Assessment Criteria 6.1.7

SundaHus Material Data

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Includes only certain editorial updates in relation to version 6.1.7 dated 2021-09-27.

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2 Introduction

This version contains editorial adjustments and clarifications (published 2025-10-01). No factual changes have been made compared with version 6.1.7 dated 2021-09-27.

SundaHus Material Data is a tool to support the systematic management of product documentation and conscious material choices in construction projects, in accordance with the project's specific requirements. The tool offers various services and functions for the following building phases:

- Program phase
- Project phase
- Construction
- Maintenance
- Decommissioning or demolition

The assessments carried out when a product is registered in SundaHus Material Data are based on the supplier's documentation provided by the client and/or the product's manufacturer in connection with an assessment order. This documentation is evaluated against SundaHus' established criteria. The assessment criteria are mainly based on the rules of the European Parliament and Council's CLP Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 and the criteria in the Swedish Chemicals Agency's prioritization guide PRIO. As references for information on chemical substances, the harmonized classifications in Annex VI to the CLP Regulation and the European Chemicals Agency's (ECHA's) Classification and Labelling Inventory are used.

Assessments are carried out by chemists employed at SundaHus. If the documentation is unclear or incomplete, additional information may be requested from the client or the product's manufacturer.

This document describes the criteria that form the basis for product assessments in connection with the registration of a product in SundaHus Material Data.

3 Description of the assessments

Product assessments displayed in SundaHus Material Data are based on a review of product documentation in relation to defined criteria. The criteria cover, among other things, the product's content, emissions, and waste management. The ratings A, B, C+, C-, or D indicate the extent to which the documentation for a given product meets these criteria.

The following is a description of what each letter represents:

A: Products whose documentation shows that they:

1. Are not, in the construction phase, classified as hazardous to health or the environment according to the CLP Regulation.
2. Contain very low levels of substances that meet Swedish Chemicals Agency's criteria for prioritized risk-reduction substances and phase-out substances, so that we consider them to have a low impact on health and the environment from a toxicological perspective.
3. Do not contain high levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) or fluorinated greenhouse gases.
4. Emit only very low levels of formaldehyde (Table 3, No. A2).
5. Do not generate hazardous waste during the construction or demolition phase.
6. Have a long technical service life (applies to selected product groups).
7. Do not contain any plant species listed on the CITES list of endangered species.
8. Can be assessed with high reliability based on very detailed documentation and high transparency regarding the product's content.

B: Products whose documentation shows that they:

1. Are not classified, according to the CLP Regulation, in a hazard category considered particularly undesirable, such as those covered by the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO criteria.
2. Do not contain high levels of substances classified as hazardous to health or the environment under the CLP Regulation. This implies a lower risk of significant exposure for construction workers or building occupants to these classified substances compared with products rated C-.
3. Do not exhibit high formaldehyde emissions (Table 3, No. C36).
4. Do not contain high levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) or high levels of fluorinated greenhouse gases.
5. Do not generate hazardous waste during demolition.

C+: Products whose documentation shows that they contain polymers that may have been manufactured with substances that meet Swedish Chemicals agency's criteria for phase-out substances.

C-: Product whose documentation shows that they:

1. Are classified, according to the CLP Regulation, in a hazard category considered particularly undesirable, such as those covered by the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO criteria.
2. Contain or may contain high levels of substances that meet Swedish Chemicals agency's criteria for priority risk-reduction substances and/or phase-out substances.

3. Exhibits, or may exhibit high levels of emissions of formaldehyde or other volatile organic substances.
4. Might generate hazardous waste in the demolition stage

D: Products for which the available documentation does not meet SundaHus reporting requirement according to specification (See Table 1), making an assessment unreliable.

A summary of the conditions that apply to each assessment are listed in Table 3.

4 Assessment criteria

In the SundaHus database products are divided into two groups:

- Chemical products[1]
- Non-chemical products/Goods

In some cases, different assessment criteria are applied to the two product groups. If a criterion applies to a specific product group, this is indicated in column 2 of Table 3.

