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VOC Emissions from Building Products

Customer & Building Product Sample Information

Report Certification	
Report number	1125-002-02A-Dec2118
Report date	Dec 21, 2018
Certified by (Name/Title)	Raja S. Tannous, Laboratory Director
Signature	
Date	December 22, 2018

Standards	
Test method	CDPH/EHLB/Standard Method V1.2 (Sect. 01350)
Acceptance criteria	CDPH/EHLB/Standard Method V1.2
Modeling scenario(s)	CDPH/EHLB/Standard Method V1.2 Standard Classroom & Office
Product type	Ceiling (all types)

Customer Information	
Manufacturer or organization	Cardinal Acoustics, Inc.
City/State/Country	Columbus, OH USA
Contact name/Title	Bill Khourie, VP Operations
Phone number	614-805-1162

Product Sample Information*	
Manufacturer (if not customer)	Same as above
Product name / Number	Ceiling Panel (50% Coverage) ,
Product CSI category	Acoustical Panel Ceilings (09 51 13)
Customer sample ID	not provided
Manufacturing location	Cardinal Acoustics, Dayton, Ohio
Date sample manufactured	Nov 27, 2018
Date sample collected	Nov 27, 2018
Date sample shipped	Nov 27, 2018
Date sample received by lab	Nov 28, 2018
Condition of received sample	No observed problems
Lab sample tracking number	1125-002-02A
Conditioning start date & duration	Nov 30, 2018; 10 days
Chamber test start date & duration	Dec 10, 2018; 4 days (96 hours)
Total test start date & duration	Nov 30, 2018; 14 days (336 hours)

*Chain-of-custody (COC) form for product sample is attached to this report

Conformity Assessment – CDPH VOC Concentration Criteria

VOC Emission Test Results – The product sample was tested for emissions of VOCs following California Department of Public Health CDPH/EHLB/Standard Method Version 1.2, 2017. The chamber test results were modeled to one or more scenario(s) defined in CDPH Standard Method V1.2. The modeled indoor VOC concentrations then were compared to the acceptance criteria defined in CDPH Standard Method V1.2 to determine compliance of the product sample to the standard. The modeling scenario(s) are detailed in Table 3, and the predicted indoor VOC concentrations at 336 hours are given in Table 6 of this report. The allowable concentrations used as acceptance criteria are reproduced in Appendix B of this report. Table 1 summarizes the pass/fail results based on the predicted indoor air concentrations of individual VOCs of concern in the modeled scenario(s).

TVOC Concentration Range – USGBC’s LEED v4 rating systems for buildings include a requirement for reporting of the predicted TVOC concentration in one of three range categories, i.e., $\leq 0.5 \text{ mg/m}^3$, >0.5 to 4.9 mg/m^3 , and $\geq 5.0 \text{ mg/m}^3$. Table 1 includes the TVOC concentration range in the modeled scenario(s).

Table 1. Pass/Fail results based on the test method and identified modeling scenarios. Only detected individual VOCs with defined acceptance criteria are listed. The TVOC concentration range also is shown

Chemical	CAS No	Allowable Concentration ($\mu\text{g/m}^3$)	Predicted Concentration (Pass/Fail)	
			Classroom	Office
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	9	Pass	Pass
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	70	Pass	Pass
TVOC ^a	--	--	$\leq 0.5 \text{ mg/m}^3$	$\leq 0.5 \text{ mg/m}^3$

^a Reporting of TVOC range is for information only; TVOC is not a Pass/Fail criterion

Test Method for Building Product Samples

Test Specimen Preparation – Cut a 17.8cm by 17.8cm specimen leaving one factory edge intact, three cut edges and two main surfaces exposed. Photographs of the tested specimen are shown later in this report. The test results presented herein are specific to this item.

