eco-INSTITUT Germany GmbH
Laborprüfung
Laboratory testing

SIA Silk Plaster Group
Spilves 6
1055 Riga
Latvia

# Test Report No. 58479-A001-M1-L

| | |
|---|---|
| **Test objective:** | **Evaluation according to M1-Criteria** |
| **Article designation according to order:** | **Optima** |
| Date of report: | 07/11/2023 |
| Number of pages of report: | 20 |
| Testing / responsible laboratory: | eco-INSTITUT Germany GmbH, Köln |
| Test objective fulfilled: | ✓ Emission class M1 |
| Note: | The test results in the report refer exclusively to the test sample submitted by the manufacturer. The report serves exclusively for submission to the awarding authority for the above-mentioned quality mark. The report is not permitted to be used in product and company advertising. Further information at www.eco-institut.de/en/advertising |

# Content



‡ subcontracted, # outside accreditation

# Sample View

| | |
|---|---|
| **Internal sample number (filled in by laboratory)** | **58479-A001** |
| Photo of the test specimen:<br>A001 |  |
| Article designation according to order: | Optima |
| Sample/batch number according to order: | Optima 051 |
| Type of sample: | Interior wall covering SILK PLASTER |
| Date of production: | 08/07/2023 |
| Sampling by: | Aleksejs Kliscenko, SILK PLASTER GROUP SIA |
| Date of sampling: | 08/08/2023 |
| Location of sampling: | LV 1055, Spilves 6, Riga, Latvia |
| Receipt of sample / Condition upon delivery: | 15/08/2023 / without objection |

# Statement of conformity with M1 criteria

The sample with the internal sample no. 58479-A001 has been tested on behalf of **SIA Silk Plaster Group**. The article description according to the order is **Optima.**

This evaluation bases on the test criteria of the Building Information Foundation RTS.
The results of the emission analysis are stated as Specific Emission Rate (SER).

The results documented in the test report were evaluated as follows.[1]

| Test parameter | SER Specific Emission Rate | Requirement | Requirement hold [yes/no] |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Emission analysis** | | | |
| **Measurement time: 28 days after test chamber loading** | | | |
| TVOC (sum volatile organic compounds) [1)] | < 0.0025 mg/(m² • h) | ≤ 0.2/ 0.4 mg/(m² • h) [3)] | yes, M1 |
| VOC single substances (µg/m³) [4)] | ≤ EU-LCI | ≤ EU-LCI | yes |
| Formaldehyde | < 0.001 mg/(m² • h) | ≤ 0.05/ 0.125 mg/(m² • h) [3)] | yes, M1 |
| Sum CMR-substances (EU cat. 1A and 1B) [2)] | < 0.001 mg/m³ | ≤ 0.001 mg/m³ | yes |

1) for TVOC only substances ≥ 5 µg/m³ are considered
2) does not include acetaldehyde and formaldehyde
3) requirement value for emission class M1, M2
4) In 2021 the European Commission subgroup on EU-LCI values derived an EU-LCI value for methyl formate (VVOC, CAS 107-31-3) of 3000 µg/m³. However, methyl formate cannot be determined quantitatively under test conditions according to DIN EN 16516:2020-10.

| Test parameter | Internal sample number | Result | Requirement Emission class M1 | Requirement hold [yes/no] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ammonia 28 days after test chamber loading | 58479-A001 | < q.l. | ≤ 0.03 / ≤ 0.06 mg/m² · h [3)] | yes, M1 |

[3)] requirement value for emission class M1, M2
< q.l. = Value below quantification limit

| Test parameter | Internal Sample number | Arithmetic mean | Requirement Emission class M1 | Requirement hold [yes/no] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Odour testing acc. to DIN ISO 16000-28** | | | | |
| Odour – Acceptance 28 days after test chamber loading | 58479-A001 | 0.8 | ≥ 0 | yes |

1 If a measurement result that slightly exceeds the specification is assessed as "not fulfilled", this is based on the agreement of the "shared risk of measurement uncertainty (shared risk approach)". According to this, the probability that the statement is correct is ≥ 50 %. Similarly, a result slightly below the specification value also only has a probability of ≥ 50 % of being compliant. I.e., the risk of making a false negative statement regarding the fulfilment of the specification is just as high as the risk of making a false positive statement (more information at https://www.eco-institut.de/en/2019/07/measurement_uncertainty/).

# Summary statement of conformity with the M1 criteria

The sample with the internal sample number 58479-A001, article description according to order: **Optima**, meets the requirements of the **Emission Class M1**.

