



**Fissler GmbH Company Standard**

**Material Compliance**

**Version: 2.00**

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<b>Preface</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>1 Scope</b> .....	<b>4</b>
1.1 Reference to sources and support:.....	5
<b>2 Definitions</b> .....	<b>6</b>
2.1 Product.....	6
2.2 Q-classes.....	6
2.3 Product or homogeneous material.....	7
2.4 Packaging / packaging components.....	7
2.5 Battery and accumulator .....	7
2.6 Making available on the market .....	7
2.7 Banned substances .....	7
2.8 Compulsory approval substances .....	8
2.9 Restricted substances .....	8
2.10 Declarable substances.....	8
<b>3 Prohibited, declarable, compulsory approval or restricted substances</b> .....	<b>8</b>
3.1 Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) .....	9
3.1.1 Annex XIV – List of substances subject to authorisation .....	9
3.1.2 Annex XVII – List of restricted substances .....	9
3.1.3 SVHC candidate list of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) .....	9
3.2 Directive 2011/65/EU (RoHS).....	11
3.3 Directive 94/62/EC (Packaging).....	11
3.3.1 Desiccants in packaging .....	11
3.4 Regulation (EU) No. 528/2012 (Biocides) .....	11
3.5 Prohibition of Chemicals Ordinance (ChemVerbotsV).....	12
3.6 Hazardous Substances Ordinance (GefStoffV).....	12
3.7 Regulation (EU) No. 2019/1021 (POP) .....	12

3.8	Regulation (EU) No. 517/2014 (Greenhouse gases) .....	13
3.9	Regulation (EC) No. 1005/2009 (Ozone) .....	13
3.10	Directive 2006/66/EC (Batteries and accumulators) .....	13
3.11	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) - GS specification.....	14
3.12	Conflict minerals (KM) – Dodd-Frank Act.....	14
3.13	Timber regulation.....	14
3.14	Radiation Protection Ordinance (StrlSchV) .....	15
3.15	Nanomaterials.....	15
<b>4</b>	<b>Products in contact with food .....</b>	<b>15</b>
4.1	EU framework regulation (EC) No. 1935/2004 .....	16
4.1.1	Part traceability.....	16
4.2	GMP Regulation (EC) No. 2023/2006.....	17
4.3	Food and Feed Code (LFGB) .....	17
4.4	Plastics regulation (EU) No. 10/2011 .....	18
4.5	Consumer Goods Ordinance (BedGgstV) .....	18
4.6	BfR recommendations.....	18
4.7	Council of Europe resolution on metals and alloys in food contact .....	19
4.8	FDA.....	19
<b>5</b>	<b>Production supplies, consumables and other chemicals.....</b>	<b>19</b>
5.1	CLP Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 .....	19
5.2	Safety Data Sheet.....	20

## Preface

This **Fissler GmbH company standard** is intended to provide business partners with a current version of the company's material and substance requirements from national and international laws, regulations, standards and customer requirements, etc. to use as a basis.

The **company standard** is the basis of **Fissler GmbH** and its suppliers for responsible and eco-friendly use of substances and products in development, production, use and disposal of intermediate and finished goods.

The human health and the responsible handling of our environment with the goal of ensuring sustainable development should drive us to follow state of the art technology and always promote material improvements to avoid potential hazardous substances in our products.

## 1 Scope

The **company standard** governs product requirements at **Fissler GmbH** to comply with the relevant legal and customer requirements. The **company standard** contains requirements related to banned and declarable materials in products (chapter 3) and describes the associated information obligations. This policy includes supplies and consumables. **Fissler GmbH** distributes its products worldwide. In this respect, this standard also includes market-specific legal standards as a precept.

**Fissler GmbH** requires all products to comply with the legal requirements and the requirements in this **company standard**, and for the supplier to fulfil his information obligations to ensure distribution of its and our products in accordance with prevailing rules.

Among other things, the **company standard** specifies general requirements for products which **Fissler GmbH** previously in part indicated in the product-specific delivery specification. If the product-specific delivery specification contains information which conflicts with this **company standard**, the requirements under this **company standard** apply. The material and substance-related product requirements (material compliance requirements) in this **company standard** are equivalent to other product requirements.

