

# **BLUE ANGEL**

**The German Ecolabel**



## **Low-Emission Textile Floor Coverings**

**DE-UZ 128**

**Basic Award Criteria**

**Edition February 2016**

**Version 1**

## 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.

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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

In cooperation with the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, the German Environmental Agency and considering the results of the expert hearings conducted by RAL gGmbH, the Environmental Label Jury has set up these Basic Criteria for the Award of the Environmental Label. 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 Environmental Label may be granted to all products, provided that they comply with the requirements as specified hereinafter.

The product must comply with all the legal requirements in the country in which it is to be marketed. The applicant shall declare that the product meets this requirement.

## 1.2 Background

Textile floor coverings may cause environmental impacts throughout their entire life-cycles. That is why the requirements for award of the Blue Angel eco-label refer not only to the materials and substances used during manufacture but also to the period of actual use and the disposal of the products.

In addition, textile floor coverings should not contain any hazardous substances to ensure the lowest-possible emissions from these products from an environmental and health perspective. Here, the eco-label is a good means to distinguish low-emission products.

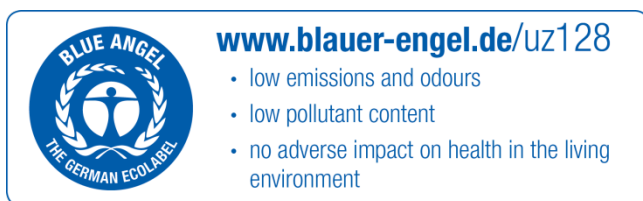
To allow the evaluation of emissions from textile floor coverings these Award Criteria are set up by analogy with the evaluation scheme (AgBB evaluation scheme) developed by the Committee for Health-related Evaluation of Building Products (Ausschuss zur gesundheitlichen Bewertung von Bauprodukten) - a federal and länder committee of experts from German environmental and health authorities.

Since it is not only substance emissions but also odour emissions that may cause health impacts the sensory test is an important element in evaluating the different products for indoor use. In March 2012, an odour measurement method has been made available by publication of DIN ISO 16000-28 "Indoor Air - Determination of odour emissions from building products using test chambers". This standard describes the measurement of odours from building products in test chambers in parallel with the measurements of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). That is why the initial testing of products applying for the Blue Angel eco-label under these Basic Criteria shall be done in accordance with the above standard to verify compliance with the low-odour requirements.

Follow-up tests may continue to do the odour testing in conformity with the Swiss SNV 195651 Standard „Textiles - Determination of odour formation caused by textile finishes (sensory test)".

The Blue Angel eco-label may be awarded to textile floor coverings for indoor use which - beyond the legal provisions –

- are made by use of low-pollutant and less environmentally damaging materials and substances,
- are odourless and, from the health viewpoint, safe for use in the living environment,
- do not contain any pollutants that could impede recycling.



## 2 Scope

These Basic Award Criteria apply to textile floor coverings according to DIN ISO 2424.<sup>1,2</sup>

## 3 Requirements

The Environmental Label shown on page 1 may be used for the marking of products under paragraph 2, provided that they meet the requirements set forth hereinafter.

### 3.1 Manufacture

#### 3.1.1 Socially Acceptable Production Conditions

Hand-made carpets must be manufactured in accordance with Convention 182 of the International Labour Organization (ILO) banning exploitative forms of child labour.

#### **Compliance Verification:**

*Products from Asia, Africa or Latin America must be accompanied by a certificate or contract indicating that the products are qualified to bear the Rugmark Seal or the STEP Label.*

#### 3.1.2 General Material Requirements

Compliance with the provisions of the European and German chemicals legislation as well as sector related directives is a matter of course for Blue Angel eco-labelled products; with regard to textile floor coverings this includes, above all, compliance with the following: REACH Regulation<sup>3</sup> (Annexes XIV and XVII), Persistent Organic Pollutant (POP) Regulation<sup>4</sup>, Biocidal Products Directives<sup>5</sup> and the German Building Law<sup>6</sup>.

