# Byggvarubedömningen’s Certificate of substance content and concentrations, Version 7.5

A correct and fully\* completed certificate is required for the possibility of reaching the Recommended assessment level for chemical contents. Please note that the Electronic part (printed circuit board and its components) of an electronics assessment is not covered by the Supplier's Certificate.

\*Obligatory data required for the certificate to be considered fully completed.

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| The certificate is for the following products (product name on the application): \**(The name of the product/item is to be identical with the name stated when applying for assessment. The certificate can be used for several assessments.)* |
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| It is certified for the above products that (choose alternative A1, A2, B1 *or* B2): \* |
|  **A1**  [ ]   | It is hereby certified that:* Concentrations of the constituent substances have been reported **down to a percentage by weight (wt%) of 0,01.**

*(This implies a complete declaration of contents in which all substances present in concentrations of ≥0,01wt% have been reported.)** Substances that are subject to specific concentration limits <0,01 wt%:

These substances are reported if they occur in concentrations up to 10 times lower than their specific concentration limit.*(This means that if a substance’s specific concentration limit is 0,0015 wt%, concentrations ≥0,00015 wt% are to be reported.)** Actively added or contamination of mercury has been reported regardless of concentration.
* Cadmium is reported in cases of ≥0,001 wt%.
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|  **B1**  [ ]   | It is hereby certified that:* Concentrations of the constituent substances have been reported **down to 0,1 wt%.**

*(This implies a complete declaration of contents in which all substances of concentrations ≥0,1wt% have been reported.)** Substances that are subject to specific concentration limits <0,1 wt% have been reported when they occur. *(This means that if a substance’s specific concentration limit is 0,0015 wt%, concentrations ≥0,0015 wt% are to be reported.)*
* Actively added or contamination of mercury has been reported regardless of concentration.
* Cadmium is reported in cases of ≥0,01 wt%.
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| *I have not reported according to alternative A1 or B1, but I have followed the instructions for Declaration of content, Reporting requirements for chemical content, 2025-1 (Table 1):* |
|  **A2**  [ ]  |  Equivalent to ***Recommended*** level. |
|  **B2**  [ ]  |  Equivalent to ***Accepted*** level. |

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| *It is further certified for the above specified products (choose alternative C or D): \** |
| **C**  [ ]  | It is hereby certified that “Specifically indicated substances” in accordance with Table 2 in the Reporting requirements have not been added during production or been formed through reactions between the substances in the product. |
| **D**  [ ]   | Unfortunately, we have to notify that the specified products contain “Specifically indicated substances” in accordance with Table 2 in the Reporting requirements. One/some of these substances have been added during production or have been formed through reactions between the substances in the product, refer to the reported Declaration of content.  |

[ ]  I hereby certify that the above data is correct to my best knowledge. \*

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| Person responsible for the declaration: \* |  |
| Signature: \*\* |  |
| Contact details(email, phone): \* |  |
| Place and date: \* |  |

\* Obligatory data required for the certificate to be considered fully completed.
\*\* Voluntary data that may be a requirement in, for example, certain certification systems.

If you want your logotype on the certificate, paste it below:

# Reporting requirements for chemical content, 2025-1

## Our reporting requirements

Byggvarubedömningen's reporting requirements for construction materials, articles, and chemical products, are based on the so-called eBVD format; a format for construction product declarations (BVD) which has been developed by actors in the industry. Byggvarubedömningen has designed our application form based on the eBVD format, but we also have proactive additional requirements aiming to phase out chemicals with potential risks to health and the environment.

## Material, article, product and substance

We sometimes use material as an overall description for different types of goods made of different materials such as plastic and metal. Legislation distinguishes between chemical products and article:

* An article is an object which, during production, acquires a particular shape, surface or design which determines its function to a greater extent than its chemical composition (definition according to REACH, Chapter 2, Article 33).
* A chemical product is a chemical substance or a mixture of chemical substances (definition according to Chapter 14, Section 2 of the Environmental Code (1998:808)).

The word substance is defined by ECHA, the European Chemicals Agency, as "a chemical element or its compounds in its natural state or as a result of a manufacturing process." Examples of substances are pigments, copper and methanol (https://echa.europa.eu/sv/support/substance-identification/what-is-a-substance).

