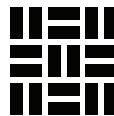


MESA BLACKOUT & FAÇADE

BLACKOUT COMMERCIAL PVC FREE



Mesa Blackout Fabric by Texstyle by Rollease Acmeda

Health Product Declaration v2.3

created via: HPDC Online Builder

HPD UNIQUE IDENTIFIER: 29736

CLASSIFICATION: 12 20 00 Window Treatments

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION: Mesa blackout fabric is ideal for a variety of applications that require total light blockage and privacy. Made from 100% polyester with an acrylic foam backing, Mesa is PVC-free, offering a high-quality, soft appearance that will add beauty to a room while reducing glare and solar heat gain. Mesa is available in 8 modern colors to complement any décor and can be used for an array of window coverings including Roller Shades, Roman Shades, or Panel Track systems. Mesa features a white backing to create a uniform appearance from the exterior.

Section 1: Summary

Nested Method / Product Threshold

CONTENT INVENTORY

Inventory Reporting Format	Threshold Level	Residuals/Impurities Evaluation	For all contents above the threshold, the manufacturer has:
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Nested Materials Method <input type="radio"/> Basic Method	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 100 ppm <input type="radio"/> 1,000 ppm <input type="radio"/> Per GHS SDS <input type="radio"/> Other	Completed in 6 of 6 Materials Explanation(s) provided for Residuals/Impurities? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Characterized <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Provided weight and role. Screened <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Provided screening results using HPDC-approved methods. Identified <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Provided name and CAS RN or other identifier.
Threshold Disclosed Per <input type="radio"/> Material <input checked="" type="radio"/> Product			

CONTENT IN DESCENDING ORDER OF QUANTITY

Summary of product contents and results from screening individual chemical substances against HPD Priority Hazard Lists and the GreenScreen for Safer Chemicals®. The HPD does not assess whether using or handling this product will expose individuals to its chemical substances or any health risk. Refer to Section 2 for further details.

[NESTED MATERIAL](#) | [MATERIAL OR SUBSTANCE](#) | [RESIDUAL OR IMPURITY](#)

GREENSCREEN SCORE | HAZARD TYPE

PET [POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE LT-P1] **ANTIMONY TRIOXIDE BM-1** | MUL | CAN | SKI | EYE | | MAM | AQU **ZINC OXIDE BM-1** | END | MUL | AQU | | MAM | REP **NITROGEN NoGS** **MANGANESE OXIDE LT-P1** | REP | | MAM] **ACRYLIC EMULSION [POLYACRYLIC ACID LT-UNK** | CAN | | MAM **WATER BM-4**] **TITANIUM DIOXIDE [RUTILE (TiO2) LT-1** | CAN | | MAM] **DBDPE [DBDPE BM-1** | PBT **ALUMINUM BROMIDE LT-P1** | | SKI | EYE **BROMINATED DIPHENYL ETHERS LT-P1** | PBT] **PIGMENT [WATER BM-4** **PROPYLENE GLYCOL BM-2** | END **1-HEXADECYL PYRIDINIUM CHLORIDE LT-UNK** | SKI | EYE | MAM | AQU **DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL METHYL ETHER LT-UNK** **IRON LT-P1** | END |] **ANTIMONY OXIDE [ANTIMONY OXIDE (ANTIMONY TRIOXIDE) BM-1** | MUL | CAN | SKI | EYE | | MAM | AQU **ARSENIC, INORGANIC LT-1** | CAN | AQU | END | PBT | MUL | MAM | DEV | GEN **COPPER LT-P1** | GEN | EYE | | MAM | SKI | AQU **IRON LT-P1** | END | **LEAD BM-1** | END | PBT | REP | MUL | CAN | DEV | GEN | | MAM | AQU | SKI **NICKEL (METALLIC) LT-1** | CAN | RES | MUL | MAM | | SKI | AQU]

Number of Greenscreen BM-4/BM3 contents ... 2

Contents highest-concern GreenScreen score(s) (BM-1, LT-1, LT-P1) ... LT-P1, LT-1, BM-1

Nanomaterial ... No

INVENTORY AND SCREENING NOTES:

Residuals and impurities were screened using the toxnet database. This database is a general database and lists possible residuals and impurities for chemicals and substances as reported in peer-reviewed studies or other credible documentation. Just because a chemical could have the impurity listed in the database does not mean that this material contains that impurity. Actual impurities are a product of the sourced product and its suppliers. Residuals and impurities listed in the HPD are for information purposes only and are not 100% guaranteed to be present in the fabric.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) CONTENT

VOC Content data is not applicable for this product category.

CERTIFICATIONS AND COMPLIANCE See Section 3 for additional listings.

VOC emissions: CDPH Standard Method V1.2 (Section 01350/CHPS) - Classroom & Office scenario

CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER PROGRAMS

No pre-checks completed or disclosed.

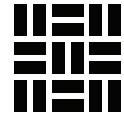
Third Party Verified?

PREPARER: Self-Prepared

SCREENING DATE: 2022-08-26

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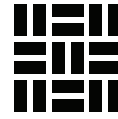


TEXTSTYLE

- Yes
- No

VERIFIER:
VERIFICATION #:

PUBLISHED DATE: 2022-08-26
EXPIRY DATE: 2025-08-26



Section 2: Content in Descending Order of Quantity

This section lists contents in a product based on specific threshold(s) and reports detailed health information including hazards. This HPD uses the inventory method indicated above, which is one of three possible methods:

- Basic Inventory method with Product-level threshold.
- Nested Material Inventory method with Product-level threshold
- Nested Material Inventory method with individual Material-level thresholds

Definitions and requirements for the three inventory methods and requirements for each data field can be found in the HPD Open Standard version 2.3, available on the HPDC website at: www.hpdc-collaborative.org/hpd-2-3-standard

PET	%: 45.0000 - 55.0000
PRODUCT THRESHOLD: 100 ppm RESIDUALS AND IMPURITIES EVALUATION COMPLETED: Yes MATERIAL TYPE: Polymeric Material	
RESIDUALS AND IMPURITIES NOTES: Residuals and impurities were screened using the toxnet database. Residuals and impurities listed in the HPD are for information purposes only and are not 100% guaranteed to be present in the fabric. For additional information please check the section INVENTORY AND SCREENING NOTES. None Noted	
OTHER MATERIAL NOTES: Pharos database lists the following as known or request residuals: Impurity 1: Antimony trioxide : "The prepolymer can also be formed by transesterification (B) of dimethyl terephthalate with ethylene glycol, forming methanol as a by-product (Scheirs and Long, 2003). Oxides of e.g. zinc or manganese are commonly added to catalyze the first reaction, and antimony (III) oxide is most commonly used to catalyze the second step reaction (Ravve, 2000; Stevens, 1999)." (Lithner 2011) "Residual molecular antimony (Sb) catalyst materials can migrate into food or water and be a potential contaminant from PET packaging materials. Sb was established as a catalyst of choice because it has some favorable properties, e.g. it gives bright, shiny polymers. There are two other main catalysts for PET: germanium oxide and titanium compounds (Thiele 2001)." http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3613973/ "Antimony trioxide is the preferred polycondensation catalyst for the production of PET." "The Sb concentration of commercialized PET resin ranges between 190 and 300 µg g-1." http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0103-50532014000400009 Impurity 2- Manganese oxide: "Oxides of e.g. zinc or manganese are commonly added to catalyze the first reaction, and antimony (III) oxide is most commonly used to catalyze the second step reaction (Ravve, 2000; Stevens, 1999)." (Lithner 2011) Impurity 3- Nitrogen: In the DMT process, "Vapor from the top of the methanol column is sent to a cold water (or refrigerated) condenser, where the condensate returns to the methanol column, and noncondensables are purged with nitrogen before being emitted to the atmosphere." http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ap42/ch06/final/c06s06-2.pdf Impurity 4- Zinc oxide: "The prepolymer can also be formed by transesterification (B) of dimethyl terephthalate with ethylene glycol, forming methanol as a by-product (Scheirs and Long, 2003). Oxides of e.g. zinc or manganese are commonly added to catalyze the first reaction, and antimony (III) oxide is most commonly used to catalyze the second step reaction (Ravve, 2000; Stevens, 1999)." (Lithner 2011)	

POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE		ID: 25038-59-9	
HAZARD DATA SOURCE: Pharos Chemical and Materials Library		HAZARD SCREENING DATE: 2022-08-26 12:34:15	
%: 45.0000 - 55.0000	GreenScreen: LT-P1	RC: UNK	NANO: No SUBSTANCE ROLE: Polymer species
HAZARD TYPE	AGENCY AND LIST TITLES	WARNINGS	
	EC - CEPA DSL	Persistent	
ADDITIONAL LISTINGS	AGENCY	NOTIFICATION	
None found		No listings found on Additional Hazard Lists	

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SUBSTANCE NOTES: Residuals and impurities were screened using the toxnet database. Residuals and impurities listed in the HPD are for information purposes only and are not 100% guaranteed to be present in the fabric. For additional information please check the section INVENTORY AND SCREENING NOTES.

Pharos database lists the following as known or request residuals:

Impurity 1: Antimony trioxide :

"The prepolymer can also be formed by transesterification (B) of dimethyl terephthalate with ethylene glycol, forming methanol as a by-product (Scheirs and Long, 2003). Oxides of e.g. zinc or manganese are commonly added to catalyze the first reaction, and antimony (III) oxide is most commonly used to catalyze the second step reaction (Ravve, 2000; Stevens, 1999)." (Lithner 2011)

"Residual molecular antimony (Sb) catalyst materials can migrate into food or water and be a potential contaminant from PET packaging materials. Sb was established as a catalyst of choice because it has some favorable properties, e.g. it gives bright, shiny polymers. There are two other main catalysts for PET: germanium oxide and titanium compounds (Thiele 2001)."

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3613973/>

"Antimony trioxide is the preferred polycondensation catalyst for the production of PET."

"The Sb concentration of commercialized PET resin ranges between 190 and 300 µg g-1." [http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?](http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0103-50532014000400009)

[script=sci_arttext&pid=S0103-50532014000400009](http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0103-50532014000400009)

Impurity 2- Manganese oxide:

"Oxides of e.g. zinc or manganese are commonly added to catalyze the first reaction, and antimony (III) oxide is most commonly used to catalyze the second step reaction (Ravve, 2000; Stevens, 1999)." (Lithner 2011)

Impurity 3- Nitrogen:

In the DMT process, "Vapor from the top of the methanol column is sent to a cold water (or refrigerated) condenser, where the condensate returns to the methanol column, and noncondensables are purged with nitrogen before being emitted to the atmosphere."

<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ap42/ch06/final/c06s06-2.pdf>

Impurity 4- Zinc oxide:

"The prepolymer can also be formed by transesterification (B) of dimethyl terephthalate with ethylene glycol, forming methanol as a by-product (Scheirs and Long, 2003). Oxides of e.g. zinc or manganese are commonly added to catalyze the first reaction, and antimony (III) oxide is most commonly used to catalyze the second step reaction (Ravve, 2000; Stevens, 1999)." (Lithner 2011)

ANTIMONY TRIOXIDE

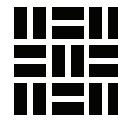
ID: 1309-64-4

HAZARD DATA SOURCE: Pharos Chemical and Materials Library HAZARD SCREENING DATE: 2022-08-26 12:34:19

%: Impurity/Residual GreenScreen: BM-1 RC: UNK NANO: Unknown SUBSTANCE ROLE: Impurity/Residual

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HAZARD TYPE	AGENCY AND LIST TITLES	WARNINGS
MUL	ChemSec - SIN List	CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen &/or Reproductive Toxicant
CAN	CA EPA - Prop 65	Carcinogen
CAN	IARC	Group 2b - Possibly carcinogenic to humans
CAN	MAK	Carcinogen Group 2 - Considered to be carcinogenic for man
CAN	US NIH - Report on Carcinogens	Reasonably Anticipated to be Human Carcinogen
CAN	GHS - Japan	H350 - May cause cancer [Carcinogenicity - Category 1B]
CAN	EU - GHS (H-Statements) Annex 6 Table 3-1	H351 - Suspected of causing cancer [Carcinogenicity - Category 2]
SKI	GHS - New Zealand	Skin irritation category 2
EYE	GHS - New Zealand	Eye irritation category 2
	EC - CEPA DSL	Persistent
CAN	GHS - New Zealand	Carcinogenicity category 2
MAM	GHS - Japan	H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure [Specific target organs/systemic toxicity following repeated exposure - Category 1]
MAM	GHS - New Zealand	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure category 1
CAN	EU - Annex VI CMRs	Carcinogen Category 2 - Suspected human Carcinogen
MAM	GHS - Japan	H371 - May cause damage to organs [Specific target organs/systemic toxicity following single exposure - Category 2]
SKI	GHS - Korea	H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage [Skin corrosion/irritation - Category 1]
AQU	GHS - Korea	H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects [Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) - Category 2]
CAN	GHS - Australia	H351 - Suspected of causing cancer [Carcinogenicity - Category 2]
CAN	GHS - Korea	H351 - Suspected of causing cancer [Carcinogenicity - Category 2]

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ADDITIONAL LISTINGS	AGENCY	NOTIFICATION
RESTRICTED LIST	Perkins+Will (P+W)	P&W - Precautionary List Precautionary list of substances recommended for avoidance
RESTRICTED LIST	Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute (C2CP II)	C2C Certified v4 Product Standard Restricted Substances List (RSL) - Effective July 1, 2022 Biological and Environmentally Released Materials
RESTRICTED LIST	Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute (C2CP II)	C2C Certified v4 Product Standard Restricted Substances List (RSL) - Effective July 1, 2022 Children's Products
RESTRICTED LIST	Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute (C2CP II)	C2C Certified v4 Product Standard Restricted Substances List (RSL) - Effective July 1, 2022 Cosmetics & Personal Care Products

SUBSTANCE NOTES: Pharos database lists the following as known or request residuals:

Impurity 1: Antimony trioxide :

"The prepolymer can also be formed by transesterification (B) of dimethyl terephthalate with ethylene glycol, forming methanol as a by-product (Scheirs and Long, 2003). Oxides of e.g. zinc or manganese are commonly added to catalyze the first reaction, and antimony (III) oxide is most commonly used to catalyze the second step reaction (Ravve, 2000; Stevens, 1999)." (Lithner 2011)

"Residual molecular antimony (Sb) catalyst materials can migrate into food or water and be a potential contaminant from PET packaging materials. Sb was established as a catalyst of choice because it has some favorable properties, e.g. it gives bright, shiny polymers. There are two other main catalysts for PET: germanium oxide and titanium compounds (Thiele 2001)."

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3613973/>

"Antimony trioxide is the preferred polycondensation catalyst for the production of PET."

