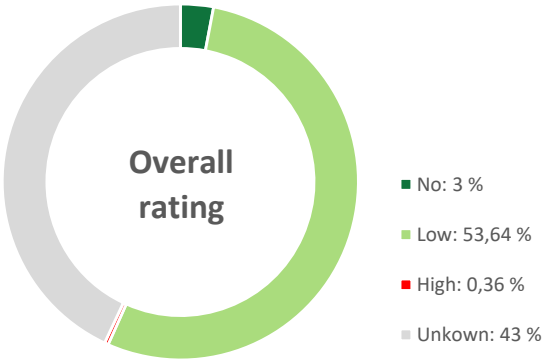
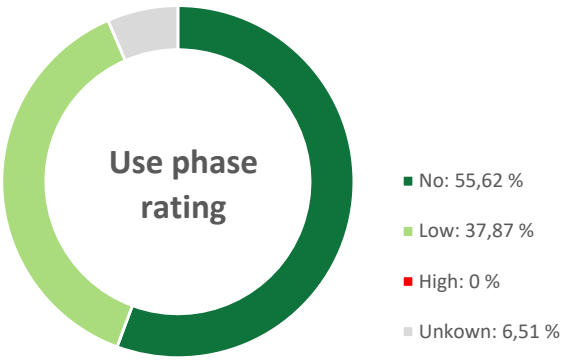
# iD Classics & Naturals Glue Down

| | |
|---|---|
| **Company** | **TARKETT** |
| **Product specifications** | **iD Classics & Naturals Glue Down 30, iD Classics & Naturals Glue Down 55, iD Classics & Naturals Glue Down 70** |
| **Issue date:** | **02. November 2026** |
| **Expiration date:** | **01. November 2028** |
| **Declaration and evaluation threshold:** | At least 100 ppm of the final product |
| **After-use scenario:** | ReStart® recycling and take-back programme[(a)] |
| **EPEA Registry No:** | 45617 |
| **MHS Version:** | 3.0 |

**Chemicals Risk Assessment: Concern level**




This summary presents the average mass weighted distribution of material health ratings presented on next pages. Ratings address benefits and risks of chemical components of the product for humans and the living environment:
* during the phase of use of the product.
* overall while taking into account
  a) the last manufacturing step using raw materials leading to them in the product's composition,
  b) the production of raw materials in the supply chain as far as information is attainable from suppliers or from generic literature,
  c) the intended management scenario after use.

The benefit and risk analysis follows a qualitative and quantitative breakdown of the product's chemical composition from the chemical composition of raw materials, a reconstruction of chemical transformation pathways and an anticipation of the chemical's behaviour during the intended after-use processing. This information is combined with physical and (eco)toxicological properties of pure chemicals obtained from governmental and non-governmental scientific organisations to derive a level of concern.The MHS is making transparent at a point in time results of the company's activities for developing benefits of the product, including environmental and health benefits, with its purchasing and commercialization practices.

