

CRITERIA DOCUMENT – BASTA-SYSTEM

VERSION 36.2

If differences occur between the English and Swedish version of the criteria document, the Swedish version is always superior to the English version.

The BASTA-system
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INTRODUCTION

ABOUT THE BASTA SYSTEM

The BASTA system's vision is that construction products are free of hazardous substances, they are based on renewable resources and can be circulated. BASTA supports the construction industry's sustainability work by defining requirements, spreading knowledge, and making information and tools available to facilitate conscious product choices. The criteria must be clear, transparent and scientifically based, and harmonized with relevant legislation such as the chemical legislation REACH.

The BASTA system is an open system that gives anyone who wants to make conscious product choices access to quality-assured assessments of products. In addition to assessing the product from a health and environmental hazard perspective, users can provide information linked to health and environmental hazards, circularity, renewability and environmental effects.

The criteria can also be used as an aid in their own product development by providing support in the work of phasing out substances with hazardous properties.

BASTA is owned by IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute and the Swedish Construction Federation.

The core of the BASTA system is to offer:

- Freely available information on sustainability to enable safe product choices
- Efficient and easy-to-use digital tools for finding and consuming information
- Clear and transparent criteria for assessing products and simple tools for registering the information with BASTA

To achieve the system's goals and give users the opportunity to take part in all the information registered in the system, BASTA has developed the following five tools:

- **Open search engine:** here you can search for registered products and affiliated companies without logging in. The search function has filters so that it is easy to filter out articles based on set filters such as ratings, BK04 or BSAB code, circularity, certifications and more.
- **Open company pages:** Each affiliated company has its own company page at BASTA. On the company pages, you will find all company's registered articles as well as a company-unique search engine. The company pages can be found via the search engine, our company register or via API. The company pages are shareable via URL and QR-code.
- **Open article cards:** Each unique article has its own article page at BASTA. On the article pages you will find all the information about the article that is available in the BASTA system. The article pages can be found via the search engine, company pages or via API. All article pages are shareable via URL and QR-code.
- **Free API:** connect your own tools and databases to BASTA to always have correct and updated information about an article's status from the BASTA system. The integration is free of charge.
- **Logbook (paid service):** Document and follow up product choices in construction and civil engineering projects, the logbook service focuses on traceability and digitalization with direct links to FINFO, CCBUILD and eBVD.

The basis of the system is our criteria, they define how products should be assessed and how information should be compiled. The system includes mandatory and optional criteria:

Mandatory criteria areas:

- [Organisation](#)
- [Article identifier](#)

Optional criteria areas, information:

- [Article information](#)

Optional criteria areas, sustainability:

- [Health and environmental hazards](#)
- [Circularity](#)
- [Renewability](#)
- [Environmental effects – EPD](#)
- [Emissions and tests](#)

An article can be registered if information is entered in the mandatory criterion area “[Article identifier](#)”, and in one of the optional criteria areas within sustainability. The more information that is registered within the optional criterion areas, the more value is created for those who consume information through the system.

In order for a product to receive a rating in the BASTA system, it must be assessed against all criteria within the criterion area “[Health and environmental hazards](#)”.

Within the BASTA system, the following types of building and civil engineering products can be registered:

- Chemical products
- Articles
- Assembled articles
- Articles containing electronics

JOIN THE BASTA SYSTEM AND REGISTER PRODUCTS

The following section describes the process of joining the BASTA system and how to assess and register products.

1. READ THE CRITERIA DOCUMENT AND CONTRACT TERMS TO JOIN THE BASTA SYSTEM

Before a company joins the BASTA system and register its products, it is important to read the criteria document and the terms for registering products, which are contained in the agreement concluded between the company that wants to register products and BASTAonline AB.

2. ASSESSMENT AND DOCUMENTATION

In order to register products in the BASTA system, the company must first meet the mandatory criteria in the "[Organisation](#)" criteria area. It is then the company's obligation to assess that products to be registered against the system's criteria, compile the assessments, and to save assessments along with the documents used. How assessment is to be carried out and how assessment data is to be handled is described in criteria [V36.02: "Assessment and documentation"](#) in the criteria area "[Organisation](#)".

3. CONNECT THE COMPANY TO THE BASTA SYSTEM

When the assessment is made and documentation has been compiled, the company can join the BASTA system. This is done through the following steps:

1. Create a personal user account at BASTAonline, via www.BASTAonline.se
2. Log in to the user account
 - a. If the company has already joined the BASTA system, select "Connect to a company". This sends a request to connect to your company's existing users
 - b. If the company has not joined the BASTA system
 - i. Select "Register new company" to create a new company and fill in the introductory information
 - ii. Fill in all the required information and click "Submit"
 - iii. When the information is complete, BASTA will send out agreements for signing. The Company is activated when the agreement has been signed by the Company and BASTAonline AB. The agreement contains the terms and conditions that must be followed in order to be connected to the BASTA system.

4. REGISTER PRODUCTS

When the company is activated on BASTAonline, users linked to the company can register products. Products must be registered at the article level, which means that each unique product must be registered as its own article. Example: if a product is available in three sizes, 1 litre, 5 litres and 10 litres, they should be registered as 3 articles.

A company can have multiple users registering and managing registered products. Registration can be done via manual entry or via an import file. All products registered shall be assessed and documented according to criteria [V36.02: "Compilation, assessment and assessment basis"](#) in the criteria area "[Organisation](#)".

When the company has registered its first products, the company will undergo a "On-boarding audit" where BASTA goes through and verifies that the company has a routine around BASTA registrations, the right documentation and adequate competence.

5. UPDATING REGISTERED PRODUCTS

The company is obliged to ensure that assessments are updated if the composition of the product changes, the constituent substances get a changed classification or if the BASTA system's criteria are updated. See criteria [V36.03: "Update of assessment in case of changes"](#) in the criteria area "[Organisation](#)".

6. AUDIT

Companies that have joined the BASTA system must approve that BASTAonline AB has audits carried out to check that assessments and documentation are correct. The audits also cover the company's subcontractors. See criteria [V36.04: "BASTA audit"](#) in the criteria area "[Organisation](#)".

CRITERIA AREAS

The BASTA system's criteria are divided into different criteria areas. A criteria area can either be mandatory or optional.

Mandatory criteria are:



ORGANISATION



**ARTICLE
IDENTIFIER**

The companies connected to the BASTA system must meet the organisational criteria and registered articles must meet the criteria linked to article identifiers. When the mandatory criteria are met, information about the article can be registered in one or more of the following optional criteria areas:



**ARTICLE
INFORMATION**



**HEALTH AND
ENVIRONMENTAL
HAZARDS**



CIRCULARITY



RENEWABILITY



**ENVIRONMENTAL
EFFECTS – EPD**



**EMISSIONS
AND TESTS**

In order to publish a product, it is also required that one of the following voluntary criteria areas within sustainability is met: Health and environmental hazards, Circularity, Renewability Environmental effects – EPD and/or Emissions and tests.

In order to **obtain a grade** for your product, it is mandatory to assess and register whether the product meets the criteria in the criterion area "[Health and environmental hazards](#)" or not.

MANDATORY CRITERIA AREA:

ORGANISATION



This criteria area describes how companies connected to the BASTA system should work with the registration of articles in the BASTA system, and what skills are required for this.

ID:
V36.01

Criterion: Responsibility list and competence

Criteria fulfilment:

Persons within the company or contracted consultants, who carry out assessments of products, handle documentation and/or are responsible for registration in the BASTA system must have competence according to the list below:

- Adequate knowledge of the substance content of the products in question
- Adequate knowledge of the BASTA system's criteria
- Adequate knowledge of the criteria areas in which information is provided

For assessments within the criterion area [Health and environmental hazards](#), the following must also be met:

- Adequate knowledge of health and environmental assessment of chemical substances and products
- Adequate knowledge of REACH, the European regulatory system for chemicals control
- Adequate knowledge of classification and labelling of chemical substances according to CLP.

The competence must be documented in a responsibility list together with name, title and contact information. In the event of an audit, competence must be proven by presenting a transcript of education, CV or similar.

The company shall ensure that the responsibility list is updated in the event of personnel changes and that BASTAonline always has updated contact information for those responsible for registered products.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

The responsibility list must be filled in before the registration of products and the company must be able to present the responsibility list in the event of an audit.

ID:
V36.02

Criterion: Compilation, assessment and documentation

Kriterieuppfyllnad:

Assessments of criteria fulfilment and supporting documents shall be documented in a summary. The compilation, assessment and supporting documents shall be archived and available as long as the company is connected to the BASTA system. Specific requirements for the compilation, assessment and supporting documents are described under each criteria area.

The summary of criteria fulfilment shall be prepared in accordance with the template specified by the BASTA system (Document/ Supporting document published at www.bastaonline.se/dokument) or equivalent.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Compilation, assessment and assessment documents, must be available before registration of products and must be presented during an audit.

ID:
V36.03

Criterion: Update of assessment in case of changes

Criteria fulfilment:

The Company shall update its assessment and registration of products if any of the following occurs:

- The composition of the product changes
- The product characteristics change
- Constituent substances are reclassified
- The BASTA system's criteria are updated

If an assessment has been made against the criteria for "[Health- and Environmental Hazard](#)", the company must also monitor whether the constituent substances have their classification changed and whether this affects the criteria fulfillment.

BASTA has the right to update the BASTA system's criteria continuously. Changes that entail stricter criteria must be notified in writing at least six (6) months before they become mandatory. Companies that have joined the BASTA system are obliged to keep up to date on new criteria and to update assessments and registrations within six (6) months of updated criteria being announced.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

During audits, it is checked that there is a written procedure that ensures that the criteria is met.

**ID:
V36.04****Criterion: BASTA audit****Criteria fulfilment:**

Companies that join the BASTA system and register products must allow audits according to the BASTA system.

During an audit, assessment and assessment documentation for a selection of registered products, responsibility list and competence as well as procedures for BASTA registrations are checked. Documentation from sub suppliers used in assessment is also covered in an audit.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Allowing auditing when the company is selected for audit.

**ID:
V36.05****Criterion: Marketing****Criteria fulfilment:**

Companies connected to the BASTA system have the right to show that they are connected to the BASTA system, refer to the products they have registered and tell whether a product meets one of the BASTA system's rating levels or product groups (ELECTRONICS).

Examples of where marketing can occur:

- Product documentation and catalogues
- Direct connection to the product (e.g. on shelf edges or in the webshop)
- Annual Report of the company
- In other types of media such as newspaper ads, newsletters or social media.

Affiliated companies have the right to use BASTA's trademarks; for the BASTA system, the grade levels and product groups, in accordance with [BASTA's graphic profile](#).

If the company is marketed as affiliated to the BASTA system, one of the following must be met:

- BASTA system's logo and a link to the company page at BASTA
- Sticker with QR code to company page at BASTA
- In text is written:

"The company is connected to the BASTA system and has registered products, see BASTAonline.se for current registration status."

If products are marketed as registered in the BASTA system, one of the following must be met:

- BASTA system logo and link to article page
- BASTA system logo and QR-code for the article page
- In text is written:
"Product name" is registered in the BASTA system, see BASTAonline.se for the current registration status.
- Grade logos must be used instead of the BASTA system's logo if an assessment has been made against the criteria for Health and Environmental Hazard.

If the trademarks are misused, the following actions will be taken:

- Correction of usage will be required within a given timeframe. The length of the time frame will be assessed and set depending on the type of misuse and extent. If corrections have not been made, the company's products will be unpublished.
-

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

During an audit it is checked whether the company has marketed products registered in the BASTA system and, if so, it is controlled how they have been marketed.

MANDATORY CRITERIA AREA:

ARTICLE IDENTIFIER



This criteria area handles article identifiers. Identifiers are used to associate information with a specific article. In order to register an article and get it published, information regarding the mandatory criteria below needs to be registered. It is also possible to register optional identifiers, this allows for better dissemination of registered articles by more efficient linking of the information to other databases.

MANDATORY CRITERIA

ID:
V36.A1

Criterion: Article name

Criteria fulfilment:

Name of the article. If the article is available in different sizes or dimensions, they are distinguished by specifying different article description and article number.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Article name is indicated.

ID:
V36.A2

Criterion: Article number

Criteria fulfilment:

Article number of the article. If the same article is available in different designs (size, color, etc.) with different article numbers, each article must be registered separately. Avoid collection numbers or serial names, if possible, as these make it difficult for users to find articles.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Article number is indicated.

ID:
V36.A3

Criterion: BK04-code

Criteria fulfilment:

Used to classify and facilitate search. For BK04, select the appropriate commodity group for the article or commodity. BK04 is divided into three levels (Main group, Subgroup and Commodity group) and it is the commodity group level that must be registered. This is indicated by 5 digits in the system. If there is no exact match of item group for an item, the one that is closest to the item's use is selected.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

BK-04 code is indicated.

ID:
V36.A4

Criterion: BSAB-code

Criteria fulfilment:

Used to classify and facilitate search. For BSAB, the person who registers chooses how far down in the structure they want to register. For BSAB, there is also a quick reference guide published on BASTA's website under "Documents". When the registration is done, it is recommended to enter the description in the search field instead of the code, this is as BSAB consists of a large number of lines and codes, which means that the search match otherwise risks being very wide. The function has been updated and each product group is selected by filling in the code or part of the product group description. All available options will be displayed and the correct product group can be selected.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

BSAB is indicated.

OPTIONAL CRITERIA

ID:
V36.A5

Criterion: GTIN

Criteria fulfilment:

If the GTIN is available for the product, it must be entered at the time of registration. If the GTIN contains fewer than 14 digits, the code starts with zeros (GTIN was previously called EAN).

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

GTIN is indicated.

ID:
V36.A6

Criterion: RSK

Criteria fulfilment:

Identification number, applies only to plumbing.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

RSK is indicated.

