BLUE ANGEL

The Environmental Label

Footwear

DE-UZ 155

Basic Award Criteria

Edition February 2011

Version 1

The Environmental Label is supported by the following four institutions:

Federal Ministry
for the Environment, Nature Conservation
and Nuclear Safety

The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety is the owner of the label. It regularly provides information on the decisions taken by the Environmental Label Jury.

Umwelt Bundesamt

The German Environmental Agency with its specialist department for "Ecodesign, Eco-Labelling and Environmentally friendly Procurement" acts as office of the Environmental Label Jury and develops the technical criteria of the Basic Criteria for Award of the Blue Angel.

Jury Umweltzeichen

The Environmental Label Jury is the independent, decision-making body for the Blue Angel and includes representatives from environmental and consumer associations, trade unions, industry, the trade, crafts, local authorities, academia, the media, churches, young people and the German federal states.

RAL gGmbH

The RAL gGmbH is the awarding body for the Environmental Label. It organises the process for developing the relevant award criteria in independent expert hearings – which involve all relevant interest groups.

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Prolongation without any change for 3 years, until 31.12.2016
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1. Introduction

1.1 Preface

The Environmental Label Jury has set up these Basic Criteria for Award of the Blue Angel eco-label in co-operation with the Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, the Federal Environmental Agency and considering the results of expert hearings conducted by RAL gGmbH. RAL gGmbH has been tasked with awarding the Environmental Label.

Upon application to RAL gGmbH and on the basis of a Contract on the Use of the Environmental Label to be concluded with RAL gGmbH the permission to use the Blue Angel eco-label may be granted for all products, provided that they comply with the requirements specified hereinafter.

1.2 Background

In Germany, 10,735 people worked for 45 German shoe-manufacturing companies during the first six months of 2010 achieving a sales volume of about 1.02 billion Euros during said period. However, the number of shoes imported into Germany each year is far greater than the number of shoes produced in the country. More than 270 million pairs of shoes were imported during the first six months of 2010. The biggest shoe-producing country in the world is China holding a 56 percent share of the imports to Germany.[1]

Europe's major footwear-producing countries are Italy, Spain, Romania, Portugal and France.

In 2007, the European footwear industry employed a total of 368,600 people in 26,100 companies.[2]

The key materials used in the footwear manufacture are leather, rubber and plastics as well as textiles. According to Eurostat the share of leather in the shoe manufacture was 63 percent in 2005, followed by rubber and plastics with a share of 21%. The share of textile material was about 16%.[3]

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[1] Sources: Bundesverband der Schuhindustrie (Federation of the German Footwear Industry): http://www.hds-schuh.de/download.htm

[2] (http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/footwear/files/statistics/footwear_en.pdf)

[3] (European Ecolabel: Final Report Background on Footwear http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/ecolabelled_products/categories/footwear_en.htm

The process of shoe manufacture is divided into various phases from the manufacture of shoe and sole materials (leather, plastic, textile fibers) to bootleg manufacture, shoe assembly and the finishing of shoes. These Basic Criteria cover the entire production process and include requirements for the environment-related processes.

Shoes are important examples of the globalization of production and consumption. Main production sites for the labour-intensive and environment-related processes are, above all, emerging and developing countries, such as China, Vietnam, India and Indonesia. Due to varyingly stringent legal provisions footwear production in these countries may have a strong impact on environment and social structures.
For example, lacking wastewater treatment in the tannery business puts a heavy chemical burden on regional water resources. Moreover, the residues of chemicals used in the manufacturing process may be released while wearing of shoes and cause health problems or allergic reactions.

Higher environmental and health standards in production, sales as well as in the products themselves will only be achieved if origin and production conditions of the materials used in manufacturing and processing are documented as fully as possible. That is why applicants and suppliers are recommended to introduce an environmental management system and to document the system for the public within the scope of an environmental or sustainability report.

A future revision of the Basic Criteria for the Blue Angel eco-label should review, above all, the exception of antimony(III)-oxide for polyester fibers under para. 3.5.1. e), the limit for soluble chromium(III) under para. 3.5.2.4 as well as the underlying EPA list of excluded polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons under para. 3.5.2.11 and adapt them to the continuing development of measurement technology.

1.3 Objectives of the Blue Angel Eco-Label

Consumer information about the concept of production responsibility requires transparent and credible product information and product labelling. Hence, the Blue Angel eco-label may be awarded to products that meet high environmental standards during production,

avoid the use of health-endangering chemicals, show good serviceability properties and the manufacture of which complies with the ILO Core Labour Standards. Thus, the Blue Angel eco-label wants to provide guidance for the use of sustainable products:

- Improved environmental standards for the manufacturing process,
- Improved work safety and social conditions of manufacture,
- Avoidance of health-harming chemicals in the product,
- Good serviceability.

2. Scope

The product group “footwear” (or “shoes”) comprises all articles or clothes designed to protect or cover the feet with a solid outsole whose bootleg material consists of leather, textile and/or plastic material. The use of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) shall not be permitted. The footwear shall not contain any electric or electronic components. The term “final product” refers to a pair of shoes.

If insoles are sold separately they too may be awarded the Blue Angel eco-label, provided that they meet the requirements of these Basic Criteria.

The applicant shall use Annex 2 to inform RAL gGmbH about the materials and components of the final product and submit a colour photo of the corresponding shoe model along with the application documents.

3. Requirements

3.1 General Requirements

RAL will only accept test reports from laboratories accredited under DIN EN ISO/IEC 17025 „General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories“.

The test reports to be submitted for compliance with the process-related requirements (para. 3.3) shall be not more than two years old at the time of filing the application.

The test reports to be submitted for compliance with the substance requirements (para. 3.5) and for compliance with the serviceability requirements (para. 3.6) shall be not more than one year old at the time of filing the application.

Recognized environmental management systems such as EMAS or ISO 14001 may be considered for reviewing applications and monitoring compliance with the criteria.

