|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Annex 19 to the contract according to DE-UZ 208**    **Eco-label for "Diapers, feminine hygiene and incontinence products (absorbent hygiene products)".** |  | **Please use**  **This form !** |

**Declaration of the dye manufacturer**

Dye manufacturer:

Dyes:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | CAS-Number |
|  |  |

To protect the environment and health, substances and mixtures with certain properties are not permitted in the product or parts of the product.

The following substances may not be a constituent component of the hygiene product[[1]](#footnote-1) or parts thereof[[2]](#footnote-2):

The use of substances of very high concern (SVHC) that have been identified as being particularly alarming in accordance with Article 57 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) and added to the so-called “candidate list”[[3]](#footnote-3) according to Article 59 Paragraph 1 of the same regulation is prohibited in the end products.   
The version of the list of candidates at the time of application is valid.

Substances and mixtures which according to the criteria of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)[[4]](#footnote-4) are assigned the following H Phrases named in the table or which meet the criteria for such classification.[[5]](#footnote-5)

Table 1: H Phrases and associated wording

| H Phrases | Wording |
| --- | --- |
| Toxic substances | |
| H300 | Fatal if swallowed |
| H301 | Toxic if swallowed |
| H302 | Harmful if swallowed |
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways |
| H310 | Fatal in contact with skin |
| H311 | Toxic in contact with skin |
| H312 | Harmful in contact with skin |
| H314 | Causes severe skin burns and eye damage |
| H330 | Fatal if inhaled |
| H331 | Toxic if inhaled |
| H332 | Harmful if inhaled |
| H370 | Causes damage to organs |
| H371 | May cause damage to organs |
| H372 | Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure |
| H373 | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure |
| Sensitizing substances | |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction |
| H334 | May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled |
| Carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic substances | |
| H340 | May cause genetic defects. |
| H341 | Suspected of causing genetic defects |
| H350 | May cause cancer. |
| H351[[6]](#footnote-6) | Suspected of causing cancer. |
| H360 | May damage fertility or the unborn child |
| H361 | Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. |
| H362 | May cause harm to breast fed children |
| Environmental hazards | |
| H400 | Very toxic to aquatic life |
| H410 | Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects |
| H411 | Toxic to aquatic organisms with long-lasting effects |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic organisms with long lasting effects |
| H413 | May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life |

Source: H Phrases according to the CLP Regulation

Substances whose degradation products have properties that are carcinogenic, mutagenic or reprotoxic. No dyes that contain azo dyes that could release aromatic amines classified as carcinogens (see Anhang A “Carcinogenic aromatic amines”) are permitted. These dyes are named in the REACH Regulation (1907/2006/EC), Annex XVII, Entry 43.

Substances classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic or reprotoxic substances in categories 1, 2 and 3 in the currently valid version of TRGS 905[[7]](#footnote-7).

The following exemption to the general exclusion of substances with certain properties applies to dipropylene glycol dibenzoate (CAS 27138-31-4) in hot melt adhesives that are used to indicate wetness.

Table 2: The following substance is exempt from this criterion

| Substance | H Phrases | Wording |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Dipropylene glycol dibenzoate  (CAS 27138-31-4) | H412 | Harmful to aquatic organisms with long lasting effects |

Place:

Date:

(legally binding signature

and company stamp)

1. Constituent components are substances or mixtures added to the product or the intermediate product and remain there unchanged in order to achieve or influence certain product properties and those required as chemical cleavage products for achieving the product properties. This does not include, for example, residual monomers that have been reduced to a minimum and unavoidable impurities. If necessary, these substances are covered by their own requirements. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. This does not include process chemicals. The dimethylacetamide (DMAc) used in the production of elastic fibres is considered a process chemical. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. The list of candidates in its currently valid version can be found at: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. The harmonized classifications and labellings of dangerous substances can be found in Annex VI, Part 3 of the CLP Regulation. Furthermore, a comprehensive classification and labelling inventory, which also includes all of the self-classifications of hazardous substances made by manufacturers, has been made available to the public on the website of the European Chemicals Agency: [ECHA classification and labelling inventory.](http://echa.europa.eu/de/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory;jsessionid=DA27CFECE7646B23BCB6C99891C18F7F.live2) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. An exception is made for titanium dioxide because its classification is only based on the respirable dust. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. [TRGS 905](https://www.baua.de/DE/Angebote/Rechtstexte-und-Technische-Regeln/Regelwerk/TRGS/TRGS-905.html), Directory of carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic substances from the Committee for Hazardous Substances (AGS). The current version at the time of application is valid. The TRGS lists such CMR substances that have not received harmonised classifications up to now or where the AGS has come to a different classification. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)