

**Annex 1 to the Contract pursuant to RAL-UZ 148  
Blue Angel Eco-Label for „Leather“**

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**Please use this  
form !**

**Applicant's Manufacturer Declaration**

Manufacturer:

Production facility:  
(address):

Rating der Leather Working Group:

Product applying for the Blue Angel eco-label:  
(Leather according to DIN EN 15987)

Production quantity (t/a)<sup>1</sup>:

Tanning process:

Finishing:

Fields of use:

**1. Base Materials:**

|                                 |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Raw cattle skins/hides          | (t/a) |
| Raw calf/goat skins/hides       | (t/a) |
| Raw pig skins/hides             | (t/a) |
| Raw sheep skins/hides           | (t/a) |
| Semi-finished cattle leather    | (t/a) |
| Semi-finished calf/goat leather | (t/a) |
| Semi-finished pig leather       | (t/a) |
| Semi-finished sheep leather     | (t/a) |
| Other (please specify)          | (t/a) |

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<sup>1</sup> All information on quantities provided in this declaration refers to the year preceding the filing of the application.

**Declaration:** The raw hides and skins come from farm animals (i.e. cattle, calf, goat, sheep, pig) which are primarily kept for milk and/or meat production. We **do not use** hides and skins of wildlife and endangered species. In addition, attention is paid to an ethical origin and aspects of animal protection in accordance with Protocol 6.0 of the Leather Working Group.

We use raw material from European slaughterhouses, a fact that is verified using a procedure following Regulation (EC) 853/2004. The accompanying documents according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1243/2007 of 24 October 2007 amending Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 as well as Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1097/2012 will be presented if so requested by RAL gGmbH.

We use raw material from non-European slaughterhouses - verified using the verification/traceability procedure within the meaning of Protocol 6.0 of the Leather Working Group (effective from January 2015, Section 4 "Raw Material Traceability"). Both the applicant and all suppliers of semi-finished products must be rated "Grade A" for traceability by the Leather Working Group ( $\geq 90\%$  traceability).

Traceability of the applicant: Grade

If semi-finished products are used a supplier-completed Annex 2 will be attached to the application.

## 1. Use of Water

### Declaration:

The water consumption at the above-mentioned production facility for the above-mentioned processing was:  $\text{m}^3/\text{t}$

The information is to be supported by appropriate documents to be attached to the declaration. If semi-finished products are used a supplier-completed Annex 2 will be attached to application.

## 2. Wastewater

The wastewater from leather production processes must not exceed the following limits for **direct discharge** into a water body:

- COD of 200 mg/l or at least a 95% reduction compared with the average monthly inflow
- 10 mg/l of ammonia nitrogen
- 0.5 mg/l of AOX
- value of 2 for toxicity to fish eggs ( $G_{EI}$ )
- $BOD < 25 \text{ mg/l}$
- 2 mg/l of sulfide in the sulfide-containing sub-stream (wastewater from soaking, liming and deliming processes, each including rinsing) and
- 1 mg/l of total chromium in the chromium-containing sub-stream (wastewater from tanning, including samming as well as from post-tanning operations).

The wastewater from leather production processes must not exceed the following limits for **indirect discharge** (prior to discharge into a municipal or central wastewater treatment plant:

- 2 mg/l of sulfide in the sulfide-containing sub-stream (wastewater from soaking, liming and deliming processes, each including rinsing) and
- 1 mg/l of total chromium in the chromium-containing sub-stream (wastewater

from tanning, including samming as well as from post-tanning operations).

The concentrations of sulfide and chromium can be measured in the full stream before discharge into a water body (direct discharge) or into a municipal or central wastewater treatment plant (indirect discharge). If so, the mixing ratio of the sub-streams is to be reported in order to allow a back calculation.

The following test methods shall be used to do so:

- Chemical oxygen demand (COD): ISO 6060 or DIN 38409-41 or DIN-ISO 15705
- AOX (chloride content < 5 g/l): DIN EN ISO 9562 or
- AOX (chloride content > 5 g/l): DIN 38409-22
- Biological oxygen demand (BOD): DIN EN 1899
- Sulfide: DIN 38405-27 or ISO 10530
- Chromium: ISO 9174 or DIN EN 1233 or EN ISO 11885
- Ammonia nitrogen: DIN EN ISO 11732
- Toxicity to fish eggs: DIN EN ISO 15088

#### **Declaration:**

Attached are a confirmation from the supervisory authority verifying compliance with the requirements as well as test reports pursuant to Annex 25 to the German Wastewater Ordinance or equivalent international test reports.

