This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.

Designation: E3182 – 20

An American National Standard

Standard Practice for Preparing an Occupant Exposure Screening Report (OESR) for Substances in Installed Building Products[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E3182; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice provides the information required for publishing a screening report for occupant exposure from substances in installed building products (OESR) to communicate possible human health impacts in an occupied building to product specifiers, building owners, and others.

1.2 This practice is applicable to all interior and exterior building products in the form used and incorporated into an occupied building.

1.3 An article going into the construction market that has potential hazards based upon an evaluation of the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) (**1**)[2] mixtures guidance is included in the scope of this practice.

1.4 This practice does not cover product fabrication or installation processes because these are subject to worker safety and health regulations and law.

1.5 The final building product manufacturer offering the building product to the market or agent is responsible for providing this information and completing this report.

1.6 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.7 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.8 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*[3]

E2091 Guide for Use of Activity and Use Limitations, Including Institutional and Engineering Controls

E2114 Terminology for Sustainability Relative to the Performance of Buildings

E3027 Guide for Making Sustainability-Related Chemical Selection Decisions in the Life-Cycle of Products

2.2 *NSF International/American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Standards:*[4]

NSF/ANSI 14 Plastic Piping System Components and Related Materials

NSF/ANSI 61 Drinking Water System Components, Health Effects

2.3 *ANSI Standard:*[5]

ANSI Z400.1/Z129.1 Hazardous Workplace Chemicals – Hazard Evaluation and Safety Data Sheet and Precautionary Labeling Preparation Standard (SDS)

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *risk, n*—the probability or chance of harmful effects to human or ecological health resulting from exposure to a stressor, including any physical, chemical, or biological entity that can induce an adverse response. **E3027**

3.1.1.1 *Discussion*—Risk is a function of hazard and exposure for a specific set of conditions (a scenario). Actions that impact either hazard or exposure will impact risk. Risk is expressed as unitless values ranging from zero (certainty that harm will not occur) to one (certainty that harm will occur) using a comparison of the expected substance exposure from a

[1] This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E60 on Sustainability and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E60.01 on Buildings and Construction.

Current edition approved Jan. 1, 2020. Published March 2020. DOI: 10.1520/E3182–20.

[2] The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to a list of references at the end of this standard.

[3] For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

[4] Available from NSF International, P.O. Box 130140, 789 N. Dixboro Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48105, http://www.nsf.org.

[5] Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, http://www.ansi.org.

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scenario to a threshold-dependent limit often based on the NOAEL (no observed adverse effect level) or LOAEL (low observed adverse effect level). Risk values close to one suggest actions might be needed to reduce exposure.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *alloy, n*—metallic material, homogeneous on a macroscopic scale, consisting of a mixture of a metal with another metal(s) or non-metal(s) elements so combined that they cannot be separated by mechanical means.

3.2.2 *encapsulation, n*—the process of (*a*) entrapping one molecule or substance within another molecule or substance or (*b*) using a barrier to confine or reduce contact or emissions to the no significant risk level from the product.

3.2.2.1 *Discussion*—Encapsulation includes the state where individual molecule(s) are placed within a larger molecule, polymer, alloy of metal, or copolymer(s) as well as barrier practices to separate substances identified in 5.3.3 from human contact, including via indoor air. Barrier practices include building design, such as wallboard and vapor barrier as well as use of high-pressure laminates, factory-applied coatings or films, field-applied coatings of nitrocellulose or water-based polyurethane lacquer. Materials contained within a solid matrix, for example, fly ash or silica, may be contained either physically or chemically, and are not likely to be available for human contact (exposure) unless the matrix undergoes additional physical processing that produces emissions with the potential for human exposure.

3.2.3 *exposure, n*—contact with a chemical, biological, or physical agent by an ecosystem or living organism, and the duration and level of intensity of that contact. **E3027**

3.2.3.1 *Discussion*—The definition of exposure in Terminology E2114 is old and imprecise for this practice. This practice uses the definition in Guide E3027. Duration is the time period of contact and the level of intensity is the chemical concentration at the point of contact.

3.2.4 *hazard statement, n*—a standardized statement (**2**) assigned by OSHA or GHS to a hazard classification and category to describe and warn of hazards associated with a substance.

