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, Denmark Stroxx Montagelim Extra
Chemical product name, Finland
Chemical product name, Iceland
Chemical product name, Norway
Chemical product name, Sweden
Manufacturer Dana Lim A/S, Københavnsvej 220, DK-4600, Køge, Denmark
Type of chemical product (e.g. adhesive, paint) and its area of use SMP-polymer adhesive

1. Classification of chemical products

Is the chemical product classified according to the table below? Yes ☐ No ☑

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 Muta. 1A/B/2	H340, H341
Toxic for reproduction Repr. 1A/1B/2	H360, H361, H362

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

**) Chemical anchors classified H400, are allowed in the installation of reinforcing bars in concrete constructions in apartment buildings.*

***) Sub-components in acrylic floor coatings, classified H400 are allowed to use in caterers. The Nordic countries with an authorization system, the flooring contractor must be authorized.*

****) The classification H411 is accepted for naphtha based primers for use in waterproofing assembly (flat roofs, green roofs, courtyards, terraces and similar applications). The classification H411 is also accepted for primers for expansion joints on concrete, concrete-metal and metal-metal outwardly/outside on the building and for roof adhesive/adhesive for waterproofing outwardly.*

2. Constituent substances

Definition of constituent substances

Constituent substances are all substances in the chemical products, including additives (such as preservatives and stabilizers) 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 levels of environmental contamination and carry-overs from production are also examples of impurities.

Impurities of over 1% concentration in the raw material are, however, regarded as constituent substances, regardless of the concentration in the final chemical product Substances known to be degradation products of the constituent substances are also themselves considered to be constituent sub-stances.

3. CMR-substances

a) Are any of the following substances constituent in the chemical product? Yes ☐ No ☑

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 O20.

- 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 ≤ 1000 ppm.

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

- Glyoxal (CAs.no 107-22-2) ≤ 100 ppm (0.01% by weight) in the final product if the pH-value in the final product is higher than pH 8.

- Mineral oil in naphtha-based primers in waterproofing assembly (flat roofs, green roofs, courtyards, terraces and similar applications), in primers for expansion joints on concrete, concrete-metal and metal-metal outwardly/outside on the building and as roof adhesive/adhesive for waterproofing outwardly. The exemption applies provided that the mineral oil has been tested with the IP 346 method (Determination of polycyclic aromatics in petroleum fractions) showing that the mineral oil contains less than 3% DMSO extract, alternatively that it is shown that the benzene content is lower than 0,1%. This must be verified by the safety data sheet.

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 preservatives constituent in indoor paint and varnishes?

- Isothiazolinone compounds totally exceeding 500 ppm Yes ☐ No ☐
- MIT* (2-Methyl-2H-Isothiazol-3-one CAS-no 2682-20-4) exceeding 100 ppm Yes ☐ No ☐
- A mixture (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5-Chloro-2-Methyl-2H-Isothiazol-3-one/2-Methyl-2H-Isothiazo-3-one CAS-no 55965-84-9) exceeding 15 ppm? Yes ☐ No ☐
- Preservatives totally exceeding:
- 2500 ppm for wet room paint Yes ☐ No ☐
- 700 ppm for all other indoor paints and-varnishes 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.

* *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 preservatives constituent in any other chemical product for indoor use?

- Isothiazolinone compounds totally exceeding 500 ppm Yes ☐ No ☑
  A mixture (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5-Chloro-2-Methyl-2H-Isothiazol-3-one/2-Methyl-2H-Isothiazol-3-one CAS-no 55965-84-9) exceeding 15 ppm Yes ☐ No ☑
- Iodopropynyl butylcarbamate (IPBC) exceeding 2000 ppm Yes ☐ No ☑
- Bronopol (CAS-no 52-51-7) exceeding 500 ppm 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?

- Substances on the Candidate List* Yes ☐ No ☑

- 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. Yes ☐ No ☑

- 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** Yes ☐ No ☐☑

- Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (C10-C13) and medium chain chlorinated paraffins (C14-C17) Yes ☐ No ☑
- Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAs) Yes ☐ No ☑
- APEO – alkylphenol ethoxylates and other alkylphenol derivatives (substances that release alkylphenols on degradation) Yes ☐ No ☑
- Brominated flame retardants Yes ☐ No ☑
- Phthalates*** Yes ☐ No ☑

  If Yes, Specify the phtalates in the product (name and CAS-no) _____
- Bisphenol A, bisphenol S and bisphenol F Yes ☐ No ☑
- The heavy metals lead, cadmium, arsenic, chromium (VI), mercury and their compounds Yes ☐ No ☑
- Volatile aromatic compounds > 1% by weight**** Yes ☐ No ☑
- Organic tin compounds Yes ☑ No ☐
- Does any of the exemptions for dibutyltin (DBT) and dioctyltin (DOT) in sealing products (the primer and joint product respectively) stated below need to be used: Yes ☑ No ☐
  - Maximum 0.5% in silane hardener systems.
  - Maximum 0.2% in other hardener systems.

Please state type of polymer and/or product:

SMP-polymer

Please state type and content of tinorganic compound:

bis(neodecanoyloxy)dioctylstannan (DOT), Cas. 68299-15-0, <0,14 %

Volatile aromatic compounds are any aromatic compound having an initial boiling point less than or equal to 250°C measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa. For paints and varnishes volatile aromatic compounds are instead defines as aromatic compounds having a boiler pressure of at least 0, 01 kPa at 293.15 K.

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

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

***) See document Annex 1-Candidate list of 553 substances on the following link: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/archives/docum/pdf/bkh_annex_01.pdf*

****) 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 corridors and similar applications.*

*****) Naphtha-based primers for waterproofing assembly (flat roofs, green roofs, courtyards, terraces and similar applications, primers in expansion joints on concrete, concrete-metal and metal-metal outwardly/outside on the building and roof adhesive/adhesive for waterproofing outwardly may contain up to 20% by weight of volatile aromatic compounds.*

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

* *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."*

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

*** *This applies to fillers covered by Annex V, item 7 of REACH.*

**** *This applies to traditional synthetic amorphous silica (SiO_2) and calicium carbonate ($CaCO_3$) with or without chemical modification.*

Signature of chemical product manufacturer

City and Date	Company
Stockholm, 14.09.2022	Dana Lim A/S
Name of contact person Ekta Singh-Quintana	Signature by contact person
Phone +46 730 709013	E-mail esq@danalim.se

A correct signed declaration can result in the acceptance of use of the construction product in Nordic Swan Ecolabelled buildings. This shall not be mixed up with the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of the construction product.