

Regulatory Compliance Declaration

for Sunpor Expandable Polystyrene types

Product Name	SUNPOR EPS SE Grades Expandable Polystyrene with polymeric flame retardant
Chemical Name	$(C_8H_8)_n$, Expandable Polystyrene (containing pentane as expanding agent)
Synonyms	EPS, Expandable Polystyrene, Expandable Poly(phenylethene)
Trade name	SUNPOR EPS SE, Terrapor, Roofpor, Lambdapor, Cerapor, Lambdalit, Suncolor SE

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REACH

REACH is a European Community Regulation on chemicals and their safe use (EC 1907/2006). It deals with the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemical substances.

EPS is considered as composition by REACH: polymer (long polymeric chains), blowing agent and additives. Polymers are exempt of registration if their monomers (at > 2% w/w) are registered and additives must all have been registered by their manufacturers / importers. There is thus formally no further registration obligation for EPS under REACH.

Exposure scenarios must be prepared when a substance is manufactured or imported in quantities of 10 tonnes per year and above and classified as dangerous or as PBT/vPvB.

An exposure scenario is a set of conditions that describe how a substance (as such, in a preparation or in an article) is manufactured or used during its lifecycle and how the manufacturer or importer or downstream user controls or recommends controlling exposure of humans and the environment.

An exposure scenario must include the appropriate risk management measures and operational conditions that, when properly implemented, ensure that the risks from the uses of the substance are adequately controlled. The identification of uses for an Exposure Assessment as part of the Chemical Safety Report (CSR) is required for dangerous preparations in accordance with Directive 1999/45/EC (Dangerous Preparations Directive), as well for persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) and very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) substances.

REACH also sets the obligation to declare the presence of SVHC (Substances of very High Concern) if present at concentrations above 0.1% w/w.

Amendments to the REACH Legal Text:

- Council Regulation No 1354/2007
- European Parliament and Council Regulation No 1272/2008
- Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019
- Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/507 of 7 April 2020

Amendments of the REACH Annexes:

- Annex II: Commission Regulation No 453/2010
- Annex IV: Commission Regulation No 987/2008
- Annex V: Commission Regulation No 987/2008
- Annex XI: Commission Regulation No 134/2009
- Annex XVII: Commission Regulation No 552/2009
- Annex XVII: Commission Regulation No 276/2010

SUNPOR Kunststoff is aware of REACH and the fact that it entered into force on 1 June 2007. We are fully committed to meeting our legal obligations under REACH and are taking steps accordingly.

In general, REACH is a wide ranging Regulation and has a significant impact on all manufacturers, importers and downstream users of chemical substances in the European Union, requiring joint collaboration across their respective supply chains. There is a concern about the potential for some chemical substances to be withdrawn from the European market as a consequence of REACH - either due to regulatory action or commercial considerations - and the resulting impact on downstream users.

All SUNPOR EPS grades are exempt from registration. However, there are other obligations imposed by REACH on our company. We have briefly summarised the principal obligations as we understand them today:

- to engage with our raw material suppliers in order to establish that they will register all substances which fall within the scope of the REACH registration process or inform us otherwise, in order to reformulate the respective grade/s or to source from other suppliers.
- to register styrene and additives imported from outside the EU that fall within the scope of REACH.
- to ensure that our downstream applications and uses are properly communicated up through our supply chain to the eventual raw material registrant/s.
- to develop "exposure scenarios" for our use of chemical substances (raw materials) at the EPS production stage, so that this can be captured in the Chemical Safety Reports by the raw material registrant/s.
- to update our Safety Data Sheets in line with the requirements of REACH.

⇒ Our additive suppliers have registered the raw materials they deliver to us.

⇒ We have registered styrene and the additives we import into Europe.

⇒ SUNPOR EPS grades do not contain SVHC (Substances of Very High Concern).

We wish to emphasise that our EPS is exempt from REACH registration, and therefore do not have specific registration numbers.

SVHC Product Declaration

The publication of the "Candidate List", according to Article 59(1) of EC Regulation 1907/2006 ("REACH"), triggers a number of obligations for the European market.

Article 31(1) REACH requires among others the supplier of a substance included in the "Candidate List" to provide the recipient with a safety data sheet.

