

BMW X5 (DATE 07/2024)	
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 imprescindibles 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 originales de BMW contienen además advertencias de seguridad a contemplar por parte del personal de servicio. Según la normativa de la aeronáutica, un vehículo usado solo puede ser eliminado en una empresa oficialmente autorizada para el reciclado de vehículos usados. Los componentes del vehículo se deberán eliminar asimismo de acuerdo con la normativa local y las autoridades competentes.	
<b>Difusión de informaciones según el artículo 33 de REACH</b>	
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 (n.º de registro CAS 7439-92-1), principalmente como componente de aleación. Además, el plomo también puede encontrarse como componente en materiales metálicos reciclados.	
<b>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)</b>	<b>Location of article containing the substance in the product (Detailed, including optional equipment)</b>
<b>2-Ethoxyethyl acetate (typically for production of paints and polymers)</b>	Body (Underside panelling, Shielding engine bay/exhaust system)
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-Propanesulfonate (typically as electrolyte in batteries)	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 (Bodyshell, Boot lid latch, locks and fittings) Electronic (Inner lights and alternative unified partial groups) Entertainment and Navigation (Anti-theft device, Loudspeaker and cover) Powertrain (Thermostat and engine mounted cooling lines)
2-Methyl-1-(4-methylthiophenyl)-2-morpholinopropan-1-one (typically used in coatings, paints and fillers)	Chassis (Steering column) Electronic (Potential equalization, Side lamps, reflectors, Switch, sensor) Entertainment and Navigation (Antenna, Radio, amplifier, CD-player) Interior (Front seats, Mirrors, sun visors, ashtrays, trays) Powertrain (Exhaust gas recirculation)
2-Methylimidazole (typically as hardener in epoxy resins and for production of adhesives)	Powertrain (Exhaust pipe with catalyst or complete system, DPF)
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol (typically for production of polymers and resins)	Entertainment and Navigation (Radio, amplifier, CD-player) Heating and air conditioning (Heater with control, seat heating)
Diazene-1,2-dicarboxamide, ADCA (typically as blowing agent in plastic and rubber manufacturing)	Body (Bodyshell, Bonnet latch, locks and fittings, Colours, paints and basic material) Chassis (Rear axle suspension) Electronic (Power distribution box, Jumper cable supports) Interior (Floor, trunk, engine compartment trim, mats, Side trim panel with armrests)
Lead monoxide, lead oxide (typically as constituent of electronic components)	Body (Air guides, Coverings rocker panel/wheelhouse, Door locks, grab handles and front fittings, Door locks, grab handles and rear fittings) Chassis (Self-levelling elements for hydropneumatic system, Steering column) Communication (Off-hands mobile communication) Drive Assistance (Adaptive cruise control, Rear view camera) Electronic (Brake lights, Control units, moduls, Front lamp cluster, Head-up Display, High voltage charging electronics, High-voltage battery individual components, Inner lights, Switch, sensor, Windshield wipers) Entertainment and Navigation (Antenna, Radio, amplifier, CD-player, Video and tv-sets) Heating and air conditioning (Heater with control, seat heating) Interior (Front seats, Rear seats) Powertrain (Automatic transmission, Coolant pump with drive, Electronic switching or control devices, Exhaust gas recirculation, Fuel tank with filler pipe, Housing ventilation, Injection control unit, Injection nozzles and tubing, Intake silencer, Selective catalytic reduction technology, Sensor for injection control unit, Thermostat and engine mounted cooling lines, Variable valve train)
Silicic acid, lead salt (typically for production of glass and ceramics)	Communication (Off-hands mobile communication)
Diboron trioxide (typically for production of borosilicate and crystal glass)	Body (Air guides) Chassis (Steering column) Communication (Off-hands mobile communication) Drive Assistance (Adaptive cruise control) Electronic (Front lamp cluster, High voltage charging electronics, High-voltage battery individual components, Windshield wipers) Entertainment and Navigation (Video and tv-sets) Heating and air conditioning (Air conditioner, Heater with control, seat heating) Interior (Front seats, Mirrors, sun visors, ashtrays, trays, Rear seats) Powertrain (Automatic transmission, Coolant pump with drive, Electronic switching or control devices, Exhaust gas recirculation, Housing ventilation, Variable valve train)
Boric acid (typically for production of glass and ceramics and as flame retardant)	Electronic (Windshield-washer unit) Interior (Front seats) Powertrain (Starter with mount)
Decamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (typically as feedstock for the production of silicone polymers)	Electronic (High-voltage battery individual components) Powertrain (Engine wiring harness, Ignition coil)
Dicyclohexyl phthalate (typically as plasticizer for production of polymers)	Body (Bodyshell)
Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane (typically as feedstock for the production of silicone polymers)	Electronic (High-voltage battery individual components) Powertrain (Carbon canister ventilation, Exhaust gas recirculation, Ignition coil, Sensor for injection control unit)
Imidazolidine-2-thione (typically for production of polymers and rubbers)	Body (Bumper rear) Chassis (Front axle suspension, Front wheel brakes) Powertrain (Engine sound system, Propeller shaft, rear)
N,N-Dimethylacetamide (typically as process solvent in polymer production)	Interior (Front door trim panel with armrests, Mirrors, sun visors, ashtrays, trays, Rear door trim panel with armrests)
Nonylphenol (typically as dispersing agent in coatings, adhesives and paints)	Powertrain (Engine sound system)
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (typically as feedstock for the production of silicone polymers)	Body (Safety belts) Chassis (Front axle suspension) Electronic (High voltage charging electronics, High-voltage battery individual components) Powertrain (Carbon canister ventilation, Coolant pump with drive, Engine wiring harness, Ignition coil, 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-Dodecachloropentacyclo[12.2.1.16,9.02,13.05,10]octadeca-7,15-diene, "Dechlorane Plus" <sup>TM</sup> (typically as flame retardant)	Heating and air conditioning (Heater with control, seat heating)
2,2',6,6'-tetrabromo-4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol (typically as flame retardant and as additive in plastics and resins)	Drive Assistance (Heading control) Electronic (Switch, sensor) Entertainment and Navigation (Radio, amplifier, CD-player) Interior (Front seats, Rear seats) Powertrain (Automatic transmission, Exhaust gas recirculation, Sensor for injection control unit, Supercharging contrivance with regulation)
2,4-Di-tert-butyl-6-(5-chlorobenzotriazol-2-yl)phenol, UV-327 (typically for production of UV-absorbing polymers and coatings)	Heating and air conditioning (Heater with control, seat heating)
Aluminosilicate Refractory Ceramic Fibres (typically for heat insulation)	Heating and air conditioning (Auxiliary heater with control elements) Powertrain (Catalyst with suspension, DPF)
Melamine (typically used in coatings, inks, resins and polymers)	Electronic (High voltage charging electronics, High-voltage battery individual components) Interior (Mirrors, sun visors, ashtrays, trays)
Alkanes, C14-17, chloro (typically as flame retardant and as additive in plastics, sealants, rubber, textiles)	Chassis (Self-levelling elements for hydropneumatic system)
Bumetritolol (typically as plasticizer for production of polymers and paints)	Body (Boot lid latch, locks and fittings, Loose car body components, Window mechanism with electrical control in front door, Window mechanism with electrical control in rear door) Electronic (Auxiliary cable) Entertainment and Navigation (Central display and control unit) Heating and air conditioning (Heater with control, seat heating) Interior (Front door trim panel with armrests, Rear seats)
Bis(4-chlorophenyl)sulfone (typically for production of polymers and rubbers)	Powertrain (Supercharging contrivance with regulation)
Barium diboron tetraoxide (typically for production of paints and polymers)	Interior (Instrument panel)
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 (Air guides, Bumper front) Communication (Off-hands mobile communication) Electronic (Front lamp cluster, Inner lights, Switch, sensor) Entertainment and Navigation (Loudspeaker and cover, Radio, amplifier, CD-player, Video and tv-sets) Heating and air conditioning (Heater with control, seat heating, Nozzles, flow-out organs) Interior (Front door trim panel with armrests, Front seats, Instrument panel, Mirrors, sun visors, ashtrays, trays, Rear door trim panel with armrests, Rear seats)
2-benzyl-2-dimethylamino-4'-morpholinobutyrophenone (typically for adhesives, sealants, coatings and inks)	Drive Assistance (Rear view camera) Electronic (Potential equalization)
2-Ethylhexyl 10-ethyl-4,4-dioctyl-7-oxo-8-oxa-3,5-dithia-4-stannatetradecanoate, DOTE (typically for production of paints and polymers)	Interior (Instrument panel)
2-(dimethylamino)-2-[(4-methylphenyl)methyl]-1-[4-(morpholin-4-yl)phenyl]butan-1-one (typically as plasticizer for production of polymers and paints)	Entertainment and Navigation (Video and tv-sets)
Phenol, methylstyrenated (typically used in adhesives and sealants, coating products, fillers and polymers)	Body (Bodyshell)
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.	