Professional Testing Laboratory, Inc.

TEST REPORT

DATE: 04-05-2016 **TEST NUMBER**: 0226659

CLIENT	Urban Floor

TEST METHOD CONDUCTED	ASTM D6007 Standard Test Method for Determining Formaldehyde Concentrations in Air from Wood Products Using a Small-Scale Chamber

	DESCRIPTION OF TEST SAMPLE
IDENTIFICATION	DSS-613SN Santos Mahogany - Natal
CONSTRUCTION	Engineered Wood
REFERENCE	RETEST

GENERAL PRINCIPLE

This test method covers a small scale procedure for measuring formaldehyde emission potential from wood products. The formaldehyde level is determined by collecting air-borne formaldehyde in a small distilled water reservoir within a closed desiccator. The quantity of formaldehyde is determined by a modification of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) 3500 chromotropic acid test procedure. The sample was deconstructed according to CARB II requirements.

Wood products typically evaluated by this test method are made with urea-formaldehyde adhesives and include but are not limited to particleboard, hardwood, plywood and medium-density fiber-board.

TEST RESULTS

	Formaldehyde	Lowest Calibrated Level	Blank Standard
DSS-613SN Santo Mahogany - Natal	<.025 ppm	.025 ppm	<.025 ppm

COMMENTS

This material, as received, would likely meet the requirements set forth under the CARB II program established by the California Air Resource Board.

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE				
HWPW-VA	**HWPW-CC**	**PB**	**MDF**	**tMDF**
0.05	0.05	0.09	0.11	0.13

APPROVED BY: Gary A. Curry

714 Glenwood Place Dalton, GA 30721 Phone: 706-226-3283 Fax: 706-226-6787 email: protest@optilink.us

Professional Testing Laboratory, Inc.

TEST REPORT

DATE: 04-05-2016 **TEST NUMBER**: 0226728

CLIENT	Urban Floor

TEST METHOD CONDUCTED	ASTM D6007 Standard Test Method for Determining Formaldehyde Concentrations in Air from Wood Products Using a Small-Scale Chamber

DESCRIPTION OF TEST SAMPLE	
IDENTIFICATION	Birch
COLOR	Betula
ROLL NUMBER	Item # EX-BB-312
CONSTRUCTION	Engineered Wood

GENERAL PRINCIPLE

This test method covers a small scale procedure for measuring formaldehyde emission potential from wood products. The formaldehyde level is determined by collecting air-borne formaldehyde in a small distilled water reservoir within a closed desiccator. The quantity of formaldehyde is determined by a modification of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) 3500 chromotropic acid test procedure. The sample was deconstructed according to CARB II requirements.

Wood products typically evaluated by this test method are made with urea-formaldehyde adhesives and include but are not limited to particleboard, hardwood, plywood and medium-density fiber-board.

TEST RESULTS

	Formaldehyde	Lowest Calibrated Level	Blank Standard
Birch	<.025 ppm	.025 ppm	<.025 ppm

COMMENTS

This material, as received, would likely meet the requirements set forth under the CARB II program established by the California Air Resource Board.

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE				
HWPW-VA	**HWPW-CC**	**PB**	**MDF**	**tMDF**
0.05	0.05	0.09	0.11	0.13

APPROVED BY: Gary A. Curry

714 Glenwood Place Dalton, GA 30721 Phone: 706-226-3283 Fax: 706-226-6787 email: protest@optilink.us

Professional Testing Laboratory, Inc.

TEST REPORT

DATE: 04-05-2016 **TEST NUMBER**: 0226729

CLIENT	Urban Floor

TEST METHOD CONDUCTED	ASTM D6007 Standard Test Method for Determining Formaldehyde Concentrations in Air from Wood Products Using a Small-Scale Chamber

DESCRIPTION OF TEST SAMPLE	
IDENTIFICATION	Birch
COLOR	Denali
ROLL NUMBER	Item # TCB-414-DE
CONSTRUCTION	Engineered Wood

GENERAL PRINCIPLE

This test method covers a small scale procedure for measuring formaldehyde emission potential from wood products. The formaldehyde level is determined by collecting air-borne formaldehyde in a small distilled water reservoir within a closed desiccator. The quantity of formaldehyde is determined by a modification of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) 3500 chromotropic acid test procedure. The sample was deconstructed according to CARB II requirements.