Cologne, 07/11/2023

Marc-Anton Dobaj, M.Sc. Crystalline Materials
(Project management)

# Laboratory report

## 1 Emission analysis

### Test method

| | |
|---|---|
| DIN EN 16516:2020-10 | Testing and evaluation of the release of dangerous substances; determination of emissions into indoor air |

### A001, Preparation of test specimen

| | |
|---|---|
| Date: | 26/09/2023 |
| Test specimen preparation: | application on glass; surface smoothed with a straight trowel; mixing ratio sample A001 and water 8:50; application quantity 180 g/m²; transfer of the test specimen into the test chamber immediately after preparation |
| Masking of backside: | not applicable |
| Masking of edges: | no |
| Relationship of unmasked edges to surface: | not applicable |
| Loading reference unit: | area-specific [m²] |
| Dimensions: | 2 x 25.0 cm x 25.0 cm with each 11.25 g |

### A001, Test chamber conditions according to DIN EN ISO 16000-9:2008-04

| | |
|---|---|
| Chamber volume: | 0.125 m³ |
| Temperature: | 23 °C ± 1 °C |
| Relative humidity: | 50 % ± 1 % |
| Air pressure: | normal |
| Air: | cleaned |
| Air change rate: | 0.5 $h^{-1}$ |
| Air velocity: | 0.3 m/s |
| Loading: | 1.0 m²/m³ |
| Specific air flow rate: | 0.5 m³/(m²·h) |
| Starting time of the test (t0): | 26/09/2023 |
| Air sampling: | 28 days after test chamber loading |

### Analytics

| | |
|---|---|
| Aldehydes and ketones | DIN ISO 16000-3:2013-01 |
| Limit of quantification: | 2 µg/m³ |
| Volatile organic compounds | DIN ISO 16000-6:2022-03 |
| Limit of quantification: | 1 µg/m³ (1,4-Cyclohexanedimethanol, Diethylene glycol, 1,4-Butanediol: 5 µg/m³) |
| Note for analysis: | not specified |

## 1.1 Sample A001, Volatile organic compounds after 28 days

**Test objective:**

Volatile organic compounds (VOC), test chamber, air sampling 28 days after test chamber loading

**Test result:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Internal sample number: | 58479-A001 |

No substances were detected in concentrations above the limits of determination given in chapter "1 Emission Analysis"

| Carcinogenic, mutagenic, and reproductive toxic compounds* | Concentration after 28 days [µg/m³] | SERa [µg/(m² • h)] |
|---|---|---|
| CMR 1: VOC (incl. VVOC and SVOC) with the following categorisations:<br>Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008: Category Carc. 1A and 1B, Muta. 1A and 1B, Repr. 1A and 1B;<br>TRGS 905: K1A, K1B, M1A, M1B, R1A, R1B;<br>IARC: Group 1 and 2A;<br>DFG (MAK list): Categories III1, III2<br>(sum) | < 1 | < 0.5 |
| C 1: VOC (incl. VVOC and SVOC) with the following categorisations:<br>Regulation (EG) Nr. 1272/2008: Category Carc. 1A u. 1B;<br>TRGS 905: K1A, K1B<br>(sum) | < 1 | < 0.5 |

| TVOC, Total volatile organic compounds | Concentration after 28 days [µg/m³] | SERa [µg/(m² • h)] |
|---|---|---|
| Sum of VOC according to DIN EN 16516 | < 5 | < 2.5 |
| Sum of VOC according to AgBB 2021 | < 5 | < 2.5 |
| Sum of VOC according to eco-INSTITUT-Label | < 1 | < 0.5 |
| Sum of VOC according to DIN ISO 16000-6 | < 1 | < 0.5 |

| TSVOC, Total semi volatile organic compounds | Concentration after 28 days [µg/m³] | SERa [µg/(m² • h)] |
|---|---|---|
| Sum of SVOC according to DIN EN 16516 | < 5 | < 2.5 |
| Sum of SVOC without LCI according to AgBB 2021 | < 5 | < 2.5 |
| Sum of SVOC without LCI according to eco-INSTITUT-Label | < 1 | < 0.5 |
| Sum of SVOC with LCI according to AgBB 2021 | < 5 | < 2.5 |

| TVVOC, Total very volatile organic compounds | Concentration after 28 days [µg/m³] | SERa [µg/(m² • h)] |
|---|---|---|
| Sum of VVOC according to AgBB 2021 | < 5 | < 2.5 |
| Sum of VVOC according to eco-INSTITUT-Label | < 1 | < 0.5 |

