

Appendix 6 Declaration from the manufacturer of the chemical product

This appendix applies to all chemical products* used in construction work at the construction 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.

** Industrial surface treatments are exempt from the requirements on chemical products. Examples of industrial surface treatments are pre-painted doors, windows interiors (mouldings, kitchen and bathroom fittings, indoor stairs), primed and final-coated indoor wooden panels, boards and ceilings, fire retardant-treated wood where the only purpose is to achieve a certain fire protection class, surface treated steel.*

This appendix is completed and signed by the chemical supplier based on 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
Chemical product name, Finland
Chemical product name, Iceland
Chemical product name, Norway
Chemical product name, Sweden
Manufacturer
Type of chemical product (e.g., adhesive, paint) and its area of use

1. Classification of chemical products

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

If yes, which classification?

Classification of chemical products CLP Regulation 1272/2008:		
Classification	Hazard class and category	Hazard code
Hazardous to the aquatic environment	Aquatic Acute 1	H400
	Aquatic Chronic 1	H410
	Aquatic Chronic 2	H411
Hazardous to the ozone layer	Ozone	H420
Acute toxicity	Acute Tox. 1 or 2	H300
	Acute Tox. 1 or 2	H310
	Acute Tox. 1 or 2	H330
	Acute Tox. 3	H301
	Acute Tox. 3	H311
	Acute Tox. 3	H331
Specific target organ toxicity: single or repeated exposure	STOT SE 1	H370
	STOT RE 1	H372
Carcinogenicity	Carc. 1A or 1B	H350
	Carc. 2	H351
Germ cell mutagenicity	Muta. 1A or 1B	H340
	Muta. 2	H341
Reproductive toxicity	Repr. 1A or 1B	H360
	Repr. 2	H361
	Lact.	H362

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

Exemptions:

- Chemical anchors classified H400, H410, and H411 due to dibenzoyl peroxide (CAS no. 94-36-0) are allowed.
- Hardener for acrylic floor coatings classified H400, H410, and H411 due to dibenzoyl peroxide (CAS no. 94-36-0) are allowed for use in professional kitchens. In Nordic countries with an authorisation system, the flooring contractor must be authorised.
- Biocide-containing wood primers classified H411 used for treatment of cut surfaces and end timbers are allowed.
- Naphtha-based primers and adhesives classified H411 for outdoor use.
- Naphtha-based adhesives classified H411 for cellular rubber insulation intended for cooling pipes and ventilation ducts indoors.
- Sebacate compounds ≤ 5000 ppm (0.5% by weight) used as stabilizers and UV-protection in SMP-based sealants, joints and adhesives. Time-limited exemption that applies until 2025-12-30.
- Finland: Classifications H351 and H362 for spray polyurethane foams used in element factories and at construction sites for sealing of windows and balcony doors when temperature is below 5 °C. Exemption applies also for fire resistant polyurethane foam used in element factories and at construction site for sealing of facade insulations, elements, and insulations in base floor with a crawl space.
- Finland: Two-component injection resin based on epoxy, classified H411, for repair of individual cracks in indoor concrete decks.

2. Ingoing substances

Ingoing substances are all substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g., preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials, but not including impurities. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g., formaldehyde, arylamine, in situ-generated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Impurities are residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, including production of raw materials that remain in the raw material / ingredient and/or in the chemical product in concentrations of less than 1000 ppm (0.100 w-%, 1000 mg/kg) in the chemical product. Examples of impurities are residues of the following: residues or reagents incl. residues of monomers, catalysts, by-products, scavengers, and detergents for production equipment and carry-over from other or previous production lines.

3. CMR substances

a) Does the chemical product contain any ingoing substances classified according to the table below? Yes ☐ No ☐

Classification of ingoing substances CLP Regulation 1272/2008:		
Classification	Hazard class and category	Hazard code
Carcinogenicity	Carc. 1A or 1B	H350
	Carc. 2	H351
Germ cell mutagenicity	Muta. 1A or 1B	H340
	Muta. 2	H341
Reproductive toxicity	Repr. 1A or 1B	H360
	Repr. 2	H361
	Lact.	H362

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

Exemptions are made for:

- Glyoxal (CAS no 107-22-2) classified H341 \leq 100 ppm (0.01% by weight) in the final product if the pH value in the final product is higher than pH 8.
- TiO₂ (CAS no 13463-67-7) classified H351 inhalation.
- Trimethylolpropane (CAS no 77-99-6) self classified H361 \leq 5000 ppm (0.5% by weight) in the final product.
- Dibutyltin (DBT) compounds and dioctyltin (DOT) compounds in sealing products \leq 5000 ppm (0.5% by weight) in the final product.
- Zinc pyrithione (CAS no: 13463-41-7) classified as H360D, is exempted for a transition period until 2024-01-01 for tinting pastes/tinting systems.
- Biocide-containing wood primers containing substances classified H361d used for treatment of cut surfaces and end timbers are allowed.

- Sebacate compounds ≤ 5000 ppm (0.5% by weight) used as stabilizers and UV-protection in SMP-based sealants, joints and adhesives. Time-limited exemption that applies until 2025-12-30.
- Finland: 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate, isomers and homologues (CAS no 9016-87-9) classified as Carc. 2; H351 in spray polyurethane foams used in element factories and at construction site for sealing of windows and balcony doors when temperature is below 5 °C. Exemption applies also for fire resistant polyurethane foam used in element factories and at construction site for sealing of façade insulations, elements, and insulations in base floor with a crawl space.
- Finland: Two-component injection resin based on epoxy, classified H411, for repair of individual cracks in indoor concrete decks.

b) If yes, specify classification and the quantity as a percentage by weight of each substance:

4. Preservatives in indoor paints and varnishes

For tinting systems, a worst-case calculation must be performed for the colour with most tinting paste and the base paint with highest content of preservative and isothiazolinone compounds.