Furthermore, Article 33 REACH requires the supplier of an article containing a substance included in the "Candidate List" in a concentration above 0.1 % (w/w) to provide the recipient in the EU with, as a minimum, the name of that substance.

To enable our customers to comply with this requirement, we check each inclusion of new substances against the "Candidate List", to ascertain whether our products contain such substances above the threshold mentioned. Should this be the case, a corresponding reference will be included in the relevant safety data sheets within four weeks at the latest.

Based on the information available to us from our raw material suppliers the current SUNPOR EPS grades do not contain as intentionally added raw materials any of the substances of very high concern (SVHC) above a limit of 0.1 % w/w according to the candidate list, article 59 (1, 10) European REACH regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006. To the best of our knowledge, none of these materials are generated during production.

Please note that inclusion of a substance on the candidate list does not automatically lead to a substitution and subsequently to a ban. Listing only indicates that these substances might become subject to authorization.

As only candidate substances may become subject to authorization this SVHC product declaration implicates substances listed in Annex XIV.

So far, we are not aware that the articles supplied to you (product packaging) contain substances included in the Candidate List in concentrations above 0.1 % (w/w) each. Should our state of knowledge change, we shall inform you accordingly.

Candidate list, last updated: 21.01.2025

Current number of substances on the Candidate List = 247

Link to list on ECHA-Homepage: <https://echa.europa.eu/de/candidate-list-table>

For notice: Many substances are present in small quantities anywhere, they are ubiquitous. The observance of all these substances is not part of SUNPOR's ongoing production control. In view of the many factors that may affect processing and application of our products, these data do not relieve the processor from carrying out their own investigations and tests, neither do these data imply any guarantee for certain properties nor the suitability of the product for a specific purpose.

The information provided in this declaration is based on our current knowledge and experience, and on the state of the REACH regulation on the date of issue. It is the responsibility of those to whom we supply our products to ensure that any proprietary rights and existing laws and legislation are observed.

Azocolourants and Azodyes

The Annex XVII to REACH includes all the restrictions adopted in the framework of REACH and the previous legislation, Directive 76/769/EEC. Azocolourants and Azodyes which, by reductive cleavage of one or more azo groups, may release one or more of the aromatic amines classified as dangerous are listed in Entry 43 and shall not be placed on the market, or used, as substances, or in mixtures in concentrations greater than 0,1 % by weight, where the substance or the mixture is intended for colouring textile and leather articles.

Even if sunpor EPS does not fall under the conditions of restriction mentioned above, we can declare that, based on the knowledge of our raw materials and information from our suppliers, none of the questionable substances listed in entry 43 are knowingly used in the production of sunpor EPS.

Link to list on ECHA-Homepage: <https://echa.europa.eu/de/appendix-8-list-of-aromatic-amines>

Packaging and Packaging Waste

European Parliament and Council Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste aims to harmonise national measures in order to prevent or reduce the impact of packaging and packaging waste on the environment and to ensure the functioning of the Internal Market. It contains provisions on the prevention of packaging waste, on the re-use of packaging and on the recovery and recycling of packaging waste. It also limits the content of heavy metals (sum of concentration levels of lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium) present in packaging to max 0.01% (total).

SUNPOR EPS grades meet the relevant requirements of Directive 94/62/EC.

Version 2.38, 03.04.2025

Autor: Product Stewardship / Hintermeier

Please note: This notice reflects our current knowledge.

The suitability for specific applications must be verified by the processor from a technical and legal point of view.

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Flame Retardants in Sustainable Building

Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE), polybrominated biphenyls (PBB), tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate (TCEP) and hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) are used as flame retardants in building products. These substances are considered for example in the DGNB system (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Nachhaltiges Bauen) to avoid negative effects on people and the environment.

Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE), polybrominated biphenyls (PBB), tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate (TCEP) and hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) are not used in the manufacture of SUNPOR EPS grades.

sunpor is using a butadiene styrene brominated copolymer (pFR or PolyFR; CAS 1195978-93-8) as flame retardant in its flame-retardant grades. pFR was designed specifically to have an improved hazard profile compared to previous flame retardants.