We are **direct dischargers**

The discharge values of the wastewater treatment plant are checked at least once every six months.

We are **indirect dischargers**

Attached is a permit (for municipal wastewater treatment plants) or the conditions of contract (for central wastewater treatment plants) evidencing that the discharge is permitted and that the municipal wastewater treatment plant meets at least the requirements of 91/271/EEC.

### **3. Exclusion of Substances**

Leather products must not contain, as constituents<sup>2</sup>, any substances with the following characteristics:

1. Substances that have been identified as substances of very high concern under Regulation (EC) No 1906/2006 (REACH) and have been included in the list (so-called "Candidate List") set up in accordance with REACH, Article 59 (1). The Candidate List as amended at the time of application shall be applicable.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Constituents are substances or preparations added to the product or intermediate in order to achieve or influence certain product properties as well as those required as chemical decomposition products to achieve the product properties. This does not include, for example, minimised residual monomers.

<sup>3</sup> For the Candidate List, as amended, please go to: [REACH-Kandidatenliste](#).

2. Substances<sup>4</sup> that have been classified in the following hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1272/2008<sup>5</sup> or meet the criteria for such classification<sup>6</sup>:
  - acutely toxic of category Acute Tox. 1 or Acute Tox. 2
  - carcinogenic of category Carc. 1A, Carc. 1B
  - germ cell mutagenic of category Muta. 1A, Muta. 1B
  - reprotoxic (toxic to reproduction) of category Repr. 1A, Repr. 1B
  - toxic to specific target organs of category STOT SE 1, STOT SE 2, STOT RE 1 or RE 2
  - hazardous to the aquatic environment of category Aquatic Acute 1, Aquatic Chronic 1 or Aquatic Chronic 2
  - damaging to the ozone layer of category Ozone 1
3. Substance classified in TRGS 905<sup>7</sup> as:
  - carcinogenic (K1, K2)
  - mutagenic (M1, M2)
  - reprotoxic (R<sub>F</sub>1, R<sub>F</sub>2, R<sub>E</sub>1, R<sub>E</sub>2)

The H-Statements corresponding to the hazard categories can be seen from Appendix 2.

#### Declaration:

Attached hereto is a list of all process chemicals (Annex 3) and their manufacturers. Current Material Safety Data Sheets according to Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 are attached in English and German for all process chemicals. RAL gGmbH shall be informed immediately by presentation of the Material Safety Data Sheets about any changes in the process chemicals (elimination / addition / modification of composition).

If semi-finished products are used a supplier-completed Annex 3 each will be **additionally** attached to the application as well as the declarations from the latter's chemicals suppliers and the Material Safety Data Sheets of the chemicals listed.

Preferably, the declarations and the MSDS should be submitted on data media.

<sup>4</sup> Substances with additional hazardous properties (CMR substances of Category 2, among others) are not excluded here but reduced by the emission evaluation according to the AgBB scheme (see para. 3.5.3).

<sup>5</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 - short: CLP Regulation (Classification, Labelling and Packaging) which entered into force on 20 January 2009 replaces the previous Directives 67/548/EEC (Dangerous Substances Directive) and 1999/45/EC (Dangerous Preparations Directive). Thus, substances were classified, labelled and packed until December 1, 2010 according to Directive 67/548/EEC while mixtures (formerly preparations) were (and still are until June 1, 2015) classified, labelled and packed according to Directive 1999/45/EC. After these dates the GHS Regulation shall be applied to both substances and mixtures. Until June 1, 2015, substances shall be classified and labelled according to both the hitherto and the new legislation.

<sup>6</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 self-classifications of hazardous substances: [ECHA Einstufungs- und Kennzeichnungsverzeichnis](#) and other substance lists, such as SIN, ETUC, EDCs, etc.

<sup>7</sup> TRGS 905, 905 (Technical Rules for Hazardous Substances 905) – List of carcinogenic, mutagenic or reprotoxic substances of the Committee on Hazardous Substances (AGS): [TRGS 905](#). The TRGS 905, as amended at the time of application, shall be applicable (last amended in May 2008 – as per January 2014). The TRGS lists those CMR substances where no harmonised classification exists so far or where the Committee on Hazardous Substances arrives at a different classification. The total CMR list of the statutory accident insurance may also be used as a tool: [CMR-Gesamtliste](#) (Combined list of CMR substances according to CLP Regulation and TRGS 905).