Wood products typically evaluated by this test method are made with urea-formaldehyde adhesives and include but are not limited to particleboard, hardwood, plywood and medium-density fiber-board.

TEST RESULTS

	Formaldehyde	Lowest Calibrated Level	Blank Standard
Birch	<.025 ppm	.025 ppm	<.025 ppm

COMMENTS

This material, as received, would likely meet the requirements set forth under the CARB II program established by the California Air Resource Board.

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE				
HWPW-VA	**HWPW-CC**	**PB**	**MDF**	**tMDF**
0.05	0.05	0.09	0.11	0.13

APPROVED BY: Gary A. Curry

714 Glenwood Place Dalton, GA 30721 Phone: 706-226-3283 Fax: 706-226-6787 email: protest@optilink.us

Professional Testing Laboratory, Inc.

TEST REPORT

DATE: 05-06-2015 **TEST NUMBER**: 0218856

CLIENT	Urban Floor

TEST METHOD CONDUCTED	ASTM D6007 Standard Test Method for Determining Formaldehyde Concentrations in Air from Wood Products Using a Small-Scale Chamber

DESCRIPTION OF TEST SAMPLE	
IDENTIFICATION	ACACIA-YH
CONSTRUCTION	Engineered Wood

GENERAL PRINCIPLE

This test method covers a small scale procedure for measuring formaldehyde emission potential from wood products. The formaldehyde level is determined by collecting air-borne formaldehyde in a small distilled water reservoir within a closed desiccator. The quantity of formaldehyde is determined by a modification of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) 3500 chromotropic acid test procedure. The sample was deconstructed according to CARB II requirements.

Wood products typically evaluated by this test method are made with urea-formaldehyde adhesives and include but are not limited to particleboard, hardwood, plywood and medium-density fiber-board.

TEST RESULTS

	Formaldehyde	Lowest Calibrated Level	Blank Standard
	<0.025 ppm	.025 ppm	<.025 ppm

COMMENTS

This material, as received, would likely meet the requirements set forth under the CARB II program established by the California Air Resource Board.

APPROVED BY: Gary A. Avery

714 Glenwood Place Dalton, GA 30721 Phone: 706-226-3283 Fax: 706-226-6787 email: protest@optilink.us

Professional Testing Laboratory, Inc.

TEST REPORT

DATE: 08-19-2014 **TEST NUMBER**: 0210451

CLIENT	Urban Floor

TEST METHOD CONDUCTED	HPVA EF 3.10 Formaldehyde Emission

	DESCRIPTION OF TEST SAMPLE
IDENTIFICATION	Chene 7.5 Oak
CONSTRUCTION	Engineered Wood

GENERAL PRINCIPLE

Testing was conducted in accordance with ASTM E 1333 for Determining Formaldehyde Levels from Wood Products. Test chamber temperature was 25° C with 0.5 air change per hour. Sodium Bisulfite solution was the capture media. Results are reported as mg/m^3 with a maximum allowable emission of 0.25 mg/m^3.

TEST RESULTS

Emission load

Target Compound	Emission	Requirement
Formaldehyde	<0.1 mg/m^3	<0.25 mg/m^3

COMMENTS

Material meets HPVA EF 3.10 minimum standards.

APPROVED BY: Gary Calvery

714 Glenwood Place Dalton, GA 30721 Phone: 706-226-3283 Fax: 706-226-6787 email: protest@optilink.us

Professional Testing Laboratory, Inc.

