The New EPA Formaldehyde Rule
What You Should Know
(and Do!)



Tim Spayde

Formaldehyde

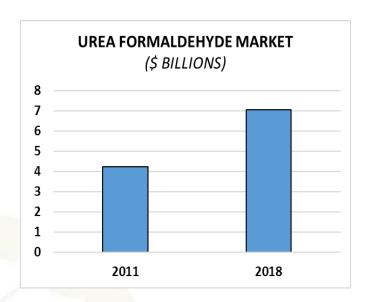
What It Is and Where It Is...

- Naturally occurring compound
- Uses and products containing HCHO
 - Wood adhesive
- CARB regulation development
- Columbia's response to the market
 - PureBond development
- Current status in NA wood products



Formaldehyde Use

- Urea Formaldehyde
 - -Growing 7.5%/year!



- Melamine Formaldehyde
- Phenyl Formaldehyde

- Used in wood adhesives for years
- Also widely used in:
 - Automotive parts
 - Wrinkle resistant fabric
 - –Carpeting
 - –Paper products
 - -Paints/coatings
 - –Preservative/biocide







Formaldehyde

Role of Science and Government

- Early 80's science began to ID the harmful aspects of HCHO – HUD standards established
 - Initially determined that it was a eye, nose, skin irritant
 - Further studies validated it as a carcinogenic substance
- California developed threshold levels; CARB compliance began in 2008 for composite wood
- Some European countries have specific bans on several products
- Nearly \$50 million awarded in lawsuits during FEMA Hurricane Katrina response in temporary housing HCHO levels
- In the US, a law was passed in 2010 limiting HCHO level in composite wood products

Formaldehyde

Role of Non-Governmental Orgs

- In 2000, the US Green Building Council's LEED rating system
 - Began awarding a credit for use of composite wood products with no added urea formaldehyde
- To architects, designers, and suppliers, the race was on...

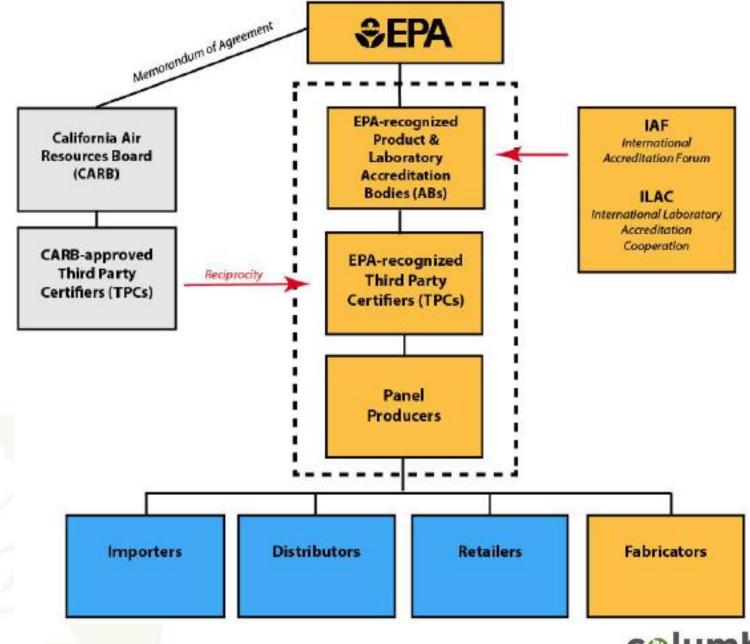




EPA Determines the National Path Forward...

- Acceptance of CARB standards
- TSCA Title VI: Toxic Substances Control Act
 - Years of debate and delay
- EPA eventually published final rule December 12, 2016
 - Several additional regs included or amended
- Time line going forward
 - Current administration delays now effective May 22, 2017
 - Effects TPC certification schedule, but Dec 12, 2017 is still "go live"
- Probable outcome and my crystal ball







Key Obligations in EPA Rule

Composite Wood Product Producers	
Products must comply with emission standards: Hardwood plywood (made with a veneer core or a composite core) = 0.05 ppm Particleboard = 0.09 ppm MDF = 0.11 ppm Thin MDF = 0.13 ppm (40 CFR 770.10)	December 12, 2017.
Products must be certified by an EPA TSCA Title VI TPC unless they are eligible for a limited exemption for products made with NAF-based or ULEF resins. (40 CFR 770.15, 770. 17, 770.18)	December 12, 2017.
Products must undergo quarterly testing and routine quality control testing using specified methods	December 12, 2017.
Panels must be labeled with the producer's name (or other identification), lot number, TPC number, and a statement of compliance with TSCA Title VI. (40 CFR 770.45)	December 12, 2017.
Records, including testing, production, purchaser, transporter, and non-complying lot information, must be kept for 3 years.	December 12, 2017.
Records demonstrating initial eligibility for reduced testing or a limited third-party certification exemption for products made with NAF-based or ULEF resins must be kept for as long as exemption eligibility is claimed. (40 CFR 770.40)	

