

iD Inspiration Range

Issued to:	TARKETT
Product specifications	iD Inspiration 30/40/55/70, iD Mixonomi
Issue date:	15.12.2022
Expiration date:	14.12.2024
Evaluation threshold:	At least 100 ppm of the final product
After-use scenario:	TARKETT ReStart® Program
EPEA Registry No:	39945.2
MHS Version:	2.0

FUNCTION	CHEMICALS	CAS / EC	CONTENT	EPEA RATING	COMMENT	GS-LT GS-BM ^(b)	REACH
PVC	PVC*	9002-86-2	< 54%		Transitional use of PVC is tolerated in durable applications designed with good materials and a collection and recycling program in place(a). Vinyl chloride content is below 1 ppm in purchased products. Tarkett proposes to take back your installation residues and plans to propose to take back your products after use, thanks to the ReStart® program. Check Tarkett national websites for Restart program availability.	LT-P1	✓
	Polymerization additives	-	< 2,7%			N.I.	-
Fillers	Calcium carbonate*	13397-25-6	< 45%		Fillers consist of pulverized calcium carbonate of virgin and recycled origin and aluminium hydroxide of the former PVC use. Low levels of quartz. No concern in the finished product.	None	✓
	Dolomite*	16389-88-1				LT-UNK	✓
	Kaolin*	95077-05-7				N.I.	✓
	Crystalline silica - Quartz type*	14808-60-7				LT-1	✓
	Glass fibres*	65997-17-3				LT-UNK	✓
	Aluminium trihydrate*	1333-84-2				LT-UNK	✓
	Silicon dioxide	69012-64-2				LT-P1	✓
Plasticizers	1,2-Cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, 1,2-diisononyl ester* (DINCH)	166412-78-8	< 16,2%		Alternatives to phthalate plasticizers. DINCH is produced by hydrogenation of DINP with thus modified properties. No toxicity identifiable, especially no mutagenicity, carcinogenicity or reproductive toxicity observed in animal tests. Capacity of MINCH (primary metabolic product of DINCH) to interfere with the metabolism and differentiation of adipocytes in in-vitro experiments was assumed in 2015 but convincingly refuted in more recent scientific publications.	LT-UNK	✓
	Terephthalic acid, dioctyl ester (DEHT)	6422-86-2				LT-UNK	✓
	1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-(acetyloxy)-, tributyl ester*	77-90-7				LT-P1	✓
	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)adipate* (DEHA)	103-23-1				LT-P1	✓
	Dibutyl terephthalate*	1962-75-0				None	✓
	Terephthalic acid, butyl methyl ester*	52392-55-9				N.I.	✓
	1,2-Cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, 1-methyl, 2-iisononyl ester	Not available				N.I.	✓
	Proprietary	Proprietary 3				N.I.	-
Reinforcement	Glass fibres	65997-17-3	<1,2%		The length of glass fibres exceeds 10 µm. No contribution of the formaldehyde-based binder to formaldehyde emissions of the flooring product. No concern seen.	LT-UNK	✓
	Polyvinyl acetate	93196-02-2				N.I.	✓
	Urea, polymer with melamine and formaldehyde	25036-13-9				LT-UNK	✓
	Urea, polymer with formaldehyde	9011-05-6				LT-P1	✓

