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## Foreword – Purpose

This guideline contains all material and substance-related requirements of EJOT from national and international laws, guidelines, standards and customer requirements in their current form.

This guideline supports EJOT and its suppliers in the responsible and environmentally friendly handling of substances and articles in the development, production, use and waste disposal of intermediate and end products.

It helps to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment with the aim of sustainable development and calls for substances of concern to be replaced by less hazardous substances or technologies.

## 1 Scope

With this guideline, EJOT regulates prohibited and declarable ingredients in products and the associated information obligations. This regulation includes auxiliary and operating materials, provided that they remain on the product or can be classified as hazardous substances, as well as packaging and transport materials, provided that they are delivered to the customer with the product. EJOT sells your products worldwide. In this respect, this directive also includes market-specific legal regulations as a requirement.

EJOT requires that all products comply with the requirements of this Directive and that the information obligations are complied with in order to ensure that their products are placed on the market in accordance with the rules.

The material and substance-related product requirements (Material Compliance Requirements) of this Directive are equivalent to the other product requirements.


Compliance with this policy is the responsibility of the supplier.

The supplier's obligation to comply with legal requirements of national and international legislation (such as: GB/T 30512-China ELV, GB/T 26572 China RoHS ...) is not affected by this directive.

Reference to sources of supply and assistance with the laws, directives and standards covered by this Directive:

- Platform for European Regulations, Directives and Decisions, in all existing versions and official European languages. (In the search mask, the year of publication and number must be entered (→ *Number 4* and *number 5*):  
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/>
- Support area of the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA):  
<https://echa.europa.eu/support/guidance>
- REACH-CLP Biocide Helpdesk – National Enquiry Point of the Federal Government:  
<http://www.reach-clp-biozid-helpdesk.de/de/Startseite.html>
- REACH Helpdesk – Deutsches Umweltbundesamt: <http://www.reach-info.de>

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In individual cases, the technical data sheets of all raw materials and auxiliary materials used must be submitted to EJOT for initial sampling upon request. EJOT reserves the right to carry out tests and laboratory tests on products in individual cases.

EJOT provides the current version of the "Guideline on the prohibition and declaration of ingredients" on the Internet under the homepage <https://www.ejot.de/umwelt-lieferanten> :

It is also available on request from EJOT Purchasing.

The supplier is obliged to check at least every 6 months whether the "Guideline on the prohibition and declaration of ingredients" is available in an updated form. With the update of this policy, the new version replaces the previous version and is effective immediately. EJOT will not notify the supplier of the update of the policy. Any changes in the law do not necessarily lead to an update of this policy, but do not relieve the supplier of the obligation to take these legislative changes into account.

The supplier is obliged to provide the required information from the legal regulations listed in section 4, section 5 and section 6 free of charge upon EJOT's request.

The Supplier is obliged to inform EJOT in good time of any possible consequences or product changes resulting from new or changed legal requirements. This applies in particular if temporary exceptions have been made to statutory requirements and these deadlines expire. Accordingly, the supplier must notify the supplier of the notification of the product and process changes in good time. Communication regarding the notification of product and process changes must be made directly and unsolicited to EJOT.

## 2 Reprimands

Approval-relevant, legal and official requirements, i.e. guidelines or regulations that contain prohibitions / declarations of ingredients (e.g. REACH, RoHS, GADSL, etc.) are not marked as special features by EJOT. Since these can neither be monitored by means of a process capability nor by a 100% inspection. The EJOT "Guideline for the Prohibition and Declaration of Ingredients" applies here, which ensures compliance.

## 3 Definitions


It explains the terms that need to be defined in the sense of use in this Directive from EJOT's point of view. Regulation-specific definitions can be found in the respective ordinance and are listed here only in exceptional cases for a better understanding of the contents of the norm, with a reference to the respective ordinance.

### 3.1 Product

Product is everything that is made available to EJOT as a delivery item as well as everything that is manufactured by EJOT itself and remains on a product that is placed on the market by EJOT.