ID:
V36.A7

Criterion: E-Number

Criteria fulfilment:

Identification number, applies only to electronics.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

E-number is indicated.

OPTIONAL CRITERIA AREA:

ARTICLE INFORMATION



This criteria area enables the presentation of general information linked to an article. If information about these criteria is registered, the likelihood that a stakeholder will find the right product increases and that the opportunity to reach out to more stakeholders increases.

ID:
V36.AI1

Criterion: Article description

Criteria fulfilment:

Article specific information such as weight, color, or dimension. This field is also used to distinguish between articles with the same article name.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Article description is given.

ID:
V36.AI2

Criterion: Detailed description

Criteria fulfilment:

Here you can add a short descriptive text of your article as a complement to the article description.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Detailed description is given.

ID:
V36.AI3

Criterion: Brand name

Criteria fulfilment:

If the item is marketed under a brand name, here is the option to specify this.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Brand name is given.

ID:
V36.AI4

Criterion: eBVD ID

Criteria fulfilment:

Identification numbers within eBVD, enable BASTA and eBVD to be linked. If GTINs have been submitted in both eBVD and BASTA, eBVD ID will be filled in automatically.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

eBVD ID is given.

ID:
V36.AI5

Criterion: Link to product documents

Criteria fulfilment:

Link to product documents, such as safety data sheets, building product declarations or other relevant documents.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Link to product documents is given.

ID:
V36.AI6

Criterion: Link to picture

Criteria fulfilment:

Link to picture of the article. The link is used to display pictures to help identify the product.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Link to picture given.

ID:
V36.AI7

Criterion: Weight incl packaging

Criteria fulfilment:

Enter weight in kilograms [kg] including packaging.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Weight [kg] is given.

ID:
V36.AI8

Criterion: Weight excl packaging

Criteria fulfilment:

Enter weight in kilograms [kg] excluded packaging.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Weight [kg] is given.

ID:
V36.AI9

Criterion: Dimension

Criteria fulfilment:

Enter dimension in centimeters [cm].

- a. Length
 - b. Width
 - c. Height
-

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Dimensions [cm] are given.

ID:
V36.AI10

Criterion: Area of use

Criteria fulfilment:

Specify whether the item is intended for use indoors (inside the vapor barrier), outdoors or both.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

The article area of use is specified.

Background

This information is used to be able to check against certifications and legislation such as the taxonomy.

OPTIONAL CRITERIA AREA:

HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS



MANDATORY TO OBTAIN A GRADE

This criteria area is the basis of the BASTA system and has been developed to limit substances with various harmful properties in products and to provide guidance for conscious product choices through different grade levels. The criteria area comprises 39 criteria which are divided into 11 areas. All criteria within the criteria area are mandatory to assess and report fulfilment of in order to receive a grade. Based on the criteria met, the article receives a grade. The grade level provide guidance on the health- and environmental performance of products and can be used to make conscious product choices and in product development.

The criteria in the system are transparent and scientifically based and harmonised with European chemicals legislation, Regulation ((EG) 1907/2006) of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) and Regulation ((EG) 1272/2008) on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP) and the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool.

The BASTA system's criteria go beyond the legislation but never against:

- The BASTA system's concentration limits are set based on the legal limits for classification
- Where the legislation only covers chemical products, the BASTA system also covers articles
- The BASTA system has concentration limits or information requirements for substances
- The BASTA system has criteria that cover the registering company and ensure that they have sufficient competence and procedures to maintain assessments and registrations over time
- BASTA performs audits of companies where the organisation's and products' criteria fulfilment are examined.

GRADES

In order for a product to receive a certain grade, specific criteria must be met, this is described under each criterion and in the summary of the criteria for health and environmental hazards.

The BASTA system's grades are:

Grade ALPHA



The ALPHA-grade is the highest level in the system. Products that meet this level meet criteria that limits phase-out substances and risk reduction substances according to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's "PRIO tool".

This grade has previously been called BASTA, the name was changed to reduce the confusion between a product being registered in the BASTA system and it being rated BASTA.

Grade BETA



The BETA grade is the second highest level in the system. Products that meet this level meet criteria that limits phase-out substances according to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's "PRIO tool".

Grade DECLARED



Products registered with this grade do not meet all criteria to reach the BASTA or BETA grade. In order to register a product as DECLARED, full knowledge of the product's content and what criteria are fulfilled or not is required. For products registered as DECLARED, information is displayed about which criteria are met or not met. This provides the person making the product selection with information to be able to evaluate whether the product should be used or not.

Grade BETA to ALPHA



This grade only applies to chemical products that are chemically altered when used, for example via curing or drying. The grade means that the product meets the grade BETA upon delivery, but that in its built-in stage it meets the grade ALPHA.

Grade DECLARED to ALPHA



This grade only applies to chemical products that are chemically altered when used, for example via curing or drying. The grade means that the product meets the grade DECLARED on delivery, but that in its built-in stage it meets the grade ALPHA.

PRODUCT GROUP

ELECTRONICS



Products containing electronics and/or electronic components can be registered in this product group. The assessment and registration procedure is slightly different from other grades.

If 100% of the content of the electronics component is known, the entire product can be assessed in the same way as for other grades and the registered item will receive a rating but be under product group ELECTRONICS.

If 100% of the content of the electronic component is not known, then the proportion of the article that is non-electronic component is assessed as the remaining articles, i.e. based on the criteria under Health- and environmental hazards. The entire article will not receive a grade, but criterion fulfillment is shown for the percentage that has a grade.

In both cases, the electronic components must comply with the RoHS directive, documentation to prove this must be reported during an audit.

COMPILATION, ASSESSMENT, AND DOCUMENTATION

How compilation and assessment should be carried out and how documentation should be handled are described at an overall level in criterion [V36. 02: "Compilation, assessment, and documentation"](#) in the criterion area "[Organisation](#)". Below are the specific requirements for compilation, assessment and documentation that exist for this criterion area:

The assessment overview shall contain the following information:

1. Constituent chemical substances in raw materials/materials/articles
2. CAS-number or equivalent identification of substances
3. Concentration by weight of substances in the product (for assembled articles, the proportion by weight in each article must be reported and assessed)
4. Compliance with the criteria for each constituent substance
5. What assessment documentation the assessment is based on
6. Reference to assessment documentation and where it is stored.

Exemptions for the reporting of chemical substances and CAS-numbers are granted for non-modified naturally occurring raw materials such as minerals, wood and the like, whose chemical properties are deemed to be of no relevance to the fulfilment of the criteria by the registrant.

If full knowledge of the included substances is lacking, but a certificate of fulfilment of criteria has been obtained from subcontractors (Sub-supplier declaration), this must be reported in the summary instead of the included substances. Assessment of an article requires an assessment basis, even if it is based entirely on the sub-supplier declaration.

To facilitate the assessment and documentation of documentation, BASTA has developed a template for assessment compilation that is available at bastaonline.se/en/document. This can be used to document the substances in the product, which criteria are met and what documentation has been used for the assessment. It is possible to make your own template as long as it contains information about the included substances and fulfilment of criteria.

METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSMENT

Assessment and documentation

When assessing and registering, an article is divided into shares of primary raw material, circular raw material and electronic components.

Primary raw material: Raw material that has not previously been used in goods or products.

Circulated raw material: Raw material that is circulated through reuse or recycling. This also includes raw materials that are recycled both before and after the consumer.

Electronics: Electronics and/or electronic components of a product.

To assess whether a product meets the criteria, knowledge of which criteria are met is needed. The basis for this assessment may be complete knowledge of the content or not complete knowledge of the content (in which case guarantees from subcontractors are needed, or expert assessment in the event of incomplete knowledge of the content of circulated materials).

1. Full knowledge of content

For products where the company itself has full knowledge of the content, such as a full content declaration, this is a sufficient basis for assessment.

For example, information about content may come from one or more of the following sources:

Safety Data Sheet

If there are safety data sheets issued in accordance with Annex IV of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) for the product or constituent substances, they can provide a basis for assessment, but **additional information may be needed if 100% of the content is not declared.**

If the safety data sheet does not clearly show that the product meets the criteria, for example because the reported substance content is not complete, the assessment needs to be supplemented with additional information about the content.

Construction product declaration (eBVD)

Electronic Construction Product Declarations (eBVD) issued according to the standard eBVD2015, **supplementary information is needed if 100% content is not declared.**

2. Not complete knowledge of content

If the person who assesses and registers does not have 100% knowledge of the content, **guarantees obtained from a sub-supplier** are needed. This can be obtained through a signed "Sub-supplier declaration", provided by BASTA or equivalent. The person who registers in the BASTA system must also make sure that the declaration received meets BASTA's criteria and that the sub-supplier can answer questions about their declaration during a BASTA audit.

Circulated raw material

If the product contains recycled or reused raw material where the complete content is not known, expert assessment is required in combination with selected tests. The following steps shall be implemented to ensure that the criteria are met:

1. Selection of an expert who can carry out an assessment (see definition of expert below). The expert must have a good knowledge of the substances that may be present in the specific type of raw material
2. A completed expert assessment in which the expert reviews all the criteria and assesses the risk of the presence of substances that do not meet the criteria.
3. Based on the assessment, the expert must list any tests/analyses that need to be carried out to verify whether the raw material meets the content limits of the criteria
4. Expert assessment and test proposals must be submitted to BASTA and approved prior to registration. The dossier must also include information on who the expert is and his or her qualifications
5. Recommended tests to check criteria compliance are carried out and results are compiled. Depending on the nature of the raw material, the origin of the raw material and whether the content may vary in different batches, repeated random sampling may be required
6. The product is registered in the BASTA system and information about which criteria are met is registered and the product receives a rating.

Expert: An expert is a person who has extensive expertise in the specific material area and about which risk substances may be present in the material based on when it was originally manufactured or specific additives/impurities. Expert approval and expert assessment must be done once for each material or product type, i.e. for each new type of circulated raw material used.

Already registered product

If a product, or subcomponent of a product, already is registered in the BASTA system, reference to the registration can be used as a basis for assessment. However, the person who re-registers the product must obtain written confirmation from the company that originally registered the product which includes the following:

- That the registered product is the same as the one to be registered
- That if the registration status/criteria fulfilment changes for the registered product, this must be notified to the person who further registers the product.

Curing/drying products

Chemical products that are chemically changed from manufacture to use, such as curing or drying products, can be registered as "BETA to ALPHA" and "DECLARED to ALPHA". For products registered as "BETA to ALPHA" and "DECLARED to ALPHA", documentation must credibly demonstrate that the product undergoes a curing process/drying under the conditions that can be expected on a construction site and that it has a chemical content that meets the ALPHA criterion in its built-in position. The documentation **must** be done in 3 steps:

1. assessment of delivered product
2. theoretical reasoning including possible tests
3. assessment of product in the built-in stage.

Test results can be in the form of a monomer certificate, for example. In the assessment summary there is a separate tab for BETA to ALPHA or DECLARED to ALPHA with the 3 steps entered (Documents/Support documents published on bastaonline.se/en/document).

Calculation of the concentration of a substance

The concentrations of constituent substances are calculated based on the content of the product, as it is delivered to the construction site or equivalent. Chemicals that have been used in the manufacture but are not retained in the delivered product shall not be taken into account. If the product also contains propellant, such as in aerosols that is released by means of a propellant in sprays, it is the application that determines whether the propellant is to be included or not. BASTA follows how propellant gas is handled within CLP, see guidance ([FAQ](#)) regarding this on BASTA's website.

With product we mean any of the three options below.

1. Chemical products

A chemical product consists of a substance or mixture consisting of two or more substances. For chemical products, the content of constituent substances in the product is calculated based on the content of the product when it is delivered to the construction site.

2. Articles

An article is, according to the definition of REACH, Chapter 2 Article 3, 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. For articles, the content of constituent substances in the article is calculated based on the content of the article when it is delivered to the construction site.

3. Assembled articles

An assembled article is an article that has been assembled by two or more articles, see definition of an article. For assembled articles, the assessment of compliance with the criteria shall be based on the content of the substance(s) in each individual article. The assessment of compliance shall not be based on the content of the assembled article, unless expressed under an individual criterion.

Concentration limit

All criteria in the criteria area "[Health and environmental hazards](#)" have concentration limits. If a substance (or summation of substances for certain criteria) exceeds a concentration limit, see "[Calculation of the concentration of a substance](#)" above, the criterion is not met. The concentration limits in the BASTA system refer to individual substances unless otherwise specified for the individual criterion.

The concentration limits are, where possible, based on concentration limits for classification of substances in the chemicals legislation CLP. When summarising substances in mixtures, classification rules are applied to mixtures according to CLP. Where CLP specifies a limit value for classification of the product, the BASTA system applies that limit value as a concentration limit for constituent substances. The concentration limit applies to intentionally added substances as well as reaction products and impurities, unless otherwise specified under the specific criterion.

In cases where the classification of a chemical product that is a mixture differs from the individual classification of the constituent substances, the classification of the mixture applies.

Concentration limit for substances with specific concentration limits

CLP sets specific concentration limits for certain substances. This means that these substances have a different classification limit than the general classification limits.




In line with CLP, these specific concentration limits are also applied in the BASTA system. This means that if a substance has a specific concentration limit for classification, the specific concentration limit is used as the concentration limit for the relevant criterion in the BASTA system. This applies both to substances with harmonised classification and non-harmonised classification (self-classification) as well as substances to be summarised. For a more detailed description, see Summation rules.

Information on substances and any specific concentration limits can be found in CLP Annex VI and is searchable via chem.echa.europa.eu/ under information on classification and labelling "C&L". For products that have a safety data sheet, information on constituent substances is provided in section 3.

Example of substances with specific concentration limits:

Substance "2-methylisothiazolin-3(2H)-one" with CAS No 2682-20-4 has a specific concentration limit.