In addition the material- and substance-related requirements of this **company standard**, the **Fissler GmbH** makes further requirements to its suppliers with regard to delivery and initial sampling. This

requirements are specified in the **General delivery specification of Fissler GmbH** (hereinafter called “**delivery specification**”) and “**Fissler GmbH Directive for Initial Sampling**” (hereinafter called “**initial sampling directive**”). The supplier is responsible for compliance with the **company standard**, the **delivery specification** and the **initial sampling directive**.

This standard does not affect the supplier’s obligation to comply with legal requirements (national and international law).

This does not affect the need to obtain the respective current directives, laws and standards and continues to be an obligation to be performed by the suppliers of **Fissler GmbH**.

### **1.1 Reference to sources and support:**

In some cases, **Fissler GmbH** must on request be provided information on all raw materials and supplies used for initial sampling. **Fissler GmbH** reserves the right to conduct tests and laboratory tests of products on an individual basis.

**Fissler GmbH** provides the respective current version of with the **company standard**, the **delivery specification** and the **initial sampling directive** online:

<http://supplier-information.fissler.com/>

We encourage the supplier to regularly verify his **company standard** is up to date. When this standard is updated, the new version replaces the previous version and applies to all future purchase orders. **Fissler GmbH** will notify the supplier when the **company standard** has been updated. Changes in the law do not necessarily result in this standard being updated, however do not release the supplier from his obligation to comply with these legal changes.

The supplier is obligated to submit the information required under the requirements in the following chapters free of charge.

The supplier is obligated to notify strategic purchasing at **Fissler GmbH** of possible consequences or product changes arising from new legal requirements or changes in legal requirements. This particularly applies if temporary exemptions under legal requirements are used and these periods expire. Further contractual agreements do not release of the contents of the obligations specified in this **company standard**.

## 2 Definitions

The chapter "Definitions" provides the supplier with a brief outline of terms. If exact definitions are required, please refer to the respective regulations, directives, etc. **Fissler GmbH** further does not claim full and exact wording of the respective legal texts.

### 2.1 Product

Product means anything **Fissler GmbH** is supplied as a delivery item, as well as anything the company produces.

#### Examples of products:

- Complete product, including merchandise
- Part, component
- Commodity
- Spare part
- Semi-finished product
- Material
- Substances, compounds or mixtures
- Packaging including conditioning, such as desiccants or anti-corrosive agents
- Transport materials

### 2.2 Q-classes

**Fissler GmbH** uses different quality classifications for products, which may entail different requirements.

- Parts/products Q-class 1                      Safety-related parts in contact with food
- Parts/products Q-class 1.1                      Safety-related parts
- Parts/products Q-class 1.2                      Parts in contact with food
- Parts/products Q-class 2                      Component bound to drawing (without packaging)
- Parts/products Q-class 3                      Other components

### **2.3 Product or homogeneous material**

“Homogeneous material” means a material of uniform composition throughout or a material consisting of a combination of materials that cannot be disjointed or separated into different materials by mechanical actions such as unscrewing, cutting, crushing, grinding and abrasive processes. <sup>1</sup>

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

### **2.4 Packaging / packaging components**

“Packaging” shall mean all products made of any materials of any nature to be used for the containment, protection, handling, delivery and presentation of goods, from raw materials to processed goods, from the producer to the user or the consumer. “Disposable” items used for the same purposes shall also be considered to constitute packaging. <sup>2</sup>

### **2.5 Battery and accumulator**

“Battery” or “accumulator” means any source of electrical energy generated by direct conversion of chemical energy and consisting of one or more primary battery cells (non-rechargeable) or consisting of one or more secondary battery cells (rechargeable). <sup>3</sup>

### **2.6 Making available on the market**

“Making available on the market” shall mean any supply of a product for distribution, consumption or use on the Community market in the course of a commercial activity, whether in return for payment or free of charge. <sup>4</sup>

### **2.7 Banned substances**

Banned substances are all substances which are overall banned per the relevant legal regulations or **Fissler GmbH** internal requirements or banned based on other specifications (restricted use,

authorisation requirement, etc.). Within the context of this **company standard**, a ban includes both the (intended) use as well as being aware of the presence of the substance.

## 2.8 Compulsory approval substances

The approval of substances under REACH serves to ensure a properly functioning internal market and adequately manage the risks arising from Substances of Very High Concern and gradually replace these substances with suitable alternatives. Unlike conventional bans on chemicals, compulsory approval is a ban with the reservation of permission. That means, the use of substances listed in Annex XIV – REACH<sup>5</sup> (chapter 3.1) are generally prohibited unless permission was issued.

