# Particleboard (MDP)



Particleboard (MDP) for interior use, suitable for furniture manufacturing and with low formaldehyde emission, certified under CARB ATCM 93120 y EPA TSCA Title VI regulation.

Substrate	Thickness	Dimensions	
Supercor MDP Standard	15 and 18 mm	6 x 8 ft	
	12 and 25 mm on request		

Property	Description	Unit	Reference norm	Value
Formaldehyde	CARB	ppm	ASTM 6007	≤ 0,09 ppm

OTHER PHYSICAL-MECHANICAL PROPERTIES ARE THE SAME AS A STANDARD SUPERT TEXTURES AVAILABLE: SOFT, MADERA, RUSTIK



### **USES AND APPLICATIONS**

CARB/EPA particleboards are versatile, ideal for furniture manufacturing, decoration, interior design, doors, or other interior use in dry conditions.









This product is required for export to the United States.



## **BENEFITS**

Particleboards certified under CARB/EPA regulation will ensure low formaldehyde emissions, taking care for the health of the people involved in the entire production chain of boards and finished goods, as well as end users

CARB/EPA certifications pretend to establish a standard to control composite wood products that may affect air quality in closed spaces. Emissions that CARB/EPA pretend to control are formaldehyde.

# ¿WHAT IS FORMALDEHYDE AND WHERE IS IT FOUND?

Formaldehyde is a natural organic substance present in most of living organisms, including the human body, it is generated in low concentrations as part of natural metabolic processes, it is also found in natural form in the air we breathe which metabolizes rapidly and does not accumulate in our bodies.

It is also found in ureic-formaldehyde resins used in particleboard wood-based production (particleboard, mdf, plywood) and related products.

IT IS A COLORLESS, STRONG ODOR GAS

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Interior air quality and formaldehyde emissions of composite wood products first became of public and governmental concern at the end of 1970, when the energy crisis encouraged heat conservation through hermetic sealing of houses.

Formaldehyde is identified as the second most common polluting volatile organic compound found in indoors with direct consequences on pulmonary human health. Europe, United States and Japan were pioneers to determine test methods to accurately measure formaldehyde emissions of composite wood products and also established limit standards.



### ¿WHICH REGULATIONS REGULATE FORMALDEHYDE EMISSIONS?

In 2009, The California Air Resource Board (CARB) was the first to pass a regulation to reduce formaldehyde emissions in composite wood products, component parts and finished goods that are sold, distributed, used, or

Туре	Standard	Limit	
CARB/EPA	TSCA Title VI	≤ 0,09 ppm	

manufactured, in California. Then, this regulation was adopted throughout the United States by EPA, and different countries have started to adopt similar actions. Regulation focuses on plywood, particleboards, and MDF. The current regulation is **CARB ATCM 93120 & EPA TSCA Title VI**.

# CARB/EPA CERTIFICATION DESCRIPTION

This regulation is important because it guarantees that the air we breathe is healthy and free of carcinogens that can affect our health.

CARB/EPA certifies that regulated composite wood products are manufactured and tested under international parameters for formaldehyde emissions.

This certificate will be emitted after rigorous testing, record keeping control revision and on-site inspection by a third-party certifier recognized by EPA. Composite wood products to be certified are tested in a Small Chamber that extracts the total formaldehyde contained in the resin used in its manufacturing, obtaining exact and direct values. To maintain the certification, quarterly audits must be carried out by a third-party certifier.

Our Duratex particleboard (MDP) respects all environmental regulations complying with



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