In ECHA's database chem.echa.europa.eu/, you can view the following information:

Labelling		Signal word: Danger (Dgr)
Hazard statement code	Affected organs / Route of exposure	Pictograms
H330		 GHS06  GHS05  GHS09
H311		
H301		
H314		
H317		
H410		
EUH071		
Specific concentration limits What asterisks mean?		
C ≥ 0.0015 %		
Skin Sens. 1A H317		
M-factors	Acute toxicity estimates	Notes
Acute: M=10 Chronic: M=1		

The table above shows that there is a specific concentration limit for the hazard class skin sensitizer category 1A H317, "Skin Sens. 1A; H317", which applies from a concentration greater than or equal to 0.0015% (15 ppm).

This means that the specific concentration limit of 15 ppm replaces the concentration limit for the criterion [V36.H7.C: Skin sensitizer – Category 1A \(H317\)](#) for this substance, which must therefore not be present above 15 ppm if the product is to fulfil this criterion.

Calculation and summation rules

If substances are to be summarised for a criterion, this means that the substances in the product covered by the criterion are to be added together and that it is the total concentration that is to be compared with the concentration limit.

The calculation and summation rules applied in the BASTA system are based on the rules in the CLP Regulation, (EG) No 1272/2008. For a better understanding of these rules, please read the "Guidance on the Application of the CLP Criteria" available for download here: echa.europa.eu/guidance-documents/guidance-on-clp.

Two (or multi-) component products are handled as follows:

Case 1: If the two components are sold together as ONE product, these should be handled as an assembled article. The product is registered as one article in BASTA. The assessment shall be based on the concentration of substances in the individual components, i.e. the assessment shall not be based on the concentration in the assembled article. When registering the product, the criteria that are not met are reported.

Case 2: If the two components are sold separately as DIFFERENT products, these should be handled as two separate products. They must be registered as two different articles in BASTA. The assessment shall be based on the concentration of substances in each article.

Classification of chemical products through testing

If a chemical product has been tested according to CLP for a classification that is covered by the BASTA system's criteria and the test result has led to a classification other than that based on the classification of constituent substances, it is the result of the test classification that should be compared with the relevant criteria.

Declaration levels

There are two Declaration levels, which level to apply is described under each criterion.

The declaration levels are:

R Declaration (R)

Declaration of whether or not the criterion is met

i Declaration with information requirements (i)

Declaration of whether or not the criterion is met. If the criterion is not met, information shall also be provided on the substance or substances causing the non-compliance with the criterion. This information shall include:

- > Name of the substance(s)
- > CAS or EC number of the substance(s) (If CAS or EC number exists for the substance)
- > Weight% range of substance(s)

The background to the two different levels of declaration is that for certain criteria it is considered particularly relevant to provide users with more information about which substances exceed the concentration limit. This may be because declaration of these substances is required for environmental certifications, or that there is reason for special monitoring of substances that are under investigation as substances of very high concern and are deemed to be subject to future restrictions in the legislation.

SUMMARY OF THE CRITERIA FOR HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS PART 1



Areas	Criteria	Concentration limit (weight%)	Criteria that must be met to reach the respective grade			Declaration level: (R) Declaration of whether the criterion is met (i) Declaration of whether the criterion is met. If the criterion is not met and the substance or substances causing the non-compliance with the criterion	Summation	
			ALPHA	BETA	DECLARED			
CMR	V36.H1.A	Carcinogenicity – Category 1A or 1B (H350)	0,1%	✓	✓	–	(R)	
	V36.H1.B	Carcinogenicity – Category 2 (H351)	1%	✓	–	–	(R)	
	V36.H1.C	Germ cell mutagenicity – Category 1A or 1B (H340)	0,1%	✓	✓	–	(R)	
	V36.H1.D	Germ cell mutagenicity – Category 2 (H341)	1%	✓	–	–	(R)	
	V36.H1.E	Reproductive toxicity – Category 1A or 1B (H360)	0,3%	✓	✓	–	(R)	
	V36.H1.F	Reproductive toxicity – Category 1A or 1B (H360) (Requirement in the EU taxonomy)	0,1%	–	–	–	(R)	
	V36.H1.G	Reproductive toxicity – Category 2 (H361)	3%	✓	–	–	(R)	
	V36.H1.H	Reproductive toxicity – Additional category for effects on or via lactation (H362)	0,3%	✓	–	–	(R)	
Endocrine disrupting	V36.H2.A	Endocrine disruptors – Category 1 (EUH380 and EUH430)	0,1%	✓	✓	–	(R)	
	V36.H2.B	Endocrine disruptors – Category 2 (EUH381 and EUH431)	1%	✓	–	–	(R)	
	V36.H2.C	Substances excluded from “Criteria H2.A”	0,1%	–	–	–	(i)	
PBT/PMT	V36.H3.A	Persistent, bio accumulative and toxic substances (PBT) – (EUH440)	0,1%	✓	✓	–	(R)	
	V36.H3.B	Very persistent and very bio accumulative substances (vPvB) – (EUH441)	0,1%	✓	✓	–	(R)	
	V36.H3.C	Potentially PBT or vPvB	0,1%	✓	–	–	(i)	
	V36.H3.D	PFAS	0,1%	✓	✓	–	(i)	
	V36.H3.E	Persistent, mobile and toxic substances (PMT) – (EUH450)	0,1%	✓	✓	–	(R)	
	V36.H3.F	Very persistent and mobile substances (vPvM) – (EUH451)	0,1%	✓	✓	–	(R)	
Particularly hazardous metals	V36.H4.A	Lead or compounds of lead (Pb)	0,1%	✓	–	–	(R)	Yes
	V36.H4.B	Lead or compounds of lead (Pb) + exemption for moving parts of machine steel	0,1% + 0,35%	✓	✓	–	(R)	Yes
	V36.H4.C	Mercury or compounds of mercury (Hg)	Total Ban	✓	✓	–	(R)	Yes
	V36.H4.D	Cadmium or compounds of cadmium (Cd)	0,01%	✓	✓	–	(R)	Yes
Hazardous to the ozone layer	V36.H5.A	Hazardous to the ozone layer – Category 1 (H420) or regulation ((EG) 2024/590)	0,1%	✓	✓	–	(R)	
Fluorinated greenhouse gases	V36.H6.A	Fluorinated greenhouse gases – F-gases	0,1%	✓	✓	–	(R)	
Sensitising	V36.H7.A	Respiratory sensitisers – Category 1A (H334)	0,1%	✓	✓	–	(R)	
	V36.H7.B	Respiratory sensitisers – Category 1 and 1B (H334)	0,2% gases 1% solid-/liquid phase	✓	✓	–	(R)	
	V36.H7.C	Skin sensitisers – Category 1A (H317)	0,1%	✓	✓	–	(R)	
	V36.H7.D	Skin sensitisers – Category 1 and 1B (H317)	1%	✓	–	–	(R)	
Toxicity	V36.H8.A	Acute toxicity – Category 1, 2 or 3 1. Oral (H300, H301) 2. Dermal (H310, H311) 3. Inhalation (H330, H331)	Refers to the product’s classification	✓	–	–	(R)	Yes
	V36.H8.B	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) – Category 1 (H370)	1%	✓	–	–	(R)	



























SUMMARY OF THE CRITERIA FOR HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS PART 2

(If a substance has a specific concentration limit in CLP, this applies instead of the concentration limit below)

Criteria that must be met to reach the respective grade

Declaration level:

-  Declaration of whether the criterion is met
-  Declaration of whether the criterion is met. If the criterion is not met and the substance or substances causing the non-compliance with the criterion

Areas	Criteria	Concentration limit (weight%)				Declaration level:	Summation
Toxicity	V36.H8.C Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) – Category 2 (H371)	10%		–	–		
	V36.H8.D Aspiration toxicity – Category 1 (H304) – Applies only to chemical products	Refers to the product's classification		–	–		Yes
	V36.H8.E Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) – Category 1 (H372)	1%		–	–		
	V36.H8.F Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) – Category 2 (H373)	10%		–	–		
VOC	V36.H9.A Volatile organic compounds (VOC)	10%		–	–		Yes
Environmentally hazardous	V36.H10.A Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Category Acute 1 (H400)	Refers to the product's classification		–	–		Yes
	V36.H10.B Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Category Chronic 1 or 2, (H410) or (H411)	Refers to the product's classification		–	–		Yes
	V36.H10.C Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Category Chronic 3 (H412) (SoC-substance according to CSRD)	1%	–	–	–		
	V36.H10.D Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Category Chronic 4 (H413)	Refers to the product's classification		–	–		Yes
Candidate List	V36.H11.A Substances on the Candidate List	0,1%	–	–	–		

CRITERIA – HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS








Which criteria that needs to be fulfilled for each grade are specified under each criterion below, two options are available:

- ✓ Must be fulfilled – Means that the criteria must be fulfilled for the product to pass the grade
- Must be declared – Means that the criteria do not have to be fulfilled for the product to pass the grade, but criteria fulfilment must be reported at registration.

H1: CMR – Carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction

ID:
V36.H1.A

Criterion: Carcinogenicity – Category 1A or 1B (H350)

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
0,1%	 Declaration	No	     

Criteria fulfilment:

Substances meeting the criteria for the hazard class 'Carcinogenicity – Category 1A or 1B' (H350 – May cause cancer) are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit.

For substances with specific concentration limits in CLP, these shall be applied instead of the concentration limit. See "[Concentration limits for substances with specific concentration limits](#)" for more information.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:








Use ECHA CHEM's database under the section Classification & Labelling to view substance classifications, which provides information on the H-phrases of substances and any specific concentration limits. For chemical products, this information can also be found in the product's safety data sheet.

Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion meet the PRIO tool's criteria for phase-out substances.

ID:
V36.H1.B

Criterion: Carcinogenicity – Category 2 (H351)

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
1%	 Declaration	No	     

Criteria fulfilment:

Substances meeting the criteria for the hazard class "Carcinogenicity – Category 2" (H351 – Suspected of causing cancer) are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit.

For substances with specific concentration limits in CLP, these shall be applied instead of the concentration limit. See "[Concentration limits for substances with specific concentration limits](#)" for more information.








Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Use ECHA CHEM's database under the section Classification & Labelling to view substance classifications, which provides information on the H-phrases of substances and any specific concentration limits. For chemical products, this information can also be found in the product's safety data sheet.

Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion meet the PRIO tool's criteria for risk-reduction substances.

ID:
V36.H1.C**Criterion: Germ cell mutagenicity – Category 1A or 1B (H340)**

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
0,1%	 Declaration	No	     

Criteria fulfilment:

Substances meeting the criteria for the hazard class "Germ cell mutagenicity – Category 1A or 1B" (H340 – May cause genetic defects) are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit.

For substances with specific concentration limits in CLP, these shall be applied instead of the concentration limit. See "[Concentration limits for substances with specific concentration limits](#)" for more information.








Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Use ECHA CHEM's database under the section Classification & Labelling to view substance classifications, which provides information on the H-phrases of substances and any specific concentration limits. For chemical products, this information can also be found in the product's safety data sheet.

Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion meet the PRIO tool's criteria for phase-out substances.

ID:
V36.H1.D**Criterion: Germ cell mutagenicity – Category 2 (H341)**

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
1%	 Declaration	No	     

Criteria fulfilment:

Substances meeting the criteria for the hazard class "Germ cell mutagenicity – Category 2" (H341 – Suspected of causing genetic defects) are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit.

For substances with specific concentration limits in CLP, these shall be applied instead of the concentration limit. See "[Concentration limits for substances with specific concentration limits](#)" for more information.








Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Use ECHA CHEM's database under the section Classification & Labelling to view substance classifications, which provides information on the H-phrases of substances and any specific concentration limits. For chemical products, this information can also be found in the product's safety data sheet.

Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion meet the PRIO tool's criteria for risk-reduction substances.

ID:
V36.H1.E**Criterion: Reproductive toxicity – Category 1A or 1B (H360)**

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
0,3%	 Declaration	No	     

Criteria fulfilment:

Substances meeting the criteria for the hazard class 'Reproductive toxicity – Category 1A or 1B (H360 – May damage fertility or the unborn child) are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit.

For substances with specific concentration limits in CLP, these shall be applied instead of the concentration limit. See "[Concentration limits for substances with specific concentration limits](#)" for more information.





Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Use ECHA CHEM's database under the section Classification & Labelling to view substance classifications, which provides information on the H-phrases of substances and any specific concentration limits. For chemical products, this information can also be found in the product's safety data sheet.

Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion meet the PRIO tool's criteria for phase-out substances.

ID:
V36.H1.F**Criterion: Reproductive toxicity – Category 1A or 1B (H360) (requirement in the EU taxonomy)**

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
0,1%	 Declaration	No	  

Criteria fulfilment:

Substances meeting the criteria for the hazard class 'Reproductive toxicity – Category 1A or 1B' (H360 – May damage fertility or the unborn child) are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Use ECHA CHEM's database under the section Classification & Labelling to view substance classifications, which provides information on the H-phrases of substances and any specific concentration limits. For chemical products, this information can also be found in the product's safety data sheet.





Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion meet the PRIO tool's criteria for phase-out substances.

Background:

This criterion has been added as the EU taxonomy has introduced a requirement, in "Appendix C" in The DNSH criteria for the environmental goal "Prevention and control of pollution". The requirement has a lower concentration limit than that in V36.H1.E. This requirement will be used to show if an article fulfils the chemical requirements in the taxonomy.

ID:
V36.H1.G**Criterion: Reproductive toxicity – Category 2 (H361)**

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
3%	 Declaration	No	  

Criteria fulfilment:

Substances meeting the criteria for the hazard class 'Reproductive toxicity – Category 2' (H361 – Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child) are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit.

For substances with specific concentration limits in CLP, these shall be applied instead of the concentration limit. See "[Concentration limits for substances with specific concentration limits](#)" for more information.





Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Use ECHA CHEM's database under the section Classification & Labelling to view substance classifications, which provides information on the H-phrases of substances and any specific concentration limits. For chemical products, this information can also be found in the product's safety data sheet.

Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion meet the PRIO tool's criteria for risk-reduction substances.

ID:
V36.H1.H**Criterion: Reproductive toxicity – Additional category for effects on or via lactation (H362)**

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
0,3%	 Declaration	No	  

Criteria fulfilment:

Substances meeting the criteria for the hazard class "Reproductive toxicity – Additional category for effects on or via lactation" (H362 – May cause harm to breast-fed children) are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit.

For substances with specific concentration limits in CLP, these shall be applied instead of the concentration limit. See "[Concentration limits for substances with specific concentration limits](#)" for more information.

Verification of criteria fulfilment: :

Use ECHA CHEM's database under the section Classification & Labelling to view substance classifications, which provides information on the H-phrases of substances and any specific concentration limits. For chemical products, this information can also be found in the product's safety data sheet.








Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion meet the PRIO tool's criteria for risk-reduction substances.

H2: Endocrine disrupting

ID:
V36.H2.A

Criterion: Endocrine disruptors – Category 1 (EUH380 and EUH430) and substances covered by BASTAs methodology Step A and B

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
0,1%	 Declaration	No	     

Criteria fulfilment:

Substances meeting the criteria for being endocrine disrupting according to BASTAs methodology, are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit.

The methodology consists of three steps: A, B and C. In each step, substances that are endocrine disruptors are identified according to BASTA's methodology. To facilitate identification of these substances, all topics are summarized in BASTA's document "Substance list – Ämneslista" ([Documents/Supporting documents](#) at www.bastaonline.se), see more information under the section "Verification of criteria fulfilment" below.

Step A – Evaluation according to EU criteria

If a substance has been assessed as an endocrine disruptor according to Step A, the substance must not be present in a concentration equal to or above the concentration limit to meet this criterion (V36.H2.A). Substances are covered by Step A if any of the following criteria are met:

1. The substance is on the "Candidate List" of the REACH legislation due to endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57f)
2. The substance meets the criteria for any of the hazard classes below:
 - 'Endocrine disruption for human health Category 1' (EUH380 May cause endocrine disruption in humans)
 - 'Endocrine disruption for the environment Category 1' (EUH430 May cause endocrine disruption in the environment).

Definition of endocrine disruptors according to CLP: Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2023/707 amending Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Summary of criteria for endocrine disruptors (criteria 1, 2 and 3 to be met):

1. The substance has endocrine activity
2. It causes an adverse effect in an intact organism or its offspring or future generations
3. There is a biologically plausible link between the endocrine activity and the adverse effect.

If a substance has been evaluated by the EU and assessed as 'non-endocrine disruptor' according to the EU definition of endocrine disruptors, the substance is not covered by Step B or Step C.

Step B – Substances are listed on specific lists

If a substance is not covered by Step A, the substance shall be assessed according to Step B.

N.B. If the substance is classified with EUH381 "Suspected of causing endocrine disruption in humans" or EUH431 "Suspected of causing endocrine disruption in the environment", criterion V36.H2.B applies. For these substances no check against lists according to step B needs to be performed.

If a substance falls under Step B, the substance must not be present in a concentration above the concentration limit to meet this criterion (V36.H2.A). Substances are covered by step B if any of the following criteria are met:

1. The substance is listed on CoRAP (Community Rolling Action Plan) for endocrine disrupting properties. The list can be accessed from ECHA's website: www.echa.eu. Both substances that are included in CoRAP for evaluation, as well as substances that have been evaluated with a positive outcome, are covered
2. The substance is listed in the Danish Centre for Endocrine Disruptors' list, tables 8 and 13 in the "List of EDC". See www.cend.dk for more information
3. The substance is included on ChemSec's SIN list due to endocrine disrupting properties. See www.sinlist.chemsec.org for more information.

Step C – The exception of BASTA

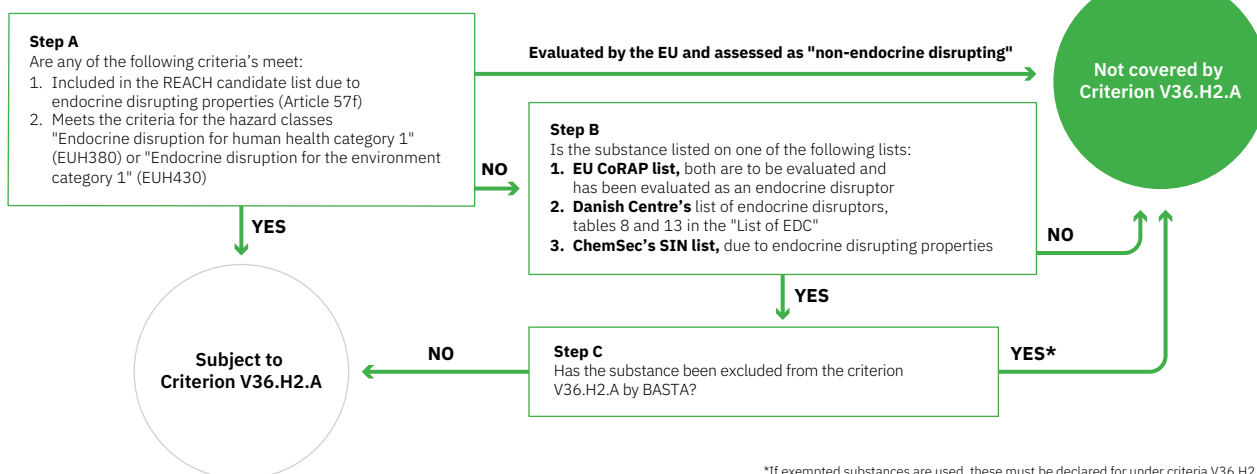
If a substance is covered by Step B, the substance must be checked against BASTA's exemption list which is available on BASTA's website and in BASTA's document "Substance list – Ämneslista", see more under "Verification of criteria fulfilment" below.

If the substance is on the exclusion list, the substance is not covered by this criterion (V36.H2.A). However, the presence of the exempted substance shall be reported according to criterion V36.H2.C. No other supporting material needs to be submitted to BASTA if the substance has already been evaluated and included in the exemption list.

For new exemptions to be approved, documentation must be submitted to BASTAonline AB that allows an assessment to be made. More about this process is described on BASTA's website.

Visualization of the methodology

Methodology - "V36.H2.A – Endocrine disruptors"



Background:

The methodology described above was developed in collaborative projects with the industry against the background that endocrine disruptors previously was not covered by classification and labelling according to CLP. The methodology is described in detail in the report: "Guidance document for handling criteria for endocrine disruptors in the construction industry" (IVL report B2369, 2020). Since the 20th of April 2023 there are new hazard classes for endocrine disruptors in place in CLP. During the transition period until H-phrases are fully implemented BASTA's methodology are applied for those substances that have not yet been assessed according to the new hazard classes.

CoRAP

A list of all substances listed on CoRAP can be found on the website: echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/evaluation/community-rolling-action-plan/corap-table.

Danish Centre for Endocrine Disruptors

Substances evaluated as endocrine disruptors by the Danish Centre for Endocrine Disruptors are included in the report www.cend.dk/files/DK_ED-list-final_2018.pdf.

Check the substance against Table 8 and Table 13. Detailed documentation on topics can be found in the annex to the report www.cend.dk/files/DK_ED-list-final_appendix1_2018.pdf.

SIN list

Substances on the SIN list due to endocrine disrupting properties are shown in the SIN list database at sinlist.chemsec.org.

It is possible to search directly by CAS number, EC number or substance name and to filter the search results with endocrine disrupting properties.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Use ECHA CHEM's database under the section Classification & Labelling to see substance classifications, which contain information on substances' EUH phrases and any specific concentration limits. For chemical products, this information can also be found in the product's safety data sheet.








Also check substances against BASTA's document "Substance list – Ämneslista" which is published on www.bastaonline.se. Criteria fulfilment can also be checked against each list/organisation's own databases, see links above. The sources databases are always superior to BASTA's substance list.

Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion meet the PRIO tool's criteria for phase-out substances.

Please note that BASTA's criteria is more extensive than the PRIO tool.

ID:
V36.H2.B**Criterion: Endocrine disruptors – Category 2 (EUH381 and EUH431)**

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
1%	 Declaration	No	     

Criteria fulfilment:

Substances meeting the criteria for any of the hazard classes below:

- ‘Endocrine disruption for human health Category 2’ (EUH381 Suspected of causing endocrine disruption in humans)
- ‘Endocrine disruption for the environment Category 2’ (EUH431 Suspected of causing endocrine disruption in the environment) are not present in concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit.

For substances with specific concentration limits in CLP, these shall be applied instead of the concentration limit. See [“Concentration limits for substances with specific concentration limits”](#) for more information.

Definition of suspected endocrine disruptors according to CLP: Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2023/707 amending Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

A substance shall be classified in Category 2 where all the following criteria are fulfilled:

1. There is evidence of:
 - a. an endocrine activity and
 - b. an adverse effect in an intact organism or its offspring or future generations
2. The evidence referred to in point (a) is not sufficiently convincing to classify the substance in Category 1
3. There is evidence of a biologically plausible link between the endocrine activity and the adverse effect.

Background:

Previously, the subjects concerned were covered by the criterion H2.A. With the new hazard classification for endocrine disruptor Category 2, criterion H2.A is now divided into V36.H2.A and V36.H2.B. Definition of suspected endocrine disruptor is taken from Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707 amending Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.








Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Use ECHA CHEM’s database under the section Classification & Labelling to see substance classifications, which contain information on substances’ EUH phrases and any specific concentration limits. For chemical products, this information can also be found in the product’s safety data sheet.

Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency’s PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion meet the PRIO tool’s criteria for risk-reduction substances.

ID:
V36.H2.C**Criterion: Substances excluded from criteria V36.H2.A**

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
0,1%	 Declaration with information requirements	No	     

Criteria fulfilment:

Substances exempted under Step C in criteria “V36.H2.A – Endocrine disrupting” are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit.

Substances present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit shall be declared at registration.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Check substances against BASTA’s document “Substance list – Ämneslista” (Documents/Supporting documents) which is published on bastaonline.se/en/document.








Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency’s PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion are not covered by the PRIO tool.

H3: PBT/PMT – Persistent, bio accumulative, toxic or mobile

ID:
V36.H3.A

Criterion: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBT) – (EUH440)

Concentration limit	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
0,1%	 Declaration	No	     

Criteria fulfilment:

Substances meeting the criteria for PBT: persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (EUH440 Accumulates in the environment and living organisms including in humans) are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit.

PBT substances are those meeting the criteria in point 1, 2 and 3 below.

1. Persistence: Half-life according to one of the following:
 - > 60 days in marine water
 - > 40 days in fresh- or estuarine water
 - > 180 days in marine sediment
 - > 120 days in fresh- or estuarine sediment
 - > 120 days in soil
2. Bioaccumulation: BCF (Bioconcentration Factor) > 2000 l/kg (wet weight)
3. Toxicity: According to a or b:
 - a. NOEC or EC₁₀ < 0,01 mg/l
 - b. Classified according to one of the following:
 - i. Carcinogenicity category 1A or 1B (H350)
 - ii. Germ cell mutagenicity category 1A or 1B (H340)
 - iii. Reproductive toxicity category 1A, 1B or 2 (H360 or H361)
 - iv. Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) category 1 or 2 (H372 or H373)
 - v. Endocrine disrupting for human or the environment, category 1 (EUH380 or EUH430).

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Use ECHA CHEM's database under the section Classification & Labelling to view substance classifications, which provides information on the H-phrases of substances and any specific concentration limits. Use ECHA's database and look under the substance's "Substance infocard" to find information about PBT properties. For chemical products, this information can also be found in the product's safety data sheet.

Background:








The definition is taken from is taken from Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707 amending Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion meet the PRIO tool's criteria for phase-out substances.

ID:
V36.H3.B

Criterion: Very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances (vPvB) – (EUH441)

Concentration limit	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
0,1%	 Declaration	No	     

Criteria fulfilment:

Substances meeting the criteria for vPvB: very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances (EUH441 Strongly accumulates in the environment and living organisms including humans) are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit.

vPvB substances are those meeting the criteria in point 1 and 2 below.

- Very persistent: Half-life according to one of the following
 - > 60 days in marine-, fresh- or estuarine water
 - > 180 days in marine-, fresh- or estuarine sediment
 - > 180 days in soil
- Very bioaccumulative: BCF (Bioconcentration Factor) > 5000 l/kg (wet weight).

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Use ECHA CHEM's database under the section Classification & Labelling to view substance classifications, which provides information on the H-phrases of substances and any specific concentration limits. Use ECHA's database (Search for chemicals – ECHA) and look under the substance's "Substance infocard" to find information about vPvB properties. For chemical products, this information can also be found in the product's safety data sheet.

Background:








The definition is taken from is taken from Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707 amending Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion meet the PRIO tool's criteria for phase-out substances.

ID:
V36.H3.C

Criterion: Potentially PBT or vPvB

Concentration limit	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
0,1%	 Declaration with information requirements	No	     

Criteria fulfilment:

Substances listed in PRIO which are either :

- Potentially persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) and/or
- Potentially very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB)

Are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit.

Substances present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit shall be declared at registration.








Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Check substances against the PRIO tool on KEMI:s webpage: kemi.se/prioguiden/english/start.

Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion meet the PRIO tool's criteria for risk-reduction substances.

ID:
V36.H3.D**Criterion: PFAS**

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
0,1%	 Declaration with information requirements	No	     

Criteria fulfilment:

PFAS, according to the definition below, are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit.