Appendix 1 includes a list of all legal provisions and test standards mentioned in this document.

3.2 Requirements for Origin and Production of Certain Raw Materials

The requirements for the production and manufacture of certain raw materials (paras. 3.2 and 3.3) shall apply to all bootleg and/or sole materials of the final product accounting for more than 10 weight percent of the final product. The requirement in para. 3.2.3 shall be exempted therefrom.

3.2.1 Origin of Raw Hides and Skins

Raw hides and skins shall be obtained from farm animals kept primarily for milk and/or meet production. Wild or endangered species shall be explicitly excluded.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 and submit a corresponding declaration from the leather manufacturer stating that no hides and skins of wild and endangered species are used and that the leather-manufacturing company conducts compliance verification checks on the raw materials used (Annex 3). The applicant shall submit the suppliers' certificates of origin at the request of RAL gGmbH.

3.2.2 Origin of Natural Rubber, Wood and Cork

If wood, including cork or natural rubber, are used these materials shall come from sustainably managed forests. They may not come from illegal felling and trade or from forests that need to be protected for ecological and/or social reasons. Cellulose for synthetic cellulose fibers must come from sustainable forestry.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall provide information on the geographic origin of wood, cork or the natural rubber used for producing rubber products in Annex 1. With respect to the wood, natural rubber or cellulose fibers used the applicant shall submit certificates establishing compliance with this criterion. RAL will accept certificates from the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) providing evidence of sustainable forestry and a chain of custody (CoC). As regards wood from the European economic area (EU and EFTA) RAL recognizes the PEFC certification scheme as equivalent (PEFC - Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes).

3.2.3 Origin of Cotton and other Natural Fibers

Natural textile fibers (e.g. cotton, hemp, flax, wool) accounting for over 3 percent by weight of the final product shall come from certified organic farming/livestock breeding or from fibers of the conversion period[4] and meet the requirements of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 (EU Organic Regulation) or those of the US National Organic Programmes (NOP).

It shall be guaranteed at all stages of the processing chain that fibers from certified organic agriculture won't be mixed with conventional fibers and certified organic fibers won't be contaminated by contact with banned substances. Fibers used may not come from genetically modified organisms (GMO).

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement according to Annex 1. Fibers carrying the German "Bio" seal (German organic logo) or the "Euro Leaf" (EU organic logo) or those marked according to the US National Organic Programme (NOP) will be recognized. Also, the applicant may submit corresponding certificates issued by an internationally IFOAM5 or ISO 65 or DIN EN 45011 accredited certifier that establish compliance with recognized international and national standards of organic farming.

Labelling of products as "in conversion" shall only be possible if the provisions forming the basis of the certification of the fiber production provide for the possibility of such certification for the fiber concerned. However, it must be separately certified according to this provision.

Where applicable, the applicant shall, at the request of RAL gGmbH, submit a part identification or transaction certificate issued by an accredited certification body proving compliance with the requirement at all stages of the processing chain and including details of the amounts of organic fibers produced.

3.3 Requirements for the Manufacturing Processes for Raw Materials/Materials

3.3.1 Use of Water in the Manufacture of Leather

The following amounts of water shall not be exceeded:

- 25 m^3/t for raw skins of cattle,

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4 „Conversion" means the transition from non-organic to organic farming within a given period of time during which the provisions for organic production have been applied. (Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91, (OJ L 189, 20.07.2007, p.1)

5 http://www.ifoam.org/germanversion/index.html

- 45 m³/t for hides of calves, goats and kangaroos,
- 80 m³/t for skins of pigs and
- 120 m³/t for hides of sheep.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirements in Annex 1 and submit a declaration of compliance from the leather-manufacturing company (Annex 3). The application documents shall include a documentation of the annual production and water usage figures. (Upon filing of the application the applicant shall present the annual production and water usage figures for the previous year (Annex 3). These data shall apply to the entire leather tanning process. If semi-finished products are processed (among other things, chromium-tanned leather (wet blue)) the pre-supplier shall be asked to make the water usage data for the manufacture of the semi-finished leather product available.

3.3.2 Requirements for Wastewater Treatment in Leather Manufacture

3.3.2.1 Requirements for Wastewater at the Discharge Point

The wastewater from leather manufacturing shall not exceed the following values upon discharge into a water body:

- COD of 250 mg/l or at least of 90% reduction compared with the inflow on a monthly average,
- 0.5 mg/l for AOX,
- 10 mg/l for ammonium nitrogen,
- 2 mg/l for phosphorus,
- a value of 2 for the toxicity in fish eggs (G_{Ei}),
- 2 mg/l for sulfide in a sulfide-containing partial stream (wastewater from soaking, liming and deliming processes, each including rinsing) and
- 1 mg/l for total chromium in a chromium-containing partial stream (wastewater from tanning processes, including samming, as well as from wet-dressing).

This requirement does not apply to permitted discharges into a municipal sewage treatment plant which meets at least the requirements of Council Directive concerning urban waste water treatment (91/271/EEC) of 21st May 1991. The above values for chromium and sulfide must be met at the discharge of the sewage treatment plant – calculated on a pro rata basis for the respective partial stream.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirements in Annex 1 and submit a declaration of compliance from the leather-manufacturing company (Annex 3) as well as test reports according to Annex 25 to the German Wastewater Ordinance or equivalent international test reports. For this purpose, the following test methods may be used:

- *Chemical oxygen demand (COD): ISO 6060 or DIN 38409-41 or DIN-ISO 15705,*
- *AOX (chloride content < 5g/l): DIN EN ISO 9562 or*
- *AOX (chloride content > 5g/l) DIN 38409-22, respectively*
- *Sulfide: DIN 38405-27 or ISO 10530,*
- *Chromium: ISO 9174 or DIN EN 1233 or EN ISO 11885,*
- *Toxicity in fish eggs: DIN EN ISO 15088.*

The concentration measurement of sulfide and chromium can be made in the full stream. In such case, the mixing ratio of the partial streams shall be indicated in order to allow a return account.[6] *A retrograde calculation taking into account the degradation rate of the sewage treatment plant in accordance with Appendix 8 shall also be admissible.*

In addition, the applicant shall submit a declaration from the leather-manufacturing company stating that the discharge values of the wastewater treatment plant are checked at least every six months (Annex 3).

