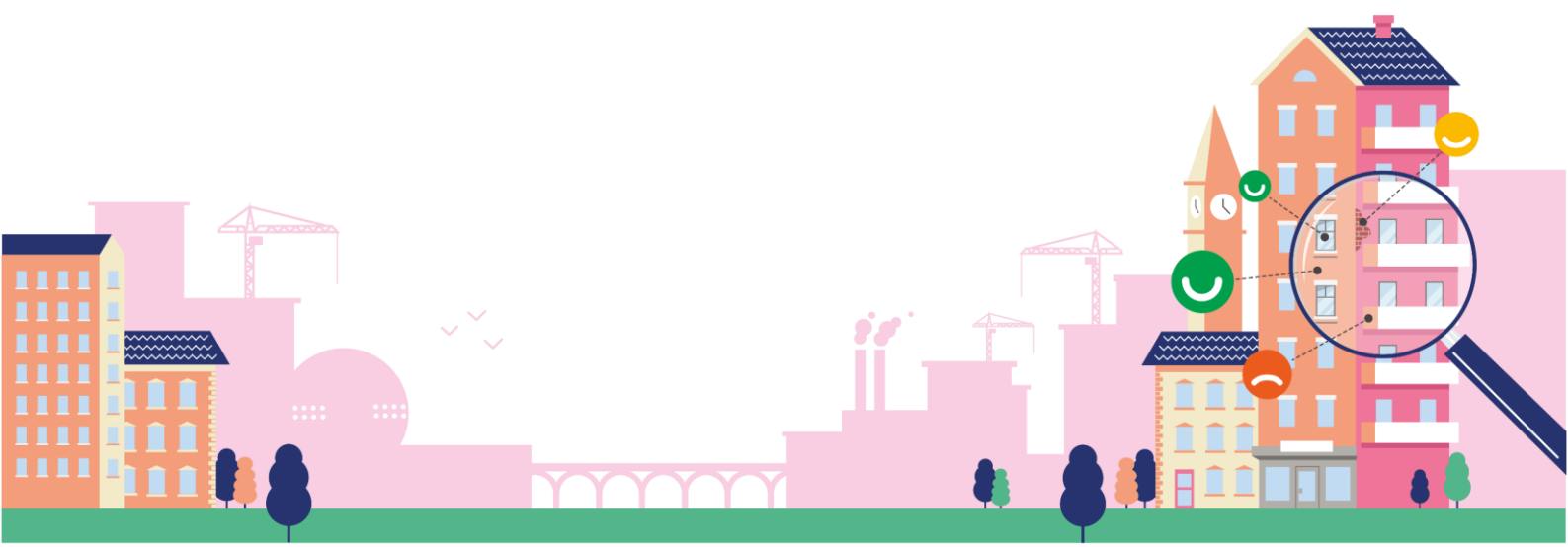


Byggvarubedömningen´s criteria for chemical content and lifecycle aspects & Assessment according to electronic criteria

Version 7.2

Valid from 2023-03-15



Updates

- **Criteria change; Criterion 2. Manufacture of the product (2023-03-15, announced 2022-11-30)**
Clarifying texts linked to sub-criteria 2.1 and 2.2.
Sub-criterion 2.3 *Electricity use during final production* is completely removed.

Previous updates

- **Criteria change; Assessment according to electronic criteria (2022-10-01)**
The change means that goods containing electronics are assessed according to criteria that are an exception to our general criteria.
- **New symbols introduced (2020-10-01)**
New symbols for *Assessment according to electronic criteria* and *To be avoided due to lack of documentation* are introduced.
- **Criteria change: Criterion 0.16 Environmentally hazardous (2022-08-15)**
The previously separate sub-criteria for classification H410 and H411 have been merged into a sub-criterion 0.16 b. This is to clarify aggregation rules according to the CLP Regulation.
- **Criteria change; Criterion 0.6 Persistent, bioaccumulate and toxic substances (PBT, vPvB and potential PBT / vPvB substances) (2022-08-15)**
The previously separate criteria for PBT and vPvB substances have now been merged into one criterion with three sub-criteria. In connection with this, the sub-criterion for potential PBT / vPvB substances has been given a concentration limit of 1%.
- **Criteria change; Classification Danger of aspiration, category 1 (H304) (2022-08-15)**
Classification Aspiration hazard, category 1 (H304) has been moved from criterion 0.15 Volatile organic chemical substances (VOC) to 0.13 Toxicity on single exposure. The classification H304 has its own sub-criterion, 0.13 c, and assessment takes place at product level.
- **Criteria change; 4.2 Energy use (2022-08-15)**
The criterion has been removed from the Byggsvarubedömningen's criteria regarding chemical content and life cycle aspects.
- **Change; Update of classifications (2022-03-22)**
Change in the handling of updating classifications through Adaptation to Technical Progress (ATP). Assessment on new harmonised classifications published via ATP is made when half the time passed between publication and entering legal force.
- **Updated assessment symbols (2022-03-22)**
The symbols for the assessment levels Recommended, Accepted and To be avoided have been updated and replaced in the criteria document
- **Criteria update: Criterion 0.12 Allergenic (2021-07-01)**
The criterion is divided into five sub-criteria based on subcategorization in the CLP Regulation.
- **Criteria update: 0.20 Fluorinated greenhouse gases (2021-07-01)**
A new criterion is introduced for fluorinated greenhouse gases with a concentration limit of 0,1% at the assessment level Accepted.
- **Criteria update: Criterion 0.19 Specifically identified substances (2021-07-01)**
The entire group of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are included in the criterion.
- **New information requirement: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) (2021-07-01)**
Information requirement regarding per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are implemented.
- **Clarification: Criterion 2 Manufacture of the product (2021-07-01)**

Clarification of previous criteria text for sub-criterion 2.2 Primary energy use during the production stage at assessment level Recommended; the alternative regarding climate compensation has been removed, only product specific EPD can grant Recommended.