## 2.9 Restricted substances

The REACH directive<sup>5</sup> specifies conditions for certain substances with respect to production, use or making available on the market (a substance) or prohibiting these activities. A restriction may apply if the production, making available on the market or the use of substances presents an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment (REACH directive).

## 2.10 Declarable substances

“Declarable substances” means all substances which according to applicable legal regimes or **Fissler GmbH** internal requirements require declaration or information obligation.

## 3 Prohibited, declarable, compulsory approval or restricted substances

This chapter lists bans and other obligations which must be fulfilled for certain substances or materials. These bans or obligations are either based on legal regimes or other requirements of **Fissler GmbH** and its customers. As a manufacturer of high-quality cookware, we and our customers have high quality standards which may also be beyond legal requirements.



### **3.1 Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)**

The REACH regulation<sup>5</sup> is intended to ensure a high level of human health and environmental protection. Under REACH, manufacturers, importers and downstream users must register their chemicals and are responsible for their safe use. The supplier ensures that all substances used are properly registered and that in the case of an exemption, **Fissler GmbH** has received at least one written notice.

#### **3.1.1 Annex XIV – List of substances subject to authorisation**

Annex XIV of the REACH directive lists substances which are generally prohibited and require authorisation for use. The publication specifies a substance-specific transitional arrangement (“Expiry period”) after which the substance may not longer be distributed or only in compliance with the authorisation. The substances were previously published in the SVHC candidate list and continue to be listed there.

#### **3.1.2 Annex XVII – List of restricted substances**

Annex XVII of the REACH regulation governs restrictions on the manufacture, making available on the market and use of dangerous substances. These include but are not limited to substances with properties which are carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction (CMR substances) as well as azocolourants and azodyes.

#### **3.1.3 SVHC candidate list of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)**

Substances of very high concern (SVHC) are substances which meet the criteria of article 57 of the REACH regulation:

- substances with properties which are carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction (CMR category 1 and 2)
- substances that are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic in accordance with the criteria set out in Annex XIII (PBT substances)

- substances that are very persistent and very bioaccumulative in accordance with the criteria set out in Annex XIII (vPvB substances)
- substances of equally high concern, e.g. such as those having endocrine disrupting properties or those having persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic properties or very persistent and very bioaccumulative properties for which there is scientific evidence of probable irreversible serious effects to human health or the environment which do not fulfil the criteria of PBT and vPvB substances

The SVHC candidate list specifies substances considered of particular concern. First published in October 2008, the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) issues this list several times a year as necessary. If a substance from the candidate list is present in a product at a concentration of more than 0.1 mass fraction [% (w/w)], the supplier is obligated to provide adequate information for safe product use (duty of declaration).

This information must be submitted to the strategic purchasing department at **Fissler GmbH** as per Article 33 of the REACH regulation with the product delivery. This also applies if such a substance is only added to the candidate list during the current supply relationship.

According to the ruling of the European Court of Justice, the principle “Once a product, always a product” applies. The duty to inform therefore even applies to subassemblies. As soon as a subassembly exceeds the concentration limit of 0.1 %, **Fissler GmbH** must be notified of the name of the SVHC substance.

Official current SVHC candidate list according to REACH:

<https://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table>

For proof of conformity according to REACH the supplier states a completed Declaration of Conformity (according to Fissler template). The proof of conformity are to be attested before the first delivery and re-attested upon every modification of the product (recipe, processing, production location, etc.) or changes of laws or regulations, at least at an interval of 5 years.

The use of a substance listed in Annex XIV, Annex XVII or the SVHC candidate list is not welcome in any product delivery to **Fissler GmbH** as well as all relevant Fissler products. If a product delivered to **Fissler GmbH** contains substances from the above lists (chapter 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.1.3) within the legal limits or

authorisation, **Fissler GmbH** must be notified in writing. Beyond the legal duty of declaration, **Fissler GmbH** also requires this notice for concentrations under 0.1 % (w/w) if the supplier is aware of the presence of these substance or knowingly uses these. This information obligation is also binding with retroactive effect for all deliveries during the past 12 months.

### **3.2 Directive 2011/65/EU (RoHS)**

The RoHS directive<sup>6</sup> restricts the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment. The substances banned and restricted under it apply to the maximum concentration in the homogeneous material (chapter 2.3) of each product. The limits specified in the directive must be observed for all products delivered to **Fissler GmbH** (irrespective of the defined applicability of the directive).

