Policy Material Compliance

V-G-01-203

Version 1.2

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Revision history

Alteration date	old version	new version	Processing	Release
02.02.2024	*-*	*1.0*	S. Handtke Product Compliance Manager	Özer Hatip Group Leader QEHS
31.05.2024	*1.0*	*1.1*	S. Handtke Product Compliance Manager	Özer Hatip Group Leader QEHS
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Version	Chapter		Alteration
1.0	-	-	Preparation of the policy
1.1	3.2.5	Scope of application drinking water	BWGL link added
1.2	-	Alteration DOC-Number	SC-G-01-205 -> V-G-01-203
	3.1.3	Directive 2011/65/EU RoHs	Customization Requirement
	3.1.4	ACPEIP (China ROHs 2)	Customization Description + Addition Fabric Groups
	3.1.6	Product Safety Act	Chapter deleted
	3.2.2	Ordinance	Chapter added
	3.2.3	Toxic Substance Control Act	Adjustment of limit values

1 Introduction

The purpose of this material compliance policy is to ensure the legally compliant composition and use of substances, mixtures and articles that go into the products and their packaging.

This policy must be applied to the design and development of products in all of Viega's business areas, including all subsidiaries, as well as to the procurement of materials and parts that go into products. This is the only way to ensure that the products of Viega GmbH & Co. KG (hereinafter referred to as Viega) are placed on the market in accordance with the rules.

This material compliance policy describes Viega's requirements regarding all substances currently restricted by law and subject to declaration. If legislative changes are not yet part of this policy, this does not release the supplier and Viega's specialist department from the obligation to take these changes into account and to comply with the currently applicable legal requirements.

2 Obligations

2.1 Obligations for Viega

The departments concerned must observe the following points:

In the context of product management and product development activities, current and upcoming substance bans in accordance with the REACH Regulation, the RoHS Directive and the requirements specified here must be considered.

As part of the development activities, prohibited substances may not be required in any product specifications.

With the support of the DataCross software, a trust assessment of suppliers must be carried out by purchasing and quality assurance in accordance with DIN EN IEC 63000:2019-05 (and any revisions) and evidence of compliance with substance restrictions must be obtained. Evidence must be checked in accordance with the standard and any measures must be taken.

Statements made and evidence from the supply chain must be verified by means of audits (internal – at Viega or via third parties) by quality assurance.

Compliance with the material compliance policy is anchored in a corresponding note in Viega's general terms and conditions (GTC).

Supplier approval takes place when the supplier meets the necessary requirements of this material compliance policy.

A material release/delivery release takes place if the supplier has fulfilled the requirements of this material compliance policy within the framework of the inquiries from the DataCross system and, if applicable, has provided required evidence of compliance.

2.2 Obligations of suppliers

The supplier is obliged to comply with the following or agreed restrictions for all parts, components, materials, packaging or products delivered. The requirements for material compliance apply on an equal footing with all other product features. Substances, mixtures, products and articles for which the material information required by law is not available may not be used.

Viega reserves the right to have laboratory tests carried out on the products in justified cases of suspicion or in the absence of material information. If a restricted substance is found during the laboratory analysis that has not already been communicated to Viega, the costs of the laboratory analysis will be invoiced to the supplier in accordance with the expenses.

Viega must be provided with an e-mail request by the DataCross software to store the material information on all substances, mixtures, articles and articles as well as packaging used in the software. The use of the software is free of charge for Viega's suppliers.

The supplier is obliged to check at least once a year whether the material compliance policy is available in updated form. With the amendment of the material compliance policy, it replaces the previous version and is effective immediately. Viega will not notify suppliers of any change to the Material Compliance Specification. Viega makes its material compliance policy available online.

3 Viega - List of substances restricted by law

3.1 Substance restrictions – relevant for all products

The substance law requirements described under this point apply to all substances, mixtures and articles.

3.1.1 Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 REACH – Annex XIV

The inclusion of a substance from the list of substances of very high concern in Annex XIV of the REACH Regulation leads to an authorization requirement for this substance at the end of the procedure. After a transitional period, the substance may only be used with an authorization, or its use is restricted.

