

# Assessment Criteria 6.1.3

## SundaHus Material Data

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## 1 Introduction

SundaHus Material Data is a tool for property owners to ensure that conscious choices are made on the materials in their buildings. With a web-based system and expert advice, SundaHus offers a comprehensive solution to systematize work on phasing out hazardous substances throughout a building's lifecycle.

The system offers various services and functions for the following building phases:

- Environment Program
- Planning
- Building
- Maintenance
- Demolition

The assessment of products is based on the supplier's documentation and the SundaHus assessment criteria, most of which are based on the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, and the Swedish Chemicals Agency Priority Guide PRIO. As a reference for information on chemical substances, the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) C&L Inventory database with basic classification data on notified and registered substances is used firstly followed by the Prevent Chemical Substances database.

This document describes the assessment criteria for SundaHus Material Data.

## 2 Description of the assessments

The assessment of products is based on various properties and divided into five levels D, C-, C+, B or A where A is the best.

The following is a description of what each letter represents:

**A:** Products that:

1. have minimal health or environmental impacts associated with the PRIO properties defined in the Swedish Chemicals Agency Priority Guide PRIO (e.g. carcinogenic, toxic to reproduction, endocrine disruptors, allergens etc.)
2. are not classified as hazardous to health or the environment during the construction phase
3. do not affect the indoor environment negatively through high emissions of volatile organic compounds
4. give minimal contribution to smog formation
5. do not emit excessive levels of formaldehyde (i.e. E1 class compliant)
6. provide a minimal strain on natural resources and less material to landfill deposits
7. have a long service life (for selected product groups)
8. are not likely to contribute to unsustainable forestry
9. have transparency regarding the product contents

**B:** Products that do not qualify for A and do not match the criteria for C+ and/or C-.

**C+:** Products for which workers, nearby communities and the environment risk exposure to substances of very high concern used for the manufacture of polymers.

**C-:** Products that:

1. could lead to an exposure to substances with PRIO properties (e.g. carcinogenic, toxic to reproduction, endocrine disruptors, allergens)
2. could lead to exposure to substances with other toxic properties
3. risk affecting the indoor environment negatively through high emissions of volatile organic compounds
4. contribute to smog formation through emissions of volatile organic compounds with high photochemical ozone creation potentials
5. contain substances or are produced with substances that at very low emissions can have a big impact on the climate
6. risk contributing to unsustainable forestry

**D:** Products which cannot be assessed due to insufficient documentation (see Table 1).

A summary of the conditions that apply to each assessment are listed in Table 2.

### 3 Assessment criteria

The products are divided into two groups. In some cases the different groups have separate assessment criteria.

The product groups are:

- Chemical products<sup>1</sup>
- Other products

#### 3.1 Assessment policy

##### 3.1.1 Classification of substances

1. If a substance in a product has a harmonized classification in Annex VI of the CLP regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 that is the classification that will be used in the assessment.
2. If a substance does not have a harmonized classification in Annex VI of the CLP regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and the supplier specifies different hazard statements or risk phrases for the same substance in different documents, we will use those specified in the material safety data sheet.
3. If hazard statements or risk phrases are missing in the supplier documentation and the substance is not in Annex VI of the CLP regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, the most commonly notified classifications in the C&L Inventory database will be applied; if there are no notified classifications in the C&L Inventory database, we consult the Prevent database for classifications.

##### 3.1.2 Assessment of product contents

Our goal with listing the product contents is to present a picture of the possible amount of substances hazardous to health and/or the environment, and not to expose the actual recipe. We therefore show the "maximum amount" as below:

1. If the supplier indicates the amount as a range, e.g. 5 - 15%, we will indicate  $\leq 15\%$ . This means that the total sum of the product contents may exceed 100%.
2. If the supplier indicates different amounts for the same substances in different documents, we will specify the amount listed in the material safety data sheet, if available. If not, we will use the highest amount specified.
3. If a product specific building product declaration lists substances other than those contained in the material safety data sheet, we will also include these substances in the product content.

##### 3.1.3 Summing of input quantities of substances with the same properties

If several substances with the same properties (e.g. acute toxicity) are present in the same product, their concentrations are summed up for those with a "Yes" in the column "Summing of substance quantities" in Table 2. The summed levels are then checked against the specified content limits in the

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<sup>1</sup> A chemical product is a chemical substance or a preparation/mixture of chemical substances that are not an article, as defined in REACH, Chapter 2.