Moreover, the product shall not contain as constituents any substances with the following properties<sup>7</sup>:

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<sup>1</sup> DIN ISO 2424 Textile floor coverings - Vocabulary (ISO 2424:1992), 1999-01.

<sup>2</sup> At the suggestion of the Umweltbundesamt (Federal Environmental Agency) the Environmental Label Jury may add additional textile floor coverings to the scope of the Basic Award Criteria.

<sup>3</sup> Regulation (EC) No. 1906/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

<sup>4</sup> Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants

<sup>5</sup> Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products

<sup>6</sup> If further substance restrictions result from other directives related to the specific products, compliance is required.

<sup>7</sup> Constituents are substances added to the product as such or as ingredients of mixtures in order to achieve or influence certain product properties as well as those which are required as chemical decomposition products to achieve the product properties. They do not include, for example, minimized residual monomers.

[1] Substances that have been identified as substances of very high concern in accordance with the REACH Regulation<sup>3</sup> and have been included in the list (so-called Candidate List) set up in accordance with REACH, Article 59, paragraph 1.<sup>8</sup>

[2] Substances that are classified according to the CLP Regulation<sup>9</sup> in the following hazard categories or meet the criteria for such classification<sup>10,11</sup>:

- ♦ carcinogenic of category Carc. 1A or Carc. 1B
- ♦ mutagenic of category Muta. 1A or Muta. 1B
- ♦ reprotoxic of category Repr. 1A or Repr. 1B
- ♦ acutely toxic of category Acute Tox. 1, Acute Tox. 2 or Acute. Tox. 3
- ♦ toxic to specific target organs of category STOT SE. 1 or STOT RE. 1

The H-Statements corresponding to the hazard classes and categories can be seen from Appendix C.

[3] Substances classified in TRGS 905<sup>12</sup> as:

- ♦ carcinogenic (K1, K2)
- ♦ mutagenic (M1, M2)
- ♦ reprotoxic (R<sub>F</sub>1, R<sub>F</sub>2)
- ♦ teratogenic (R<sub>E</sub>1, R<sub>E</sub>2).

#### **Compliance Verification:**

*The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 to the Contract pursuant to DE-UZ 128.*

#### **3.1.3 Halogens**

No halogenated organic compounds may be used in the manufacture of textile floor coverings (e.g. as binders, flame retardants or dirt-repellent finishes).

#### **Compliance Verification:**

*The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 to the Contract pursuant to DE-UZ 128. In the case of detection, the contents of halogens, namely fluorine,*

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<sup>8</sup> The Candidate List as amended at the time of application shall be applicable. It can be found at: [http://echa.europa.eu/chem\\_data/authorisation\\_process/candidate\\_list\\_table\\_en.asp](http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/authorisation_process/candidate_list_table_en.asp).

<sup>9</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (short: CLP), replacing the old Directives 67/548/EEC (Dangerous Substances Directive) and 1999/45/EC (Dangerous Preparations Directive).

<sup>10</sup> The list of harmonised classification and labelling of hazardous substances is included in Part 3 of Annex VI to the CLP Regulation. Moreover, a comprehensive classification and labelling inventory is publicly accessible via the website of the European Chemicals Agency ECHA which also includes all manufacturer-provided selfclassifications of hazardous substances: <https://echa.europa.eu/de/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>.

<sup>11</sup> Substances with additional hazardous properties (among others: CMR substances of category 2) are not excluded here but are reduced by the emission (see paragraph 3.2.1).

<sup>12</sup> TRGS 905, (Technical Rules for Hazardous Substances 905) – List of carcinogenic, mutagenic or reprotoxic substances of the Committee on Hazardous Substances (AGS): <http://www.baua.de/de/Themen-von-A-Z/Gefahrstoffe/TRGS/TRGS-905.html>. The TRGS 905 list, as amended at the time of application, shall be applicable. The total CMR list of the statutory accident insurance may also be used as a tool: [http://www.baua.de/de/Themen-von-A-Z/Gefahrstoffe/Einstufung-und-Kennzeichnung/CMR-Gesamtliste\\_content.html](http://www.baua.de/de/Themen-von-A-Z/Gefahrstoffe/Einstufung-und-Kennzeichnung/CMR-Gesamtliste_content.html) (Combined list of CMR substances according to CLP Regulation and TRGS 905).

chlorine and bromine, shall be determined by means of a combustion analysis (total digestion). As a part of tolerable impurities their contents shall not exceed 1 g/kg.