If the wastewater is discharged into municipal sewage treatment plants (indirect discharge) the applicant shall additionally submit the permit of the leather-manufacturing company evidencing that the discharge has been approved and the municipal sewage treatment plant meets at least the requirements according to 91/271/EEC.

3.3.3 Requirements for Wastewater Treatment during the Processing of Natural Rubber / Latex and the Manufacturing and Processing of Synthetic Rubber

The wastewater from the processing of natural rubber and/or manufacturing of synthetic rubber shall not exceed the following values upon discharge into a water body:

- 2 mg/l for zinc,
- 0.5 mg/l for lead,
- 1 mg/l for AOX,
- 0.1 mg/l for benzene and its derivatives,

[6] Example: In a mixture ratio of 50:50 the required value is 0.5 mg/l for total chromium and 1 mg/l for sulfide.

- COD of 150 mg/l or at least 90% reduction compared with the inflow on a monthly average,
- 20 mg/l for total nitrogen (N_{total}) and 2 mg/l for total phosphorous (P_{total}) as well as
- a value of 2 for the toxicity in fish eggs (G_{Ei}).

This requirement shall not apply to approved discharges into a municipal sewage treatment plant that meets at least the requirements of Council Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste water treatment, dated 21st May 1991.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirements in Annex 1 and submit a declaration of compliance from the natural rubber/synthetic rubber-processing company (Annex 4) as well as test reports evidencing compliance with the requirements according to Annex 32 to the German Wastewater Ordinance or equivalent international test reports. For this purpose, the following test methods may be used:

- *Chemical oxygen demand: ISO 6060 or DIN 38409-41 or DIN-ISO 15705-45,*
- *AOX (chloride content < 5g/l): DIN EN ISO 9562 or DIN EN ISO 9562 or*
- *AOX (chloride content > 5g/l) DIN 38409-22, respectively*
- *Sulfide: DIN 38405-27 or ISO 10530,*
- *Chromium: ISO 9174 or EN 1233 or EN ISO 11885,*
- *Zinc: DIN EN ISO 11885,*
- *Lead: DIN EN ISO 11885,*
- *Benzene and derivatives: DIN 38407-9,*
- *Toxicity in fish eggs: DIN EN ISO 15088.*

In addition, the applicant shall submit a declaration from the natural rubber/synthetic rubber-processing company stating that the discharge values of the wastewater treatment plant are checked at least every six months (Annex 4).

If the wastewater is discharged into municipal sewage treatment plants (indirect discharge) the applicant shall additionally submit the permit from the natural rubber/synthetic rubber-processing company which shows that the discharge has been permitted and the municipal sewage treatment plant meets at least the requirements according to 91/271/EEC.

3.3.4 Requirements for Wastewaters from Textile Finishing Plants

3.3.4.1 Requirements for Wastewaters at the Discharge Point (Direct Discharge)

Wastewater from wet processing plants (except for wastewater from water retting of flax and other bast fibers) shall not exceed the following values upon discharge into a water body:

- COD: 160 mg/l (expressed as annual average value),
- BOD_5: 30 mg/l,
- Sulfite: 1 mg/l,
- Ammonium nitrogen: 10 mg/l,
- Total nitrogen: 20 mg/l,
- Total phosphorus: 2 mg/l,
- The chromaticity shall meet the following values:

  Spectral absorption coefficient at

  - 436 nm (yellow sector) 7 m^{-1}
  - 525 nm (red sector) 5 m^{-1}
  - 620 nm (blue sector) 3 m^{-1}
- Toxicity in fish eggs G_{EI}: 2.
- The pH value of wastewater discharged into surface waters shall be between 6 and 9 (unless the pH value of the receiving waters is outside this range) and the temperature shall be less than 40 °C (unless this temperature is already exceeded in the receiving waters).

This requirement shall not apply if it can be proved that the discharge into the municipal sewage treatment plant has been permitted and the municipal sewage treatment plant meets at least the requirements of Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21st may 1991 concerning urban wastewater treatment.

3.3.4.2 Requirements for Wastewaters prior to Mixing (Direct and Indirect Discharge)

Prior to mixing with other wastewaters the wastewater shall not exceed the following values:

- AOX: 1 mg/l,
- Sulfide: 1 mg/l,
- Copper: 1 mg/l,
- Nickel: 0.5 mg/l,
- Total chromium: 0.5 mg/l,

- Tin: 2 mg/l,
- Zinc: 2 mg/l.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 and submit a declaration of compliance from the operator of the textile finishing plant (Annex 5) as well as test reports substantiating compliance with the requirements according to Annex 38 to the German Wastewater Ordinance or equivalent international test reports. For this purpose, the following test methods may be used:

- *COD: ISO 6060 or DIN 38409-41 or DIN ISO 15705 for the qualified random sample or the 2-hour mixed sample,*
- *Copper and nickel: ISO 8288,*
- *Sulfide: DIN 38405-27 or ISO 10530,*
- *Sulfite: DIN EN ISO 10304-3,*
- *Toxicity in fish eggs: DIN EN ISO 15088,*
- *AOX (chloride content < 5g/l): DIN EN ISO 9562,*
- *AOX (chloride content > 5g/l): DIN 38409-22,*
- *Spectral absorption coefficient: DIN 38404-3,*
- *Ammonium nitrogen: DIN EN ISO 11732:2005,*
- *Total nitrogen: DIN EN ISO 12260,*
- *Total phosphorus: DIN EN ISO 11885,*
- *Tin: DIN EN ISO 11885,*
- *Zinc: DIN EN ISO 11885.*

The sewage treatment plant shall be inspected regularly. For this purpose, the applicant shall submit a declaration from the operator of the textile finishing plant stating how often the outflow values are measured (at least twice a year). (Annex 5)

As an alternative to measuring the copper, nickel and chromium contents the applicant may submit a declaration from the operator of the textile finishing plant stating that metal complex dyes containing copper, chromium or nickel do not form part of the dyeing formula. (Annex 5)

If the wastewater is discharged into a municipal sewage treatment plant the applicant shall additionally submit the permit of the textile finishing plant which shows that the discharge

has been permitted and the municipal sewage treatment plant meets at least the requirements according to 91/271/EEC.

