Self-Declaration from Suppliers of Packaging Materials

SUBSTANCES AND MATERIALS IN PACKAGING FOR KRAV-CERTIFIED PRODUCTS

KRAV has standards that cover the use of substances in packaging that are harmful for human health and the environment. In order for a package to be approved during an audit, KRAV-certified companies require a certificate. The certificate should, on the one hand, confirm that the packaging does not contain substances or materials that according to the KRAV standards must not be used, and on the other hand, document any SIN-substances contained in the packaging material.

If you are a supplier of packaging, you simplify matters for your customers by completing this Self-Declaration with the information that KRAV requires.

WHY DOES KRAV HAVE STANDARDS FOR PACKAGING?

KRAV-certified products are produced with an especially high degree of consideration for the environment, and without artificial fertilizers and chemical pesticides. It is therefore reasonable that packaging for a KRAV-labelled product also fulfils high standards regarding the environment and health. By placing higher demands on food packaging than the law requires, KRAV together with KRAV-certified companies, wants to encourage development towards a higher level of sustainability in packaging.

WHAT DO THE STANDARDS REQUIRE?

The entire primary packaging must not contain intentionally added Bisphenol A. PVC and other chlorine-based plastics cannot be used either, but here there are possible exceptions for certain types of packaging. As well, packaging must not contain nanomaterials, preservatives or disinfectants.

In addition there are other substances that pose health and environmental risks that should be avoided, so-called SIN-substances (explanation on the next page). If SIN-substances are present in a package, the KRAV-certified company should strive to find an alternative that does not contain SIN-substances.

CLARIFICATION AND COMMENTS ABOUT THE QUESTIONS IN THE DECLARATION

1a. PVC (polyvinyl chloride) and other chlorine-based plastics must not be present in the packaging for KRAV-labelled products packaged after 1 January 2018. If despite this, chlorine-based plastic is present, please specify (in the comments section) in which material it is used. Polyvinylidene chloride (PVDC) is an example of a chlorine-based plastic other than PVC.

1b. Intentionally added Bisphenol A (BPA) must not be present in any part of the packaging for KRAV-labelled products that are packaged after 1 January 2018. BPA can be present as a contaminant in the material flows and therefore it is not always possible to guarantee that a product is completely free from BPA. KRAV has no threshold limit for BPA, but it must be clear in the declaration that BPA has not been intentionally used in the manufacture of the packaging material.

1c. Packaging must not be treated with preservatives or disinfectants. Disinfection using hydrogen peroxide is however allowed.

1d. Technologically produced nanomaterials must not be used in packaging.

2. SIN-substances are substances that are specified in ChemSec's list of substances that fulfil the EU criteria for "substances of very high concern". Those SIN-substances that must be declared are listed in Appendix 3 of the KRAV standards and on page 5 of this declaration. KRAV-certified companies must carry out an inventory to find out if any SIN-substances were intentionally used in the production of the packaging.

In an inventory of SIN-substances in plastics, it is not necessary to list polymer production aids and initiators used in the production of polymers. Polymer production aids and initiators are defined in accordance with the EU regulation (EC) 10/2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come in contact with food.

If SIN-substances are used in the production process, but the manufacturer of the material cannot specify which substances have been used due to confidentiality commitments, please provide in that case the number of SIN-substances present and their function. This can be done in the comments field.

MORE INFORMATION

There is more information on the KRAV website about KRAV's packaging standards. Amongst other things, there is a Packaging Guide – a guide that KRAV-certified companies can use to choose environmentally friendly packaging.

KRAV's standards for packaging are found in section 3.5 Packaging. You can find the KRAV standards at: *www.krav.se/en/standards*

SELF-DECLARATION FROM SUPPLIERS OF PACKAGING MATERIALS

Self-declaration of the packaging producer/distributor in accordance with section 3.5 Packaging of the KRAV Standards.

• Name and address of the KRAV-certified producer

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• Name and address of the packaging producer/distributor

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• Designation of the packaging (article number, name and/or type)

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• Packaging material (e.g. plastic, cardboard, etc.)

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1. - I hereby certify that this packaging fulfill the following (tick the applicable statements):
   - ☐ a. The packaging does not contain any chlorine-based plastics.
   - ☐ b. The packaging material does not contain any intentionally added Bisphenol A.2
   - ☐ c. The packaging is not treated with preservatives or disinfectants.
   - ☐ d. The packaging material does not contain engineered nanomaterials.

COMMENTS:

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[1] Here you can list several packages of the same type, i.e. packaging that consists of the same material but that has different article numbers. The designation of the packaging must correspond to the information given to the customer upon delivery, for example on delivery notes or invoices.

[2] The standards enter into force for all KRAV-labelled products packaged from and including 1 January 2018, see section 3.5.

[3] Disinfection with the help of hydrogen peroxide is permissible and does not need to be declared.