3.2.4.1 *Discussion*—The manufacturer should use the hazard statement consistent with OSHA GHS interpretations (**3**) or with the GHS version operational in the country of product manufacture.

3.2.5 *health hazard, n*—inherent property of a substance or situation having the potential to cause adverse effects when an organism, system, or (sub)population is exposed to that agent.

3.2.6 *inherently non-emitting sources of VOCs, n*—products composed wholly of minerals, metals, or materials that do not emit volatile organic compounds.

3.2.6.1 *Discussion*—Products made of stone, ceramic, bare metal, powder-coated metals, factory oven-coated painted metals, plated or anodized metal, glass, concrete, clay brick are considered non-VOC emitting materials unless they include organic-based surface coatings, binders, or sealants. Other products, including unfinished or untreated solid wood, are considered *inherently non-emitting sources of VOCs* when the VOC emissions are below the level of quantification using appropriate standardized test method(s) for VOCs.

3.2.7 *installed building product, n*—manufactured material, component, or assembly as installed in a building.

3.2.7.1 *Discussion*—The term *installed building product* is used to denote a final item, including building assemblies, building elements, and integrated technical systems, incorporated within a building. OESR can be used to disclose information on a product, such as gypsum wall board as well as complex building products, such as a wall panel system.

3.2.8 *no significant risk, n*—risk that is deemed to be below a level of regulatory concern. **E2091**

3.2.8.1 *Discussion*—This level may vary among states and federal agencies, among regulatory programs, among media and pathways of concern, and among receptors. The terminology may also vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, and from regulatory program to regulatory program (for example, *acceptable risk level* or some similar term indicating that remedial measures have reached the target level for protecting human health and the environment). **E2091**

3.2.8.2 *Discussion—No significant risk* and *safe harbor* are considered equivalent in this practice.

3.2.9 *product category, n*—the category of the product as identified in the MasterFormat[6] (**4**), which is produced by the Construction Specifications Institute (CSI).

3.2.10 *proprietary substance, n*—substance whose chemical composition is not publicly disclosed or known by specific chemical name.

3.2.10.1 *Discussion*—Proprietary substance includes materials and substances covered by intellectual property rights or similar legal protections or restrictions.

3.2.11 *safe harbor, n*—see *no significant risk*.

3.2.12 *total volatile organic compounds, TVOC, n*—summed concentration of the individual volatile organic compounds (VOCs) quantifiable in an air sample by both a precisely specified sampling protocol and a precisely defined analytical method.

3.2.12.1 *Discussion*—Because of the variety of building products applicable to this practice, multiple analytical methods may apply. In this circumstance, the applicable protocol and method will be identified in the OESR report.

3.2.13 *volatile organic compound, VOC, n*—compounds containing carbon that have vapor pressures at standard conditions ranging between those for *n*-pentane through *n*-heptadecane, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides, and ammonium carbonate.

3.2.13.1 *Discussion*—A specific and actionable definition for VOC was needed for this practice because existing ASTM definitions are very broad and not immediately actionable. Results from relevant test methods should be used when determining whether a substance meets this VOC definition. Volatile organic compounds excluded from this definition are

[6] A registered trademark of Construction Specifications Institute (CSI), 123 North Pitt St., Ste. 450, Alexandria, VA 22314.

those consistent with relevant regulatory definitions, such as the South Coast Air Regulations, Rule 102 (5).

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This practice is applicable to all interior and exterior installed building products in the use phase of the product, specifically in the form present in the occupied building. This practice does not cover products during installation processes since those exposures are covered by occupational regulations.

4.2 This practice specifies the required information to include in the OESR screening report for product decision makers to assess the potential for occupant health exposure from installed building products in an occupied building operated under normal and anticipated conditions of use.

4.3 Fundamental to the selection and use of building products is the consideration of the likelihood of occupant exposure and possible risk to substances in those installed building products.

4.4 This practice does not purport to offer full risk information, nor does it purport to be equivalent to an exposure or risk assessment. Rather, it provides screening to inform the product decision maker about conditions that could generate additional discussions with manufacturers or others.

4.5 The informational requirements for an OESR are identified in Section 5.

4.6 For substances with hazard classifications in 5.3, the OESR informs product decision makers about substances in an installed building product that might trigger a hazard warning to a user or building occupant. This information is designed to help the product decision maker determine whether added information is needed to evaluate exposure and risk more fully in the context of the installed building product's specific use or application.