- **Criterion 6.1 Documentation about emissions (2021-04-01)**

Clarification of the information text; information text now includes updated information regarding standard method ISO 16000-10. For level Recommended products consisting of industrial powder coated metal now are included.

- **Criterion 3 Packaging (2020-01-01)**

Clarification of the criterion; updated criteria text for level Recommended.

- **Criterion 6.1 Documentation about emissions (2020-01-01)**

Clarification of the information text; the previous standpoint regarding untreated wood for level Recommended is removed.

- **Information requirement that does not affect the assessment, Nanomaterial (2020-01-01)**

Clarification of the previous voluntary information requirement; the information requirement is updated with regards to that voluntary is removed.

- **Classifications and concentration limits (2020-10-01)**

Clarification of definition of individual substance, page 8.

- **Criterion 4.1 Leaching of substances that could have potential impact on water quality (2020-10-01)**

Clarification of previous criteria text; updated reference.

- **Criterion 5.2 Recycling (2020-10-01)**

Clarification of previous information text; updated link.

- **Criterion 6.1 Documentation about emissions (2020-10-01)**

Clarification of previous information text; with regards to standard sampling methods.

Information

Byggsvarubedömningen is a non-profit business association owned by Sweden's major property owners and building contractors.

Byggsvarubedömningen is tasked with:

- Developing and owning a system for the assessment of construction products
- Setting criteria for the assessment of construction products
- Providing web-based information about assessed construction products
- Influencing the product development of construction products.

Byggsvarubedömningen's ambition is to contribute to the construction and management of properties using only environmentally evaluated construction products by providing clear criteria regarding chemical contents and lifecycle aspects for construction products in combination with an easy-to-use online system to search for environmentally evaluated products.

Basis for assessment

Assessment of a construction product is based on the supporting documentation that is sent in with the application. Subsequently, the entity applying for an assessment is responsible for ensuring that all supporting documentation required for a correct assessment is enclosed with the application. Suppliers/manufacturers of the construction product are in most instances the entity applying for an assessment, although other users of the system can apply for assessments.

The following documentation is required for an assessment:

- A building product declaration in which contents are reported according to the eBVD15 instructions (<https://byggmaterialindustrierna.se/byggsvarudeklaration-ebvd1-0/ebvd-english/>).
 - Examples of templates that correspond to eBVD15 are Byggsvarubedömningen's guidelines and information requirements for assessment of products, Version 2021-1 and iBVD.
 - If contents are reported in a different template, a BVD3 for example, it will be approved if the date is current and Byggsvarubedömningen's certificate of substance content and concentrations, Version 7.0 is enclosed to verify that Byggsvarubedömningen's reporting requirements have been followed and thereby, also the eBVD15 instructions.
 - Regardless of which template is used, the product name must be the same as the name on the application.
- Byggsvarubedömningen's certificate of substance content and concentrations, Version 7.0 is obligatory in cases where the preferred assessment level is Recommended.
- A safety data sheet designed in accordance with applicable legislation is obligatory for chemical products.
- Certificates concerning sustainable forestry affect assessments towards the level Recommended for products containing wood raw material. Certificates/verifications concerning legal harvesting for products with wood species/origin in CITES appendix of endangered species is obligatory.
- For electronic products, documentation of compliance with the latest version of the RoHS directive is obligatory.

- Emission reports/certificates concerning emissions to the indoor environment are required for products and material intended for indoor use and that contribute with emissions of volatile organic compounds to the indoor air.
- An environmental product declaration (EPD) affects the ability to achieve Recommended level but is not obligatory.

There is other information that is useful and requested by users of the assessment system. For the sake of our customers, product-specific information can therefore be enclosed for the assessment, including for example:

- o Product data sheet
- o Declaration of performance
- o Installation instructions
- o Operation and maintenance instructions

Note

Do not enclose information that is not product specific and is therefore neither used as the basis for an assessment nor is a support for users of the system. This means advertisements or various types of publications such as research or debate articles.



More information in English can be found at our website (<https://byggvarubedomningen.se/in-english/>).



By October 2022 new criteria for goods that contain electronics are introduced. These are described in the end of this document.

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Byggvarubedömningen's assessment criteria

Weighting of criteria

An assessment comprises two parts – an assessment of chemical contents and an assessment of selected lifecycle aspects. Each part is assessed separately and then weighed together for an overall assessment. When searching for an assessment in the system, it is the overall assessment that will be shown, although the assessment for each aspect is visible. The terms for weighting are presented below.

Weighting of criteria for the overall assessment	
 <i>Recommended</i>	All the terms below must be fulfilled for the Recommended overall assessment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All content criteria are assessed as Recommended. • No lifecycle criteria are assessed as To be avoided. • At least 50% of the product's relevant lifecycle criteria are assessed as Recommended.
 <i>Accepted</i>	All the terms below must be fulfilled for the Accepted level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No content criteria are assessed as To be avoided. • No lifecycle criteria are assessed as To be avoided.
 <i>To be avoided</i>	If any of the terms below are fulfilled, the overall assessment will be To be avoided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One or more of the content criteria are assessed as To be avoided. • One or more of the lifecycle criteria are assessed as To be avoided.