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Stabilizers	Soybean oil, epoxidized*	8013-07-8	< 2.5%		ESBO is a scavenger of hydrochloric acid that may be formed during the flooring use period. It has a plasticizing effect in addition. Zinc is essential trace element. Migration potential of the different components of the heat stabilization system is unknown.	LT-P1	✓
	Zinc distearate*	91051-01-3				LT-UNK	✓
	Zinc dibenzoate	553-72-0				LT-P1	✓
	Zinc 2-ethylcaproate*	136-53-8				LT-P1	✓
	Neodecanoic acid, zinc salt	27253-29-8				LT-P1	✓
	Butylated hydroxytoluene	128-37-0				BM1	✓
	Dibenzoylmethane	120-46-7				LT-UNK	✓
	Triisodecyl phosphite*	25448-25-3				LT-P1	✓
	Triisotridecyl phosphite*	77745-66-5				LT-P1	✓
	Alcohols, C11-14-iso-, C13-rich	68526-86-3				LT-P1	✓
	Proprietary	Proprietary 2				LT-P1	✓
	Proprietary 3		LT-UNK	✓			
Pigments and Inks	Titanium Dioxide*	13463-67-7	< 3%		Potential health issue related to dust inhalation during mining/production of titanium dioxide. No concern in the finished product. Copper containing pigments are not recommended in the context of PVC because of the catalytic activity of copper for the formation of dioxins in case of fire. Chlorinated pigments are not recommended for reasons explicated in "EPEA's position on PVC and chlorine management"(a). They are labelled red for these reasons, even if they are each well below the declaration limit of 100 ppm.	LT-1	✓
	Carbon Black*	61512-59-2				BM1	✓
	Pigment Blue 29*	1302-83-6				None	✓
	Pigment Violet 19*	1047-16-1				LT-UNK	✓
	Pigment Yellow 155	77465-46-4				N.I.	✓
	Pigment Black 11*	1317-61-9				BM1	✓
	Pigment Red 101*	1309-37-1				BM1	✓
	Aluminium	91728-14-2				LT-UNK	✓
	Pigment Blue 15	147-14-8				LT-UNK	✓
	Pigment Green 7*	1328-53-6				LT-UNK	✓
	Pigment Red 144*	5280-78-4				LT-UNK	✓
	Pigment Yellow 110*	106276-80-6				LT-UNK	✓
	Pigment Yellow 95*	5280-80-8				LT-P1	✓
	Proprietary pigments	Proprietary 2				LT-UNK	✓
	Proprietary 2		LT-P1	✓			
	Proprietary 3		N.I.	-			
Surface Treatment	1,6-Hexandioldiacrylate	13048-33-4	< 1%		Complex coating macropolymer based on polyurethane acrylate and urea formaldehyde chemistry that is UV cured during application. Monomers mentioned are not present as such and have therefore lost properties that lead to specification for hazard labelling of raw materials. The coating doesn't contribute to a formaldehyde emission.	LT-P1	✓
	Dipropylene glycol diacrylate	57472-68-1				LT-UNK	✓
	Tricyclo[5.2.1.0 _{2,6}]decane dimethanol diacrylate	42594-17-2				LT-P1	✓
	Octadecanamide, N,N'-1,2-ethanediybis-, reaction products with azacyclo-tridecan-2-one homopolymer and 1-isocyanatooctadecane	338462-62-7				None	✓
	1-Propanone, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-[4-(1-methylethenyl)phenyl]-, homopolymer	163702-01-0				None	✓
	2-Propanoic acid, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, reaction products with 5-isocyanato-1-(isocyanatomethyl)-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexane and polyethylene-polypropylene glycol ether with trimethylolpropane (3:1) acrylate	187348-14-7				None	✓
	Urea, polymer with formaldehyde	9011-05-6				LT-P1	✓
	Polybutyleneglycol bis(4-benzoylphenoxy)acetate	515136-48-8				None	✓
	Paraffin waxes (petroleum), hydrotreated	64742-51-4				LT-UNK	✓
	Aluminium oxide	90669-62-8				N.I.	✓
	Silicon dioxide	69012-64-2				LT-P1	✓
	Proprietary	Proprietary 2				LT-UNK	✓
		Proprietary 3				N.I.	-


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Other additives and impurities	Aluminium oxide*	90669-62-8	< 3.5%		Additives and formulation auxiliaries that have a function in the product, or had a function to produce raw materials, or are contained in the recycled content without recovering, like surface treatment chemicals, a function in the new product. No concern seen.	None	✓
	Fatty acids, C16-18*	67701-03-5				LT-UNK	✓
	Methyl methacrylate-butyl acrylate-styrene copolymer*	27136-15-8				LT-UNK	✓
	Cured coating chemicals in the recycled content*	Proprietary 2				N.I.	✓
	Polyvinyl acetate*	93196-02-2				N.I.	✓
	Zinc oxide*	91315-44-5				N.I.	✓
	Silicon carbide*	409-21-2				LT-1	✓
	Proprietary*	Proprietary 2				LT-UNK	✓
	Proprietary 3		LT-P1	✓			
			None	✓			
			N.I.	-			

THEREO

Content sourced from abundant minerals			< 66.5%	Mineral fillers and the chlorine part of PVC are most predominant contributors to this figure. Only virgin raw material figures are counted in this section.
Recycled content	- Internal post-industrial source (Reprocessed own production output)		≤ 45%	Raw materials used to generate the recycled content have all an industrial pre-use origin and are therefore chemically largely defined. The contribution of the recycled content is highlighted with * after the chemical name.
	- Post-installation / Pre-use source		< 1%	
	- Post-use source		-	
Biologically renewable content	- Animal		-	No raw materials of animal origin identifiable in the product build-up.
	- Vegetal		< 1.3%	Epoxidized Soybean oil and fatty acid derivatives are obtained from vegetal sources.

EPEA's rating methodology is based on the Cradle-to-Cradle approach with the European Precautionary principle. It is made in relation with a quality target, an after-use scenario and on the background of the specific supply chain materials used by the article's manufacturer. The assessment of hazard/safety properties of chemicals is made at the best of our knowledge at the date of MHS™ issue (See further [MHS development Guidance V2.0](#)). EPEA believes the data forth herein are accurate as of the date hereof. EPEA makes no warranty with respect thereto and expressly disclaims all liability for reliance thereon. Such data are offered solely for your consideration, investigation, and verification.


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Legend:

EPEA RATING:

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

REACH compliance:

- ✓: Substance is listed neither in Annex XIV nor in Annex XVII nor as SVHC or complies with European Union Regulation EC 1907/2006 applicable to this article.
- XVII** or **XIV**: Substance listed in Annex XVII (Restriction) or Annex XIV (Authorisation) of REACH regulation applicable to this article
- SVHC**: Substance of Very High Concern. Candidate for listing in Annex XIV (Authorization list) of REACH Regulation at a concentration above 0.1%
- : Not applicable due to missing CAS

GS-LT^(b)

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

GS- BM^(b)

- BM1**: Avoid: Chemical of High Concern
- BM2**: Use but search for Safer Substitutes
- BM3**: Use but still opportunity for improvement
- BM4**: Prefer: Safer Chemical
- N.I.**: "Unspecified"; insufficient data
- N.I.** (No GS rating): Chemical is not listed in the source of GS and GS-LT ratings

(a) Please refer to [EPEA's position on PVC and chlorine management](#)

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

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