At what stage should the content be recognised?

An article or chemical product is assessed as it is delivered to, for example, the construction site. If a template other than Byggvarubedömningen's application form is used, it must be designed for reporting articles or chemical products on delivery. Reporting of content for chemical products that change the composition of the content after installation because it is drying/curing, is therefore not a correct basis for assessing chemical content.

## How should chemical content be reported?

An assessment is based on the content of an article or a chemical product on delivery where the chemical content is stated as a percentage by weight (wt%) of the entire article:

* For the levels Accepted and Recommended, classified substances must be reported in the documentation according to the reporting requirements, see Table 1, Reporting requirements for constituent substances.
* Self-classifications must be stated in the substance report of the assessment documentation.
* Substances that are not affected by properties according to Table 1 must always be reported when they occur in concentrations ≥2%.
* Constituent substances should primarily be reported by EC and/or CAS number. EC numbers are used for substances used on the EU market. A CAS number (Chemical Abstracts Service number) is a registration number for chemicals.
	+ Exceptions are made for alloys where alloy numbers are usually required for correct reporting of substance content, see below.
* At least 98% of the product content should be declared.
	+ To show that a substance(s) does not fulfil the declaration requirements in Table 1 and the content is below the declaration level, it should be declared by function, for example: filler <2% or solvent <2%.

## Ranges

Content can be specified in concentration intervals and the assessment is made based on the content that gives the most strict assessment. Examples of accepted intervals are: ≤1%, 1-2.5%, 2.5-10%, 10-25%, 25-50%, 50-75% and 75-100%.

For chemical products, the concentrations stated in the safety data sheet are controlling, which means that the range stated in a building product declaration must include what is stated in the safety data sheet.

## What can be included in the same assessment?

An assessment often applies to an article or chemical product. However, an assessment can also be made for a product series/product family provided that the articles included are covered by the same content declaration.

* The content is often stated in ranges. The assessment is then based on the content that gives the most stringent assessment.
* Unclassified substances that contribute with <2%, and that differ between products in a series can be covered by the same documentation and assessment. Ranges stated as 0 - ≥2% are therefore generally not accepted for a product series.
* For chemical products, all articles included in an assessment must be covered by the same safety data sheet and at the same time fulfil our reporting requirements.

Chemical products
Two- or multi-component chemical products
All components needed for the final product to fulfil its function must be assessed in the Construction Products Assessment. For two- or multi-component products, each component requires its own assessment and separate assessment documents. Exceptions can be made if the products are packaged in a way that makes it impossible to separate them. In this case information about both components can be provided in the same safety data sheet, if it is clear which information that belongs to which component. Criteria dealing with issues where the components are cured are assessed based on the properties of the cured product, such as the criteria for leaching, waste and emissions.

# Articles

## Article treated with chemical products

Articles treated with chemical products include, for example, impregnated wood, painted or lacquered articles, as well as other surface-treated articles. For impregnation, a safety data sheet must always be provided, regardless of concentration. For surface treatments, a safety data sheet must be provided for the chemical product if it constitutes ≥2% of the total product.

## Material descriptions

Below are clarifications for certain materials. The information is not exhaustive but is intended to serve as guidance and support.

#### Alloys

Alloys must be reported by alloy number (EN, SS), or alternatively, substances above 0.01% in the alloy must be reported. For unspecified alloys, the following assumptions are made about content, which may affect the assessment result:

* Stainless steel or unspecified steel, it is assumed that the alloy contains 10% nickel.
* Brass, it is assumed that the alloy contains 3% lead.
* Aluminium, it is assumed that the alloy contains 1.5% lead.
* Bronze, it is assumed that the alloy contains 3% lead.
* Zamak, it is assumed that the alloy contains 0.005% lead, 0.005% cadmium and 0.02% nickel.

#### Plastics

All plastics contain one type of molecule, a polymer, which is built by monomers. Plastic materials must be reported by name so that it is clear which monomers are included, such as Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS) or polyethylene (PE). Polymers are reported by CAS and/or EU number when possible. Modified polymers need to be named to clarify which groups that have formed the polymer, for example silane/silyl-modified polymers and fluorinated polymers. Descriptions such as copolymer and thermoplastic are therefore not approved in the assessments.

