

BMW X3 (DATE 07/2024)	
<p>El grupo BMW asume los principios básicos de la sostenibilidad tomando medidas de forma proactiva para evitar el uso de determinadas sustancias químicas en la producción de sus vehículos. Por ello, los productos solo contienen sustancias impredecibles por razones técnicas. Estas sustancias están integradas en los materiales, de modo que su liberación queda reducida a un nivel mínimo siempre que el producto se use según lo previsto. Por esta razón, un peligro para seres humanos y para el medio ambiente se puede excluir con una certeza casi absoluta. Esto implica que el vehículo y sus componentes se usen según lo previsto y respetando las instrucciones de funcionamiento y que las medidas de mantenimiento y reparación sean realizadas por expertos siguiendo las normas técnicas y los métodos recomendados. El manejo seguro del producto se especifica en el correspondiente manual. Este manual refleja nuestro afán de fomentar la sostenibilidad tanto en la producción, la elaboración y el uso de nuestros productos. Nuestras instrucciones e informaciones referentes a la reparación, las actividades de mantenimiento y las piezas de repuesto se utilizan la sustancia plomo (Pb) de registro CAS 7439-92-1), principalmente como componente de aleación. Además, el plomo también puede encontrarse como componente en materiales metálicos recubiertos.</p> <p>Este vehículo se compone de productos especificados en el artículo 3(3) del Reglamento (CE) nº 1907/2006 del Parlamento Europeo y del Consejo relativo al registro, la evaluación, la autorización y la restricción de las sustancias y preparados químicos (REACH). Según el artículo 33, todo fabricante se compromete a poner a disposición información sobre las sustancias contenidas en sus productos. Este vehículo, incluidos todos los componentes del producto, contiene sustancias que cumplen los criterios especificados en el artículo 57 y que según el artículo 59(1) se detectan en una concentración de más del 0,1 por ciento en peso. Informamos además de que en casi todos los grupos de productos se utiliza la sustancia plomo (Pb) de registro CAS 7439-92-1), principalmente como componente de aleación. Además, el plomo también puede encontrarse como componente en materiales metálicos recubiertos.</p>	
Ubicación de informaciones según el artículo 33 de REACH	
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) Interior (Front seats)
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) Powertrain (Engine cooler with mounting, Exhaust gas recirculation, Thermostat and engine mounted cooling lines)
2-Methylimidazole (typically as hardener in epoxy resins and for production of adhesives)	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-dicarboxamide, 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) 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)
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) 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) Powertrain (Control Hybrides/E-drive, Coolant pump with drive, Exhaust gas recirculation, Fuel tank with filler pipe, Injection control unit, Transfer box, Variable valve train)
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)
Decamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (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)
Dodecamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (typically as feedstock for the production of silicone polymers)	Heating and air conditioning (Auxiliary heater with control elements) 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)
1,6,7,8,9,14,15,16,17,17,18,18-Dodecachloroantacetyl[12.2.1.16.9.02.13.05,10]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)
Aluminoalicate Refractory Ceramic Fibres (typically for heat insulation)	Heating and air conditioning (Auxiliary heater with control elements)
2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertbutylphenol, 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)
Bis(4-chlorophenyl)sulfone (typically for production of polymers and rubbers)	Powertrain (Exhaust gas recirculation)
4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear (typically as dispersing agent in coatings, adhesives and paints)	Body (Bodyshell)
2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol (typically as dispersing agent in coatings, adhesives, sealants, printing inks, fillers)	Body (Bumper front, Bumper rear) Chassis (Steering column) Communication (Off-hands mobile communication) 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'-morpholinobutrophenone (typically for adhesives, sealants, coatings and inks)	Electronic (Switch, sensor) Entertainment and Navigation (Radio, amplifier, CD-player) Powertrain (Thermostat and engine mounted cooling line)
Bis(2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethyl)ether, tetraglyme (typically as process solvent)	Drive Assistance (Radio-controlled locking system) Electronic (Horn)
Diocetyl 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)
S-(Tricyclo(5.2.1.0,2.6)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)

Este documento contiene informaciones relativas al material y al contenido basadas en observaciones propias y, sobre todo, en información procedente de nuestra cadena de suministro. Información adicional: Algunos óxidos anorgánicos están integrados en las estructuras de vidrio o cerámica lo que modifica las características específicas así como la clasificación según REACH. Se puede producir una constatación parecida con sustancias integradas en el polímero.