4.1 General principles for the assessments

4.1.1 Content reporting requirements

The contents of products must be declared and documented to create representative data that can support conscious product choices. The reporting requirements described in section 4.2.5 and summarized in Tables 1 and 2 apply to **all** products assessed in SundaHus Material Data. Products whose documentation does not meet the minimum reporting requirements are rated with the assessment letter D (described in points 3 and 4 in Table 1).

4.1.2 Assessment of the contents

The content of products is primarily assessed based on the environmental and health hazards posed by the constituent chemical substances. Environmental and health hazards, in this context, refer to the hazard classes and criteria defined in the CLP Regulation (EC No. 1272/2008) or in applicable European and/or national legislation. Section 5 describes how the different properties are taken into account in the assessments. The general principle is that products which do not have properties that result in a C+ or C- rating, but which do not meet the criteria for an A rating, are assigned a B rating.

4.2 Assessment policy

4.2.1 Evaluation of classified substances

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

4.2.2 Declaring constituent substances

Our ambition in requiring detailed reporting of the constituent substances for product assessments is to document the quantity of potentially hazardous substances to health and/or the environment

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

(classified as hazardous to health or the environment according to the CLP Regulation) that may be present in the product, not to provide a recipe. Therefore, we base our assessments on “maximum quantities” as described below:

1. If the supplier indicates the amount as a range, e.g. 5 - 15%, we will indicate ≤ 15%. This means that the total sum of all the constituent substances in the product contents could exceed 100%.
2. If the supplier indicates different amounts for the same substances in different documents, we will specify the amount listed in the material safety data sheet, if available. If not, we will use the highest amount specified.

4.2.3 Summation of certain substances and substances in specific hazard categories

For most substances hazardous to health or the environment (classified as such according to the CLP Regulation), the calculation is based on specific threshold values (see Table 2) that apply to each individual substance. However, for certain substances and substances within specific hazard categories, a simplified summation method is applied when calculating the assessment result.

The summation method is based on principles used in the classification of chemical mixtures for environmental hazards, where the concentrations of all components classified as environmentally hazardous are added together (see CLP Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008, Annex I, Section 4).

When calculating the assessment result, this means that the concentrations of all substances belonging to a particular group with similar properties, or classified within a certain hazard category, are summed. The total concentration of all substances classified in the respective hazard category is then compared with the established threshold values to determine the assessment result.

- **Lead** (applies to all product types)
- **Mercury** (applies to all product types)
- **Cadmium** (applies to all product types)
- **Hazardous to the aquatic environment:**
    - Aquatic Chronic 1, 2, 3, and 4 (only in assessments of Non-chemical products/Goods)
    - Aquatic Acute 1 (only in assessments of Non-chemical products/Goods)
- **Acute toxicity:** Acute Tox. 3 (only in assessments of Non-chemical products/Goods)
- **Volatile organic substances** classified with Acute Tox. 1/2/3/4, STOT SE 2 or 3 (H336) or STOT RE 2 *(applies to all product types)*

Threshold values for assessment ratings, as well as a clear indication of the substances and substance categories covered by the summation method (column ‘Summation of substance quantities’), are shown in Table 3.

4.2.4 Assessment of composite products

The basic principle for composite products, i.e., products consisting of several different materials or components joined together to achieve a specific functionality, is that the quantities of the substances contained in all components and materials are summed up and then validated against the criteria in this document.

However, certain product groups are, to some extent, exempt from this principle.

4.2.4.1 Products with electronics

Electronic components based on circuit boards are not included when calculating the assessment result for the product.

Electronic components with circuit boards often contain substances classified as hazardous to health or the environment, such as flame retardants. Currently, it is difficult to replace these classified substances with alternatives that do not pose comparable risks to health or the environment. By excluding circuit boards from the assessment, a systematic advantage for heavier products is avoided, where the weight proportion of electronic components is relatively smaller than in lighter products.

This approach also allows the assessment to focus on substances used in other parts of the products, such as flame retardants or UV stabilizers found in housings or cables, which are often classified as hazardous to health or the environment. This provides a clearer picture of how these product parts influence the overall product risk profile and enhances comparability within this product group.

Please note that the reporting requirements according to section 4.2.5 still apply to all components, including electronics.