3.3.5 Requirements for Exhaust Air Emissions in Textile Finishing

Total organic substances as total carbon shall not exceed 0.8 g C per kg of textiles during the thermosetting, thermosoling, coating, impregnating or wet finishing of textiles including the respective drying facilities.

An additional maximum of 0.4 g C per kg of textiles may be emitted from carry-overs from upstream processes and residual contents of preparations each.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 and submit a confirmation from the operator of the textile finishing plant declaring compliance with the requirement. (Annex 5)

For this purpose, the operator shall submit either a report according to Appendix 2 including a projection of emissions on the basis of substance emission factors or a test report according to DIN EN 12619. When testing according to DIN 12619 the product-related emission factor shall be determined from the measured concentration value and the actual air/product ratio. The calculation formula, including an example calculation, can be seen from Appendix 2.

3.4 Requirements for Completion Processes (Footware Manufacture)

Total emissions of **v**olatile **o**rganic **c**ompounds (VOC)[7] in terms of the Solvent Emissions Directive (1999/13/EC) during completion of footwear production shall not exceed an average of 20 g VOC/pair. If the value cannot be satisfied by integrated production measures a suitable reduction measure shall be applied.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 and submit the calculation of VOC emissions during completion of footwear production. The calculation shall be made in accordance with Directive 1999/13/EC. Further information on the

[7] „Volatile organic compound“ means any organic compound having at 293.15 K (i.e. 20°C) a vapour pressure of 0.01 kPa or more, or having a corresponding volatility under the particular conditions of use. For the purpose of Directive 1999/13/EC, the fraction of creosote which exceeds this value of vapour pressure at 293.13 K shall be considered a VOC.

calculation can also be gathered from DIN EN ISO 14602:2005-02. The footwear manufacturer shall indicate the reduction method used.

3.5 Requirements for Chemicals, Auxiliaries and Dyes

The requirements apply to all components of the final product (shoe) accounting for more than 3 weight percent as well as for all materials intended for skin contact/inside materials.

3.5.1 General Exclusion of Substances with Certain Properties

The final product as well as the materials used must not contain any of the following substances[8]:

a) Substances which are identified as particularly alarming according to the Chemicals Regulation REACH (EG/1907/2006)[9] and which have been incorporated into the list pursuant to Article 59 (1) of the REACH Regulation (so-called "list of candidates"). The list of candidates being effective at the time of application filing shall be applicable[10].

b) Substances which in accordance with the criteria of the Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008[11] (or Directive 67/548/EEC) are assigned the H Phrases (R Phrases) listed in the following table or which meet the criteria for such classification.[12]

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8 Terms as defined in Section 3, paras. 1-4 of the Publication of the Revised Version of the German Chemicals Act of 2 July 2008, as amended, (Federal Law Gazette, I, No. 28, p. 1146).

9 REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC

10 The current version of the List of Candidates can be found at: http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/authorisation_process/candidate_list_table_en.asp

11 Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (GHS Regulation).
The GHS Regulation (Globally Harmonized System), that has come into force on January 20, 2009, replaces the old Directives 67/548/EEC (Dangerous Substances Directive) and 1999/45/EC (Dangerous Preparations Directive). According to the said regulation, substances are classified, labelled and packed until December 1, 2010 according to Directive 67/548/EEC while mixtures (formerly preparations) are classified, labelled and packed until June 1, 2015 according to Directive 1999/45/EC. Thereafter the GHS Regulation shall be applied. The new indications of danger (H Phrases) as well as the hitherto applicable R Phrases shall be indicated for substances until the 1st of June 2015.

12 The harmonized classifications and labelling of dangerous substances can be found in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (GHS Regulation). Table 3.1 lists classifications and labellings according to the new system using H Phrases, Table 3.2 lists classifications according to the old system using R Phrases. The GHS Regulation can be found, for example, at: http://www.reach-info.de/ghs_verordnung.htm. In addition, a comprehensive classification and labelling inventory will be made publicly available on the ECHA website from December 1, 2010 which will also include the manufacturers' self-classifications of hazardous substances.

c) Exempted from regulations a) and b) are impurities in concentrations not indicated in the Material Safety Data Sheet. The components to be indicated in the Material Safety Data Sheet must meet the requirements set forth in Point 3 of Annex II to the REACH Regulation (EC/1907/2006).[13]
If, accordingly, the substance is a component of a preparation (mixture), its concentration may not exceed the general consideration limits specified in the Preparations Directive (1999/45/EC) or in the GHS Regulation (EC/1272/2008). If a more stringent specific concentration limit exists for a substance in a mixture the latter shall apply.

d) Exempted from regulation b) are monomers or additives which turn into polymers during the manufacture of plastics or are chemically (covalently) bound to the plastic if their residual concentrations are below the consideration limits for mixtures.

e) Upon evaluation by the Umweltbundesamt (Federal Environmental Agency) further exemptions from regulation b) may be adopted, provided that these are technologically non-substitutable substances and consumer safety continues to be guaranteed. Appendix 3 includes a list of permitted exemptions.