“Conditions” column. This is a simplified application of the rules for the classification of mixtures of chemicals in the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and in the Swedish Chemicals Agency's Classification and Labelling Regulations (KIFS 2005:7).

### 3.1.4 Information requirement for full documentation

#### 3.1.4.1 General requirements

Our basic position is that all substances contained in a product should be reported, but this is not always provided. We therefore ask for specific information about the content of products in order to:

- ensure that the assessment process is as thorough as possible, which in turn raises the quality of the building's logbook
- ensure that low product transparency does not benefit any assessment

Table 1 describes the documentation that is required for each assessment. Note that Class 3 and 4 lead to the assessment D.

Table 1. A summary of the type of documentation required for the assessment.

Class	Chemical product	Other products
1. Complete documentation, assessment possible (gives assessments A, B, C <sup>+</sup> or C <sup>-</sup> depending on the other assessment aspects)	Material Safety Data Sheet Building Product Declaration or other forms of environmental declarations (e.g. Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs))	Building Product Declaration or other forms of environmental declarations (e.g. EPDs and Product Environmental Profiles (PEPs))
2. Incomplete documentation, assessment possible (gives assessments B, C <sup>+</sup> or C <sup>-</sup> depending on the other assessment aspects)	An assessment is possible, but: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The documentation lacks information on <math>\geq 0.1\%</math> of the product contents.</li> <li>• Information on the product contents is available in the product sheet or email correspondence, but not in the material safety data sheet or environmental declaration.</li> <li>• <math>\geq 0.1\%</math> of the product contents is confidential information.</li> </ul>	An assessment is possible, but: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The documentation lacks information on <math>&gt; 2\%</math> of the product contents.</li> <li>• Information on the product contents is available in the product sheet or email correspondence, but not in the material safety data sheet or environmental declaration.</li> <li>• <math>&gt; 2\%</math> of the product contents is confidential information.</li> </ul>
3. Incomplete documentation, assessment not possible (always gives assessment D)	The documentation lacks critical information, thus an assessment is not possible	The documentation lacks critical information, thus an assessment is not possible
4. Documentation missing. (always gives assessment D)	No relevant documentation is available for the assessment.	No relevant documentation is available for the assessment.

#### **3.1.4.2 Worst-case substances**

In addition to the general requirements above on the kind of documentation that is needed for complete product documentation for the assessment, there are specific requirements for specific product groups. In cases where this specific information is missing, we will apply *worst-case substances/materials* in order to ensure that no critical elements are missed in the assessment. *Worst-case substances* are those that past experience or literature has shown may be present in particular product types.

## 4 Summary of the assessment criteria

Table 2. SundaHus assessment criteria

Nr	Properties/substance groups	Conditions	U/R <sup>2</sup>	Summation of substance quantities	References
	<b>D:</b> The product has insufficient documentation for an assessment.				
	<b>C-:</b> The product does not have any properties applying to a D assessment, but has one or more of the following characteristics:				
<b>C1</b>	<b>Phase-out substances – chemical products</b>	<p>The product is classified with the hazard statements H350, H340, H360, EUH059 or H420 or the risk phrases R45, R49, R46, R60, R61 or R59.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>The product contains <math>\geq 0.1\%</math> of substances in the product that are classified with the hazard statements H350, H340, H360, EUH059 or H420 or the risk phrases R45, R49, R46, R60, R61 or R59.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>The product contains <math>\geq 0.01\%</math> of cadmium or cadmium compounds</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>The product contains 2.5 mg per kg (i.e. 0.00025 %)<sup>3</sup> of mercury or mercury compounds</p>	<b>U</b>	Yes, for lead, mercury and cadmium	See PRIO-criteria for phase-out substances.

<sup>2</sup> **U**: phase-out substances according to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's [PRIO-criteria](#), **R**: risk reduction substances according to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's [PRIO-criteria](#).

<sup>3</sup> Applies exclusively to deliberate additions of mercury.