4.2.5 Reporting requirements for complete documentation

4.2.5.1 General requirements

A central part of the documentation related to product assessments is the material declaration, which reports the product's content. A complete and thorough material declaration is important for a reliable assessment of the potential health and environmental risks that may arise both during the construction process and after the building is completed. It is also valuable for promoting resource-efficient renovation, reuse, and recycling of materials.

We encourage the creation of as complete and transparent material declarations and product documentation as possible to:

- Increase the quality of the building's logbook
- Enable assessments that are as representative and comparable as possible
- Reduce the risk that a low transparency regarding the competition of the product affects the assessments, causing them to be misleading compared to products with higher transparency in their content.

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

Table 2 describes the reporting thresholds applicable to each hazard class and hazard statement. The concentration limits used for the assessment are in accordance with the classification and/or reporting threshold values (also referred to as "concentration limits for elicitation") according to the CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and applicable for the preparation of Safety Data Sheets under REACH, Article 31, and Annex II of REACH (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006). An overview of hazard classes, hazard categories, and concentration limits that require a substance to be listed as a component in a mixture in section 3.2 of the Safety Data Sheet can be found in ECHA's Guidance on the compilation of Safety Data Sheets, page 51.

Table 1. A summary of the requirements for documentation and reporting of product content.

Class	Chemical product	Non-chemical products/Goods
1. Complete documentation, assessment possible (Required for assessment results: A, B, C+ or C- depending on which assessment criteria are fulfilled)	**Documentation requirements**: • Valid Safety Data Sheets • Building Product Declaration or other forms of environmental declarations. • A minimum of 99.9 % of the product content is declared. • Information on functional additives (additives that are required to achieve desired performance of the product) is available, even if they are present in levels lower than 0,1 %. (e.g. information on preservatives). • At least 99.9% of the content is accessible (i.e. not confidential information).	**Documentation requirements**: • Building Product Declaration or other forms of environmental declarations. • A minimum of 98 % of the product content is declared. • Information on functional additives is available even if they are present at levels lower than 2 % (e.g. information on concrete admixtures, plasticizers, flame retardants). • At least 98 % of the content is accessible (i.e. not confidential information).
2. Incomplete documentation, assessment possible (Required for assessment results: B, C+ or C- depending on which assessment criteria are fulfilled)	**Documentation requirements**: Chemical products: Valid Safety data sheet. • The product content declaration meets the requirements in Table 2 below. The product content can be reported in safety data sheets and / or other documents (eg e-mails).	**Documentation requirements**: Non-chemical products/Goods: • The product content declaration meets the requirements in Table 2 below. The product content can be reported in safety data sheets and / or documents (eg e-mails).
3. Incomplete documentation, assessment not possible (always results in assessment D)	***Terms:*** All chemical products:	***Terms:*** All Non-chemical products/Goods:

Class	Chemical product	Non-chemical products/Goods
	• Some information is available, but it does not fulfill the requirements above.	• Some information is available, but it does not fulfill the requirements above.
4. Documentation missing. (always results in assessment D)	***Terms:*** All chemical products: • No information is available on the product content.	***Terms:*** All Non-chemical products/Goods: • No information is available on the product content.

Table 2. Requirements for content reporting for different chemical properties

Hazard class, hazard category or substance group	Hazard statements	Reporting limit* (%)
Acute toxicity, 1,2,3	H300, H310, H330, H301, H311, H331	≥ 0,1
Acute toxicity, category 4	H302, H312, H332	≥ 1
Skin corrosion/irritation, category 1, sub-category 1A, 1B, 1C and category 2	H314, H315	≥ 1
Serious damage to eyes/eye irritation, category 1 and 2	H318, H319	≥ 1
Respiratory/skin sensitisation	H334, H317 cat 1, H317 cat 1A, H317 cat 1B	≥ 0,1
Germ cell mutagenicity category 1A and 1B	H340	≥ 0,1
Germ cell mutagenicity category 2	H341	≥ 1
Carcinogenicity category 1A, 1B and 2	H350, H351	≥ 0,1
Reproductive toxicity, category 1A, 1B, 2 and effects on or via lactation	H360, H361, H362	≥ 0,1
Endocrine disruptors: substances included in the European Commission's EDS Database of endocrine disruptors, categories 1 and 2, in the Chemsec SIN List and in the ECHA candidate list of substances of very high concern for Authorisation due to endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with REACH Article 57f.	-	≥ 0,1
Fluorinated greenhouse gases	-	≥ 0,1
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, (PFAS)	-	≥ 0,1
PBT-substances: substances listes as PBT/vPVB-ämnen in the PRIO database or in ECHAs database, C & L Inventory	-	≥ 0,1
Potential PBT/vPvB: Substances listed as potential PVB/vPvB-substances in PRIO and Suspected PBT/vPvB in Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP-List).	-	≥ 1

