



**viega**



# **Policy**

## **Material Compliance**

### **SC-G-01-205**

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## Revision history

Date of change		old Version	New Version	Editing	Release
02.02.2024		-	1.0	<i>Sarah Handtke</i> Product Compliance Manager	Signed in the original: <i>Özer Hatip</i> Teamleader QEHS
25.06.2024		1.0	1.1	<i>Sarah Handtke</i> Product Compliance Manager	Signed in the original: <i>Özer Hatip</i> Teamleader QEHS
Chapter		Revision			
-	-	Creation of Policy			
3.2.5	Scope Drinking Water	BWGL-Link added			

## **1 Introduction**

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

This policy must be applied in the design and development of products in all business areas of Viega, including all subsidiaries, as well as in the procurement of materials and parts that are used in products. This is the only way to ensure that the products of Viega GmbH & Co. KG (hereinafter referred to as Viega) can be ensured.

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

## **2 Obligations**

### **2.1 Obligations of Viega**

The Material Compliance Policy supports the relevant departments at Viega in the implementation of material compliance-specific tasks.

The internally defined and described processes, structures and systems, such as the product compliance core processes, apply.

### **2.2 Obligations of the supplier**

The supplier is obliged to comply with the following restrictions for all delivered parts, components, materials, packaging or products. These requirements apply worldwide, even if no delivery is made to the EU. The material compliance requirements apply equally to all other product characteristics. No substances, mixtures, products or articles may be used for which the material information required by law is not available.

Following the e-mail request from the DataCross software, the supplier must store the material information for all substances, mixtures, products and articles used, as well as packaging, in the software. Use of the software is free of charge for Viega suppliers.

The supplier is obliged to check at least once a year whether it has an updated version of this Material Compliance Specification. With the amendment of the Material Compliance Specification, it replaces the previous version and is valid with immediate effect. Viega will not notify suppliers of any changes to the Material Compliance Specification. Viega makes the Material Compliance Policy available [online](#).

## **3 Viega - List of substances restricted by law**

### **3.1 Substance restrictions – relevant for all products**

The legal substance requirements described in this section apply to all substances, mixtures and articles.

### 3.1.1 Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 REACH – Annex XIV – List of substances subject to authorization

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

Explanations of the terms application deadline and expiry date can be found in section 4.1 "Appendix - Terms".

Under the following link you can access the current Annex XIV of the REACH Regulation:

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

### 3.1.2 Regulation (EC) Nr. 1907/2006 REACH – Annex XVII – List of restricted substances

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

Under the following link you can access the current Annex XVII of the REACH Regulation:

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

### 3.1.3 Directive 2011/65/EU – RoHS

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

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

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

Substance groups / substances	Maximum concentration in homogeneous material in percent
Cadmium und Cadmium compounds	0,01%
Hexavalent chromium (Cr6+) and Cr6+ compounds	0,10%
Lead and Lead compounds	
Mercury and Mercury compounds	
Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDE)	
Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB)	
Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate (DEHP)	
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate (BBP)	
Dibutyl Phthalate (DBP)	
Diisobutyl Phthalate (DIBP)	

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

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

### 3.1.4 ACPEIP (China RoHS 2)

The legislation ACPEIP (Administration on the Control of Pollution Caused by Electronic Information Products) regulates the placing of electrical and electronic products (EEPs) on the Chinese market. The limit values are specified by the industry standard SJ/T 11363-2206.

The limit values for heavy metals and flame retardants comply with Directive 2011/65/EU.

Substance groups	Maximum concentration in homogeneous material in percent
Cadmium	0,01%
Hexavalent Chromium (Cr6+)	0,10%
Lead	
Mercury	
Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDE)	
Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB)	

### 3.1.5 Chemicals Prohibition ordinance - ChemVerbotsV

The regulation on Prohibitions and Restrictions on the Marketing of Hazardous Substances, Mixtures and Articles under the Chemicals Act is a German federal law that prescribes special national requirements in addition to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH). The national requirements for the following substances and substance groups are also specified:

**Table 2: Substance restrictions in accordance with the Chemicals Prohibition Ordinance**

Substances / mixtures
Formaldehyde
Dioxins and Furans
Pentachlorophenol
Biopersistent Fibers

The current requirements and the listed exceptions can be found in the legal text:

[http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/chemverbotsv\\_2017/index.html](http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/chemverbotsv_2017/index.html)

### 3.1.6 Product safety law (ProdSG)

The Product Safety Act (ProdSG) has been in force since July 16, 2021. It is the central legal regulation for the safety of products.

These may only be made available on the market if they do not endanger health and safety. According to Section 3, this is permitted if the legal interests listed in Section 8 (1) are not endangered when used as intended or in a foreseeable manner.

Making available on the Union market is equivalent to any supply of a product for distribution, consumption or use in the course of a commercial activity, whether in return for payment or free of charge.

[https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/prodsg\\_2021/](https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/prodsg_2021/)

### **3.1.7 Ordinance (EU) Nr. 2019/1021 - POP**

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

Further information on the Stockholm Convention can be found on the official website at the following link:

<http://chm.pops.int/>

## **3.2 Substance restrictions for products from different areas of application**

In contrast to the substance restrictions in section 3.1, the supplier must check whether its products fall within the scope of the respective requirement for the regulations described in this chapter. If it is not possible for the supplier to clarify this independently, he must inform Viega immediately.