Information about criteria for chemical contents

The Reach Regulation and CLP Regulation

The criteria concerning chemical content is based primarily on the classification limits according to the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) and the Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on the Classification, Labelling and Packing of Substances and Mixtures (the CLP Regulation) (<https://echa.europa.eu/en/home>). Further references to the assessment of chemical content may occur and will then be specified under the criterion in question.

The Swedish Chemicals Agency's Prioritization Guide (PRIO)

The criteria are based on PRIO, in which properties are identified for so-called prioritised phase-out substances and risk-reduction substances (<https://www.kemi.se/en/prio-start>). Phase-out substances are substances that are hazardous to the environment and health, such as mutagenic and carcinogenic that are such that these should be replaced with less hazardous substances if possible. Risk-reduction substances are substances that have properties that are such that the risk for the intended use should be considered, such as substances classified as allergenic or environmentally hazardous with long-term effects.

The PAH Regulation

In instances that a product consists of plastic or rubber components that contain polycyclic-aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), and if these components come into direct as well as prolonged or short-term repetitive contact with the human skin or the oral cavity under normal or reasonably foreseeable conditions of use, the concentration limit in accordance with the European Commission's Regulation (EU) No. 1272/2013 to amend Entry 50 of Annex XVII to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 on the restrictions of polycyclic-aromatic hydrocarbons (<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013R1272&from=>) is applied.

Classifications and concentration limits




The substances included are assessed according to harmonised classifications in the CLP Regulation. An assessment is based also on the supplier's self-classifications, if relevant, of the substances included. If a mixture/product has a labelling that is covered by our criteria, the assessment is based on it. Concentration limits specified for each criterion refer to individual substances and aggregation of substances only occurs if it is specified. If an individual substance has been declared multiple times in a table of contents, the levels will be aggregated. If a substance is covered by the specific concentration limits under the CLP Regulation, Annex VI, these must be achieved for an Accepted assessment and a factor 10 times lower is required for Recommended.

Updating of classifications




The Regulation on Classification, Labelling and Packaging can be found in Annex VI in the CLP Regulation and is updated continuously through Adaptation to Technical Progress (ATP) (<https://echa.europa.eu/regulations/clp/legislation>). When a new ATP is published (<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html>) the concerned substances are assessed according to the harmonised classification when half the time passed between publication and the date on which they are legally binding. This applies regardless of the time interval between publication and entering into legal force. In conjunction with our assessment in accordance with a substance's new classification, also existing assessments containing the relevant substance are updated.

Criteria for chemical contents




0.0 Documentation

	 <i>Recommended</i>	 <i>Accepted</i>	 <i>To be avoided due to lack of documentation</i>
a) Declaration of contents	Documentation for Accepted and Byggsvarubedömningens Certificate of substance content and concentrations.	Building product declaration or the equivalent with contents reported according to the eBVD15 requirements Safety data sheet (pertains to chemical products)	Declaration of contents that does not follow the instructions Information about substance contents is lacking
b) Products covered by the RoHS-directive	CE Marking or EU Declaration of conformity documentation ¹	CE Marking or EU Declaration of conformity documentation ¹	CE Marking or EU Declaration of conformity documentation is lacking
<i>Reference/Information</i>	¹ If the product is covered by the RoHS Directive, the enclosed certificate is to show conformity with the current version of the RoHS Directive. The certificate must have a valid date and be product specific. Products that contain electronics but are covered by an exemption are to specify this in the assessment documentation.		




0.1 Carcinogens

	 <i>Recommended</i>	 <i>Accepted</i>	 <i>To be avoided</i>
a) Carcinogenicity, Category 1A or 1B (H350)	≤ 0,01%	<0,1%	≥ 0,1%
b) Carcinogenicity, Category 2 (H351)	≤ 0,1%	<1%	≥ 1%




0.2 Mutagenic

	 Recommended	 Accepted	 To be avoided
a) Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1A or 1B (H340)	$\leq 0,01\%$	$<0,1\%$	$\geq 0,1\%$
b) Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 2 (H341)	$\leq 0,1\%$	$<1\%$	$\geq 1\%$




0.3 Toxic to reproduction

	 Recommended	 Accepted	 To be avoided
a) Reproductive toxicity, Category 1A or 1B (H360)	$\leq 0,03\%$	$<0,3\%$	$\geq 0,3\%$
b) Reproductive toxicity, Category 2 (H361)	$\leq 0,3\%$	$<3\%$	$\geq 3\%$




0.4 Harmful to infants

	 Recommended	 Accepted	 To be avoided
Reproductive toxicity, effects on or via lactation (H362)	$\leq 0,03\%$	$<0,3\%$	$\geq 0,3\%$




0.5 Endocrine disruptors

	 <i>Recommended</i>	 <i>Accepted</i>	 <i>To be avoided</i>
Endocrine disruptors	≤ 0,01 % ¹	<0,1 % ¹	≥ 0,1 % ¹
Reference/Information	¹ Concerning substances listed as CAT1 or 2 in the EU's EDS database (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/endocrine), substances listed as endocrine disruptors on Chemsec's SIN List (https://sinlist.chemsec.org) and substances listed on the Candidate List due to their endocrine disrupting properties (https://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table).		




