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| **Annex 3a to the contract pursuant to DE-UZ 117**  **Environmental Label for**  **“Low-Emission Upholstered Furniture”** |  | **Please use this**  **printed form!** |

**Leather manufacturer/supplier declaration[[1]](#footnote-1)**

Manufacturer/supplier:

(full address)

|  |
| --- |
| **Trade name for the leather (add supplement if required)** |
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**Declaration**

**3.1 General substance requirements**

We hereby declare that the product named above does **not** contain any substances with the following properties as a constituent component [[2]](#footnote-2):

1. Substances which are identified as particularly alarming under the European Chemicals Regulation REACH (1907/2006/EC) and which have been incorporated into the list drawn up in accordance with Article 59, Paragraph 1 of the REACH Regulation (so-called "list of candidates").[[3]](#footnote-3)

2. Substances that according to the CLP Regulation[[4]](#footnote-4) have been classified in the following hazard categories or which meet the criteria for such classification.

* Carcinogenic in categories Carc. 1A or Carc. 1B
* Germ cell mutagenic in categories Muta. 1A or Muta. 1B
* Reprotoxic (teratogenic) in categories Repr. 1A or Repr. 1B
* Acute toxicity (poisonous) in categories Acute Tox. 1 or Acute Tox.2
* Specific target organ toxicity in categories STOT SE 1, STOT SE 2, STOT RE 1 or STOT RE 2

The corresponding H phrases for the hazard classes and categories can be found in Supplement A.

3. Substances that are classified in TRGS 905[[5]](#footnote-5) as:

* Carcinogenic (K1, K2)
* Mutagenic (M1, M2)
* Reprotoxic (RF1, RF2)
* Teratogenic (RF1, RF2)
  1. Leather

The requirements in Paragraphs 3.4.1 to 3.4.11 are also deemed to have been fulfilled if a valid certificate (or contract) of the environmental label DE-UZ 148 has been enclosed.

If the leather used for the product has not been awarded the environmental label according to DE-UZ 148, it must comply with Paragraphs 3.4.1 to 3.4.11.

Certificate is enclosed

Certificate is non-existent

**3.4.1 Preservatives**

As an exception to Paragraph 3 (exclusion of substances), preservatives must comply with Supplement A to DE-UZ 2015 (Edition March 2015). Chemical preservation for the transportation and storage of raw hides, as well as tanned semi-finished products (wet blue, wet white), must be avoided as far as possible.

**No** preservatives were used during the complete unbroken process (from slaughter through to the finished leather).

The following preservatives were used for the transportation and storage of raw hides, as well as tanned semi-finished products (wet blue, wet white):

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Biocide** | **Alternative**  **name** | **EC number** | **CAS number** |  |
| **4-chloro-3-methylphenol** | Chlorocresol | 200-431-6 | 59-50-7 |  |
| **2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one** | N-Octyl-isothiazolinon, OIT | 247-761-7 | 26530-20-1 |  |
| **o-phenylphenol** | Biphenyl-2-ol | 201-993-5 | 90-43-7 |  |
| **(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)methyl thiocyanate** | 2-(thiocyanomethyl-thio)benzthiazol,  TCMTB | 244-445-0 | 21564-17-0 |  |

Other preservatives for transportation were not used.

A chemical preservation of the finished leather, including the coatings, was not carried out.

A test report in accordance with DIN EN ISO 13365 is enclosed that lists the preservatives stated in Supplement A using the described test methods. The sample was taken in accordance with DIN EN ISO 2418. The test is carried out on finished leather with a moisture content of around 10%.

* + 1. **Chromium (VI)**

A test to determine the chromium (VI) content with and without a stress test is required for leather, whereby it is not permitted for chromium (VI) to be detected (detection limit 3 mg/kg).

A test report according to DIN EN ISO 17075 (February 2008) verifying that chromium (VI) could not be detected (detection limit 3 mg/kg) is enclosed.

The sample was taken in accordance with EN ISO 2418.

*The ground/cut leather sample was examined with and without a stress test (ageing test). To perform the stress test, the ground/cut leather sample (single piece approx. 0.5 x 0.5 cm) was first stored for 24 hours at a temperature of 80°C in a drying chamber without convection at a humidity of < 5%. After 24 hours, the sample was taken out of the drying chamber, cooled in an desiccator for at least 30 minutes and examined in accordance with DIN EN ISO 17075 within 2 hours of taking it out of the drying chamber. The general conditions have been stated in the event of any deviations. The total chromium content is determined in accordance with DIN EN ISO 17072-2 via total digestion.*

*The test is carried out continuously at least every six months and submitted to RAL gGmbH on request. If the test detects a chromium (VI) content higher than the detection limit of 3 mg/kg, the manufacturer of the upholstered furniture is informed immediately.*

3.4.3-3.4.10

Dyes and pigments; Chloroparaffins/chloralkanes; Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated chemicals; Alkylphenol ethoxylates and alkylphenols; Flame retardants; Organotin compounds; Nanomaterials

3.4.3 The dyes and pigments listed in Supplement C to DE-UZ 148 are not added.

Alternatively, verification in accordance with DIN EN 17234-1 and the measurement results in accordance with DIN EN ISO 17234-1, as well as the measurement results for 4-aminoazobenzol in accordance with the test method DIN EN ISO 17234-2:2011, are enclosed.

3.4.4 Chloralkanes are not used.

A test report in accordance with DIN EN ISO 18219:2012 (Leather - Determination of chlorinated hydrocarbons in leather - Chromatographic method for short-chain chlorinated paraffins) verifying the content of short-chain chloralkanes is enclosed.