Nr	Properties/substance groups	Conditions	U/R <sup>2</sup>	Summa- tion of substance quantities	References
C2	<b>Phase-out substances</b> – other products	<p>The product contains <math>\geq 0.1\%</math> of substances in the product that are classified with the hazard statements H350, H340, H360, H420 or the risk phrases R45, R49, R46, R60, R61, R59.</p> <p>or</p> <p>The product contains <math>\geq 0.01\%</math> of cadmium or cadmium compounds</p> <p>or</p> <p>The product contains 2.5 mg per kg (i.e.0.00025 %)<sup>4</sup> of mercury or mercury compounds.</p>	<b>U</b>	Yes, for lead, mercury and cadmium	See PRIO-criteria for phase-out substances.
C3	<b>Endocrine disruptors</b> – chemical and other products	The product contains $\geq 0.1\%$ of substances in the product that are included in the European Commission's <a href="#">Priority list of endocrine disruptive substances, category 1 and 2..</a>	<b>U</b>	–	Endocrine disruptors are phase-out substances according to PRIO-criteria.
C4	<b>Very high acute toxicity</b> – chemical products	The product is classified with the hazard statements H330, H310, H300 or H370 or the risk phrases R26, R27, R28, R39/26, R39/27 or R39/28.	<b>R</b>	–	See PRIO-criteria for priority risk-reduction substances.
C5	<b>Very high acute toxicity</b> – other products	The product contains $\geq 1\%$ of substances in the product classified with the hazard statements H330, H310, H300 or H370 or the risk phrases R26, R27, R28, R39/26, R39/27 or R39/28.	<b>R</b>	–	See PRIO-criteria for priority risk-reduction substances.
C6	<b>Allergenic</b> – chemical products	The product is classified with the hazard statements H334 (respiratory sensitization Category 1) or H317 (skin sensitization Category 1) or the risk phrases R42 or R43.	<b>R</b>	–	See PRIO-criteria for priority risk-reduction substances.

<sup>4</sup> Applies exclusively to deliberate additions of mercury.

Nr	Properties/substance groups	Conditions	U/R <sup>2</sup>	Summa- tion of substance quantities	References
C7	Allergenic – other products	The product contains $\geq 0,2\%$ of substances in the product classified with the hazard statement H334 (respiratory sensitization Category 1) or the risk phrase R42 or $\geq 1\%$ of substances in the product classified with the hazard statement H317 (skin sensitization Category 1) or the risk phrase R43.	R	–	See PRIO-criteria for priority risk-reduction substances.
C8	High chronic toxicity – chemical products	The product is classified with the hazard statement H372 or the risk phrases R48/23, R48/24, or R48/25.	R	–	See PRIO-criteria for priority risk-reduction substances.
C9	High chronic toxicity – other products	The product contains $\geq 1\%$ of substances in the product classified with the hazard statement H372 or the risk phrases R48/23, R48/24, or R48/25.	R	–	See PRIO-criteria for priority risk-reduction substances.
C10	Mutagenic – chemical products	The product is classified with the hazard statement H341 or the risk phrase R68.	R	–	See PRIO-criteria for priority risk-reduction substances.
C11	Mutagenic – other products	The product contains $\geq 1\%$ of substances in the product classified with the hazard statement H341 or the risk phrase R68.	R	–	See PRIO-criteria for priority risk-reduction substances.
C12	Environmentally hazardous, long-term aquatic hazard - Aquatic Chronic Category 1 – chemical products	The product is classified with the hazard statement H410 or the risk phrases R50/53.	R	–	See PRIO-criteria for priority risk-reduction substances.
C13	Environmentally hazardous, long-term aquatic hazard - Aquatic Chronic Category 1 – other products	The product contains a sum of substances classified with the hazard statement H410 or the risk phrases R50/53 according to the formula $([H410] \text{ or } [R50/53] \times M\text{-factor}) \geq 2.5$ .	R	Yes	See PRIO-criteria for priority risk-reduction substances. Classification according to the rules in the regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 for mixtures with chronic (long term) hazards.
C14	Environmentally hazardous, long-term aquatic hazard - Aquatic Chronic Category 2 – chemical products	The product is classified with the hazard statement H411 or the risk phrases R51/53.		–	Classification according to the rules in the regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 for mixtures with chronic (long term) hazards.