*Excluding formaldehyde and acetaldehyde (Carc. 1B) due to an assumed "practical threshold" under which a significant carcinogenic risk is no longer to be expected (see Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (2006): Toxicological evaluation of formaldehyde and Federal Environment Agency (2016): Reference value for formaldehyde in indoor air and protocol of the 11th meeting of 'Ausschusses für Innenraumrichtwerte' (AIR), 11/2020). In the case of a toxicological emission assessment, a single-substance analysis of the concentrations is necessary.
In the opinion of the committee for Indoor Air Guide Values (Ausschuss für Innenraumrichtwerte) of the Federal Environment Agency, the concentration of 0.1 mg formaldehyde/m³ indoor air, based on a measurement period of half an hour, should not be exceeded, also for a short time (Bundesgesundheitsblatt 2016 · 59: 1040-1044 DOI 10.1007 / s00103 -016-2389-5 © Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 2016).

| Other sums of VOC | Concentration after 28 days [µg/m³] | SERa [µg/(m² • h)] |
|---|---|---|
| VOC without LCI according to AgBB 2021 (sum) | < 5 | < 2.5 |
| VOC without LCI according to eco-INSTITUT-Label (sum) | < 1 | < 0.5 |
| CMR 2: VOC (incl. VVOC and SVOC) with the following categorisations:<br>Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008: Category Carc. 2, Muta. 2, Repr. 2;<br>TRGS 905: K2, M2, R2;<br>IARC: Group 2B;<br>DFG (MAK list): Category III3<br>(sum) | < 1 | < 0.5 |
| Sensitising compounds with the following categorisations:<br>DFG (MAK list): Category IV;<br>Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008: skin sensitising, respiratory sensitising;<br>TRGS 907<br>(sum) | < 1 | < 0.5 |
| Bicyclic Terpenes (sum) | < 1 | < 0.5 |
| C9 - C14 Alkanes / Isoalkanes as dekane-equivalent (sum) | < 1 | < 0.5 |
| C4 - C11 Aldehydes, acyclic, aliphatic (sum) | < 2 | < 1 |
| C9 - C15 Alkylated benzenes (sum) | < 1 | < 0.5 |
| Cresols (sum) | < 1 | < 0.5 |

| Risk value for assessment of LCI | R-value |
|---|---|
| R-value according to eco-INSTITUT-Label | 0.00 |
| R-value according to AgBB 2021 | 0.00 |
| R-value according to Belgian regulation | 0.00 |
| R-value according to EU-LCI | 0.00 |

Note:
Due to different requirements in the respective guidelines, the calculation of TVOC, TVVOC, TSVOC and R-value may result in different values.
Short-chain carbonyl compounds (C1-C5) are quantified via HPLC acc. to DIN ISO 16000-3:2013-01. Therefore, no toluene equivalents are given for VVOC. These substances are taken into concern by means of their substance specific calibration via the sum of VVOC acc. to DIN EN 16516:2020-10. For VOC however, the substance specific calibration takes place via HPLC whereas the TVOC is calculated using the toluene equivalent determined via Tenax acc. to DIN EN 16516:2020-10.

## 1.2 Ammonia (test chamber) ‡

**Test parameter:**

Ammonia (coated silicagel tube)

**Test method:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Method description / Analytics: | 71M544430 : NIOSH 6015, 1994, ISO 7150-1, 1984 [UV-VIS] |
| Limit of quantification: | 10 µg/m³ |

**Test result:**

| Internal sample number | Measurement time (after test chamber loading) | Concentration (Test chamber air) [µg/m³] | Specific Emission Rate (SER) [µg/(m²·h)] |
|---|---|---|---|
| 58479-A001 | 28 days | < q.l. | < q.l. |

< q.l. = Value below quantification limit

# 2 Odour Testing - Acceptance

**Test parameter:**

Odour, Acceptance

**Test Method:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Analytics: | DIN ISO 16000-28:2021-11 i.A., VDI 4302:2015-04 |

**Test conditions**

| | |
|---|---|
| Test chamber | see 1 Emission analysis |
| Air sampling [days] | 28 |
| Probands | 10 |
| Therefrom female | 5 |
| Evaluation Acceptance | Continuous scale from +1 (clearly acceptable) to -1 (clearly unacceptable) |

**Test Result:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Internal sample number: | 58479-A001 |

| | Acceptance |
|---|---|
| Arithmetic mean | 0.8 |
| Standard deviation | 0.2 |
| Half width of the 90% confidence interval | 0.1 |
| PD-value | 0.0 % |

| | Acceptance |
|---|---|
| Arithmetic mean (background odour of test room) | 0.9 |
| Requirement (background odour of test room) | ≥ 0.6 |

| Test person | Evaluation (Acceptance) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Evaluation Sample | Evaluation Test Room |
| Test person 01 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Test person 02 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Test person 03 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Test person 04 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Test person 05 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Test person 06 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Test person 07 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| Test person 08 | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| Test person 09 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Test person 10 | 1.0 | 1.0 |

Cologne, 07/11/2023

Michael Stein, Dipl.-Chem.
(Laboratory Management)

