

BMW X3 (STAND 07/2024)	
<p>Die BMW Group verpflichtet sich den Grundprinzipien der Nachhaltigkeit und ergreift proaktiv Maßnahmen, um bestimmte Chemikalien in der Fahrzeugproduktion zu vermeiden. Dementsprechend sind in Produkten nur solche Stoffe enthalten, die aus technischen Gründen unabdingbar sind. Diese Stoffe sind in ihrer Anwendung in die Materialen eingebunden, so dass bei bestimmungsgemäßer Nutzung eine mögliche Freisetzung auf ein Mindestmaß beschränkt ist. Dennoch kann eine diesbezügliche Gefährdung für Mensch und Umwelt grundsätzlich ausgeschlossen werden. Dies beinhaltet, dass das Fahrzeug und dessen Teile bestimmungsgemäß und nach Betriebsanleitung verwendet werden und Wartungs- und Reparaturmaßnahmen entsprechend der technischen Vorgaben durch Fachkräfte gemäß einschlägiger Standards erfolgen. Die sichere Handhabung des Produkts ist in dessen Betriebsanleitung erläutert. Diese Anleitung entspricht unseren Ansätzen, die verantwortungsbewusste Herstellung, Bearbeitung und Verwendung unserer Produkte zu fördern. Unsere Anleitungen und Informationen bezüglich der Reparatur und Wartungsarbeiten und Original BMW Ersatzteilen beinhalten zudem zu beachtende Sicherheits Hinweise für das Servicepersonal. Entsprechend der gesetzlichen Vorgaben in der EZ darf ein Anlieferer nicht in einem zugelassenen Anlieferer-Verwertungsbetrieb entsorgt werden. Fahrzeugteile sollten entsprechend in Übereinstimmung mit den regional vorhandenen Gesetzen und regional zuständigen Behörden entsorgt werden.</p>	
<p><b>Bereitstellung von Informationen entsprechend Artikel 33 REACH</b></p> <p>Dieses Fahrzeug setzt sich aus Erzeugnissen zusammen, welche unter Artikel 3(3) der Verordnung Nr. 1907/2006 des EU-Parlaments und dem Rat für Registrierung, Bewertung, Zulassung und Beschränkung von Chemikalien (REACH) definiert sind. Jeder Lieferant ist gemäß Artikel 33 dazu verpflichtet, Informationen zur Verfügung zu stellen. Dieses Fahrzeug einschließlich aller Erzeugnisse, aus denen das Produkt besteht, beinhaltet Stoffe, welche die Kriterien des Artikel 57 erfüllen und gemäß Artikel 59(1) in einer Konzentration über 0,1 Gewichtsprozent ermittelt wurden. Zusätzlich wird darauf hingewiesen, dass die Substanz Blei (CAS-Nr. 7439-92-1) in fast allen Produktgruppen, hauptsächlich als Legierungsbestandteil, Anwendung findet. Darüber hinaus kann Blei als Bestandteil in recycelten metallischen Werkstoffen enthalten sein.</p>	
Name of substance meeting the criteria in Article 57 and identified in accordance with Article 59(1) in a concentration above 0.1% weight by weight (Typical use according to the REACH Annex XV Dossier)	Location of article containing the substance in the product (Detailed, including optional equipment)
1,2-Dimethoxyethane, ethylene glycol dimethyl ether, EGDME (typically as process solvent and for surface treatment)	Drive Assistance (Radio-controlled locking system) Entertainment and Navigation (Anti-theft device) Wheels and tires (Car wheels)
1,3-Propanesultone (typically as electrolyte in batteries)	Drive Assistance (Radio-controlled locking system) Wheels and tires (Car wheels)
1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone, NMP (typically for production of electronic equipment and coatings)	Powertrain (Engine cooler with mounting)
6,6'-Di-tert-butyl-2,2'-methylene-di-p-cresol (typically for production of polymers and rubbers)	Body (Boot lid latch, locks and fittings) Chassis (Lateral moment distribution rear axle) Entertainment and Navigation (Anti-theft device)
2-Methyl-1-(4-methylthiophenyl)-2-morpholinopropan-1-one (typically used in coatings, paints and fillers)	Chassis (Steering column) Drive Assistance (Radio-controlled locking system, Rear view camera) Electronic (Cable harness, Control units, moduls, High voltage charging electronics, Switch, sensor) Entertainment and Navigation (Antenna, Radio, amplifier, CD-player, Video and tv-sets)
2-Methylimidazole (typically as hardener in epoxy resins and for production of adhesives)	Powertrain (Engine cooler with mounting, Exhaust gas recirculation, Thermostat and engine mounted cooling lines) Electronic (High voltage charging electronics) Powertrain (Engine cooler with mounting, Exhaust pipe with catalyst or complete system, DPF)