Substances present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit shall be declared at registration.

Definition of PFAS:

PFAS is defined as fluorinated substances containing at least one complete fluorinated methyl- or methylene carbon atom (without any H/Cl/Br/I-atom attached to it), i.e., with a few noted exceptions, any chemicals with at least one perfluorinated methyl group (-CF₃) or one perfluorinated methylene group (-CF₂-) is a PFAS.

Background:

This distinction follows the OECD (2021), Reconciling Terminology of the Universe of Per- and Polyfluoralkyl Substances: Recommendations and Practical Guidance, OECD Series on Risk Management, No. 61, OECD Publishing, Paris.

PFAS substances are very difficult to break down and some PFAS can have harmful effects, both for humans and the environment. The Swedish Chemicals Agency, together with four other European authorities, has developed a broad limitation proposal for PFAS in the EU. The proposal is currently being evaluated by the European Chemicals Agency, ECHA. A broad restriction of PFAS is expected to enter into force in 2025 at the earliest.

As PFAS are highly effective, only low concentrations are often needed to achieve the desired effect in the product. BASTA's current limit for PFAS is therefore relatively high in relation to the concentration expected to occur in construction products.

Substitution tools to identify alternatives: [The Substitution Centre and the Substitution Guide](#), [the PRIO-tool](#), [the Chemsec Marketplace](#), [The Alternative Assessment Database to PFAS](#).








Verification of criteria fulfilment:

See the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool with searchable database for substances classified as PFAS, kemi.se/prioguiden/english/start.

Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion meet the PRIO tool's criteria for phase-out substances.

ID:
V36.H3.E**Criterion: Persistent, mobile and toxic substances (PMT) – (EUH450)**

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
0,1%	 Declaration	No	     

Criteria fulfilment:

Substances meeting the criteria for PMT: persistent, mobile and toxic substances (EUH450 Can cause long-lasting and diffuse contamination of water resources) are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit.

PMT substances are those meeting the criteria in point 1, 2 and 3 below.

1. Persistence: Half-life according to one of the following:

- > 60 days in marine water
- > 40 days in fresh- or estuarine water
- > 180 days in marine sediment
- > 120 days in fresh- or estuarine sediment
- > 120 days in soil

2. Mobility: A substance shall be considered to fulfil the mobility criterion (M) when the log K_{oc} is less than 3. For an ionisable substance, the mobility criterion shall be considered fulfilled when the lowest log K_{oc} value for pH between 4 and 9 is less than 3.

3. Toxicity: According to a or b:
- NOEC or EC₁₀ <0,01 mg/l
 - Classified according to one of the following:
 - Carcinogenicity category 1A or 1B (H350)
 - Germ cell mutagenicity category 1A or 1B (H340)
 - Reproductive toxicity category 1A, 1B or 2 (H360 or H361)
 - Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) category 1 or 2 (H372 or H373)
 - Endocrine disrupting for human or the environment, category 1 (EUH380 or EUH430).

Background:

The definition is taken from is taken from Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707 amending Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:








Use ECHA CHEM's database under the section Classification & Labelling to view substance classifications, which provides information on the H-phrases of substances and any specific concentration limits. For chemical products, this information can also be found in the product's safety data sheet.

Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion meet the PRIO tool's criteria for phase-out substances.

ID:
V36.H3.F

Criterion: Very persistent and very mobile substances (vPvM) – (EUH451)

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
0,1%	 Declaration	No	     

Criteria fulfilment:

Substances meeting the criteria for vPvM: very persistent and very mobile substances (EUH451 Can cause very long-lasting and diffuse contamination of water resources) are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit.

vPvM substances are those meeting the criteria in point 1 and 2 below.

- Very persistence: Half-life according to one of the following:
 - > 60 days in marine water
 - > 60 days in fresh- or estuarine water
 - > 180 days in marine sediment
 - > 180 days in fresh- or estuarine sediment
 - > 180 days in soil
- Very mobile: A substance shall be considered to fulfil the mobility criterion (vM) when the log K_{oc} is less than 2. For an ionisable substance, the mobility criterion shall be considered fulfilled when the lowest log K_{oc} value for pH between 4 and 9 is less than 2.

Background:

The definition is taken from is taken from Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707 amending Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Use ECHA CHEM's database under the section Classification & Labelling to view substance classifications, which provides information on the H-phrases of substances and any specific concentration limits. For chemical products, this information can also be found in the product's safety data sheet.








Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion meet the PRIO tool's criteria for phase-out substances.

H4: Particularly hazardous metals

ID:
V36.H4.A

Criterion: Lead or compounds of lead (Pb)

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
0,1%	 Declaration	Yes	     

Criteria fulfilment:

Lead or compounds of lead are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit.

If the criterion is not met, it is also needed to consider V36.H4.B.

Calculation and summation rules:

Summation of the total content of lead. In the case of lead compounds, only the content of lead needs to be counted.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:








Control of substances in the product, information can be found in safety data sheets (for chemical products) or in product declarations (for articles). If there is no complete content, the sub supplier declaration must be used.

Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion meet the PRIO tool's criteria for phase-out substances.

ID:
V36.H4.B

Criterion: Lead or compounds of lead (Pb) + exemption for moving parts of machine steel

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
0,1% and 0,35%	 Declaration	Yes	     

If criterion H4.A is fulfilled, this criterion is fulfilled automatically.

Criteria fulfilment:

Non-moving parts:

Lead or compounds of lead are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit 0,1%. (Same criterion as H4.A).

Moving parts (Exceptions):

Lead or compounds of lead are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit 0,35% for components included in moving parts of the machine steel where fatigue resistance is required, e.g. espagnolettes.

Please note that espagnolettes are considered as an assembled product where the criterion must be met for each component. The total lead content must be less than 0.1% as a whole in the assembled product of which the sub-component is part.

Products:

Lead or compounds of lead are not present in concentrations equal to or above 0,1% in the product.

Calculation and summation rules:

Summation of the total content of lead in the component; In the case of lead compounds, only the content of lead needs to be counted.








Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Control of substances in the product, information can be found in safety data sheets (for chemical products) or in product declarations (for articles). If there is no complete content, the sub supplier declaration must be used.

Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion meet the PRIO tool's criteria for phase-out substances.

ID:
V36.H4.C**Criterion: Mercury or compounds of mercury (Hg)**

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
Total Ban*	 Declaration	Yes	     

Criteria fulfilment:

Mercury or mercury compounds are not to be present in the product, regardless of content. The ban applies to products where mercury has been used or added.

**Low concentrations of mercury that are not intentionally added in any stage thus fall outside the prohibition, but such traces/contamination of mercury should not exceed 2.5 mg/kg. Deviations exceeding 2.5 mg/kg are permitted in cases where they stem from natural occurrence in coal, ore or ore concentrate.*

Calculation and summation rules:

Summation of the total mercury content. In the case of mercury compounds, only the content of mercury needs to be counted.

Background

The specified content of 2.5 mg/kg is based on The Chemical Products (Handling, Import and Export Prohibitions) Ordinance (1998:944), 20 § in which it is stated that agricultural sludge may not contain more mercury than 2.5 mg/kg dry matter.








Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Control of substances in the product, information can be found in safety data sheets (for chemical products) or in product declarations (for articles). If there is no complete content, the sub supplier declaration must be used.

Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion meet the PRIO tool's criteria for phase-out substances.

ID:
V36.H4.D**Criterion: Cadmium or compounds of cadmium (Cd)**

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
0,01%	 Declaration	Yes	     

Criteria fulfilment:

Cadmium or compounds of cadmium are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit.

Calculation and summation rules:

Summation of the total cadmium content. In the case of cadmium compounds, only the content of cadmium needs to be counted.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Control of substances in the product, information can be found in safety data sheets (for chemical products) or in product declarations (for articles). If there is no complete content, the sub supplier declaration must be used.








Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion meet the PRIO tool's criteria for phase-out substances.

H5: Hazardous to the ozone layer

ID:
V36.H5.A

Criterion: Hazardous to the ozone layer – Category 1 (H420) or regulation ((EU) 2024/590)

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
0,1%	 Declaration	No	     

Criteria fulfilment:

Substances meeting the criteria listed in 1 or 2 below are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit:

1. Hazardous to the ozone layer – Category 1” (H420 – Harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere)
2. Listed in Annex I or II to Regulation (EU) No 2024/590 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Background:

According to the "Guidance on the Application of the CLP Criteria", a substance is defined as ozone-depleting if the ODP (Ozone Depletion Potential) is equal to or greater than 0.005.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Use ECHA CHEM's database under the section Classification & Labelling to view substance classifications, which provides information on the H-phrases of substances. For chemical products, this information can also be found in the product's safety data sheet.

Check substances against BASTA's document "Substance list – Ämneslista" ([Documents/BASTAonline](#)) which is published on www.bastaonline.se. Verification of criteria fulfilment can also be checked directly in Annexes I and II to Regulation (EU) No 2024/590 of the European Parliament and of the Council: [Regulation - EU - 2024/590 - EN - EUR-Lex](#). The council's regulation is always superior to BASTA's list.








Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion meet the PRIO tool's criteria for phase-out substances.

H6: Fluorinated greenhouse gases

ID:
V36.H6.A

Criterion: Fluorinated greenhouse gases – F-gases

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
0,1%	 Declaration	No	     

Criteria fulfilment:

Substances that are Synthetically produced fluorinated gases (f-gases) and listed in Annex I to Regulation (EU) [2024/573](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council) are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit.

Background:

Fluorinated greenhouse gases (F-gases) are a group of gases most commonly used to replace substances that can deplete the ozone layer.

They do not destroy the ozone layer but are very potent greenhouse gases that are thousands of times more powerful than carbon dioxide and contribute to global warming. Fluorinated greenhouse gases include hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆).

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Check substances against BASTA's document "Substance list – Ämneslista" ([Documents/BASTAonline](#)) which is published on www.bastaonline.se. Verification of criteria fulfilment can also be checked directly towards the substances contained in Regulation ((EU) [2024/573](#)) Annex I,. The council's regulation is always superior to BASTA's list.








Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Some of the substances covered by this criterion meet the PRIO tool's criteria for phase-out substances. For more information, see the PRIO-tool.

H7: Sensitising

ID:
V36.H7.A

Criterion: Respiratory sensitisers – Category 1A (H334)

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
0,1%	 Declaration	No	     

Criteria fulfilment:

Substances meeting the criteria for the hazard class 'Respiratory sensitisers – Category 1A' (H334 – May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled) are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit.

For substances with specific concentration limits in CLP, these shall be applied instead of the concentration limit. See "[Concentration limits for substances with specific concentration limits](#)" for more information.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:








Use ECHA CHEM's database under the section Classification & Labelling to view substance classifications, which provides information on the H-phrases of substances and any specific concentration limits. For chemical products, this information can also be found in the product's safety data sheet.

Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion are not covered by the PRIO tool.

ID:
V36.H7.B

Criterion: Respiratory sensitisers – Category 1 and 1B (H334)

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
0,2% gases 1% solid-/ liquid phase	 Declaration	No	     

Criteria fulfilment:

Substances meeting the criteria for the hazard class "Respiratory sensitisers – Categories 1 and 1B" (H334 – May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled) are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit.

For substances with specific concentration limits in CLP, these shall be applied instead of the concentration limit. See "[Concentration limits for substances with specific concentration limits](#)" for more information.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:








Use ECHA CHEM's database under the section Classification & Labelling to view substance classifications, which provides information on the H-phrases of substances and any specific concentration limits. For chemical products, this information can also be found in the product's safety data sheet.

Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion meet the PRIO tool's criteria for phase-out substances.

ID:
V36.H7.C

Criterion: Skin sensitisers – Category 1A (H317)

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
0,1%	 Declaration	No	     

Criteria fulfilment:

Substances meeting the criteria for the hazard class "Skin sensitisers – Category 1A" (H317 – May cause an allergic skin reaction) are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit.

For substances with specific concentration limits in CLP, these shall be applied instead of the concentration limit. See "[Concentration limits for substances with specific concentration limits](#)" for more information.

In cases where the classification of a chemical product that is a mixture differs from the individual classification of the constituent substances, the classification of the mixture applies.






Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Use ECHA CHEM's database under the section Classification & Labelling to view substance classifications, which provides information on the H-phrases of substances and any specific concentration limits. For chemical products, this information can also be found in the product's safety data sheet. See BASTA's website under questions and answers ([FAQ](#)) for clarification on the assessment of allergenic substances as the classification of the product may differ from the classification of the individual substances.

Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion meet the PRIO tool's criteria for phase-out substances.

ID:
V36.H7.D**Criterion: Skin sensitisers – Category 1 and 1B (H317)**

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
1%	 Declaration	No	   

Criteria fulfilment:

Substances meeting the criteria for the hazard class "Skin sensitisers – Categories 1 and 1B" (H317 – May cause an allergic skin reaction) are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit.

For substances with specific concentration limits in CLP, these shall be applied instead of the concentration limit. See "[Concentration limits for substances with specific concentration limits](#)" for more information.

In cases where the classification of a chemical product that is a mixture differs from the individual classification of the constituent substances, the classification of the mixture applies.






Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Use ECHA CHEM's database under the section Classification & Labelling to view substance classifications, which provides information on the H-phrases of substances and any specific concentration limits. For chemical products, this information can also be found in the product's safety data sheet. See BASTA's website under questions and answers ([FAQ](#)) for clarification on the assessment of allergenic substances as the classification of the product may differ from the classification of the individual substances.

Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion meet the PRIO tool's criteria for risk-reduction substances.

