OMNISPORTS

Issued to: TARKETT

Product specifications Speed Table Tennis, Puprepaly, Active +, Rreference Multi Use, Compact, Training, Speed

Issue date: 15.12.2022

Expiration date: 14.12.2024

Evaluation threshold: At least 100 ppm of the final product

After-use scenario: TARKETT ReStart® Program

EPEA Registry No: 39859.3

MHS Version: 2.0

FUNCTION	CHEMICALS	CAS / EC	CONTENT	EPEA RATING	COMMENT	GS-LT GS-BM [b]	REACH
PVC	PVC*	9002-86-2	<50%		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	< 1%			N.I.	-
Fillers	Calcium carbonate*	13397-25-6	< 30%		Fillers consist of pulverized calcium carbonate of virgin and recycled origin as well as aluminium hydroxide and glass fibres of the former PVC use. Glass fibres of the recycled content lose their original function after recycling. Low levels of quartz. No concern in the finished product.	None	✓
	Magnesium Carbonate	546-93-0				LT-UNK	✓
	Aluminium trihydrate*	1333-84-2				LT-UNK	✓
	Glass fibre*	65997-17-3				LT-UNK	✓
	Crystalline silica - Quartz type*	14808-60-7				LT-1	✓
	Proprietary	Proprietary 3				N.I.	-
Plasticizers	1,2-Cyclohexanedicarbo-xylic acid, 1,2-diisononyl ester* (DINCH)	166412-78-8	< 25%		Alternatives to phthalate plasticizers. 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. Capacity of MINCH (primary metabolic product of DINCH) to interfere with the metabolism and differentiation of adipocytes in in-vitro experiments was assumed in 2015 but convincingly refuted in more recent scientific publications. No concern with DEHT, especially no disruption of developmental pathways observed with metabolic products of DEHT. DBT is an equivocal sensitizer. No concern expected with DBT and its synthesis impurity MBT in the final product.	LT-UNK	✓
	Terephthalic acid, dioctyl ester* (DEHT)	6422-86-2				LT-UNK	✓
	Dibutyl terephthalate* (DBT)	1962-75-0				None	✓
	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)adipate* (DEHA)	103-23-1				LT-P1	✓
	1,2,3-Propanetricarbo-xylic acid, 2-(acetyloxy)-, tributyl ester*	77-90-7				LT-P1	✓
	Isodecyl benzoate	131298-44-7				N.I.	✓
	1,2-Cyclohexanedicarbo-xylic acid, 1-methyl, 2-iisononyl ester* (MINCH)	Not available				N.I.	✓
	Terephthalic acid, butyl methyl ester* (MBT)	52392-55-9				N.I.	✓
	Proprietary	Proprietary 3				N.I.	-

FUNCTION	CHEMICALS	CAS / EC	CONTENT	EPEA RATING	COMMENT	GS-LT GS-BM [b]	REACH
Reinforcement	Glass fibre	65997-17-3	< 1.5%	C	The length of glass fibres exceeds 10 µm. No contribution of the formaldehyde-based binder to formaldehyde emissions of the flooring product. No concern seen.	LT-UNK	✓
	Urea, polymer with formaldehyde	9011-05-6		c		LT-P1	✓
	Urea, melamine, formaldehyde resin	25036-13-9		c		LT-UNK	✓
	Proprietary	Proprietary 2		c		N.I.	✓
		Proprietary 3		-		N.I.	-
Stabilizers	Soybean oil, epoxidized*	8013-07-8	< 1.5%	b	ESBO is a scavenger of hydrochloric acid that may be formed during the flooring use period. It has a plasticizing effect in addition. Zinc contained in a calcium/zinc based heat stabilizing system is an essential trace element. Migration potential of the different components of the heat stabilization system is unknown. No concern seen in case of migration.	LT-P1	✓
	Triisotridecyl phosphite	77745-66-5		c		LT-P1	✓
	Triisodecyl phosphite*	25448-25-3		c		LT-P1	✓
	Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, zinc salt, basic	85203-81-2		c		LT-UNK	✓
	2-Ethylhexanoic acid, potassium salt	3164-85-0		c		LT-UNK	✓
	Neodecanoic acid, zinc salt, basic	84418-68-8		c		None	✓
	Zinc 2-ethylcaproate*	136-53-8		c		LT-P1	✓
	2-ethylhexanoic acid	149-57-5		C		LT-P1	✓
	Sodium 2-Ethyl hexanoate	19766-89-3		c		LT-UNK	✓
	Dibenzoylmethane	120-46-7		c		LT-UNK	✓
	Proprietary	Proprietary 2		c		LT-UNK	✓
				b		LT-P1	✓
		Proprietary 3		-		N.I.	-
Pigments & Inks	Titanium Dioxide*	13463-67-7	< 1%	c	Potential health issue related to dust inhalation during mining/production of titanium dioxide. No concern in the finished product. Copper containing pigments are not recommended in the context of PVC because of the catalytic activity of copper for the formation of dioxins in case of fire. Chlorinated pigments are not recommended for reasons explained in "EPEA's position on PVC and chlorine management"(a). They are labelled red for these reasons. The majority of pigments are proprietary 3	LT-1	✓
	Carbon Black	61512-59-2		c		BM1	✓
	Proprietary pigments	Proprietary 2		x		LT-UNK	✓
		Proprietary 3		-		N.I.	-
Additives, impurities	Aluminium oxide	90669-62-8	< 4.5%	c	Chemicals with a function either in the production of Omnisports products or for the production of raw materials used. This section includes also chemicals of the recycled flooring content that do not recover a function after use. About 50% of additives are sub-optimally chemically defined.	None	✓
	Azodicarbonamide	123-77-3		c		LT-UNK	✓
	1,2-Ethanediamine, N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]-	1760-24-3		c		LT-UNK	✓
	Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, mono(3,5,5-trimethylhexyl) ether	204336-40-3		c		LT-UNK	✓
	Fatty acids, C16-18	67701-03-5		b		LT-UNK	✓
	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-hydro-.omega.-hydroxy-, mono-C13-15-alkyl ethers, succinates	162627-31-8		c		N.I.	✓
	Polymerized surface treatment olymers in the recycled flooring content	Proprietary 2		c		N.I.	✓
				c			✓
	Proprietary	Proprietary 3		-		N.I.	-
Surface Treatment	Dipentaerithrytol hexacrylate	29570-58-9	> 1.5%	c	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 therefore lost properties that lead to specification for hazard labelling of raw materials. The coating does not contribute to a formaldehyde emission.	None	✓
	Ethyl (2,4,6-Trimethylbenzoyl)-phenyl phosphinate	84434-11-7		c		LT-P1	✓
	Urea, polymer with formaldehyde	9011-05-6		c		LT-P1	✓
	Triethylamine	121-44-8		c		LT-UNK	✓
	Proprietary	Proprietary 2		c		N.I.	✓
				c		None	✓
		Proprietary 3		-		N.I.	-

THEREOF			
Content sourced from abundant minerals		< 57%	Calcium carbonate and the chlorine part of PVC are most predominant contributors to this figure. Only virgin raw material figures are counted in this section.
Recycled content	- Internal post-industrial source (Reprocessed own production output)	≤ 32%	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. The content with recycled post-installation materials is < 1%
	- Post-installation / Pre-use source		
	- Post-use source	-	
Biologically renewable content	- Animal	-	No raw materials of animal origin identifiable in the product build-up.
	- Vegetal	< 0.6%	Epoxidized Soybean oil and fatty acid derivatives are obtained from vegetal sources and not counted twice when present in the recycled content

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.

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EPEA
PART OF DREES & SOMMER

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 or 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)