Hazard class, hazard category or substance group	Hazard statements	Reporting limit* (%)
Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure, category 1 and 2	H370, H371	≥ 1
Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure, category 3	H335, H336	≥ 1
Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) – repeated exposure, category 1 and 2	H372, H373	≥ 1
Aspiration hazard	H304	≥ 1
Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Acute, category 1	H400	≥ 0,1
Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Chronic, category 1	H410	≥ 0,1
Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Chronic, category 2, 3 and 4	H411, H412, H413	≥ 1
Hazardous for the ozone layer	H420	≥ 0,1
Unclassified substances	-	2 (per substance)

** Substances must be reported when they occur at concentrations equal to or exceeding the levels that require the provision of a safety data sheet upon request (see Article 31 of the REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006). If a substance is present at a concentration that would lead to the classification of a chemical mixture as hazardous under the CLP Regulation (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labeling, and packaging of substances and mixtures), that concentration constitutes the reporting limit. Non-classified substances not subject to safety data sheet requirements must be reported when they occur at concentrations of 2% or higher.*

4.2.5.2 Worst-case substances

In addition to the requirements regarding the type of documentation needed for the documentation to be considered complete, there are specific requirements for reporting content at the substance and material level, which apply to different product types for the documentation to be deemed complete (see Tables 1 and 2).

Worst-case substances can be used for assessments if the provided documentation is not considered fully complete but still meets the minimum requirements so that an assessment according to our criteria can be carried out (see Table 1, Class 2: “Incomplete documentation, assessment possible”).

The purpose of using worst-case substances is to highlight the potential presence of additives in certain materials or components that may be difficult to report at the substance level. This process aims to ensure that more detailed reporting benefits the assessment outcome.

Worst-case substances are substances that, based on prior experience, are known to potentially occur in products of the same type. Worst-case substances for plastics may, for example, include common additives such as antioxidants, UV stabilizers, and flame retardants.

Worst-case substances, or materials containing worst-case substances, are marked in the published assessments in the SundaHus database with the annotation “worst-case.” The “worst-case” annotation indicates that sufficient information about the product’s content has not been provided, and

that one or more substances that could potentially be present in the product are assumed. This does not necessarily mean that the worst-case substance is actually present in the product.

Note that worst-case substances may also be used even if the requirements for complete documentation are met, if there are uncertainties in the provided information.

5 Summary of the assessment criteria

Table 3. SundaHus assessment criteria

Nr	Properties/substance groups	Conditions	U/R[2]	Summa-tion of substance quantities	References
	D: The documentation provided for the assessment is considered to be insufficiently detailed to enable an assessment according to the applicable SundaHus criteria. (see row 3 and 4 in table 1).				
	C-: The documentation provided for the assessment is sufficient for enabling an assessment according to applicable SundaHus criteria (see row 1 and 2 in table 1) Based on available documentation the product has or may have one or more of following properties:				

[2] **U**: phase-out substances according to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO-criteria, **R**: priority risk reduction substances according to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO-criteria.

Nr	Properties/substance groups	Conditions	U/R[2]	Summation of substance quantities	References
C1	**Phase-out substances** – chemical products	The product is classified with the hazard statements H317 category 1A, H334, H340, H350, H360, EUH059 or H420. or The product contains ≥ 0.1% of substances in the product that are classified with the hazard statements H317 category 1A, H334, H340, H350, H360, EUH059 or H420. or The product contains ≥ 0.1% of substances listed as PBT/vPVB substances in the PRIO database or in the ECHA database, C & L Inventory or The product contains ≥ 0.1% of PFAS or The product contains ≥ 0.01% of cadmium or cadmium compounds or The product contains 2.5 mg per kg (i.e.0.00025 %)[3] of mercury or mercury compounds	**U**	Yes, for lead, mercury and cadmium	See the PRIO-criteria for phase-out substances.