H8: ToxicityID:
V36.H8.A**Criterion: Acute toxicity – Category 1, 2 or 3**

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
The product must not meet the criteria for the hazard class "Acute toxicity – Category 1, 2 or 3"	 Declaration	Yes, and it shall be carried out for each relevant route of exposure	   

Criteria fulfilment:

The ATE_{BI} value of the product, according to the summation rules below, must not result in a value equal to or less than specified limits:

3. Oral ATE_{BI} : 300
4. Dermal ATE_{BI} : 1000
5. Inhalation
 - a. Gas ATE_{BI} : 2500
 - b. Vapor ATE_{BI} : 10
 - c. Mist/ dust ATE_{BI} : 1,0

A product with an ATE_{Bl} -value less than specified limits is classified in category 1, 2 or 3.

In the case of inhalation, calculations shall be performed for each relevant form substances may have in the air (gas, vapor, mist / dust)

The ATE of the product shall be calculated for all relevant routes of exposure, as determined by the classification of the constituent substances. Calculation of ATE_{Bl} -value for criteria control is **not required** for chemical products since that information can be obtained from the product's safety data sheet section 2. A product without substances classified as acutely toxic automatically meets this criterion.

Example: A chemical product containing one substance classified acute toxic dermal and oral, and another substance classified acute toxic dermal means that the ATE value of the product must be calculated for oral and dermal exposure. Inhalation in this case is not considered a relevant route of exposure.

Calculation shall be made based on substances meeting the criteria for the hazard class "Acute toxicity – Category 1, 2 or 3":

1. Oral (H300 – Fatal if swallowed or H301 – Toxic if swallowed)
2. Dermal (H310 – Fatal in contact with skin or H311 – Toxic in contact with skin)
3. Inhalation (H330 – Fatal if inhaled or H331 – Toxic if inhaled)

Calculation and summation rules:

ATE value of the mixture

If the toxicity of a mixture is not tested, it can be estimated from the toxicity of the constituent substances by calculating the ATE of the mixture.

This is done by adding the ATE values of the constituent substances (often LD50 or LC50 depending on the route of exposure) and their constituent concentrations in the product together according to the formula below. A description of how this is to be done can be found in: "Guidance on the Application of the CLP Criteria", Part 1: General Principles for Classification and Labelling, Section 1.6: echa.europa.eu/guidance-documents/guidance-on-clp".

$$\frac{100}{ATE_{Bl}} = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{C_i}{ATE_i}$$

where

N is the number of substances which are classified as acute toxicity in category 1, 2 and 3 (H300, H310, H330, H301, H311 or H331)

i represent each such substance

C_i is the concentration in weight (%) of each such substance (i) in the product

ATE_i is the acute toxicity for each substance (i) in the product

ATE_{Bl} is the calculated acute toxicity of the mixture

Summation by route of exposure

Summation shall be performed for each relevant route of exposure for which the substances show toxicity - oral, dermal and inhalation. Furthermore, in the case of inhalation, calculations shall be performed for each relevant form substances may have in the air (gas, vapor, mist/ dust).

Data missing

If the product contains substances that lack acute toxicity data (i.e. LD50 or LC50 values), further guidance may be provided in: "Guidance on the Application of the CLP Criteria", Section 3.1.

Point estimate

Table 3.1.2 of Annex I to CLP Regulation (EG) No 1272/2008, sets out the point estimates that can be used for the calculation of ATE_{Bl} for each classification category and for each route of exposure.

Exposure routes	Classification Category	Converted acute toxicity point estimate, ATEi
Oral (mg/kg body weight)	Category 1	0,5
	Category 2	5
	Category 3	100
Dermal (mg/kg body weight)	Category 1	5
	Category 2	50
	Category 3	300

Inhalation of gases (ppmV)	Category 1	10
	Category 2	100
	Category 3	700
Inhalation of vapours (mg/l)	Category 1	0,05
	Category 2	0,5
	Category 3	3
Inhalation of dust/mist (mg/l)	Category 1	0,005
	Category 2	0,05
	Category 3	0,5

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Criteria control for chemical products is done against its safety data sheet section 2.

Use ECHA CHEM's database under the section Classification & Labelling to view substance classifications, which provides information on the H-phrases of substances and any specific concentration limits.






See the assessment template for a calculation tool and examples at Documents/Supporting documents published at www.bastaonline.se/document.

Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion meet the PRIO tool's criteria for risk-reduction substances.

ID:
V36.H8.B

Criterion: Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) – Category 1 (H370)

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
1%	 Declaration	No	   

Criteria fulfilment:

Substances meeting the criteria for the hazard class 'Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) – Category 1' (H370 – Causes damage to organs) are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit.

For substances with specific concentration limits in CLP, these shall be applied instead of the concentration limit. See "[Concentration limits for substances with specific concentration limits](#)" for more information.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:






Use ECHA CHEM's database under the section Classification & Labelling to view substance classifications, which provides information on the H-phrases of substances and any specific concentration limits. For chemical products, this information can also be found in the product's safety data sheet.

Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion meet the PRIO tool's criteria for risk-reduction substances.

ID:
V36.H8.C

Criterion: Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) – Category 2 (H371)

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
10%	 Declaration	No	   

Criteria fulfilment:

Substances meeting the criteria for the hazard class 'Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) – Category 2' (H371 – May cause damage to organs) are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit.

For substances with specific concentration limits in CLP, these shall be applied instead of the concentration limit. See "[Concentration limits for substances with specific concentration limits](#)" for more information.








Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Use ECHA CHEM's database under the section Classification & Labelling to view substance classifications, which provides information on the H-phrases of substances and any specific concentration limits. For chemical products, this information can also be found in the product's safety data sheet.

Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion are not covered by the PRIO tool.

ID:
V36.H8.D**Criterion: Aspiration toxicity – Category 1 (H304) – Applies only to chemical products**

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
The product must not meet the criteria for the hazard class "Aspiration Toxicity – Category 1" (H304)	 Declaration	Yes	     

Criteria fulfilment:

The product (only applies to chemical products) does not meet the criteria for the hazard class "Aspiration Toxicity – Category 1" (H304 – May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways).

Calculation and summation rules:

The product's summarised concentration of substances that meets the criteria for the hazard class:

"Aspiration Toxicity – Category 1" (H304 – May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways) is not equal to or greater than 10% and the mixture has a kinematic viscosity lower than or equal to 20,5 mm²/s, measured at 40 °C.

Summation rules come from CLP and in the case of interpretations, it is the rules in CLP that apply.








Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Use ECHA CHEM's database under the section Classification & Labelling to view substance classifications, which provides information on the H-phrases of substances and any specific concentration limits. For chemical products, this information can also be found in the product's safety data sheet.

Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion are not covered by the PRIO tool.

ID:
V36.H8.E**Criterion: Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) – Category 1 (H372)**

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
1%	 Declaration	No	     

Criteria fulfilment:

Substances meeting the criteria for the hazard class Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) – Category 1' (H372 – Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure) are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit.

For substances with specific concentration limits in CLP, these shall be applied instead of the concentration limit. See "[Concentration limits for substances with specific concentration limits](#)" for more information.







Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Use ECHA CHEM's database under the section Classification & Labelling to view substance classifications, which provides information on the H-phrases of substances and any specific concentration limits. For chemical products, this information can also be found in the product's safety data sheet.

Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion meet the PRIO tool's criteria for risk-reduction substances.

ID:
V36.H8.F**Criterion: Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) – Category 2 (H373)**

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
10%	 Declaration	No	     

Criteria fulfilment:

Substances meeting the criteria for the hazard class Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) – Category 2' (H373 – May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure) are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit.

For substances with specific concentration limits in CLP, these shall be applied instead of the concentration limit. See "[Concentration limits for substances with specific concentration limits](#)" for more information.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Use ECHA CHEM's database under the section Classification & Labelling to view substance classifications, which provides information on the H-phrases of substances and any specific concentration limits. For chemical products, this information can also be found in the product's safety data sheet.






Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion are not covered by the PRIO tool.

H9: VOC – Volatile organic compounds

ID:
V36.H9.A

Criterion: Volatile organic compounds (VOC)

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
10%	 Declaration	Yes	   

Criteria fulfilment:

Substances meeting the criteria listed in **1 and 2** below shall be added together. The total content shall not be equal to or higher than the concentration limit.

- Organic substances initial boiling point <250°C measured at a standard pressure of 101,3
- Organic substances meeting the criteria for any of the following hazard statements:
 - Acute toxicity – Category 1 or 2 (H330 – Fatal if inhaled)
 - Acute toxicity – Category 3 (H331 – Toxic if inhaled)
 - Acute toxicity – Category 4 (H332 – Harmful if inhaled)
 - Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) – Category 2 (H371 – May cause damage to organs)
 - Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) – Category 3 (H336 – May cause drowsiness or dizziness)
 - Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) – Category 2 (H373 – May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure).

Calculation and summation rules:

Summation of substances meeting criteria 1 and 2 above.

Background:

The initial boiling point is set on the basis of EU Directive on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds 2004/42/EC. The concentration limit has been set based on industry agreements for paints, varnishes, and adhesives.

The hazard statements selected in this criterion concern only properties hazardous to health.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Use ECHA CHEM's database under the section Classification & Labelling to view substance classifications, which provides information on the H-phrases of substances. For chemical products, this information can also be found in the product's safety data sheet.





Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion are not covered by the PRIO tool.

H10: Environmentally hazardous

ID:
V36.H10.A

Criterion: Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Category Acute 1 (H400)

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
The product must not meet the criteria for the hazard class "Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Category Acute 1" (H400)	(R) Declaration	Yes	   

Criteria fulfilment:

The summarised concentration of substances of the product, according to the summation rules below, is not equal to or greater than 25%.

The summation is based on concentration of and M-factor for substances meeting the criteria for the hazard class:

- "Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Category: Acute 1" (H400 – Very toxic to aquatic life).

Calculation and summation rules:

The summation shall be based on substances meeting the criteria for the hazard class – "Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Category: Acute 1" (H400) if its concentration is greater than or equal to 0,1 divided by its M-factor (defined according to CLP), see below for further explanation.

- M-factor = 1 means that H400 substances should be included if their concentration $\geq 0.1\%$
- M-factor = 10 means that H400 substances should be included if their concentration $\geq 0.01\%$
- M-factor = 100 means that H400 substances should be included if their concentration $\geq 0,001\%$

The criterion is not met if the summation according to the equation below is equal to or greater than 25%.

$$\sum_i^N (C_i * M_i) \geq 25\%$$

where

N is the number of substances to be taken into account in summation

i represents each such substances

C_i is the concentration by weight-% of each such substance (i)

M_i is the multiplying factor, which is often found in the substance's REACH dossier, C&L inventory or supplier's safety data sheet. If this is not the case, use the table below to determine the M-factor of substance (i)

L(E)C ₅₀ value (mg/l)	M-faktor
$0,1 < L(E)C_{50} \leq 1$	M = 1
$0,01 < L(E)C_{50} \leq 0,1$	M = 10
$0,001 < L(E)C_{50} \leq 0,01$	M = 100
$0,0001 < L(E)C_{50} \leq 0,001$	M = 1 000

Continue in factor 10 intervals

Exempel:

A product contains, among other things, the substances below:

- Substance 1 is classified H400 with M = 1 and a concentration of 10%
- Substance 2 is classified H400 with M = 10 and a concentration of 1%
- Substance 3 is classified H400 with M = 1 and a concentration of 0.01%

In order to know whether substances 1, 2 and 3 should be included into account, the concentration of H400 substances shall be equal to or greater than the ratio of 0,1/M:

- Substance 1: $0.1/1 = 0.1$ means that the substance should be included because $10\% > 0.1$
- Substance 2: $0.1/10 = 0.01$ means that the substance should be included because $1\% > 0.01$
- Substance 3: $0.1/1 = 0.1$ means that the substance should not be included because $0.01\% < 0.1$

$$\sum_i^N (C_i * M_i) = (C_{\text{ämne 1}} * M_1) + (C_{\text{ämne 2}} * M_2) = (10 * 1) + (1 * 10) = 10 + 10 = 20 < 25\%$$

The summarised content is less than 25%, which means that the criterion is met.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:






Use ECHA CHEM's database under the section Classification & Labelling or the substance's REACH dossier to see its classification and M-factor. For chemical products, this information can also be found in the product's safety data sheet. See BASTA's assessment template for calculation support and examples at [Document/Supporting documents](http://www.bastaonline.se/documents) published at www.bastaonline.se/documents.

Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIOtool:

Substances covered by this criterion are not covered by the PRIO tool.

ID:
V36.H10.B

Criterion: Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Category Chronic 1 or 2, (H410) or (H411)

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
The product must not meet the criteria for the hazard class "Hazardous to the aquatic environment: Chronic 1 or 2" (H410) or (H411)	 Declaration	Yes	   

Criteria fulfilment:

The summarised concentration of substances of the product, according to the summation rules below, is not equal to or greater than 25%.

The summation is based on concentration of and M-factor for substances meeting the criteria for the hazard classes:

- "Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Category: Chronic 1" (H410 – Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects)
- "Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Category: Chronic 2" (H411 – Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects)

Calculation and summation rules:

The summation shall be based on substances meeting the criteria for the hazard class "Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Category: Chronic 1 or 2" (H410 or H411).

Substances classified H410 should be considered if their concentration is greater than or equal to 0,1 divided by its M-factor (defined according to CLP), see below for further explanation. Substances classified H411 shall be considered if their concentration is equal to or greater than 1%.

- M-factor = 1 means that H410 substances should be included if their concentration $\geq 0.1\%$
- M-factor = 10 means that H410 substances should be included if their concentration $\geq 0.01\%$
- M-factor = 100 means that H410 substances should be included if their concentration $\geq 0.001\%$

The criterion is not met if the summation according to the equation below is equal to or greater than 25%.

$$\sum_{j=1}^S M_i * C_j * 10 + \sum_{k=1}^T C_k \geq 25\%$$

Where:

- S is the number of substances meeting the criteria for the hazard class "Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Category: Chronic 1" (H410)
- T is the number of substances meeting the criteria for the hazard class "Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Category: Chronic 2" (H411)
- j represents each H410 substance in the product
- k represents each H411 substance in the product
- C_j is the concentration by weight % of each H410 substance in the product
- C_k is the concentration by weight % of each H411 substance in the product
- M_i is the multiplying factor, which is often found in the substance's REACH dossier, C&L inventory or supplier's safety data sheet. If this is not the case, use the table below to determine the M-factor of substance (i).