# Appendix

## Sampling sheet

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### Sampling Sheet

*Please fill in all fields. If the fields marked * are not filled in, the test piece cannot be accepted for laboratory testing.*

*Please take one sampling sheet for each sample! The sampling instruction must be strictly maintained!*

**58479-001**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Order by*** | SILK PLASTER GROUP SIA | **Testing laboratory** | eco-INSTITUT Germany GmbH<br>Schanzenstr. 6-20, Carlswerk 1.19<br>D - 51063 Köln<br>Tel. +49 (0)221 - 931245-0<br>Fax +49 (0)221 - 931245-33 |
| X **Name of production company** | | **Sampling by*** (name, company, phone) | Aleksejs Kliscenko, SILK PLASTER GROUP SIA, +37120777800 |
| **Name of distribution** (if different from production) | | **Sampling location*** | LV 1055, Spilves 6, Riga, Latvia |
| **Name of test sample/ item*** | Optima | **Product type** (e.g. parquet, floor covering) | Interior wall covering SILK PLASTER |
| **Article number** | 051 | **Sample/ Batch*** | Optima 051 |
| **Model / Program / Series** | | **Production date of batch*** | 08.07.2023 |
| **Sample taken from** | current production<br>X storage<br>other | **Sampling date*** | 08/08/23 |
| | | **Storage conditions before sampling** | open<br>X packaged |
| **Storage location** | LV 1055, Spilves 6, Riga, Latvia | **Packaging material** | LDPE 4 |

**Additional information, if applicable / Special issues**
Uncertainties, questions, possible negative effects through emissions at place of sampling - e.g. contaminations during production/storage

**Validation***
By signing the accuracy of the above-mentioned statements **(sampling)** is affirmed.

**Date** (dd/mm/yyyy) 08/08/2023

**Signature** A. Kļ. JĒKA

eco-INSTITUT Germany GmbH / Schanzenstrasse 6-20 / Carlswerk 1.19 / D-51063 Köln / Germany
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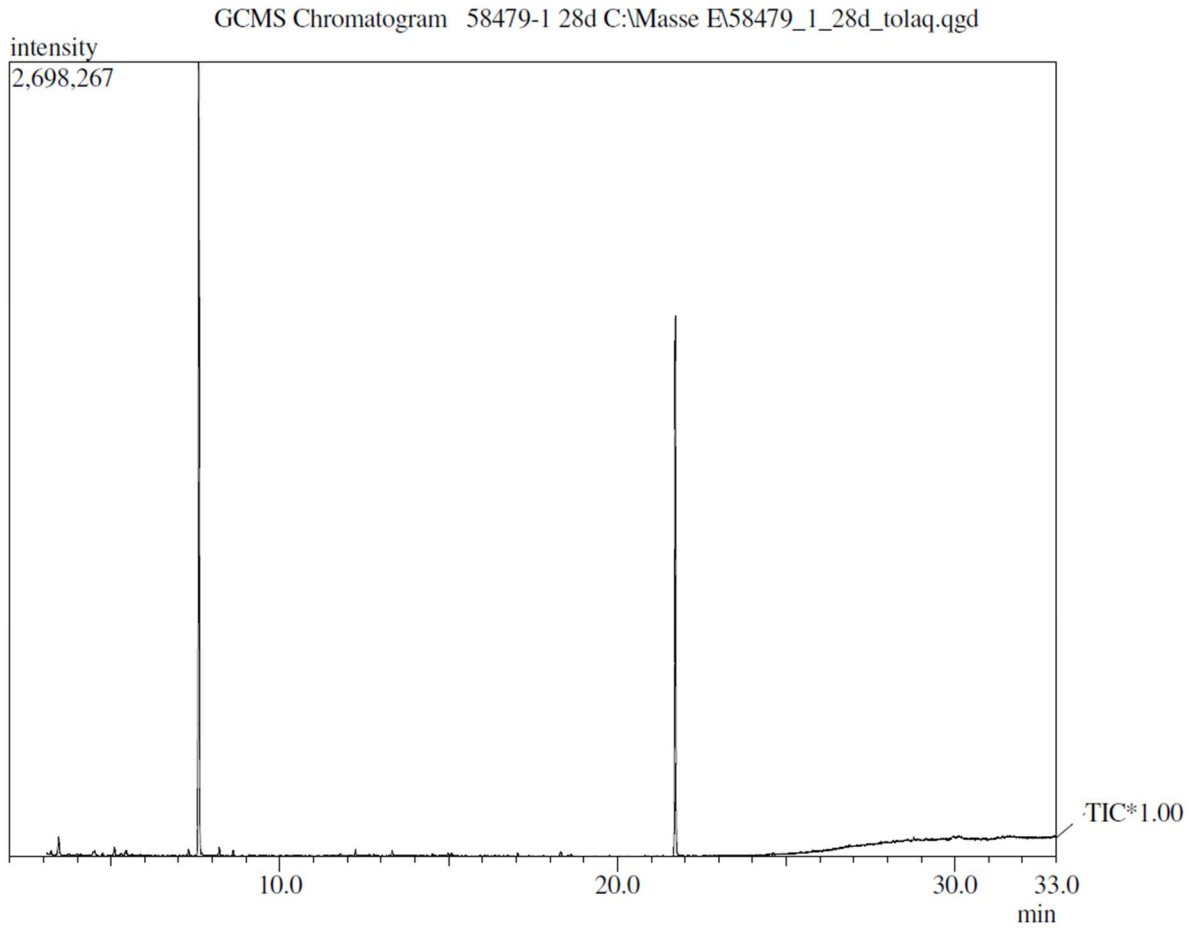
HRB 17917 / USt-ID: DE 122653308 / Volksbank Rhein-Erft-Köln eG, IBAN: DE60370623651701900010, BIC: GENODED1FHH