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (GHS-Regulation)	Directive 67/548/EEC (Dangerous Substances Directive)	Wording
Toxic Substances		
H300	R28	Fatal if swallowed
H301	R25	Toxic if swallowed
H304	R65	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H310	R27	Fatal in contact with skin
H311	R24	Toxic in contact with skin
H330	R26	Fatal if inhaled
H331	R23	Toxic if inhaled
H370	R39 in combination with R23, R24, R25, R26, R27 and/or R28	Causes damage to organs
H371	R68 in combination with 20, 21 and/or 22	May cause damage to organs
H372	R48 in combination with R23, R24 and/or R25	Causes damage to organs
H373	R48 in combination with 20, 21 and/or 22	May cause damage to organs
Carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic substances:		
H340	R46	May cause genetic defects
H341	R68	Suspected of causing genetic defects
H350	R45	May cause cancer
H350i	R49	May cause cancer by inhalation
H351	R40	Suspected of causing cancer
H360F	R60	May damage fertility
H360D	R61	May damage the unborn child
H360FD	R60/61	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child
H360Fd	R60/63	May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child
H360Df	R61/62	May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility
H361f	R62	Suspected of damaging fertility
H361d	R63	Suspected of damaging the unborn child
H361fd	62/63	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child
H362	R64	May cause harm to breast-fed children
Water-Hazardous Substances		
H400	R50	Very toxic to aquatic life

H410	R50/53	Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects
H411	R51/53	Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects
Other Health and Environmental Effects		
EUH059	R59	Hazardous to the ozone layer

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 and submit a conformation from the pre-supplier according to Annex 6 stating that these requirements are met. The relevant Material Safety Data Sheets shall be made available at the request of RAL gGmbH.

3.5.2 Special Substance Requirements

The special substance requirements shall apply in addition to the general substance requirements. They explicitly refer to particularly problematic substances and specify them by requiring a test on the materials used or on the final product.

3.5.2.1 Preservation of Raw Skins and Tanned Semi-Finished Products

The preservation of skins and tanned semi-finished leather products shall only be permitted under the following conditions:

Chemical preservation for transportation and storage shall be avoided to the greatest extent possible. If preservatives are used for the preservation of skins they must meet the requirements in para. 3.5.1 (general substance requirements) except for the labelling as toxic substances. Moreover, only those preservatives may be used for which a determination method for leather exists and which are not listed as a strong contact allergen in the BgVV-List[14] (Cat. A). Besides, the preservatives must not exceed the maximum contents in leather listed in Appendix 4.

A chemical preservation of the finished leather shall not be permitted.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 and submit a declaration from its leather suppliers (Annex 3) who shall either declare that the product does not undergo chemical preservation treatments (gapless from slaughter to the finished leather) or name the preservatives used on the leather.

[14] Chemikalien und Kontaktallergien – Eine bewertende Zusammenstellung (Chemicals and Contact Allergies – An Evaluation Summary), Editor: D. Kayser und E.Schlede, Publisher: Loseblattsammlung Urban und Vogel, München (Munich) 2001 – BgVV: Bundesinstitut für Gesundheitlichen Verbraucherschutz Und Veterinärmedizin (German institute for consumer health protection and veterinary medicine)

If preservatives are used the application documents shall include a test protocol listing the preservative contents in accordance with the test methods specified in Appendix 4.
Moreover, the leather suppliers shall promise continuous compliance verification (Annex 3) and submit additional test reports at the request of RAL gGmbH.

3.5.2.2 Biocides and Biostatic Products

Biocides as defined in the Biocides Directive 98/8/EC[15] and biostatic products[16] shall not be used except in accordance with the requirement in para. 3.5.2.1.

This includes the ban on the use of dimethylfumarate (DMF)[17] and the following chlorophenols: pentachlorophenol (PCP), tetrachlorophenol (TCP) and 2,4,6 trichlorophenol as well as their salts and esters.

In-can preservatives in concentrations that need not be indicated in the Material Safety Data Sheet shall be exempted therefrom.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare in Annex 1 that no biocidal finishing agents are applied to the materials used, explicitly confirm the exclusion of dimethylfumarate, pentachlorophenol (PCP), tetrachlorophenol (TCP) and 2,4,6 trichlorophenol and submit corresponding test reports:

- *Dimethylfumarate: GC-MS analysis after solvent extraction for the product or part of product (limit less than 0.1 mg/kg[18]).*
- *Chlorophenols in leather: DIN EN ISO 17070 (total limit value 0.5 mg/kg)*
- *Chlorophenols in textiles: measurement results for pentachlorophenol (PCP) in accordance with the official collection of test methods according to Section 64 LFGB (Food, Consumer Goods and Feed Code) B 82.02-8[19] and for tetrachlorophenols (TeCP) on the basis for DIN EN ISO 17070.[20]*

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15 DIRECTIVE 98/8/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 February 1998 concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market

16 All substances with growth-inhibiting and multiplication-inhibiting effects are considered as biostatic products.

17 Prohibited in the EU by Biocides Directive 98/8/EC, prohibited for imports by Commission Decision 2009/251/EC, transposed into German law by "Technische Spezifikation nach § 4 Abs. 2 GPSG - Kriterien für die Beurteilung von DMF-haltigen Produkten" (Technical Specification according to Section 4, para. 2, GPSG - Equipment and Product Safety Act – Criteria for evaluating DMF-containing products)

18 Commission Decision 2009/251/EC of 17 March 2009 requiring Member States to ensure that products containing the biocide dimethylfumarate are not placed or made available on the market.

19 Lebensmittel-, Bedarfsgegenstände- und Futtermittelgesetzbuch (Lebensmittel- und Futtermittelgesetzbuch – LFGB – Food, Consumer Goods and Feed Code) LFGB, dated 1 September 2005, amended by the Ordinance of 3 August 2009, I 2630; Section 64: Official collection of test methods, - Publications

20 Test reports according to Öko-Tex Standard 100 will also be recognized.

The content of chlorophenols in finished fabrics for infants and young children under the age of three shall not exceed 0.05 mg/kg for PCP and Tri-CP each as well as for the sum of tetrachlorophenols (TeCP) and for all other textiles a total of 0.5 mg/kg.