NOEC-value (mg/l)	M-factor (Non-rapidly degradable)	M-factor (Rapidly degradable)
$0,01 < (\text{NOEC eller } EC_{10}) \leq 0,1$	M = 1	–
$0,001 < (\text{NOEC eller } EC_{10}) \leq 0,01$	M = 10	M = 1
$0,0001 < (\text{NOEC eller } EC_{10}) \leq 0,001$	M = 100	M = 10
$0,00001 < (\text{NOEC eller } EC_{10}) \leq 0,0001$	M = 1 000	M = 100
$0,000001 < (\text{NOEC eller } EC_{10}) \leq 0,00001$	M = 10 000	M = 1 000

Continue in factor 10 intervals

Exempel:

A product contains, among other things, the substances below:

- Substance 1 is classified H410 with M = 1 and a concentration of 10%
- Substance 2 is classified H410 with M = 1 and a concentration of 0.01%
- Substance 3 is classified H411 with a concentration of 1%

In order to know whether substances 1 and 2 are to be included, the concentration of H410 substances shall be equal to or greater than the ratio of 0,1/M:

- Substance 1: $0.1/1=0.1$ means that the substance should be included because $10\% > 0.1$
- Substance 2: $0.1/1=0.1$ means that the substance should not be included because $0.01\% < 0.1$

In order to know whether substance 3 should be included, its concentration should be $\geq 1\%$:

- Substance 3: Concentration is 1%, which means that the substance should be included

$$\sum_{j=1}^S M_i * C_j * 10 + \sum_{k=1}^T C_k = (C_{\text{ämne 1}} * M_1 * 10) + C_{\text{ämne 3}} = (10 * 1 * 10) + 1 = 100 + 1 = 101 > 25\%$$

The summarised content exceeds 25%, which means that the criterion is not met.






Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Use ECHA CHEM's database under the section Classification & Labelling or the substance's REACH dossier to see its classification and M-factor. For chemical products, this information can also be found in the product's safety data sheet. See BASTA's assessment template for calculation support and examples at Document/Supporting documents published at www.bastaonline.se/documents.

Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion meet the PRIO tool's criteria for risk-reduction substances.

ID:
V36.H10.C**Criterion: Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Category Chronic 3 (H412)**

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
1%	 Declaration	No	  ALPHA  BETA  DECLARED

Criteria fulfilment:

Substances meeting the criteria for the hazard class "Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Category: Chronic 3 (H412)" are not present at levels equal to or above the concentration limit.

For substances with specific concentration limits in CLP, these shall be applied instead of the general concentration limit. See "[Content limit for substances with specific concentration limits](#)" for more information.

Background

This criterion has been added as the CSRD Directive has requirements of SoCs (substances of concern) in the ESRS E2 pollution standard ([ESRS-E2-Pollution 2022](#)). The remaining requirements for SoC substances are addressed in other criteria within BASTA. This requirement will be used to demonstrate whether an article meets the chemical requirements of the CSRD Directive.






Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Use ECHA CHEM's database under the section Classification & Labelling to view substance classifications, where information on the H-phrases of substances and any specific concentration limits can be found. For chemical products, this information is also available in the product's safety data sheet.

Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion are not covered by the PRIO tool.

ID:
V36.H10.D**Criterion: Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Category Chronic 4 (H413)**

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
The product must not meet the criteria for the hazard class "Hazardous to the aquatic environment: Chronic 4 (H413)	 Declaration	Yes	  ALPHA  BETA  DECLARED

Criteria fulfilment:

The summarised concentration of substances of the product, according to the summation rules below, is not equal to or greater than 25%. The summation is based on concentration of substances meeting the criteria for the hazard class:

- "Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Category: Chronic 1" (H410 – Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects)
- "Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Category: Chronic 2" (H411 – Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects)
- "Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Category: Chronic 3" (H412 – Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects)
- "Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Category: Chronic 4" (H413 – May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life).

Calculation and summation rules:

The summarised concentration of substances meeting the criteria for the hazard class " Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Category: Chronic 1, 2, 3 or 4" (H410, H411, H412 or H413).

Example:

A product contains, among other things, the substances below:

- Substance 1 is classified H410 with a concentration of 10%
- Substance 2 is classified H411 with a concentration of 1%
- Substance 3 is classified H412 with a concentration of 0.1%
- Substance 4 is classified H413 with a concentration of 10%

Substance 1 + Substance 2 + Substance 3 + Substance 4 = 10 + 1 + 0,1 + 10 = 21,1 <25%.

The summarised content is less than 25%, which means that the criterion is met.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Use ECHA CHEM's database under the section Classification & Labelling or the substance's REACH dossier to see its classification. For chemical products, this information can also be found in the product's safety data sheet. See BASTA's assessment template for calculation support and examples at Document/Supporting documents published at www.bastaonline.se/documents.





Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Some substances covered by this criterion meet the PRIO tool's criteria for risk-reduction substances.

H11: Candidate List

ID:
V36.H11.A

Criterion: Substances on the Candidate List

Concentration limit:	Declaration level:	Substances to be summarised:	Grade:
0,1%	 Declaration with information requirements (i)	No	  

Criteria fulfilment:

Substances on the Candidate List (substances of very high concern (SVHC)) are not present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit.

Substances present at concentrations equal to or above the concentration limit shall be declared at registration.

Background:

Substances on the Candidate List, www.echa.europa.eu/sv/candidate-list-table, have been identified as SVHCs, i.e. substances of very high concern. Examples of properties that make a substance eligible for the candidate list are CMR-substances, PBT-substances, vPvB-substances, endocrine disruptors, allergenic substances, and specific organ toxicity. Substances with these properties are covered by the other BASTA criteria, but the substances may nevertheless be present in registered articles at concentrations above 0.1% depending on the concentration limit for each criterion.

Substances on the Candidate List risk ending up in REACH Annex 14 or 17, which means that they may be subject to authorisation requirements or restrictions.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Check substances against BASTA's document "Substance list – Ämneslista" which is published on [BASTAonline/Documents/Supporting documents/](http://BASTAonline/Documents/Supporting_documents/).

Compliance with the criteria can also be checked in the substance side at ECHA CHEM:s databas under the section Legal obligations.

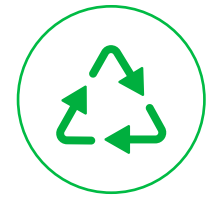
Compliance with the criteria can also be checked directly against the Candidate List. The Candidate List is always superior to BASTA's substance list.

Connection to the Swedish Chemicals Agency's PRIO tool:

Substances covered by this criterion are not covered by the PRIO tool.

OPTIONAL CRITERIA AREA:

CIRCULARITY



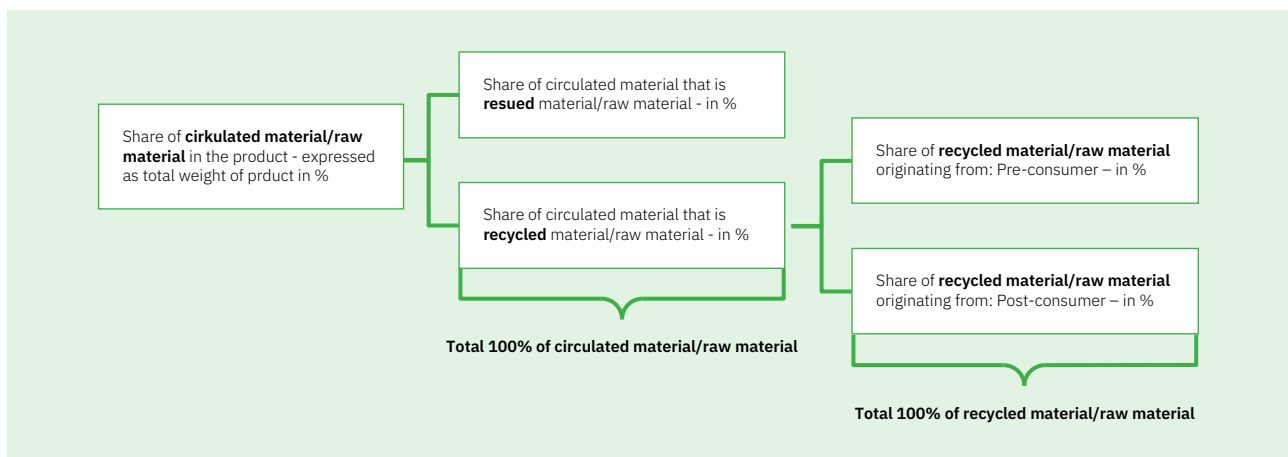
When registering, it is optional to report criteria fulfilment for this criteria area.

ID:
V36.C1

Criterion: Circulated material

Criteria fulfilment:

If the product contains circulated material as defined below, the following information may be declared upon registration:



1. Share of circulated material expressed as % of total weight of product
2. Share of circulated material that is:
 - a. Reused material/raw material – in %
 - b. Recycled material/raw material – in %
 (100% of specified "Circulated material" shall be distributed among these items).
3. Share of recycled material/raw material originating from:
 - a. Pre-consumer – in %
 - b. Post-consumer – in %
 (100% of specified "Recycled material/raw material" shall be distributed among these items).
4. Indicate which material(s) are recycled. If there are several different types of material, also indicate the percentage of each recycled material.

Definitions:

- Circulated material: Material circulated by reuse or recycling
- Reuse: A non-waste product or component is used again to fulfil the same function for which it was originally intended. As defined in the Environmental Code, 1998:808 with amendment SFS:2020:601
- Recycled materials: Material from a product or component taken from the waste stream and returned to the production process. Intermediate steps such as collection, handling, purification and more may occur. As defined in ISO 14021:2017
- Pre-consumer recycled: The recycling step has taken place before the consumer stage, such as the collection and return of waste streams from production waste. Please note that the collection and re-introduction of residual material and waste that arises within the same production process shall not be included
- Post-consumer recycled: The recycling step has taken place after the consumer stage, for example through collection/return after a product has been used by the consumer.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Information on compliance with the criteria shall be included in the assessment overview together with arguments for how this criterion is fulfilled.

ID:
V36.C2**Criterion: Prepared for reuse****Criteria fulfilment:**

If the product is prepared to be reused as defined below, the following information may be declared upon registration:

- Share (weight-%) that can be reused

Definition reuse:

A non-waste product or component is used again to fulfil the same function for which it was originally intended. As defined in the Environmental Code, 1998:808 with amendment SFS:2020:601.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Information on compliance with the criteria shall be included in the assessment overview together with product information describing how the product can be reused.

ID:
V36.C3**Criterion: Prepared for material recycling****Criteria fulfilment:**

If the product is prepared to be material recycled as defined below, the following information may be declared upon registration:

- Share (weight-%) that can be material recycled

Definition of material recycling:

Material from a product or component taken from the waste stream and returned to the production process. Intermediate steps such as collection, handling, purification and more may occur. As defined in ISO 14021:2017.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Information on compliance with the criteria shall be included in the assessment overview together with product information describing how the product can be material recycled.

ID:
V36.C4**Criterion: Circular business models****Criteria fulfilment:**

If the company has a circular business model for the product, the following information may be declared upon registration (one or more of the options below can be selected upon registration):

- a. The product can be disassembled, reassembled
 - b. A circular business model, or similar, exists for the product
 - c. Other way to support a circularity for the product exists.
-

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Information on compliance with the criteria shall be included in the assessment overview product information describing the circular business model.

OPTIONAL CRITERIA AREA:

RENEWABILITY



When registering, it is optional to report criteria fulfilment for this criteria area.

ID:
V36.F1

Criterion: Renewability

Criteria fulfilment:

If the product contains renewable raw materials/materials as defined below, the following information may be declared upon registration:

- Share (weight-%) of the product that comes from renewable materials/raw materials

Definition renewable raw materials/materials:

As defined in the ISO 14021:2017 standard. Renewable is defined as materials or raw materials that origin from biobased sources that are recreated at least as fast as they are consumed. Examples of renewable raw materials/materials: wood, starch, and cellulose. BASTA does not consider water as a renewable raw material.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Information on compliance with the criteria shall be included in the assessment overview together with arguments for how this criterion is fulfilled.

OPTIONAL CRITERIA AREA:

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS – EPD



When registering, it is optional to report the fulfilment of the criteria for this criterion area.

ID:
V36.M1

Criterion: Environmental product declaration – EPD

Criteria fulfilment:

If a verified/third-party audited EPD (Environmental Product Declaration) (or similar, see the National Board of Housing, Building and Planning i.e. [Boverket](#)) exist in accordance with ISO 14025 and EN 15804 for the product and if this information is to be reported, the following information **(Mandatory) must** be provided upon registration:

1. State whether the EPD complies with the standard EN 15804+A1 or EN 15804+A2 (If both are available, EN 15804+A2 should be used)
2. State whether the EPD is product-specific or a sector EPD (generic)
3. EPD registration number
4. Last validity date of the EPD
5. Link to published and verified EPD at the programme operator's website
6. Functional/Declared unit in the EPD (i.e. the unit to which the climate impact is related in the EPD). (e.g. kg, tonne, m³, m², pcs)
7. The weight in kg per functional/declared unit stated in the EPD, excluding packaging (i.e. what does the declared unit mentioned in point 6 weigh (e.g. kg, tonne, m³, m², pcs))

(The purpose of points 6 and 7 above is to get the environmental impact per 1 CO₂e/ kg of product)

8. Weight of the registered item, including packaging. This is the same criterion as V36.AI7
9. Weight of the registered item, excluding packaging. This is the same criterion as V36.AI8

If a daughter EPD is produced with an approved EPD tool in accordance with ISO 14025 and EN 15804, the following information must also be provided **(Mandatory)** when registering:

10. Registration number of the mother EPD
11. Programme operator for the mother EPD

Generic climate data **(optional, can also be provided independently of the above data)**

12. Resource ID of a comparable generic product in the National Board of Housing, Building and Planning's generic climate data base. This is used to link the article to the National Board of Housing, Building and Planning's climate database and be able to show generic climate data (should only be done if there is a comparable product in the National Board of Housing, Building and Planning's database).