[3] Applies exclusively to deliberate additions of mercury.

Nr	Properties/substance groups	Conditions	U/R[2]	Summation of substance quantities	References
C2	**Phase-out substances** – Non-chemical products/Goods	The product contains ≥ 0.1% of substances in the product that are classified with the hazard statements H317 category 1A, H334, H340, H350, H360, EUH059 or H420. or The product contains ≥ 0.1% of substances listed as PBT/vPVB substances in the PRIO database or in the ECHA database, C & L Inventory or The product contains ≥ 0.1% of PFAS or The product contains ≥ 0.01% of cadmium or cadmium compounds or The product contains 2.5 mg per kg (i.e.0.00025 %)[4] of mercury or mercury compounds.	**U**	Yes, for lead, mercury and cadmium	See the PRIO-criteria for phase-out substances.
C3	**Endocrine disruptors** – chemical and Non-chemical products/Goods	The product contains ≥ 0.1% of substances in the product that are included in the European Commission's EDS Database of endocrine disruptors, categories 1 and 2, in the Chemsec SIN List and in the ECHA candidate list of substances of very high concern for Authorisation due to endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with REACH Article 57f.	**U**	–	Endocrine disruptors are phase-out substances according to the PRIO-criteria.
C4	**Very high acute toxicity** – chemical products	The product is classified with the hazard statements H330, H310, H300 or H370.	**R**	–	See the PRIO-criteria for priority risk-reduction substances.

[4] Applies exclusively to deliberate additions of mercury.

Nr	Properties/substance groups	Conditions	U/R[2]	Summation of substance quantities	References
C5	**Very high acute toxicity** – Non-chemical products/Goods	The product contains ≥ 1% of substances in the product classified with the hazard statements H330, H310, H300 or H370.	R	–	See the PRIO-criteria for priority risk-reduction substances.
C6	**Allergenic** – chemical products	The product is classified with the hazard statements H317 (skin sensitization category 1 or 1B).	R	–	See the PRIO-criteria for priority risk-reduction substances.
C7	**Allergenic** – Non-chemical products/Goods	The product contains ≥ 1% of substances in the product classified with the hazard statement H317 (skin sensitization Category 1 or 1B).	R	–	See the PRIO-criteria for priority risk-reduction substances.
C8	**Specific organ toxicity after repeated exposure, category 1, (STOT RE 1) –** chemical products	The product is classified with the hazard statement H372.	R	–	See the PRIO-criteria for priority risk-reduction substances.
C9	**Specific organ toxicity after repeated exposure, category 1, (STOT RE 1) –** Non-chemical products/Goods	The product contains ≥ 1% of substances in the product classified with the hazard statement H372.	R	–	See the PRIO-criteria for priority risk-reduction substances.
C10	**Mutagenic – category 2 - chemical products**	The product is classified with the hazard statement H341.	R	–	See the PRIO-criteria for priority risk-reduction substances.
C11	**Mutagenic – – category 2 -** Non-chemical products/Goods	The product contains ≥ 1% of substances in the product classified with the hazard statement H341.	R	–	See PRIO-criteria for priority risk-reduction substances.
C12	**Environmentally hazardous, long-term aquatic hazard - Aquatic Chronic Category 1** – chemical products	The product is classified with the hazard statement H410.	R	–	See the PRIO-criteria for priority risk-reduction substances.
C13	**Environmentally hazardous, long-term aquatic hazard - Aquatic Chronic Category 1** – Non-chemical products/Goods	The product contains a sum of substances classified with the hazard statement H410 according to the formula ([H410] x M-factor) ≥ 25.	R	Yes	See the PRIO-criteria for priority risk-reduction substances. Classification according to the rules in the regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 for mixtures with chronic (long-term) hazards.