## Chromatogram



# List of calibrated Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

**Aromatic hydrocarbons (31)**
Benzene[4]
1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
1-Isopropyl-2-methylbenzene
1-Isopropyl-4-methylbenzene
1,2,4,5-Tetramethylbenzene
Ethylbenzene
n-Propylbenzene
Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)
1,3-Diisopropylbenzene
1,4-Diisopropylbenzene
n-Butylbenzene
1-Propenylbenzene (beta-Methylstyrene)
Toluene
2-Ethyltoluene
Vinyltoluene
o-Xylene
m-/p-Xylene
Styrene
Phenylacetylene
2-Phenylpropene (alpha-Methylstyrene)
4-Phenylcyclohexene
1-Phenyloctane
1-Phenyldecane[2]
1-Phenylundecane[2]
Indene
Naphthalene
1-Methylnaphthalene
2-Methylnaphthalene
1,4-Dimethylnaphthalene

**Aliphatic hydrocarbons (23)**
2-Methylpentane[1]
3-Methylpentane[1]
Methylcyclopentane
n-Hexane
Cyclohexane
Methylcyclohexane
1,4-Dimethylcyclohexane
n-Heptane
2,2,4,6,6-Pentamethylheptane
n-Octane
n-Nonane
n-Decane
n-Undecane
n-Dodecane
n-Tridecane
n-Tetradecane
n-Pentadecane
n-Hexadecane
Decahydronaphthalene
1-Octene
1-Decene
1-Dodecene
4-Vinylcyclohexene

**Terpenes (12)**
delta-3-Carene
alpha-Pinene
beta-Pinene
alpha-Terpinene
Longipinene
Limonene
Longifolene
Isolongifolene
beta-Caryophyllene
alpha-Phellandrene
Myrcene
Camphene

**Aliphatic alcohols and ether (18)**
Ethanol[1]
1-Propanol[1]
2-Propanol[1]
2-Methyl-1-propanol
1-Butanol
tert-Butanol
1-Pentanol
1-Hexanol
Cyclohexanol
2-Ethyl-1-hexanol
1-Heptanol
1-Octanol
1-Nonanol
1-Decanol
1,4-Cyclohexandimethanol
4-Hydroxy-4-methyl-pentan-2-one (Diacetone alcohol)
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE)[1]
Tetrahydrofuran (THF)

**Aromatic alcohols (phenoles) (8)**
Furfuryl alcohol
Benzyl alcohol
Phenol
2-Phenylphenol (oPP)
BHT (2,6-Di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol)
o-Cresol
m-/p-Cresol
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol (Chlorocresol)

**Glycols, Glycol ether, Glycol ester (49)**
Ethyleneglycol (Ethan-1,2-diol)
Propylenglycol (Propane-1,2-diol)
Diethylene glycol
Dipropylene glycol
Neopentyl glycol
Hexyleneglycol
Ethyldiglycol
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether
Diethylene glycol methyl ether
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether
Diethylene glycol phenyl ether
Dipropylene glycol-dimetyl ether
Dipropylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether
Dipropylene glycol mono-tert-butyl ether
Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether
Dipropylene glycol mono-n-propyl ether
Tripropylene glycol monomethyl ether
Triethylene glycol dimethyl ether
1,2-Propylene glycol dimethyl ether
1,2-Propylene glycol-n-propyl ether
1,2-Propylene glycol-n-butyl ether
Butyl glycolate
2-Methoxyethanol
2-Ethoxyethanol
2-Methylethoxyethanol
2-Propoxyethanol
2-Hexoxyethanol
2-(2-Hexoxyethoxy)ethanol
2-Phenoxyethanol
1-Methoxy-2-propanol
2-Methoxy-1-propanol
1-Ethoxy-2-propanol
1-tert-Butoxy-2-propanol
3-Methoxy-1-butanol
1,4-Butanediol
1,2-Dimethoxyethane
1,2-Diethoxyethane
1-Methoxy-2-(2-methoxy-ethoxy)ethane
Ethylene carbonate
Propylene carbonate
2-Methoxy-1-propyl acetate
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate
2-Methoxyethyl acetate
2-Ethoxyethyl acetate
2-Butoxy ethyl acetate
Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate
Propylene glycol diacetate
Texanol
TXIB (Texanol isobutyrate)