RoHS

The new RoHS Directive, officially known as Directive 2011/65/EU on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (recast), was published on July 1, 2011. The recast RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU has repealed Directive 2002/95/EC. The amendments 2015/863 and 2017/2102/EU are also complied with.

The RoHS Directive restricts the use of Lead (Pb), Mercury (Hg), Cadmium (Cd), Hexavalent chromium (Cr⁶⁺), Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB), and Polybrominated diphenyl ether (PBDE) in manufacturing of certain electrical and electronic equipment sold in the European Union.

In the production of SUNPOR EPS grades no substances that are banned in the European Union in the electrical and electronic equipment manufacturing sector, are used as raw materials or additives. These substances are not expected to be present in the final products in levels exceeding the limitations of EU Directive 2011/65/EU (in brackets):

- Lead (0,1 %)
- Mercury (0,1 %)
- Cadmium (0,01 %)
- Hexavalent chromium (0,1 %)
- Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB) (0,1 %)
- Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE) (0,1 %)
- Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) (0,1 %)
- Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP) (0,1 %)
- Dibutyl phthalate (DBP) (0,1 %)
- Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP) (0,1 %)

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

The Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/277 of 16 December 2020 amended Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 of the European Parliament and of the Council on persistent organic pollutants.

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) as listed in Regulation (EU) 2021/277 are not used as additives or raw materials in the manufacture of SUNPOR EPS grades.

Ozone Layer Depleting Substances / Green House Gases

The Regulation (EC) No 2024/590, repealing Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009, lays down rules on the production, import, export, placing on the market, use, recovery, recycling, reclamation and destruction of substances that deplete the ozone layer, on the reporting of information related to those substances and on the import, export, placing on the market and use of products and equipment containing or relying on those substances.

The 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer is an international treaty designed to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of a number of substances believed to be responsible for ozone depletion.

The EC Regulation 2024/573 of the European Parliament and the council, amending Directive (EU) 2019/1937 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 517/2014, restricts emissions of fluorinated greenhouse gases.

Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) as listed in Regulation 2024/590 are not used as additives or raw materials in the manufacture of SUNPOR EPS grades.

Man-made ozone-depleting substances destroying the protective ozone layer as defined by the MONTREAL PROTOCOL are not used as additives or raw materials in the manufacture of SUNPOR EPS grades.

Fluorinated greenhouse gases as listed in Regulation 2024/573 are not used as additives or raw materials in the manufacture of SUNPOR EPS grades.

Pentane, which is used as expanding agent in EPS beads, is not classified as ODS.

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)

The Commission Regulation EU 1272/2013 of 6 December 2013 limits the PAH content in the accessible plastic or rubber parts of articles to concentrations less than 1 mg/kg and in toys and childcare articles to less than 0,5 mg/kg.

The REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, the EU Directive 2005/69/EC and the Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food also limit the content of PAHs or prohibit them.

PAHs in general and the substances mentioned below in particular are not used as raw materials and no additives containing these substances are added in the production or sunpor EPS.

The SUNPOR EPS grades do not contain the following PAHs in concentrations above 0,5 mg/kg:

- Benzo[a]pyrene
- Benzo[e]pyrene
- Benzo[a]anthracene
- Chrysene, Benzo[b]fluoranthene
- Benzo[j]fluoranthene
- Benzo[k]fluoranthene and
- Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene

End of Life Vehicles

The EC Directive 2000/53/EC on End of Life Vehicles (ELV) sets a maximum concentration value up to 0,1 % by weight in homogeneous material for lead, hexavalent chromium and mercury and up to 0,01 % by weight in homogeneous material for cadmium.

SUNPOR EPS grades meet the relevant requirements of Directive 2000/53/EC.

Epoxy derivatives

The Commission Regulation (EC) No 1895/2005 has repealed Directive 2002/16/EC on the restriction of use of certain epoxy derivatives in materials and articles intended to come into contact with food.

- The use and/or presence of BFDGE (bis(hydroxyphenyl)methane bis(2,3-epoxypropyl)ethers) and NOGE (other novolac glycidyl ethers in the manufacture of materials and articles are prohibited.
- Materials and articles shall not release BADGE in quantities above (in migration testing according to Directive 82/711/EEC and Directive 2002/72/EC):
Sum of the migrations of [BADGE + BADGE.H₂O + BAFDE.2H₂O] → 9 mg/kg in food or food simulants
Sum of the migrations of [BADGE.HCl + BADGE.2HCl + BADGE.H₂O.HCl] → 1 mg/kg in food or in food simulants

BADGE, NODGE and BFDGE are not used as additives or raw materials in the manufacture of SUNPOR EPS grades.