Nr	Properties/substance groups	Conditions	U/R[2]	Summation of substance quantities	References
C14	**Environmentally hazardous, long-term aquatic hazard** - **Aquatic Chronic Category 2** – chemical products	The product is classified with the hazard statement H411.		–	Classification according to the rules in the regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 for mixtures with chronic (long-term) hazards.
C15	**Environmentally hazardous, long-term aquatic hazard** - **Aquatic Chronic Category 2** – Non-chemical products/Goods	The product contains a sum of sub-stances classified with the hazard statements H410 and/or H411 according to the formula ([H410] x M-factor x 10) + ([H411]) ≥ 25.		Yes	Adapted from the rules for the classification of mixtures with chronic (long-term) hazards, table 4.1.2 of the (EC) No 1272/2008 regulation.
C18	**Environmentally hazardous, long-term aquatic hazard** - **Aquatic Chronic Category 4** – chemical products	The product is classified with the hazard statements H413.	R	–	Classification according to the rules in the regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 for mixtures with chronic (long-term) hazards.
C19	**Environmentally hazardous, long-term aquatic hazard** - **Aquatic Chronic Category 4** – Non-chemical products/Goods	The product contains a sum of sub-stances classified with the hazard statements H410, H411, H412 and/or H413 according to the formula ([H410]) + ([H411]) + ([H412] or) + ([H413]) ≥ 25.	R	Yes	Adapted to the rules for the classification of mixtures with chronic (long-term) hazards, table 4.1.2 of the (EC) No 1272/2008 regulation.
C20	**Environmentally hazardous, acute aquatic hazard** - **Aquatic Acute Category 1** – chemical products	The product is classified with the hazard statement H400.		–	Classification according to the rules for the classification of mixtures with acute (short-term) hazards, table 4.1.1 of the (EC) No 1272/2008 regulation.
C21	**Environmentally hazardous, acute aquatic hazard** - **Aquatic Chronic Category 1** – Non-chemical products/Goods	The product contains a sum of substances classified with the hazard statement H400 according to the formula ([H400] x M-factor) ≥ 25.		Yes	Adapted to the rules for classification of mixtures with acute 1 (short-term) hazards, table 4.1.1 of the (EC) No 1272/2008 regulation.

Nr	Properties/substance groups	Conditions	U/R[2]	Summation of substance quantities	References
C22	**Potentially persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (PBT/vPvB)** – chemical and Non-chemical products/Goods	The product contains ≥ 1% of substances that fulfil the criteria for PBT/vPvB.	R	–	The criterion applies to substances listed as potential PBT / vPvB substances in PRIO and Suspected PBT / vPvB in the Draft Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP-list).
C23	**Substances that may cause harm to breastfed babies** – chemical and Non-chemical products/Goods	The product contains ≥ 0.1% of a substance classified with the hazard statement H362.	R	–	
C24	**Carcinogenic Category 2 –** chemical products	The product is classified with the hazard statement H351.	R	–	Classification according to the rules for the classification of mixtures in the (EC) No 1272/2008 regulation.
C25	**Carcinogenic Category 2** – Non-chemical products/Goods	The product contains ≥ 1% of substances classified with the hazard statement H351.	R	–	Adapted to the rules for the classification of mixtures with carcinogenic properties, table 3.6.2 of the (EC) No 1272/2008 regulation.
C26	**Toxic to reproduction– Category 3 –** chemical products	The product is classified with the hazard statement H361.	R	–	Classification according to the rules for the classification of mixtures in the (EC) No 1272/2008 regulation.
C27	**Toxic to reproduction– Category 2 –** Non-chemical products/Goods	The product contains ≥ 3% of substances classified with the hazard statement H361.	R	–	Adapted to the rules for the classification of mixtures with toxic reproduction properties, table 3.7.2 of the (EC) No 1272/2008 regulation.
C28	**Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) — single exposure, Category 2** – chemical products	The product is classified with the hazard statement H371.		–	Classification according to the rules for the classification of mixtures in the (EC) No 1272/2008 regulation.