- Examples of products:
- Complete Product, Including Handlware
- Component, Component

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- Product
- Spare part
- Semi-finished products
- Material
- Preparation or mixture
- Pure substance
- Solder
- Glue
- Lubricant
- Cooling lubricant
- Surface Degreaser
- Anticorrosive
- Fabric for sandblasting
- Material for hardening
- Fabric for shaping
- Packaging including conditioning, such as desiccants or corrosion inhibitors
- Transport materials

### 3.2 Prohibited substances

Prohibited substances are all substances for which a general ban is imposed according to applicable legal regulations or internal EJOT requirements or for which a ban arises due to other requirements (restriction of use, authorisation obligation, etc.).

### 3.3 Declarable substances

Declarable substances are all substances for which a declaration obligation is imposed in accordance with applicable legal regulations or EJOT internal requirements.

### 3.4 Restriction

A restriction is defined as conditions for the manufacture, use or placing on the market (of a substance) or the prohibition of these activities. A restriction is possible if the manufacture, marketing or use of substances poses an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment (REACH Regulation).


### 3.5 Marketing

Placing on the market is the supply to third parties or making available to third parties, whether for a fee or free of charge. Importation is considered to be placing on the market.

### 3.6 Authorisation requirement

In contrast to conventional chemical bans, the authorisation requirement is a ban subject to authorisation. This means that the use of a substance listed in Annex XIV - REACH (point 4.1.1) is generally prohibited unless an authorisation has been granted.

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### 3.7 Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC)

Substances of very high concern (SVHC = **Substances of very high concern**) are considered to be substances that meet the criteria of Article 57 of the REACH Regulation:

- Substances with carcinogenic, mutagenic, reprotoxic properties (CMR category 1 and 2)
- Substances assessed as persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic according to the criteria of Annex XIII (PBT substances)
- Substances assessed as very persistent and very bioaccumulative according to the criteria of Annex XIII (vPvB substances)
- Substances with properties of equivalent concern, e.g. substances with endocrine disruptors or substances that do not meet PBT/vPvB criteria but are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic and have serious and irreversible effects on humans or the environment

### 3.8 Homogeneous material

A homogeneous material is a material with a uniform composition throughout or a material consisting of different materials that cannot be broken down or separated into individual materials by mechanical processes such as unscrewing, cutting, crushing, grinding and grinding.

Example: A screw consists of the metal body, a zinc coating, a passivation layer and a final coating. The screw thus contains four homogeneous materials.

### 3.9 Packaging / Packaging Components

Packaging is a product made of any material for the containment, protection, handling, delivery or presentation of goods, which can range from raw materials to processed products, which are passed on from the manufacturer to the user or consumer. All "disposables" used for the same purpose are also to be considered packaging (EU Packaging Directive Article 3, paragraph 1)

Packaging components are parts of the packaging that can be separated by hand or by simple mechanical operations. Additional elements that hang or are attached directly to a product and perform a packaging function are considered packaging, unless they are an integral part of the product.

### 3.10 Battery and accumulator


A battery and accumulator are defined as a source of electrical energy consisting of one or more (non-rechargeable) primary cells or a source of electrical energy consisting of one or more (rechargeable) secondary cells obtained by direct conversion of chemical energy.

## 4 Prohibited substances

This section lists the legal regulations that prohibit substances, as well as substance bans from the point of view of EJOT and its customers. **These substance bans must be strictly observed for all product deliveries to EJOT as well as for all relevant EJOT products.**

To help you, links to the respective source of the current edition of the rules will be added, if they differ from <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/> .

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#### 4.1 Substance regulations and bans – relevant for all products

The substance requirements described in section 4.1 apply to all products supplied to EJOT.

##### 4.1.1 Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)

This so-called REACH regulation is intended to ensure a high level of protection for people and the environment. According to REACH, manufacturers, importers and downstream users must register their chemicals and they are responsible for their safe use (European Chemicals Agency – <https://echa.europa.eu/de>).

For all substances, preparations and articles delivered to or manufactured in the EU that fall within the scope of REACH and are supplied to EJOT or used for the manufacturing process, the legal requirements of REACH (registration, obligation to inform) must be complied with. Contractors outside the European Union must appoint an "Only Representative" when they supply substances, mixtures and articles within the scope of the REACH Regulation. The "Only Representative" ensures that all applicable obligations under the REACH Regulation are fulfilled.