Are any of the following preservatives/combinations of preservatives and ingoing substances in the indoor paint and varnish?

Preservatives exceeding, in total:

900 ppm for paints, varnishes, base paints with tinting paints etc. for indoor use.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
1600 ppm for wet room paint specifically	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Isothiazolinone compounds* exceeding 600 ppm in total	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
BIT (Cas no. 2634-33-5) exceeding 500 ppm	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
CIT/MIT (Cas no. 55965-84-9) exceeding 15 ppm	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
MIT (Cas no. 2682-20-4) exceeding 15 ppm	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
OIT (Cas no. 26530-20-1) exceeding 15 ppm	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

*The term preservative refers to both PT 6 (in-can) and PT 7 (dry-film protection). * Note that dithio-2,2'-bis-benzmethylamide (DTBMA) is to be included in the total amount of isothiazolinones.*

5. Preservatives in other chemical products for indoor use

Are any of the following preservatives/combinations of preservatives ingoing substances in any other chemical product for indoor use?

Isothiazolinone compounds exceeding 600 ppm in total*	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
BIT (Cas no. 2634-33-5) exceeding 500 ppm	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
CIT/MIT (Cas no. 55965-84-9) exceeding 15 ppm	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
MIT (Cas no. 2682-20-4) exceeding 15 ppm	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
OIT (Cas no. 26530-20-1) exceeding 15 ppm	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
IPBC(Cas no. 55406-53-6) exceeding 2000 ppm	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Bronopol (CAS no. 52-51-7) exceeding 500 ppm	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

The term preservative refers to both PT 6 (in-can) and PT 7 (dry-film protection).

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

6. Prohibited substances

Are any of the following ingoing substances in the chemical product?

Substances categorised as Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) and included on the EU Candidate List	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Substances evaluated by the EU to be persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB), in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII to REACH.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Endocrine disruptors: Substances on the EU member state initiative "Endocrine Disruptor Lists", List I, II and III.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (C10-C13) and medium-chain chlorinated paraffins (C14-C17)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFASs)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) and other alkylphenol derivatives (APD)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

Brominated flame retardants	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Phthalates (Esters of phthalic acid (orthophthalic acid / phthalic acid /1,2- benzene dicarboxylic acid)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Bisphenol A (CAS no. 80-05-7), bisphenol S (CAS no. 80-09-1) and bisphenol F(CAS no. 620-92-8)*	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
The heavy metals lead, cadmium, arsenic, chromium (VI), mercury and their compounds	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Volatile aromatic compounds (VAH) > 1%** by weight	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

Please state type, Cas no. and content of VAH:

_____ %

Organotin compounds	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
There is an exemption for dibutyltin (DBT) and dioctyltin (DOT) in sealing products used (≤ 5000 ppm (0.5% by weight) in the final product)?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

Please state type of polymer and/or product:

Please state type, Cas no. and content of organotin compound:

_____ %

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 defined as aromatic compounds having a boiling pressure of at least 0.01 kPa at 293.15°K.

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

**Exemption for Finland: Bisphenols in two-component injection resin based on epoxy, for repair of individual cracks in indoor concrete decks.*

*** Primers and adhesives for outdoor use may contain up to 20% by weight of VAH.*

7. Nanoparticles in chemical products

Are nanoparticles* according to European Commission definition (2022/C 229/01) added or present in the chemical product? Yes ☐ No ☐

Exemptions are made for:

- Pigments**
- Naturally occurring inorganic fillers***
- Synthetic amorphous silica****
- Ground Calcium Carbonate (GCC) and precipitated Calcium Carbonate (PCC)
- Polymer dispersions

* The definition of nanomaterial follows the European Commission's definition of nanomaterial of 10 June 2022 (2022/C 229/01): "Nanomaterial' means a natural, incidental or manufactured material consisting of solid particles that are present, either on their own or as identifiable constituent particles in aggregates or agglomerates, and where 50% or more of these particles in the number-based size distribution fulfil at least one of the following conditions:

(a) one or more external dimensions of the particle are in the size range 1 nm to 100 nm;
 (b) the particle has an elongated shape, such as a rod, fibre or tube, where two external dimensions are smaller than 1 nm and the other dimension is larger than 100 nm;
 (c) the particle has a plate-like shape, where one external dimension is smaller than 1 nm and the other dimensions are larger than 100 nm."

** This exemption does not apply to pigments added for other purposes than imparting colour. Nano-titanium dioxide is not considered to be a pigment and is therefore not exempted from the requirement.

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

**** This exemption applies to non-modified synthetic amorphous silica. Chemically modified colloidal silica can be included in the products as long as the silica particles form aggregates in the final product. Surface-treated nanoparticles must fulfil requirement O14 (classification of ingoing chemical substances) and requirement O18 (Prohibited substances).

We accept the Nordic Ecolabelling [terms and conditions for declarations](https://www.nordic-ecolabel.org/declare-items/supply-chain/) found on www.nordic-ecolabel.org/declare-items/supply-chain/.

Signature of chemical product manufacturer

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

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.