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

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

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

Nr	Properties/substance groups	Conditions	U/R[2]	Summation of substance quantities	References
C36	**Formaldehyde**	More than 2% formaldehyde has been used for the manufacture of this product and it does not comply with formaldehyde E1 requirement in accordance with ISO 16000-9:2006 or CEN/TS 16516 or EN 717-1 or CDPH Standard Method v1.1 or information on its formaldehyde emission is missing Applies to glued wood material (such as wood panels, chipboard, MDF, OSB and plywood), wooden floors, laminated floors and mineral wool insulation.		_	B assessments are possible for products containing formaldehyde-emitting materials that meet E1. A common indoor pollutant with a wide range of sources. Formaldehyde at low concentrations causes irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract for many individuals. It is classified as a carcinogen Carc. 1B H350 in the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. Emission of formaldehyde from indoor surface materials. Barbara Kolarik, Lars Gunnarsen and Lis Winther Funch. *Proceedings of Healthy Buildings* 2009.
	C+: The documentation provided for the assessment is sufficient for enabling an assessment according to applicable SundaHus criteria (see row 1 and 2 in table 1) Based on available documentation the product does not have any properties that matches the criteria for C-, it may however have one or more of the following properties:				
C1+	**Phase-out substances during the manufacture phase** – chemical and Non-chemical products/Goods	> 2% of a monomer classified with hazard statements that meet the criteria for phase-out substances has been used for the manufacture of this product (e.g. vinyl chloride, butadiene, acrylonitrile, ethylene oxide, propylene oxide and bisphenol A).		_	Due to results from risk assessment and strategies for limiting the risks of vinyl chloride, butadiene, acrylonitrile-butadiene-nitrile and propylene oxide, the European Communities Commission issued a recommendation on special measures to reduce the risks associated with its management (see 2004/394EG and RAR for other substances). Bisphenol A is an endocrine disruptor that is listed on ECHA's "Substances of very high concern"-list.

Nr	Properties/substance groups	Conditions	U/R[2]	Summation of substance quantities	References
	Special requirements for monomers and manufacturing processes (for certain monomers)	The polymer has no accepted residual monomer certificate (maximum 3 years old) indicating that the following limits have not been exceeded: > 15 ppm for acrylonitrile > 2 ppm for butadiene > 5 ppm for ethylene oxide and propylene oxide > 50 ppm for bisphenol A The polymer has no accepted monomer certificate (maximum 3 years old) indicating that the following requirements have been met: • No lead or cadmium stabilizers have been added to the PVC products. • The PVC-polymer manufacturer(s) have signed a certificate stating that the residual monomer content of vinyl chloride in their PVC does not exceed 1 ppm (according to the voluntary limit agreed by the ECVM member companies in 1995 for food and medical applications). • The PVC-polymer manufacturer(s) have signed a certificate that certifies (through recurring measurements*) that the level of vinyl chloride monomer in the inhaled air does not exceed the threshold limit value (TLV) of 1 ppm (with reference to the Swedish Work Environment Authority AFS 2015: 7). • The PVC-polymer manufacturer(s) have signed a certificate that certifies that the mercury method for chlorine production has been phased out, stating which alternative method is used is stated.		_	B assessments are possible for products containing relevant polymers and that have accepted monomer certificates.

Nr	Properties/substance groups	Conditions	U/R[2]	Summation of substance quantities	References
	B: The documentation provided for the assessment is sufficient for enabling an assessment according to applicable SundaHus criteria (see row 1 and 2 in table 1). Based on available documentation the product does not have any properties that causes it to be assessed as C- or C+, it does however not meet the criteria for A.				
	A: The documentation provided for the assessment is considered complete (see Table 1 row 1). Based on available documentation the product does not have any properties that causes it to be assessed as C+, C- or D and it also meets following criteria:				
A1	**Environmentally hazardous –** biocides in chemical products	The product does not contain ≥ 0.001% of biocides classified with hazard statements/s for environmental hazards, i.e. the hazard statements H400, H410, H411 or H412.		_	Biocidal Products Regulation (EC) No 528/2012
A2	**Phase-out substances during the manufacture phase** – chemical and Non-chemical products/Goods	The product does not contain > 2% of a monomer classified with s that meet the criteria for phase-out substances has been used for the manufacture of this product. (E.g. vinyl chloride, butadiene, acrylonitrile and propylene oxide).		yes	Due to results from risk assessment and strategies for limiting the risks of vinyl chloride, butadiene, acrylonitrile-butadiene-nitrile and propylene oxide, the European Communities Commission issued a recommendation on special measures to reduce the risks associated with its management (see 2004/394EG and RAR for other substances).