TEST REPORT

DATE: 11-05-2013 **TEST NUMBER**: 0201169

CLIENT	Urban Floor

TEST METHOD CONDUCTED	ASTM D 5582 Standard Test Method for the Determination of Formaldehyde Levels from Wood products using a Dessicator

DESCRIPTION OF TEST SAMPLE	
IDENTIFICATION	Oak #7 Bach
CONSTRUCTION	Engineered Wood

GENERAL PRINCIPLE

This test method covers a small scale procedure for measuring formaldehyde emission potential from wood products. The formaldehyde level is determined by collecting air-borne formaldehyde in a small distilled water reservoir within a closed desiccator. The quantity of formaldehyde is determined by a modification of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) 3500 chromotropic acid test procedure.

The specimens were conditioned on edge, spaced apart, so air freely circulated across all surfaces for seven days at 24 °C and 50% relative humidity. The formaldehyde concentration in the air within 30 cm (12 in.) of where the specimens are conditioned was not more than 0.1 ppm during the conditioning period.

The test items were individually wrapped in plastic upon arrival and were kept wrapped until the chamber exposure was commenced.

RESULTS

TEST ITEM	BLANK CONTROL	FORMALDEHYDE
Oak #7 Bach	<0.01 µg/ml	<0.01 µg/ml

APPROVED BY: Gary Colburn

714 Glenwood Place Dalton, GA 30721 Phone: 706-226-3283 Fax: 706-226-6787 email: protest@optilink.us

Professional Testing Laboratory, Inc.

TEST REPORT

DATE: 08-19-2014 **TEST NUMBER**: 0210451

CLIENT	Urban Floor

TEST METHOD CONDUCTED	HPVA EF 3.10 Formaldehyde Emission

	DESCRIPTION OF TEST SAMPLE
IDENTIFICATION	Chene 7.5 Oak
CONSTRUCTION	Engineered Wood

GENERAL PRINCIPLE

Testing was conducted in accordance with ASTM E 1333 for Determining Formaldehyde Levels from Wood Products. Test chamber temperature was 25° C with 0.5 air change per hour. Sodium Bisulfite solution was the capture media. Results are reported as mg/m^3 with a maximum allowable emission of 0.25 mg/m^3.

TEST RESULTS

Emission load

Target Compound	Emission	Requirement
Formaldehyde	<0.1 mg/m^3	<0.25 mg/m^3

COMMENTS

Material meets HPVA EF 3.10 minimum standards.

APPROVED BY: Gary Calvery

714 Glenwood Place Dalton, GA 30721 Phone: 706-226-3283 Fax: 706-226-6787 email: protest@optilink.us

Professional Testing Laboratory, Inc.

TEST REPORT

DATE: 11-05-2013 **TEST NUMBER**: 0201174

CLIENT	Urban Floor

TEST METHOD CONDUCTED	ASTM D 5582 Standard Test Method for the Determination of Formaldehyde Levels from Wood products using a Dessicator

DESCRIPTION OF TEST SAMPLE	
IDENTIFICATION	Hickory #3 Natural
CONSTRUCTION	Engineered Wood

GENERAL PRINCIPLE

This test method covers a small scale procedure for measuring formaldehyde emission potential from wood products. The formaldehyde level is determined by collecting air-borne formaldehyde in a small distilled water reservoir within a closed desiccator. The quantity of formaldehyde is determined by a modification of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) 3500 chromotropic acid test procedure.

The specimens were conditioned on edge, spaced apart, so air freely circulated across all surfaces for seven days at 24 °C and 50% relative humidity. The formaldehyde concentration in the air within 30 cm (12 in.) of where the specimens are conditioned was not more than 0.1 ppm during the conditioning period.

The test items were individually wrapped in plastic upon arrival and were kept wrapped until the chamber exposure was commenced.