The explanations of the terms application deadline and expiry date can be found in Chapter 4.1 "Appendix - Terms".

You can access the current Annex XIV of the REACH Regulation under the following link:

https://echa.europa.eu/de/authorisation-list

3.1.2 Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 REACH – Annex XVII

Annex XVII of the REACH Regulation lists substances that are restricted by the legislator in defined applications.

You can access the current Annex XVII of the REACH Regulation under the following link:

https://echa.europa.eu/de/substances-restricted-under-reach

3.1.3 Directive 2011/65/EU – RoHS

Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council regulates the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment.

The substance restrictions of Directive 2011/65/EU refer to the maximum concentrations in the homogeneous material.

Table 1: Substance restrictions of Directive 2011/65/EU

Substance groups / substances	Maximum concentration in homogeneous material
Cadmium and cadmium compounds	0,01%
hexavalent chromium (Cr6+) and Cr6+ compounds	0,10%
Lead and lead compounds	
Mercury and mercury compounds	
Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE)	
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)	
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	
Butylbenzyl phthalate (BBP)	
Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)	
Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP)	

The consolidated version of Directive 2011/65/EU can be consulted at the following link:

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02011L0065-20230901&qid=1694603623944

If it is necessary that exemption rules from Annexes III and IV of the RoHS Directive are required to achieve conformity, Viega requires the designation and assignment of these.

3.1.4 ACPEIP (China RoHS 2)

The ACPEIP (Administration on the Control of Pollution Caused by Electronic Information Products) legislation regulates the placing on the Chinese market of electrical and electronic products (Electrical and Electronic Products = EEPs). The labelling and limit value regulations are specified by the industry standards SJ/T 11364 and GB/T 26572. The limit values for heavy metals and flame retardants correspond to those of Directive 2011/65/EU.

Substance groups / substances	Maximum concentration in homogeneous material
Cadmium	0,01%
hexavalent chromium (Cr6+)	0,10%
Lead	
Mercury	
Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE)	
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)	
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	
Butylbenzyl phthalate (BBP)	
Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)	
Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP)	

3.1.5 Chemicals Prohibition Ordinance - ChemVerbotsV

The Ordinance on Prohibitions and Restrictions on the Placing on the Market of Hazardous Substances, Mixtures and Products under the Chemicals Act is a German law that prescribes special national requirements in addition to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH). In addition, the national requirements for the following substances and groups of substances are defined:

Table 2: Substance restrictions according to the Chemicals Prohibition Ordinance

Substances/mixtures
Formaldehyde
Dioxins and furans
- Disappeared
Biopersistent fibers

The current requirements, as well as the exceptions listed , can be found in the text of the law:

http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/chemverbotsv_2017/index.html

3.1.6 Regulation (EU) No 2019/1021 - POPs

EU Regulation 2019/1021 implements the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. The Stockholm Convention is an agreement on internationally binding prohibition and restriction measures for certain persistent organic pollutants. Thus, the Convention prohibits or restricts the production, use and trade of dangerous substances, mixtures and articles.

According to Article 3 of the Regulation, the following requirements must be complied with by the supplier and confirmed to Viega:

Article 3: Control of the manufacture, placing on the market and use and intake of substances

1. The manufacture, placing on the market and use of substances listed in Annex I on their own, in mixtures or in articles shall be prohibited subject to Article 4.

2. The manufacture, placing on the market and use of substances listed in Annex II on their own, in mixtures or in articles shall be restricted, subject to Article 4.

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02019R1021-20251015

3.2 Substance restrictions for products from different areas of application

In contrast to the substance restrictions in Section 3.1, the regulations described in this chapter require the supplier to verify that its products fall within the scope of the respective requirement. If it is not possible for the Supplier to clarify this matter independently, it must inform Viega immediately.

3.2.1 Directive 94/62/EC - Packaging Directive

Directive 94/62/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste restricts the concentration of heavy metals in packaging.
Lead, cadmium, mercury and chromium VI shall not exceed a maximum cumulative concentration of 100 % by weight in packaging or packaging components.