Biocidal Products

Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products. It repeals the Biocidal Products Directive 98/8/EC. The purpose of this Regulation is to improve the functioning of the internal market through the harmonisation of the rules on the making available on the market and the use of biocidal products, whilst ensuring a high level of protection of both human and animal health and the environment.

Biocidal Products are not used as additives or raw materials in the manufacture of SUNPOR EPS grades.

Conflict Minerals

Regulation (EU) No 2017/821 laying down supply chain due diligence obligations for Union importers of tin, tantalum and tungsten, their ores and gold from conflict affected and high-risk areas obliges EU importers to identify risks in the field of supply chains and to take appropriate measures to minimize these risks.

Conflict Mineral refers to minerals listed in the U.S. „Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act“: Sec. 1502. Conflict Minerals; see US SEC's implementing regulation at 17 CFR § 240 and § 249b (promulgated at 77 Fed Reg 56362; <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-09-12/pdf/2012-21153.pdf>): Specifically Item 1.01, Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report, paragraph (d)(3) (77 Fed Reg 56364):

- (i) Columbite-tantalite (coltan), cassiterite, gold, wolframite, or their derivatives, which are limited to tantalum, tin, and tungsten; or
- (ii) any other mineral or its derivatives determined by the U.S. Secretary of State to be financing conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) or an adjoining country (Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia).

DRC Conflict Free means “that a product does not contain conflict minerals necessary to the functionality or production of that product that directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups, as defined in paragraph (d)(2) of this item, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an adjoining country. Conflict minerals that a registrant obtains from recycled or scrap sources, as defined in paragraph (d)(6) of this item, are considered DRC conflict free.” (Item 1.01, Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report, paragraph (d)(4) (77 Fed. Reg. 56364)).

Sunpor is not a ‘Union importer’ of metals containing or consisting of tin, tantalum, tungsten or gold, as listed in Part B of Annex I of the Regulation 2017/821.

SUNPOR EPS grades are “DRC Conflict Free” according to U.S. “Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act”: Sec. 1502 (necessary conflict minerals originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an adjoining country) and we have no reason to believe that Conflict Minerals are used in the production of our raw materials.

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) and other Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy (TSE)

Since 1989, the European Commission in close co-operation with EU Member States has taken a series of measures to manage the risk of BSE and other TSEs in the European Union. There is now a large body of EU legislation in place to protect humans and animals from BSE and other TSEs.

The SUNPOR EPS grades contain derivatives of fatty acids as additives. We received from our own suppliers the guarantee that they are BSE free, because they are only produced from vegetable fats.

Genetically Modified Organism (GMO)

Genetically modified organisms (GMOs) are organisms, such as plants and animals, whose genetic characteristics are being modified artificially in order to give them a new property. Food and feed which contain or consist of such GMOs, or are produced from GMOs, are called genetically modified (GM) food or feed.

In order to ensure that the development of modern biotechnology, and more specifically of GMOs, takes place in complete safety, the European Union has established a legal framework regulating genetically modified (GM) food and feed in the EU. This framework pursues the global objective of ensuring a high level of protection of human life and health and welfare, environment and consumer interests, whilst ensuring that the internal market works effectively.

Among the used additives, only a few of them have the potential to be genetically modified. We have the promise of our suppliers that no genetically modified raw materials are used.

Nevertheless we would like to comment on the relevance of gene modification techniques to plastic materials. The most significant fact is that the additives possibly deriving from genetically modified organisms based materials are manufactured through multi-step conversion and/or purification processes, involving aggressive conditions like high temperature and pressure as well as action of chemically reactive substances. The final plastic materials themselves are produced under high temperature conditions and are further submitted during conversion processes to high temperature for a significant period of time.

On the basis of current scientific knowledge, it can be stated that no DNA and no proteins from a given organism (genetically modified or not) can resist to such a series of treatments. Therefore, their presence in our polymers and in plastic articles manufactured from them is unexpected.