RESULTS

TEST ITEM	BLANK CONTROL	FORMALDEHYDE
Hickory #3 Natural	<0.01 µg/ml	<0.01 µg/ml

APPROVED BY: Gary Ashley

714 Glenwood Place Dalton, GA 30721 Phone: 706-226-3283 Fax: 706-226-6787 email: protest@optilink.us

Professional Testing Laboratory, Inc.

TEST REPORT

DATE: 11-05-2013 **TEST NUMBER**: 0201172

CLIENT	Urban Floor

TEST METHOD CONDUCTED	ASTM D 5582 Standard Test Method for the Determination of Formaldehyde Levels from Wood products using a Dessicator

DESCRIPTION OF TEST SAMPLE	
IDENTIFICATION	Maple #5 Rust
CONSTRUCTION	Engineered Wood

GENERAL PRINCIPLE

This test method covers a small scale procedure for measuring formaldehyde emission potential from wood products. The formaldehyde level is determined by collecting air-borne formaldehyde in a small distilled water reservoir within a closed desiccator. The quantity of formaldehyde is determined by a modification of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) 3500 chromotropic acid test procedure.

The specimens were conditioned on edge, spaced apart, so air freely circulated across all surfaces for seven days at 24 °C and 50% relative humidity. The formaldehyde concentration in the air within 30 cm (12 in.) of where the specimens are conditioned was not more than 0.1 ppm during the conditioning period.

The test items were individually wrapped in plastic upon arrival and were kept wrapped until the chamber exposure was commenced.

RESULTS

TEST ITEM	BLANK CONTROL	FORMALDEHYDE
Maple #5 Rust	<0.01 µg/ml	<0.01 µg/ml

APPROVED BY: Gary Asbury

714 Glenwood Place Dalton, GA 30721 Phone: 706-226-3283 Fax: 706-226-6787 email: protest@optilink.us

Professional Testing Laboratory, Inc.

TEST REPORT

DATE: 11-05-2013 **TEST NUMBER**: 0201170

CLIENT	Urban Floor

TEST METHOD CONDUCTED	ASTM D 5582 Standard Test Method for the Determination of Formaldehyde Levels from Wood products using a Dessicator

DESCRIPTION OF TEST SAMPLE	
IDENTIFICATION	Maple #1 Sunset
CONSTRUCTION	Engineered Wood

GENERAL PRINCIPLE

This test method covers a small scale procedure for measuring formaldehyde emission potential from wood products. The formaldehyde level is determined by collecting air-borne formaldehyde in a small distilled water reservoir within a closed desiccator. The quantity of formaldehyde is determined by a modification of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) 3500 chromotropic acid test procedure.

The specimens were conditioned on edge, spaced apart, so air freely circulated across all surfaces for seven days at 24 °C and 50% relative humidity. The formaldehyde concentration in the air within 30 cm (12 in.) of where the specimens are conditioned was not more than 0.1 ppm during the conditioning period.

The test items were individually wrapped in plastic upon arrival and were kept wrapped until the chamber exposure was commenced.

RESULTS

TEST ITEM	BLANK CONTROL	FORMALDEHYDE
Maple #1 Sunset	<0.01 µg/ml	<0.01 µg/ml

APPROVED BY: Gary Colburn

714 Glenwood Place Dalton, GA 30721 Phone: 706-226-3283 Fax: 706-226-6787 email: protest@optilink.us

Professional Testing Laboratory, Inc.

TEST REPORT

DATE: 11-05-2013 **TEST NUMBER**: 0201171

CLIENT	Urban Floor

TEST METHOD CONDUCTED	ASTM D 5582 Standard Test Method for the Determination of Formaldehyde Levels from Wood products using a Dessicator

DESCRIPTION OF TEST SAMPLE	
IDENTIFICATION	Maple #2 Aged Leather
CONSTRUCTION	Engineered Wood

GENERAL PRINCIPLE

This test method covers a small scale procedure for measuring formaldehyde emission potential from wood products. The formaldehyde level is determined by collecting air-borne formaldehyde in a small distilled water reservoir within a closed desiccator. The quantity of formaldehyde is determined by a modification of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) 3500 chromotropic acid test procedure.

