Nordic Ecolabelling 089 / 3

# Appendix 7 Declaration from the manufacturer of the chemical product

The appendix applies to all chemical products used in construction work at the building site or by manufacturers of prefabricated construction elements. Chemical products used to construct any supplementary buildings or to construct fences, decking, outdoor furniture, playground equipment and similar are also included.

This appendix is completed and signed by the chemical supplier based to the best of his/her knowledge at the time of the application, also based on tests and/or declarations from raw material manufacturers, with reservations for new advances and new knowledge. Should such knowledge arise, the undersigned is obliged to submit an updated declaration to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Chemical product name	
Manufacturer	
Type of chemical product (e.g. adhesive, paint) and its a	rea of use
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1. Classification of chemical products	
Is the chemical product classified according	ng to the table below? Yes $\square$ No $\square$
If yes, which classification?	
Classification under CLP Regulation 1272/2008	
Hazard class and category	Hazard phrases
Toxic to aquatic organisms Category acute 1 Chronic 1-2	H400, H410, H411
Hazardous to the ozone layer	H420
Acute toxicity Category 1-3	H300, H310, H330, H301, H311, H331,
Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) with single and repeated exposure STOT SE category 1 STOT RE category 1	H370, H372
Carcinogenic Carc. 1A/1B/2	H350, H351
Mutagenic	H340, H341

The classifications in the Table concern all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i.

Muta. 1A/B/2

Repr. 1A/1B/2

Toxic for reproduction

H360, H361, H362

#### 2. Constituent substances

#### Definition of constituent substances

Constituent substances are all substances in the chemical products, including additives (such as preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials, but do not include impurities.

Impurities are residues from production including production of raw materials which may be found in the final chemical product at concentrations below 100 ppm (0.01 w/w, 100 mg/kg), but not substances that have been added to a raw material or the product actively and for a particular purpose, irrespective of quantity.

Examples of impurities are residues or reagents, residues of monomers, catalysts, by-products, purification chemicals and detergents for production equipment. Background levles of environmental contamination and carry-overs from production are also examples of impurities.

Impurities of over 1% concentration in the primary product are, however, regarded as constituent substances. Substances known to be degradation products of the constituent substances are also themselves considered to be constituent substances.

#### 3. CMR-substances

a) Does the chemical product contain any of the	Yes □	No □
following substances?		

Classification under CLP Regulation 1272/2008	
Hazard class and category	Hazard phrases
Carcinogenic Carc. 1A/1B/2	H350, H351
Mutagenic Muta. 1A/1B/2	H340, H341
Reprotoxic Repr. 1A/1B/2	H360, H361, H362

The classifications in the Table concern all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i.

Exemptions are made for:

Tin organic compounds, see requirement 020.

The level of free formaldehyde (from formaldehyde not intentionally added or from formaldehyde-releasing substances) in the end-product must not exceed 200 ppm (0.02% by weight).

Desiccant driers classified as reprotoxic category 2 in paint containing alkyd-based binders are permitted up to and including 30 June 2017 for outdoor paint (both consumer products and industrial paint). The total content of desiccant with the same classification must also be less than 0.3%. The exemption does not apply to substances on the EU's Candidate List.

D4 (Octamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane, CAS-no 556-67-2) as a residue from the production of silicon polymers  $\leq$  1000 ppm.

Vinyl acetate (CAS-no 108-05-4) as a residual monomer i polymers ≤ 1000 ppm.

b) If yes, specify classification and the quantity as a percentage by weight of each substance:		
c) Is the declaration about CMR substances done for a hardened two component product?	Yes □	No □
d) If yes, is safety equipment used when the hardener is mixed with the paint/lacquer and is the application of the finished two-component product done in a closed, well-ventilated system according to national regulations?	Yes □	No □
4. Preservatives in indoor paints and -varnishes		
Are any of the following preservatives/combinations of preservat indoor paint and varnishes?	ives consti	tuent in
<ul> <li>Isothiazolinone compounds totally exceeding 500 ppm</li> <li>MIT* (2-Methyl-2H-Isothiazol-3-one CAS-no 2682-20-4)</li> </ul>	Yes □	No □
<ul> <li>exceeding 100 ppm</li> <li>A mixture (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5-Chloro-2-Methyl-2H-Isothiazol-3-one/2-Methyl-2H-Isothiazo-3-one</li> </ul>	Yes □	No □
CAS-no 55965-84-9) exceeding 15 ppm?  • Preservatives totally exceeding:	Yes □	No □
<ul><li>2500 ppm for wet room paint</li><li>700 ppm for all other indoor paints and-varnishes</li></ul>	Yes □ Yes □	No □ No □
The term preservative refers to both preservatives for tinned products (in-can) the surface finish.	and preserva	itives for
Note that Dithio-2,2'-bis-benzmethylamide (DTBMA) is to be included in the tot isothiazolinones.	al amount of	c
* Note that the shortening MI may also be used.		
5. Preservatives in other chemical produtcs for indoor use		
Are any of the following preservatives/combinations of preservat any other chemical product for indoor use?	ives consti	tuent in
Isothiazolinone compounds totally exceeding 500 ppm	Yes □	No 🗆
<ul> <li>lodopropynyl butylcarbamate (IPBC) exceeding 2000 ppm</li> <li>A mixture (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5-Chloro-2-Methyl-2H-Isothiazol-3-one</li> <li>CAS-no 55965-84-9) exceeding 15 ppm</li> </ul>	Yes □ Yes □	No □ No □
Bronopol (CAS-no 52-51-7) exceeding 500 ppm  The transfer of the first transfer of the	Yes □	No □