"The Sb concentration of commercialized PET resin ranges between 190 and 300 µg g-1." [http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?](http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0103-50532014000400009)

[script=sci_arttext&pid=S0103-50532014000400009](http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0103-50532014000400009)

ZINC OXIDE

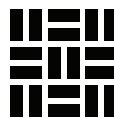
ID: 1314-13-2

HAZARD DATA SOURCE: **Pharos Chemical and Materials Library** HAZARD SCREENING DATE: **2022-08-26 12:34:20**

#: **Impurity/Residual** GreenScreen: **BM-1** RC: **UNK** NANO: **Unknown** SUBSTANCE ROLE: **Impurity/Residual**

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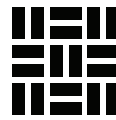
TEXTSTYLE

HAZARD TYPE	AGENCY AND LIST TITLES	WARNINGS
END	TEDX - Potential Endocrine Disruptors	Potential Endocrine Disruptor
MUL	German FEA - Substances Hazardous to Waters	Class 2 - Hazard to Waters
AQU	EU - GHS (H-Statements) Annex 6 Table 3-1	H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life [Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) - Category 1]
AQU	EU - GHS (H-Statements) Annex 6 Table 3-1	H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects [Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) - Category 1]
	EC - CEPA DSL	Persistent
MAM	GHS - Japan	H370 - Causes damage to organs [Specific target organs/systemic toxicity following single exposure - Category 1]
AQU	GHS - New Zealand	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - acute category 1
AQU	GHS - Japan	H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life [Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) - Category 1]
AQU	GHS - Japan	H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects [Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) - Category 1]
AQU	GHS - Australia	H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects [Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) - Category 1]
AQU	GHS - New Zealand	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - chronic category 1
REP	GHS - Japan	H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child [Toxic to reproduction - Category 2]
AQU	GHS - Malaysia	H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects [Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) - Category 1]
AQU	GHS - Malaysia	H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life [Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) - Category 1]
ADDITIONAL LISTINGS	AGENCY	NOTIFICATION
RESTRICTED LIST	Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute (C2CPII)	C2C Certified v4 Product Standard Restricted Substances List (RSL) - Effective July 1, 2022 Biological and Environmentally Released Materials
RESTRICTED LIST	Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute (C2CPII)	C2C Certified v4 Product Standard Restricted Substances List (RSL) - Effective July 1, 2022 Children's Products

SUBSTANCE NOTES: "The prepolymer can also be formed by transesterification (B) of dimethyl terephthalate with ethylene glycol, forming methanol as a by-product (Scheirs and Long, 2003). Oxides of e.g. zinc or manganese are commonly added to catalyze the first reaction, and antimony (III) oxide is most commonly used to catalyze the second step reaction (Ravve, 2000; Stevens, 1999)." (Lithner 2011)

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TEXTSTYLE

NITROGEN

ID: 7727-37-9

HAZARD DATA SOURCE: **Pharos Chemical and Materials Library** HAZARD SCREENING DATE: **2022-08-26 12:34:21**

#: **Impurity/Residual** GreenScreen: **NoGS** RC: **UNK** NANO: **Unknown** SUBSTANCE ROLE: **Impurity/Residual**

HAZARD TYPE AGENCY AND LIST TITLES WARNINGS

None found No warnings found on HPD Priority Hazard Lists

ADDITIONAL LISTINGS AGENCY NOTIFICATION

EXEMPT European Union / European Commission (EU EC) EU - REACH Exemptions
Exempted from REACH Annex IV listing due to intrinsic safety

POSITIVE LIST US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) US EPA - DfE SCIL
Green Circle - Verified Low Concern

SUBSTANCE NOTES: In the DMT process, "Vapor from the top of the methanol column is sent to a cold water (or refrigerated) condenser, where the condensate returns to the methanol column, and noncondensables are purged with nitrogen before being emitted to the atmosphere."

<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ap42/ch06/final/c06s06-2.pdf>

MANGANESE OXIDE

ID: 1317-34-6

HAZARD DATA SOURCE: **Pharos Chemical and Materials Library** HAZARD SCREENING DATE: **2022-08-26 12:34:21**

#: **Impurity/Residual** GreenScreen: **LT-P1** RC: **UNK** NANO: **Unknown** SUBSTANCE ROLE: **Impurity/Residual**

HAZARD TYPE AGENCY AND LIST TITLES WARNINGS

REP GHS - Japan H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child [Toxic to reproduction - Category 1B]

EC - CEPA DSL Persistent

MAM GHS - Japan H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure [Specific target organs/systemic toxicity following repeated exposure - Category 1]

MAM GHS - Australia H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure [Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 1]

MAM GHS - Japan H370 - Causes damage to organs [Specific target organs/systemic toxicity following single exposure - Category 1]

ADDITIONAL LISTINGS AGENCY NOTIFICATION

RESTRICTED LIST Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute (C2CPII) C2C Certified v4 Product Standard Restricted Substances List (RSL) - Effective July 1, 2022

Biological and Environmentally Released Materials

RESTRICTED LIST Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute (C2CPII) C2C Certified v4 Product Standard Restricted Substances List (RSL) - Effective July 1, 2022

Children's Products

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SUBSTANCE NOTES: "Oxides of e.g. zinc or manganese are commonly added to catalyze the first reaction, and antimony (III) oxide is most commonly used to catalyze the second step reaction (Ravve, 2000; Stevens, 1999)." (Lithner 2011)

ACRYLIC EMULSION

#: 20.0000 - 30.0000

PRODUCT THRESHOLD: 100 ppm RESIDUALS AND IMPURITIES EVALUATION COMPLETED: Yes MATERIAL TYPE: Polymeric Material

RESIDUALS AND IMPURITIES NOTES: Residuals and impurities were screened using the toxnet database. Residuals and impurities listed in the HPD are for information purposes only and are not 100% guaranteed to be present in the fabric. For additional information please check the section INVENTORY AND SCREENING NOTES. None Noted

OTHER MATERIAL NOTES:

POLYACRYLIC ACID

ID: 9003-01-4

HAZARD DATA SOURCE: Pharos Chemical and Materials Library HAZARD SCREENING DATE: 2022-08-26 12:34:16

#: 10.0000 - 15.0000 GreenScreen: LT-UNK RC: UNK NANO: No SUBSTANCE ROLE: Binder

HAZARD TYPE	AGENCY AND LIST TITLES	WARNINGS
CAN	MAK	Carcinogen Group 4 - Non-genotoxic carcinogen with low risk under MAK/BAT levels
	EC - CEPA DSL	Persistent
MAM	GHS - Japan	H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure [Specific target organs/systemic toxicity following repeated exposure - Category 1]
ADDITIONAL LISTINGS	AGENCY	NOTIFICATION
RESTRICTED LIST	Perkins+Will (P+W)	P&W - Precautionary List Watch List
POSITIVE LIST	US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA)	US EPA - DfE SCIL Green Circle - Verified Low Concern

SUBSTANCE NOTES: Residuals and impurities were screened using the toxnet database. Residuals and impurities listed in the HPD are for information purposes only and are not 100% guaranteed to be present in the fabric. For additional information please check the section INVENTORY AND SCREENING NOTES.

No known residuals or impurities.

WATER

ID: 7732-18-5

HAZARD DATA SOURCE: Pharos Chemical and Materials Library HAZARD SCREENING DATE: 2022-08-26 12:34:17

#: 10.0000 - 15.0000 GreenScreen: BM-4 RC: UNK NANO: No SUBSTANCE ROLE: Solvent

HAZARD TYPE	AGENCY AND LIST TITLES	WARNINGS
None found		No warnings found on HPD Priority Hazard Lists

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POSITIVE LIST US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) US EPA - DfE SCIL
Green Circle - Verified Low Concern

SUBSTANCE NOTES: No known residuals and impurities.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE %: 10.0000 - 20.0000

PRODUCT THRESHOLD: 100 ppm RESIDUALS AND IMPURITIES EVALUATION COMPLETED: Yes MATERIAL TYPE: Geologically Derived Material

RESIDUALS AND IMPURITIES NOTES: None Noted. Residuals and impurities were screened using the toxnet database. Residuals and impurities listed in the HPD are for information purposes only and are not 100% guaranteed to be present in the fabric. For additional information please check the section INVENTORY AND SCREENING NOTES.

