

WETROOM RANGE

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| Issued to: | TARKETT |
| Product specifications | Aquarelle floor, Aqua Multisafe |
| Issue date: | May 7 th , 2021. Reprint September 3 rd , 2021 |
| Expiration date: | May 6 th , 2023 |
| Evaluation threshold: | At least 100 ppm of the final product |
| After-use scenario: | TARKETT ReStart® Program |
| EPEA Registry No: | 40539 |
| MHS Version: | 2.0 |

| FUNCTION | CHEMICALS | CAS / EC | CONTENT | EPEA RATING | COMMENT | GS-LT GS-BM ^(b) | REACH |
|--------------|---|---------------|---------|-------------|--|----------------------------|-------|
| PVC | PVC* | 9002-86-2 | < 40% | | Transitional use of PVC is tolerated in durable applications designed with good materials and a collection and recycling program in place ^(a) . Vinyl chloride content is below 1 ppm in purchased products. Tarkett proposes to take back your installation residues and plans to propose to take back your products after use, thanks to the ReStart® program. Check Tarkett national websites for Restart program availability. | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | Polymerization additives* | Proprietary 3 | < 0,4% | | | N.I. | ✓ |
| Fillers | Calcium carbonate* | 1317-65-3 | 40% | | Minerals originating from virgin and recycled sources. Low quartz levels. No concern in the finished product | LT-UNK | ✓ |
| | Aluminum trihydrate* | 21645-51-2 | | | | BM2 | ✓ |
| | Crystalline silica - Quartz type* | 14808-60-7 | | | | LT-1 | ✓ |
| Plasticizers | 1,2-Cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, 1,2-diisononyl ester (DINCH)* | 166412-78-8 | < 20% | | Alternative to phthalate plasticizers approved for food contact application with high migration limit reflecting a much better safety profile. DINCH is produced by hydrogenation of DINP with thus modified properties. No toxicity identifiable, especially no mutagenicity, carcinogenicity or reproductive toxicity observed in animal tests. | LT-UNK | ✓ |
| | Bis(2-ethylhexyl)adipate (DEHA)* | 103-23-1 | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | Dibutyl terephthalate (DBT)* | 1962-75-0 | | | | None | ✓ |
| | Tributyl O-acetylcitrate* | 77-90-7 | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | Terephthalic acid, butyl methyl ester* | 52392-55-9 | | | | N.I. | ✓ |
| | 1,2-Cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, 1-methyl, 2-iisononyl ester* | Not available | | | | N.I. | ✓ |
| Water | 7732-18-5 | | | BM4 | ✓ | | |
| Carriers | Glass fibers* | 65997-17-3 | < 0.5% | | The length of glass fibers exceeds 10 µm. No contribution of the formaldehyde-based binder to formaldehyde emissions of the flooring product. No concern seen | LT-UNK | ✓ |
| | Methanol | 67-56-1 | | | | LT-1 | ✓ |
| | Urea melamine formaldehyde resin* | 25036-13-9 | | | | LT-UNK | ✓ |
| | Polyvinyl acetate | 9003-20-7 | | | | LT-UNK | ✓ |