### **3.3 Directive 94/62/EC (Packaging)**

Directive 94/62/EC<sup>2</sup> on packaging and packaging waste limits the concentration of heavy metals in packaging. The substances banned and restricted under it must be observed for all products delivered to **Fissler GmbH** (irrespective of the defined applicability of the directive).

#### **3.3.1 Desiccants in packaging**

Based on current regulations, the use of cobalt(II) chloride (REACH regulation<sup>5</sup>) or dimethyl fumarate (Commission Directive 2012/48/EU<sup>7</sup>) in desiccant packs is prohibited.

### **3.4 Regulation (EU) No. 528/2012 (Biocides)**

Regulation (EU) No. 528/2012<sup>8</sup> governs the approval of biocides within the European Union, thus standardising the making available on the market and use of biocide products on the European market. Approval is granted based on a tiered system. Every supplier of **Fissler GmbH** is obligated to fully comply with the requirements and obligations for biocide products and treated products if his product

falls under the directive. Furthermore, the information obligations must be fulfilled if a product was treated with a biocide.

Only products may be used which were

- not treated with biocides or
- a biocide product approved in the EU

### **3.5 Prohibition of Chemicals Ordinance (ChemVerbotsV)**

The ChemVerbotsV<sup>9</sup> serves general health and environmental protection and governs bans and restrictions in the making available on the market of hazardous substances or mixtures. Appendix 1 to the ordinance lists bans on making certain hazardous substances and mixtures available on the market, as well as certain products which may release or contain these (e.g. formaldehyde released by composite wood)

The use of a substance listed in appendix 1 is not welcome in any product deliveries to **Fissler GmbH** as well as all relevant Fissler products. If a product delivered to **Fissler GmbH** contains substances from the above lists within the legal limits or authorisation, **Fissler GmbH** must be notified in writing.

### **3.6 Hazardous Substances Ordinance (GefStoffV)**

GefStoffV<sup>10</sup> is an ordinance from German industrial safety legislation and is intended to protect humans and the environment from hazardous substances at work. The requirements of Annex II (to § 16 (2)) "Special Restrictions Pertaining to the Manufacture and Use of Certain Substances, Preparations and Articles" must be observed and when using a listed substance in a product delivered to **Fissler GmbH**, written notice is required.

### **3.7 Regulation (EU) No. 2019/1021 (POP)**

The aim of Regulation (EU) No. 2019/1021<sup>11</sup> is to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants (POP). This is done by banning or restricting the manufacture, making

available on the market, and the use of persistent organic substances. The listed substances are specified in the annexes to the regulation.

The use of the substances listed in the regulation is not welcome in any products delivered to **Fissler GmbH** and all relevant Fissler products. If a product delivered to **Fissler GmbH** contains substances from the above lists within the legal limits or authorisation, **Fissler GmbH** must be notified in writing.

### **3.8 Regulation (EU) No. 517/2014 (Greenhouse gases)**

The aim of Regulation (EU) No. 517/2014<sup>12</sup> is to protect the environment by minimising the emission of fluorinated greenhouse gases and replaces the previous regulation (EC) No. 842/2006 (F-gases). It serves meeting the binding specifications and targets specified in the international environmental agreements (Kyoto and Montreal protocol). A list of the bans and restrictions can be found in the annexes to the regulation and the supplier undertakes to comply with the requirements under the regulation.

### **3.9 Regulation (EC) No. 1005/2009 (Ozone)**

Regulation (EC) No. 1005/2009<sup>13</sup> on substances depleting the ozone layer governs the production, import, export, making available on the market, use, recovery, recycling, reprocessing and destruction of substances which deplete the ozone layer. The substances regulated in it can be found in the annexes to the regulation and the supplier undertakes to comply with the requirements of the regulation.

### **3.10 Directive 2006/66/EC (Batteries and accumulators)**

Directive 2006/66/EC<sup>3</sup> on batteries and accumulators as well as waste batteries and waste accumulators governs the making available on the market of batteries and accumulators. It particularly prohibits making batteries and accumulators containing hazardous substances such as mercury and cadmium available on the market. The supplier undertakes to comply with the requirements of the directive.