OTHER MATERIAL NOTES:

RUTILE (TiO2)

ID:

HAZARD DATA SOURCE: Pharos Chemical and Materials Library HAZARD SCREENING DATE: 2022-08-26 12:34:15

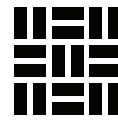
%: 10.0000 - 20.0000 GreenScreen: LT-1 RC: UNK NANO: No SUBSTANCE ROLE: Pigment

HAZARD TYPE	AGENCY AND LIST TITLES	WARNINGS
CAN	US CDC - Occupational Carcinogens	Occupational Carcinogen
CAN	CA EPA - Prop 65	Carcinogen - specific to chemical form or exposure route
CAN	IARC	Group 2B - Possibly carcinogenic to humans - identified from occupational sources
CAN	MAK	Carcinogen Group 3A - Evidence of carcinogenicity but not sufficient to establish MAK/BAT value
	EC - CEPA DSL	Persistent
MAM	GHS - Japan	H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure [Specific target organs/systems] - Category 3 toxicity following repeated exposure - Category 3
ADDITIONAL LISTINGS	AGENCY	NOTIFICATION
RESTRICTED LIST	Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute (C2CPII)	C2C Certified v4 Product Standard Restricted Substances List (RSL) - Effective July 1, 2022 Cosmetics & Personal Care Products

SUBSTANCE NOTES: Titanium dioxide is mostly pure as impurities are removed in the processing.

MESA BLACKOUT & FAÇADE

BLACKOUT COMMERCIAL PVC FREE



TEXTSTYLE

DBDPE

#: 6.0000 - 14.0000

PRODUCT THRESHOLD: 100 ppm RESIDUALS AND IMPURITIES EVALUATION COMPLETED: Yes MATERIAL TYPE: Polymeric Material

RESIDUALS AND IMPURITIES NOTES: Residuals and impurities were screened using the toxnet database. Residuals and impurities listed in the HPD are for information purposes only and are not 100% guaranteed to be present in the fabric. For additional information please check the section INVENTORY AND SCREENING NOTES.

OTHER MATERIAL NOTES: "Decabromobiphenyl ether can be prepared at atmospheric pressure by reacting bromine with phenyl ether in ethylene dibromide solvent and in the presence of aluminum bromide catalyst. [Gerhartz, W. (exec ed.). Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry. 5th ed.Vol A1: Deerfield Beach, FL: VCH Publishers, 1985 to Present., p. VA4 (85) 417]" (HSDB)

Because this chemical is both a strong Lewis acid and a bromine source, it is likely one of the more common catalysts used to produce decabromobiphenyl ether.

"Decabromobiphenyl ether is manufactured by the exhaustive bromination of phenyl ether. Lewis acid catalysis and an excess of bromine are used to obtain high conversions of the less reactive under-brominated intermediates to decabromobiphenyl ether. [Gerhartz, W. (exec ed.). Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry. 5th ed.Vol A1: Deerfield Beach, FL: VCH Publishers, 1985 to Present., p. VA4 (85) 417]" (HSDB, bolding mine)

DBDPE

ID: 84852-53-9

HAZARD DATA SOURCE: **Pharos Chemical and Materials Library** HAZARD SCREENING DATE: **2022-08-26 12:34:17**

#: 6.0000 - 14.0000 GreenScreen: **BM-1** RC: **UNK** NANO: **No** SUBSTANCE ROLE: **Flame retardant**

HAZARD TYPE	AGENCY AND LIST TITLES	WARNINGS
PBT	OSPAR - Priority PBTs & EDs & equivalent concern	PBT - Chemical for Priority Action
PBT	ChemSec - SIN List	PBT / vPvB (Persistent, Bioaccumulative, & Toxic / very Persistent & very Bioaccumulative)
ADDITIONAL LISTINGS	AGENCY	NOTIFICATION
RESTRICTED LIST	Perkins+Will (P+W)	P&W - Precautionary List Precautionary list of substances recommended for avoidance
RESTRICTED LIST	Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute (C2CPII)	C2C Certified v4 Product Standard Restricted Substances List (RSL) - Effective July 1, 2022 Core Restrictions
RESTRICTED LIST	International Living Future Institute (ILFI)	Living Building Challenge 4.0 - Red List of Materials & Chemicals Red List substances to avoid in Living Building Challenge V4.0 projects
RESTRICTED LIST	International Living Future Institute (ILFI)	Living Building Challenge 4.0 - Red List of Materials & Chemicals Priority for Inclusion in the Living Building Challenge Red List

SUBSTANCE NOTES: "Decabromobiphenyl ether can be prepared at atmospheric pressure by reacting bromine with phenyl ether in ethylene dibromide solvent and in the presence of aluminum bromide catalyst. [Gerhartz, W. (exec ed.). Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry. 5th ed.Vol A1: Deerfield Beach, FL: VCH Publishers, 1985 to Present., p. VA4 (85) 417]" (HSDB)
Because this chemical is both a strong Lewis acid and a bromine source, it is likely one of the more common catalysts used to produce decabromobiphenyl ether.

"Decabromobiphenyl ether is manufactured by the exhaustive bromination of phenyl ether. Lewis acid catalysis and an excess of bromine are used to obtain high conversions of the less reactive under-brominated intermediates to decabromobiphenyl ether. [Gerhartz, W. (exec ed.). Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry. 5th ed.Vol A1: Deerfield Beach, FL: VCH Publishers, 1985 to Present., p. VA4 (85) 417]" (HSDB, bolding mine)

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ALUMINUM BROMIDE

ID: 7727-15-3

HAZARD DATA SOURCE: **Pharos Chemical and Materials Library** HAZARD SCREENING DATE: **2022-08-26 12:34:20**

%: **Impurity/Residual** GreenScreen: **LT-P1** RC: **UNK** NANO: **Unknown** SUBSTANCE ROLE: **Impurity/Residual**

HAZARD TYPE	AGENCY AND LIST TITLES	WARNINGS
	EC - CEPA DSL	Persistent
SKI	GHS - New Zealand	Skin corrosion category 1C
EYE	GHS - New Zealand	Serious eye damage category 1
ADDITIONAL LISTINGS	AGENCY	NOTIFICATION
None found		No listings found on Additional Hazard Lists

SUBSTANCE NOTES: "Decabromobiphenyl ether can be prepared at atmospheric pressure by reacting bromine with phenyl ether in ethylene dibromide solvent and in the presence of aluminum bromide catalyst. [Gerhartz, W. (exec ed.). Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry. 5th ed.Vol A1: Deerfield Beach, FL: VCH Publishers, 1985 to Present., p. VA4 (85) 417]" (HSDB)
Because this chemical is both a strong Lewis acid and a bromine source, it is likely one of the more common catalysts used to produce decabromobiphenyl ether.