#### **3.1.4 Flame Retardants**

To the extent as required by fire protection regulations inorganic ammonium phosphates (diammonium phosphate, ammonium polyphosphate etc.), other dehydrating minerals (aluminium hydrate or the like) or expandable graphite may be used as flame retardants. Antimony oxides shall not be used as flame retardants.

##### **Compliance Verification:**

*The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 to the Contract pursuant to DE-UZ 128 or submit a corresponding declaration from the pre-suppliers.*

#### **3.1.5 Plasticizers**

Plasticizing substances from the class of phthalates may not be used in the manufacture of textile floor coverings.

##### **Compliance Verification:**

*The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 to the Contract pursuant to DE-UZ 128. In the case of detection, the contents of phthalates shall be determined by means of extracting a material sample in a Soxhlet apparatus followed by an analysis using a GC/MS. The quantitative determination of the target substances shall be made by using a substance-specific reference mixture. No more than 0.1 mass percent of phthalate shall be present as impurities in the textile floor covering.*

#### **3.1.6 Requirements for Textiles**

##### **3.1.6.1 Dyes and Pigments**

The dyes and pigments listed in Appendix A to the Basic Award Criteria may not be used.

##### **Compliance Verification:**

*The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 2 to the Contract pursuant to DE-UZ 128 or submit a corresponding declaration from the pre-suppliers.*

##### **3.1.6.2 Pesticides**

The natural-fibre textiles used shall meet the requirements for pesticides as set forth in Öko-Tex Standard 100<sup>13</sup>, product class II, or the requirements established by the Gemeinschaft umweltfreundlicher Teppichböden e. V. (GUT) (Association of Environmentally Friendly Carpet Manufacturers).

##### **Compliance Verification:**

*The applicant shall present the measurement results obtained using a test method mentioned in Öko-Tex Standard 200<sup>14</sup> or a test method developed by GUT on a representative selection of textiles made in consultation with the testing laboratory. By way of alternative the applicant*

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<sup>13</sup> Öko-Tex Standard 100, General and Special Conditions, as amended (last amended in January 2007)

<sup>14</sup> Öko-Tex Standard 200, Test Method, as amended (last amended in January 2007)

may also submit a certificate or contract indicating that the products meet the requirements of the GUT signet .

### **3.1.6.3 Microbistatic, Microbicidal or Fungicidal Finish**

Microbistatic, microbicidal or fungicidal finishes of textile floor coverings shall not be permissible.

#### **Compliance Verification:**

*The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirements in Annex 1 to the Contract pursuant to DE-UZ 128.*

### **3.1.6.4 Moth and Beetle Proofing**

Permethrin is used as a moth and beetle proofing agent in textiles made of wool and other animal fibres. An effective **moth-proof finish** starts at 35 mg/kg of animal fibre while an effective **beetle-proof finish** starts at 75 mg/kg of animal fibre. That is why concentrations between 3 and 75 mg/kg of animal fibre are to be considered as a contamination with no sufficient effect on moths and beetles and consequently inadmissible. If permethrin concentrations between 75 mg/kg and 150 mg/kg of animal fibre are applied the manufacturer shall be liable to include the following sentence in the Consumer Information:

**„Contains Permethrin to Protect the Product from Wool Pests.“**

Concentrations above 150 mg/kg shall be inadmissible. The spraying application process shall be inadmissible too.