##### 4.1.1.1 Annex XIV – List of substances subject to authorisation

Annex XIV of the REACH Regulation lists substances that are generally prohibited and for which there is an authorisation requirement for further use. The publication specifies a substance-specific transitional period ("expiry date"), from which the substance may no longer be placed on the market or may only be placed on the market in accordance with the authorisation. The substances were previously published in the SVHC Candidate List (points 3.7 and 5.1) and remain listed there.

*Note on the source of supply:*

<https://echa.europa.eu/de/addressing-chemicals-of-concern/authorisation/recommendation-for-inclusion-in-the-authorisation-list/authorisation-list>

##### 4.1.1.2 Annex XVII – List of Restricted Substances

Annex XVII of the REACH Regulation regulates restrictions on the marketing and use of hazardous substances.

*Note on the source of supply:*

<http://echa.europa.eu/addressing-chemicals-of-concern/restrictions/substances-restricted-under-reach>


##### 4.1.1.3 Appendices 1 to 6, 8 and 9 – CMR substances and azo dyes

Substances with carcinogenic, mutagenic and/or reprotoxic properties (CMR substances) and azo dyes are subject to various prohibitions and are listed in Appendices 1 - 6 as well as 8 and 9 of the REACH Regulation.

*Note on the source of supply:*

The annexes are not stored as a separate link on the ECHA website, but are attached directly to the regulation.

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#### 4.1.2 SCIP Database

"SCIP" is the database for information on substances of very high concern in articles as such or in complex articles (products) established under the Waste Framework Directive (WFD).

Companies that offer articles containing substances of very high concern (SVHC) on the Candidate List in a concentration of more than 0.1% by weight (w/w) on the EU market must submit information on these articles to ECHA from 5 January 2021. The SCIP database ensures that the information on articles, the substances of the

list of candidates, are available throughout the life cycle of products and materials, including the waste phase. The information in the database is then made available to waste disposal companies and consumers.

*Note on the source of supply:*

<https://echa.europa.eu/de/scip>

#### 4.1.3 Directive 2011/65/EU (RoHS)

The so-called RoHS Directive restricts the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment. It has been transposed into national law in all EU countries and came into force in Germany on 2 January 2013 with the Ordinance on the Restriction of the Use of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Elektro Stoff V).

The substance bans and exceptions expressed therein refer to the maximum concentrations in the homogeneous material (Section 3.8) of each product and can be found in the currently valid version of the Directive.

If exemptions under the RoHS Directive are used, these must also be reported to EJOT.

#### 4.1.4 EU End-of-Life Vehicles Directive

The use of lead, mercury, cadmium and chromium (VI) is prohibited under the EU End-of-Life Vehicles Directive 2000/53/EC. Exceptions are only permissible if they are explicitly mentioned in the applicable Annex II of the Directive.

#### 4.1.5 Directive 2013/59/Euratom (Radioactive materials)

It is not allowed to use radioactive substances in materials for EJOT products.


#### 4.1.6 Directive 94/62/EC (Packaging)

Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste restricts the concentration of heavy metals in packaging (Article 11).

#### 4.1.7 Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 (biocides)

Regulation (EU) No. 528/2012 regulates the authorisation of biocides in the European Union and thus standardises the provision and use of biocidal products on the European market. Admission is carried out in a phased procedure.

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Every supplier of EJOT AG is obliged to fully comply with the requirements and obligations for biocidal products and treated goods if their product falls within the scope of the regulation. Furthermore, the information obligations must be complied with if a product has been treated with a biocide and appropriate labelling is required by the regulation.

Only products may be used that are

- not with biocides or
- have been treated with a biocidal product authorised in the EU

**4.1.8 Ordinance on Protection against Hazardous Substances (GefStoffV)**

The GefStoffV is a regulation from German occupational health and safety law and is intended to protect people and the environment from hazardous substances in the course of employee activity. In particular, the requirements of Annex II (to Section 16 (2)) "Special restrictions on production and use of certain substances, preparations and articles" must be observed.