BROMINATED DIPHENYL ETHERS

ID: 90193-67-2

HAZARD DATA SOURCE: **Pharos Chemical and Materials Library** HAZARD SCREENING DATE: **2022-08-26 12:34:22**

%: **Impurity/Residual** GreenScreen: **LT-P1** RC: **UNK** NANO: **Unknown** SUBSTANCE ROLE: **Impurity/Residual**

HAZARD TYPE	AGENCY AND LIST TITLES	WARNINGS
PBT	WA DoE - PBT	PBT
ADDITIONAL LISTINGS	AGENCY	NOTIFICATION
None found		No listings found on Additional Hazard Lists

SUBSTANCE NOTES: "Decabromobiphenyl ether is manufactured by the exhaustive bromination of phenyl ether. Lewis acid catalysis and an excess of bromine are used to obtain high conversions of the less reactive under-brominated intermediates to decabromobiphenyl ether. [Gerhartz, W. (exec ed.). Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry. 5th ed.Vol A1: Deerfield Beach, FL: VCH Publishers, 1985 to Present., p. VA4 (85) 417]" (HSDB, bolding mine)

PIGMENT

%: 1.0000 - 10.0000

PRODUCT THRESHOLD: 100 ppm RESIDUALS AND IMPURITIES EVALUATION COMPLETED: Yes MATERIAL TYPE: Polymeric Material

RESIDUALS AND IMPURITIES NOTES: Residuals and impurities were screened using the toxnet database. Residuals and impurities listed in the HPD are for information purposes only and are not 100% guaranteed to be present in the fabric. For additional information please check the section INVENTORY AND SCREENING NOTES.

OTHER MATERIAL NOTES: This is an inorganic pigment with no hazardous ingredients. The manufacturer of the substance would not release any information beyond the SDS. The SDS lists no hazardous or regulated ingredients.

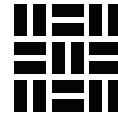
WATER

ID: 7732-18-5

HAZARD DATA SOURCE: **Pharos Chemical and Materials Library** HAZARD SCREENING DATE: **2022-08-26 12:34:18**

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%: 0.5000 - 7.5000	GreenScreen: BM-4	RC: UNK	NANO: No	SUBSTANCE ROLE: Solvent
HAZARD TYPE	AGENCY AND LIST TITLES	WARNINGS		
None found		No warnings found on HPD Priority Hazard Lists		
ADDITIONAL LISTINGS	AGENCY	NOTIFICATION		
EXEMPT	European Union / European Commission (EU EC)	EU - REACH Exemptions Exempted from REACH Annex IV listing due to intrinsic safety		
POSITIVE LIST	US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA)	US EPA - DfE SCIL Green Circle - Verified Low Concern		
SUBSTANCE NOTES:				

PROPYLENE GLYCOL ID: 57-55-6

HAZARD DATA SOURCE: Pharos Chemical and Materials Library		HAZARD SCREENING DATE: 2022-08-26 12:34:19		
%: 0.2500 - 5.0000	GreenScreen: BM-2	RC: UNK	NANO: No	SUBSTANCE ROLE: Solvent
HAZARD TYPE	AGENCY AND LIST TITLES	WARNINGS		
END	TEDX - Potential Endocrine Disruptors	Potential Endocrine Disruptor		
ADDITIONAL LISTINGS	AGENCY	NOTIFICATION		
POSITIVE LIST	US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA)	US EPA - DfE SCIL Green Circle - Verified Low Concern		
SUBSTANCE NOTES: ... Impurities of propylene glycol include chlorides (1 ppm max), iron (1.0 ppm max), water (0.2 wt% max), and dipropylene glycol (<0.2%).				

1-HEXADECYLPYRIDINIUM CHLORIDE ID: 6004-24-6

HAZARD DATA SOURCE: Pharos Chemical and Materials Library		HAZARD SCREENING DATE: 2022-08-26 12:34:23		
%: Impurity/Residual	GreenScreen: LT-UNK	RC: UNK	NANO: Unknown	SUBSTANCE ROLE: Impurity/Residual
HAZARD TYPE	AGENCY AND LIST TITLES	WARNINGS		
SKI	GHS - New Zealand	Skin irritation category 2		
EYE	GHS - New Zealand	Eye irritation category 2		
MAM	GHS - New Zealand	Acute inhalation toxicity category 2		
MAM	GHS - New Zealand	Acute oral toxicity category 2		
AQU	GHS - New Zealand	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - acute category 1		
AQU	GHS - New Zealand	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - chronic category 1		

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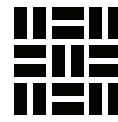
ADDITIONAL LISTINGS	AGENCY	NOTIFICATION
None found		No listings found on Additional Hazard Lists
SUBSTANCE NOTES: 6004-24-6, CPC, Hexadecylpyridinium chloride, monohydrate C16-alkylpyridinium chloride (in propylene glycol)		
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL METHYL ETHER		ID: 34590-94-8
HAZARD DATA SOURCE: Pharos Chemical and Materials Library		HAZARD SCREENING DATE: 2022-08-26 12:34:26
%: Impurity/Residual	GreenScreen: LT-UNK	RC: UNK NANO: No SUBSTANCE ROLE: Impurity/Residual
HAZARD TYPE	AGENCY AND LIST TITLES	WARNINGS
None found		No warnings found on HPD Priority Hazard Lists
ADDITIONAL LISTINGS	AGENCY	NOTIFICATION
POSITIVE LIST	US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA)	US EPA - DfE SCIL Green Circle - Verified Low Concern
SUBSTANCE NOTES: Residuals and impurities were screened using the toxnet database. Residuals and impurities listed in the HPD are for information purposes only and are not 100% guaranteed to be present in the fabric. For additional information please check the section INVENTORY AND SCREENING NOTES.		

IRON		ID: 7439-89-6
HAZARD DATA SOURCE: Pharos Chemical and Materials Library		HAZARD SCREENING DATE: 2022-08-26 12:34:27
%: Impurity/Residual	GreenScreen: LT-P1	RC: UNK NANO: No SUBSTANCE ROLE: Impurity/Residual
HAZARD TYPE	AGENCY AND LIST TITLES	WARNINGS
END	TEDX - Potential Endocrine Disruptors	Potential Endocrine Disruptor
	EC - CEPA DSL	Persistent
ADDITIONAL LISTINGS	AGENCY	NOTIFICATION
None found		No listings found on Additional Hazard Lists
SUBSTANCE NOTES: Residuals and impurities were screened using the toxnet database. Residuals and impurities listed in the HPD are for information purposes only and are not 100% guaranteed to be present in the fabric. For additional information please check the section INVENTORY AND SCREENING NOTES.		

ANTIMONY OXIDE	%: 3.0000 - 8.0000
PRODUCT THRESHOLD: 100 ppm	RESIDUALS AND IMPURITIES EVALUATION COMPLETED: Yes MATERIAL TYPE: Polymeric Material
RESIDUALS AND IMPURITIES NOTES: Residuals and impurities were screened using the toxnet database. Residuals and impurities listed in the HPD are for information purposes only and are not 100% guaranteed to be present in the fabric. For additional information please check the section INVENTORY AND SCREENING NOTES.	

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TEXTSTYLE

OTHER MATERIAL NOTES: Trace impurities such as arsenic, copper, iron, lead, and nickel.

