



Dear Sir or Madam,

We hereby confirm compliance with the current substance restrictions on the basis of the following directives and regulations.

■ **TSCA** (Toxic Substances Control Act, US law) including **TSCA Section 6h**

We hereby certify compliance with TSCA, including the extension TSCA Section 6h, and confirm that **no** prohibited substances are included in our products sold to Neugart.

We hereby confirm compliance with TSCA, including the extension TSCA Section 6h, and confirm that substances of TSCA are included in our products sold to Neugart. The substances are specified in a separate list on an article-by-article basis.

■ **POP Regulation** (Persistent Organic Pollution, EU 2019/1021)

We hereby confirm compliance with the POP Regulation and confirm that **no** substances on the current "POP List" are contained in our products that we sell to Neugart.

We hereby confirm compliance with the POP Regulation and confirm that substances on the current "POP List" are contained in our products that we sell to Neugart. The substances are specified in a separate list on an article-by-article basis.

■ **CFMI Regulation** (Conflict Minerals, (EU) 2017/821)

We hereby confirm compliance with the CFMI Regulation and confirm that **no** conflict minerals are contained in our products that we sell to Neugart.

We hereby confirm compliance with the CFMI Regulation and confirm that conflict minerals are contained in our products that we sell to Neugart. The conflict minerals are specified in a separate list on an article-by-article basis.

Comment / addition:

Supplier name:

Supplier number:

Street / No:

Postal code / city:

As soon as this information changes or Neugart orders an additional product, we will notify Neugart about the substance restrictions immediately.

We hereby confirm the correctness of the information:

Position in company:

City / date / signature



Information on:

TSCA:

The Toxic Substances Control Act 1976 (TSCA) is a U.S. law passed in 1976 and administered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency [EPA].

TSCA Section 6h:

The Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, enacted on June 22, 2016, includes a provision in TSCA Section 6(h) that requires the U.S. EPA to take accelerated action on certain persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT) chemicals to reduce associated risks and exposure to the maximum extent practicable.

On January 6, 2021, EPA, which is the equivalent of the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), issued final regulations to reduce exposure to the PBT chemicals listed below. The regulations already went into effect in March 2021.

Substances listed in **TSCA Section 6h:**

[Phenol, isopropylated phosphate \(3:1\) \(PIP \(3:1\)\)](#)

[Decabromodiphenyl ether \(DecaBDE\)](#)

[2,4,6-Tris\(tert-butyl\)phenol \(2,4,6-TTBP\)](#)

[Hexachlorobutadiene \(HCBd\)](#)

[Pentachlorothiophenol \(PCTP\)](#)

POP Regulation

Persistent organic pollutants (POPs) are chemical substances that persist in the environment, bioaccumulate, and are associated with the risk of adverse effects on human health and the environment. These pollutants are transported across international borders and long distances, even to regions where they were never used or produced. POPs pose a threat to humans and the environment worldwide. Persistent organic pollutants include a number of pesticides (for example, DDT) and industrial chemicals (for example, polychlorinated biphenyls, PCBs), as well as the highly toxic dioxins and furans, which are formed as unwanted by-products in production and combustion processes. For this reason, attempts have been made for many years at the international level to restrict or completely ban the production and use of certain POPs (Stockholm Convention on POPs). The implementation of the Stockholm decisions on the restriction and prohibition of certain POPs has so far been carried out in the European Union by Regulation (EC) No 850/2004. This regulation is replaced with the new Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 of June 20, 2019. The list of POPs falling under the scope of the regulation is periodically extended with new POPs.

CFMI Regulation (Conflict Minerals, (EU) 2017/821)

The EU institutions have agreed on the final version of an EU regulation on minerals from conflict zones. This regulation is intended to prevent armed groups in developing countries from financing themselves through trade in tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold. The regulation, which was agreed upon with the mediation of the Commission, aims to responsibly source a majority of the aforementioned minerals and metals imported into the EU.