The specimens were conditioned on edge, spaced apart, so air freely circulated across all surfaces for seven days at 24 °C and 50% relative humidity. The formaldehyde concentration in the air within 30 cm (12 in.) of where the specimens are conditioned was not more than 0.1 ppm during the conditioning period.

The test items were individually wrapped in plastic upon arrival and were kept wrapped until the chamber exposure was commenced.

RESULTS

TEST ITEM	BLANK CONTROL	FORMALDEHYDE
Maple #2 Aged Leather	<0.01 µg/ml	<0.01 µg/ml

APPROVED BY: Gary Ashley

714 Glenwood Place Dalton, GA 30721 Phone: 706-226-3283 Fax: 706-226-6787 email: protest@optilink.us

Professional Testing Laboratory, Inc.

TEST REPORT

DATE: 11-05-2013 **TEST NUMBER**: 0201168

CLIENT	Urban Floor

TEST METHOD CONDUCTED	ASTM D 5582 Standard Test Method for the Determination of Formaldehyde Levels from Wood products using a Dessicator

DESCRIPTION OF TEST SAMPLE	
IDENTIFICATION	Oak #4 Calabria
CONSTRUCTION	Engineered Wood

GENERAL PRINCIPLE

This test method covers a small scale procedure for measuring formaldehyde emission potential from wood products. The formaldehyde level is determined by collecting air-borne formaldehyde in a small distilled water reservoir within a closed desiccator. The quantity of formaldehyde is determined by a modification of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) 3500 chromotropic acid test procedure.

The specimens were conditioned on edge, spaced apart, so air freely circulated across all surfaces for seven days at 24 °C and 50% relative humidity. The formaldehyde concentration in the air within 30 cm (12 in.) of where the specimens are conditioned was not more than 0.1 ppm during the conditioning period.

The test items were individually wrapped in plastic upon arrival and were kept wrapped until the chamber exposure was commenced.

RESULTS

TEST ITEM	BLANK CONTROL	FORMALDEHYDE
Oak #4 Calabria	<0.01 µg/ml	<0.01 µg/ml

APPROVED BY: Gary Colburn

714 Glenwood Place Dalton, GA 30721 Phone: 706-226-3283 Fax: 706-226-6787 email: protest@optilink.us

Professional Testing Laboratory, Inc.

TEST REPORT

DATE: 11-05-2013 **TEST NUMBER**: 0201173

CLIENT	Urban Floor

TEST METHOD CONDUCTED	ASTM D 5582 Standard Test Method for the Determination of Formaldehyde Levels from Wood products using a Dessicator

DESCRIPTION OF TEST SAMPLE	
IDENTIFICATION	Birch #6 Oatmeal
CONSTRUCTION	Engineered Wood

GENERAL PRINCIPLE

This test method covers a small scale procedure for measuring formaldehyde emission potential from wood products. The formaldehyde level is determined by collecting air-borne formaldehyde in a small distilled water reservoir within a closed desiccator. The quantity of formaldehyde is determined by a modification of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) 3500 chromotropic acid test procedure.

The specimens were conditioned on edge, spaced apart, so air freely circulated across all surfaces for seven days at 24 °C and 50% relative humidity. The formaldehyde concentration in the air within 30 cm (12 in.) of where the specimens are conditioned was not more than 0.1 ppm during the conditioning period.

The test items were individually wrapped in plastic upon arrival and were kept wrapped until the chamber exposure was commenced.

RESULTS

TEST ITEM	BLANK CONTROL	FORMALDEHYDE
Birch #6 Oatmeal	<0.01 µg/ml	<0.01 µg/ml

APPROVED BY: Gary Colburn

714 Glenwood Place Dalton, GA 30721 Phone: 706-226-3283 Fax: 706-226-6787 email: protest@optilink.us