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| **Annex to the contract pursuant to DE-UZ 57b**  **Environmental label for “Thermal Processes for Indoor Pest Control”** |  | **Please use this printed form!** |

Supplier (applicant and label user):

Description of the process:

Equipment used:

**Declaration by the applicant**

Compliance with the following requirements is hereby declared:

The affected room is inspected in the same way as before treatment using biocides (see Paragraph 3.1 of DE-UZ 57b).

The client is informed in writing about possible heat damage before the treatment (see Paragraph 3.2 of DE-UZ 57b).

All heat-sensitive objects are tightly packaged and removed from the affected room before the treatment by the occupant or the user and then treated separately. This includes e.g. pressurised containers (e.g. hair spray and fire extinguishers), flammable liquids (e.g. perfumes), oil paintings, medicines, candles, plants and foodstuffs. Fire detectors must be switched off and opened. Conveyor belts and chains under tension must be loosened. All electrical devices such as televisions, computers or fridges must be disconnected from the electricity supply (see Paragraph 3.3 of DE-UZ 57b).

The furniture located in the room is opened and hiding places such as skirting boards, power sockets and light switches, cable ducts and wall panels are dismantled. If necessary, built-in furniture also needs to be dismantled (see Paragraph 3.4 of DE-UZ 57b).

Objects standing next to or fixed to the wall are moved away from the wall so that the required temperature can also be reached behind them. Materials providing thermal insulation such as fabrics, bulk materials, woodpiles or bagged goods are removed. Open containers filled with liquids are emptied or removed (see Paragraph 3.4.1 of DE-UZ 57b).

All gaps in windows and doors, as well as in floors and walls such as cable ducts, heating pipes and joints, are sealed in advance using heat-resistant adhesive tape or if possible with acrylic (or another adequate filler) (see Paragraph 3.5 of DE-UZ 57b).

Difficult to reach gaps and spaces can be treated with kieselgur (diatomaceous earth) (see Paragraph 3.5.1 of DE-UZ 57b).

Treatment with other biocides is only carried out if there are still unreachable cold areas that could be used by the pests being controlled as a hiding place. Where possible, harmful insects are firstly driven from critical areas into spaces that are easier to disinfest using suitable methods for applying heat (see Paragraph 3.5.2 of DE-UZ 57b).

In the case of warm-air processes, all areas of the room being treated reach a minimum temperature of 50°C and a maximum of 60°C for a period of at least 6-12 hours.

In the case of hot-air processes, all areas of the room being treated reach a minimum temperature of 50°C for a period of at least 6 hours. A maximum temperature of 90 °C is not exceeded.

Depending on the size and composition of the room, it can take between 24 and 48 hours for this type of thermal disinfestation (see Paragraph 3.6 of DE-UZ 57b).

In order to reach and maintain the required temperature in all nooks and crannies, especially near to the floor where the pests are frequently found, it is necessary, in some circumstances, to use hot-air fans. The number of fans and their orientation is once again dependent on the size and composition of the room (see Paragraph 3.6.1 of DE-UZ 57b).

During the pest control treatment, the room temperature is constantly measured at various measurement points and saved using data loggers. The location of the measurement points in the room is selected based on the lifestyle of the insects being controlled and any awkwardly situated locations are also be taken into account. They are marked in advance on a room plan. All of the measured data is made available to the customer as a diagram or a table of data (see Paragraph 3.6.2 of DE-UZ 57b).

The temperature of the hot air at the discharge opening of the feed pipe does not exceed 90°C. The discharge opening is kept at a distance of at least 1 metre from highly flammable materials (construction classification B3 according to DIN 4102 Part 1) e.g. paper, cardboard and similar (see Paragraph 3.7 of DE-UZ 57b).

In the case of hot-air processes, occupational safety and accident prevention regulations, as well as any technical safety, occupational medicine and occupational hygiene rules, are observed (see Paragraph 3.8 of DE-UZ 57b).

In the case of the thermal treatment of objects (e.g. furniture and cases) in facilities suitable for these processes, a minimum temperature of 55°C is achieved for a minimum of 60 minutes. Depending on the size of the facilities used, the temperature is constantly measured in at least two locations and documented.

Location:       Applicant:

(legally binding signature

Date:       and company stamp)