



Environmental Certifications

ISO 14001 EMS

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14000 provides a guideline for organizations that need to systemize and improve their environmental management efforts. ISO 14001 specifies the requirements of an environmental management system (EMS), based on a Plan-Check-Do-Review-Improve cycle. While adherence to these standards is voluntary, ISO 14001 standard is the only ISO 14000 standard that allows an organization to be “certified”.

RoHS

The Restriction on use of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive is a set of criteria formulated by the European Union to regulate the use of toxic materials in electrical and electronic devices, systems and toys. In California, restricted substances include heavy metals such as lead, mercury, cadmium and hexavalent chromium.

WEEE

The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive is legislation that, in conjunction with RoHS, mandates the collection, recovery and recycling of electronics and component materials. Manufacturers are required to dispose of their products in an environmentally responsible manner.

REACH (SVHC)

Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemical substances (REACH) aims to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment from the risks that can be posed by chemicals, alternative test methods, the free circulation of substances and enhancing competitiveness and innovation. Compliance reporting is based on the REACH – Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) list published by the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA).

SEC Conflict Minerals

Dodd–Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, Section 1502 went into law on August 22, 2012. The law requires SEC Conflict Minerals reporting according to the regulation. Minerals originating from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and/or adjoining countries, when refined or extracted, are considered to be ‘Conflict Minerals’. The specific elements in question contained within the conflict minerals legislation are Tin, Tantalum, Tungsten and Gold. Their use may contribute to funding groups responsible for violence, repression and various human right violations. Cardinal will certify that we are in compliance with the specific provisions of the regulation that affect our customers.

CPSA

Under the Consumer and Product Safety Act (CPSA), the Consumer Product Safety Commission has the power to develop safety standards, and pursue recalls for products that present unreasonable or substantial risks of injury or death to consumers. 16 CFR 1303 - Effective 1 year after the date of enactment (August 14, 2009), the standard applicable to lead in paint is reduced from 0.06% (600ppm) to 0.009% (90ppm).

NSF/ANSI 61

NSF International's NSF/ANSI Standard 61: *Drinking Water System Components* is the nationally-recognized health effects standard for all devices, components and materials that come in contact with drinking water including, but not limited to, process media, protective materials, joining and sealing materials, pipes and related products, etc.

LEED

Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) is an internationally recognized certification system that provides building owners and operators with an outline for identifying and implementing practical and measurable green building design, construction, operations and maintenance solutions. LEED promotes sustainable building and development practices through a variety of rating systems that verify a building or community was built using strategies aimed at better environmental and health performance.

Green Procurement Programs

Green procurement is the purchase of environmentally preferable products and services in accordance with one or more of the established Government Green Procurement (GGP) preference programs. Our voluntary green program with RICOH is one example of Cardinal Paint's green procurement practices.

Environmental Registrations

IMDS

International Material Data System (IMDS) is the material data system, in which materials, components and semi-components are reported at the substance level. The IMDS is used by automobile manufacturers and their suppliers to comply with the End of Life Vehicle directive, which facilitates the recycling of old automobiles.

Cardinal has registered with the IMDS and has the capacity to enter material data into the system. Requests for IMDS information or datasheets must be accompanied by specific formula/part numbers.

CSAT

The Chemical Security Assessment Tool (CSAT) is a secure web-based system developed to help the Department of Homeland Security identify facilities that meet the criteria for high-risk chemical facilities. CSAT also provides the methodologies these facilities need to conduct a Top-Screen and a Security Vulnerability Assessment (SVA), and develop a Site Security Plan (SSP).

For any questions or if you need assistance please email Mark Dominguez at: markd@cardinalpaint.com.

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