The term preservative refers to both preservatives for tinned products (in-can) and preservatives for the surface finish.

Note that Dithio-2,2'-bis-benzmethylamide (DTBMA) is to be included in the total amount of isothiazolinones.

### 6. Other substances excluded from use

Are any of the following substances constituent in chemical product?

		Yes	No
•	Substances on the Candidate List*		
•	Substances evaluated by the EU to be PBT substances or vPvB substances in accordance with the criteria in Appendix XIII in REACH including substances those has not been evaluated but are considered to meet the requirements.		
•	Substances considered to be potential endocrine disruptors in category 1 or 2 on the EU's priority list of substances that are to be investigated further for endocrine disruptive effects**		
•	Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (C10-C13) and medium chain chlorinated paraffins (C14-C17)		
•	Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAs)		
•	APEO – alkylphenol ethoxylates and other alkylphenol derivatives (substances that release alkylphenols on degradation)		
•	Brominated flame retardants		
•	Phthalates*** Bisphenol A, bisphenol S and bisphenol F		
•	The heavy metals lead, cadmium, arsenic, chromium (VI), mercury and their compounds		
•	Volatile aromatic compounds > 1% by weight		
•	Organic tin compounds		
•	Are any of the following exemptions for dibutyltin (DBT) and dioctyltin (DOT) in the following levels and products in sealing systems (both primer and joint products) needed?  o Maximum 0.5% in SMP polymers such as MS polymers.  o Maximum 0.2% in silicon products and PUR polymers containing silanes instead of isocyanates.  o Maximum 0.03% in PUR polymers with isocyanates		
Ple	ease state type of polymer and/or product:		
Ple	ease state type and content of tinorganic compound:		
			%

Note that Tributyltin (TBT) ans Triphenyltin (TPT) are not accepted regardless of content or product type.

Note the national legislations concerning PFOA in the Nordic countries. In Norway PFOA is regulated in «Forskrift om begrensning i bruk av helse- og miljøfarlige kjemikalier og andre produkter (produktforskriften)», § 2-32.

## 7. Nanoparticles in chemical products

7. Nanoparticles in chemical products		
Are nanoparticles (from nanomaterial*) constituent in chemical product?	Yes □	No □
Exemptions are made for:		
Pigments**		
Naturally occurring inorganic fillers***		
Synthetic amorphous silica and calcium carbonate****		

Polymer dispersions

#### Signature of chemical product manufacturer

City and Date	Company
Name of contact person	Signature by contact person
Phone	E-mail /

<sup>\*</sup> The Candidate List can be found on the ECHA website at: http://echa.europa.eu/sv/candidate-list-table

<sup>\*\*</sup> See document Annex 1-Candidate list of 553 substances omn the following link: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/endocrine/strategy/being\_en.htm

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> The phtalates DINP (CAS-no 28553-12-0 and 68515-48-0) and DIDP (CAS-no 26761-40-0 and 68515-49-1) are however permitted in sealants and primers in expansion joints on concrete, concrete-metal and metal-metal outwardly/outside on the building including the use on balconies, exterior cridors and similar applications.

<sup>\*</sup> The definition of nanomaterial follows the European Commission's definition of nanomaterial of 18 October 2011 (2011/696/EU): "A nanomaterial is a natural, incidental or purposely manufactured material containing particles, in an unbound state or as an aggregate or as an agglomerate and when, for at least 50% of the particles in the number size distribution, one or more external dimensions is in the size range 1-100nm."

<sup>\*\*</sup> Nano-titanium dioxide is not considered to be a pigment, and is therefore not covered by the requirement.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> This applies to fillers covered by Annex V, item 7 of REACH.

<sup>\*\*\*\*</sup> This applies to traditional synthetic amorphous silica ( $SiO_2$ ) och calicium carbonate ( $CaCO_3$ ) with or without chemical modifification.