4.7 The OESR screening report is required to be updated based on the requirements in 9.3.

4.8 The OESR is completed by last manufacturer of the building product; this is the manufacturer offering the external or internal building product to the market. This manufacturer may need to obtain information from other manufacturers in its supply chain.

NOTE 1—The manufacturer offering the building product to the market is aware of the form, function, and likely uses of the building product under normal conditions of use. If the product contains hazardous substance(s), it is likely that the manufacturer has information about the hazards from the product under foreseeable emergencies in compliance with OSHA requirements.

5. Occupant Exposure Screening Report (OESR) for Substances in Installed Building Products

5.1 The practice specifies the information required in a stand-alone report or in another document to meet this practice. Manufacturers may use any format for conformance with this practice, including existing reporting declarations; however, all information contained in 5.2, 5.3, Section 6, and Section 7 shall be reported. A sample form is included as Appendix X2.

NOTE 2—If this information is integrated into a GHS-compliant Safety Data Sheet (SDS) (6) such as ANSI Z400.1/Z129.1, the information specified in this practice can be included in the appropriate GHS SDS section. See Appendix X3 for suggestions. The required information in 5.1 may be reported in the appropriate section of other building product declarations or rating systems. The goal is to add exposure-related information identified in Section 7 of this practice into a disclosure document, either existing or new, such as the sample form in Appendix X2.

5.2 *Product Name and Use:*

5.2.1 Name of the building product.

5.2.2 The CSI[6] MasterFormat[6] number (4) for the product or other product designation in common use.

5.2.3 A description of the installed building product, its use, form, and location in the final building.

NOTE 3—The form and location are needed to support the reporting requirements for substances in installed building products that are encapsulated in the final building. Product form describes the physical nature of the product, for example, solid, liquid, and gas/aerosol/particulate.

5.2.4 If the form and composition of building product delivered to the building site is different from its form and composition installed in the occupied building (as identified in 5.2.3), the "as delivered" form and composition also shall be reported.

5.2.5 Manufacturer contact information.

5.3 *Product Composition:*

5.3.1 Substances present in an installed building product that are intentionally added or otherwise known to be present at or above the mass fraction of 1.0 % (10 000 ppm) shall be reported using one of the following:

5.3.1.1 Specific chemical name and, if available, CAS Registry Number[7] (CAS RN[7]) (7); or

5.3.1.2 Generic or functional name; or

5.3.1.3 Trade name.

By-products or contaminants shall be reported if the manufacturer knows they are present above the mass fraction of 1.0 % (10 000 ppm) or are required to be listed by regulatory requirements or by GHS requirements for SDS.

5.3.2 Use of the generic, functional, or trade name is allowed for proprietary or confidential substances provided the appropriate hazard classification and hazard statements for substances are included. Testing to discover product composition is not needed. This practice does not require the listing of substances in any order based on name or concentration.

5.3.3 Substances meeting GHS Category 1 (1A or 1B) (8) for the hazard classifications of carcinogenicity, germ cell mutagenicity, reproductive toxicity, respiratory sensitization, or skin sensitization shall be reported at or above the mass fraction of 0.1 % (1000 ppm) along with the appropriate hazard classification.

5.3.4 The amount of the substance in 5.3.3 shall be reported as either: actual concentration or in ranges. If ranges are reported, the screening risk evaluation in Section 7 will be based on the highest reported concentration in the range.

NOTE 4—If ranges are reported, they should be consistent with Safety Data Sheet or GHS reporting requirements, including those for mixtures, and with the concentration reported in the SDS. If the concentration is

[7] A registered trademark of the American Chemical Society, 1155 Sixteenth Street, Washington, DC 20036.

different from the SDS, the manufacturer should provide the rationale for the reporting difference in the OESR screening report.