### 3.11 Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) - GS specification

The information published by the Product Safety Commission (AfPS) in the GS specification list substance limits for testing and evaluation of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) when issuing the GS mark<sup>14</sup>. The substance limits are different from those under REACH<sup>5</sup> Annex XVII and must therefore be taken into account separately. The limits listed in the AfPS GS specification must be observed for all products delivered to **Fissler GmbH** (irrespective of the defined applicability).

### 3.12 Conflict minerals (KM) – Dodd-Frank Act

The Dodd-Frank Act is a U.S. federal law enacted in July 2010 which requires companies listed on the U.S. stock market to disclose the use of what are known as "conflict materials" from conflict states<sup>15</sup>. The law is aimed at preventing funding armed groups, particularly the Democratic Republic of the Congo, through mining and trade of the respective raw materials. Conflict materials within the context of the law:

- Gold
- Tin
- Tantalum
- Tungsten

In light of the social responsibility of **Fissler GmbH**, we expect our suppliers to not use conflict materials from the respective conflict states in products delivered to **Fissler GmbH**. Otherwise, this must be disclosed in writing.

### 3.13 Timber regulation

Regulation (EU) No. 995/2010<sup>16</sup> of the European Parliament and the Council of 20.10.2010 governs the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market. The background is the global reduction of illegal logging. It prohibits placing timber and timber products on the market without proof of origin. Recycled products are exempt from this regulation. The supplier must comply with his due diligence and not use timber from illegal logging in products delivered to **Fissler GmbH**.

As part of this due diligence, the supplier must keep information about the origin of his raw materials (timber and timber products) throughout the supply chain and make these available on request.

### **3.14 Radiation Protection Ordinance (StrlSchV)**

The Radiation Protection Ordinance (StrlSchV)<sup>17</sup> addresses rules to protect from ionising and non-ionising radiation. In the past, radioactively contaminated stainless steels have been found in various European countries. The contamination was attributed to a radioactive source of radiation being included when melting the stainless steel. **Fissler GmbH** therefore requires its suppliers to ensure that no radioactive stainless steels are used in products or delivered to **Fissler GmbH** as a raw material. If necessary, the supplier must on request provide **Fissler GmbH** with proof that the products delivered are free from contamination.

### **3.15 Nanomaterials**

According to recommendation 2011/696/EU of the European Commission, 'Nanomaterial' means a natural, incidental or manufactured material containing particles, in an unbound state or as an aggregate or as an agglomerate and where, for 50 % or more of the particles in the number size distribution, one or more external dimensions is in the size range 1 nm-100 nm.

Fissler GmbH requires its suppliers to provide information about intentionally manufactured or added nanoparticles, which can be released if the end product is used as intended. This obligation to provide information applies regardless of the number size distribution, even to less than 50%.

## **4 Products in contact with food**

Q-class 1 and 1.2 products are intended to come into contact with food. The products must comply with all relevant laws and regulations relevant to food contact substances in addition to the above standard requirements.

It is the responsibility of the supplier to obtain information and stay updated on the applicable national and European regulations for his products. The supplier is fully liable for delivering compliant products.

For proof of conformity according to food contact the supplier states a completed Declaration of Conformity (according to Fissler template). The proof of conformity are to be attested before the first delivery and re-attested upon every modification of the product (recipe, processing, production location, etc.) or changes of laws or regulations, at least at an interval of 5 years.

For plastic components, proof of compliance must be established by a test report from a recognised laboratory. If necessary, this may be also be required for other products.

The following regulations apply in their current version including amendments, corrections and updates.

#### **4.1 EU framework regulation (EC) No. 1935/2004**

Regulation (EC) No. 1935/2004<sup>18</sup> on materials and articles intended to come into contact with food (framework regulation) sets forth general requirements for all food contact substances. Among other things, it establishes that food contact articles must be sufficiently inert to preclude substances from being transferred to food in quantities large enough to endanger human health or to bring about an unacceptable change in the composition of the food or a deterioration in its organoleptic properties. Suppliers of components or products of Q-class 1 and 1.2 are obligated to comply with the framework regulation and confirm compliance in writing to **Fissler GmbH**.

##### **4.1.1 Part traceability**

According to article 17 of Regulation (EC) No. 1935/2004<sup>18</sup>, the traceability of materials and articles intended to come into contact with food shall be ensured at all stages of the supply chain.

The batch-specific traceability as per Article 17 of Regulation 1935/2004 (EU) must be ensured by means of batch identification. If unable to apply the identification to the product for lack of space, it must be applied to the container. The identification must be permanent. I.e. the durability must correspond with the service life of the item and must be aligned with the respective part.