The following values must be observed in wool materials without protection from wool pests:

Permethrin < 3.0 mg/kg of animal fibre. The concentration of other detected pyrethroids shall not exceed 1 mg/kg of animal fibre. If this threshold value is observed the manufacturer shall be liable to include the following sentence in the Consumer Information:

**„Without Protection against Wool Pests.“**

#### **Compliance Verification:**

*The manufacturer shall submit the determination of the absolute content in the material as well as the Consumer Information.*

*A material sample (animal fibre) of about 1 – 5 grams is weighed in an extraction thimble and sealed with a suitable glass wool or filter paper. The extraction thimble is extracted in a Soxhlet extractor for six hours using a 1:1 n-hexane/acetone mixture. The resulting extract is then concentrated in the rotary evaporator and filled up to a defined volume (about 5ml) with the extraction medium. The measurement is carried out on the GC-MS instrument operating in the SIM Mode. This method is used to detect permethrin, furmecyclox, piperonyl butoxide, tetramethrin, cyfluthrin, cypermethrin, fenvalerate and deltamethrin.*

*Limit of determination: 0.1 – 1 mg/kg (depending on the compound and the weighed sample).*



### **3.1.7 Requirements for Foam Backings made of Styrene Butadiene Rubber (SBR)**

N-nitrosamines occurring as emissions in the test chamber shall be below a maximum of 1 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.

#### **Compliance Verification:**

*The applicant shall submit a test report on a test chamber examination according to para. 3.2.1. The analysis of the N-nitrosamines shall be conducted in accordance with the BGI 505-23 method (formerly ZH 1/120.23) recognized by Hauptverband der Berufsgenossenschaften (HVGB) (Federation of institutions for statutory accident insurance and prevention). Tests shall be performed on the third day after charging the test chamber.*

### **3.1.8 Binders and Coatings**

#### **• Preservation**

Binders and coatings used in the manufacture of textile floor coverings may not contain any biocides, except for the in-can preservatives as listed in Appendix B to the Basic Award Criteria with their respective contents.

#### **Compliance Verification:**

*The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirements in Annex 1 to the Contract pursuant to DE-UZ 128 and present a declaration from the supplier according to Annex 3 to the Contract pursuant to DE-UZ 128.*

#### **• Alkylphenol Ethoxylates**

Polymer dispersions, resins or similar components (binders) containing alkylphenol ethoxylates may not be added to binders and coatings used in the manufacture of textile floor coverings.

#### **Compliance Verification:**

*The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement regarding the alkylphenol ethoxylates according to Annex 1 to the Contract pursuant to DE-UZ 128 and submit a declaration from the supplier in accordance with Annex 3 to the Contract pursuant to DE-UZ 128. If alkylphenols are detected by quantitative determination the concentration in the preparation shall be limited to 0.1 % in conformity with the Eighth regulation amending chemical law regulations (Publication of 4 March 2004 BGBl (Federal Law Gazette) I, page 328.*

## **3.2 Use**

### **3.2.1 Indoor Air Quality**

The products under para. 2 shall not exceed the following emission values (Table 1) in the test chamber in conformity with the „health risk assessment process for emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) from building products“<sup>15</sup> developed by the Committee for Health-related Evaluation of Building Products.

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<sup>15</sup> "Health risk assessment process for emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) from building products", as amended,

Table 1: Emission Values

Substance	Final Value 3 Days	Final Value 28 Days
Total organic compounds within the retention range C <sub>6</sub> – C <sub>16</sub> (TVOC)	< 250 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	< 100 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
Total organic compounds within the retention range > C <sub>16</sub> – C <sub>22</sub> (TSVOC)	-	< 30 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
C substances <sup>16</sup>	-	< 1 µg/m <sup>3</sup> <b>per single value</b>
Total VOC without LIC <sup>17,18</sup>	-	< 50 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
R value	-	< 1
Formaldehyde	-	< 0.02 ppm
Other aldehydes	-	< 0.02 ppm
4-Phenylcyclohexene	-	< 5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>

The test may be stopped on the third day after charging if the required final third-day values have been reached. The test may be stopped from the 7th day after charging if the required final values of the twenty-eighth day have been reached.

