

BLUE ANGEL

The Environmental Label



Mobile Phones

DE-UZ 106

Basic Award Criteria

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Version 2

The Environmental Label is supported by the following four institutions:



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.



The German Environmental Agency with its specialist department for "Ecodesign, Eco-Labeling 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.



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.



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.

If you require further information please contact:

RAL gGmbH

RAL UMWELT

Fränkische Straße 7

53229 Bonn

Tel: +49 (0) 228 / 6 88 95 - 0

E-Mail: umweltzeichen@ral.de

www.blauer-engel.de

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This document is a translation of a German original. In case of dispute, the original document should be taken as authoritative.

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 German Umweltbundesamt (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 meet the requirements specified hereinafter.

1.2 Background

Mobile phones have low power consumption even when used for long periods of time. The main environmental impact of the devices occurs during production. Besides, mobile phones contain a variety of critical raw materials which either cause environmental problems during mining or cannot be recycled in sufficient quantities.

Hence, Blue Angel eco-labelled devices are so designed as to ensure a long product life. Moreover, they contain less harmful substances than other models and recycling is easy. The manufacturers of Blue Angel eco-labelled devices operate efficient take-back schemes to make sure that the raw materials in mobile phones can actually be returned to the production cycle.

In addition, Blue Angel eco-labelled devices meet criteria of precautionary health protection. Issues concerning the health effects of radiofrequency electromagnetic fields used in mobile telephony have been addressed by Deutsches Mobilfunk Forschungsprogramm (DMF) (German Mobile Telecommunication Research Programme) – a programme co-financed by the German Bundesumweltministerium (Federal Ministry for the Environment) and the mobile network operators present in the German market. Altogether, the DMF results do not cast doubt on the protective effect of limits and are consistent with other countries' research programmes. Nevertheless, the mild physiological reactions observed in various studies, the evidence that children may be differently and possibly more exposed than adults, the question - that has not yet been fully answered - regarding the health risks of long-term exposure to radio waves from mobiles phones for both adults and, especially, for children, suggest a continued careful use of wireless

communication technologies. In 2011, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classified radiofrequency electromagnetic fields as possibly carcinogenic. For this reason and for basic considerations in radiation protection according to which exposure limits should not be exhausted, these Basic Criteria include in para. 3.7 – for reasons of precaution - device requirements designed to minimize user exposure beyond the limits recommended for protection against known risks. Precautionary measures are aimed at avoiding unnecessary exposure or minimizing unavoidable exposure to maximum possible extent. An important indicator of the health effects of radio waves from mobile phones is the specific absorption rate (SAR). It is expressed in watts per kilogram of body tissue and principally measured at the maximum power output of the mobile phone using a standardised method.

1.3 Objectives of the Blue Angel Eco-Label

Climate protection and the reduction of energy consumption, increased resource efficiency and the avoidance of harmful substances and waste are key objectives of environmental protection.

The Blue Angel eco-label for mobile phones may be awarded to devices with the following environmental properties:

- efficient charging;
- long-lived and recyclable design;
- avoidance of environmentally damaging materials;
- compliance with fundamental labour standards during production;
- compliance with precautionary health protection criteria;

Besides, the Blue Angel may be awarded to a product whose manufacturer actively supports an improved take-back and recycling scheme.

1.4 Basic Legal Provisions

It is a matter of course for Blue Angel eco-labelled products to comply with current laws and regulations, especially with the following ones:

- The EU directives¹ transposed into German law by the Elektro- and Elektronikgesetz (ElektroG) (Electrical and Electronic Equipment Act)² shall

¹ Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), Directive 2002/96/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, dated 27 January 2003, or its revision: Directive 2012/19/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE);

Directive on the Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment, Directive 2002/95/EC, OJ No. 37 of 13 February 2003 or its revision: Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment.

be complied with. For precautionary reasons, the product shall meet material requirements going beyond these provisions.