**Aldehydes (26)**
Formaldehyde[1,3,4]
Acetaldehyde[1,3,4]
Propanal[1,3]
Butanal[1,3]
3-Methyl-1-butanal
Pentanal
Hexanal
2-Ethylhexanal
Heptanal
Octanal
Nonanal
Decanal
Propenal (Acrolein)[1,3]
Isobutenal (Methacrolein)[3]
2-Butenal[3]
2-Pentenal[3]
2-Hexenal
2-Heptenal
2-Octenal

2-Nonenal
2-Decenal
2-Undecenal
Ethanedial (Glyoxal)[1,3]
Glutaraldehyde
Furfural
Benzaldehyde

**Ketones (14)**
Acetone[1,3]
1-Hydroxyacetone
Ethylmethylketone[3]
Methylisobutylketone
3-Methyl-2-butanone
Cyclopentanone
2-Methylcyclopentanone
Cyclohexanone
2-Methylcyclohexanone
2-Hexanone
2-Heptanone
Acetophenone
Isophorone
Benzophenone[2]

**Acids (11)**
Acetic acid
Propionic acid
Pivalic acid
Butyric acid
Isobutyric acid
n-Valeric acid
n-Caproic acid
2-Ethylhexanoic acid
n-Heptanoic acid
n-Octanoic acid
Neodecanoic acid

**Esters and Lactones (31)**
Methyl acetate[1]
Ethyl acetate[1]
Vinyl acetate[1]
Propyl acetate
Isopropyl acetate
2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate
n-Butyl acetate
Isobutylacetate
2-Ethylhexyl acetate
n-Butyl formate
Methyl acrylate
Methyl methacrylate
Butyl methacrylate
Ethyl acrylate
n-Butyl acrylate
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate
Hexanediol diacrylate
Dipropylene glycol diacrylate
Dimethyl succinate
Dimethyl glutarate
Dimethyl adipate
Dibutyl fumarate
Dibutyl maleate
Diisobutyl succinate
Diisobutyl glutarate
Butyrolactone
Dimethyl phthalate
Diethyl phthalate[2]
Dipropyl phthalate[2]
Dibutyl phthalate[2]
Diisobutyl phthalate[2]

**Chlorinated hydrocarbons (17)**
Dichloromethane[1]
Trichloromethane (Chloroform)[4]
Tetrachloromethane
1,2-Dichloroethane[4]
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
2-Chloropropane
1,2,3-Trichloropropane[4]
Trichloroethene[4]
Tetrachloroethene
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene[4]
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene[4]
Chloroprene[4]
1,3-Dichloro-2-propanol[4]
Chlorobenzene
1,4-Dichlorobenzene
alpha-Chlorotoluene[4]
alpha,alpha,alpha-Trichlorotoluene[4]

**Cyclic siloxanes (5)**
Hexamethylcyclotrisiloxane (D3)
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4)
Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5)
Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane (D6)
Tetradecamethylcycoheptasiloxane (D7)

**Others (41)**
1,4-Dioxane[4]
1,2-Dibromoethane[4]
2-Nitropropane[4]
2,3-Dinitrotoluene[4]
2,4-Dinitrotoluene[4]
2,6-Dinitrotoluene[4]
3,4-Dinitrotoluene[2,4]
o-Anisidine[4]
o-Toluidine[4]
4-Chloro-o-toluidine[4]
5-Nitro-o-toluidine[2]
Acrylonitrile[1,4]
2,2'-Azobisisobutyronitrile
Tetramethylsuccinonitrile
Azobenzene[2,4]
Caprolactam
Furan[1,4]
2-Methylfuran
2-Pentylfuran
Methenamine
Triethylamine
2-Butanonoxime[4]
Triethyl phosphate
Tributyl phosphate[2]
5-Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CIT)
2-Methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (MIT)
2-n-Octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (OIT)[2,4]
Formamide
Dimethylformamide (DMF)
Acetamide
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine[4]
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone
N-Ethyl-2-pyrrolidone
N-Butyl-2-pyrrolidone
Aniline
4-Chloroaniline[4]
2-Nitroanisole[4]
Cyclohexyl isocyanate
p-Cresidine[4]
Diethyl sulfate[4]
Epichlorohydrin[4]