#### **Compliance Verification:**

*The applicant shall submit for each product group<sup>19</sup> a test certificate according to the DIBt test method (DIBt - German Institute for Structural Engineering)<sup>20</sup> (Part II of the Approval Guidelines for a health-related evaluation of building products) including assessment mask (ADAM), which confirms compliance with this requirement. The test certificate shall be issued by a testing laboratory accredited for this test by BAM (Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und Prüfung (Federal Institution for Material Research and Testing))<sup>21</sup>*

<http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/themen/gesundheit/kommissionen-arbeitsgruppen/ausschuss-zur-gesundheitlichen-bewertung-von>

<sup>16</sup> C substances are carcinogenic substances classified into Category K1 or K2 in accordance with Directive 67/548/EEC or TRGS 905.

<sup>17</sup> Including non-identifiable substances

<sup>18</sup> LCI = Lowest Concentration of Interest cf. "Health risk assessment process for emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) from building products", Homepage Umweltbundesamt (Federal Environmental Agency): <http://www.umweltbundesamt.de>, <http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/bauprodukte/dokumente/AgBB-Bewertungsschema2005.pdf>

<sup>19</sup> In conformity with DIN EN 14041 „Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings – Essential characteristics“ a product group is a series of products within the limits of variability of the product parameters (set by the manufacturer or a technical specification) and, if applicable, of the use-related parameters with respect to which the specified safety-related properties do not change (i.e. they do not deteriorate in terms of quality). With respect to the Blue Angel the safety-related properties include the emission behaviour. A product group includes products of identical material composition.

<sup>20</sup> DIBt (Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik), (German Institute for Building Technology) Grundsätze zur gesundheitlichen Bewertung von Bauprodukten in Innenräumen (Principles for health assessment of construction products used in interiors) Teil II: Bewertungskonzepte für Spezielle Bauprodukte (Part II: Evaluation Concept for Special Building Products), as of October 2010, as amended.

<sup>21</sup> The current list of the accredited testing laboratories can be found at the homepage of the Blue Angel at: [https://www.blauer-engel.de/downloads/vergabegrundlagen\\_de/Pruefinstitute.pdf](https://www.blauer-engel.de/downloads/vergabegrundlagen_de/Pruefinstitute.pdf).

### 3.2.2 Odour

The testing of the odour properties shall be carried out in connection with the emission test under para. 3.2.1 (Indoor Air Quality) according to DIN ISO 16000-28 - with the same criteria being applicable to a premature stop of the test. The odour intensity of the tested floor coverings shall not exceed 7pi after a period of 28 days. If the test shows an odour intensity of 8 pi another test may be conducted on the following day. The product fails the test if such repeat test again shows an odour intensity above 7 pi. The product passes the repeat test if the test shows a maximum odour intensity of 7pi.

Follow-up tests shall be conducted at least once per year. Their results shall be submitted to RAL gGmbH upon request. These follow-up tests may be carried out in accordance with DIN ISO 16000-28 or in accordance with the GUT odour test. During these tests the products shall not exceed 7 pi or "odour grade" 3, respectively (slightly unpleasant).

Separate follow-up tests shall not be required for products carrying a GUT signet.

#### **Compliance Verification**

*To verify compliance with the initial testing the applicant shall present a test report according to DIN ISO 16000-28 in combination with VDI 4302.*

*To verify compliance with the follow-up tests the applicant shall, upon request by RAL gGmbH, submit for each product group<sup>19</sup> a test report according to DIN ISO 16000-28 or the GUT odour test, respectively (in conformity with the Swiss SNV 195651 standard<sup>22</sup>). Alternatively, the applicant shall also be entitled to present a certificate or a contract stating that the products meet the requirements of the GUT signet.*

### 3.2.3 Serviceability

The textile floor coverings shall meet the usual quality standards for serviceability. For this purpose, the textile floor covering must meet the requirements of the relevant DIN EN standards effective at the time of application. DIN EN 1307<sup>23</sup> applies to most textile floor coverings. DIN EN 14215<sup>24</sup> applies to machine-made pile rugs and runners. DIN EN 15114/A2<sup>25</sup> applies to textile floor coverings without pile.