**4.1.9 Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 (POPs)**

Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 aims to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants. This is done by prohibiting or restricting the manufacture, placing on the market and use of persistent organic substances. The listed substances can be found in the annexes to the regulation as well as in Regulation (EU) No. 757/2010, which contain amendments and additions.

**4.1.10 Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 (greenhouse gases)**

Regulation (EU) No. 517/2014 aims to protect the environment by reducing emissions of fluorinated greenhouse gases and replaces the previously valid Regulation (EC) No. 842/2006 (F-gases). It serves to meet the binding targets and targets set out in the international environmental agreements (Kyoto and Montreal Protocols). A list of the prohibitions and restrictions can be found in the corresponding annexes to the regulation.

**4.1.11 Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 (Ozone)**


Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer regulates the production, import, export, placing on the market, use, recovery, recycling, reprocessing and destruction of ozone-depleting substances. The substances regulated here can be found in the corresponding annexes to the regulation.

**4.1.12 Directive 2006/66/EC (Batteries and accumulators)**

Directive 2006/66/EC on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators regulates the placing on the market of batteries and accumulators (point 3.10). In particular, it prohibits the placing on the market of batteries and accumulators containing hazardous substances such as mercury and cadmium.

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#### 4.1.13 Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) - GS Specification

The information issued by the Product Safety Committee (AfPS) in the GS specification lists substance limits for the testing and evaluation of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) when GS mark is awarded. The substance limit values differ from those in REACH Annex XVII (point 4.1) and must therefore be considered separately.

*Note on the source of supply:*

Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health ("baua"): <http://www.baua.de/de/Themen-von-A-Z/Ausschuesse/AfPS/Aktuelles.html>

#### 4.1.14 Global Automotive Declarable Substance List (GADSL)

The "Global Automotive Declarable Substance List" is a list of substances that contain prohibited or declarable substances in car parts.

After each update or change, all data sheets containing specified substances must be checked. If data sheets contain declarable or prohibited substances, these data sheets must be updated and resent immediately.

All substance bans mentioned in the GADSL list (status "P") in the current version ([www.gadsl.org](http://www.gadsl.org)) must not exceed the respective limit values in the specified fields of application. VDA 232-101 (corresponds to GADSL, see [www.gadsl.org](http://www.gadsl.org)) must be applied to all products supplied that are used in the automotive sector [https://ejoholding.sharepoint.com/sites/UAG/Freigegebene\\_Dokumente/02 Umweltmanagement/08 Recht/Produktbezogener Umweltschutz/EJOT Stoffnorm/Entwürfe Archiv/www.gadsl.org](https://ejoholding.sharepoint.com/sites/UAG/Freigegebene_Dokumente/02_Umweltmanagement/08_Recht/Produktbezogener_Umweltschutz/EJOT_Stoffnorm/Entwürfe_Archiv/www.gadsl.org).

### 5 Declaration obligations

This section lists rules and requirements that impose a declaration obligation.

As an aid, links to the respective source of the current edition of the guideline have been added if they deviate from <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/> (number 1).

The declaration of ingredients must be made directly and unsolicited to EJOT.


#### 5.1 SVHC Candidate List of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)

The SVHC Candidate List lists substances that are considered to be of very high concern (*point 3.6*). First published in October 2008, the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) adds to this list several times a year as needed. If a substance included in the Candidate List is contained in an article in a concentration of more than 0.1% by weight (w/w), the supplier is obliged to provide sufficient information for the safe use of this article (declaration obligation).

In accordance with Article 33 of the REACH Regulation, this information must be provided to EJOT without being asked to do so with the delivery of the article. This also applies if such a substance is only included in the candidate list during the ongoing supply relationship.

According to the decision of the European Court of Justice, the principle of "once a product, always a product" applies. The obligation to provide information is therefore already applicable to partial products.

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As soon as a partial product exceeds the concentration limit of 0.1 %, EJOT must be notified of the name of the SVHC substance.