3.5.2.3 Chromium VI in Leather

Shoes made of leather may not contain hexavalent chromium (chromium (VI)).

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 and submit to RAL gGmbH first when filing the application and then every six months as well as when changing the formula a test report according DIN EN ISO 17075:2008 stating that hexavalent chromium (chromium (VI)) has not been detected (limit of detection 3 ppm).

3.5.2.4 Total Contents of Heavy Metals in Leather, Natural Rubber and Plastics

With respect to arsenic, cadmium or lead the materials used in the final product may not exceed a limit of 50 mg/kg per heavy metal.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 and submit to RAL gGmbH corresponding test reports establishing compliance with requirement. The test report shall refer either to the test of individual materials used for manufacturing the final product or to the final product itself. The test shall be conducted in accordance with DIN EN 14602 or on the basis of DIN EN ISO 17072-2.

3.5.2.5 Nickel and its Compounds

If nickel is used in metal objects that come into contact with the skin for a prolonged period the migration limit for metal alloys which are in direct and prolonged contact with the skin (0.5 µg/cm^2/week).

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement and submit a certificate from the supplier stating that the metallised component used meets this requirement. Alternatively, the applicant may submit a test report issued by a testing laboratory accredited for this test attesting the safety with respect to dermal exposure. DIN EN 1811, possibly in combination with DIN EN 12472, may be used as test method.

3.5.2.6 Extractable Heavy Metals in Leather and Textiles

The extractability of the following heavy metals shall not exceed the limits listed in the table below:

Extractable Heavy Metals	Limit
Antimony	5 mg/kg
Arsenic	0.2 mg/kg
Lead	0.8 mg/kg
Cadmium	0.1 mg/kg
Chromium in chromium-tanned leather	200 mg/kg
Chromium in the textile material	2 mg/kg
Chromium (VI) in the textile material	< 0.5 mg/kg
Cobalt	4 mg/kg
Copper	50 mg/kg
Nickel	4 mg/kg
Mercury	0.02 mg/kg

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirements in Annex 1 and submit a test report according to the following test methods:

For leather: DIN EN ISO 17072-1 (still a draft), the leather samples shall be prepared in accordance with EN ISO 4044.

For textiles: based on the test method DIN 54233-2:2010-02 (still a draft).

Chromium(VI) in the textile material may also be measured using the method specified in DIN 38405-24 (D-24). However, the detection limit may not exceed 0.5 mg/kg.

Extraction tests shall be performed for 4 hours at 37°C using an artificial acidic sweat solution.

3.5.2.7 Organotin Compounds in Leather and Plastic Coatings, Plastics and Textile Materials

Organotin compounds shall not be used.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1. Moreover, the applicant shall submit the measurement results based on the test method DIN EN ISO

17353 or according to other suitable test methods[21]. The content of the respective organotin compounds shall not exceed the following limits:

Tributyltin compounds (TBT)	*0.025 mg/kg*
Dibutyltin compounds (DBT)	*1 mg/kg*
Dioctyltin compounds (DOT)	*1 mg/kg*
Monobutyltin compounds (MBT)	*1 mg/kg*
Triphenyltin (TPT)	*1 mg/kg*

3.5.2.8 Formaldehyde in Leather and Textiles

The use of formaldehyde shall not be permitted.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1.

With regard to leather materials the applicant shall submit the measurement results according to the test methods DIN EN ISO 17226-1 or DIN EN ISO 17226-2. With regard to the textile materials used the applicant shall also submit the measurement results according to the test method DIN EN ISO 14184-1.[22]

The amount of free and partially hydrolysable formaldehyde from other sources shall be less than 20 mg/kg in final products for infants and young children until the age of three (shoe size up to and including (German) size 28) and less than 75 mg/kg for all other materials.

3.5.2.9 Use of Dyes in Leather, Textiles and Plastics

Azo dyes shall not be used that may cleave to any one of the aromatic amines listed in Appendix 5.

Moreover, no carcinogenic, mutagenic or reprotoxic disperse dyes or pigments or sensitizing dyes shall be used for dyeing.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 and submit – for dyed materials - a corresponding declaration from its pre-suppliers (Annex 7) stating that the dyes listed in Appendix 5 are not used.

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[21] Test methods of DIN EN ISO 17025 accredited testing laboratories will be recognized. The same applies to test reports in accordance with Öko-Tex Standard 100.

[22] Test reports in accordance with Öko-Tex Standard 100 will also be recognized.

Moreover, the applicant shall submit the following test reports (not applicable to non-dyed materials – however, this needs to be explicitly confirmed by the testing laboratory in the test report):

For azo dyes in leather:

The applicant shall submit the measurement results according to the test method DIN EN ISO 17234-1 for leather and the measurement results according to the test method DIN EN ISO 17234-2 (still a draft) for 4-aminobenzene. The detection limit shall be 20 mg/kg each.

For azo dyes in textiles:

The applicant shall submit the measurement results according to the test methods DIN EN 14362-1:2010-02 and DIN EN 14362-03:2010-05 (both still a draft)[23]. The detection limit shall be 20 mg/kg each. (Note: The measurement of 4-aminoazobenzene may show false positive values; a check measurement is therefore recommended).

For disperse dyes in textiles:

The applicant shall submit the measurement results according to the test method DIN 54231 or according to other suitable test methods. (The detection limit shall be 50 mg/kg each.)[24]

3.5.2.10 Phthalates and Plasticizers in Plastics, Natural Rubber and Coatings or Printings of Materials

Neither the plasticizer tri(2-chloroethyl) phosphate (TCEP) nor the following phtalates may be used in the plastics, natural rubber or coated or printed materials used:

DNOP (di-n-octyl phthalate), DINP (di-isononyl phthalate), DIDP (di-isodecyl phthalate), DEHP (diethylhexyl phthalate), DBP (dibutyl phthalate), BBP (benzyl butyl phthalate) and DIBP (di-isobutyl phthalate).