Producers of Laminated Products That Are Not Exempt From the Definition of Hardwood Plywood

Bills of lading, invoices, or comparable documents must be obtained and maintained for 3 years	December 12, 2017.
Finished goods must be labeled with the producer's name, the date the good was produced, and a statement of TSCA	December 12, 2017.
Title VI compliance. (40 CFR 770.45)	D 1 10 0000
Laminated products must comply with the hardwood plywood emission standard of 0.05 ppm, and the testing, certification, and recordkeeping requirements for composite wood products.	December 12, 2023.
(40 CFR 770.10, 770.15, 770.20, 770.40)	

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Producers of Laminated Products That Are Exempt From the Definition of Hardwood Plywo	od		
Records demonstrating purchase/use of compliant platforms and NAF or PF resins and bills of lading, invoices, or comparable documents must be obtained and maintained for 3 years. (40 CFR 770.40)	December 12, 2023.		
Bills of lading, invoices, or comparable documents must be obtained and maintained for 3 years	December 12, 2017.		
(40 CFR 770.30, 770.40) Finished goods must be labeled with the producer's name, the date the good was produced, and a statement of TSCA Title VI compliance. (40 CFR 770.45)	December 12, 2017.		
Fabricators (Other Than Laminated Product Producers)			
Bills of lading, invoices, or comparable documents must be obtained and maintained for 3 years	December 12, 2017		
(40 CFR 770.30, 770.40) Finished goods must be labeled with the producer's name, the date the good was produced, and a statement of TSCA Title VI compliance. (40 CFR 770.45)	December 12, 2017.		
Importers			
Bills of lading, invoices, or comparable documents bearing a statement of TSCA Title VI compliance must be obtained and maintained for 3 years. In addition, must have the ability to make records identifying the panel producer, the date the products were produced, the supplier (if different) and the date the products were purchased available to EPA within 30 calendar days of request. (40 CFR 770.30, 770.40)	December 12, 2017.		
Import certification under TSCA section 13 is required	December 12, 2018.		
Distributors and Retailers			
Bills of lading, invoices, or comparable documents must be obtained and maintained for 3 years	December 12, 2017		



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Federal Register/Vol. 81, No. 238/Monday, December 12, 2016/Rules and Regulations



Formaldehyde

Get the Facts



- What is formaldehyde?
- Where formaldehyde is found
- How you can be exposed to formaldehyde
- Health effects of formaldehyde

Composite Wood Products



- Formaldehyde Emission Standards for Composite Wood Products
- · Webinars on the new rule

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 770

[EPA-HQ-OPPT-2016-0461; FRL-9949-90] RIN 2070-AJ44

Formaldehyde Emission Standards for Composite Wood Products

AGENCY: Environmental Protection

Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

Regulated Stakeholders

March 2, 2017 – Information to help you understand the requirements of EPA's Formaldehyde Emission Standards for Composite Wood Products final rule:

- Resources and guidance materials
- Webinar presentations



How Manufacturers are Regulated

- Domestic NA compliance
- International compliance
- Testing requirements
- Exempt, certified, compliant...what's it mean?
- Third part certifier (TPC) oversight
- How will this change?
- How many will be left standing?
- Currently 43 TPCs, 233 panel producers within CARB
- How this may affect fabricators



Key Role:

Fabricators and Distributors

- Reliable, certified wood supply you are responsible
- Limited EPA resources will initially, probably, focus on imports
- Most North American producers are compliant, or familiar with the regs, some are not compliant
- Canadian material is considered an import
- Documentation and record keeping
- Labeling to the end-user
- Audits, enforcement, and penalties



How Will CFP Support the Path to the Final Consumer

- Current CFP / CARB status
- Participation in development of regulation
- Existing labeling and future changes
- Availability of documentation to the end user
- Supporting our distributors and fabricators in compliance
- Provide 3-year material documentation library

What You Should be Doing Today

- Appoint a point person in your company
- Understand your supply chain
 - Confirm the current CARB status of your suppliers
 - Ask them what their plan is to support you
- Identify a point of contact for CFP to provide continuing information, program changes, compliance updates, etc.
- Rest assured that CFP will be a source of compliant material and information, documentation, and labeling support

CHECKLIST FOR EPA RULE SUCCESS

WHAT WOULD IT SAY FOR A
TYPICAL SHOP??)

- Vet your
 Sources
- Organize your record keeping
- Determine your labeling plan
- Determine your reporting plan



Questions and Concerns?

TSCA Title VI Compliant Columbia Forest Products Mfg Date - December 12, 2017