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:01994L0062-20180704

3.2.2 Regulation (EU) 2025/40 - Packaging Regulation

Regulation (EU) 2025/40 on packaging and packaging waste was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 22 January 2025, entered into force on 11 February 2025 and replaces the Packaging Directive 94/62/EC.

A central aspect of this regulation is the substance restrictions for packaging. In addition to the existing restrictions on heavy metals such as lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium, which must not exceed a cumulative value of 100 mg/kg, limit values for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in food contact packaging are now also being set.

These new limits will apply from 12 August 2026 and are set as follows:

a) 25 ppb for PFAS measured as part of a targeted analysis of PFAS (excluding polymeric PFAS),
b) 250 ppb for the sum of PFAS measured as the sum of the targeted analysis of PFAS (excluding polymeric PFAS),
c) 50 ppm for PFAS (including polymeric PFAS); if the total fluorine content of 50mg/kg.

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32025R0040

3.2.3 Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA)

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has now banned or restricted five substances in the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section 6 (h).

The sale of chemicals, mixtures and products containing the banned/restricted substances is regulated in the USA. Depending on the substance, there are currently many different transitional periods and in some cases also exceptions.

Table 3: Substance regulations TSCA

Substances	CAS Number	Limit
Decabromodiphenyl ether (decaBDE)	1163-19-5	0,1 %
Phenol, isopropylated phosphate (3:1) (PIP (3:1)	68937-41-7	0,1 %
2,4,6 tris (tert butyl)phenol (2,4,6 TTBP)	732-26-3	0.3% total concentration per product / dispense in containers less than 35 gallons
Hexachlorobutadiene (HCBD)	87-68-3	0 %
Pentachlorothiophenol (PCTP)	133-49-3	1 % total concentration per product

In addition to the restrictions, communication obligations come into force in the presence of one of the five substances, which are comparable to the obligations under Article 33 of the REACH Regulation.

Further information at:

https://www.epa.gov/chemicals-under-tsca

3.2.4 The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65

California's Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 is often referred to simply as California Proposition 65, or CP65 for short. The central content of the law is the requirement:

1. Prohibition of contamination of drinking water with chemicals known to have carcinogenic or reprotoxic properties. Contamination by this chemical must not occur in a body of water itself, nor in the soil, where it can get into a drinking water source.

2. Warning about chemicals in products that are known to have carcinogenic or reprotoxic properties. No company may knowingly expose a person to these chemicals in the course of its business activities without first giving a clear and appropriate warning.

A list of chemicals in the state of California in which the carcinogenic and/or reprotoxic substances are listed can be found at the following link.

https://oehha.ca.gov/proposition-65/proposition-65-list

Further information can be found at:

https://oehha.ca.gov/proposition-65

3.2.5 Hong Kong Convention (HKC)

The Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships, 2009 is an agreement for worldwide improvements in environmentally friendly recycling of ships and for working conditions in demolition yards and demolition operations.

Regulation EU 1257/2013 on the recycling of ships and the removal of the hazardous waste they contain aims to prevent, reduce or minimise accidents, injuries and other damage to people and the environment. Viega obliges its suppliers to refrain from using hazardous substances in accordance with Annex I of the Ordinance and to provide information about harmful substances in accordance with Annex II of the Ordinance.

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32013R1257

3.2.6 Scope of application drinking water

The Ordinance on the Quality of Water for Human Consumption (Drinking Water Ordinance - TrinkwV 2023) must be observed. For products that may come into contact with drinking water, the following standards and regulations must be consulted:

- DIN 2001-2:2018-01: Drinking water supply from small and non-stationary installations - Part 2: Non-stationary installations - Guidelines for requirements for drinking water, planning, construction, operation and maintenance of installations,
- DIN EN 16421:2015-05: Influence of materials on water intended for human consumption - Propagation of microorganisms
- Technical Rules: DVGW Worksheet W 270 (German Technical and Scientific Association for Gas and Water).
- Assessment bases and guidelines of the Federal Environment Agency for contact with drinking water https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/themen/wasser/trinkwasser/trinkwasser-verteilen/bewertungsgrundlagen-leitlinien#einfuhrung
- Standard for Safety Evaluation of Equipment and Protective Materials in Drinking Water System: GB/T 17219 – 2001

To prove compliance, the relevant certificates must be submitted.