0.6 Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic organic substances (PBT, vPvB and potential PBT/vPvB substances)

	 <i>Recommended</i>	 <i>Accepted</i>	 <i>To be avoided</i>
a) PBT substances ¹	≤ 0,01%	<0,1 %	≥ 0,1%
b) vPvB substances ¹	≤ 0,01%	<0,1 %	≥ 0,1%
c) Potential vPvB and PBT substances ¹	≤0,1%	<1 %	≥ 1%
Reference/Information	¹ Criteria according to KemI PRIO: https://www.kemi.se/prioguiden/english/start/prio-criteria-for-phase-out-substances-and-priority-risk-reduction-substances PBT substances are persistent (poorly degradable), bioaccumulative (accumulate in living organisms) and toxic. vPvB-substances are very persistent and very bioaccumulative.		




0.7 Pure substance or compound of lead

	 <i>Recommended</i>	 <i>Accepted</i>	 <i>To be avoided</i>
Lead	Chemical product: Pure lead (Pb) or compounds of lead may not occur regardless of concentrations. Other products: ≤0,01%	<0,1 %	≥ 0,1%




0.8 Pure substance or compound of mercury

	 <i>Recommended</i>	 <i>Accepted</i>	 <i>To be avoided</i>
Mercury	<p>Total ban Mercury (or its compounds) has not been used in, or added to, the product</p> <p>Possible contamination $\leq 0,25$ mg/kg¹</p>	<p>Total ban Mercury (or its compounds) has not been used in, or added to, the product</p> <p>Possible contamination $< 2,5$ mg/kg¹</p>	<p>Occurrence Mercury (or its compounds) has been used in, or added to, the product</p> <p>Possible contamination $\geq 2,5$ mg/kg¹</p>
Reference/Information	<p>¹In accordance with the Chemical Products (Handling, Import and Export Prohibitions) Ordinance (1998:944), there is a total ban on mercury. The ban refers to products in which mercury has been used or added. Low concentrations of mercury not intentionally added in any phase fall therefore outside the ban. Within Byggvarubedömningen, low concentrations of mercury mean the occurrence of < 2.5 mg/kg, deviations exceeding 2.5 mg/kg can be accepted in instances where they stem from natural occurrences in coal, ore or ore concentrate.</p> <p>The concentration limit is set based on regulatory requirements for soil quality to ensure that accepted products do not raise background concentrations through their use or disposal (for example; sludge from sewage treatment works Swedish Ordinance 1998:944, Section 20). The same concentration limits are found in the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency's general guidelines for less sensitive land use, MKM (https://www.naturvardsverket.se/Stod-i-miljoarbetet/Vagledning/Fororenade-omraden/Riktvarden-for-fororenad-mark/).</p>		




0.9 Pure substance or compound of cadmium

	 <i>Recommended</i>	 <i>Accepted</i>	 <i>To be avoided</i>
Cadmium	<p>Chemical products: Pure cadmium or its compounds may not occur regardless of concentrations</p> <p>Other products: $\leq 0,001$ %</p>	$< 0,01$ %	$\geq 0,01$ %




0.10 Hazardous to the ozone layer

	 <i>Recommended</i>	 <i>Accepted</i>	 <i>To be avoided</i>
Hazardous to the ozone layer (EUH 059, H420)	$\leq 0,01$ %	$< 0,1$ %	$\geq 0,1$ %




0.11 Allergenic

	 <i>Recommended</i>	 <i>Accepted</i>	 <i>To be avoided</i>
a) Sensitisation, respiratory, category 1A (H334)	≤0,01 %	<0,1 %	≥0,1 %
b) Sensitisation, respiratory, category 1 or 1B (H334 solid/liquid)	≤0,1 %	<1 %	≥1 %
c) Sensitisation, respiratory, category 1 or 1B (H334 gas)	≤0,02 %	<0,2 %	≥0,2 %
d) Sensitisation, skin category 1A (H317)	≤0,01 %	<0,1 %	≥0,1 %
e) Sensitisation, skin category 1 or 1B (H317)	≤0,1 %	<1 %	≥1 %



0.12 Acute toxicity

	 <i>Recommended</i>	 <i>Accepted</i>	 <i>To be avoided</i>
Acute toxicity Category 1, 2 or 3 (H300, H310, H330, H301, H311 or H331)	Cat 1 substances: $\leq 0,01 \%$ Cat 2 substances: $\leq 0,1 \%$ Cat 3 substances: $\leq 1\%$	Based on ATE value of the mixture: ¹ $ATE_{Mixture} > 300$ (oral exposure) $ATE_{Mixture} > 1,000$ (dermal exposure) $ATE_{Mixture} > 2,500$ (inhalation, gas) $ATE_{Mixture} > 10$ (inhalation, vapor) $ATE_{Mixture} > 1.0$ (inhalation, mist/dust)	Based on ATE value of the mixture: ¹ $ATE_{Mixture} \leq 300$ (oral exposure) $ATE_{Mixture} \leq 1000$ (dermal exposure) $ATE_{Mixture} \leq 2500$ (inhalation, gas) $ATE_{Mixture} \leq 10$ (inhalation, vapor) $ATE_{Mixture} \leq 1,0$ (inhalation, mist/dust)
<i>Reference/Information</i>	¹ Every relevant exposure route is to be considered. $ATE_{Mixture}$ is calculated according to the CLP Regulation (EU) No. 1272/2008, Annex 1, Chapter 3.		




0.13 Toxicity, single exposure

	 <i>Recommended</i>	 <i>Accepted</i>	 <i>To be avoided</i>
a) Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure (STOT-SE), Category 1 (H370)	$\leq 0,1 \%$	$< 1 \%$	$\geq 1 \%$
b) Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure (STOT-SE), Category 2 (H371)	$\leq 1 \%$	$< 10 \%$	$\geq 10 \%$
c) May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways (H304)	Not a requirement for Recommend	Not a requirement for Accepted	Chemical products classified H304 ¹
<i>Referens/Information</i>	¹ The sub-criterion is not substance-specific but applies to chemical products that are classified H304.		