## General Information on the Tests pursuant to Paras. 4, 5, 7, 10 as well as 9 and 12 (if verified by testing):

The testing laboratories are notified and accredited according to DIN EN ISO 17025 and the tests forming the basis of the test results in terms of testing fields, methods and specifications form part of this accreditation. The testing laboratory has - in coordination with the applicant - selected representative test samples that ensure compliance with the requirements for the respective series. A worst-case test has been performed at the discretion of the testing laboratory using the respective tanning methods. Testing of dyed leathers is done on samples exhibiting dyestuff preparations with the highest solvent content. If testing identifies substances that do not meet the criteria of these Basic Criteria this will be recorded in the test report.

Attached to all test reports (except for those regarding para. 6) are the accreditation certificates issued by Deutscher Akkreditierungsrat (DAKKS) (German national accreditation body) or another national accreditation body that is a signatory to the Multilateral Recognition Agreement (MLA) as well as the Appendix listing the test fields, methods and specifications.

The testing laboratory substantiates the representative selection and hence compliance with the requirements for the respective series in the respective test report.

### 4. Preservatives

Notwithstanding paragraph 3 (Exclusion of Substances) Appendix 1 to RAL-UZ148 (edition of March 2015) applies to preservatives. A chemical preservation for the transportation and storage of raw hides and tanned semi-finished products (wet blue, wet white) is to be avoided whenever possible.

#### Declaration:

The leather is **not subjected** to gapless preservation (from slaughtering to the finished leather).

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

|  | Biocidal Product                                 | Alternative Designation                    | EC No     | CAS No     |
|--|--|--|-----------|------------|
|  | <b>4-chloro-3-methylphenol</b>                   | chlorocresol                               | 200-431-6 | 59-50-7    |
|  | <b>2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one</b>               | N-octyl-isothiazolinon, OIT                | 247-761-7 | 26530-20-1 |
|  | <b>o-phenylphenol</b>                            | biphenyl-2-ol                              | 201-993-5 | 90-43-7    |
|  | <b>(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)methyl thiocyanate</b> | 2-(thiocyanomethyl-thio)benzthiazol, TCMTB | 244-445-0 | 21564-17-0 |

We do **not** use any other preservatives for transportation.

If semi-finished products are used a supplier-completed Annex 2 will be attached to application.

**No** chemical preservation is used on the finished leather, including the coatings.

Attached hereto is a test report according to DIN EN ISO 13365 listing the preservatives listed in Appendix 1 together with the tests methods described therein. Sampling was done in accordance with DIN EN ISO 2418. Testing is done on the finished leather with a humidity content of about 10%.

Testing will be done continuously every six months as a minimum and presented to RAL gGmbH, if so requested. If testing reveals preservatives at levels exceeding the maximum values specified RAL gGmbH will be informed immediately.

## **5. Chromium (VI)**

Leather requires a chromium(VI) determination with and without stress test where Chromium(VI) must not be detectable (limit of determination: 3 mg/kg).

Attached is a test report according to DIN EN ISO 17075 (February 2008) stating that hexavalent chromium could not be detected (limit of determination 3 mg/kg). Sampling was done in accordance with EN ISO 2418. The ground/cut leather sample has been examined with and without the aid of a stress test (aging test). To perform the stress test the ground/cut leather sample (single piece approx. 0.5 x 0.5 cm) had first been stored for 24 hours at a temperature of 80°C in a drying chamber without convection at a humidity of air of < 5%. After 24 hours the sample was removed from the drying chamber, cooled in an exsiccator for at least 30 minutes and examined in accordance with DIN EN ISO 17075 within 2 hours after taking it out of the drying chamber. If the test conditions are different the general conditions will be specified.

Testing will be done continuously every six months as a minimum and presented to RAL gGmbH, if so requested. If testing detects chromium (VI) above a limit of determination of 3 mg/kg RAL gGmbH will be informed immediately.

If the formulation is changed in any way a new test will be performed.

## **6. Indoor Air Quality**

Attached is a test report according to the BAM Test method (Method for the detection of emissions of formaldehyde and other volatile compounds) - based on the DIN ISO 16000-9 and DIN EN ISO 16000-10 standards - that has been prepared by a testing laboratory accredited for this test by BAM Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und -prüfung (Federal Institution for Material Research and Testing), Division 4.2 „Materials and Air Pollutants“.