### **3.2.1 Directive 94/62/EG – Packaging Directive**

Directive 94/62/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of December 20, 1994 on packaging and packaging waste restricts the concentration of heavy metals in packaging. Lead, Cadmium, Mercury and Chromium VI may not exceed a cumulative maximum concentration of 100 ppm by weight in packaging or packaging components.

### **3.2.2 Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA)**

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

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

**Tabelle 3: Substance regulations TSCA**

Substances	CAS-No.	Limit value
Decabromdiphenylether (decaBDE)	1163-19-5	0 %
Phenol, Isopropylated Phosphate (3:1) (PIP (3:1))	68937-41-7	0 %
2,4,6 Tris (Tert butyl)Phenol (2,4,6 TTBP)	732-26-3	0,3 % Total concentration per product / dispensing in containers under 35 gallons
Hexachlorobutadiene (HCBd)	87-68-3	0 %
Pentachlorothiophenol (PCTP)	133-49-3	1 % Total concentration per product

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

Further information can be found under:

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

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

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

1. Prohibition of the contamination of drinking water with chemicals that are known to have carcinogenic or reprotoxic properties. There must be no contamination by this chemical in a body of water itself or in the soil where it can enter a drinking water source.
2. Warning of chemicals in products that are known to be carcinogenic or toxic to reproduction. No company shall knowingly expose any person to these chemicals in the course of its business without first providing a clear and adequate warning.

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

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

Further information can be found under:

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

### **3.2.4 Hong Kong Convention (HKC)**

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

One of the main requirements of the HKC is the creation of an Inventory of Hazardous Materials (IHM) for new and existing ships. Substances and substance groups from Tables A to C must be listed in this hazardous materials register if they are present.

Viega wants to forgo the substances and substance groups listed in Appendix 1 Table A, Appendix 2 Table B and C in the manufacture of its products.

### **3.2.5 Scope of drinking water**

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

- DIN 2001-2:2018-01: Drinking water supply from small systems and non-stationary systems - Part 2: Non-stationary systems - Guidelines for drinking water requirements, design, construction, operation and maintenance of systems
- DIN EN 16421:2015-05: Influence of materials on water intended for human consumption - Reproduction of microorganisms
- Technical rule DVGW worksheet W 270 (German Technical and Scientific Association for Gas and Water)
- Assessment basis for plastics and other organic materials in contact with drinking water (KTRW-BWGL)
- Evaluation principles of the Federal Environment Agency for materials and substances in contact with drinking water e.g. evaluation principles for metallic materials
- Standard for Safety Evaluation of Equipment and Protective Materials in Drinking Water System: GB/T 17219 – 2001

The relevant certificates must be submitted as proof of compliance.

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

### **3.2.6 EU Regulation (2023/1542) - Battery Regulation 2023**

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



**Table 4: Maximum concentration for batteries**

Pure substances	Maximum concentration in article in percent	Application restrictions
Mercury and Mercury compounds	0,0005%	Batteries (in appliances and means of transportation)
Cadmium and Cadmium compounds	0,002%	Device batteries (in devices and means of transportation)
Lead and Lead compounds	0,01%	Appliance Batteries (from 18.08.2024)

### 3.3 Declarable substances

#### 3.3.1 SVHC candidate list

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

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

According to Article 33 of the REACH Regulation, every supplier is obliged to do the following:

(1) Any supplier of an article containing a substance meeting the criteria laid down in Article 57 and identified in accordance with Article 59(1) in a concentration greater than 0,1 % weight by weight (w/w) shall provide the recipient of the article with sufficient information in his possession to allow safe use of the article, but shall indicate at least the name of the substance concerned.

Substances of very high concern (SVHCs) in

- Components
- Spare parts
- Accessories
- Packaging

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

Private consumers must be provided with this information free of charge within 45 days upon request.

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

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

### 3.3.2 Conflict minerals (CM) – Dodd-Frank Act

The US Dodd-Frank Act Sec. 1502, passed in 2010, requires companies listed on the US stock exchange to check their own supply chain to determine whether conflict minerals are used to manufacture their products. If one of the conflict minerals is found, the origin must be disclosed in this report. Conflict minerals within the meaning of the law are Tin, Tungsten, Tantalum and Gold (synonym 3TG). The D.R. Congo and its neighboring states are defined as high-risk conflict areas.

If Viega receives inquiries from its customers regarding the origin of conflict minerals, it will forward these inquiries to its suppliers. Our suppliers are committed to sourcing 3TG minerals exclusively from smelters whose due diligence practices are independently audited.

*Reference to further information on the Dodd-Frank Act:*

<https://www.sec.gov/News/Article/Detail/Article/1365171562058>

The RMI Excel document is the preferred declaration medium:

<http://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org/>

### 3.3.3 Conflict minerals - EU Regulation 2017/821

Since May 17, 2017, the European Union has laid down due diligence obligations in the supply chain for Union importers of 3TG from conflict-affected and high-risk areas in Regulation (EU) 2017/821. Our suppliers are committed to sourcing 3TG minerals exclusively from smelters whose due diligence practices are independently audited.