5.3.5 The hazard classification of reported substances in 5.3.1 and 5.3.3 shall be identified based on the following criteria:

5.3.5.1 The GHS classification in use by the country of manufacture at the time of the OESR screening report preparation shall be used;

5.3.5.2 If the GHS classification is not known or is unavailable, the manufacturer shall use the classification from one or more of the following lists:

(1) The list of agents, substances, mixtures, and exposure circumstances that are known or reasonably anticipated to cause cancer in humans published in the Report of Carcinogens by the U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP) (**9**);

(2) The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) (**10**);

(3) California Proposition 65 list of carcinogens and reproductive toxicants (**11**); and

(4) Substances on the authorization list on the Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) published by the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) (**12**).

NOTE 5—These lists classify chemicals and other agents based upon scientific data and are published by an authoritative regulatory agency. The hazard classifications in these lists usually apply to the presence of chemicals themselves and these lists often do not consider the concentration or mass of a substance in a product. This practice is designed to relate and extend the hazard classification to the context of product use by adding a screening step for those higher hazard substances identified in 5.3.3.

5.3.6 If a product has a GHS-compliant SDS, the product information disclosed under this practice should be consistent with GHS classifications in the manufacturer's SDS or a reason for the difference shall be noted.

5.3.7 Products whose composition is specified by performance criteria ("performance" standard) such as ASTM International, or other internationally recognized performance standard), code requirements, or regulation may fulfill 5.3 by specifying the name, number, and year of issue of the applicable standard specification. If the stated standard only stipulates minimum concentrations of substances or provides multiple paths of compliance, then sufficient information shall be supplied on the OESR screening report to inform the decision maker.

5.3.8 Products whose composition is specified using health criteria ("risk" standard) through a consensus process such as ASTM International, NSF, or UL, code requirements, or regulation, may fulfill this practice by specifying the name of the risk standard by number and name, and provide third-party certification that the product meets the risk standard. Manufacturers shall provide documentation to support this claim if requested by the product decision maker.

NOTE 6—For example, NSF/ANSI 61 sets health effects criteria for many water system components used in drinking water. Manufacturers of components that meet NSF/ANSI 61 can list "conforms to NSF/ANSI Standard 61" in the product composition section of the OESR and report their third-party certification in the Additional Information section of the OESR. Plastic pipe components and related materials may conform to both NSF/ANSI 61 and NSF/ANSI 14 and carry the appropriate label designation (**13**).

6. Required Health Hazard Statements

6.1 An OESR shall indicate whether health hazard or precautionary statements are required for substance(s) meeting 5.3.3 in an installed building product in accordance with the (*a*) GHS or regulatory hazard classification, labeling, and communication provisions applicable for the country of product manufacture, such as delegated to a national authoritative agency like the U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication standard; or (*b*) California Proposition 65 for chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity, or both.

6.2 To communicate the GHS hazard language (**2**), the (*a*) signal word (danger or warning), (*b*) hazard statement, and (*c*) website address or other location to find the wording for the precautionary statement shall be reported on the OESR. Manufacturers should use the version of the GHS for the country of manufacture in effect at the time of the OESR preparation.

NOTE 7—GHS provides the framework for national programs that address classification of hazards for substances and transmittal of information about those hazards and associated protective measures. For building materials meeting the GHS definition of article as adopted in the national program of the country of the manufacturer, the GHS principles for classification of mixtures provide guidance about hazard classification.

6.3 If a California Proposition 65 warning is required, the appropriate language shall be reported consistent with the language used on the product label as specified in the version of Title 27 California Code of Regulations, Article 6 (**14**) in effect at the time of the OESR preparation.

7. Likelihood for Human Exposure

7.1 The default used in this practice is to assume substances in installed building products that meet the GHS hazard classification and category in 5.3.3 are accessible for occupant exposure or contact in a building operating under normal and anticipated conditions unless manufacturers can demonstrate that the substances are encapsulated in building materials and building products in their final installed state. This practice uses exposure under normal conditions of use or in a foreseeable emergency, consistent with the OSHA interpretation (**3**) to exclude "substances for which the hazardous chemical is inextricably bound or is not readily available and, therefore, presents no potential for exposure."[8]

7.1.1 If a substance meeting 5.3.3 is encapsulated in the building product when delivered to the building site and in the installed form, the manufacturer shall disclose information on the OESR screening report consistent with the requirements in 5.3 of this practice and provide the rationale for a finding that human exposure is considered low concern.