0.14 Toxicity, repeated exposure

	 Recommended	 Accepted	 To be avoided
a) Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure (STOT-RE), Category 1 (H372)	≤0,1 %	<1 %	≥1 %
b) Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure (STOT-RE), Category 2 (H373)	≤1 %	<10 %	≥10 %

0.15 Volatile organic compounds (VOC)

	 Recommended	 Accepted	 To be avoided
VOC ¹ with any of the following classifications: Fatal, Toxic or Harmful when inhaled (H330, H331, H332), May cause drowsiness or dizziness (H336), May cause damage to organs (H371), or May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (H373)	≤1 %	<10 %	≥10 %
<i>Reference/Information</i>	<i>¹VOC refers to substances that have an initial boiling point <250° C measured at a standard atmospheric pressure of 101.3 kPa. The initial boiling point is set in line with the Directive 2004/42/EC. Concentration limits have been set in line with industry agreements for paints, varnishes and glue. Aggregation of concentration occurs for volatile organic compounds with the addressed classifications.</i>		

0.16 Environmentally hazardous

	 <i>Recommended</i>	 <i>Accepted</i>	 <i>To be avoided</i>
a) Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Acute Category 1 (H400)	≤2,5% of single substance, if M=1 ¹	<25%, if M=1 ²	≥25%, if M=1 ²
b) Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic Category 1 (H410) and Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic Category 2 (H411)	In total ≤0,25% of H410-substance(s) ¹ (if M=1) <i>alternative</i> ≤ 2,5 % of H411-substance(s) ²	In total <2,5% of H410-substance(s) ¹ (if M=1) <i>alternative</i> <25 % of H411-substance(s) ²	In total ≥2,5% of H410-substance(s) ¹ (if M=1) <i>alternative</i> ≥25 % of H411-substance(s) ²
c) Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic Category 3 (H412)	≤2,5% ²	Not a requirement for Accepted	No concentration limit
d) Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic Category 4 (H413)	≤2,5% ²	<25% ²	≥25% ²
<i>Reference/Information</i>	¹ Concentration limit depends on the M-factor (Annex VI of the CLP Regulation, (EC) No 1272/2008). If there are several substances with the same classification, these are added together in accordance with section 4 of Annex 1 of the CLP Regulation. ² If there are several substances, these are aggregated according to section 4 of Annex 1 of the CLP Regulation: Criterion 0.16b means aggregation of substances classified H410 and H411, criterion 0.16c means aggregation only of substances classified as H412 and criterion 0.16d applies to products with at least one substance classified as H413 and involves aggregation with substances classified H410, H411, H412 and H413. Chemical products classified as environmentally hazardous under section 2 of the SDB are given the assessment <i>To be avoided</i> on the relevant criterion (applies to 0.16 a, b and d) and <i>Accepted</i> for criterion 0.16 c		

0.17 Specifically identified substances







	 Recommended	 Accepted	 To be avoided
Specifically identified substances and groups of substances according to Table 1	Total ban	Not a requirement for Accepted	No concentration limit

Table 1. Specifically identified substances and groups of substances

For the assessment Recommended, the substances/groups of substances according to the table may not occur in a product. This is certified with "Byggvarubedömningens Certificate of substance content and concentrations". Assessed under the content criterion 0.19 Specifically identified substances and groups of substances.

Substance group/Substance
Arsenic and its compounds ¹
Brominated flame retardants
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)
Organotin compounds
Biocidal product applied on products (surface treatments) to provide a disinfectant or anti-bacterial effect.
¹ Arsenic, or arsenic compounds, are not permitted to be added to the product. Contamination levels in used raw materials are not permitted to exceed 10 mg/kg. The concentration limit is set based on regulatory requirements for soil quality to ensure that products assessed as Recommended do not raise background concentrations through their use or disposal (for example, sludge from sewage treatment works Swedish Ordinance 1998:944, Section 20). The same concentration limits are found in the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency's general guidelines for sensitive land use, https://www.naturvardsverket.se/Stod-i-miljoarbetet/Vagledning/Fororenade-omraden/Riktvarder-for-fororenad-mark/ .

0.18 Fluorinated greenhouse gases

	 Recommended	 Accepted	 To be avoided
Fluorinated greenhouse gases ¹	≤0,01 %	<0,1 %	≥0,1 %
<i>Information</i>	¹ Refers to synthetically produced fluorinated gases and includes fluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulfur hexafluoride (SF ₆). For listed substances see Annex I to Regulation (EU) 517/2014: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R0517&qid=1624889813968&from=EN and the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO criteria: https://www.kemi.se/prioguiden/english/start		

Information requirement, Nanomaterial

If a product contains nanomaterial that is actively added to achieve a specific function (refers to, for example, self-cleaning, anti-bacterial and disinfectant products) this are to be stated in the application. The relevant substances are to be clearly stated with name, CAS-number/EC-number (if possible), together with the substance weight% of the entire product.

For a definition of nanomaterial, refer to

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/nanotech/faq/definition_en.htm

Information requirement, Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)




If a product contains per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) that is actively added to achieve a specific function (refers to, for example, water, dirt or grease repellent properties) this are to be stated in the application. The relevant substances are to be clearly stated with name, CAS-number/EC-number (if possible), together with the substance weight% of the entire product.