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol (typically for production of polymers and resins)	Body (Airbags) Communication (Off-hands mobile communication) Electronic (High voltage charging electronics, Switch, sensor) Entertainment and Navigation (Radio, amplifier, CD-player)
Diazene-1,2-dicarboximide, ADCA (typically as blowing agent in plastic and rubber manufacturing)	Body (Bodyshell, Colours, paints and basic material, Sealings)
Lead monoxide, lead oxide (typically as constituent of electronic components)	Body (Air guides) Chassis (Anti-block system, Brake boosters, Steering column) Communication (Off-hands mobile communication) Drive Assistance (Adaptive cruise control, Distance warning systems, Heading control, Rear view camera) Electronic (Control units, moduls, Front lamp cluster, High voltage charging electronics, High-voltage accumulator system, Switch, sensor) Entertainment and Navigation (Antenna, Radio, amplifier, CD-player, Video and tv-sets)
Silicic acid, lead salt (typically for production of glass and ceramics)	Heating and air conditioning (Air conditioner, Auxiliary heater with control elements, Heater with control, seat heating) Interior (Front seats, Headlining) Powertrain (Alternator with drive and mountings, Automatic transmission, Carbon canister ventilation, Control Hybrides/E-drive, Coolant pump with drive, Electronic switching or control devices, Exhaust gas recirculation, Fuel tank with filler pipe, Injection control unit, Selective catalytic reduction technology, Sensor for injection control unit, Thermostat and engine mounted cooling lines, Transfer box, Variable valve train, Ventilation, evaporation emission control)
Diboron trioxide (typically for production of borosilicate and crystal glass)	Electronic (Head-up Display) Body (Air guides) Chassis (Anti-block system) Communication (Off-hands mobile communication) Drive Assistance (Adaptive cruise control, Radio-controlled locking system) Electronic (Front lamp cluster, High voltage charging electronics, High-voltage accumulator system, Switch, sensor) Heating and air conditioning (Air conditioner, Heater with control, seat heating) Interior (Front seats, Mirrors, sun visors, ashtrays, trays)
Boric acid (typically for production of glass and ceramics and as flame retardant)	Body (Boot lid latch, locks and fittings) Electronic (Windshield-washer unit) Powertrain (Starter with mount)
Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (typically as feedstock for the production of silicone polymers)	Chassis (Brake boosters) Drive Assistance (Radio-controlled locking system) Powertrain (Oil cooler lines, Oil filter and lines, Supercharging contrivance with regulation) Wheels and tires (Car wheels)
Dicyclohexyl phthalate (typically as plasticizer for production of polymers)	Heating and air conditioning (Auxiliary heater with control elements)
Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane (typically as feedstock for the production of silicone polymers)	Chassis (Brake boosters) Powertrain (Exhaust gas recirculation) Wheels and tires (Car wheels)
Imidazolidine-2-thione (typically for production of polymers and rubbers)	Body (Boot lid latch, locks and fittings) Chassis (Brake control (Hydraulic system), Front axle suspension, Front wheel brakes) Powertrain (Ecu box/mounting, Propeller shaft, rear, Starter with mount)
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (typically as feedstock for the production of silicone polymers)	Body (Safety belts) Chassis (Brake boosters, Steering column) Drive Assistance (Radio-controlled locking system) Electronic (High voltage charging electronics) Heating and air conditioning (Heater with control, seat heating) Powertrain (Control Hybrides/E-drive, Selective catalytic reduction technology)
Tris(4-nonylphenyl, branched and linear) phosphite, TNPP (typically for production of polymers and rubbers)	Powertrain (Propeller shaft, rear)
1,6,7,8,9,14,15,16,17,18,18'-Dodecachloropentacyclo[12.2.1.16.9.0.2.13.05.10]octadeca-7,15-diene, "Dechlorane Plus™" (typically as flame retardant)	Electronic (High voltage charging electronics)