*Note on the source of supply:*

Official current SVHC candidate list according to REACH:

[http://echa.europa.eu/chem\\_data/authorisation\\_process/candidate\\_list\\_table\\_en.asp](http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/authorisation_process/candidate_list_table_en.asp)

## 5.2 Conflict minerals

### 5.2.1 Dodd-Frank Act

The Dodd-Frank Act is a U.S. regulation signed into law in July 2010 that obliges companies listed on the U.S. stock exchange to refrain from using raw materials from conflict regions. Since then, companies that use a conflict mineral have had to submit a separate report on the origin. For the purposes of the law, tin stone, coltan, wolframite and gold are considered conflict minerals, from which the following four metals – known as 3TG – are made:

- Gold
- Tin
- Tantalum
- Tungsten

Should EJOT receive inquiries from your customers regarding the origin of conflict minerals, it will forward these inquiries to its suppliers.

*Note on further information:*

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

<https://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org/reporting-templates/cmrt/>

### 5.2.2 Regulation (EU) 2017/821

The EU regulations are intended to oblige EU importers of so-called "conflict minerals" such as tin, tungsten, tantalum and gold to carry out due diligence along their supply chains.

Larger manufacturers must also provide information on how they comply with the requirements of the new regulation from the source of the raw material.

Large companies with more than 500 employees that buy tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold for use in their products will have to disclose their procurement practices in the future. They can then be included in an EU register.


*Note on further information:*

<https://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org/reporting-templates/cmrt/>

### 5.2.3 RMI Initiative Cobalt

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is the world's largest cobalt producer, holding more than 50 percent of the world's cobalt reserves. Cobalt is used in lithium-ion batteries, which are an integral part of electric cars, mobile phones and laptops. Demand for cobalt is expected to increase significantly in the coming years. Cobalt is mined in mechanized and artisanal mining. Several

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reports highlighted concerns about the social and environmental impacts of cobalt extraction, including child labor and unsafe working conditions in artisanal cobalt mining.

*Note on further information:*

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

<https://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org/reporting-templates/emrt/>

### 5.3 The lithium battery

Special regulations apply to the transport of lithium cells/batteries. These transport regulations (e.g. UN 3090, UN 3480, UN 3481) were issued by the UN and apply to transport by land, sea and air.

Each cell or battery corresponds to a type that has been proven to meet the requirements of all tests of the UN MANUAL "TESTS AND CRITERIA - PART III, SUBSECTION 38.3". All lithium batteries and cells supplied to EJOT must have been manufactured according to a quality assurance program that complies with the applicable dangerous goods regulations.

The conformity of the requirements must be confirmed by the respective "Supplier Query Form Lithium Batteries".

The supplier shall update the conformity of the cell or battery immediately if the legal basis of the dangerous goods regulations changes with regard to the necessary tests.

The currently valid version of the "Forms for Supplier Enquiries Lithium Batteries" can be obtained on request from EJOT Purchasing.

These requirements apply mutatis mutandis to all goods delivered.

## 6 Production Auxiliaries and Supplies

The placing on the market, trade and handling of production aids and operating materials always requires an assessment with regard to national and international hazardous substance regulations as well as a test for product-related specifications, provided that these substances remain on the product. This section includes requirements that must be complied with due to legal regulations.

### 6.1 Safety Data Sheet


The safety data sheet is the central element of communication in the supply chain for hazardous substances and mixtures. It provides important information about their characteristics, such as:

- Identity of the product
- Use
- Hazards that occur
- Safe handling
- Preventive measures
- Measures in case of danger

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

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

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The safety data sheet will be made available to EJOT free of charge in paper form, preferably in electronic form or as a download option no later than the day of the 1st delivery.

Suppliers shall promptly update the Safety Data Sheet in accordance with Article 31 (9) if:

- new information is available that may have an impact on risk management measures
- an authorisation has been granted or refused
- a restriction has been imposed

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

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## 7 Supplier Declaration of Conformity:

We have reviewed the EJOT fabric standard for our delivered and to be delivered products and their product packaging.

We meet the requirements of the EJOT fabric standard with all products we supply to EJOT and their product packaging.

Supplier Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact person / function: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature / company stamp: \_\_\_\_\_

Last Update:	Editorial adaptation, updating of amended requirements			
7	15.08.2024	Heinrich Wied	Matthias Afflerbach	Heiko Stötzel
			<small>role of process owner</small>	<small>Role of system approver</small>
Index	Date of Review	Creator	Process Owner (Name, Role)	System Approval