For a definition of PFAS, refer to <https://www.kemi.se/en/chemical-substances-and-materials/highly-fluorinated-substances>




Criteria, Lifecycle aspects

The criteria for lifecycle aspects highlight parts of the production phase, usage phase as well as the waste and demolition phase. The criteria are based on information provided in the construction product declaration. Certain criteria require that further information be enclosed; refer to each criterion. All criteria are not relevant for all types of products; refer to the information for each criterion.




1. Constituent materials and raw materials




1.1 Renewable raw materials	
 <i>Recommended</i>	Renewable raw materials $\geq 50\%$.
 <i>Accepted</i>	Renewable raw materials $< 50\%$. <i>Alternative</i> Data on renewable raw materials is lacking.
 <i>To be avoided</i>	The criterion cannot give the assessment To be avoided.
<i>Information</i>	<p><i>A renewable raw material is defined as a raw material that can rapidly be reproduced as new. A tree or sugar cane are examples of renewable raw materials; i.e. they are renewed in the foreseeable future. The criterion includes water as a renewable raw material. The assessment is based on information provided in the list of contents.</i></p> <p><i>The criterion is deemed as Not relevant for products that achieve Recommended for criterion 1.2.</i></p>

1.2 Proportion of recycled material	
 <i>Recommended</i>	Recycled materials $\geq 50\%$.
 <i>Accepted</i>	Recycled materials $< 50\%$. <i>Alternative</i> Data on recycled materials is lacking.
 <i>To be avoided</i>	The criterion cannot give the assessment To be avoided.
<i>Information</i>	<p><i>Recycled material (also designated secondary material in the EPD) refers to material that has fulfilled the criteria for when waste ceases to be waste according to The Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) and that has passed the consumer level. Accordingly, the criterion does not apply to recycled material from proprietary production.</i></p> <p><i>The criterion is deemed as Not relevant for products that achieve Recommended for criterion 1.1.</i></p>




1.3 Sustainable wood raw material	
 <i>Recommended</i>	<p>The supplier is PEFC or FSC certified and the product can be ordered certified, or alternatively, the product is certified.¹</p> <p><i>Alternative</i></p> <p>Product made of a wood species from documented sustainable forestry.²</p>
 <i>Accepted</i>	<p>Supplier cannot present information about the constituent wood raw material that fulfils the requirement for Recommended.</p> <p><i>Alternative</i></p> <p>Wood species or origin in the CITES appendix for endangered species containing certificates for legal harvesting.</p>
 <i>To be avoided</i>	<p>Wood species or origin in the CITES appendix for endangered species</p> <p>Certificates cannot be provided (on request) for verifying legal harvesting.</p>
<i>Information</i>	<p>¹Supplier can prove that they have valid FSC or PEFC certificates (or for other third-party audited systems that include a chain-of-custody certificate). The license number is to be specified in the supporting documentation sent in. Note that the certificate in itself is not proof that the product purchased is certified in terms of wood raw material; further control is required.</p> <p>²Supplier can prove that it is possible that the wood raw material used originates from documented sustainable forestry. Information used to verify this for assessment includes valid FSC or PEFC certificates from all sub-contractors (must cover 100% of the constituent wood raw material). Note that this does not mean that the product can be ordered with traceability certificates or that sustainable wood raw material is used (this requires further control in the form of contracts and invoices). The criterion is deemed as Not relevant for products that contain $< 2\%$ wood raw material.</p>

2. Manufacture of the product




2.1 Emissions to air, water or land	
 <i>Recommended</i>	<p>Data is publicly reported about emissions (type of emission and amount per declared or functional unit) for environmental impact categories during the production phase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data is to be based on a product-specific¹, verified (third-party) Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) according to ISO 14025. The EPD is to be registered in one of the international EPD programs. Construction products are to comply with the EN 15804 standard.²
 <i>Accepted</i>	<p>Data is reported about emissions (type of emission and amount per declared or functional unit) for environmental impact categories during the production phase.</p> <p>Information is to be reported according to one of the below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data based fully or partly on a generic³, verified (third-party audited) EPD according to ISO 14025. The EPD is to be registered in one of the international EPD programs. Construction products adhere to the EN 15804 standard.² Data that is not based on a verified EPD is reported. Data about emissions is partly reported. Data on emissions is lacking.
 <i>To be avoided</i>	<p>The criterion cannot give the assessment To be avoided.</p>
<i>Information</i>	<p>¹That which here is referred to as "product-specific" EPD is often simply referred to as the EPD. This can include a product/raw material or a product series. Names of the constituent materials or products are to be clearly stated in the EPD.</p> <p>²Construction products that fall under the Construction Products Regulation (the Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council) are to comply with the EN 15804 standard (SS-EN 15804:2012+A1:2013 or SS-EN 15804:2012+A2:2019). The EPD must have a valid date at the time for application, normally an EPD is valid 3-5 years.</p> <p>³Generic EPDs are prepared for a production sector or product group, often by a trade association. Generic EPDs can also be referred to as regional, sectorial, industry-wide or average EPD.</p>