- EU Directive 2006/66/EC³ transposed into German law by the Batteriegelgesetz (BattG)⁴ (Batteries Act) shall be complied with.
- The substance requirements defined by the EU Chemicals Regulation REACH (1907/2006/EC)⁵ as well as Regulation EC No. 1272/2008⁶ (or Directive 67/548/EEC) shall be met.
- The R&TTE Directive (1999/5/EC)⁷ transposed into German law by the Gesetz über Funkanlagen und Telekommunikationseinrichtungen (FTEG) (Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment Act (FTEG))⁸ shall be complied with.
- The General Product Safety Directive (2001/95/EC)⁹ transposed into German law by the Produktsicherheitsgesetz (ProdSG) (Product Safety Act)¹⁰ shall be complied with.

1.5 Definition

1.5.1 Mobile Phones

Mobile phones include "Handys" (as the Germans call mobile phones) and smart phones using the LTE (often also called 4G), HSDPA (3G+), UMTS (3G) or GSM standard (2G). The devices shall be primarily designed for making phone calls, text

² Gesetz über das Inverkehrbringen, die Rücknahme und die umweltverträgliche Entsorgung von Elektro- und Elektronikgeräten (Act on the placing on the market, return and environmentally sound disposal of waste electrical and electronic equipment), Federal Law Gazette 2005, Part I, No.17 (23 May 2005).

³ Directive 2006/66/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 September 2006 on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators, OJ No. L 339, p. 39, 2007, No. L 139 p. 40.

⁴ Batteriegelgesetz – BattG - (German Batteries Act), of 25 June 2009, Federal law Gazette I, p. 1582.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

⁷ Directive 1999/5/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 1999 on radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity.

⁸ Gesetz über Funkanlagen und Telekommunikationsendgeräten (FTEG) (Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment Act) of 31 January 2001.

⁹ Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 December 2001 on general product safety.

¹⁰ Gesetz über die Bereitstellung von Produkten auf dem Markt (Act regarding the marketing of products) (Produktsicherheitsgesetz – ProdSG – Product Safety Act) of 08 November 2011.

messaging and/or the mobile use of internet services. The size of the visible display is used to distinguish mobile phones from mobile computers (e.g. tablet PCs). Thus, devices with a maximum visible display size of 100 cm² are considered as mobile phones, provided that they meet the above requirements.

1.5.2 Manufacturers

Manufacturers are all those entities defined as manufacturers in terms of Section 3 of the Elektro- and Elektronikgesetz (ElektroG) (Electrical and Electronic Equipment Act). This includes entities that:

- manufacture mobile phones under their brand name and first market them in Germany;
- resell mobile phones of other providers in Germany under their own trade name (resellers are, however, not to be considered as manufacturers if the manufacturer's trade name appears on the device),
- introduce and market brand-new mobile phones in Germany.

2 Scope

These Basic Criteria apply to mobile phones according to the definition in para. 1.5.1.

3 Requirements

3.1 Battery State-of-Charge Indicator

The mobile phone shall have an integrated state-of-charge indicator. The latter shall optically display the current state of charge during use and during charging. Also, the device shall, upon completion of the charging process, display a clearly visible note advising the user to disconnect the charger from the mains or that the computer is no longer needed for charging.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirements in Annex 1 to the Contract and submit the relevant pages of the product manual.

3.2 Charging Interface

The mobile phone shall be rechargeable by means of a standardized charger complying with the EN 62684 standard "Interoperability specifications of common external power supply (EPS) for use with data-enabled mobile telephones" and equipped with a correspondingly defined USB interface.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirements in Annex 1 to the Contract and submit the relevant pages of the product manual.

3.3 Longevity

3.3.1 Warranty

The applicant undertakes to offer a free minimum 2-year warranty on the mobile phone, except for the rechargeable battery.

The product manual shall include warranty details.

The rechargeable batteries shall meet the technical requirements in para. 3.8.2.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirements in Annex 1 to the Contract and submit the relevant pages of the product manual.

3.3.2 Software Updates

The devices shall have a function to keep the operating system up-to-date free of charge. The updates shall, above all, close security gaps and provide other software updates, if any.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirements in Annex 1 to the Contract and submit the relevant pages of the product manual.