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| FUNCTION | CHEMICALS (Maximally present at ≥ 0,01%) | CAS | CONTENT (average) | EPEA RATING | | GS-LT GS-BM[c] | REACH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | USE PHASE | OVERALL | | |
| 1. PVC | Polyvinyl chloride | 9002-86-2 | ≥ 37,85% | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | Polymerisation additives | Not available | ≤ 0,38% | | | N.I. | - |
| | Transitional use of PVC is tolerated in durable applications designed with good materials and a collection and recycling program in place[b]. Vinyl chloride content is below 1 ppm in purchased products. Tarkett proposes to take back your installation residues and plans to propose to take back your products after use, thanks to the ReStart® program[a]. The PVC resin products are produced with chlorine originating from membrane-based chloralkali processes according to today best available technologies. Suppliers of the PVC resin products do not disclose the identity of polymerization auxiliaries. Mentioned amounts are estimate maxima based on scientific literature and the knowledge of the polymerization process type. **Check Tarkett national websites for Restart® program availability.**<br><br>Nanomaterials: No | | | | | | |
| 2. Fillers | Calcium carbonate | 471-34-1 | 38,34% | | | LT-UNK | ✓ |
| | Dolomite | 16389-88-1 | | | | LT-UNK | ✓ |
| | Kaolin | 1332-58-7 | | | | LT-UNK | ✓ |
| | *Quartz* | 14808-60-7 | | | | LT-1 | ✓ |
| | Fillers consist of pulverized calcium carbonate with a particle size D50 µm ranging between 2,5µm with a primary and recycled origin and other fillers originating from the recycled content. The handling of potential fine dust exposure in the supply chain for primary mineral fillers is object of ongoing investigations. No concerns in the final product and in recycled materials because particles are embedded in the polymer matrix.<br><br>Nanomaterials: No | | | | | | |
| 3. Plasticizers | 1,2-Cyclohexanedi-carboxylic acid, diisononyl ester (DINCH) | 166412-78-8 | 10,87% | | | LT-UNK | ✓ |
| | *1,2-Cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, 1-methyl, 2-iisononyl ester (MINCH)* | Not available | | | | N.I. | ✓ |
| | Bis(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (DEHA) | 103-23-1 | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | Dibutyl terephthalate (DBT) | 1962-75-0 | | | | LT-UNK | ✓ |
| | Dioctyl terephthalate (DOTP) | 4654-26-6 | | | | None | ✓ |
| | DINCH, DEHA, DOTP and DBT are alternatives to phthalate plasticizers partially approved for food contact applications with high migration limit reflecting a much better safety profile. With the predominant plasticizer DINCH, no toxicity is identifiable, especially no mutagenicity, carcinogenicity or reproductive toxicity observed in animal tests. No concern with the synthesis impurity MINCH irrespective of its amount that is < 0.1% in the total composition.<br><br>Nanomaterials: No | | | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **4. Heat stabilizers** | Soybean oil, epoxidized | 8013-07-8 | 1,99% | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | [carbonato(2-)]hexadecahydroxy bis(aluminium)hexamagnesium | 11097-59-9 | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | Zinc distearate | 557-05-1 | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | Zinc oxide | 1314-13-2 | | | | N.I. | ✓ |
| | Triisodecyl phosphite | 25448-25-3 | | | | LT-P1 | |
| | 1,3-diphenylpropane-1,3-dione | 120-46-7 | | | | LT-UNK | ✓ |
| | Zinc neodecanoate | 27253-29-8 | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | Other component of a calcium / zinc heat stabilizing system | | | | | LT-UNK | ✓ |
| | ESBO is a scavenger of hydrochloric acid that may be formed during the flooring use period and amounts to about 60% of heat stabilizing chemicals. It has a plasticizing effect in addition. Zinc and calcium are essential elements for life. The migration potential of the different components of the heat stabilization system is unknown but expected low. Contributors to the heat stabilizing system originate also from the recycled content and recover functionality. No concern in the finished product.<br><br>Nanomaterials: No | | | | | | |
| **5. Reinforcement** | Glass, oxide, chemicals | 65997-17-3 | 0,94% | | | LT-1 | |
| | The dimension stability of the flooring tiles is obtained with incorporation of a veil that consists of glass fibres bound with a polymeric binder (encompassed under additives and processing aids). The diameter of glass fibres ranges between 10 and 13 µm and exempts them from being labelled for a carcinogenic potential.<br><br>Nanomaterials: No | | | | | | |
| **6. Coloration agents** | Titanium dioxide | 13463-67-7 | 0,62% | | | LT-1 | ✓ |