Test Protocol Summary* – This VOC emission test was performed following California Department of Public Health CDPH/EHLB/Standard Method Version 1.2, 2017. This version of the standard is identical to CDPH/EHLB/Standard Method V1.1, 2010 except that the benzene allowable concentration is lower. Note: this standard derives from California architectural Specification 01350 and frequently is referred to as “Section 01350.” The chamber test prescribed in the standard follows the guidance of ASTM Standard Guide D5116. Chemical sampling and analyses were performed following U.S. EPA Compendium Method TO-17 and ASTM Standard Method D5197. The product specimen was prepared from the supplied product sample and was placed directly into the conditioning environment and maintained at controlled conditions of air flow rate, temperature and relative humidity for ten days. At the end of this period, the specimen was transferred directly to a small-scale chamber. The chamber conditions for the 96-h test period are summarized in Table 2. Air samples were collected from the chamber at 24 h, 48 h and 96 h elapsed time. Samples for the analysis of individual VOCs and TVOC were collected on multisorbent tubes containing Tenax-TA backed by a carbonaceous sorbent. Samples for the analysis of low molecular weight aldehydes were collected on treated DNPH cartridges. VOC samples were analyzed by thermal desorption GC/MS. TVOC was calculated using toluene as the calibration reference. Individual VOCs (iVOCs) were quantified using multi-point (4 or more points) with calibration curves prepared with pure standards, unless otherwise noted. iVOCs without pure standards were quantified based on their total-ion-current responses using toluene as the calibration reference. Formaldehyde and acetaldehyde were analyzed by HPLC and quantified using multi-point (4 or more points) calibration curves. The analytical instruments and their operating parameters are described in Appendix A.

Availability of Data – All data, including but not limited to raw instrument files, calibration files, and quality control checks used to generate the test results will be made available to the customer upon request subject to Berkeley Analytical’s Services Agreement.

Table 2. Chamber conditions for test period

Parameter	Symbol	Units	Value
Tested specimen exposed area	A _s	m ²	0.031
Chamber volume	V _c	m ³	0.067
Loading ratio	L	m ² /m ³	0.468
Avg. Inlet gas flow rate & Range	Q _c	m ³ /h	0.067 (0.064-0.070)
Avg Temperature & Range		°C	22.7 (22-24)
Avg Relative humidity & Range		%	51 (45-55)
Duration		h	96

*All standards identified in this section are included in Berkeley Analytical’s scope of ISO/IEC17025 accreditation, Testing Laboratory TL-383, International Accreditation Service, www.iasonline.org

Modeling Parameters for Building Products

Modeling Parameters – CDPH/EHLB/Standard Method Version 1.2 describes the modeling procedures and parameters for estimating the impact of VOC emissions from a building product on indoor air concentrations in a standard classroom and a standard office space. The dimensions and ventilation of the spaces and the exposed surface areas of major materials are prescribed. The modeling scenario(s) and parameters applicable to this test are listed in Table 3.

Table 3. Parameters used for estimating VOC air concentrations at 336 hours for the modeling scenarios

Parameter	Symbol	Units	Value	
			Classroom	Office
Product exposed area	A_{PB}	m^2	44.6	5.6
Building volume	V_B	m^3	231	30.6
Floor/Ceiling Area	A_B	m^2	89.2	11.15
Ceiling height	H_B	m	2.59	2.74
Outdoor air (OA) flow rate	Q_B	m^3/h	191	20.7
Area-specific air flow rate	q_A	m^3/m^2-h	4.28	3.72

VOC Emission Test Results

Chamber Background Concentrations – Background concentrations measured at time zero are reported in Table 4. The background concentrations of TVOC, formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, and reported iVOCs are listed.

Table 4. Chamber background VOC concentrations at time zero

Chemical/Chemical Group	CAS No	Chamber Conc (µg/m ³)
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	LQ
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	LQ
n-Pentane	109-66-0	3.0
TVOC	--	LQ

Emitted VOCs – Individual VOCs (iVOCs) detected in the test and present above the lower limits of quantitation in chamber air are reported in Table 5. All iVOCs with CRELs and/or on other lists of toxicants of concern are listed first. Next, all frequently occurring iVOCs with pure standard calibrations are listed. Additionally, the 10 most abundant iVOCs quantified using toluene as the reference standard are listed; identifications of these compounds are considered tentative. Reporting of fewer than 10 iVOCs indicates that fewer than 10 chemicals met these criteria.