2.2 Primary energy usage during the production phase	
 <i>Recommended</i>	Renewable resources account for $\geq 50\%$ of the primary energy used as energy carrier/fuel (Directive 2009/28/EC). ¹ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported data is to be based on a product-specific or generic, verified (third-party audited) EPD according to ISO 14025. The EPD is to be registered in one of the international EPD programs. Construction products adhere to the EN 15804 standard. Refers to data reported in module A1 to A3.²
 <i>Accepted</i>	Renewable resources account for $< 50\%$ of the primary energy used as energy carrier/fuel (Directive 2009/28/EC). ¹ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data that is based on a non-verified EPD is reported. Data on primary energy use is reported partly. Data on primary energy use is lacking.
 <i>To be avoided</i>	The criterion cannot give the assessment To be avoided.
<i>Information</i>	¹ Energy from renewable, non-fossil energy sources, namely wind energy, solar energy, aerothermal energy (heat from air), geothermal energy, hydrothermal energy (heat from water) and marine energy, hydropower, biomass (the biologically degradable part of products), waste and residual products with a biological origin, landfill gas, gas from sewage treatment plants and biogas. The biofuel may not include palm oil. (Directive 2009/28/EC). ² Construction products that fall under the Construction Products Regulation (the Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council) are to comply with the EN 15804 standard (SS-EN 15804:2012+A1:2013 or SS-EN 15804:2012+A2:2019). The EPD must have a valid date at the time for application, normally an EPD is valid 3-5 years.




3. Packaging




3.1 Packaging	
 <i>Recommended</i>	The product is delivered in bulk or completely without packaging.
 <i>Accepted</i>	The packaging that is used can be recycled or energy recovered. <i>Alternative</i> Information about packaging is lacking.
 <i>To be avoided</i>	The criterion cannot give the assessment To be avoided.
<i>Information</i>	<i>Packaging includes material intended to protect the product. Subsequently, this does not refer to load carriers such as pallets or ratchet straps used to keep the product securely in place.</i>







4. Usage phase

4.1 Leaching of substances that could have potential impact on water quality	
 <i>Recommended</i>	<p>No contact with water during the intended function, where at the surface layer there is a risk of leaching of a substance/substances or materials that have properties covered by Byggvarubedömningen's content criteria, or that are defined as particularly polluting substances or prioritised substances in accordance with the EU Water Framework Directive and HVMFS 2019:25.¹</p>
 <i>Accepted</i>	<p>Outdoor products such as posts, fences and grating with lesser contact with water whereby leaching can occur of substances that have properties covered by Byggvarubedömningen's content criteria, or that are defined as particularly polluting substances or prioritised substances in accordance with the EU Water Framework Directive and HVMFS 2019:25.¹</p> <p>HVAC products such as tap water fittings, joints, valves, pipe bends and mixing valves that fulfil the 4MS requirements and alloys that come into contact with drinking water are included in the MS positive list.²</p> <p>Documentation is provided that the product meets Boverket's (the Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning's) recommended requirements for permissible leaching of lead.³</p>
 <i>To be avoided</i>	<p>Roof, facade and dewatering systems as well as water pipes, tanks, boilers, etc. that come into contact with considerable amounts of water where there is leaching of substances that have properties covered by Byggvarubedömningen's content criteria, or that are defined as particularly polluting substances or prioritised substances in accordance with the EU Water Framework Directive and HVMFS 2019:25.¹</p> <p>HVAC products such as tap water fittings, joints, valves, pipe bends and mixing valves that do not fulfil the 4MS requirements.²</p> <p>The product does not meet Boverket's recommended requirements for permissible leaching of lead.³</p>
<i>Information</i>	<p>¹Relevant for products in which copper and zinc can be leached, such as roofing and facade systems (may have an impact locally, thereby necessitating a site-specific risk assessment), as well as copper piping, heat exchangers and water boilers used in open systems (has an impact on levels in sewage sludge).</p> <p>²For information about 4MS, refer to https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/node/2013888</p> <p>³The requirements pertain to HVAC products covered by Boverket's regulations (Section 6:62).</p>




5. Waste and demolition




5.1 Reuse	
 <i>Recommended</i>	Reuse is possible for $\geq 70\%$ of the product. ¹
 <i>Accepted</i>	One of the below applies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reuse is not possible for $\geq 70\%$ of the product.¹ • Data is lacking and cannot be determined from knowledge of the material.
 <i>To be avoided</i>	The criterion cannot give the assessment To be avoided.
<i>Information</i>	¹ The assessment is based on the criteria for when waste ceases to be waste in the Waste Directive (2008/98/EC) and based on what is practically feasible given current technology. The criterion is deemed as Not relevant for hardening chemical products.

5.2 Recycling	
 <i>Recommended</i>	Material recycling is possible for $\geq 70\%$ of the product. ¹
 <i>Accepted</i>	One of the below applies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material recycling is only possible as fill material for $\geq 70\%$ of the product.¹ • Energy recycling is possible for $\geq 70\%$ of the product.¹ • Material recycling is not possible in conjunction with demolition, but there are systems for recycling $\geq 70\%$ of installation waste.
 <i>To be avoided</i>	One of the below applies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The product cannot be material or energy recycled to $\geq 70\%$.¹ • Data is lacking and cannot be determined from knowledge of the material.
<i>Information</i>	¹ The assessment is based on the criteria for when waste ceases to be waste in the Waste Directive (2011:927) and based on what is practically feasible given current technology according to the Swedish Construction Federation's "Resource and waste management in construction and demolition". https://byggforetagen.se/foretagsservice/amnen/resurs-och-avfallshantering/ The criterion is deemed as Not relevant for chemical products that harden and cannot be separated from the surface to which they are attached (glue, sealants, paints, etc.). Applies also to small