Batch identification directly on the product is defined in the technical drawing (what to apply and where on the product) and if necessary, details will be specified in the delivery specification (LSP). The



position of the identification is specified in the manufacturing drawing. If a position is not specified, the supplier must submit a proposal to Fissler to coordinate this.

A identification must not impair the function of the part. The marked surfaces must not result in corrosion forming or otherwise impair function.

The identifications must further be applied so they are clean and clearly legible on the finished part.

This batch identification must ensure internal traceability to batches and components all the way to the raw material. In a test case, the supplier will be notified of the batch number on the delivery container or on the part.

The maximum limit of the batch on the part must be limited to the production month and the batch identification must be applied to each container per the supply specification.

## **4.2 GMP Regulation (EC) No. 2023/2006**

Regulation (EC) No. 2023/2006<sup>19</sup> on good manufacturing practice (GMP) for materials and articles intended to come into contact with food is based on the requirements of the framework regulation that materials and articles intended to come into contact with food must be manufactured using good manufacturing practice. The regulation requires the company to have an effective and documented quality assurance system, an effective quality control system and to keep appropriate documentation on compliance and safety. Suppliers of Q-class 1 and 1.2 components or products are obligated to comply with the requirements of the GMP regulation and confirm compliance to **Fissler GmbH** in writing.

It's the manufacturers responsibility to establish and ensure quality control and assurance measures in order to guarantee the specified quality and the compliance with GMP (Good Manufacturing Practice). test/inspection results shall be documented at manufacturer's site.

## **4.3 Food and Feed Code (LFGB)**

The German Food and Feed Code<sup>20</sup> serves the general protection of consumers from hazards to human health presented by foods and feed, cosmetic products, and consumer goods. Suppliers of Q-class 1

and 1.2 components or products are obligated to comply with the requirements of LFGB and confirm compliance to **Fissler GmbH** in writing.

#### **4.4 Plastics regulation (EU) No. 10/2011**

Plastics regulation (EU) No. 10/2011<sup>21</sup> is a specific measure within the context of the EU framework regulation (EC) 1935/2004<sup>18</sup> and sets forth requirements for the manufacturing and making available on the market of plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food. The plastics regulation contains what is known as a Union list, listing substances which may be used in the production of plastics including the substance-specific migration limits. Suppliers of Q-class 1 and 1.2 plastic components or products are obligated to comply with the requirements of the plastics regulation and confirm compliance to **Fissler GmbH** in writing (declaration of compliance as per Article 15).

#### **4.5 Consumer Goods Ordinance (BedGgstV)**

The German consumer goods ordinance<sup>22</sup> is based on the German food and feed code. Among other things, the consumer goods ordinance bans the use of certain substances in certain consumer goods and defines maximum limits for certain substances. Suppliers of Q-class 1 and 1.2 components or products are obligated to comply with the requirements of the consumer goods ordinance and confirm compliance to **Fissler GmbH** in writing.

#### **4.6 BfR recommendations**

The Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung - BfR) focuses on protecting human health in its guideline. By assessing health risks, it contributes to consumer protection and reflects the current state of the art.

The supplier undertakes to also observe and apply the BfR recommendations on materials in contact with food<sup>23</sup> in addition to the legal requirements.

#### **4.7 Council of Europe resolution on metals and alloys in food contact**

The Council of Europe (CoE) resolution CM/Res (2013)9 and the Technical guide on metals and alloys used in food contact materials and articles are intended to ensure the safety and suitable quality of food contact materials and articles made from metals and alloys. The Supplier of products or product parts made of metal or alloys undertakes to also observe and apply the council of Europe resolution and the accompanying technical guide.

#### **4.8 FDA**

The United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates the requirements for food contact materials in the United States of America. The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) publishes in title 21 rules regarding food and food contact materials. The Supplier undertakes to also observe and apply the requirements of the FDA.

### **5 Production supplies, consumables and other chemicals**

The making available on the market, the trade and handling of production supplies and consumables always requires an assessment with respect to national and international regulations on hazardous materials and reviewing product-specific requirements if these substances remain in the product. In addition to the requirements related to chemicals in chapter 3 (REACH, Prohibition of Chemicals Ordinance, etc.), this chapter contains specifications which must be observed under legal regulations and which **Fissler GmbH** demands.