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 and submit a corresponding test report. Testing shall be conducted according to DIN EN ISO 18856 or DIN EN 14602.

RAL will accept suitable test methods of DIN EN ISO 17025 accredited testing laboratories for the test for TCEP.

The total of the above-mentioned phthalates and plasticizers shall not exceed 1000 mg/kg.

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[23] Test reports in accordance with Öko-Tex Standard 100 will also be recognized.

[24] Test reports in accordance with Öko-Tex Standard 100 will also be recognized.

3.5.2.11 Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) in Plastics and Natural Rubber

The limits for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) for award of the GS label, category 2, (materials with foreseeable skin contact longer than 30 sec) shall not be exceeded in the plastics and natural rubber or rubber materials used.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 and submit either the GS Certificate or a test report or evidence that the required limits are met. The measurements shall be performed in accordance with the specifications set forth in the papers ZEK 01.2-08 "Prüfung und Bewertung von Polyzyklischen Aromatischen Kohlenwasserstoffen (PAK) bei der GS-Zeichen-Zuerkennung" (Testing and Evaluation of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) for Award of the GS Label.

3.5.2.12 N-Nitrosamines in Synthetic and Natural Rubber

Synthetic and natural rubber shall not contain the N-nitrosamines listed in Appendix 6.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 and either state that during manufacture no vulcanisaton accelerators have been used which may produce N-nitrosamines or submit a corresponding test report. Testing shall be performed according to DIN EN 12868 or on the basis of DIN EN 14602.
(Release test by means of a saliva test solution for a period of 24 hours at a temperature of 40 ± 2°C. The quantification limit of the analysis method must be less than 1 µg/dm^2 (cf. Directive 93/11/EEC).

3.5.2.13 Dimethylformamide in Synthetic Leather and Polymer Coatings

The use of dimethylformamide in synthetic leather or polymer coatings based on polyurethane shall not be permitted.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1. If synthetic leather or polymer coatings are used the applicant shall submit a confirmation from its suppliers (Annex 8) that no dimethylformamide has been used and present a corresponding test report. Testing shall be performed by methanol extraction and GC-MS determination. The dimethylformamide content shall not exceed 10 mg/kg.

3.5.2.14 Short-Chain Chloroparaffins/Chloroalcanes

C10-C13 chloroalcanes may not be used in leather, rubber or textile components.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 and submit a confirmation from its suppliers (Annex 9) as well as a corresponding test report. Testing shall be performed by methanol extraction and GC-MS determination. The content of short-chain chloroalcanes shall not exceed 1 g/kg.

3.5.2.15 Chlorinated Benzenes and Toluenes

The chlorinated benzenes and toluenes listed in Appendix 6 shall not be used in dyed synthetic fibers.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1. Moreover, the applicant shall submit the test results according to test method DIN 54232:2010-08[25]. The content of these compounds shall not exceed 1 mg/kg.

3.5.2.16 Alkylphenol Ethoxylates and Alkylphenols

Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEOs), specifically nonylphenols and nonylphenol ethoxylates, may not be used.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 and submit either a confirmation from its suppliers (Annex 10) or a corresponding test report. Testing shall be performed by solvent extraction and GC-MS determination or LC-MS determination.
The content of alkylphenols and alkylphenol ethoxylates shall not exceed 100 mg/kg each.

3.5.2.17 Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated Chemicals

No perfluorinated and polyfluorinated chemicals (PFCs) may be used.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1.

3.5.2.18 Flame-Retardants

Flame-retardants shall be permissible only to conform with German legal fire protection requirements to ensure safety at work. No halogenated flame-retardants may be used. The flame-retardants used must meet the requirements in para. 3.5.1.

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[25] Test reports according to Öko-Tex Standard 100 will also be recognized.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 and submit corresponding test evidence to RAL gGmbH as needed.

3.5.2.19 Use of Nanomaterials

The use of synthetic nanomaterials[26] in processes or in the finishing shall be not permitted.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1.

3.6 Serviceability

3.6.1 Odour Test

The product must have a product-specific smell. On a five-grade scale from “odourless” to “intolerable odour” the odour test must at least meet level 3 (strong but tolerable odour).

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 and submit a test report. The required olfactory test shall be made with at least 7 test persons on the basis of SNV 195651.

3.6.2 Durability

The criteria listed in Appendix 7 concerning flex resistance, tear strength, abrasion resistance, upper sole adhesion as well as tear strength and colour fastness to rubbing shall be complied with.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 and submit a test report stating that the parameters listed in Appendix 7 are complied with using the following test methods:

- *DIN EN 13512 — Test methods for uppers and lining – Flex resistance,*
- *DIN EN 13571 — Test methods for uppers, lining and insocks, Tear strength,*
- *DIN EN ISO 17707 — Test methods for outsoles – Flex resistance,*
- *DIN EN 12770 — Test methods for outsoles – Abrasion resistance,*
- *DIN EN ISO 17708 — Test methods for whole shoe – Upper sole adhesion*
- *DIN EN 12771 — Test methods for outsoles – Tear strength,*

[26] Definition based on DIN CEN ISO/TS 27687:2008-11.

- *DIN EN ISO 17700 — Test methods for uppers, linings and insocks – Colour fastness to rubbing.*

3.7 Packaging

The plastics used in the packaging shall not contain any halogenated polymers. If the shoes are packed in boxes the boxes shall be made of 100 % recycled material. The products shall be packed so as to allow degassing of volatile organic substances. Neither the transportation packaging nor the product packaging may contain dimethyl fumarate.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 and submit – where applicable – a sample of the product packaging (photo) to RAL gGmbH.