For the following indicators, information can be provided at registration. Information is provided per functional/declared unit. The indicators that can be provided depend on whether the EPD complies with the standard EN 15804+A1 or EN 15804+A2.

Indicator	Explanation	Life cycle phase	Possible to submit for EPDs according to:
GWP-total	Global warming potential from fossil fuels, biogenic sources, land use and land use change	A1–A3, A4, A5 and C1–C4	EN 15804+A1 & EN 15804+A2
GWP-fossil	Global warming potential, fossil fuels	A1–A3, A4, A5 and C1–C4	EN 15804+A2
GWP-biogenic	Global warming potential, biogenic	A1–A3, A4, A5 and C1–C4	EN 15804+A2
GWP-luluc	Global warming potential, land use and land use change	A1–A3, A4, A5 and C1–C4	EN 15804+A2
GWP–GHG	Climate impact converted to "Global warming potential - Greenhouse gas". This is the climate impact excluding the uptake and emission of biogenic carbon. Same as GWP100 and GWP-IOBC	A1–A3, A4, A5 and C1–C4	EN 15804+A1 & EN 15804+A2

ODP	Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer	A1–A3 and A4	EN 15804+A2
AP	Acidification potential	A1–A3 and A4	EN 15804+A2
EP-fw	Eutrophication potential, freshwater	A1–A3 and A4	EN 15804+A2
EP-m	Eutrophication potential, marine	A1–A3 and A4	EN 15804+A2
EP-t	Eutrophication potential, terrestrial	A1–A3 and A4	EN 15804+A2
POCP	Formation potential of tropospheric ozone	A1–A3 and A4	EN 15804+A2
ADP-mm	Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources	A1–A3 and A4	EN 15804+A2
ADP-F	Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources	A1–A3 and A4	EN 15804+A2

Indicator	Explanation	Possible to submit for EPDs according to:
Biogenic carbon content in product	Embodied biogenic carbon in product at the factory gate in kg/declared unit	EN 15804+A2
Biogenic carbon content in packaging	Embodied biogenic carbon content in packaging at the factory gate in kg/declared unit	EN 15804+A2

For EPDs according to EN 15804+A1:

When registering, the following GWP indicators are mandatory:

- GWP-total
- GWP-GHG

GWP-GHG is calculated by excluding the reported biogenic carbon dioxide in the EPD from GWP-total. If this information is not available, the EPD cannot be used for use in a climate declaration according to the Climate Declaration Act. Boverket (2024). Climate data for the calculation. www.boverket.se/sv/klimatdeklaration/gor-sa-har/underlag/klimatdata-till-berakningen/ Retrieved 2024-12-10.

Mandatory LCA modules for specified GWP indicators are:

- A1–A3

The values for each LCA module are stated as they are reported in your EPD. No recalculation needs to be carried out unless more than one product is registered in the same EPD. In this case, the values must be recalculated using the specified conversion factor stated in the EPD for the product in question.

For EPDs according to EN 15804+A2:

When registering, the following GWP indicators are mandatory:

- GWP-total
- GWP-fossil
- GWP-biogenic
- GWP-luluc
- GWP-GHG

If GWP-GHG is not specified, a simplified calculation may be used. GWP-GHG is then assumed to be the sum of GWP-fossil and GWP-luluc.

Mandatory LCA modules for specified GWP indicators are:

- A1–A3

The values for each LCA module are stated as they are reported in your EPD. No recalculation needs to be carried out unless more than one product is registered in the same EPD. In this case, the values must be recalculated using the specified conversion factor stated in the EPD for the product in question.

Background:

An EPD for a construction product can be based on different versions of the EN 15804 standard. This means that the climate impact can be calculated by different methods for different construction products, but the difference is small, often only a few percentage points (according to the National Board of Housing, Building and Planning. Read more at Boverket: [Klimatdata till beräkningen - Klimatdeklaration - Boverket](#)).

The indicators for climate impact in the different versions of the EN 15804 standard also differ, which is why the accounting requirements are different (read more at [Boverket](#)).

In the climate declaration, the climate impact must be calculated as greenhouse gas emissions according to [GWP-GHG](#). It includes the aggregate effect of greenhouse gas emissions, excluding uptake and emissions of biogenic carbon dioxide. For EPDs published and verified according to EPD Norway, the corresponding unit is called to GWP-IOBC, which is described in the following link: [What is GWP-IOBC? – epd-norway](#). The approach to calculating the climate impact of a building by using reported data for A1-A3, A4, A5 is described in the link below:

[Detaljerat om att beräkna klimatpåverkan - Klimatdeklaration - Boverket](#)

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Information on criteria fulfilment must be included in the assessment summary.

OPTIONAL CRITERIA AREA:

EMISSIONS AND TESTS



When registering, it is optional to report criteria fulfilment for this criteria area.

Reporting of criteria fulfilment within this criteria area can change if the product fulfils the criteria for Taxonomy or Miljöbyggnad or not.

ID:
V36.E1

Criterion: Emission – VOC

Criteria fulfilment:

The following information related to volatile organic compound (VOC) emission testing can be provided:

E1.1 Obtained certificate (for instance EMICODE EC1plus/EC1/EC2, Blue Angel, M1/M2 (RTS), GUT, AgBB)

E1.2 Measurement method/standard (for instance ISO 16000–9, ISO 16000–10, ISO 16000–6, ISO 16000–3, EN 16516, EN 717–1, CDPH Standard Method v1.1)

E1.3 Measured content expressed in unit [$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$]

E1.4 If the article is exempted from emission measurement due to the fact that it does not contain any organic material

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Information on criteria fulfilment must be included in the assessment overview and a complete test report must be available as documentation.

ID:
V36.E2

Criterion: Emission – Formaldehyde

Criteria fulfilment:

The following information related to formaldehyde emission testing can be provided:

E2.1 Measurement method/standard (for instance ISO 16000–9, ISO 16000–10, ISO 16000–6, ISO 16000–3, EN 16516, EN 717–1, CDPH Standard Method v1.1)

E2.2 Measured content expressed in unit [mg/m^3]

E2.3 If the article is exempted from emission measurement due to the fact that it does not contain any organic material

E2.4 If the article is exempted from emission measurement due to the fact that it does not contain any organic material If the measurement method indicated under point 1 an approved measurement method according to the DNSH criteria for the environmental objective "Pollution prevention and control" in the EU taxonomy 2020/852/EU

E2.5 If the article falls within the product types that according to the DNSH criteria for the environmental objective "Pollution prevention and control" in the EU taxonomy must fulfil emission requirements

Background

Within the EU Taxonomy there are requirements for emission measurements to meet the indoor requirements for certain product groups, see [Taxonomy info](#) on BASTAonline about requirements. Other certifications also require emission measurements to meet the indoor requirements. In 2026, Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 will be amended with regard to emissions of formaldehyde and formaldehyde emitters.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Information on criteria fulfilment must be included in the assessment overview and a complete test report must be available as documentation.

ID:
V36.E3**Criterion: Emission – Carcinogenic volatile organic compounds****Criteria fulfilment:**

The following information related to emission testing for carcinogenic volatile organic compounds of categories 1A and 1B can be provided:

E3.1 Measurement method/standard (for instance ISO 16000–9, ISO 16000-10, ISO 16000-6, ISO 16000-3, EN 16516, EN 717-1, CDPH Standard Method v1.1)

E3.2 Measured content expressed in unit [mg/m³]

E3.3 If the article is exempted from emission measurement due to the fact that it does not contain any organic material

E3.4 If the measurement method indicated under point 1 an approved measurement method according to the DNSH criteria for the environmental objective "Pollution prevention and control" in the EU taxonomy 2020/852/EU

E3.5 If the article falls within the product types that according to the DNSH criteria for the environmental objective "Pollution prevention and control" in the EU taxonomy must fulfil emission requirements

Background:

Within the EU Taxonomy there are requirements for emission measurements to meet the indoor requirements for certain product groups, see [Taxonomy info](#) on BASTAonline about requirements. Other certifications also require emission measurements to meet the indoor requirements.

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Information on criteria fulfilment must be included in the assessment overview and a complete test report must be available as documentation.

ID:
V36.E4**Criterion: Leaching into drinking water – 4MS****Criteria fulfilment:**

For products tested according to "4MS – Leaching of lead into drinking water", the following should be declared upon registration:

1. The product is approved according to 4MS – Leaching of lead into drinking water is less than 5 µg/l.
2. Information on the lead content of the copper alloy in the following ranges:
 - The 4MS approved copper alloy contains ≤ 0,25% Lead
 - The 4MS approved copper alloy contains >0,25–0,8% Lead
 - The 4MS approved copper alloy contains >0,8% Lead
3. Results from the 4MS report expressed in unit [µg/l]

For more information: [Approval and Harmonization – 4MS Initiative | Umweltbundesamt](#).

Verification of criteria fulfilment:

Information on criteria fulfilment must be included in the assessment overview and a complete 4MS-test report must be available as documentation.

DEFINITIONS

Article – According to REACH

According to the definition in REACH, Chapter 2 Article 3, 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. After an object has become an article in its own right during the production process, it will remain an article until it finally becomes waste after finished use.

In order to determine whether an article meets a criterion, the content of the substances contained in the article needs to be reconciled with the criteria.

Article – Registration of articles in the BASTA-system

An item is a specific version of a product, specific article number. For example, it can be a specific size or length. When registering, each individual article must be registered separately.

Assembled articles

An assembled article is an article that has been assembled together by two or more articles.

For assembled articles, the assessment of compliance with the criteria shall be based on the content of the substance(s) in each individual article. The assessment of compliance shall not be based on the content of the assembled article.

For assembled articles, articles consisting of several articles as described above, the assessment of compliance with the criteria shall be based on the concentration of the substance in the individual article containing the substance, i.e. the assessment of compliance with the criteria shall not be based on the content of the assembled article.

For more information about what is an article, alternatively assembled article, see:

- KEMI's website about REACH and articles: www.kemi.se/lagar-och-regler/reach-forordningen/reach-och-varor
- ECHA Short Guide "Requirements for Substances in Articles": echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/23036412/nutshell_guidance_articles2_sv.pdf/16e1cf2a-de07-488b-9bc3-5445ce53e967
- ECHA "Guidance on requirements for substances in articles": echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/23036412/articles_sv.pdf/a4c1ece3-83e2-3d16-0584-5b74a26d97ae

Chemical product

A chemical product is a chemical substance or preparation of chemical substances that is not an article.

CLP

Regulation (EG) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SV/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02008R1272-20210510&from=sv.

Electronics:

Electronics means electrical and electronic equipment or EEE: equipment that relies on electric current or electromagnetic fields for the proper functioning of the electric current or electromagnetic fields, and equipment for the generation, transmission and measurement of such current and fields, and which is intended to be operated with a voltage not exceeding 1 000 volts AC or 1 500 volts DC (according to RoHS).

Mixture

Mixture or solution composed of two or more substances.

Product

In the BASTA system, products refer to both articles and chemical products.

REACH

Regulation (EG) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals, eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/sv/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02006R1907-20210101.

Substance

Element or compound of elements in the natural state or obtained by any manufacturing process, including any additive necessary to preserve its stability and any impurity deriving from the manufacturing process, but excluding any solvent which may be separated without affecting the stability of the substance or changing its composition.

VERSION HISTORY

The update in V36.2 has been minor linguistic adjustments and some minor clarifications. Also, the ECHA search engine for chemicals has been updated.

The update from V35.1 to V36.1 has been done through the following changes:

The BASTA system has been modularized. New criteria areas are Article identifier (mandatory) and Article information (optional), these criteria have existed since before but were not specific criteria. The previously mandatory criteria area Environmental- and health hazards is now optional but required to obtain a grade.

The former grade BASTA has been renamed ALPHA.

The section “Methodology for assessment” has been changed and when entering, you need to indicate the proportion of primary and circulated raw materials and electronics.

The methodology for product group electronics has been changed, in case of 100% content knowledge of electronic component the article is getting a grade but is under product group ELECTRONICS.

The definition of Electronics has been updated to comply with the RoHS directive definition.

The methodology for Circulated raw material has been clarified and there is a requirement that the expert must be approved by BASTA and that expert assessment and any test results must be sent to BASTA before registration.

Criterion V36.H5.A Hazardous to the ozone layer has an updated Regulation 2024/590.

Criteria area: Environmental effects – EPD has been revised and updated.

CONCLUSION

The links provided in the document may be updated beyond BASTAonline’s control. BASTAonline is not responsible for ensuring that the links are updated at all times but refers to the respective source. The criteria are continuously reviewed to adapt to new legislation, knowledge, and objectives.



The BASTA system was started in 2004 through a project supported by the European Commission’s LIFE fund LIFE03/ENV/S/00094. The criteria in the BASTA system were then part of the “Kretsloppsrådets” joint action plan. Since 2007, the BASTA system is run by BASTAonline AB, which is owned by IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute and The Swedish Construction Federation.

Information about products that meet the criteria is available in an open database that can be accessed via www.bastaonline.se, BASTA’s logbook service or via BASTA’s open API. Contact BASTAonline by e-mail to bastaonline@ivl.se or by phone 010-788 65 00 for further information.