ANTIMONY OXIDE (ANTIMONY TRIOXIDE)

ID: 1309-64-4

HAZARD DATA SOURCE: **Pharos Chemical and Materials Library** HAZARD SCREENING DATE: **2022-08-26 12:34:16**

%: **6.0000 - 16.0000** GreenScreen: **BM-1** RC: **Both** NANO: **No** SUBSTANCE ROLE: **Flame retardant**

HAZARD TYPE	AGENCY AND LIST TITLES	WARNINGS
MUL	ChemSec - SIN List	CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen &/or Reproductive Toxicant
CAN	CA EPA - Prop 65	Carcinogen
CAN	IARC	Group 2b - Possibly carcinogenic to humans
CAN	MAK	Carcinogen Group 2 - Considered to be carcinogenic for man
CAN	US NIH - Report on Carcinogens	Reasonably Anticipated to be Human Carcinogen
CAN	GHS - Japan	H350 - May cause cancer [Carcinogenicity - Category 1B]
CAN	EU - GHS (H-Statements) Annex 6 Table 3-1	H351 - Suspected of causing cancer [Carcinogenicity - Category 2]
SKI	GHS - New Zealand	Skin irritation category 2
EYE	GHS - New Zealand	Eye irritation category 2
	EC - CEPA DSL	Persistent
CAN	GHS - New Zealand	Carcinogenicity category 2
MAM	GHS - Japan	H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure [Specific target organs/systemic toxicity following repeated exposure - Category 1]
MAM	GHS - New Zealand	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure category 1
CAN	EU - Annex VI CMRs	Carcinogen Category 2 - Suspected human Carcinogen
MAM	GHS - Japan	H371 - May cause damage to organs [Specific target organs/systemic toxicity following single exposure - Category 2]
SKI	GHS - Korea	H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage [Skin corrosion/irritation - Category 1]
AQU	GHS - Korea	H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects [Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) - Category 2]
CAN	GHS - Australia	H351 - Suspected of causing cancer [Carcinogenicity - Category 2]
CAN	GHS - Korea	H351 - Suspected of causing cancer [Carcinogenicity - Category 2]

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ADDITIONAL LISTINGS

AGENCY

NOTIFICATION

RESTRICTED LIST

Perkins+Will (P+W)

P&W - Precautionary List

Precautionary list of substances recommended for avoidance

RESTRICTED LIST

Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute (C2CPII)

C2C Certified v4 Product Standard Restricted Substances List (RSL) - Effective July 1, 2022

Biological and Environmentally Released Materials

RESTRICTED LIST

Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute (C2CPII)

C2C Certified v4 Product Standard Restricted Substances List (RSL) - Effective July 1, 2022

Children's Products

RESTRICTED LIST

Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute (C2CPII)

C2C Certified v4 Product Standard Restricted Substances List (RSL) - Effective July 1, 2022

Cosmetics & Personal Care Products

SUBSTANCE NOTES: Trace impurities such as arsenic, copper, iron, lead, and nickel.

ARSENIC, INORGANIC

ID: 7440-38-2

HAZARD DATA SOURCE: **Pharos Chemical and Materials Library**

HAZARD SCREENING DATE: **2019-04-11 17:53:47**

%: **Impurity/Residual**

GreenScreen: **LT-1**

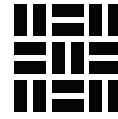
RC: **UNK**

NANO: **No**

SUBSTANCE ROLE: **Impurity/Residual**

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TEXTSTYLE

HAZARD TYPE	AGENCY AND LIST TITLES	WARNINGS
CAN	US CDC - Occupational Carcinogens	Occupational Carcinogen
AQU	EU - GHS (H-Statements)	H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life
AQU	EU - GHS (H-Statements)	H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
END	TEDX - Potential Endocrine Disruptors	Potential Endocrine Disruptor
CAN	MAK	Carcinogen Group 1 - Substances that cause cancer in man
CAN	New Zealand - GHS	6.7A - Known or presumed human carcinogens
CAN	Japan - GHS	Carcinogenicity - Category 1A
CAN	Australia - GHS	H350 - May cause cancer
PBT	OR DEQ - Priority Persistent Pollutants	Priority Persistent Pollutant - Tier 1
MUL	German FEA - Substances Hazardous to Waters	Class 3 - Severe Hazard to Waters
CAN	IARC	Group 1 - Agent is Carcinogenic to humans
CAN	US NIH - Report on Carcinogens	Known to be a human Carcinogen
MAM	EU - GHS (H-Statements)	H301 - Toxic if swallowed
MAM	EU - GHS (H-Statements)	H331 - Toxic if inhaled
DEV	G&L - Neurotoxic Chemicals	Developmental Neurotoxicant
CAN	US EPA - IRIS Carcinogens	(1986) Group A - Human Carcinogen
CAN	CA EPA - Prop 65	Carcinogen
CAN	Korea - GHS	Carcinogenicity - Category 1 [H350 - May cause cancer]
GEN	MAK	Germ Cell Mutagen 3a

ADDITIONAL LISTINGS	AGENCY	NOTIFICATION
None found		No listings found on Additional Hazard Lists

SUBSTANCE NOTES: Residuals and impurities were screened using the toxnet database. Residuals and impurities listed in the HPD are for information purposes only and are not 100% guaranteed to be present in the fabric. For additional information please check the section INVENTORY AND SCREENING NOTES.

COPPER

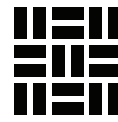
ID: 7440-50-8

HAZARD DATA SOURCE: **Pharos Chemical and Materials Library** HAZARD SCREENING DATE: **2022-08-26 12:34:26**

%: **Impurity/Residual** GreenScreen: **LT-P1** RC: **UNK** NANO: **No** SUBSTANCE ROLE: **Impurity/Residual**

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TEXTSTYLE

HAZARD TYPE	AGENCY AND LIST TITLES	WARNINGS
GEN	GHS - New Zealand	Germ cell mutagenicity category 1
EYE	GHS - New Zealand	Eye irritation category 2
	EC - CEPA DSL	Persistent
MAM	GHS - Japan	H370 - Causes damage to organs [Specific target organs/systemic toxicity following single exposure - Category 1]
SKI	GHS - New Zealand	Skin sensitisation category 1
SKI	GHS - Japan	H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction [Skin Sensitization - Category 1A]
MAM	GHS - New Zealand	Acute inhalation toxicity category 2
MAM	GHS - New Zealand	Acute oral toxicity category 2
AQU	GHS - New Zealand	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - acute category 1
AQU	GHS - New Zealand	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - chronic category 2
ADDITIONAL LISTINGS	AGENCY	NOTIFICATION
RESTRICTED LIST	Perkins+Will (P+W)	P&W - Precautionary List Precautionary list of substances recommended for avoidance
RESTRICTED LIST	Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute (C2CPII)	C2C Certified v4 Product Standard Restricted Substances List (RSL) - Effective July 1, 2022 Biological and Environmentally Released Materials
RESTRICTED LIST	Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute (C2CPII)	C2C Certified v4 Product Standard Restricted Substances List (RSL) - Effective July 1, 2022 Children's Products
RESTRICTED LIST	International Living Future Institute (ILFI)	Living Building Challenge 4.0 - Red List of Materials & Chemicals Watch List Substances Considered for Inclusion in the Living Building Challenge Red List

SUBSTANCE NOTES: Residuals and impurities were screened using the toxnet database. Residuals and impurities listed in the HPD are for information purposes only and are not 100% guaranteed to be present in the fabric. For additional information please check the section INVENTORY AND SCREENING NOTES.

IRON

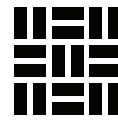
ID: 7439-89-6

HAZARD DATA SOURCE: **Pharos Chemical and Materials Library** HAZARD SCREENING DATE: **2022-08-26 12:34:25**

%: **Impurity/Residual** GreenScreen: **LT-P1** RC: **UNK** NANO: **No** SUBSTANCE ROLE: **Impurity/Residual**

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TEXTSTYLE

HAZARD TYPE	AGENCY AND LIST TITLES	WARNINGS
END	TEDX - Potential Endocrine Disruptors	Potential Endocrine Disruptor
	EC - CEPA DSL	Persistent
ADDITIONAL LISTINGS	AGENCY	NOTIFICATION
None found		No listings found on Additional Hazard Lists

SUBSTANCE NOTES: Residuals and impurities were screened using the toxnet database. Residuals and impurities listed in the HPD are for information purposes only and are not 100% guaranteed to be present in the fabric. For additional information please check the section INVENTORY AND SCREENING NOTES.