	<i>products that are expected to be sorted/come with the surface to which they are attached (tapes, joining tapes, etc.).</i>
5.3 Hazardous waste in use/building production	
 <i>Recommended</i>	The product does not give rise to hazardous waste.
 <i>Accepted</i>	The product gives rise to hazardous waste and information is available about special measures for protecting health and the environment.
 <i>To be avoided</i>	<p>One of the below applies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The product gives rise to hazardous waste but information is lacking about special measures for protecting health and the environment. • Data about hazardous waste is lacking or insufficient.
5.4 Hazardous waste in demolition/dismantling	
 <i>Recommended</i>	End-of-life product is not classified as hazardous waste.
 <i>Accepted</i>	End-of-life product or part of product is to be handled as electronic waste.
 <i>To be avoided</i>	<p>One of the below applies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End-of-life product is classified as hazardous waste. • Data about hazardous waste is lacking or insufficient.
<i>Information</i>	<i>The criterion is deemed as Not relevant for products that are not left behind after demolition/dismantling, such as products used in management.</i>

6. Emissions of VOC to the indoor environment



6.1 Documentation about emissions	
 <i>Recommended</i>	One of the below applies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is available about emissions of VOC. A complete report that presents all substances that produce emissions.¹ Goods made of stone, brick, tiles, clinker, cement mosaic, glass or metal.²
 <i>Accepted</i>	Data is available about emissions. TVOC is evident but information about which individual substances produce emissions is lacking/not reported publicly.
 <i>To be avoided</i>	Data about VOC is lacking.
<i>Information</i>	<p><i>The criterion applies to relevant products for indoor use in the form of surface materials or used in applications where emissions reach the indoor air, including wall boards, floor covering, sealing layers, paints, wallpapers, glue, filler, etc. Fixed mounted cabinets and doors are also covered by requirements concerning emissions.</i></p> <p><i>¹Information is presented in the form of one of the accepted certificates (refer to criterion 6.2) or alternatively an analysis report completed in accordance with ISO 16000-9 (or ISO 16000-10*) standard method in combination with standard ISO 16000-6 and ISO 16000-3 testing method. Alternatively, an analysis report that complies with the EN 16516 Standard. The supporting documents that are enclosed are to show VOC emissions measured after 28 days.</i></p> <p><i>²Also includes products consisting of industrial powder coated metal hardened at high temperature.</i></p> <p><i>* Analysis report according to standard method ISO 16000-10 is approved if the information is specified in µg/m³.</i></p>




6.2 Assessment of emissions	
 <i>Recommended</i>	Requirements according to one of the following systems are fulfilled: ¹ EMICODE EC1 and EC1 ^{PLUS} , Blue Angel, M1 (RTS), GUT
 <i>Accepted</i>	Requirements according to one of the following systems are fulfilled: ¹ EMICODE EC2, AgBB, M2 (RTS)
 <i>To be avoided</i>	Does not meet requirements according to the criteria set for specified systems.
<i>Information</i>	<p><i>¹If it is apparent from the supporting documentation that equivalent requirements are complied with, also other certificates or reports are acceptable – for example, fulfil Eurofin's IAC Gold level Recommended and IAC level Accepted. Note that the certificate for Franska A+ is not acceptable.</i></p> <p><i>The criterion is relevant for products specified in criterion 6.1. The criterion is not deemed relevant as 6.1 is marked based on information about emissions is lacking/is insufficient.</i></p>

E. Assessment according to electronic criteria

Goods containing electronics are assessed according to these criteria. The assessment is divided into three sections:

- *Electronics*: content is assessed using the new criteria (see criteria *E. Electronics*). The assessment may be Accepted or To be avoided.
- *Other*: substance content is assessed according to our current criteria (see criteria for *Chemical content* above). The assessment may be Recommended, Accepted or To be avoided.
- *Lifecycle aspects* are assessed for the entire product and according to the criteria currently applicable (above). The assessment may be Recommended, Accepted or To be avoided.

Assessment according to electronic criteria Weighting of criteria for the overall assessment	
<i>Recommended</i>	Not applicable for electronics.
 <i>Accepted</i>	The overall assessment if all three sub criterions are evaluated as Accepted or Recommended. The three sub criterions are Electronics, Other and Lifecycle aspects.
 <i>To be avoided</i>	The overall assessment if one of the three sub criterions is evaluated as To be avoided. The three sub criterions are Electronics, Other and Lifecycle aspects.

E. Assessment according to electronic criteria Criteria for electronics ¹	
 <i>Recommended</i>	Not applicable for electronics.
 <i>Accepted</i>	The following apply for the Accepted level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of total product comprising electronics in percent by weight <i>must</i> be reported. • Substances included in the Candidate List ((EC) 1907/2006) <i>must</i> be reported when concentrations have a weight percentage exceeding 0.1 in a component by stipulating CAS No, substance name and concentration². • Certificate of compliance with the RoHS Directive (2011/65/EU) <i>must</i> be appended. • Reporting of the content at substance level and/or through specified main functions/components should be provided <i>on a best-efforts basis</i> ^{3,4}.
 <i>To be avoided</i>	If the criteria for Accepted is not met the evaluation becomes To be avoided.
<i>Information</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electronics are defined as circuit board laminates and any components mounted on them. Components that are not directly mounted onto the printed circuit board (PCB), due to a lack of space or for functional reasons, are included in this definition. The definition also includes bonders used to mount/link the components to the PCB. 2. If the concentration is unknown, >0,1 weight percent could be reported for the component. 3. On a best-efforts basis means that content reported could for instance be chemical content for circuit board laminates or specified, constituent components. What is reported must surely be part of the goods. We will not approve standard amounts or other types of estimates or guesswork. 4. We assume that all electronics contain brominated flame retardants.