All materials, materials and components intended for contact with drinking water must meet the requirements of the Drinking Water Ordinance and be delivered dry and in a hygienically safe condition.

3.2.7 Regulation EU (2023/1542) - Battery Regulation 2023

The Regulation on Batteries and Waste Batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 entered into force on 17 August 2023. Annex I to the regulation restricts the use of mercury, cadmium and lead.

Table 4: Maximum concentration for batteries

Substances	Maximum concentration in articles in percent	Restrictions on use
Mercury and mercury compounds	0,0005%	Batteries (in appliances and means of transport)
Cadmium and cadmium compounds	0,002%	Portable batteries (in appliances and means of transport)
Lead and lead compounds	0,01%	Portable

3.3 Declarable substances

3.3.1 SVHC Candidate List

The current version of the official SVHC Candidate List according to Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 can be found at the following address:

https://echa.europa.eu/de/candidate-list-table

According to Article 33 of the REACH Regulation, each supplier is obliged to:

1. Each supplier of an article containing a substance which meets the criteria of Article 57 and has been identified in accordance with Article 59(1) in a concentration of more than 0.1% by weight (w/w) shall provide the recipient of the article with sufficient information for the safe use of the article, but shall indicate at least the name of the substance concerned.

Ingredients of Very High Concern (SVHCs) in

- Components
- Spare parts
- Accessories
- Packaging

Insofar as the delivered products contain substances of very high concern in a proportion of more than 0.1% by weight, which are published in the so-called candidate list pursuant to Art. 59 para. 1 of Regulation 1907/2006/EC, the contractor is obliged to provide all information pursuant to Art. 33 para. 1 of Regulation 1907/2006/EC with the delivery without being asked. This also applies if such a substance is only included in the candidate list during the ongoing supply relationship.

This information must be made available to private consumers free of charge within 45 days upon request.

According to the decision of the European Court of Justice, the concept of "once a product, always a product" applies. As soon as a (partial) product exceeds the concentration limit of 0.1%, the presence of this SVHC candidate substance must be communicated.

If you supply articles with SVHC candidate substances greater than 0.1% by weight, we expect to receive your SCIP dossier number in addition to your Article 33 notification.

3.3.2 Conflict Minerals (CM) – Dodd-Frank Act

The U.S. Dodd Franc Act Sec. 1502, passed in 2010, requires companies listed on the U.S. stock exchange to review their own supply chain to see if conflict minerals are used to manufacture their products. If one of the conflict minerals is found, the origin must be disclosed in this report. Conflict minerals within the meaning of the law are tin (tin), tungsten (tungsten), tantalum (tantalum) and gold (gold) (synonym 3TG). The D.R. Congo and its neighboring states are defined as a high-risk conflict area.

If Viega receives inquiries from your customers regarding the origin of conflict mitigations, it will forward these inquiries to its suppliers. Our suppliers are committed to sourcing 3TG minerals only from smelters whose due diligence practices are verified by an independent body.

Notice of further information on the Dodd-Frank Act:
https://www.sec.gov/News/Article/Detail/Article/1365171562058

The RMI Excel document is preferred as the declaration medium:

http://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org/

3.3.3 Conflict minerals – EU Regulation 2017/821

Since 17 May 2017, the European Union, with Regulation (EU) 2017/821, has established supply chain due diligence obligations for Union importers of 3TG from conflict-affected and high-risk areas. Our suppliers are committed to sourcing 3TG minerals only from smelters whose due diligence practices are verified by an independent body.

Reference to further information on Regulation (EU) 2017/821*:*
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/?uri=celex:32017R0821

3.4 Production Aids and Supplies

3.4.1 Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

The safety data sheet is the central element of communication in the supply chain for hazardous substances and mixtures.

It provides important information on the following features:

- Identity of the product
- Hazards that occur
- Safe handling
- Preventive measures
- Measures in case of danger

The requirements for the content and format of the safety data sheet are regulated in Article 31 and Annex II of the REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006.