Nr	Properties/substance groups	Conditions	U/R <sup>2</sup>	Summa- tion of substance quantities	References
C15	<b>Environmentally hazardous, long-term aquatic hazard - Aquatic Chronic Category 2</b> – other products	The product contains a sum of sub-stances classified with the hazard statements H410 and/or H411 or the risk phrases R50/53 and/or R51/53 according to the formula $([H410] \text{ or } [R50/53] \times M\text{-factor} \times 10) + ([H411] \text{ or } [R51/53]) \geq 25.$		Yes	Adapted from the rules for the classification of mixtures with chronic (long term) hazards, table 4.1.2 of the (EC) No 1272/2008 regulation.
C16	<b>Environmentally hazardous, long-term aquatic hazard - Aquatic Chronic Category 3</b> – chemical products	The product is classified with the hazard statement H412 or the risk phrases R52/53.		–	Classification according to the rules in the regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 for mixtures with chronic (long term) hazards.
C17	<b>Environmentally hazardous, long-term aquatic hazard - Aquatic Chronic Category 3</b> – other products	The product contains a sum of sub-stances classified with the hazard statements H410, H411 and/or H412 or the risk phrases R50/53, R51/53 and/or R52/53 according to the formula $([H410] \text{ or } [R50/53] \times M\text{-factor} \times 100) + ([H411] \text{ or } [R51/53] \times M\text{-factor} \times 10) + ([H412] \text{ or } [R52/53]) \geq 250.$		Yes	Adapted to the rules for the classification of mixtures with chronic (long term) hazards, table 4.1.2 of the (EC) No 1272/2008 regulation.
C18	<b>Environmentally hazardous, long-term aquatic hazard - Aquatic Chronic Category 4</b> – chemical products	The product is classified with the hazard statements H413 or the risk phrases R53.	<b>R</b>	–	Classification according to the rules in the regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 for mixtures with chronic (long term) hazards.
C19	<b>Environmentally hazardous, long-term aquatic hazard - Aquatic Chronic Category 4</b> – other products	The product contains a sum of sub-stances classified with the hazard statements H410, H411, H412 and/or H413 or the risk phrases R50/53, R51/53, R52/53 and/or R53 according to the formula $([H410] \text{ or } [R50/53]) + ([H411] \text{ or } [R51/53]) + ([H412] \text{ or } [R52/53]) + ([H413] \text{ or } [R53]) \geq 25.$	<b>R</b>	Yes	Adapted to the rules for the classification of mixtures with chronic (long term) hazards, table 4.1.2 of the (EC) No 1272/2008 regulation.
C20	<b>Environmentally hazardous, acute aquatic hazard - Aquatic Acute Category 1</b> – chemical products	The product is classified with the hazard statement H400 or the risk phrase R50.		–	Classification according to the rules for the classification of mixtures with acute (short term) hazards, table 4.1.1 of the (EC) No 1272/2008 regulation.

Nr	Properties/substance groups	Conditions	U/R <sup>2</sup>	Summa- tion of substance quantities	References
C21	<b>Environmentally hazardous, acute aquatic hazard - Aquatic Chronic Category 1</b> – other products	The product contains a sum of substances classified with the hazard statement H400 or the risk phrases R50 according to the formula $[(H400) \text{ or } [R50] \times M\text{-factor}] \geq 25$ .		Yes	Adapted to the rules for classification of mixtures with acute 1 (short term) hazards, table 4.1.1 of the (EC) No 1272/2008 regulation.
C22	<b>Potentially persistent, bio-accumulative and toxic or very persistent and very bio-accumulative (PBT/vPvB)</b> – chemical and other products	The product contains $\geq 1\%$ of substances that fulfil the criteria for PBT/vPvB.	<b>R</b>	–	See PRIO-criteria for priority risk reduction substances
C23	<b>Substances that may cause harm to breastfed babies</b> – chemical and other products	The product contains $\geq 0.1\%$ of a substance classified with the hazard statement H362 or the risk phrase R64.		–	
C24	<b>Carcinogenic Category 3</b> – chemical products	The product is classified with the hazard statement H351 or the risk phrase R40.		–	Classification according to the rules for the classification of mixtures in the (EC) No 1272/2008 regulation.
C25	<b>Carcinogenic Category 3</b> – other products	The product contains $\geq 1\%$ of substances classified with the hazard statement H351 or the risk phrase R40.		–	Adapted to the rules for the classification of mixtures with carcinogenic properties, table 3.6.2 of the (EC) No 1272/2008 regulation.
C26	<b>Toxic to reproduction– Category 3</b> – chemical products	The product is classified with the hazard statement H361 or the risk phrases R62 or R63.		–	Classification according to the rules for the classification of mixtures in the (EC) No 1272/2008 regulation.
C27	<b>Toxic to reproduction– Category 3</b> – other products	The product contains $\geq 3\%$ of substances classified with the hazard statement H361 or the risk phrases R62 or R63.		–	Adapted to the rules for the classification of mixtures with toxic reproduction properties, table 3.7.2 of the (EC) No 1272/2008 regulation.
C28	<b>Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) – single exposure, Category 2</b> – chemical products	The product is classified with the hazard statement H371 or the risk phrase R68 combined with the risk phrases R20, R21 or R22.		–	Classification according to the rules for the classification of mixtures in the (EC) No 1272/2008 regulation.