LEAD

ID: 7439-92-1

HAZARD DATA SOURCE: **Pharos Chemical and Materials Library** HAZARD SCREENING DATE: **2022-08-26 12:34:24**

%: **Impurity/Residual** GreenScreen: **BM-1** RC: **UNK** NANO: **No** SUBSTANCE ROLE: **Impurity/Residual**

HAZARD TYPE	AGENCY AND LIST TITLES	WARNINGS
END	TEDX - Potential Endocrine Disruptors	Potential Endocrine Disruptor
PBT	OSPAR - Priority PBTs & EDs & equivalent concern	PBT - Chemical for Priority Action
REP	EU - SVHC Authorisation List	Toxic to reproduction - Candidate list
PBT	OR DEQ - Priority Persistent Pollutants	Priority Persistent Pollutant - Tier 1
MUL	ChemSec - SIN List	CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen &/or Reproductive Toxicant
CAN	CA EPA - Prop 65	Carcinogen
CAN	IARC	Group 2b - Possibly carcinogenic to humans
CAN	MAK	Carcinogen Group 2 - Considered to be carcinogenic for man
CAN	US NIH - Report on Carcinogens	Reasonably Anticipated to be Human Carcinogen
DEV	G&L - Neurotoxic Chemicals	Developmental Neurotoxicant
CAN	US EPA - IRIS Carcinogens	(1986) Group B2 - Probable human Carcinogen
CAN	IARC	Group 2a - Agent is probably Carcinogenic to humans
DEV	CA EPA - Prop 65	Developmental toxicity
PBT	US EPA - Priority PBTs (NWMP)	Priority PBT
PBT	WA DoE - PBT	PBT
PBT	US EPA - Toxics Release Inventory PBTs	PBT
DEV	US NIH - Reproductive & Developmental Monographs	Clear Evidence of Adverse Effects - Developmental Toxicity
REP	US NIH - Reproductive & Developmental Monographs	Clear Evidence of Adverse Effects - Reproductive Toxicity
REP	EU - REACH Annex XVII CMRs	Toxic to Reproduction Category 1 - Substances known to impair fertility or cause Developmental Toxicity in humans

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TEXSTYLE

REP	EU - Annex VI CMRs	Reproductive Toxicity - Category 1A
GEN	MAK	Germ Cell Mutagen 3a
REP	CA EPA - Prop 65	Reproductive Toxicity - Female
REP	CA EPA - Prop 65	Reproductive Toxicity - Male
CAN	GHS - Korea	H350 - May cause cancer [Carcinogenicity - Category 1]
REP	GHS - Korea	H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child [Reproductive toxicity - Category 1]
REP	GHS - Japan	H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child [Toxic to reproduction - Category 1A]
DEV	GHS - Australia	H360Df - May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility [Reproductive toxicity - Category 1A or 1B]
REP	EU - GHS (H-Statements) Annex 6 Table 3-1	H360FD - May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child [Reproductive toxicity - Category 1A or 1B]
DEV	EU - GHS (H-Statements) Annex 6 Table 3-1	H362 - May cause harm to breast-fed children [Reproductive toxicity, effects on or via lactation]
REP	GHS - New Zealand	Reproductive toxicity category 1
	EC - CEPA DSL	Persistent
CAN	GHS - New Zealand	Carcinogenicity category 2
CAN	GHS - Japan	H351 - Suspected of causing cancer [Carcinogenicity - Category 2]
MAM	GHS - Japan	H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure [Specific target organs/systemic toxicity following repeated exposure - Category 1]
GEN	GHS - Australia	H341 - Suspected of causing genetic defects [Germ cell mutagenicity - Category 2]
GEN	GHS - Japan	H341 - Suspected of causing genetic defects [Germ cell mutagenicity - Category 2]
MAM	GHS - New Zealand	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure category 1
AQU	GHS - New Zealand	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - acute category 1
AQU	GHS - New Zealand	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - chronic category 1
AQU	GHS - Korea	H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life [Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) - Category 1]
AQU	GHS - Korea	H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects [Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) - Category 1]
GEN	GHS - New Zealand	Germ cell mutagenicity category 2
MAM	GHS - New Zealand	Acute oral toxicity category 3
SKI	GHS - Korea	H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction [Skin sensitization - Category 1]
REP	GHS - New Zealand	Effects on or via lactation

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TEXTSTYLE

CAN	GHS - Australia	H351 - Suspected of causing cancer [Carcinogenicity - Category 2]
ADDITIONAL LISTINGS	AGENCY	NOTIFICATION
RESTRICTED LIST	Perkins+Will (P+W)	P&W - Precautionary List Precautionary list of substances recommended for avoidance
RESTRICTED LIST	Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute (C2CP II)	C2C Certified v4 Product Standard Restricted Substances List (RSL) - Effective July 1, 2022 Core Restrictions
RESTRICTED LIST	Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute (C2CP II)	C2C Certified v4 Product Standard Restricted Substances List (RSL) - Effective July 1, 2022 Biological and Environmentally Released Materials
RESTRICTED LIST	Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute (C2CP II)	C2C Certified v4 Product Standard Restricted Substances List (RSL) - Effective July 1, 2022 Children's Products
RESTRICTED LIST	Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute (C2CP II)	C2C Certified v4 Product Standard Restricted Substances List (RSL) - Effective July 1, 2022 Footwear, Apparel & Jewelry Products
RESTRICTED LIST	International Living Future Institute (ILFI)	Living Building Challenge 4.0 - Red List of Materials & Chemicals Red List substances to avoid in Living Building Challenge V4.0 projects
RESTRICTED LIST	International Living Future Institute (ILFI)	Living Building Challenge 4.0 - Red List of Materials & Chemicals Watch List Substances Considered for Inclusion in the Living Building Challenge Red List

SUBSTANCE NOTES: Residuals and impurities were screened using the toxnet database. Residuals and impurities listed in the HPD are for information purposes only and are not 100% guaranteed to be present in the fabric. For additional information please check the section INVENTORY AND SCREENING NOTES.

NICKEL (METALLIC)

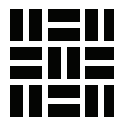
ID: 7440-02-0

HAZARD DATA SOURCE: **Pharos Chemical and Materials Library** HAZARD SCREENING DATE: **2022-08-26 12:34:24**

#: **Impurity/Residual** GreenScreen: **LT-1** RC: **UNK** NANO: **No** SUBSTANCE ROLE: **Impurity/Residual**

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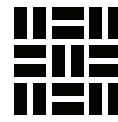


TEXTSTYLE

HAZARD TYPE	AGENCY AND LIST TITLES	WARNINGS
CAN	US CDC - Occupational Carcinogens	Occupational Carcinogen
CAN	MAK	Carcinogen Group 1 - Substances that cause cancer in man
CAN	IARC	Group 1 - Agent is Carcinogenic to humans
CAN	CA EPA - Prop 65	Carcinogen
CAN	US NIH - Report on Carcinogens	Known to be a human Carcinogen
CAN	IARC	Group 2b - Possibly carcinogenic to humans
CAN	US NIH - Report on Carcinogens	Reasonably Anticipated to be Human Carcinogen
RES	MAK	Sensitizing Substance Sah - Danger of airway & skin sensitization
MUL	German FEA - Substances Hazardous to Waters	Class 2 - Hazard to Waters
CAN	EU - GHS (H-Statements) Annex 6 Table 3-1	H351 - Suspected of causing cancer [Carcinogenicity - Category 2]
MAM	EU - GHS (H-Statements) Annex 6 Table 3-1	H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure [Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 1]
	EC - CEPA DSL	Persistent
CAN	GHS - New Zealand	Carcinogenicity category 2
CAN	GHS - Japan	H351 - Suspected of causing cancer [Carcinogenicity - Category 2]
MAM	GHS - Japan	H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure [Specific target organs/systemic toxicity following repeated exposure - Category 1]
MAM	GHS - Australia	H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure [Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 1]
MAM	GHS - Japan	H370 - Causes damage to organs [Specific target organs/systemic toxicity following single exposure - Category 1]
SKI	GHS - Japan	H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction [Skin sensitizer - Category 1]
CAN	EU - Annex VI CMRs	Carcinogen Category 2 - Suspected human Carcinogen
SKI	GHS - New Zealand	Skin sensitisation category 1
AQU	GHS - New Zealand	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - acute category 1
AQU	GHS - New Zealand	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - chronic category 1
CAN	GHS - Australia	H351 - Suspected of causing cancer [Carcinogenicity - Category 2]

