



# Properties criteria - BETA

Option 1 - according to KIFS 2005:7

VERSION 2011:B

VALID FROM 30/06/2011

# Introduction

The BETA-register is a part of the BASTA-system. Products that are registered in the BETA-register may not contain substances with properties according to agreed criteria, at concentrations above specified limits.

As these criteria are less stringent than the BASTA-criteria<sup>1)</sup>, products registered in the BETA-register may be associated with risks. The supplier must therefore specify which BASTA-criteria the product does not meet.

The supplier must also meet a number of requirements as to be allowed to register products in the system:

- the supplier provides information for the assessment of risks during handling, usage, demolition and waste, as well as instructions for handling such risks.
- the supplier confirms that any of their products registered in the BETA-register meet the properties criteria at all times.
- the supplier can present documentation verifying the evaluation of the properties of their products registered in the BETA-register.
- the supplier has an organisation with a clear distribution of responsibility for all information upon which their registration in the BETA-register is based.
- the supplier has the appropriate expertise available for dealing with the terms of qualification for registration of products in the BETA-register.

*Products that meet the BASTA-criteria shall be registered in the BASTA-register <sup>1)</sup>*

The criteria have been based on the REACH Regulation (Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006). Regulation on the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 and on the database for risk reduction of chemicals PRIO from the Swedish National Chemicals Inspectorate. The criteria constitute a number of basic criteria that apply for all types of products.

Concentrations are to be considered for the product in the form it is delivered to a building site or equivalent. Chemicals that have been used in manufacturing but are not present in the delivered product do not need to be considered. If not stated otherwise the assessment shall be made considering the total concentration of different substances with the same property.

For a complex article that consists of several parts, the basis for calculations should be the weight of the individual part that contains the substance, not the total weight of the complex article.

The properties criteria are specified by one column for unwanted **properties/substances**, a **definition** of the property and the accepted concentration limit. In addition there are footnotes with additional information. There is also a list of risk phrases used in this document

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# Properties criteria in the BETA-register

Properties (substances)	Definition according to option 1	Concentration limit (by weight) <sup>2) 3) 10)</sup>	Summation <sup>9)</sup>	Cross reference Alt. 2
<b>1. Carcinogenic</b>	Substances with properties according to hazard class of carcinogenic in category 1 or 2 <sup>4)</sup> (R45, R49)	< 0,1%		H350
<b>2. Mutagenic</b>	Substances with properties according to hazard class of mutagenic in category 1 or 2 <sup>4)</sup> (R46)	< 0,1%		H340
<b>3. Toxic to reproduction</b>	Substances with properties according to hazard class of toxic to reproduction in category 1 or 2 <sup>4)</sup> (R60 and/or R61)	< 0,5%		H360
<b>4. Effect during lactation</b>	Substances with properties according to hazard class of: may cause harm to breastfed babies <sup>4)</sup> (R64)	< 0,1%		H362
<b>5. Endocrine disrupting</b>	While awaiting criterias there can be no use of substances included in priority group 1 according to Eu "candidate list of 553 substances" European Commission DG Environment (2000, Annex 1) <sup>5)</sup>	< 0,1%		
<b>6. Very persistent and very bio accumulative organic compound</b>	Substances with 1) a half-life > 60 days in seawater or freshwater or > 180 days in seawater or freshwater sediment or or > 180 days in soil and 2) BCF (Bio Concentration Factor) >5000	< 0,1%	Yes	
<b>7. Persistent, bio accumulative and toxic organic compound</b>	Substances with 1) a half-life > 60 days in seawater or >40 days in freshwater or > 180 days in seawater sediment or >120 days in freshwater sediment and 2) BCF (Bio Concentration Factor) >2000 and 3) Chronic NOEC < 0.01mg/l or < 30 mg/kg food or CMR or classified T; R48 or XN; R48 or R64	< 0,1%	Yes	
<b>8. Potentially persistent, bio accumulative and toxic organic compound</b>	<i>There is for the time being no generally confirmed definition for a potentially persistent, biaccumulative and toxic organic compound. The criteria document will be amended when such definition is at hand. <sup>6)</sup></i>			
<b>9. Lead (Pb)</b>	Pure substances or compounds of lead	< 0,1%	Yes	
	Lead as an alloying element in steel	< 0,35% <sup>7)</sup>	Yes	
	Lead as an alloying element in aluminium	< 0,4% <sup>7)</sup>	Yes	
	Lead as copper alloy	< 4% <sup>7)</sup>	Yes	