7.1.1.1 Metals contained in an alloy, glass, or ceramic, or ingredients in plastic polymers, may be contained either physically or chemically and are not available for human contact (exposure). Under these conditions, the use of such alloys or plastic polymers in installed building products does

[8] Visit https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/standardinterpretations/2016-09-21. Accessed August 31, 2017.

not pose a health risk unless the product undergoes additional physical processing that produces emissions with potential for human exposure.

7.1.1.2 For installed building products that meet the definition of encapsulation, the hazard statements, concentrations, and other information outlined in this practice is not needed since encapsulation is intended to limit substance(s) release during the normal and foreseeable use of the installed building product.

7.1.2 If a substance meeting 5.3.3 in the installed building product is not encapsulated in the building product delivered to the building site but will be encapsulated in the occupied building, the manufacturer shall disclose information in 5.3, 5.3.1, and 5.3.3 in the appropriate sections of the OESR and provide the rationale that human exposure to substances meeting 5.3.3 are considered of low concern in the occupied building using one or more of the options in 7.2.

7.2 If a substance meeting 5.3.3 in the installed building product does not meet either 7.1.1 or 7.1.2, the manufacturer shall screen the substance using at least one of the methods in 7.2.1, or 7.2.2, or 7.2.3 and report the appropriate information on the OESR.

7.2.1 Make a determination whether the substance(s) meeting 5.3.3 in the installed building product poses a significant risk level in the occupied building based upon screening that considers the product form and substance concentration compared to a published no significant risk level. On the OESR, manufacturers shall report the findings of the screening level for the substance(s) and, if the manufacturer makes a risk statement, the no significant risk value is used. The release of the detailed documentation to support this screening information can be subject to the terms of a non-disclosure agreement between the manufacturer and the decision maker.

NOTE 8—Published risk values are typically reported as an exposure value, such as daily or other time-based unit or units per body weight, that require a calculation to convert them to a concentration value in the product. The manufacturer may use regulatory, court settlement, judicial decree, safe use determination (SUD), or other documented values to evaluate the screening values. For example, California Proposition 65 limits the health hazard to specific forms of some substances, for example, silica dioxide as a dust requires a hazard warning but in solution (as in paint) it does not. The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) has adopted regulations that provide guidance for businesses in calculating their own level in the absence of an OEHHA safe harbor level (Title 27, California Code of Regulations, Articles 7 and 8 (**15**) and Section 25204 Safe Use Determination (**16**)). Some product manufacturers have published calculations for products, such as diisononyl phthalate (DINP) in vinyl carpet backing, styrene in food service, etc.

NOTE 9—The use of the term, *safe harbor level*, is consistent with the definition for *no significant risk*.

7.2.2 Use a risk screening approach or a higher-level risk model. If the manufacturer uses this option, the OESR shall contain all of the following:

7.2.2.1 The name of the screening approach or risk model used;

7.2.2.2 The scenario modeled;

7.2.2.3 Risk value from the model for the scenario;

7.2.2.4 The value used for comparison representing the threshold-derived *safe* value; and

7.2.2.5 How a product decision maker of the OESR may receive a summary report documenting the modeling work.

NOTE 10—Risk models include those used by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (**17**) or European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) used to screen chemical substances for regulatory prioritization, comply with regulatory reporting or requirements, or similar models. Risk models may be run in a screening approach or in a higher, more expert, level. In the Supplemental Materials for Arnold et al, Table 3 lists examples of exposure models (**18**).

7.2.3 Report the status of regulatory-based volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions in the installed building product.

7.2.3.1 The manufacturer shall report:

(1) Whether the installed building product is considered inherently non-VOC emitting as defined in 3.2.6;

(2) Whether it contains VOCs but the VOC emissions are below their no significant risk level in the installed building product;

(3) Whether it is exempt from VOC emissions testing; or

(4) Whether it has not been tested for VOC emissions.

When option (*2*) is used, the manufacturer shall provide supporting documentation on the OESR.

7.2.3.2 If the product was tested for VOC emissions. The manufacturer shall report both:

(1) The total VOC (TVOC) emissions in mg/m^3 using one of the four groups: less than 0.5, between 0.5 and 5.0, greater than 5.0, unknown; and

(2) The protocol and testing method(s) used.