#### **Compliance Verification:**

*The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirements in Annex 1 to the Contract pursuant to DE-UZ 128.*

### 3.3 Declaration and Consumer Information

The declaration of textile floor coverings and/or their packaging shall be made in accordance with DIN EN 10874<sup>26</sup>. The manufacturer shall declare the products unequivocally and unremovably, either on the packaging or on a tag providing the following information. By way

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<sup>22</sup> SNV 195651 – Textiles - Determination of odour formation caused by textile finishes (sensory test); 1968

<sup>23</sup> DIN EN 1307 – Textile floor coverings - Classification

<sup>24</sup> Textile floor coverings - Classification of machine-made pile rugs and runners; German version EN 14215:2013

<sup>25</sup> Textile floor coverings - Classification of flat, woven, knitted or needled textile floor coverings without pile; German version EN 15114:2006+A1:2008/prA2:2011

<sup>26</sup> Titel (deutsch): Elastische, textile und Laminat-Bodenbeläge - Klassifizierung (ISO 10874:2009); Deutsche Fassung EN ISO 10874:2012

of alternative the manufacturer can make the information available to the dealer who will pass on the information to the customer at the latter's request.

- Identification of manufacturer or supplier company,
- Product name and material,
- Product details (composition),
- Colour/pattern as well as lot and roll number (if available),
- Suitability (e.g. load class, comfort class),
- Length, width and thickness or covered area with respect to rolls or - with respect to tiles - tile dimensions as well as the area in square meters contained in one pack.

The product shall be accompanied by a short version of the following instructions and recommendations. If product is sold by the meter the information may, alternatively, be made available at customer's request. Such information shall include a note indicating that a detailed version can be made available (e.g. upon request to the manufacturer, reference to the manufacturer's website).

- Installation instructions including recommendations for the use of low-emission floor covering adhesives, surfacers and fillers as well as primers,
- Cleaning and care instructions,
- Disposal Instructions (e.g. return and recycling options).

**Compliance Verification:**

*The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 to the Contract pursuant to DE-UZ 128 and submit the corresponding product information (e.g. technical data sheet).*

**3.4 Advertising Statements**

Advertising statements may not include notes such as „tested for its biological living quality“ or those which would play down risks in terms of Article 23, para. 4 of Directive 67/548/EEC, as, for example, „non-toxic“, „non-hazardous to health“.

**Compliance Verification:**

*The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 to the Contract pursuant to DE-UZ 128 and submit a technical data sheet.*

**4 Applicants and Parties Involved**

Distributors of final products according to Paragraph 2 shall be eligible for application.

Parties involved in the award process are:

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

## **5 Use of the Environmental Label**

The use of the Environmental Label by the applicant is governed by a contract on the use of the Environmental Label concluded with RAL gGmbH.

Within the scope of such contract, the applicant undertakes to comply with the requirements under Paragraph 3 while using the Environmental Label.

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, 2019. They shall be extended by periods of one year each, unless terminated in writing by March 31, 2019 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.

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

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

- Applicant (manufacturer/distributor)
- Brand/trade name, product description
- Distributor (label user), i.e. the above-mentioned marketing organisations.

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## Appendix A to the Basic Criteria DE-UZ 128