| | Aluminium | 7429-90-5 | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | Potential health issue related to dust inhalation during mining/production of mineral pigments. No concern in the finished product. Other pigments are involved at a level below the declaration limit of 100 ppm each.<br><br>Nanomaterials: Not verified, yet for other pigments than titanium dioxide | | | | | | |
| **8. Additives, processing aids, impurities** | 1,2,3-Propanetriol | 56-81-5 | 7,89% | | | LT-UNK | ✓ |
| | Fatty acids, C16-18 | 67701-03-5 | | | | LT-UNK | ✓ |
| | Magnesium hydroxide | 1309-42-8 | | | | BM3 | ✓ |
| | Diiron oxide | 1309-37-1 | | | | BM1 | ✓ |
| | Talcum | 14807-96-6 | | | | BM1 | ✓ |
| | Aluminium hydroxide | 21645-51-2 | | | | BM2 | ✓ |
| | Polyethylene terephthalate | 25038-59-9 | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | Calcium oxide | 1305-78-8 | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | Hydrated silica | 112926-00-8 | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | Poly(methyl methacrylate) | 9011-14-7 | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | Silica gel | 63231-67-4 | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | Vinyl acetate ethylene copolymer | 24937-78-8 | | | | LT-UNK | ✓ |
| | Propane-1,2-diol, propoxylated | 25322-69-4 | | | | LT-UNK | ✓ |
| | Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with chloroethene | 9003-22-9 | | | | LT-UNK | ✓ |
| | Other additives, processing aids or impurities | Proprietary | | | | LT-UNK | ✓ |
| | | | | | | None | ✓ |
| | | | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | | | | | | None | ✓ |
| | | | | | | N.I. | |
| | Chemicals listed in this section consist mostly of formulation auxiliaries for coloration agents and the undefined part of the production input that flows into the products' composition. Undefined chemicals have the highest share in this section. They are a task for further attempts to resolve the chemical definition gap.<br><br>Nanomaterials: Not verified | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **9. Surface treatment** | Siloxanes and Silicones, 3-[3-(acetyloxy)-2-hydroxypropoxy]propyl Me, di-Me, 3-[2-hydroxy-3-[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]propoxy]propyl Me | 125455-51-8 | 1,73% | | | LT-UNK | ✓ |
| | Hexamethylene diacrylate | 13048-33-4 | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, reaction products with phosphorus oxide | 1187441-10-6 | | | | LT-UNK | |
| | 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate | 818-61-1 | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | 2-hydroxy-2-methylpropiophenone | 7473-98-5 | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | 2-Propenoic acid, 1,1'-[(1-methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis[oxy(methyl-2,1-ethanediyl)]] ester, reaction products with diethylamine | 111497-86-0 | | | | LT-UNK | ✓ |
| | Propylidynetrimethanol, ethoxylated, esters with acrylic acid | 28961-43-5 | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | (octahydro-4,7-methano-1H-indenediyl)bis(methylene) diacrylate | 42594-17-2 | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | Oxybis(methyl-2,1-ethanediyl) diacrylate | 57472-68-1 | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | Polynoxylin | 9011-05-6 | | | | LT-P1 | |
| | Hexane, 1,6-diisocyanato-, polymer with 2-Propenoic acid, reaction products with pentaerythritol, 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate-blocked | Not available | | | | N.I. | ✓ |
| | Methyl benzoylformate | 15206-55-0 | | | | LT-UNK | ✓ |
| | m-tolylidene diisocyanate | 26471-62-5 | | | | LT-1 | |
| | 1,3-Isobenzofurandione, polymer with 1,4-butanediol, (chloromethyl)oxirane, 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis[phenol] and oxirane, 2-propenoate | 297145-34-7 | | | | None | ✓ |
| | Aluminium oxide | 1344-28-1 | | | | LT-1 | ✓ |
| | Silicon dioxide | 7631-86-9 | | | | BM1 | ✓ |
| | Other precursors of a polyacrylate/urethane surface treatment | | | | | None | ✓ |
| | | | | | | LT-UNK | |
| | | | | | | LT-UNK | ✓ |
| | | | | | | LT-P1 | ✓ |
| | | | | | | LT-P1 | |
| | | | | | | N.I. | ✓ |
| | | | | | | None | ✓ |
| | The surface treatment is acting as a protection in two ways: it protects the flooring product from abrasion and it prevents volatiles organic compounds residually contained in the product to migrate in the indoor environment with excellent indoor air quality properties as a result[(e)]. It is obtained with a mixture of precursors for the production of a complex polymeric structure. They loose their sensitizing and carcinogenic properties during curing with photoinitiators. One precursors is a bisphenol-A derivative. Low concern in the use phase.<br><br>Nanomaterials: Marginally not excluded | | | | | | |