MESA BLACKOUT & FAÇADE

BLACKOUT COMMERCIAL PVC FREE



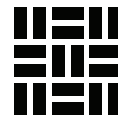
TEXTSTYLE

ADDITIONAL LISTINGS	AGENCY	NOTIFICATION
RESTRICTED LIST	Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute (C2CPII)	C2C Certified v4 Product Standard Restricted Substances List (RSL) - Effective July 1, 2022 Biological and Environmentally Released Materi
RESTRICTED LIST	Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute (C2CPII)	C2C Certified v4 Product Standard Restricted Substances List (RSL) - Effective July 1, 2022 Children's Products
RESTRICTED LIST	Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute (C2CPII)	C2C Certified v4 Product Standard Restricted Substances List (RSL) - Effective July 1, 2022 Footwear, Apparel & Jewelry Products

SUBSTANCE NOTES: Residuals and impurities were screened using the toxnet database. Residuals and impurities listed in the HFI information purposes only and are not 100% guaranteed to be present in the fabric. For additional information please check the s
INVENTORY AND SCREENING NOTES.

MESA BLACKOUT & FAÇADE

BLACKOUT COMMERCIAL PVC FREE



TEXTSTYLE

Section 3: Certifications and Compliance

This section lists applicable certification and standards compliance information for VOC emissions and VOC content. Other types of health or environmental performance testing or certifications completed for the product may be provided.

VOC EMISSIONS

CDPH Standard Method V1.2 (Section 01350/CHPS) - Classroom & Office scenario

CERTIFYING PARTY: Self-declared

ISSUE DATE: 2019-04-11

CERTIFIER OR LAB: Berkeley

APPLICABLE FACILITIES: All facilities included

EXPIRY DATE:

Analytical

CERTIFICATE URL:

CERTIFICATION AND COMPLIANCE NOTES: This fabric was tested according to CDPH v1.2. The TVOCs reported were less than .5 mg/m3. This is a low emitting material. For more information please check the website: <https://www.rolleseeacmeda.com/us/home>.

Section 4: Accessories

This section lists related products or materials that the manufacturer requires or recommends for installation (such as adhesives or fasteners), maintenance, cleaning, or operations. For information relating to the contents of these related products, refer to their applicable Health Product Declarations, if available.

CONTRACT SERIES TWO SHADING SYSTEM

MANUFACTURER (OR GENERIC): Rollease Acmeda

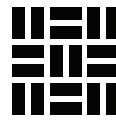
HPD URL: https://hpdrepository.hpd-collaborative.org/repository/HPDs/430_Rollease_Acmeda_Contract_Series_Two_Shading_System.pdf

ACCESSORY TYPE: Other

CONDITION WHEN RECOMMENDED OR REQUIRED AND/OR OTHER NOTES: This is a system for use with Mesa fabric.

Section 5: General Notes

This material was screened to 100 ppm. All residuals and impurities were considered and noted in the HPD. Please note: Residuals and impurities were screened using the toxnet database. This database is a general database and lists possible residuals and impurities for chemicals and substances as reported in peer-reviewed studies or other credible documentation. Just because a chemical could have the impurity listed in the database does not mean that this material contains that impurity. Actual impurities are a product of the sourced product and its suppliers. Residuals and impurities listed in the HPD are for information purposes only and are not 100% guaranteed to be present in the fabric.



Section 6: References

MANUFACTURER INFORMATION

MANUFACTURER: Rollease Acmeda

ADDRESS: 200 Harvard Ave

Stamford CT 06902, United States

WEBSITE: <https://www.rolleaseacmeda.com/us/home>

CONTACT NAME: Lindsey DeSalvo

TITLE: Product Manager- Fabric

PHONE: 203-590-5259

EMAIL: lindsey.desalvo@rolleaseacmeda.com

The listed contact is responsible for the validity of this HPD and attests that it is accurate and complete to the best of his or her knowledge.

KEY

Hazard Types

AQU Aquatic toxicity

CAN Cancer

DEV Developmental toxicity

END Endocrine activity

EYE Eye irritation/corrosivity

GEN Gene mutation

GLO Global warming

LAN Land toxicity

MAM Mammalian/systemic/organ toxicity

MUL Multiple

NEU Neurotoxicity

NF Not found on Priority Hazard Lists

OZO Ozone depletion

PBT Persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic

PHY Physical hazard (flammable or reactive)

REP Reproductive

RES Respiratory sensitization

SKI Skin sensitization/irritation/corrosivity

UNK Unknown

GreenScreen (GS)

BM-4 Benchmark 4 (prefer-safer chemical)

BM-3 Benchmark 3 (use but still opportunity for improvement)

BM-2 Benchmark 2 (use but search for safer substitutes)

BM-1 Benchmark 1 (avoid - chemical of high concern)

BM-U Benchmark Unspecified (due to insufficient data)

LT-P1 List Translator Possible 1 (Possible Benchmark-1)

LT-1 List Translator 1 (Likely Benchmark-1)

LT-UNK List Translator Benchmark Unknown

NoGS No GreenScreen.

GreenScreen Benchmark scores sometimes also carry subscripts, which provide more context for how the score was determined. These are DG (data gap), TP (transformation product), and CoHC (chemical of high concern). For more information, see 2.2.2.4 GreenScreen® for Safer Chemicals, www.greenscreenchemicals.org, and Best Practices for Hazard Screening on the HPDC website (hpd-collaborative.org).

Recycled Types

PreC Pre-consumer recycled content

PostC Post-consumer recycled content

UNK Inclusion of recycled content is unknown

None Does not include recycled content

Other Terms:

GHS SDS Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals Safety Data Sheet

Inventory Methods:

Nested Method / Material Threshold Substances listed within each material per threshold indicated per material

Nested Method / Product Threshold Substances listed within each material per threshold indicated per product

Basic Method / Product Threshold Substances listed individually per threshold indicated per product

Nano Composed of nano scale particles or nanotechnology

Third Party Verified Verification by independent certifier approved by HPDC

Preparer Third party preparer, if not self-prepared by manufacturer

Applicable facilities Manufacturing sites to which testing applies

The Health Product Declaration (HPD) Open Standard provides for the disclosure of product contents and potential associated human and environmental health hazards. Hazard associations are based on the HPD Priority Hazard Lists, the GreenScreen List Translator™, and when available, full GreenScreen® assessments. The HPD Open Standard v2.1 is not:

- a method for the assessment of exposure or risk associated with product handling or use,
- a method for assessing potential health impacts of: (i) substances used or created during the manufacturing process or (ii) substances created after the product is delivered for end use.

Information about life cycle, exposure and/or risk assessments performed on the product may be reported by the manufacturer in appropriate Notes sections, and/or, where applicable, in the Certifications section.

The HPD Open Standard was created and is supported by the Health Product Declaration Collaborative (the HPD Collaborative), a customer-led organization composed of stakeholders throughout the building industry that is committed to the continuous improvement of building products through transparency, openness, and innovation throughout the product supply chain.

The product manufacturer and any applicable independent verifier are solely responsible for the accuracy of statements and claims made in this HPD and for compliance with the HPD standard noted.