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| Stabilizers | Soybean oil, epoxidized* | 8013-07-8 | < 2% | | ESBO is a scavenger of hydrochloric acid (that may be formed during the flooring use period) with plasticizing effect. Zinc is essential trace element. Migration potential of the different components of the heat stabilization system is unknown. The solvent 2-(2-n-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol is object of legal use restrictions. The facts that 1.) these restrictions do not apply for the flooring production context and 2.) the substance is used at levels slightly above the limit for declaration in the MHS, and 3.) it is not observed in VOC tests explain the rating. | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | Zinc distearate | 557-05-1 | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | Triisodecyl phosphite* | 25448-25-3 | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | Triisotridecyl phosphite | 77745-66-5 | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | Zinc 2-ethylcaproate* | 136-53-8 | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | 2-(2-n-Butoxyethoxy) ethanol | 112-34-5 | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | Dibenzoylmethane | 120-46-7 | | | | LT-UNK | ✓ |
| | Proprietary | Proprietary 2 | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| Pigments and inks | Titanium Dioxide* | 13463-67-7 | < 0.4% | | Potential health issue related to dust inhalation during mining/production of titanium dioxide. No concern in the finished product. Chlorinated and copper containing pigments are not recommended in the context of PVC. Binder chemicals do not exceed 0.05 % in product. | LT-1 | ✓ |
| | Carbon Black | 1333-86-4 | | | | BM1 | ✓ |
| | Blue, yellow, and red pigments | Proprietary 2 | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | Aluminum oxide | 1344-28-1 | | | | LT-UNK | ✓ |
| | Binder | Proprietary 3 | | | | BM1 | ✓ |
| Additives, impurities | Fatty acids, C16-18 | 67701-03-5 | < 1% | | Additives and formulation auxiliaries that have a function in the product or had a function to produce raw materials. Proprietary 3 chemicals originate from the recycled content and don't exceed 10% of chemicals listed in this section. | N.I. | ✓ |
| | Zinc oxide* | 1314-13-2 | | | | LT-UNK | ✓ |
| | 1,2-Ethanediamine, N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]- | 1760-24-3 | | | | LT-UNK | ✓ |
| | Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, mono(3,5,5-trimethylhexyl) ether | 204336-40-3 | | | | LT-UNK | ✓ |
| | Pentaerythritol tetraacrylate* | 4986-89-4 | | | | LT-UNK | ✓ |
| | Proprietary | Proprietary 2 | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| Surface Treatment | Silicon dioxide | 69012-64-2 | <0.5% | | Complex coating macropolymer based on polyurethane acrylate and urea formaldehyde chemistry that is UV cured during application. Monomers mentioned are not present as such and have lost properties that lead to specification for hazard labeling of raw materials. The coating does not contribute to a formaldehyde emission as verified by analysis. | LT-UNK | ✓ |
| | 1,6-Hexandioldiacrylate | 13048-33-4 | | | | LT-1 | ✓ |
| | Urea, polymer with formaldehyde* | 9011-05-6 | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | Ethyl (2,4,6-Trimethylbenzoyl)-phenyl phosphinate | 84434-11-7 | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | Glycerolpropoxytriacylate | 52408-84-1 | | | | LT-UNK | ✓ |
| | Octadecanamide, N,N'-1,2-ethanediybis-, reaction products with 1-isocyanatooctadecane and polycaprolactam | 356040-79-4 | | | | N.I. | ✓ |
| | Polybutyleneglycol bis(4-benzoylphenoxy)acetate | 515136-48-8 | | | | None | ✓ |
| | Proprietary* | Proprietary 2 | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | Acrylic urethane prepolymer dispersion | Proprietary 3 | | | | LT-UNK | ✓ |

| THEREOF | | | |
|---|---|-------|---|
| Content sourced from abundant minerals | | 50% | Calcium carbonate and the chlorine part of PVC are most predominant contributors to this figure. |
| Recycled content | - Internal post-industrial source (Reprocessed own production output) | 31.9% | Raw materials used to generate the recycled content have all an industrial pre-use origin and are therefore chemically largely defined. The contribution of the recycled content is highlighted with * after the chemical name. |
| | - Post-installation / Pre-use source | | |
| | - Post-use source | - | |
| Biologically renewable content | - Animal | - | No chemical with a possible animal origin is identified. |
| | - Vegetal | 3% | |

EPEA's rating methodology is based on the Cradle-to-Cradle approach with the European Precautionary principle. It is made in relation with a quality target, an after-use scenario and on the background of the specific supply chain materials used by the article's manufacturer. The assessment of hazard/safety properties of chemicals is made at the best of our knowledge at the date of MHS™ issue (See further [MHS development Guidance V2.0](#)). EPEA believes the data forth herein are accurate as of the date hereof. EPEA makes no warranty with respect thereto and expressly disclaims all liability for reliance thereon. Such data are offered solely for your consideration, investigation, and verification.



Dr. Peter Möslé
Partner & Managing Director



Dr. Alain Rivière
Scientific Supervisor



Legend:

EPEA RATING:

- No concern
- Moderate concern
- High concern –
Task for material optimization
- Unknown concern -
Task for knowledge development

REACH compliance:

- ✓: Substance is listed neither in Annex XIV nor in Annex XVII nor as SVHC and complies with European Union Regulation EC 1907/2006 applicable to this article.
- XVII** or **XIV**: Substance listed in Annex XVII (Restriction) or Annex XIV (Authorisation) of REACH regulation applicable to this article
- SVHC**: Substance of Very High Concern. Candidate for listing in Annex XIV (Authorization list) of REACH Regulation at a concentration above 0.1%
- : Not applicable due to missing CAS

GS-LT^(b)

- LT-1**: Chemical is found on an authoritative list of the most-toxic chemicals
- LT-P1**: Chemical may be a serious hazard, but the confidence level is lower
- LT-UNK**: Unknown (no data on List Translator Lists)

GS- BM^(b)

- BM1**: Avoid: Chemical of High Concern
- BM2**: Use but search for Safer Substitutes
- BM3**: Use but still opportunity for improvement
- BM4**: Prefer: Safer Chemical
- BMU**: "Unspecified"; insufficient data
- N.I.** (No GS rating): Chemical is not listed in the source of GS and GS-LT ratings

(a) Please refer to [EPEA's position on PVC and chlorine management](#)

(b) GreenScreen List Translator Score and GreenScreen Benchmark Score according to [Toxnot](#)

Proprietary 1, 2 or 3: Distinguishing between owners of information (see [MHS development Guidance V2.0](#))