In conclusion, we confirm that the SUNPOR EPS grades are safe to be manufactured, processed and used.

Dioxins, Furans and Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Dioxins, furans and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are among the primary concerns of the European public on account of their serious and multiple effects on the environment and human health. A number of recent accidents involving these chemical substances have also emphasised the dangers associated with them.

Dioxins, furans and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are not used as raw materials or additives in the manufacture of all SUNPOR EPS grades. These substances are also unlikely to be generated and released during the manufacture and processing of EPS.

Recovering, recycling and composting

SUNPOR EPS can be valorised for energy recovery due to its high calorific gain of around 39,6 MJ/Kg.

It is recyclable, mechanical recycling being one option depending of the requirements of the application and the intended article specifications.

Polystyrene is neither biodegradable nor compostable.

Nanomaterials

In February this year, following an extensive consultation process (Grenelles de l'environnement), the French Government introduced a national decree for mandatory reporting of nanomaterials (Décret n° 2012-232 du 17 février 2012), the first of its kind to be introduced in Europe. Its objectives are to gather available information on nanomaterials (properties, applications, toxicological and eco-toxicological data) and gain insight on their level of production, importation and distribution on the market, as well as to ensure a better traceability.

The decree defines "Substance à l'état nanoparticulaire" as engineered substances at the nanometric scale containing primary particles or aggregates or agglomerates. This definition also includes fullerenes, graphene flakes and carbon nanotubes, similarly to the definition of the term nanomaterial adopted by the European Commission in 2011 (2011/696/EU). The decree applies to nanomaterials on their own or included in a mixture or another material and requires an annual declaration to be submitted to the French National Agency for Food Safety, Environment and Labor (ANSES) in May of each year, commencing from May 2013. This declaration is mandatory as soon as 100 g of nanoscale substance has been produced, distributed or imported over the previous year.

We confirm that nano materials are not used as additives for the production of SUNPOR EPS grades, which also means that they are not intentionally added to the process or incorporated in the product. Especially there are no coating additives having particle size in the range defining nanomaterials (D50 in number between 1 and 100 nm) present, because it is known that coating additives, even under normal or reasonably anticipated conditions of use of the EPS beads, can be released as such and are not incorporated in the polymer.

In general EPS converters in France do not have to prepare declarations in case of using EPS beads containing nanomaterials as additives. This is based on the following reasoning:

- if used, the nanomaterial had been added to improve EPS properties at polymerisation stage by the EPS producer. The nanomaterial is encapsulated in a polymer matrix
- the converter does not buy a nanomaterial, but a polymer containing additives -amongst which, possibly nanos- which is considered as a mixture in the sense of Reach
- under normal or reasonably anticipated conditions of use of the EPS beads, additives contained in the EPS beads -added at polymerisation stage- are not meant to be extracted or released
- converters produce articles from the EPS beads, not intermediate mixtures
- dust can possibly be found in EPS conversion plants as a result of converting EPS beads into articles. Such dust is polymer dust containing additives -amongst which possibly nanos- but is not additives dust, thus not nano dust in case a nano is used in the EPS bead. In particular, the dust size does not fall within the definition of a nanomaterial. The case of EPS dust generated during conversion is to be treated under the header "occupational health/dust", not under that of "nanomaterials"
- the articles produced by EPS converters and ultimately sold by these, under normal or reasonably anticipated conditions of use, are not meant to release additives contained in the EPS article -initially added at polymerisation stage to produce the EPS beads

This is valid for all additives, regardless of their particle size, as they are added at production stage by the EPS beads manufacturers.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

Chemical substances imported into the United States must be accompanied by a certification form indicating that the shipment is in compliance with the EPA's Toxic Substances Control Act. The TSCA Inventory can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/tsca-inventory>

SUNPOR EPS grades comply with all applicable rules or orders under TSCA and all ingredients are listed on the TSCA inventory.

Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) Chemicals under TSCA Section 6(h)

As required under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), as amended by the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, EPA issued five final rules on January 6, 2021 to reduce exposures to certain chemicals that are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT). These chemicals build up in the environment over time and can therefore have potential risks.