3.3.3 Data Deletion

To allow a second use of a mobile phone the device shall be designed so as to allow the user to completely and safely delete all personal data on his own without the help

of pay software. This can be achieved by either physically removing the memory card

or with the help of software provided by the manufacturer free of charge. When using a

software, the deletion process shall at least include an overwrite of all the data stored

with a random pattern, or, in case of Flash Storage with zero values.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirements in Annex 1 to the Contract and submit the relevant pages of the product manual.

3.4 Take Back and Recyclable Design

3.4.1 Take Back

The applicant shall operate its own take-back scheme for mobile phones to direct all collected devices to proper treatment (reuse, recovery and/or recycling). The applicant shall actively communicate this system to its customers. This take-back scheme can be based on collections at the branches, return campaigns, deposit systems or the like. A mere reference to the collection governed by the Elektro- and Elektronikgesetz (ElektroG) (Electrical and Electronic Equipment Act) would not be sufficient. The collection system can be organised by the applicant itself, by contracting partners and/or together with other manufacturers of mobile phones.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirements in Annex 1 and provide in Annex 2 information on type and organisation of the collection system. In addition, the applicant shall annually report the amount of used devices collected (number of used mobile phones collected by applicant during the previous year) to RAL GmbH (form of Annex 3 to the Contract).

3.4.2 Structure and Connection Technology

The following shall apply to mobile phones:

- The rechargeable batteries shall be easy to remove for recycling purposes to allow their recycling by material type separate from the rest of the device.
- An efficient removal of the rechargeable batteries for recycling purposes shall be possible by using standard tools (guidance value: in no more than 5 seconds). The housing of the device may be damaged during this process but the leaking of battery chemicals must be prevented.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirements in Annex 1 to the Contract.

3.5 Material Requirements

3.5.1 Requirements for the Plastics used in Housings and Housing Parts

The plastics must not contain as constituents any substances classified as:

- a) carcinogenic in category 1 or 2 according to Table 3.2 or categories 1A and 1B according to Table 3.1 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008¹¹
- b) mutagenic in category 1 or 2 according to Table 3.2 or categories 1A and 1B according to Table 3.1 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
- c) toxic to reproduction in category 1 or 2 according to Table 3.2 or categories 1A and 1B according to Table 3.1 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
- d) being of very high concern for other reasons according to the criteria of Annex XIII to the REACH Regulation, provided that they have been included in the List (so-called "Candidate List"¹²) set up in accordance with REACH, Article 59, paragraph 1.

Halogenated polymers shall not be permitted. Neither may halogenated organic compounds be added as flame retardants. Moreover, no flame retardants may be added which are classified pursuant to Table 3.1 or 3.2 in Annex VI to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 as very toxic to aquatic organisms with long-term adverse effect and assigned the Hazard Statement H 410 or Risk Statement R 50/53, respectively.

The following shall be exempt from this rule:

- process-related, technically unavoidable impurities;
- fluoroorganic additives (as, for example, anti-dripping agents) used to improve the physical properties of plastics, provided that they do not exceed 0.5 weight percent ;
- plastic parts less than 10 g in mass.

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, Annex VI Harmonized classification and labelling for certain hazardous substances, Part 3: Harmonized classification and labelling – Tables, Table 3.2, – List of harmonized classification and labelling of dangerous substances from Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC, (short: GHS Regulation). http://www.reach-info.de/ghs_verordnung.htm, as amended.

The GHS Regulation (Global Harmonization System), that has come into force on January 20, 2009, replaces the old Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC. According to the said regulation, substances are classified, labelled and packed until December 1, 2010 in accordance with Directive 67/548/EEC (Dangerous Substances Directive) while mixtures are classified, labelled and packed until June 1, 2015 in accordance with Directive 1999/45/EC (Dangerous Preparations Directive). Notwithstanding this, substances and preparations may be classified, labelled and packed in accordance with the provisions of the GHS Regulation already before December 1, 2010 or June 1, 2015, respectively. In such case, the provisions of Dangerous Substances Directive or Dangerous Preparations Directive shall not be applicable.