### Colorants and Pigments that may not be used according to para. 3.1.6.1:

**Azo dyes**, which potentially cleave one of the aromatic amines listed below (according to Directive 2002/61/EC):

- 4-aminobiphenyl (92-67-1),
- benzidine (92-87-5),
- 4-chloro-o-toluidine (95-69-2),
- 2-naphthylamine (91-59-8),
- o-aminoazotoluene (97-56-3),
- 2-amino-4-nitrotoluene (99-55-8),
- p-chloroaniline (106-47-8),
- 2,4-diaminoanisole (615-05-4),
- 4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane (101-77-9),
- 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine (91-94-1),
- 3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine (119-90-4),
- 3,3'-dimethylbenzidine (119-93-7),
- 3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane (838-88-0),
- p-cresidine (120-71-8),
- 4,4'-methylene-bis-(2-chloroaniline) (101-14-4),
- 4,4'-oxydianiline (101-80-4),
- 4,4'-thiodianiline (139-65-1),
- o-toluidine (95-53-4),
- 2,4-diaminotoluene (95-80-7),
- 2,4,5-trimethylaniline (137-17-7),
- 4-aminoazobenzene (60-09-3),
- o-anisidine (90-04-0)

**Dyes that are carcinogenic, teratogenic or reprotoxic** (according to Commission Decision 2002/371/EC (EU eco-label for textile products) and Öko-Tex Standard 100):

- |                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| C.I. Basic Red 9        | C.I. 42 500, |
| C.I. Disperse Blue 1    | C.I. 64 500, |
| C.I. Acid Red 26        | C.I. 16 150, |
| C.I. Basic Violet 14    | C.I. 42 510, |
| C.I. Disperse Orange 11 | C.I. 60 700, |
| C.I. Direct Black 38    | C.I. 30 235, |
| C.I. Direct Blue 6      | C.I. 22 610, |
| C.I. Direct Red 28      | C.I. 22 120, |
| C.I. Disperse Yellow 3  | C.I. 11 855. |

**Potentially sensitizing dyes** (according to Commission Decision 2002/371/EC and Öko-Tex Standard 100):

C.I. Disperse Blue 3	C.I. 61 505,
C.I. Disperse Blue 7	C.I. 62 500,
C.I. Disperse Blue 26	C.I. 63 305,
C.I. Disperse Blue 35,	
C.I. Disperse Blue 102,	
C.I. Disperse Blue 106,	
C.I. Disperse Blue 124,	
C.I. Disperse Brown 1,	
C.I. Disperse Orange 1	C.I. 11 080,
C.I. Disperse Orange 3	C.I. 11 005,
C.I. Disperse Orange 37,	
C.I. Disperse Orange 76 (formerly „Orange 37“).	
C.I. Disperse Red 1	C.I. 11 110,
C.I. Disperse Red 11	C.I. 62 015,
C.I. Disperse Red 17	C.I. 11 210,
C.I. Disperse Yellow 1	C.I. 10 345,
C.I. Disperse Yellow 3	C.I. 11 855,
C.I. Disperse Yellow 9	C.I. 10 375,
C.I. Disperse Yellow 39,	
C.I. Disperse Yellow 49.	

**Heavy Metal-Containing Dyes**

Dyes and pigments that contain cadmium, mercury, lead or nickel.

## **Appendix B to the Basic Criteria DE-UZ 128**

See Appendix A to the Basic Criteria DE-UZ 102



## Appendix C Excluded substance properties

Tabelle 2: Excluded hazard statements (H statements)

Hazard Category	CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	Wording
<b>Toxic Substances</b>		
Acute Tox. 1,2	H300	Fatal if swallowed
Acute Tox. 3	H301	Toxic if swallowed
Acute Tox. 1,2	H310	Fatal in contact with skin
Acute Tox. 3	H311	Toxic in contact with skin
Acute Tox. 1,2	H330	Fatal if inhaled
Acute Tox. 3	H331	Toxic if inhaled
STOT SE. 1	H370	Causes damage to organs.
STOT RE 1	H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>Krebserzeugende, erbgutverändernde und fortpflanzungsgefährdende Stoffe:</b>		
Muta. 1 [A,B]	H340	May cause genetic defects.
Karz. 1 [A,B]	H350	May cause cancer.
Repr. 1 [A,B]	H360F	May damage fertility.
Repr. 1 [A,B]	H360D	May damage the unborn child.
Repr. 1 [A,B]	H360FD	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
Repr. 1 [A,B]	H360Fd	May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Repr. 1 [A,B]	H360Df	May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility.