25	N/mm ²	
Emisión de formaldehído <i>Release of formaldehyde</i>	*	*	*		
Reacción al fuego <i>Reaction to fire</i>	NPD	NPD	D-s2, d0**		
Permeabilidad al vapor de agua μ <i>Water vapour permeability μ</i>	NPD				
Aislamiento al ruido aéreo <i>Airborne sound insulation</i>	NPD				

<i>Principales características Essential characteristics</i>	<i>Prestaciones Performance</i>			<i>Unid. Unit.</i>	<i>Norma técnica armonizada Harmonised technical specification</i>
Absorción acústica α <i>Sound absorption α</i>	NPD				EN 13986:2004
Conductividad térmica λ <i>Thermal conductivity λ</i>	NPD				
Durabilidad biológica <i>Biological durability</i>	NPD				
Contenido en pentaclorofenol <i>Content of Pentachlorophenol</i>	< 5	< 5	< 5	ppm	

Notes: NPD: Prestación no declarada / *No Performance Declared*

Las prestaciones del producto identificado es conforme con las prestaciones declaradas

Esta declaración de prestaciones se emite bajo la única responsabilidad del fabricante identificado anteriormente.

The performance of the product identified is in conformity with the declared performance.

This declaration of performance is issued under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer identified above.

* En la fabricación del tablero de fibras duras Tablex no se adiciona resina que contenga formaldehído. Las partículas de fibra son aglutinadas con la lignina proveniente de la madera utilizada en la fabricación. Por este motivo, la emisión de formaldehído libre de estos tableros está en niveles similares a los de la madera natural.

** In the production of Tablex hardboard, there's no addition of resin containing formaldehyde. Fiber is bounded by the lignin from the wood used in the production. By this reason, the level of free formaldehyde emission is similar to the natural wood.*

**** Para espesores superiores a 6.0 mm / for thickness above 6 mm**

Firmado en el nombre del fabricante por:

Signed for and on behalf of the manufacturer by:

Jose Manuel Vilasuso – Plant Manager

Nombre y función / *Name and function*

Betanzos, 25 Octubre 2018

Lugar y fecha de emisión (firma) / *Place and date of issue (signature)*