¹² Link to the Candidate List of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH): <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table>

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirements in Annex 1 to the Contract and submit a written declaration from the plastic manufacturers or ensure the submission of such declaration to RAL gGmbH. Such declaration in Annex P-M shall confirm that the banned substances have not been added to the plastics and give the chemical designation of the flame retardants used, including CAS No. and classifications.

The applicant shall name the housing plastics used for parts >10 g in mass and submit a list of the housing plastics used pursuant to Annex P-L 10 .

3.5.2 Requirements for the Display

The components of the display shall not be classified as toxic or very toxic or carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction in category 1, 2 or 3 according to Table 3.2 or in category 1A, 1B, or 2 according to Table 3.1 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 and submit a written declaration from the display manufacturer as Annex 4.

3.5.3 Printed Circuit Boards

Neither PBBs (polybrominated biphenyls), nor PBDEs (polybrominated diphenyl ethers) nor chlorinated paraffins may be added to the carrier material of printed circuit boards.

Compliance Verification:

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 to the Contract or submit written declarations from the suppliers of printed circuit boards stating that the printed circuit boards do not contain the banned substances.

3.6 Use of Biocidal Silver

The use of biocidal silver on touchable surfaces shall not be permitted.

Compliance Verification

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

3.7 Electromagnetic Radiation

Mobile phones to be awarded the Blue Angel eco-label shall be so designed as to make sure that – when used at the ear - the specific absorption rate (SAR) induced by radio-frequency electromagnetic radiation does not exceed, under any operating condition, 0.60 watts per kg, locally averaged over 10 grams of tissue.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirements in Annex 1 to the Contract and submit in Annex 6 the summary of a test report prepared by an independent testing laboratory accredited for this measurement in accordance with DIN EN ISO/IEC 17025. Test reports prepared by the applicant will be accepted as equivalent if the latter uses a testing laboratory that has been accredited for these measurements by an independent body as SMT (Supervised Manufacturer's Testing) laboratory. The maximum SAR value shall be determined in accordance with DIN EN 62209-1 taking into account the use that can reasonably be anticipated¹³.

¹³ in accordance with Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 December 2001 on general product safety, see para. 1.5.

This means that each operating mode of the device, including the simultaneous operation of all radio interfaces, is to be evaluated.

3.8 Requirements for the Battery

3.8.1 Replaceability

Blue Angel eco-labelled products shall be so designed as to allow the user to replace the rechargeable batteries without any special tool.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 to the Contract and submit the relevant pages of the product manual which describe the battery replacement or inform about an offer for a corresponding service.

3.8.2 Life and Life Cycle Test

Four different batteries per size and type shall be tested. All four tested batteries shall meet the requirements of the following test method.

Test Method:

C is the rated capacity given on the battery in ampere hours (Ah) as maximum capacity. The test starts (quasi the "zeroth" cycle) with a discharge at 0.2 C until the cut-off voltage is reached (according to IEC/EN 61960: specified voltage under load where the discharge of one cell or battery is completed). The subsequent repeated charge and discharge shall be done in accordance with the specifications listed in the following tables. Different requirements are set for different applications.

Test Specifications for Rechargeable Lithium Batteries:

Cycle No.	Charge	Rest period after charge	Discharge	Rest period after discharge
1-149	Manufacturer specification	30 minutes	1.0 C to cut-off voltage	30 minutes
150	Manufacturer specification	1 hour	0.2 C to cut-off voltage	

The minimum discharge time for cycle 150 shall be 3.5 hours and the capacity delivered during cycle 150 shall be equal to 90 % of the rated capacity.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall submit, in Annex 6, a test report showing that at least four batteries (selected in accordance with the procedure described in IEC/EN 61960) have been analysed and that all four tested batteries meet the requirement. The test report shall be prepared by a testing laboratory that meets the general requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories under DIN EN ISO/IEC 17025. Test reports prepared by the applicant will be accepted as equivalent if the latter uses a testing laboratory that has been accredited for these measurements by an independent body as SMT (Supervised Manufacturer's Testing) laboratory.