Nr	Properties/substance groups	Conditions	U/R <sup>2</sup>	Summa- tion of substance quantities	References
C29	<b>Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) — single exposure, Category 2</b> – other products	The product contains ≥ 10% of remaining substances classified with the hazard statement H371 or the risk phrase R68 combined with the risk phrases R20, R21 or R22.		–	Adapted to the rules for the classification of mixtures with specific target organ toxicity properties, table 3.8.3 of the (EC) No 1272/2008 regulation.
C30	<b>Acute toxicity – Category 3</b> – chemical products	The product is classified with the hazard statements H331, H311 or H301 or the risk phrases R23, R24 or R25.		–	Classification according to the rules for the classification of mixtures in the (EC) No 1272/2008 regulation.
C31	<b>Acute toxicity – Category 3</b> – other products	The product contains ≥ 25% of substances classified with the hazard statements H331, H311 or H301 or the risk phrases R23, R24 or R25.		Yes	Adapted to the rules for the classification of mixtures of acute toxicity in section 4.1, table 1 in the Swedish Chemicals Agency's agency regulation on the classification and labelling of chemical products, KIFS 2005:7.
C32	<b>Volatile organic compounds</b> <sup>5</sup> – chemical and other products	The product contains ≥ 10% of volatile organic compounds classified with the hazard statements H330, H331, H332, H336, 371 or H373 or the risk phrases R20, R23, R67, R48/R20 or R68/20.		Yes	<p>Maximum VOC content limit values for water based paints for interior glossy walls and ceilings (Gloss &gt;25@60°), Phase II, <a href="#">Directive 2004/42/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain paints and varnishes.</a></p> <p>Photochemical ozone creation potential according to the UNECE report <a href="#">Protocol to the 1979 convention on long-range transboundary air pollution concerning the control of emissions of volatile organic compounds or their transboundary fluxes.</a></p>

<sup>5</sup> Volatile organic compound (VOC) means any organic compound having an initial boiling point less than or equal to 250°C measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa, according to the definition provided in the EU Directive 2004/42/CE.

Nr	Properties/substance groups	Conditions	U/R <sup>2</sup>	Summa- tion of substance quantities	References
C33	<b>Very high Global Warming Potential</b> - chemical and other products	The product contains $\geq 0.1\%$ of a substance with a global warming potential (GWP) $\geq 150$ .		–	<p>Fluorinated gases (F-gases) replace certain substances that deplete the ozone layer. The problem with the F-gases is that they contribute to global warming instead. According to the Environmental Protection Agency extremely low emissions may also have a significant impact on the climate.</p> <p>For reducing F-gas emissions for the purpose of achieving the EU climate change goals and to fulfill the obligations under the Kyoto Protocol, the European Parliament and the Council of the EU have adopted the Regulation (<a href="#">EC No 842/2006</a>) on certain fluorinated greenhouse gases (F-gas).</p>
C34	<b>Hazardous waste</b> - chemical and other products	The product results in hazardous waste during the demolition phase.			<p>One major challenge is the fact that a large amount of the waste generated each year – some 100 million tons – is hazardous, containing heavy metals and other toxins. The EU is working to reduce the hazardous materials used in products which then end up in our waste, as well as ensuring that hazardous waste is dealt with in the safest way possible. <a href="#">The EU's approach to waste management.</a></p>
C35	<b>Endangered plant species</b> - other products	The product contains $> 2\%$ of a plant species on the <a href="#">CITES-list of endangered species</a> .		–	<p>Within the EU, CITES has been applied through a special law. See the council regulation (<a href="#">EC No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein</a>).</p>

