

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA/STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

Amendment No. 1
to
AS/NZS 4266.16:2004
Reconstituted wood-based panels—Methods of test
Part 16: Formaldehyde emission—Desiccator method

REVISED TEXT

The 2004 edition of AS/NZS 4266.16 is amended as follows; the amendments should be inserted in the appropriate places.

SUMMARY: This Amendment applies to Clause 7.5.

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Approved for publication in New Zealand on behalf of the Standards Council of New Zealand on 23 September 2005.

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Page 4 Clause 7.5

Delete existing Note, and *replace* with the following:

NOTE: Test pieces containing low levels of formaldehyde will absorb formaldehyde from the atmosphere when background levels of formaldehyde are high. Care should be taken to avoid such conditions during storage and conditioning by the use of a formaldehyde removal system or by maintaining low volumes of test pieces in the room. The background level is measured when a glass-crystallizing dish (Clause 5.3) containing 300 mL of distilled water is exposed to the conditioning atmosphere for 24 h, and the resulting solution is analysed. The maximum background level should be less than the nominal emission level of the test pieces (e.g., for test pieces from a sample with intended emissions of 0.3 mg/L, the background levels should be less than 0.3 mg/L). The background level of formaldehyde in the conditioning atmosphere may be reduced by increasing the rate of incoming formaldehyde-free air or by the use of carbon filters. The use of scavengers in the conditioning atmosphere is not allowed since exposing the test specimens to these chemicals could affect the rate of formaldehyde emission.

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