

# TARKETT'S SWEDISH PARQUET PRODUCTS

**Issued to:** Tarkett

**Product specifications:** Shade (2-strips / 3-strips), Pure (2-strips / 3-strips) and Professional (3-strips)

**Issue date:** June 21<sup>st</sup>, 2021. Reprint February 23., 2023

**Expiration date:** May 23, 2023

**Evaluation threshold:** At least 100 ppm of the final product

**After-use scenario:** The perspective of the assessment is a target after-use management scenario of Tarkett parquet based on biodegradation or incineration and return of the outcome of this pre-processing to the soil for its reconstruction and fertilization, either directly when the parquet use phase is over or after an interim wood usage cascade.

**EPEA Registry No:** 40481

**MHS Version:** 2.0



C2C V3.1 – 5847

FUNCTION	WOOD SPECIES		CONTENT	EPEA RATING	COMMENT		
Wood	Spruce ( <i>Picea sp.</i> )		> 94%	[Green]	Spruce, pine, and birch build the non-visible middle and bottom layer of parquet products whereas the other woods species are used for the wear layer and oak is the across the portfolio the predominant involved species. Raw and semifinished wood products are obtained from FSC or PEFC certified sources in central and north-Europe. About 15% of the volume is sold with a PEFC or FSC certification.		
	Pine ( <i>Pinus sp.</i> )						
	Birch ( <i>Betula sp.</i> )						
	Oak ( <i>Quercus sp.</i> )						
	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus sp.</i> )						
	Beech ( <i>Fagus sp.</i> )						
	Maple ( <i>Acer sp.</i> )						
Walnut ( <i>Juglans sp.</i> )							
FUNCTION	CHEMICAL	CAS	CONTENT	EPEA RATING	COMMENT	GS-LT GS-BM <sup>(a)</sup>	REACH
Glue chemicals	Urea, polymer w. formaldehyde	9011-05-6	<4.5%	[Light Green]	Glues are used in the last parquet manufacturing step and in the supply chain. They are based polymerization of urea, formaldehyde and other monomers. A potential for emission of residual formaldehyde is monitored and in line with at least Class A and most often with Class A+ acc. to the French VOC regulations DEVL 1101903D and DEVL1104875A. Considering a target after-use scenario relying on biodegradation and returning wood to the soil, a currently involved resin would represent a disturbance.	LT-P1	✓
	Petroleum wax	8002-74-2		[Light Green]		LT-UNK	✓
	Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7		[Light Green]		BM1	✓
	Proprietary	Proprietary 2		[Dark Green]		BM4	✓
				[Light Green]		LT-UNK	✓
				[Light Green]		LT-P1	✓
				[Light Green]		N.I.	✓
		[Red]	LT-P1	✓			

FUNCTION	CHEMICAL	CAS	CONTENT	EPEA RATING	COMMENT	GS-LT GS-BM <sup>(a)</sup>	REACH
Filler and coating chemicals	Kaolin	1332-58-7	<2%		The natural material wood can contain small cavities left by dead branches. A filler used to compensate these irregularities consists of mineral components included in a UV-curable polyester acrylate resin. Coating chemicals are based on comparable chemistry. Coatings involve in some specifications a high share of plant oils. Acrylic acid derivatives, either declared or encompassed within proprietary chemicals, have a sensitization potential as such. This potential gets lost with the polymerization happening in the course of UV curing. No concern in the use phase provided that the polymerization is complete.	LT-UNK	✓
	1,6-hexandioldiacrylate	13048-33-4				LT-P1	✓
	Dipropylene glycol diacrylate	57472-68-1				LT-UNK	✓
	Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers	28182-81-2				LT-P1	✓
	Tripropylene glycol diacrylate	42978-66-5				LT-UNK	✓
	Proprietary	Proprietary 2				N.I	✓
Plastic accessories	Polypropylene	9003-07-0	0.1%	-	Plastic accessories used for fixation of parquet planks. Requires separated collection for specific management after use	LT-P1	✓
	Glass fibers	65997-17-3				LT-UNK	✓
<b>CONTENT ORIGIN</b>							
Content sourced from abundant minerals				< 0.5%			
Recycled content	- Internal post-industrial source			-	Involved coating and gluing chemicals originate from primary resources		
	- Post-installation			-			
	- Post-use source			-			
Biologically renewable content	- Animal			-	The wood and some involved chemicals contribute to the biologically renewable content which is exclusively from vegetal origin.		
	- Vegetal			~95%			

EPEA's rating methodology 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 (more information in the "MHS development Guidance V2.0", link in the legend below). EPEA believes the data forth herein are accurate as of the date hereof. EPEA makes no warranty with respect thereto and expressly disclaims all liability for reliance thereon. Such data are offered solely for your consideration, investigation, and verification.

  
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**Legend:**

**EPEA RATING:**

- No concern
- Moderate concern
- High concern – Task for material optimization
- Unknown concern - Task for knowledge development

**REACH compliance:**

- ✓: 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.
- XVII** or **XIV**: Substance listed in Annex XVII (Restriction) or Annex XIV (Authorisation) of REACH regulation applicable to this article
- SVHC**: Substance of Very High Concern. Candidate for listing in Annex XIV (Authorization list) of REACH Regulation at a concentration above 0.1%
- : Not applicable due to missing CAS

**GS-LT<sup>(a)</sup>**

- LT-1**: Chemical is found on an authoritative list of the most-toxic chemicals
- LT-P1**: Chemical may be a serious hazard, but the confidence level is lower
- LT-UNK**: Unknown (no data on List Translator Lists)

**GS- BM<sup>(a)</sup>**

- 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) GreenScreen List Translator Score and GreenScreen Benchmark Score according to [Toxnot](#)

Proprietary 1, 2 or 3: Distinguishing between owners of information (see [MHS Development Guidance V2.0](#))