Plastics contain different types of additives which are added to give plastics different properties, for example: fillers, plasticisers, flame retardants, pigments, stabilisers, lubricants, and antioxidants. What and how much is added varies between plastic types and applications.

* Note that plastic additives are substances that must be reported according to our reporting requirements, see Table 1, with CAS and/or EU numbers. This applies even if the polymer itself is unclassified and is included in a composite product in concentrations below 2 wt%, if an additive is included in concentrations above the reporting requirement.
* From the 2nd of September 2024, plastic stabilisers are exempted. It is encouraged to report stabilisers in plastics, but it is not mandatory. This exemption is limited in time for 2 years and will be evaluated again in the autumn of 2026. Note that all other additives must meet the reporting requirements.

Note that for smaller plastic parts, reconciliation of the content of, for example, plasticisers may be carried out. This is the case for plastic materials such as PVC, where reconciliation of any plasticisers is always carried out if that information is missing.

#### Rubber

Rubber is available both in naturally and synthetically produced form. Like plastics, rubber materials are composed of polymers and various types of additives. When rubber is reported it must be clarified which monomers that build the polymer, for example ethylene propylene diene rubber (EPDM) and styrene butadiene rubber (SBR) rubber. Additives must be reported in the same way as for plastics (see above).

* As for plastics, the exemption for the additive group stabilizers applies for 2 years, see the point above this paragraph. Note that all other additives must meet the reporting requirements.

#### Examples of other materials that may require clarification include

* Recycled glass where lead content needs to be reported,
* Mineral wool, glass wool, glass fibre and similar where binders and other additives must be reported,
* Concrete where additives such as any polymers should be reported as a separate article,
* Mineral fillers, pigments, etc. where the CAS/EU number must be stated,
* Asphalt/bitumen that is reported ≥10% requires reporting of PAH content to be able to achieve the assessment Recommended,
* For cables, additives such as flame retardants and plasticisers should be specified,
* For impregnated/fireproofed wood, an attached safety data sheet for impregnation/fireproofing agents is required,
* Expanded polystyrene (EPS), cellular plastic, is always assumed to contain 2% pentane unless otherwise stated. Note that constituent flame retardants and other additives must be reported according to the reporting requirements,

#### Table 1. Reporting requirements for constituent substances.

Note that the following only applies to the reporting of substance content, the assessment criteria in their entirety can be read on the website (<https://byggvarubedomningen.com/assessments/downloads/>). The table for reporting according to the level Accepted follows the requirements of eBVD with additions for requirements concerning endocrine disruptors, nanomaterials and PFAS substances, see below. U = Phase out properties R = Risk reduction properties (according to PRIO).

In the reporting requirements, the highest content limit is 2%, even if the property's content limit in the criteria is higher, this is because *all* substances ≥2% must be reported.