*The detection limit for short-chain chloralkanes is 100 mg/kg and this value must not be exceeded.*

3.4.5 Perfluorinated or polyfluorinated chemicals (PFC), such as fluorocarbon resins and fluorocarbon emulsions, perfluorinated sulfonic and carboxylic acids, and substances that could be broken down into these chemicals are not added.

3.4.6 Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) and their derivatives were not used.

Alternatively, a test report in accordance with DIN EN ISO 18218 Parts 1 and 2 can be submitted.

*The detection limit for alkylphenol ethoxylates and alkylphenols is 100 mg/kg and this value must not be exceeded.*

3.4.7 Flame retardants are not added.

3.4.8 Tin in organic form (tin bonded to a carbon) is not added.

3.4.10 Synthetic nanomaterials[[6]](#footnote-6) are not used in the production process or

finishing process.

**3.4.9 Extractable heavy metals**

The limit values stated in the table have not been exceeded by the following heavy metals.

| **Extractable heavy metals** | **Limit values** |
| --- | --- |
| Chromium in chromium-tanned leather | 200 mg/kg |
| Cobalt | 4 mg/kg |
| Copper | 50 mg/kg |

Enclosed is a test report in accordance with DIN EN ISO 17072-1. The sample shall be prepared in accordance with EN ISO 4044, whereby the samples shall be completely ground.

**3.4.11 Origin of raw hides and skins**

Raw hides and skins are sourced from agricultural animals (i.e. cattle, calves, goats, sheep, pigs) that are primarily kept for milk and/or meat production. Animal hides and skins from wild or endangered species were not used.

Raw goods from European slaughterhouses were used.

Raw goods from non-European slaughterhouses were used and the traceability requirements in the sense of Protocol 6.5 from the Working Group apply. The leather manufacturer and all suppliers of intermediate products achieve a traceability grade of at least 50%.

* + 1. **Indoor air quality**

A test report in accordance with the BAM test method (Method for the detection of emissions of formaldehyde and other volatile compounds) based on the standards DIN EN ISO 16000-9, DIN EN ISO 16000-10 and DIN EN 16516, which was issued by a testing institute recognized for this test by BAM Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und Prüfung (Federal Institution for Material Research and Testing), Division 4.2 “Materials and Air Pollutants”, is enclosed.

* + 1. Odour testing

Test report in accordance with DIN ISO 16000-28 in combination with VDI 4302 is enclosed

Test report in accordance to RAL-GZ 430 is enclosed

Location:       Legally binding signature

and company stamp

Date:       of the manufacturer/ supplier

1. Assignment of hazard categories and hazard statements

| **Hazard categories** | **H Phrases** | **Hazard statements** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Carcinogenic substances** | | |
| Carc. 1A | H350 | May cause cancer. |
| Carc. 1B | H350 | May cause cancer. |
| Carc. 1A, 1B | H350i | May cause cancer if inhaled. |
| **Germ cell mutagenic substances** | | |
| Muta. 1A | H340 | May cause genetic defects. |
| Muta. 1B | H340 | May cause genetic defects. |
| **Reprotoxic (teratogenic) substances** | | |
| Repr. 1A, 1B | H360D | May damage the unborn child. |
| Repr. 1A, 1B | H360F | May damage fertility. |
| Repr. 1A, 1B | H360FD | May damage fertility.  May damage the unborn child. |
| Repr. 1A, 1B | H360Df | May damage the unborn child.  Suspected of damaging fertility. |
| Repr. 1A, 1B | H360Fd | May damage fertility.  Suspected of damaging the unborn child. |
| **Acute toxicity substances** | | |
| Acute Tox. 1  Acute Tox. 2 | H300 | Fatal if swallowed |
| Acute Tox. 3 | H301 | Toxic if swallowed |
| Acute Tox. 1  Acute Tox. 2 | H310 | Fatal in contact with skin |
| Acute Tox. 3 | H311 | Toxic in contact with skin |
| Acute Tox. 1  Acute Tox. 2 | H330 | Fatal if inhaled |
| Acute Tox. 3 | H331 | Toxic if inhaled |
| **Substances with specific target organ toxicity** | | |
| STOT SE 1 | H370 | Causes damage to organs. |
| STOT SE 2 | H371 | May cause damage to organs. |
| STOT RE 1 | H372 | Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| STOT RE 2 | H373 | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |

1. According to Paragraph 3.1, manufacturer declarations must be submitted for the following materials: Cover fabrics and upholstery materials, coatings and plastics with prolonged skin contact. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Constituent components are substances added to the product as such or as part of a mixture in order to achieve or influence certain product properties and those required as chemical cleavage products for achieving the product properties. This does not apply to residual monomers that have been reduced to a minimum. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. The version of the list of candidates at the time of the declaration is valid. The list of candidates in its relevant version can be found at: <http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/authorisation_process/candidate_list_table_en.asp>. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Regulation(EG) No. 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, short: CLP Regulation (Classification, Labelling and Packing). It replaces the old directives 67/548/EEC (Dangerous Substances Directive) and 1999/45/EC (Dangerous Preparations Directive). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. TRGS 905, directory of carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic substances from the Committee for Hazardous Substances (AGS): [TRGS 905.](http://www.baua.de/de/Themen-von-A-Z/Gefahrstoffe/TRGS/TRGS-905.html) The current version at the time of application is valid. The CMR complete list published by the Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the German Social Accident Insurance can also be used as a reference tool (amalgamation of the CMR substances according to the CLP Regulation and TRGS 905): [CMR complete list](http://www.baua.de/de/Themen-von-A-Z/Gefahrstoffe/Einstufung-und-Kennzeichnung/CMR-Gesamtliste_content.html). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. The definition of this term is based on DIN CEN ISO/TS 27687:2010-02 or the corresponding EU recommendation (2011/696/EU) [↑](#footnote-ref-6)