NOTE 11—The reporting of VOC information on the OESR should be consistent with relevant regulatory requirements of the EPA, the CA Air Resources Board, CA Department of Public Health Standard Method for the Testing and Evaluation of Volatile Organic Chemical Emissions from Indoor Sources Using Environmental Chambers (**19**), or the CA South Coast Air Quality Management Rules. Manufacturers may provide additional information, including third-party certifications for the installed building product. Chamber emissions testing guidelines are provided by regulatory agencies, or standard practices under UL, NIST, or other testing laboratories.

7.2.3.3 For installed building products containing hardwood plywood, medium-density fiberboard (MDF, which includes thin-MDF), and particleboard, manufacturers shall report the formaldehyde levels on the OESR using one of the following four options:

(1) Product does not contain added formaldehyde, that is, product is not subject to a formaldehyde regulation;

(2) Product meets emission limits for formaldehyde;

(3) Product meets ultra-low emitting formaldehyde resins; or

(4) Product is exempt from formaldehyde emission requirements.

NOTE 12—For formaldehyde in hardwood plywood, medium-density fiberboard (MDF, which includes thin-MDF), and particleboard products, manufacturers shall report whether the level of emission requirements meet either:

(1) The U.S. EPA Formaldehyde Emission Standards for Composite Wood Products Act as Title VI to the Toxic Substances Control Act (**20**), or

(2) the California Air Resources Board (CARB) formaldehyde emissions requirements codified in Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations (**21**).

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Compliant products to the EPA Formaldehyde Emission Standard will be labeled as TSCA Title VI compliant. EPA has provided for a multiple year compliance period.

7.2.3.4 For adhesives and sealants, manufacturers shall report whether:

(1) The product meets the VOC requirements of California South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 1168 (**22**);

(2) The product is exempt or regulations do not apply to this product; or

(3) The product's VOC status is unknown.

7.2.3.5 For architectural coating, manufacturers shall report whether:

(1) The installed building product meets the requirements of California Air Resources Board Suggested Control Measures (SCM) for Architectural Coatings (**23**) or SCAQMD 1113 (**24**);

(2) The product is exempt, or regulations do not apply; or

(3) The product's VOC status is unknown.

8. Additional Information

8.1 The manufacturer may provide information on any sustainability, environmental programs or other certification programs for the installed building product. For each, the following information should be included in the OESR:

8.1.1 Type of standard, certification, or program;

8.1.2 The name of certifier (indicate self-declared);

8.1.3 The certification date; and

8.1.4 The number of the certification, if certified by a third-party certification body.

9. Verification and Contact Information

9.1 An OESR screening report shall be signed and dated by a designated company representative verifying that the information contained therein is accurate and current.

9.2 The manufacturer should be able to provide the supporting information in the OESR screening report, in a summary document, to product decision makers who ask. The detailed calculation, models, and other information supporting the summary may be disclosed under nondisclosure agreement between the manufacturer and the decision maker. Conformance with this practice does not require the public reporting of any information other than those required to be public under regulatory requirements of the country where the product is manufactured. Manufacturers may choose to publicly disclose any information.

9.3 The OESR screening report shall be updated and reissued every five years. Manufacturers shall update the OESR screening report on an earlier schedule when:

9.3.1 Significant changes are made to the building product composition (substance or concentration); or

9.3.2 Changes are made to the any of the following:

9.3.2.1 Substance health hazard classifications,

9.3.2.2 Hazard statements for substances in the installed building product,

9.3.2.3 Major design change of the installed building product,

9.3.2.4 Use or application of the product in an occupied building change; or

9.3.3 Change in manufacturer contact information. If contact information is the only update, the manufacturer may reissue the existing OESR screening report with the revised contact information without a change to any content in the OESR or to the 5-year schedule.

9.4 The OESR screening report shall contain the manufacturer's contact information. The minimal requirement is a:

9.4.1 Contact name or department,

9.4.2 Telephone number or e-mail for information on the product, and

9.4.3 Website for the manufacturer of the building product.

9.5 For products having a GHS-compliant SDS, the manufacturer contact information should be consistent or a statement about the differences must be included.

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Document Preview
https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/4f194604-4702-4d1f-99e8-8fe43e0ec21a/astm-e3182-20

10. Keywords

10.1 exposure; hazard statement; installed building product substance declaration, certifications; product composition; risk; substances; VOC emissions