| RESOURCE ORIGIN | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Content sourced from abundant minerals** | | 42,04% | Mineral fillers and the chlorine part of PVC originate from abundant mineral resources. Mineral fillers that are coming from recycled materials are counted in the next section. |
| **Recycled content** | - Post-industrial - Internal | 31,30% | The recycled content originates from own production offsets, post-installation materials taken back and quality controlled external sources. |
| | - Post-industrial - External | 3,79% | |
| | - Post-installation | 1,69% | |
| | - Post-use source | - | |
| **Biologically renewable content** | - Animal | - | No chemicals with a possible animal origin are identified. ESBO and other minor components have a vegetal origin. |
| | - Vegetal | 0,93% | |

*EPEA's rating methodology [(d)] is based on the Cradle-to-Cradle approach with the European Precautionary principle. It is made in relation with a quality target, an after-use scenario and on the background of the specific supply chain materials used by the article's manufacturer. The assessment of hazard/safety properties of chemicals is made at the best of our knowledge at the date of MHS™ issue. EPEA believes the data forth herein are accurate as of the date hereof. EPEA makes no warranty with respect thereto and expressly denies all liability for reliance thereon. Such data are offered solely for your consideration, investigation, and verification. EPEA grants the Client the non-exclusive right, unlimited in time and territory, to use the reports prepared by EPEA within the scope of the services for the Client's own purposes. This also includes the right to share and publish the reports as a whole for the purpose of providing information about the Client's audited products. This license does not include the right to make changes to the reports or to publish amended versions of the reports. The Client shall not use the logo of EPEA GmbH – Part of Drees and Sommer or of the MHS® in a way that these trademarks might be considered as a sustainability label in the sense of the Directive (EU) 2024/825. The parties agree that, should the provisions of the Directive give rise to the need for further measures, they shall consult on such measures and jointly take all necessary steps to avoid any misunderstandings.*

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Managing Director EPEA Industry

**Dr. Alain Rivière**
Scientific Supervisor

**Legend:**

| EPEA RATINGS | REACH compliance | GS-LT / GS- BM[(a)] |
|---|---|---|
| ● No concern | ✓: Substance is listed neither in Annex XIV nor in Annex XVII nor as SVHC and complies with European Union Regulation EC 1907/2006 applicable to this article | **LT-1**: Chemical is found on an authoritative list of the most-toxic chemicals |
| ● low concern | **XVII or XIV**: Substance listed in Annex XVII (Restriction) or Annex XIV (Authorisation) of REACH regulation applicable to this article | **LT-P1**: Chemical may be a serious hazard, but the confidence level is lower |
| ● High concern. Task for material optimization | **SVHC**: Substance of Very High Concern. Candidate for listing in Annex XIV (Authorization list) of REACH Regulation at a concentration above 0.1% | **LT-UNK**: Unknown (no data on List Translator Lists) |
| ● Risk cannot be verified. Task for knowledge development | - : Not applicable due to missing CAS# | **BM1**: Avoid: Chemical of High Concern |
| | | **BM2**: Use but search for Safer Substitutes |
| | | **BM3**: Use but still opportunity for improvement |
| | | **BM4**: Prefer: Safer Chemical |
| | | **BMU**: "Unspecified"; insufficient data |
| | | **N.I.**: (No GS rating): Chemical is not listed in the source of GS and GS-LT ratings |

(a) ReStart® recycling and take-back programme(a)
https://professionals.tarkett.com/en_EU/node/restart-recycling-take-back-programme-9721

(b) Charter for a responsible use of PVC and chlorine management
https://www.epea.com/en/news/pvc-chlorine-management

(c) GreenScreen List Translator Score and GreenScreen Benchmark Score according to 3E Exchange
https://exchange.3eco.com/Substances/Search

(d) EPEA MHS V3.0 Development Guidance
https://epea.com/fileadmin/user_upload/2.0_Leistungen/MHS_Guidance_document_V3.0_EPEA_15.09.2023.pdf

(e) VOC regulation compliance: Fulfils the Tarkett Indoor Air Quality Standard - Eurofins certificate TIAQP-30-05-06-2026C

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