2,2',6,6'-tetrabromo-4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol (typically as flame retardant and as additive in plastics and resins)	Body (Boot lid latch, locks and fittings, Bumper rear, Window mechanism with electrical control in front door, Window mechanism with electrical control in rear door) Chassis (Lateral moment distribution rear axle) Electronic (DC-DC-converter, Head-up Display, High-voltage accumulator system, High-voltage battery individual components) Entertainment and Navigation (Antenna, Radio, amplifier, CD-player) Interior (Front seats) Powertrain (Automatic transmission, Electronic switching or control devices, Exhaust gas recirculation, Sensor for injection control unit, Supercharging contrivance with regulation, Switch and relays)
Aluminosilicate Refractory Ceramic Fibres (typically for heat insulation)	Heating and air conditioning (Auxiliary heater with control elements)
2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol, UV-328 (typically for production of UV-absorbing polymers and coatings)	Interior (Floor, trunk, engine compartment trim, mats)
Melamine (typically used in coatings, inks, resins and polymers)	Electronic (Cable harness, High voltage charging electronics, Switch, sensor) Interior (Front door trim panel with armrests, Mirrors, sun visors, ashtrays, trays) Powertrain (Housing cover) Wheels and tires (Car wheels)
Cobalt(II) sulphate (typically for surface treatment)	Entertainment and Navigation (Video and tv-sets)
Bumetrizole (typically as plasticizer for production of polymers and paints)	Body (Loose car body components, Sealings, Window mechanism with electrical control in front door, Window mechanism with electrical control in rear door) Chassis (Brake control (Hydraulic system)) Electronic (Auxiliary cable, Plug-connection cable, clamp, Windshield-washer unit) Entertainment and Navigation (Central display and control unit) Powertrain (Exhaust gas recirculation)
Bis(4-chlorophenyl)sulfone (typically for production of polymers and rubbers)	Body (Bodyshell)
4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear (typically as dispersing agent in coatings, adhesives and paints)	Body (Bumper front, Bumper rear) Chassis (Steering column) Communication (Off-hands mobile communication)
2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol (typically as dispersing agent in coatings, adhesives, sealants, printing inks, fillers)	Electronic (Front lamp cluster, Inner lights, Switch, sensor) Entertainment and Navigation (Radio, amplifier, CD-player) Heating and air conditioning (Heater with control, seat heating, Nozzles, flow-out organs) Interior (Front door trim panel with armrests, Headlining, Instrument panel, Rear door trim panel with armrests)
4-(1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl)phenol, ethoxylated (typically as dispersing agent in coatings, adhesives and paints)	Powertrain (Exhaust controls)
2-benzyl-2-dimethylamino-4'-morpholinobutylphenone (typically for adhesives, sealants, coatings and inks)	Electronic (Switch, sensor) Entertainment and Navigation (Radio, amplifier, CD-player) Powertrain (Thermostat and engine mounted cooling lines)
Bis(2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethyl)ether, tetraglyme (typically as process solvent)	Drive Assistance (Radio-controlled locking system) Electronic (Horn)
Diocetyl tin dilaurate (typically for production of polymers, coating products, adhesives and sealants)	Powertrain (Automatic transmission)
2-(dimethylamino)-2-((4-methylphenyl)methyl)-1-[4-(morpholin-4-yl)phenyl]butan-1-one (typically as plasticizer for production of polymers and paints)	Powertrain (Starter with mount)
5-(Tricyclo(5.2.1.0 <sup>2,2</sup> )deca-3-en-8(or 9)-yl O-(isopropyl or isobutyl or 2-ethylhexyl) O-(isopropyl or isobutyl or 2-ethylhexyl) phosphorodithioate (typically used in lubricants)	Powertrain (Vacuum pump)

Das vorliegende Dokument enthält bezüglich Material und Stoffinhalt Informationen, die auf eigenen Erkenntnissen und insbesondere den Angaben aus unserer Lieferkette beruhen. Zusatzinformation: Bestimmte anorganische Oxide sind in Glas- oder Keramikstrukturen eingebunden, welche ihre individuellen Stoffeigenschaften sowie auch ihre Metallurgiepflicht unter REACH verändern. Eine ähnliche Konstellation kann sich bei Ausgangsstoffen ergeben, die in das Polymer eingebunden werden.