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| *Each constituent substance must be reported as wt% of the entire product if its concentration is equal to or exceeds the reporting limits specified below. If wt% is specified at component level, also the component’s wt% of the entire product must be specified.* |
| Classification/listing | **Reporting limit****Accepted** | **Reporting limit****Recommended** |
| Unclassified substances and materials and all classifications that are not listed below  | 2% | 2% |
| Carcinogenic, Category 1A or 1B (H350) U | 0,1% | 0,01% |
| Carcinogenic, Category 2 (H351) R | 1% | 0,1% |
| Mutagenic, Category 1A or 1B (H340) U | 0,1% | 0,01% |
| Mutagenic, Category 2 (H341) R | 1% | 0.1% |
| Reproductive toxicity, Category 1A or 1B (H360) U | 0,3% | 0,03% |
| Reproductive toxicity, Category 2 (H361) R | 2% | 0,3% |
| Reproductive toxicity, effects on or via lactation (H362) R | 0,3% | 0,03% |
| Endocrine disruptors according to the SIN-list or Candidate list 1,2 U | 0,1% | 0,01% |
| Endocrine disruptors for human health, category 1 (EUH380) U | 0,1% | 0,01% |
| Endocrine disruptors for human health, category 2 (EUH381) R | 1% | 0,1% |
| Environmental endocrine disruptors, category 1 (EH430) U | 0,1% | 0,01% |
| Endocrine disruptors for the environment, category 2 (EUH431) R | 1% | 0,1% |
| PBT substances (EUH440) U | 0,1% | 0,01% |
| vPvB substances (EUH441) U | 0,1% | 0,01% |
| PBT and/or vPvB substances 3,4 U | 0,1% | 0,01% |
| Potential vPvB and PBT substances3 R | 1% | 0.1% |
| PMT substances (EUH450) U | 0,1% | 0,01% |
| vPvM substances (EUH451) U | 0,1% | 0,01% |
| PMT and/or vPvM substances 3,4 U | 0,1% | 0,01% |
| PFAS substances 3 U  | >0% | >0% |
| Ozone depleting substances (EUH 059, H420) U | 0,1% | 0,01% |
| Sensitisation, respiratory category 1A (H334) U | 0,1% | 0,01% |
| Sensitisation, respiratory category 1 or 1B (H334 solid/liquid) U | 1% | 0,1% |
| Sensitisation, respiratory category 1 or 1B (H334 gas) U | 0,2% | 0,02% |
| Sensitisation, skin category 1A (H317) U | 0,1% | 0,01% |
| Sensitisation, skin category 1 or 1B (H317) R | 1% | 0,1% |
| Acute toxicity, Category 1 (H300, H310, H330, H301, H311 and/or H331) H330 is R | 0,1% | 0,01% |
| Acute toxicity, Category 2 (H300, H310, H330, H301, H311 and/or H331) H330 is R | 1% | 0,1% |
| Acute toxicity, Category 3 (H300, H310, H330, H301, H311 and/or H331) H330 is R | 2% | 1% |
| Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure (STOT-SE), Category 1 (H370) R | 1% | 0,1% |
| Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure (STOT-SE), Category 2 (H371) | 2% | 1% |
| Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure (STOT-RE), Category 1 (H372) R | 1% | 0,1% |
| Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure (STOT-RE), Category 2 (H373) | 2% | 1% |
| Hazardous to the aquatic environment, category acute 1 (H400)  | 2% | 2% |
| Hazardous to the aquatic environment, category chronic 1 (H410) R | 2% | 0,25% |
| Hazardous to the aquatic environment, category chronic 2, 3, 4 (H411, H412, H413) H413 is R | 2% | 2% |
| Fluorinated greenhouse gases U | 0,1% | 0,01% |
| Pure or compounds of lead (Pb) U | 0,1% | 0,01% |
| Pure or compounds of mercury (Hg) U | Contamination ≥ 2.5 mg/kg (ppm) and any active added mercury must always be reported. |
| Pure or compounds of cadmium (Cd) U | 0,01% | 0,001% |
| Candidate list, to be reported at component level5  | >0.1% (component level) | >0.01% (component level) |
| Nanomaterials6  | Nanomaterials added to achieve a specific function should be reported. |
| Substances covered by any of the above specified classifications, but which are also covered by specific concentration limits in accordance with CLP. | According to specific concentration limits if lower than specified above*(Applies to, for example, certain preservatives)* | 10 times lower than specific concentration limit |

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| *References*1Chemsec’s SIN Lista, EDC Substances: [https://sinlist.chemsec.org](https://sinlist.chemsec.org/) 2Candidate List, endocrine disrupting substances: <https://echa.europa.eu/sv/candidate-list-table>3 Substances that meet the criteria in accordance with KEMI, PRIO: <https://www.kemi.se/prioguiden/english/start/prio-criteria-for-phase-out-substances-and-priority-risk-reduction-substances> 4Candidate List substances: <https://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table> 5Substances on the Candidate List, <https://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table>. For composite articles, substances on the Candidate List are required by law to be reported at component level. Information about this can be found on ECHA’s website. <https://echa.europa.eu/regulations/reach/candidate-list-substances-in-articles>.6According to the ECHA definition: <https://euon.echa.europa.eu/sv/definition-of-nanomaterial> |

### Substances that must not be present for Recommended

For the possibility of assessing Recommended regarding chemical content, so-called specially designated substances/substance groups must not be present in the product regardless of content, see Table 2.

#### Table 2.

Specifically indicated substances must not have been added to the product during production or formed through reactions between the substances in the product to qualify for Recommended assessment level.

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| Substance group/Substance |
| Arsenic and its compounds1 |
| Brominated flame retardants |
| 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 of used raw materials is 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).  |