The substances mentioned below are not used as raw materials and no additives containing these substances are added in the production or SUNPOR EPS.

The SUNPOR EPS grades do not contain the following substances:

- decabromodiphenyl ether (DecaBDE)
- phenol, isopropylated phosphate (3:1) (PIP (3:1))
- 2,4,6-Tris(tert-butyl)phenol (2,4,6-TTBP)
- hexachlorobutadiene (HCBd)
- pentachlorothiophenol (PCTP)

California Proposition 65

California's Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, commonly known as Proposition 65 (Prop65), establishes a list of chemicals which the state of California's risk assessment process has determined to present a risk of cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. The Proposition 65 chemical list can be found at: <https://oehha.ca.gov/proposition-65/proposition-65-list>

Items produced with SUNPOR EPS do not contain chemicals at concentrations that would require a California Prop 65 warning label in accordance with this Act (inclusion date 29 December 2023 and earlier).

Precious Metals and Rare-Earth Elements

Precious metals and rare-earth elements are rare naturally occurring metallic chemical elements of high economic value and have a high environmental impact during the extraction of the metals. The French AGEC law decree 2022-748 is intended to implement the obligation to express a statement containing the percentage amount of this metals, if present.

SUNPOR EPS grades does not contain precious metals (such as platinum, palladium, silver, and gold), nor rare-earth elements (lanthanides, yttrium, and scandium).

Mercury and Mercury Compounds

The regulation (EU) 2017/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 establishes measures and conditions concerning the use and storage of and trade in mercury, mercury compounds and mixtures of mercury, and the manufacture and use of and trade in mercury-added products, and the management of mercury waste, in order to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds.

SUNPOR EPS grades does not contain mercury and mercury compounds.

Summary: Absence of substances and chemicals

None of the following substances are used as additives or raw materials in the manufacture of SUNPOR EPS grades:

- Aromatic amines and colorants
- Azodicarbonamide or semi-carbazide compounds
- Azo-dyes, banned
- Asbestos
- Benzo[a]pyrene
- Chlorinated flame retardants
- Biocides
- Bisphenol-A and Bisphenol-F
- Chlorinated Benzenes and Toluene's
- Chlorinated phenols
- Dimethylfumarate
- Di(ethylhexyl) adipate
- Dioxins
- Endocrine Disruptors listed in Japanese authority list "Strategic Programs on Environmental
- Endocrine Disruptors '98 (SPEED '98) - Table 3: Chemicals Suspected of Having Endocrine Disrupting Effects"
- Epoxidised Soya Bean Oil (ESBO)
- Ethylene oxide (EO)
- Formaldehyde (formol)
- Furans
- Halogenated phosphoric esters
- Heavy metals (Arsenic, Antimony, Lead, Cadmium, total Chromium (VI), Mercury, Nickel, Cobalt, Copper)
- Isopropyltioxanthone (ITX)
- Latexes
- Long Chain Alkylphenols (LCAPs): propylphenol, butylphenol, amylphenol, heptylphenol, octylphenol, nonylphenol, dodecylphenol and related
- Nanoparticles
- N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF)
- Nonylphenol and its derivatives
- Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) / Perfluorinated tenside (PFT) / Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) & Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS)
- Pesticides
- Phthalates
- Poly(aromatic hydrocarbons) according to US Environmental Protection Agency Method 610 (EPA 610)
- Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
- SCAPs - Short chained alkyl phenols (phenol, cresol, dimethylphenol, ethylphenol, trimethylphenol, ethylmethylphenol, n-propylphenol, iso-propylphenol)
- Tert-butyl-4-hydroxyanisole (BHA) and 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol (BHT)
- Thiuram mix
- Titanium Acetyl Acetone (TAA)
- Toluol-2,4-diisocyanat (TDI)
- Tributyl-tin (TBT), dibutyl-tin (DBT), monobutyl-tin (MBT) or any other organo-tin compounds
- Vinyl chloride monomer and its polymers or copolymers
- Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC)
- Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC)
- Tris(2-chlorethyl)phosphat (TCEP)
- Chlorinated Paraffins (CP, SCCP, MCCP, LCCP)
- Substances listed in GADSL, "Global Automotive Declarable Substances List" 2024, version 2.0