#### **5.1 CLP Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008**

Die CLP regulation<sup>24</sup> implements the Globally Harmonized System of Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Chemicals (GHS) in Europe. The CLP regulation specifies the rules for the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP – Classification, Labelling and Packaging). All chemical substances and mixtures delivered to **Fissler GmbH** must be classified, labelled and packaged according to the requirements of the CLP regulation.

## 5.2 Safety Data Sheet

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

- identity of the product
- purpose
- hazards arising
- safe handling
- preventive measures
- steps to follow in hazardous situations

The requirements pertaining the contents and format of the safety data sheet are specified in Article 31 and Annex II to the REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006<sup>5</sup>. It is the responsibility of the supplier of a substance/mixture to ensure the safety data sheet is filled out correctly and completely.

The safety data sheet is submitted to **Fissler GmbH** on paper, in electronic form or as a download, free of charge, at the latest on the day of the 1st delivery.

Suppliers promptly update the safety data sheet as per Article 31 (9), if:

- new information is available which may affect risk management measures
- an approval has been granted or denied
- a restriction was enacted

The corrected version must be submitted to **Fissler GmbH** with retroactive effect for all deliveries within the previous 12 months.

References for the following laws, regulations and directives:

- European regulations: [www.eur-lex.europa.eu](http://www.eur-lex.europa.eu)
  - German regulations: [www.gesetze-im-internet.de](http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de)
- 

- <sup>1</sup> Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of 8 June 2011 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment
- <sup>2</sup> Directive 94/62/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste
- <sup>3</sup> Directive 2006/66/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 6 September 2006 on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators and repealing Directive 91/157/EEC
- <sup>4</sup> Regulation (EC) No. 765/2008 of the European Parliament and the Council of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 339/93
- <sup>5</sup> Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No. 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC
- <sup>6</sup> Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of 8 June 2011 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment
- <sup>7</sup> 2012/48/EU: Commission implementing decision of 26 January 2012 extending the validity of Decision 2009/251/EC requiring Member States to ensure that products containing the biocide dimethyl fumarate are not placed or made available on the market
- <sup>8</sup> Regulation (EU) No. 528/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products
- <sup>9</sup> Ordinance on bans and restrictions on the making available on the market and on the supply of specific substances, mixtures and products as per the chemicals ordinance (Prohibition of Chemicals Ordinance- ChemVerbotsV) of 20.01.2017
- <sup>10</sup> Hazardous Substances Ordinance (Gefahrstoffverordnung - GefStoffV) of 26.11.2010
- <sup>11</sup> Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 of the European Parliament and the Council of 20 June 2019 on persistent organic pollutants
- <sup>12</sup> Regulation (EU) No. 517/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council of 16 April 2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases and repealing Regulation (EC) No 842/2006
- <sup>13</sup> Regulation (EC) No. 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer
- <sup>14</sup> Product Safety Commission (AfPS), GS specification, testing and evaluation of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) in the approval of the GS mark - specification as per § 21 (1) (3) Product Safety Act (ProdSG) - AfPS GS 2019:01 PAH, Date: 15 May 2019
- <sup>15</sup> For more information visit: <https://www.sec.gov/News/Article/Detail/Article/1365171562058>
- <sup>16</sup> Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market
- <sup>17</sup> Ordinance to protect from the harmful effect of ionising radiation (Strahlenschutzverordnung - StrlSchV) of 29.11.2018
- <sup>18</sup> Regulation (EC) No. 1935/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council of 27 October 2004 on materials and articles intended to come into contact with food and repealing Directives 80/590/EEC and 89/109/EEC
- <sup>19</sup> Commission Regulation (EC) No. 2023/2006 of 22 December 2006 on good manufacturing practice for materials and articles intended to come into contact with food

<sup>20</sup> Food and Feed Code (Lebensmittel- und Futtermittelgesetzbuch - LFGB) of 01.09.2005

<sup>21</sup> Commission Regulation (EU) No. 10/2011 of 14 January 2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food

<sup>22</sup> Consumer Goods Ordinance (BedGgstV) of 10.04.1992

<sup>23</sup> BfR Recommendations on Food Contact Materials [https://bfr.ble.de/kse/faces/DBEmpfehlung\\_en.jsp](https://bfr.ble.de/kse/faces/DBEmpfehlung_en.jsp)

<sup>24</sup> Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006