The supplier of a hazardous substance or mixture is responsible for ensuring that the safety data sheet is technically correct and complete.

The safety data sheet will be made available to Viega free of charge in electronic form (to: gefahrstoffe@viega.de) or as a download option no later than the day of the 1st delivery.

Suppliers update the SDS without delay (Art. 31 (9)) if:

- new information is available that may have an impact on risk management measures
- an authorisation has been granted or refused
- a restriction has been issued.

The corrected version must be made available to the customer if he has been supplied within the last 12 months.

4 Appendix

4.1 Terms

Sunset date:
After that date, the placing on the market and use of a substance listed in Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 shall be prohibited unless an authorisation has been granted.

Intentionally added:
Commonly known as the deliberate use of a substance contained in a product to create a certain property, appearance, function, or quality.

Latest application date:
According to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, an application for authorisation must be submitted by this date (date is at least 18 months before the expiry date) in order for the substance to continue to be used (deadline).
Information on the application for admission and the formal procedure of an application for admission can be found at:
https://echa.europa.eu/de/applying-for-authorisation

Application:
Means that the limit value of the substance refers to the material or part in which the substance is contained to achieve a desired functionality.

Battery:
A device that supplies electrical energy generated by the direct conversion of chemical energy, has an internal or external storage device, and consists of one or more non-rechargeable or rechargeable battery cells, modules or sets, and includes a battery that has been prepared for reuse or conversion or repurposed or remanufactured (cf. EU Regulation 2023/1542 Art. 3 para. 1 no. 1).

Biocidal product:

- Any substance or mixture, in the form in which it reaches the user, which consists of, contains or produces one or more active substances, which is intended to destroy, deter, render harmless, prevent the effects of, or otherwise combat harmful organisms other than by mere physical or mechanical action;

- any substance or mixture produced from substances or mixtures which do not themselves fall within the first indent and which is intended to destroy, deter, render harmless, prevent the effects of harmful organisms or otherwise combat them by any means other than by mere physical or mechanical action (cf. Regulation (EU) 528/2012 Art. 3 para. 1 no. 1 (a)).

Goods treated with biocidal products:
A treated product with a primary biocidal function is considered a biocidal product (cf. Regulation (EU) 528/2012 Art. 3 para. 1 no. 1 (e)).

Restricted substances:
Restricted substances may not be contained above the applicable limit values as substances, mixtures and articles.

CAS number:
The CAS Registry Number (CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service) is an international designation standard for chemical substances. There is a unique CAS number for each chemical substance registered in the CAS database (including biosequences, alloys, polymers).

Declarable substances:
The substances classified as subject to declaration are not desirable in some applications and must be declared above the specified limit values. The substances listed must be indicated for each article, component, material, preparation, auxiliary or operating material. Below these limits, the obligation to declare does not apply.

Endocrine disruptors:
Endocrine disruptors (ED) are chemicals or mixtures of chemicals that disrupt the natural biochemical mode of action of hormones and thus cause harmful effects (e.g. disruption of growth and development, negative influence on reproduction or increased susceptibility to specific diseases).

Product:
Object which, during manufacture, acquires a specific shape, surface or shape which, to a greater extent, determines its function than its chemical composition. (cf. Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Art. 3 para. 1 no. 3).

Mixture:
mixtures, mixtures or solutions consisting of two or more substances (cf. Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Art. 3 para. 1 no. 2).
Examples of mixtures:

- Mixture: Seeds
- Mixture: Colour
- Solution: Octane in gasoline

Device battery:
A battery that is encapsulated, weighs 5 kg or less, is not specifically designed for industrial use and is not an electric vehicle battery, an LV battery or a starter battery (cf. EU Regulation 2023/1542 Art. 3 para. 1 no. 9).

Homogeneous material:
A material with a uniform composition throughout or a material consisting of different materials that cannot be broken down or separated into individual materials by mechanical processes such as unscrewing, cutting, crushing, grinding or grinding (cf. EU Directive 2011/65/EU Art. 3 para. 1 no. 20).