Table 5. Listed and abundant iVOCs detected above lower limits of quantitation in 96-h air sample

Chemical	CAS No	Surrogate?*	CREL (µg/m ³)	CARB TAC Category	Prop 65 List?
Formaldehyde	50-00-0		9	T-IIa	Yes
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0		140	T-IIa	Yes
2-Butoxyethanol (ethylene glycol monobutyl ether)	111-76-2		82	T-IIa	
Hexanal	66-25-1				

*"Yes" response indicates iVOC quantified using toluene as the calibration reference; all other iVOCs quantified using pure standards

VOC Emission Test Results, Continued

VOC Emission Factors and Estimated Indoor Air Concentrations – The 96-h chamber sample was analyzed for iVOCs including formaldehyde and acetaldehyde. The emission factors for iVOCs presented in Table 6 were calculated from the chamber parameters, the exposed area of the test specimen and the measured 96-h chamber concentrations corrected for any chamber background concentrations. The emission factors were used to predict the indoor air concentrations of iVOCs for the modeling scenario(s) applicable to this test as shown in Table 3. See Equations for calculation methods.

Table 6. Measured chamber concentrations at 96 h, calculated emission factors, and estimated indoor air concentrations of individual VOCs for the modeling scenarios

Chemical	Chamber Concentration (µg/m ³)	Emission Factor (µg/m ² -h)	Estimated Indoor Air Concentration (µg/m ³)	
			Classroom	Office
Formaldehyde	8.4	17.9	4.2	4.8
Acetaldehyde	2.0	4.2	1.0	1.1
Hexanal	4.5	9.6	2.2	2.6
2-Butoxyethanol (ethylene glycol monobutyl ether)	14.5	31.0	7.2	8.3

VOC Emission Test Results, Continued

Quality Measurements – Chamber samples collected at 24, 48 and 96 hours were analyzed for total VOCs (TVOC). Because the TVOC response per unit mass of a chemical is highly dependent upon the specific mixture of iVOCs, the measurement of TVOC is semi-quantitative. TVOC primarily is used as a quality measure to determine if the VOC emissions from a product are relatively constant or generally declining over the test period. Some programs may require the reporting of predicted indoor air TVOC concentrations or concentration ranges in mg/m³. TVOC emission factors and predicted TVOC concentrations are shown in Table 7. Aldehyde samples collected at 24, 48 and 96 hours were analyzed for formaldehyde as another quality measure. Formaldehyde emission factors are shown in Table 8. Product claims related to formaldehyde content may be based, in part, on formaldehyde emission factors.

Table 7. TVOC chamber concentrations at 24, 48, and 96 h with corresponding emission factors and predicted indoor air concentrations (mg/m³)

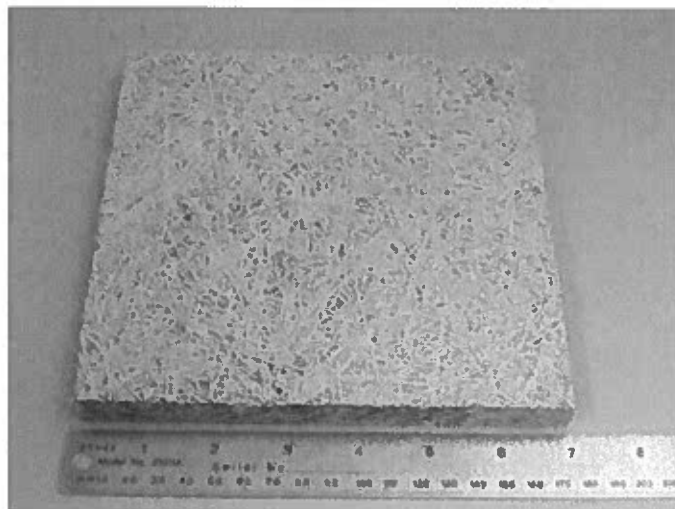
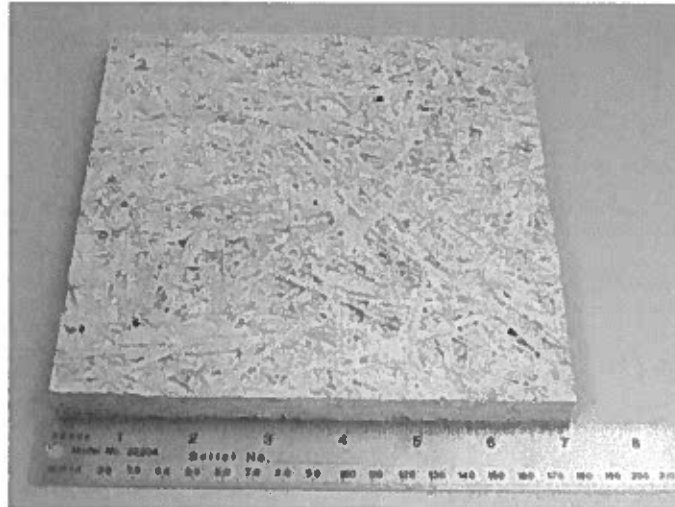
Elapsed Time (h)	Chamber Concentration (µg/m ³)	Emission Factor (µg/m ² -h)	Estimated Indoor Air Concentration (mg/m ³)	
			Classroom	Office
24	24	51	0.012	0.014
48	LQ	LQ	LQ	LQ
96	LQ	LQ	LQ	LQ