1 VVOC
2 SVOC
3 Analysis acc. to DIN ISO 16000-3:2013-01 (DNPH)
4 Carcinogens, category 1A and 1B according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and TRGS 905

## Definition of terms

| | |
|---|---|
| CAS No. (Chemical Abstracts Service) | International designation standard for chemical substances |
| CMR | VOCs, VVOCs and SVOCs classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008, TRGS 905, IARC list and DFG (MAK list) |
| NIK / LCI | Lowest concentration of interest; substance-specific value for health assessment of emissions from products, indicated in µg/m³ |
| RT (retention time) | Total time required for an analyte to pass the column (time between injection and detection of the analyte) |
| R value | Sum of quotients of concentration and LCI value for all substances for which a LCI value is derived |
| R value according to AgBB | R-value for all substances ≥ 5 µg/m³ with LCI value, calculated according to the LCI list of the AgBB scheme |
| R-value according to Belgian regulation | R-value for all substances ≥ 5 µg/m³ with LCI-value, calculated according to the LCI-list of the Belgian regulation |
| R value according to eco-INSTITUT-Label | R-value for all substances ≥ 1 µg/m³ with LCI value, calculated according to the LCI list of the AgBB scheme |
| R value according to EU-LCI | R-value for all substances ≥ 5 µg/m³ with EU-LCI value, calculated according to the EU-LCI list of the European Commission |
| SER | Specific emission rate (see "Explanation of Specific Emission Rate SER") |
| Toluene equivalent | Concentration of a substance quantified by the TIC response factor of toluene (calculation of the concentration by comparing the integral of the substance with the integral of toluene) |
| VOC (volatile organic compound) | Organic compound eluting in the retention range from C6 (n-hexane) to C16 (n-hexadecane) |
| TVOC | Sum of the concentrations of all identified and unidentified volatile organic compounds eluting in the retention range from C6 (n-hexane) to C16 (n-hexadecane) |
| TVOC according to DIN EN 16516 | Sum of all VOC ≥ 5 µg/m³ in the retention range C6 to C16, calculated as toluene equivalent (used i.a. for M1) |
| TVOC according to AgBB | Sum of all VOCs with LCI ≥ 5 µg/m³ (quantified substance-specific) and all VOCs without LCI ≥ 5 µg/m³ (as toluene equivalent) (used i.a. for the Blue Angel) |
| TVOC according to eco-INSTITUT-Label | Sum of all calibrated VOC ≥ 1 µg/m³ (quantified substance-specific) and all non-calibrated VOC ≥ 1 µg/m³ (as toluene equivalent) (used i.a. for natureplus) |
| TVOC according to ISO 16000-6 | Total area of the chromatogram in the retention range C6 – C16 as toluene equivalent according to DIN ISO 16000-6, Annex A.1 item 3 (used i.a. for CDPH, BIFMA and the French VOC regulation) |
| TVOC without LCI according to AgBB | Sum of all VOCs without LCI ≥ 5 µg/m³ as toluene equivalent |
| TVOC without LCI according to eco-INSTITUT-Label | Sum of all calibrated VOCs without LCI ≥ 1 µg/m³ (quantified substance-specific) and all non-calibrated VOCs without LCI ≥ 1 µg/m³ (as toluene equivalent) |
| VVOC (very volatile organic compound) | Organic compound eluting in the retention range < C6 (n-hexane) |

| | |
|---|---|
| TVVOC | Sum of the concentrations of all identified and unidentified very volatile organic compounds eluting in the retention range < C6 (n-hexane) |
| TVVOC according to AgBB | Sum of all VVOC with LCI ≥ 5 µg/m³ (quantified substance-specificic) and all VVOC without LCI ≥ 5 µg/m³ (as toluene equivalent) |
| TVVOC according to eco-INSTITUT-Label | Sum of all calibrated VVOC ≥ 1 µg/m³ (substance-specific quantified) and all non-calibrated VVOC ≥ 1 µg/m³ (as toluene equivalent) |
| SVOC (semi volatile organic compound) | Organic compound eluting in the retention range > C16 (n-hexadecane) to C22 (docosane) |
| TSVOC | Sum of the concentrations of all identified and unidentified semi volatile organic compounds eluting in the retention range > C16 (n-hexadecane) to C22 (docosane) |
| TSVOC according to DIN EN 16516 | Sum of all SVOC ≥ 5 µg/m³ (as toluene equivalent) |
| TSVOC without LCI according to AgBB | Sum of all SVOC without LCI ≥ 5 µg/m³ (as toluene equivalent) |
| TSVOC with LCI according to AgBB | Sum of all SVOC with LCI ≥ 5 µg/m³ (quantified substance-specific) |
| TSVOC without LCI according to eco-INSTITUT label | Sum of all calibrated SVOC without LCI ≥ 1 µg/m³ (quantified substance-specific) and all non-calibrated SVOC without LCI ≥ 1 µg/m³ (as toluene equivalent) |
| TSVOC with LCI according to eco-INSTITUT-Label | Sum of all SVOC with LCI ≥ 1 µg/m³ (quantified substance-specific) |