Nr	Properties/substance groups	Conditions	U/R <sup>2</sup>	Summa- tion of substance quantities	References
<b>C+</b> : The product has no properties that lead to a C <sup>-</sup> or D but has one or more of the following properties:					
C1+	<b>Phase-out substances during the manufacture phase</b> – chemical and other products	> 2% of a monomer classified with risk phrases that meet the criteria for phase-out substances has been used for the manufacture of this product. (E.g. vinyl chloride, butadiene, acrylonitrile and propylene oxide).		–	Due to results from risk assessment and strategies for limiting the risks of vinyl chloride, butadiene, acrylonitrile-butadiene-nitrile and propylene oxide, the European Communities Commission issued a recommendation on special measures to reduce the risks associated with its management (see 2004/394EG and RAR for other substances).

Nr	Properties/substance groups	Conditions	U/R <sup>2</sup>	Summa- tion of substance quantities	References
	<b>Special requirements for monomers and manufacturing processes (for certain monomers)</b>	<p>The polymer has no accepted residual monomer certificate (maximum 3 years old) indicating that the following limits have not been exceeded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; 15 ppm for acrylonitrile</li> <li>&gt; 2 ppm for butadiene</li> <li>&gt; 5 ppm for propylene oxide</li> </ul> <p>The polymer has no accepted monomer certificate (maximum 3 years old) indicating that the following requirements have been met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No lead or cadmium stabilizers have been added to the PVC products.</li> <li>• The PVC-polymer manufacturer(s) have signed a certificate stating that the residual monomer content of vinyl chloride in their PVC does not exceed 1 ppm (according to the voluntary limit agreed by the ECVI member companies in 1995 for food and medical applications).</li> <li>• The PVC-polymer manufacturer(s) have signed a certificate that certifies (through recurring measurements*) that the level of vinyl chloride monomer in the inhaled air does not exceed the threshold limit value (TLV) of 1 ppm (with reference to the Swedish Work Environment Authority AFS 2015: 7).</li> <li>• The PVC-polymer manufacturer(s) have signed a certificate that certifies that the mercury method for chlorine production has been phased out, stating which alternative method is used is stated.</li> </ul>		<p>–</p>	<p>B assessments are possible for products containing relevant polymers and that have accepted monomer certificates.</p>

Nr	Properties/substance groups	Conditions	U/R <sup>2</sup>	Summa- tion of substance quantities	References
	<b>Formaldehyde</b>	Does not comply with formaldehyde E1 in accordance with EN13986:2004, 14080:2005 (wood materials containing formaldehyde adhesives, wood panelling, particleboard, MDF, OSB, plywood), EN14342:2005 (hardwood floors), EN13986:2002 (wood panelling), EN14041:2004 (textile flooring, laminated flooring, etc.), mineral wool insulation (EN 717-1:2004)) or information on formaldehyde emissions is missing where relevant.		–	B assessments are possible for products containing formaldehyde-emitting materials that meet E1.  A common indoor pollutant with a wide range of sources. Formaldehyde at low concentrations causes irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract for many individuals. It is classified as a carcinogen Carc 2 H351 in 1 of the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.  Emission of formaldehyde from indoor surface materials. Barbara Kolarik, Lars Gunnarsen and Lis Winther Funch. <i>Proceedings of Healthy Buildings</i> 2009.
<b>B:</b> The product has no properties that lead to C <sup>+</sup> , C <sup>-</sup> or D and does not qualify for A.					
<b>A:</b> The product has no properties that lead to a C <sup>+</sup> , C <sup>-</sup> or D and it fulfills the following conditions:					
<b>A1</b>	<b>Environmentally hazardous</b> – biocides in chemical products	The product does not contain ≥ 0.001% of biocides classified with hazard statements/risk phrases for environmental hazards, i.e. the hazard statements H400, H410, H411 or H412 or the risk phrases R50, R50/53 or R51/53, R52/53.		–	Biocides classified according to the rules for the classification of mixtures in the (EC) No 1272/2008 regulation.
<b>A2</b>	<b>Phase-out substances during the manufacture phase</b> – chemical and other products	The product does not contain > 2% of a monomer classified with risk phrases that meet the criteria for phase-out substances has been used for the manufacture of this product. (E.g. vinyl chloride, butadiene, acrylonitrile and propylene oxide).		–	Due to results from risk assessment and strategies for limiting the risks of vinyl chloride, butadiene, acrylonitrile-butadiene-nitrile and propylene oxide, the European Communities Commission issued a recommendation on special measures to reduce the risks associated with its management (see 2004/394EG and RAR for other substances).