Table 8. Formaldehyde chamber concentrations at 24, 48, and 96 h with corresponding emission factors

Elapsed Time (h)	Chamber Concentration (µg/m ³)	Emission Factor (µg/m ² -h)
24	9.0	19.3
48	8.2	17.6
96	8.4	17.9

Photographs of Tested Product Specimen

Photo Documentation – The product sample specimen is photographed immediately following specimen preparation and prior to initiating the conditioning period. Typically, the top and bottom faces of the specimen are photographed. Bottom faces may show a stainless-steel plate or other substrate if prescribed by the standard.



Definitions, Equations, and Comments

Table 9. Definitions of parameters

Parameter/Value	Definition
CARB TAC	Toxic Air Contaminant (TAC) on California Air Resources Board list, with toxic category indicated
CAS No.	Chemical Abstract Service registry number providing unique chemical ID
Chamber Conc.	Measured chamber VOC concentration at time point minus any analytical blank or background concentration for empty chamber measured prior to test. Lower limit of quantitation (LQ) or reporting limit for individual VOCs is 2 µg/m ³ unless otherwise noted
Indoor Air Conc.	Estimated indoor air concentration in standard modeled environment calculated from the emission factors from test results and the modeling parameters in Table 3 using the equations given below
CREL	Chronic non-cancer Reference Exposure Level established by Cal/EPA OEHHA (http://www.OEHHA.ca.gov/air/allrels.html)
Emission Factor	Mass of compound emitted per unit area per hour (calculation shown below). Reporting limits for emission factors are established by LQ or reporting limit for chamber concentration and specimen area tested
Formaldehyde & acetaldehyde	Volatile aldehydes quantified by HPLC following ASTM Standard Method D5197. LQs for formaldehyde and acetaldehyde are 1 µg/m ³ and 1.5 µg/m ³ , respectively
Individual VOCs	Quantified by thermal desorption GC/MS following EPA Method TO-17. Compounds quantified using multi-point calibrations prepared with pure chemicals unless otherwise indicated. VOCs with chronic RELs are listed first, followed by other TAC and Prop. 65 compounds. Additional abundant VOCs at or above reporting limit of 2 µg/m ³ are listed last
LQ	Indicates calculated value is below its lower limit of quantitation
Prop 65 list	"Yes" indicates the compound is a chemical known to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity according to California Safe Drinking Water Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65)
TVOC	Total Volatile Organic Compounds eluting over retention time range bounded by n-pentane and n-heptadecane and quantified by GC/MS TIC method using toluene as calibration reference. LQ for TVOC is 20 µg/m ³
"na"	Not applicable
"<"	Less than value established by LQ

Equations Used in Calculations – An emission factor (EF) in µg/m²-h for a chemical in a chamber test of a building product sample is calculated using Equation 1:

$$EF = (Q_c (C - C_o)) / A_s \quad (1)$$

where Q_c is the chamber inlet air flow rate (m³/h), C is the VOC chamber concentration (µg/m³), C_o is the corresponding chamber background VOC concentration (µg/m³), and A_s is the tested specimen exposed area (m²).

Definitions, Equations, and Comments, Continued

The indoor air concentration (C_B) for the modeled space in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ is estimated using Equation 2 and the parameters defined in Table 3:

$$C_B = (EF \times A_{P_B}) / Q_B \quad (2)$$

where A_{P_B} is the exposed area of the product in the building (m^2) and Q_B is the outside air flow rate (m^3/h).

Comments: Modeled for 50% ceiling loading

END OF REPORT