## Commentary on emission analysis

Test method

Measurement of the volatile organic compounds takes place in the test chamber in conditions similar to those applying in practice. Standardized test conditions are defined for the test chamber regarding loading, air exchange, relative humidity, temperature, and incoming air, based on the type of test specimen and the required guideline. These conditions and the underlying standards are to be found in the section on test methods in the laboratory report.

Air samples are taken from the test chamber at defined points in time during the continuously running test. To this end, approximately 5 L of air are collected from the test chamber at an air flow rate of 100 mL/min on Tenax and approx. 100 L at an air flow rate of 0.8 L/min on silica gel coated with DNPH (2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine).

After thermal desorption, the substances adsorbed on Tenax are analysed using gas chromatographic separation and mass spectrometric determination. The gas chromatographic separation is performed with a slightly polar capillary column of 60 m in length.

The substances derivatized with DNPH for the determination of formaldehyde and other short-chain carbonyl compounds (C1 - C6) are analysed using high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC).

Over 200 compounds, including volatile organic compounds (C6 - C16), semi-volatile organic compounds (C16 - C22) and – insofar as possible with this method – also very volatile organic compounds (less than C6) are determined and quantified individually.

All other substances – insofar as is possible – are identified through comparison with a library of spectra. The quantification of these substances and non-identified substances is performed through a comparison of their signal area with the signal of toluene.

The determined substance concentrations are corrected using the recovery rate of the internal standard (toluene-d8). Identification and quantification of substances is carried out from a concentration (limit of quantification) of 1 µg per m³ test chamber air or 2 µg/m³ for DNPH-derivatised substances. In the case of highly loaded samples, the evaluation limit of non-calibrated substances is raised in some cases, as it is no longer possible to assign individual, small signals due to the large number of signals.

Quality assurance

The eco-INSTITUT Germany GmbH is granted flexible scope of accreditation pursuant to DIN EN ISO/IEC 17025:2018-03. The accreditation covers the analytical determination of all volatile organic compounds, including the test chamber method.

In each analysis the analytical system is checked using an external standard based on the specifications in standard DIN EN 16516:2020-10. The stability of the analytical systems is documented based on the test standard using control charts.

Laboratory performance is assessed at least once a year in inter-laboratory comparisons by comparing the results with those obtained by other laboratories for identical samples.

A blank is run prior to introducing the test specimen into the test chamber to check for the possible presence of volatile organic compounds.

The expanded measurement uncertainty U for the analytical determination of all volatile organic compounds, including the test chamber method, is estimated to 41.7 %. The calculation is based on DIN ISO 11352:2013-03 (Nordtest).

## Explanation of Specific Emission Rate SER

Emission measurements are accomplished in test chambers under defined physical conditions (temperature, relative humidity, room loading, air change rate etc.).

Test chamber measurement results are directly comparable only if the investigations were accomplished under the same basic conditions.

If the differences of the physical conditions refer only to the change of air rate and/or the loading, the "SER" or "specific emission rate" can be used for comparability of the measurement results. The SER indicates how many volatile organic compounds (VOC) are released by the sample for each material unit and hour (h).

The SER can be calculated using the formula below for each proven individual component of the VOC from the data in the test report.

As material units the following are applicable:

| | |
|---|---|
| l = unit of length (m) | relation between emission and length |
| a = unit area ($m^2$) | relation between emission and surface |
| v = unit volume ($m^3$) | relation between emission and volume |
| u = piece unit (unit = piece) | relation between emission and complete unit |

From this the different dimensions for SER result:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| length-specific | $SER_l$ | in µg/(m·h) |
| surface-specific | $SER_a$ | in µg/($m^2$·h) |
| volume-specific | $SER_v$ | in µg/($m^3$·h) |
| unit-specific | $SER_u$ | in µg/(u·h) |

SER thus represents a product specific rate, which describes the mass of the volatile organic compound, which is emitted by the product per time unit at a certain time after beginning of the examination.

$$SER = q \cdot c$$

q specific air flow rate (quotient from change of air rate and loading)

c concentration of the measured substance(s)

The result can be indicated in milligrams (mg) in place of micro grams (µg), whereby 1 mg = 1000 µg.