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# **TEST REPORT**

This document is a translation in the lab of original report M080132 - Document DE/2 in french

Applicant : RENOLIT FRANCE

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**Date and reference of the order:** Quotation accepted on 7 September 2011

**Subject :** Determination of emissions of volatile pollutants from a

sample

Reference document: - Order of 19 April 2011 on the labeling of construction

products and wall or floori coverings and paints and

varnishes on their emissions of volatile pollutants

- NF EN ISO 16000-11(August 2006)

- NF EN ISO 16000-9 (August 2006)

- NF ISO 16000-6 (June 2005)

- NF ISO 16000-3 (January 2002)

Sample reference: Bs2d0 PRODECO 10.40

Sample identification: Mat film all colors

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#### 1. SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

Submitted by the applicant and left with the laboratory, a sample of stretched ceiling referenced "Mat film white - Bs2d0 PRODECO 10.40" stored in an aluminium foil packaging.

Date of receipt: September 8, 2011

#### 2. OPERATING CONDITIONS OF THE TEST

The goal of the test is measuring the release of certain compounds (VOCs, aldehydes) from a solid sample of construction product or wall or floor covering in a test chamber according to NF EN ISO 16000-9.

Emission scenarios (product loading factor and area specific air flow rate in the enclosure) are defined by the order of 19 April 2011 based on projected use of the product.

After removing the protective foil of the sample, a test specimen of 0.4 m² has been installed in a conditioning room at  $23 \,^{\circ}\!\!\text{C}$  ±  $2 \,^{\circ}\!\!\text{C}$  and  $50 \,^{\circ}\!\!\text{m}$  ±  $5 \,^{\circ}\!\!\text{m}$  relative humidity for 25 days (time  $t_0$  of the test), then placed in the test chamber for 3 days under the same conditions of temperature and humidity before sampling.

## Characteristics of the test chamber:

- 1 m<sup>3</sup> chamber meeting the requirements of NF EN ISO 16000-9
- product loading factor 0.4 m<sup>2</sup>/m<sup>3</sup>
- area specific air flow rate 1.25 m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>/h

Air samples were taken on the twenty-eightth day and doubled.

- For analysis, the air was sampled using constant flow rate pumps, equipped with absorbent containing Tenax to trap VOCs. (sampling and assay carried out according to NF ISO 16000-6).
- In addition, the air was sampled using constant flow rate pumps, provided with absorbent containing dinitrophenylhydrazine (DNPH) grafted silica to trap aldehydes. (sampling and assay performed according to NF ISO 16000-3)
- The Tenax samples were then desorbed by thermal desorption and then assayed by gas chromatography coupled with mass spectrometry.
- The samples on silica tubes/DNPH were then desorbed to form the stable compound hydrazone, which was then assayed by HPLC liquid chromatography with UV / diode array detector.

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A measurement of the blank was made beforehand to be sure that background concentrations of VOCs and aldehydes were less than  $2\,\mu\text{g/m}^3$  individually and  $20\,\mu\text{g/m}^3$  total VOC (TVOC). The compounds of interest are those specified by the order of 19 April 2011.

Starting date of the test  $(t_0)$ : September 15, 2011

Ending date of the test (t<sub>0</sub> + 28 days): October 13, 2011

#### 3. CALCULATION OF EXPOSURE LEVELS AND CLASSES

The requirements of the order are formulated in terms of exposure concentrations in a model room of  $30~\text{m}^3$  and an air change rate of 0.5 / h with a loading factor applicable to the product.

- Chromatographic analyses lead to determine experimental concentrations of compounds at the end of the test (in μg/m³)
- Area specific emission rates of the compounds are obtained by multiplying the experimental concentrations by the actual area specific air flow rate in the chamber (in  $\mu g/m^2/h$ ) in this case 1.25 (m³/m²/h)
- Exposure concentrations in the model room are obtained by dividing the area specific emission rates by the area specific air flow rate specified by the order for the product (in  $\mu g/m^3$ ) in this case 1.25 (m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>/h)
- The classes for each compound and the worst case class are obtained by comparison of exposure concentrations to threshold limits of each class.

#### 4. RESULTS

Molecule	CAS N°	Exposure concentration expressed in µg/m³ Test 1	Exposure concentration expressed in µg/m³ Test 2	Emission class	Labeling emissison Class
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	1.3	1.3	A+	
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	< 1	< 1	A+	
Toluene	108-88-3	< 1	< 1	A+	
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	< 1	< 1	A+	
Xylene	1330-20-7	< 1	< 1	A+	
1,2,4- trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	< 1	< 1	A+	A+
1,4-dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	< 1	< 1	A+	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	< 1	< 1	A+	
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	< 1	< 1	A+	
Styrene	100-42-5	< 1	< 1	A+	
COVT		< 20	< 20	A+	

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### 5. CONCLUSION

The sample can be class A+ -rated in accordance with the Orders of 19 April 2011 on labeling of construction products and wall or floor coverings and paints and varnishes on their emissions of volatile pollutants. In appendix is a model of label to use.

Trappes, February 20, 2013

The Head of the Chemical Properties of Materials Departement

In charge of the test

**Thierry VINCELOT** 

**Xavier POISSON** 

The reported results are only applicable to samples, products or material submitted to LNE and as described in this document.



## **APPENDIX**



