

BMW i3 (DATE 02/2022)

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)	Drive Assistance (Radio-controlled locking system) Entertainment and Navigation (Anti-theft device)
1,3,5-Tris(oxiran-2-ylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazinane-2,4,6-trione, TGIC (typically for production of resins and coatings)	Electronic (Switch, sensor)
1,6,7,8,9,14,15,16,17,18,18-Dodecachloropentacyclo[12.2.1.16.9.02.13.05.10]octadeca-7,13-diene, "Dechlorane Plus" [™] (typically as flame retardant)	Electronic (High voltage charging electronics) Entertainment and Navigation (Radio, amplifier, CD-player)
2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol, UV-328 (typically for production of UV-absorbing polymers and coatings)	Interieur (Side trim panel with armrests)
2-benzyl-2-dimethylamino-4'-morpholinobutyrophenone (typically for adhesives, sealants, coatings and inks)	Powertrain (Electrical fan suction-type)
2-Ethylhexyl 10-ethyl-4,4-dioctyl-7-oxo-8-oxa-3,5-dithia-4-stannatetradecanoate, DOTE (typically for production of paints and polymers)	Electronic (Control units, moduls)
2-Methyl-1-(4-methylthiophenyl)-2-morpholinopropan-1-one (typically used in coatings, paints and fillers)	Electronic (Cable harness, High voltage charging electronics) Heating and air conditioning (Heater with control, seat heating) Powertrain/Chassis (Board equipment)
2-Methylimidazole (typically as hardener in epoxy resins and for production of adhesives)	Electronic (Control units, moduls, High voltage charging electronics)
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol (typically for production of polymers and resins)	Body (Bodyshell) Electronic (High voltage charging electronics) Entertainment and Navigation (Radio, amplifier, CD-player) Interieur (Body equipment)
6,6'-Di-tert-butyl-2,2'-methylene-di-p-cresol (typically for production of polymers and rubbers)	Powertrain (Ecu box/mounting)
Alkanes, C14-17, chloro (typically as flame retardant and as additive in plastics, sealants, rubber, textiles)	Body (Boot lid latch, locks and fittings) Heating and air conditioning (Heater with control, seat heating)
Bis(2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethyl)ether, tetraglyme (typically as process solvent)	Electronic (Horn)
Boric acid (typically for production of glass and ceramics and as flame retardant)	Heating and air conditioning (Heater with control, seat heating)
Decamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (typically as feedstock for the production of silicone polymers)	Electronic (High voltage charging electronics)
Diazene-1,2-dicarboxamide, ADCA (typically as blowing agent in plastic and rubber manufacturing)	Interieur (Headlining)
Diboron trioxide (typically for production of borosilicate and crystal glass)	Communication (Off-hands mobile communication) Electronic (Brake lights, Front lamp cluster, High voltage charging electronics, High-voltage accumulator system, High-voltage battery individual components, Turn indicators rear) Entertainment and Navigation (Airbag-releasing device, Radio, amplifier, CD-player, Video and tv-sets) Heating and air conditioning (Heater with control, seat heating) Interieur (Mirrors, sun visors, ashtrays, trays)
Dicyclohexyl phthalate (typically as plasticizer for production of polymers)	Heating and air conditioning (Auxiliary heater with control elements)
Diocetyl dimlaurate (typically for production of polymers, coating products, adhesives and sealants)	Chassis (Steering column)
Dodecamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (typically as feedstock for the production of silicone polymers)	Electronic (High voltage charging electronics)
Imidazolidine-2-thione (typically for production of polymers and rubbers)	Body (Loose car body components)
Lead monoxide, lead oxide (typically as constituent of electronic components)	Body (Window mechanism with electrical control in front door) Chassis (Brake boosters) Communication (Off-hands mobile communication) Drive Assistance (Radio-controlled locking system) Electronic (Brake lights, Control units, moduls, Front lamp cluster, High voltage charging electronics, High-voltage accumulator system, High-voltage battery individual components, Horn, Inner lights, Instrument cluster, Rear light cluster, Switch, sensor, Windshield wipers) Entertainment and Navigation (Airbag-releasing device, Central display and control unit , Video and tv-sets) Heating and air conditioning (Air conditioner, Auxiliary heater with control elements, Heater with control, seat heating) Powertrain (Sensor for injection control unit)
Lead titanium zirconium oxide (typically as constituent of electronic components)	Electronic (Switch, sensor) Entertainment and Navigation (Airbag-releasing device)
Nonylphenol (typically as dispersing agent in coatings, adhesives and paints)	Powertrain (Alternator with drive and mountings)
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (typically as feedstock for the production of silicone polymers)	Chassis (Accelerator foot control) Communication (Off-hands mobile communication) Electronic (Switch, sensor) Entertainment and Navigation (Video and tv-sets)
Orange lead, lead tetroxide (typically as constituent of electronic components)	Powertrain (Fuel tank with filler pipe)
Silicic acid, lead salt (typically for production of glass and ceramics)	Electronic (Brake lights, Control units, moduls, Instrument cluster) Entertainment and Navigation (Radio, amplifier, CD-player)
Triethyl phosphate (typically as flame retardant in polymers)	Heating and air conditioning (Heater with control, seat heating) Interieur (Mirrors, sun visors, ashtrays, trays)

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.