3.8.3 Safety

The batteries shall meet the test requirements specified in EN 62133, as amended (EN 62133:2003, Parts 3 and 4, or equivalent parts, respectively).

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirements in Annex 1 and submit, in Annex ,7 a test report showing that the battery and the cells used meet the test requirements under EN 62133, as amended (EN 62133:2003, Parts 3 and 4, or equivalent parts, respectively). The test report shall be prepared by a testing laboratory that meets the general requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories under DIN EN ISO/IEC 17025. Test reports prepared by the applicant will be accepted as equivalent if the latter uses a testing laboratory that has been accredited for these measurements by an independent body as SMT (Supervised Manufacturer's Testing) laboratory.

3.9 Audio Properties

Devices equipped with an audio player shall meet the DIN EN 60950-1 standard (Information technology equipment - Safety - Part 1: General requirements).

Compliance Verification

If the application is made for a mobile phone with integrated audio player the applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 to the Contract and submit, in Annex 8, a test report prepared by a DIN EN ISO/IEC 17025 accredited testing laboratory which shows that the device meets the requirements of DIN EN 60950-1. Test reports prepared by the applicant will be accepted as equivalent if the latter uses a testing laboratory that has been accredited for these measurements by an independent body as SMT (Supervised Manufacturer's Testing) laboratory.

3.10 Labour Conditions

Fundamental principles and rights with respect to the universal human rights, as specified in the applicable core labour standards of the International Labour Organisation (ILO Core Labour Standards) shall be complied with during manufacture (assembly) of the Blue Angel eco-labelled products. Where compliance gaps due to local legal frameworks with ILO core labor standards on Collective Bargaining and Free Association are identified, the companies shall present their efforts and progress in promoting independent, freely elected and genuine worker representation, by providing documentation evidencing concrete steps towards holding elections accessible to third party observers, as well as measures to promote constructive dialogue between workers/worker representatives and management

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare in Annex 9 that the above-mentioned ILO core labour standards are complied with during manufacture (assembly).

3.11 Operating Instructions

The product manual included with the devices shall include both the technical specifications and the environment and health-related user information. It shall be either installed on the mobile phone, easily accessible on the Internet or supplied as a data medium or in printed form together with the device. The product manual as well as manufacturer's website shall allow easy access to the following basic user information:

1. Information on the significance and correct interpretation of the battery state-of-charge indicator.
2. Instructions to disconnect the charger from the mains upon completion of the charging process in order to reduce no-load losses.
3. Instructions that charging on non-used PCs should be avoided in order to reduce power consumption during charging.
4. Instructions for using a proper charging unit.
5. Information on warranty period and warranty terms.
6. Instructions for safe data deletion.
7. Information on the take-back scheme.
8. Instructions to avoid high ambient temperatures that might lead to a significantly reduced battery capacity. The aim is to prevent the battery from irreversible capacity loss and, hence, a reduced battery life.
9. Instructions for "proper" storing of the device (storage temperatures and charge state), as this is a decisive factor for battery life extension.

10. Instructions for replacing the rechargeable battery.
11. General information on environmental and resource significance of proper product disposal.
12. Information on an environmentally sound disposal at the end of use in accordance with the German Elektroggesetz (Electrical and Electronic Equipment Act).
13. Instructions that the battery should not be disposed of as normal household waste but instead should be taken to a battery collection facility.
14. Indication and explanation of the SAR data as well as information on how to reduce the exposure to radio waves when using the mobile phone.
15. Information on the audio properties and the safe use of an integrated audio player, if any.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 and submit the corresponding product manual including the correspondingly highlighted passages.

3.12 Outlook on Possible Future Requirements

The fact that mobile phones are a valuable source of secondary raw materials and the currently very low return rate of used devices will call for an examination within the scope of the next revision of whether greater attention should be paid to the take back of mobile phones. These Basic Criteria could, for example, be extended by quantitative collection targets.

4 Applicants and Parties Involved

- 4.1** Manufacturers or distributors of products under 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.

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.

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 eco-label to the product entitled to the label if it is to be marketed under another brand/trade name and/or 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 under para. 5.4.

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