Nr	Properties/substance groups	Conditions	U/R <sup>2</sup>	Summa- tion of substance quantities	References
	<b>Formaldehyde</b> – wood products containing formaldehyde adhesives.	Formaldehyde E0 in accordance with EN13986:2004, 14080:2005 (wood materials containing formaldehyde adhesives, wood panelling, particleboard, MDF, OSB, plywood), EN14342:2005 (hardwood floors), EN13986:2002 (wood panelling), EN14041:2004 (laminated flooring, etc.).		–	<p>A assessments are possible for products containing formaldehyde-emitting materials that meet E0.</p> <p>A common indoor pollutant with a wide range of sources. Formaldehyde at low concentrations causes irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract for many individuals. It is classified as a carcinogen Carc 2 H351 in 1 of the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.</p> <p>Emission of formaldehyde from indoor surface materials. Barbara Kolarik, Lars Gunnarsen and Lis Winther Funch. <i>Proceedings of Healthy Buildings 2009</i>.</p>
A3	<b>Environmentally hazardous, generally</b> – chemical and other products	The product does not contain $\geq 0.1\%$ of substances hazardous to the environment, i.e. the hazard statements H400, H410, H411, H412, H413 or H420 or any of the risk phrases R50 – R59.		–	Classification according to the rules for the classification of mixtures in the (EC) No 1272/2008 regulation.
A4	<b>Environmentally hazardous and hazardous to health</b> – chemical products	The product is not classified as hazardous to health or the environment.		–	Classification according to the rules for the classification of mixtures in the (EC) No 1272/2008 regulation.
A5	<b>Environmentally hazardous and hazardous to health</b> – other products	The product does not contain $\geq 1\%$ of substances classified with the hazard statements $\geq H300$ or the risk phrases $\geq R20$ .		–	Classification according to the rules for the classification of mixtures in the (EC) No 1272/2008 regulation.

Nr	Properties/substance groups	Conditions	U/R <sup>2</sup>	Summa- tion of substance quantities	References
A6	<b>Volatile organic compounds</b> <sup>6</sup> – chemical products	The product does not contain > 1% of volatile organic compounds classified with the hazard statements H330, H331, H332, H336, H371 or H373 or the risk phrases R20, R23, R67, R48/R20 or R68/20.		Yes	In line with phase II, <a href="#">Directive 2004/42/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain paints and varnishes</a> .  Photochemical ozone creation potential according to the UNECE report <a href="#">Protocol to the 1979 convention on long-range transboundary air pollution concerning the control of emissions of volatile organic compounds or their transboundary fluxes</a> .
A7	<b>Hazardous waste</b> – chemical and other products	The product does not produce hazardous waste during the demolition or construction phase and does not lead to landfill waste.		–	–
A8	<b>Waste management</b> – chemical and other products	The product can be recycled, reused, energy recycled, or contains > 50% renewable material. If only landfill deposition is specified for product disposal, it will be assumed to lack rapidly renewable, recyclable, energy recoverable or reusable material.  The absence of information on waste management will prevent the product from an A assessment.			–
A9	<b>Technical service life</b> – other products	Service life ≥ 25 years. Exclusively for products categorized with the following BSAB-codes: D, F, K, M		–	–

<sup>6</sup> Volatile organic compound (VOC) means any organic compound having an initial boiling point less than or equal to 250°C measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa, according to the definition provided in the EU Directive 2004/42/CE.

Nr	Properties/substance groups	Conditions	U/R <sup>2</sup>	Summa- tion of substance quantities	References
<b>A10</b>	<b>Endangered plant species</b> – other products	The product does not contain any plant species found on the <a href="#">CITES-list of endangered species</a> .		–	Within the EU, CITES has been applied as a special law. See the council regulation ( <a href="#">EC No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein</a> ).
<b>A11</b>	<b>Product transparency</b> – chemical and other products	Complete documentation. The documentation has been published. No confidential information above the amount specified in Table 1.		–	In order to obtain a good basis for fair assessments and to enhance the transparency regarding the contents of the products.