Properties (substances)	Definition according to option 1	Concentration limit (by weight) <sup>2) 3) 10)</sup>	Summation <sup>9)</sup>	Cross reference Alt. 2
<b>10. Mercury (Hg)</b>	Pure substances or compounds of mercury	Total ban <sup>8)</sup>	Yes	
	Mercury in compact fluorescent lamps	< 5 mg per lamp <sup>8)</sup>	Yes	
	Mercury in straight fluorescent lamps for general purposes	< 10 mg halophosphate per lamp <sup>8)</sup>	Yes	
		< 5 mg triphosphate per lamp with normal lifetime <sup>8)</sup>	Yes	
		< 8 mg triphosphate per lamp with long lifetime <sup>8)</sup>	Yes	
<b>11. Cadmium (Cd)</b>	Pure substances or compounds of cadmium	< 0,01%	Yes	
<b>12. Dangerous to the ozone layer</b>	Ozon Depletion Potential (ODP) > 0 (R59)	< 0,1% for each individual substance. Concentrations shall not be added together		EUH 059, H420

## NOTES

- 1) Se properites criteria –BASTA
- 2) In cases where a lower concentration is stated in appendix IV to the Council Directive on classification, labelling and packaging (1272/2008/EG), the stated concentration applies.
- 3) In cases where there are lower concentrations stated in appendix IV to the council directive on Persistent Organic Pollutants (1195/2006/EG), the stated concentration applies.
- 4) In accordance with Council Directive 67/548/EEC. The assessment is to be based on all relevant data on the hazardousness to health and the environment of the product. The criteria are directly applicable when data are obtained from information requirements described in article 13 to regulation (EC) no. 1907/2006 (REACH). If for a given property that is hazardous to health or the environment, there are data from several studies which, according to the criteria, would lead to differing classification, the data that result in the strictest classification are to be used provided they are of good scientific quality.
- 5) European Commission DG Environment (2000). Towards the establishment of a priority list of substances for further evaluation of their role in endocrine disruption. Final report, [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/docum/pdf/bkh\\_main.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/docum/pdf/bkh_main.pdf)  
Annex 1. Candidate list of 553 substances, [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/docum/pdf/bkh\\_annex\\_01.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/docum/pdf/bkh_annex_01.pdf)
- 6) The criterias for potentially PBT according to PRIO (www.kemi.se) can, in cases where it indicates no potential and where no other data exist, be used as a base for the PBT-classification.
- 7) Intentionen är att halterna för dessa ämnen ska vara nära noll. För närvarande tillämpas de angivna haltgränserna, i enlighet med de undantag som anges i bilaga till rådets direktiv 2002/95/EG (RoHS).

- 8) In accordance with the Swedish directive (1998:944) there is a general Swedish ban on mercury with specified exklusions. Low concentrations of mercury that are not intentionally added in any stage thus fall outside the prohibition. With low levels of mercury refers in BASTA to a maximum occurring concentration of 2.5 mg per kg In the BASTA-register no such exklusions are allowed.
- 9) Summation of the concentration of various substances with similar characteristics.
- 10) For a complex article that consists of several parts, the basis for the calculations should be the weight of the individual part that contains the substance, not the total weight, or the total weight of the complex article. An article is defined, REACH as an "object which during production is given a special shape, surface or design which determines its function to a greater degree than does its chemical composition (Article (33)).

[Swedish interpretation of the 0.1 % for giving information according to articles 7.2 and 33](#)

[Dissenting views on the guidance on requirements for substances in articles](#)

## Risk phrases used in these criteria

R 45	May cause cancer
R 46	May cause heritable genetic damage
R 48	Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure
R 49	May cause cancer by inhalation
R 59	Dangerous for the ozone layer
R 60	May impair fertility
R 61	May cause harm to the unborn child
R 64	May cause harm to breastfed babies
H 420	Harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere

Information about construction products that meet the properties criteria are found on the web-site [www.bastaonline.se](http://www.bastaonline.se)

E-mail address is [bastaonline@ivl.se](mailto:bastaonline@ivl.se)

You can also contact BASTAonline AB, Box 21060, SE-100 31 Stockholm, Sweden. Telephone +46 8 598 563 00 for more information.