2.- Information about the presence of SIN-substances:

☐ a. The packaging material does not contain any intentionally added SIN-substances.

☐ b. The packaging material does contain intentionally added SIN-substances:

Name of the Substance	**CAS no.**	**Function in the packaging /production process**
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COMMENTS:

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The Self-Declaration must be signed by the producer/distributor of the packaging material.
The undersigned guarantees that the information provided in this declaration, according to their knowledge, is correct. If the undersigned becomes aware of anything that indicates that the information provided in this declaration is incorrect, they undertake to immediately inform the orderer of the declaration.

Date and place:..... Signature: .....

Title:..... Print name:.....

APPENDIX 3: SIN LIST SUBSTANCES IN FOOD PACKAGING

A SIN (Substitute It Now!) substance is a substance identified by the International Chemical Secretariat's (ChemSec's) as a "substance of very high concern" (SVHC) according to the criteria in the EU chemical regulation REACH. Following is a list of SIN substances in food packaging, and that must be included in documentation of SIN substances.

When documenting SIN substances in plastics, polymerization aids or initiators do not need to be reported.

CAS	SIN-substance
100-42-5	styrene
10043-35-3	boric acid
101-14-4	4,4'-Methylenebis [2-chloroaniline]
101-77-9	4,4'-Methylenedianiline
101947-16-4	triethoxy(3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,10-heptadecafluorodecyl)silan
106-89-8	epichlorohydrin
106-91-2	glycidyl methacrylate
106-99-0	1,3-Butadiene
107-13-1	acrylonitrile
108-46-3	1,3-Benzenediol (Resorcinol)
109-86-4	2-Methoxyethanol
110-80-5	ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
111-41-1	ethanol, 2-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]
115-25-3	octafluorocyclobutane
115-96-8	tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate
117-81-7	di(ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)
117-84-0	dioctyl phthalate (DOP)
119-61-9	benzophenone
123-77-3	azodicarbamide
126-99-8	2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene
128-37-0	utylhydroxytoluene (BHT)
1309-64-4	antimony trioxide
131-56-6	2,4-Dihydroxybenzophene, benzophenone-1 (BP-1)
131-57-7	benzophenone-3; (BP-3), oxybenzone
1330-43-4	sodium tetraborate
137-26-8	thiram
137-30-4	ziram
137-42-8	methyldithiocarbamic acid, sodium salt
140-66-9	4-(1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl) phenol
151-56-4	aziridine

15571-58-1	dioctyltin bis(2-ethylhexylmercaptoacetate)
25013-16-5	2 and 3-tert-butylhydroxyanisole (BHA)
26027-38-3	4-nonylphenol, ethoxylated
28553-12-0	diisononyl phthalate (DINP)
3380-34-5	triclosan
3825-26-1	ammonium perfluorooctanoate (PFOA)
37486-69-4	1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoro-2-[1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-[1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2- [1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-(1,1,2,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropoxy)propoxy]propoxy]propoxy]-3-(1,2,2, 2-tetrafluoroethoxy)propa
3864-99-1	UV-137, (2-(5-chloro-2H-benzotriazole-2-yl)-4,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenol)
460-73-1	propane, 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoro-
50-00-0	formaldehyde
51851-37-7	triethoxy(3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluorooctyl)silane
54079-53-7	[[4-[[2-(4-cyclohexylphenoxy)ethyl]ethylamino]-2-methylphenyl]methylene]malononitrile (CHPD)
56-35-9	tributyltin oxide (TBTO)
611-99-4	4,4'-dihydroxybenzophenone
620-92-8	bisphenol F
630-08-0	carbon monoxide
68515-48-0	1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C8-10-alkyl ester, branched, C9-rich
68515-49-1 / 26761-40-0	diisodecyl phthalate, DiDP
7128-64-5	uvitex OB
71-43-2	benzene
75-01-4	chloroethylene
75-21-8	ethylene oxide
75-56-9	methyloxirane
7632-04-04	sodium perborate
77-40-7	bisphenol B
77-58-7	dibutyltin dilaurate
78-79-5	isoprene
79-06-1	acrylamide
80-05-7	bisphenol A
8009-03-8	petrolatum
80-09-1	bisphenol S
80475-32-7	N-[3-(Dimethylamino)propyl]-3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluorooctanesulfonamide N-oxide
80793-17-5	1-(perfluorohexyl)ethane
84-61-7	dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP)
84-65-1	anthraquinone
84-66-2	diethylphthalate (DEP)
84-69-5	diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP)
84-74-2	dibutyl phthalate (DBP)
85-68-7	benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP)

85857-16-5	trimethoxy(3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluorooctyl)silane
872-50-4	N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone
9016-45-9	nonylphenol, ethoxylated
94-13-3	propylparaben; propyl 4-hydroxybenzoate
95-80-7	4-methyl-m-phenylenediamine
96-45-7	ethylene thiourea
98-54-4	4-Tert-Butylphenol