

To discover why CertiPUR-US® certified foams come with Comfort and Confidence... just read the hangtag!

1 | Made without ozone depleters

— Ozone's presence is important in our upper atmosphere, where it provides a shield from the sun's radiant energy. The Montreal Protocol, adopted in 1987, mandated that industries eliminate ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) by the year 2000. U.S. foam producers were well ahead of schedule in complying with this regulation. Unfortunately, in some parts of the world, CFCs are still used to manufacture foam. The CertiPUR-US® label prohibits the use of any CFCs, or other ozone depleters, in the foam manufacturing process.

2 | Made without PBDEs or the following TRIS flame retardants: TCEP, TDBPP, TDCPP or TEPA

— Some PBDEs (polybrominated diphenyl ethers) were used in foam to meet certain state flammability requirements, but those PBDEs were effectively banned in the U.S. by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 2005. Other flame retardants that have been identified by the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) as substances that may cause cancer, may cause genetic defects, or may damage fertility or unborn child (1A, 1B) may not be used in certified foam. A complete list of specific FRs prohibited in certified foam may be found in our *Technical Guidelines* or at certipur.us/FAQ.

3 | Made without mercury, lead and heavy metals

— Though not common components of foam chemistry, heavy metals in food (mercury in fish) and in the home (lead paint in children's toys) have made the entire heavy metal family an area of concern. CertiPUR-US® laboratory testing subjects material digested to molecular analysis capable of detecting even trace amounts of heavy metal content. CertiPUR-US® verifies that



registered foams are made without mercury, lead and other heavy metals.

4 | Made without formaldehyde

— Like heavy metals, formaldehyde has never been used as a raw material in foam. Formaldehyde has been labeled as a cause of poor indoor air quality. The detection of <0.1 ppm formaldehyde in foam is verified in CertiPUR-US® certified foam by a small chamber emission test.

5 | Made without prohibited phthalates

— Phthalates (pronounced "thal'-ātes") are mainly used as a softening agent in the manufacture of some consumer products. The

Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (2009) eliminated the use of seven specific phthalates for use in children's toy and child care items. CertiPUR-US® goes a step further by requiring detailed laboratory analysis of foam extractions and prohibiting the use of phthalates regulated by the Consumer Product Safety Commission in all CertiPUR-US® certified foams.

6 | Low emission (low VOCs)

— Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) are a major component of air pollution. VOC emissions from household products are also a concern for indoor air quality. CertiPUR-US® certified foams are tested using a small chamber test standardized by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).^{*} In the test, foam samples are conditioned for 72 hours after which emissions of total organic compounds are measured. Results of this test verify that CertiPUR-US® compliant foams have low emissions for indoor air quality (less than 0.5 parts per million).

www.certipur.us

All CertiPUR-US® testing is conducted by independent, internationally accredited laboratories. CertiPUR-US® is a program of the Alliance for Flexible Polyurethane Foam, Inc.



^{*}ISO is one of the largest voluntary standards development organizations in the world, and is a trusted source for technical standards for materials, products, systems, and services. Known for their high technical quality and market relevancy, ISO standards have an important role in the technical infrastructure that guides design, manufacturing and trade in the global economy.