

BMW iX3 (DATE 10/2022)

The BMW Group is committed to sustainable principles and is therefore taking proactive measures to avoid certain chemicals in the production of our vehicles. Due to that only substances that are technically required in the product are still contained. The substances are incorporated in such a way that potential exposure to the customers is minimised, and danger for humans or the environment can be excluded as long as the vehicle and its parts are used as intended, and any repairs, servicing and maintenance are carried out following technical instructions for those activities, and industry standard good practices. Safe use of the product is described in the owner manual that is consistent with our own commitment to promote the responsible manufacturing, handling and use of our products. Our information on repair and servicing of vehicles and genuine parts also includes safe use information for service personnel. An end-of-life vehicle may only be disposed of legally in the European Union at an Authorised Treatment Facility (ATF). Vehicle parts should be disposed in accordance with locally applicable laws and local authority guidance.

Communication of information according to Article 33 REACH

This product is composed of articles defined under Article 3(3) of the Regulation No. 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). Any supplier shall comply with the duty to communicate information on substances in articles in accordance to Article 33. This product, including any article that the product is composed of, does contain substances meeting the criteria in Article 57 and identified in accordance with Article 59(1) in a concentration above 0.1% weight by weight (w/w). We inform that lead (CAS-No. 7439-92-1) is used in almost all products categories, primary as alloying element. Recycled aluminum and metals may contain lead as impurity.

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)	Entertainment and Navigation (Anti-theft device) Wheels and tires (Car wheels)
1,3-Propanesulfone (typically as electrolyte in batteries)	Wheels and tires (Car wheels)
2-Methyl-1-(4-methylthiophenyl)-2-morpholinopropan-1-one (typically used in coatings, paints and fillers)	Electronic (Control units, moduls, Switch, sensor) Powertrain (Engine cooler with mounting)
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol (typically for production of polymers and resins)	Body (Airbags)
Diazene-1,2-dicarboxamide, ADCA (typically as blowing agent in plastic and rubber manufacturing)	Body (Bodyshell, Colours, paints and basic material, Loose car body components, Sealings) Electronic (Plug-connection cable, clamp)
Lead monoxide, lead oxide (typically as constituent of electronic components)	Body (Air guides, Door locks, grab handles and front fittings, Door locks, grab handles and rear fittings, Window mechanism with electrical control in front door, Window mechanism with electrical control in rear door) Chassis (Anti-block system) Communication (Off-hands mobile communication) Drive Assistance (Heading control) Electronic (Control units, moduls, Head-up Display, High-voltage battery individual components, Horn, Switch, sensor) Heating and air conditioning (Air conditioner, Heater with control, seat heating) Interior (Front seats, Sliding roof) Powertrain (Engine cooler with mounting, Transmission electric drive components)
Silicic acid, lead salt (typically for production of glass and ceramics)	Electronic (Head-up Display)
Diboron trioxide (typically for production of borosilicate and crystal glass)	Body (Air guides, Window mechanism with electrical control in rear door) Chassis (Anti-block system) Electronic (High-voltage battery individual components) 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)
Decamethylcyclotrasiloxane (typically as feedstock for the production of silicone polymers)	Wheels and tires (Car wheels)
Dicyclohexyl phthalate (typically as plasticizer for production of polymers)	Powertrain (Gearbox electric drive)
Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane (typically as feedstock for the production of silicone polymers)	Wheels and tires (Car wheels)
Imidazolidine-2-thione (typically for production of polymers and rubbers)	Body (Boot lid latch, locks and fittings) Chassis (Front wheel brakes)
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (typically as feedstock for the production of silicone polymers)	Body (Safety belts)
1,6,7,8,9,14,15,16,17,17,18,18-Dodecachloropentacyclo[12.2.1.16,9.02.13.05,10]octadeca-7,13 diene, "Dechlorane Plus"™ (typically as flame retardant)	Heating and air conditioning (Heater with control, seat heating)
2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol, UV-328 (typically for production of UV-absorbing polymers and coatings)	Body (Door locks, grab handles and front fittings) Electronic (Head-up Display) Interior (Trim panel trunk lid/tailgate)
Medium-chain chlorinated paraffins (typically as flame retardant and as additive in plastics, sealants, rubber, textiles)	Interior (Insulating panel) Powertrain (Coolants lines)
2-Ethylhexyl 10-ethyl-4,4-dioctyl-7-oxo-8-oxa-3,5-dithia-4-stannatetradecanoate, DOTE (typically for production of paints and polymers)	Body (Colours, paints and basic material, Loose car body components)
Bis(2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethyl)ether, tetraglyme (typically as process solvent)	Electronic (Horn)

The information provided in this document related to material and substance content represents our knowledge and belief, which may be based in whole or in part on available information provided by suppliers to us.
Additional Information: Certain inorganic oxides are bound in glass or ceramic matrices that change their individual substance properties as well as their communication duties under REACH. Similar changes occur with certain precursors that are bound in polymers.