Examples of homogeneous materials:

- Plastic
- Ceramics
- Glass
- Alloy
- Coating

Industrial battery:
a battery that is specifically designed for industrial use, that is intended for industrial use after preparation for reuse or preparation for reuse, or any other battery that weighs more than 5 kg and is neither an LV battery, an electric vehicle battery nor a starter battery (cf. EU Regulation 2023/1542 Art. 3 para. 1 no. 13).

Persistence (chemistry):
In biology and environmental chemistry, persistence is the resistance of - mostly organic - chemical compounds to chemical-physical and biological degradation.

Product:
Any item that is supplied or made available on its own or in combination with other items, whether for consideration or free of charge - including in the context of the provision of a service - and is intended for consumers or is likely to be used by consumers under reasonably foreseeable conditions, even if it is not intended for them (cf. EU Regulation 2023/988 Art. 3 para. 1 no. 1).

Safe Product:
Any product which, during normal or reasonably foreseeable use, including the actual period of use, poses no or only minor risks compatible with its use, which is considered acceptable and compatible with a high level of protection of the health and safety of consumers (cf. EU Regulation 2023/988 Art. 3 para. 1 no. 2).

Fabric:
A chemical element and its compounds in natural form or obtained by a manufacturing process, including the additives necessary to maintain its stability and the impurities caused by the process used, but with the exception of solvents which can be separated from the substance without affecting its stability and without changing its composition (cf. Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Art. 3 para. 1 no. 1).

Examples of fabrics:
- organic: ethanol, aldehyde
- metallic: iron, copper, tin
- mineral: clay, loam

Partial declaration:
The partial declaration specifically asks about the presence of restricted chemical compounds and elements above the relevant limit value that must be declared. The partial declaration does not allow any statement to be made about the actual composition of the object.

Packaging:
Products made of any material for the reception, protection, handling, delivery and presentation of goods, which may range from raw materials to processed products, which are passed on from the manufacturer to the user or consumer. All "disposable items" used for the same purpose are also to be regarded as packaging (cf. EU Directive 94/62/EC Art. 3 para. 1 no. 1).

Packaging:
'packaging' means an object, regardless of the materials from which it is made, which is intended for use by an economic operator for the reception or protection, handling, supply or presentation of products to another economic operator or to an end-user, and which may be differentiated by packaging format by reason of its function, material and design, including:

a) an item that is necessary to contain, support or preserve a product throughout its life cycle without being an integral part of the product and that is intended to be used, consumed or disposed of with the product;
b) a component or ancillary component of an object referred to in point (a) which is integrated into the object;
c) an ancillary component of an item referred to in point (a) which is directly attached or attached to the product and which fulfils a packaging function without being an integral part of the product and which is intended to be used, consumed or disposed of with the product;
d) an item designed and intended to be filled at the point of sale for the delivery of the product, also known as "service packaging";
e) …

(cf. Regulation (EU) 2025/40 Art. 3 para. 1 no. 1).

Packaging components:
Parts of the packaging that can be separated by hand or by simple mechanical operations. Additional elements that hang or are attached directly to a product and perform a packaging function are considered packaging, unless they are an integral part of the product.

Contamination:
Substances whose occurrence in an article is not intended are called impurities. They can come from a variety of sources, such as the substances used in the supply chain (e.g. unreacted monomers in polymers), the (undesirable) whereabouts of process aids (e.g. machine lubricants, solvent residues) or intentional substances used during transport (e.g. biocide treatment of textiles to prevent mould growth).

Full declaration:
The full declaration states that all chemical compounds and elements present above a declaration threshold must be declared. The sum of all specified compounds and elements must be 100%.

4.2 Sources of supply/assistance:

Platform for European Regulations, Directives and Decisions, in all existing versions and official European languages – enter the year of publication and the publication number in the search mask:
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/

Support area of the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA):
https://echa.europa.eu/support/guidance

REACH-CLP Biocide Helpdesk – National Enquiry Point of the Federal Government:
https://www.reach-clp-biozid-helpdesk.de/

REACH Helpdesk – German Environment Agency:
http://www.reach-info.de

REACH@Baden-Württemberg
https://www.reach.baden-wuerttemberg.de/

Platform for German laws
https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/