The indoor air quality test will be repeated at two-year intervals in conjunction with the odour test. The results of such repeat test will be reported to RAL gGmbH without further demand.

## 7. Extractable Heavy Metals

The concentrations of the following heavy metals do not exceed the detection limits listed in the table below:

| Extractable Heavy Metals            | Limit Values |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Chromium in chromium-tanned leather | 200 mg/kg    |
| Cobalt                              | 4 mg/kg      |
| Copper                              | 50 mg/kg     |

Attached is a test report according to DIN EN ISO 17072-1. Test samples were prepared in accordance with EN ISO 4044, the samples were fully ground up.

## 8. Organotin Compounds

Tin in organic form (tin bonded to a carbon atom) is **not** used. Attached are Annex 3 listing all chemicals used as well as the declarations from the chemicals suppliers (Annexes 4).

## 9. Dyes and Pigments

The dyes and pigments listed in Appendix 3 are **not** used.

or:

Attached is a test report according to DIN EN 17234-1 and as far as 4-Aminoazobenzol is concerned according to the DIN EN ISO 17234-2: 2011 test method. Both standards set a maximum limit of 20 mg/kg each.

## 10. Chloroparaffins/Chloroalkanes

**No** chloroparaffins (chlorinated paraffins) / chloroalkanes are used. Attached are Annex 3 listing all chemicals used as well as the declarations from the chemicals suppliers (Annexes 4)

and:

Attached is a test report based on DIN EN ISO 18219:2012 (Leather - Determination of chlorinated hydrocarbons in leather - Chromatographic method for short-chain chlorinated paraffins) regarding the content of short-chain chloroalkanes. The detection limit for short-chain chloroalkanes is 100 mg/kg which must not be exceeded.

## 11. Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated Chemicals

**No** use is made of perfluorinated and polyfluorinated chemicals (PFCs), as for example, fluorocarbon resins and fluorocarbon emulsions, perfluorinated sulfonic and carboxylic acids - nor is any use made of substances that might be broken down into these chemicals.

Attached are Annex 3 listing all chemicals used as well as the declarations from the chemicals suppliers (Annexes 4).

## **12. Alkylphenol Ethoxylates and Alkylphenols**

Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEOs) and their derivatives are **not** used.

Attached are Annex 3 listing all chemicals used as well as the declarations from the chemicals suppliers (Annexes 4).

**or:**

Attached is a test report. Testing is to be performed by means of solvent extraction and GC-MS determination or LC-MS determination according to DIN EN ISO 18218, Parts 1 and 2. The content of alkylphenols and alkylphenol ethoxylates must not exceed 100 mg/kg each.

## **13. Flame Retardants**

**No** flame retardants are used.

## **14. Nanomaterials**

**No** Synthetic nanomaterials are used in processing or finishing.

Attached are Annex 3 listing all chemicals used as well as the declarations from the chemicals suppliers (Annexes 4).

## **15. Odour Test**

The testing of the odour characteristics is conducted in conjunction with the emission test (indoor air quality) and will be repeated every two years. Attached is a test report according to DIN ISO 16000-28. The results of the repeat test will be reported to RAL gGmbH without further demand.

## **16. Fitness for Use**

The leather meets the usual quality requirements for fitness for use (e.g. tear strength, light fastness, fastness to rubbing in accordance with existing and effective ISO/EN/DIN standards).

Compliance Verification

## **17. Social Standards**

The Code of Conduct for the Leather Industry is complied with.



## **18. Packaging**

The plastics used for packaging do not contain any halogenated polymers. If the leather is packed in paperboard these paperboard containers are made of 80 percent recycled materials. The goods are packed so as to allow the outgassing of volatile organic substances.

Attached is a sample of the product packaging (photo).

## **19. Customer Information**

The leather product will be accompanied by information on further processing providing at least the following basic information, possibly in conjunction with other information:

1. Information on the type of leather (pursuant to para. 2 of the Basic Criteria)
2. Information des tanning process/tanning agent, including retanning (e.g. chrome tanning, vegetable tanning)
3. Information on the durability (fields of use and, if applicable, results of material tests, product-specific properties, changes due to use).

Attached are the corresponding pages of the customer information.

## **20. Advertising Statements**

Advertising statements do not include any notes that would downplay possible risks, such as „tested for its biological living quality“ or those that would play down risks in terms of Article 23, para. 4 of Directive 67/548/EEC, as, for example, „non-toxic“, „non-harmful“.

Annotations:

Place:

Date:

Authorized signature