3.8 Consumer Information

If the final products are sold in Germany the entire consumer information (for example, with respect to product care and cleaning) shall also be written in German. The applicant shall indicate in a way accessible to the consumer (either on the product itself or via the Website) the materials and components used in the final product (percentage by weight: > 5%; in total at least 75% of the final product).

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall submit a copy of the consumer information (possibly a photo) to RAL gGmbH.

3.9 Working Conditions

Fundamental principles and rights with respect to the working conditions as specified in the core labour standards of the International Labour Organisation in force (ILO Core Labour Standards) must be complied with along the entire value chain for manufacture of the products to be marked with the Blue Angel eco-label.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare in Annex 11 that ILO's Core Labour Standards are complied with along the manufacturing chain.

4. Applicants and Parties Involved

4.1 Manufacturers or distributors of products according to para. 2 shall be eligible for application.

4.2 Parties involved in the award process are:

- RAL gGmbH to award the Blue Angel eco-label,
- the federal state being home to applicant's production site,
- Umweltbundesamt (Federal Environmental Agency) which after the signing of the contract receives all data and documents submitted in application for the Blue Angel in order to be able to further develop the Basic Award Criteria.

4.3 All compliance verifications submitted by the applicant will be treated confidentially.

5. Use of the Blue Angel Environmental Label

5.1 The terms governing the use of the Environmental Label by the applicant are stipulated by a Contract on the Use of the Environmental Label to be concluded with RAL gGmbH.

5.2 Within the scope of such contract the applicant undertakes to comply with the requirements under paragraph 3 while using the Environmental Label. RAL gGmbH is to be informed about major changes. In such cases RAL may again request submission of the compliance verifications.

5.3 Contracts on the Use of the Environmental Label are concluded to fix the terms for the certification of products under paragraph 2. Such contracts shall run until December 31, 2018. They shall be extended by periods of one year each, unless terminated in writing by March 31, 2018 or March 31 of the respective year of extension. After the expiry of the contract the Environmental Label may neither be used for labelling nor for advertising purposes. This regulation shall not affect products being still in the market.

5.4 The applicant (manufacturer) shall be entitled to apply to RAL gGmbH for an extension of the right to use the label to the product entitled to the label if it is to be marketed under another brand/trade name and/or under other marketing organizations.

5.5 The Contract on the Use of the Environmental Label shall specify:

5.5.1 Applicant (manufacturer/distributor)

5.5.2 Brand / trade name, product designation

5.5.3 Distributor (label user), i.e. the marketing organization according to paragraph 5.4

CONTRACT

No

on the Award of the Environmental Label

RAL gGmbH as label awarding agency and the firm of

(Distributor)

as applicant conclude the following

Contract on the Use of the Environmental Label

S P E C I M E N

1. Under the following conditions the applicant shall be entitled to use the Environmental Label for the labelling of the product / product group / project: **„Footwear“** for

   "Brand/Trade Name".
   This shall not include the right to use the Environmental Label as part of a brand.
   Unless otherwise agreed, the Environmental Label shall only be used in the above given shape and colour. The entire inner surrounding text shall always be identical as regards font size, form, thickness and colour and it shall be easy to read.
2. The Environmental Label according to para. 1 may only be used for the above-mentioned product / product group / project.
3. If the Environmental Label is used for advertising purposes or other applicant activities the applicant shall make sure that it is exclusively used in connection with the above-named product / product group / project for which the use of the Environmental Label has been granted and settled under this contract. The applicant shall be solely responsible for the way the label is used, above all, in advertising.
4. During the entire period of label use the product / product group / project to be labelled shall comply with all requirements and conditions for the use of the label as specified in the "Grundlage für Umweltzeichen-Vergabe RAL-UZ **155**" (Basic Criteria for Award of the Environmental Label RAL-UZ **155**), as amended. This shall also apply to the reproduction of the Environmental Label (including the surrounding text). Claims for damages against RAL gGmbH, especially on the grounds of third party objections to applicant's use of the label and the accompanying advertising shall be ruled out.
5. If the "Basic Criteria for Award of the Environmental Label" provide for checks by third parties the applicant shall bear the costs accruing in connection therewith.
6. Should the applicant himself or third parties find out that the applicant does not comply with the conditions as stipulated in paras. 2-5 the applicant shall be liable to inform RAL gGmbH and stop the use of the Environmental Label until the conditions are complied with again. Should the applicant be incapable of restoring the state required for the use of the label immediately or should the applicant seriously offend against this contract RAL gGmbH may, if necessary, withdraw the Environmental Label and prohibit the applicant from using the label any longer. Claims for damages against RAL gGmbH because of the withdrawal of the label shall be ruled out.
7. The Contract on the Use of the Environmental Label may be terminated for good reason.
   Examples of good reasons are:
   - unpaid contributions
   - substantiated risk of injury and death.

   In such case, applicant’s continued use of the Environmental Label shall be prohibited. The applicant shall not be entitled to bring a claim for damages against RAL gGmbH (see above: paragraph 6, sentence 3).
8. The applicant undertakes to pay RAL gGmbH an amount according to the "Entgeltordnung für das Umweltzeichen" (Schedule of Fees for the Environmental Label), as amended, for the period of use.
9. According to the Basic Criteria for Award of the Environmental Label RAL-UZ **155** this contract will run until **December 31, 2018**. It shall be extended by periods of one year each, unless terminated in writing by **March 31, 20186** or by March 31 of the respective year of extension. After the expiry of the contract the Environmental Label may neither be used for labelling nor for advertising purposes. This regulation shall not affect the products being still in the market.
10. Products / projects marked with the Environmental Label and the advertising for these products / projects may reach the consumer only when naming the company of the
    (Applicant / Distributor).

Sankt Augustin, this ….. day of ……..20..

Place, Date

RAL gGmbH
Management

(Signature of authorized person
and company stamp