*Reference to further information on Regulation (EU) 2017/821:*

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/?uri=celex:32017R0821>

## 3.4 Production excipients and operating supplies

### 3.4.1 Safety data sheets (SDS)

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

It provides important information on the following features:

- Identity of the product
- occurring hazards
- safe handling
- Measures for prevention
- Measures in case of danger

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

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

The safety data sheet will be made available to Viega in electronic form (to: [gefahrstoffe@viega.de](mailto:gefahrstoffe@viega.de)) or as a download option free of charge on the day of the first delivery at the latest.

Suppliers shall update the SDS immediately (Art. 31 (9)) if

- new information is available that may have an impact on risk management measures
- an authorization has been granted or refused

- a restriction was imposed

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

## 4 Annex

### 4.1 Terms

**Substance:**

Chemical element and its compounds in the natural state or obtained by any manufacturing process, including any additive necessary to preserve its stability and any impurity deriving from the process used, but excluding any solvent which may be separated without affecting the stability of the substance or changing its composition. (see Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Art. 3 para. 1)

Examples of substances are:

- Organic: Ethanol, Aldehyde
- Metallic: Iron, Copper, Tin
- Mineral: Clay, Loam

**Mixture:**

Mixtures, or solutions consisting of two or more substances (see Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Art. 3 para. 2)

Examples of mixtures:

- Mixture: Seeds
- Mixture: Alloy
- Solution: Octane in Gasoline

**Homogeneous material:**

A material of uniform composition throughout or a material consisting of different materials which cannot be broken down or separated into individual materials by mechanical processes such as unscrewing, cutting, crushing, grinding or sanding. (see EU Directive 2011/65/EU Art. 3 Para. 20)

Examples of homogeneous materials:

- Plastic
- Ceramics
- Glass
- Alloy
- Coating

**Intentionally added:**

Generally known as the intentional use of a substance contained in an article to produce a particular property, appearance, function or quality.

**Contamination:**

The addition or presence of chemicals to or in another substance to such an extent that it is unsuitable for its intended purpose.

**Battery:**

A device that supplies electrical energy produced by direct conversion of chemical energy, has internal or external storage, and consists of one or more non-rechargeable or rechargeable battery cells, modules or packs, and includes a battery that has been prepared for reuse or repurposed or remanufactured. (see EU Regulation 2023/1542 Art. 3 para. 1)

**Device battery:**

A battery that is encapsulated, weighs 5 kg or less, is not specifically designed for industrial use and is not an electric vehicle battery, an LV battery or a starter battery. (see EU Regulation 2023/1542 Art. 3 para. 9)

**Packaging:**

Products made of any material for the containment, protection, handling, delivery and presentation of goods, which may range from raw materials to processed products and are passed on from the manufacturer to the user or consumer. All "disposable articles" used for the same purpose are also to be regarded as packaging. (see EU Directive 94/62/EC Art. 3 Para. 1)

**Packaging components:**

Parts of the packaging that can be separated by hand or by simple mechanical processes. Additional elements that are directly attached or fastened to a product and fulfill a packaging function are considered packaging, unless they are an integral part of the product.

**Restricted substances:**

Restricted substances may not be contained in substances, mixtures or articles above the applicable limit values.

**Declarable substances:**

The substances classified as declarable are not desirable in some applications and must be declared above the specified limit values. The listed substances must be declared for each product, component, material, material preparation, auxiliary or operating material. The declaration obligation does not apply below these limit values.

**Commodity:**

An article which during production is given a special shape, surface or design which determines its function to a greater degree than does its chemical composition. (see Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Art. 3 para. 3)

**Application deadline (Latest application date):**

According to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, an application for authorization must be submitted by this date (date is at least 18 months before the expiry date) so that the substance can continue to be used (deadline).

Information on the application for authorization and the formal procedure for an application for authorization can be found at <https://echa.europa.eu/de/applying-for-authorisation>

**Date of expiry (sunset date):**

After this date, the placing on the market and use of a substance listed in Annex XIV of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 is prohibited, unless an authorization has been granted.

**Endocrine disruptors:**

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

(<https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/endokrine-disruptoren#1-bis-2>)

**Persistence (chemistry)**

In biology and environmental chemistry, persistence refers to the resistance of mostly organic chemical compounds to chemical-physical and biological degradation.

#### 4.2 Sources of supply/Assistance:

Platform for European regulations, directives and decisions, in all existing versions and official European languages - the year of publication and the publication number must be entered in the search mask:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/>

Support area of the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA):

<https://echa.europa.eu/support/guidance>

REACH-CLP-Biocide Helpdesk - National information center of the federal government:

<https://www.reach-clp-biozid-helpdesk.de/>

REACH Helpdesk - German Environment Agency:

<http://www.reach-info.de>

REACH@Baden-Württemberg:

<https://www.reach.baden-wuerttemberg.de/>

Platform for German laws:

<https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/>