Nr	Properties/substance groups	Conditions	U/R[2]	Summation of substance quantities	References
	Formaldehyde – wood products containing formaldehyde adhesives.	Meets the E0 standard for formaldehyde emissions with the following limits: ≤ 4,0mg/100 g [EN 120-standard], ≤ 0,050 mg·m^{-3} luft [EN 717-1 standard], ≤ 0,051 ppm [ASTM E 1333-standard], ≤ 0,4 mg·L^{-1} [JIS A 1460-standard].			"A" assessments are possible for products containing formaldehyde-emitting materials that meet the E0 standard. A common indoor pollutant with a wide range of sources. Formaldehyde at low concentrations causes irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract for many individuals. It is classified as a carcinogen Carc 2 H350 in the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. Emission of formaldehyde from indoor surface materials. Barbara Kolarik, Lars Gunnarsen and Lis Winther Funch. *Proceedings of Healthy Buildings* 2009.
A3	**Environmentally hazardous, generally** – chemical and Non-chemical products/Goods	The product does not contain ≥ 0.1% of substances hazardous to the environment, i.e. the hazard statements H400, H410, H411, H412, H413 or H420.		–	Classification according to the rules for the classification of mixtures in the (EC) No 1272/2008 regulation.
A4	**Environmentally hazardous, long-term aquatic hazard - Aquatic Chronic Category 3** – chemical products	The product is not classified with the hazard statement H412.		–	Classification according to the rules in the regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 for mixtures with chronic (long-term) hazards.
A5	**Environmentally hazardous, long-term aquatic hazard - Aquatic Chronic Category 3** – Non-chemical products/Goods	The product does not contain a sum of sub-stances classified with the hazard statements H410, H411 and/or H412 according to the formula ([H410] x M-factor x 100) + ([H411] x M-factor x 10) + ([H412]) ≥ 25.		Yes	Adapted to the rules for the classification of mixtures with chronic (long-term) hazards, table 4.1.2 of the (EC) No 1272/2008 regulation.
A6	**Environmentally hazardous and hazardous to health** – chemical products	The product is not classified as hazardous to health or the environment.		–	Classification according to the rules for the classification of mixtures in the (EC) No 1272/2008 regulation.

Nr	Properties/substance groups	Conditions	U/R[2]	Summation of substance quantities	References
A7	**Environmentally hazardous and hazardous to health** – Non-chemical products/Goods	The product does not contain ≥ 1% of substances classified with the hazard statements ≥ H300.		–	Classification according to the rules for the classification of mixtures in the (EC) No 1272/2008 regulation.
A8	**Volatile organic compounds** [6] – chemical products	The product does not contain > 1% of volatile organic compounds classified with the hazard statements H330, H331, H332, H336, H371 or H373.		Yes	In line with phase II, Directive 2004/42/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain paints and varnishes. Photochemical ozone creation potential according to the UNECE report Protocol to the 1979 convention on long-range transboundary air pollution concerning the control of emissions of volatile organic compounds or their transboundary fluxes.
A9	**Hazardous waste** – chemical and Non-chemical products/Goods	The product does not produce hazardous waste during the demolition or construction phase and does not lead to landfill waste.		–	–
A10	**Waste management** – chemical and Non-chemical products/Goods	The product can be recycled, reused, energy recycled, or contains > 50% renewable material. If only landfill deposition is specified for product disposal, it will be assumed to lack rapidly renewable, recyclable, energy recoverable or reusable material. The absence of information on waste management will prevent the product from an "A" assessment.			–

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

Nr	Properties/substance groups	Conditions	U/R[2]	Summation of substance quantities	References
A11	**Technical service life** – Non-chemical products/Goods	Service life ≥ 25 years. Exclusively for products categorized with the following BSAB-codes: D, F, K, M		–	–
A12	**Endangered plant species** – Non-chemical products/Goods	The product does not contain any plant species found on the CITES-list of endangered species.		–	Within the EU, CITES has been applied as a special law. See the council regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein.
A13	**Product transparency** – chemical and Non-chemical products/Goods	Complete documentation according to table 1. The product content has been published. The product does not contain confidential information above the amount specified in Table 1.		–	In order to obtain a good basis for fair assessments and to enhance the transparency regarding the contents of the products.