

BLUE ANGEL

The German Ecolabel



Mechanical frame fasteners for room doors without the use of building foam

DE-UZ 218

Basic Award Criteria

Edition January 2021

Version 2

The Environmental Label is supported by the following four institutions:



Federal Ministry
for the Environment, Nature Conservation
and Nuclear Safety

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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Table of contents

1	Introduction.....	4
1.1	Preface	4
1.2	Background	4
1.3	Objectives of the Environmental Label	4
1.4	Definitions.....	5
2	Scope	5
3	Requirements	5
3.1	General requirements	5
3.2	Requirements for the metal parts	6
3.3	Reuse	7
3.4	Declaration and consumer information	7
3.5	Packaging.....	7
3.6	Advertising claims	7
4	Applicants and Parties Involved.....	8
5	Use of the Environmental Label.....	8
	Appendix A Excluded hazard classes and categories	9

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

Door frame fasteners can cause environmental pollution across the whole life cycle of the product. The products considered here are purely mechanical door frame fasteners installed without the use of fitting foam that can be easily removed and recycled when they are no longer required. The Blue Angel favours the use of alternatives to fitting foam that are free of flame retardants and reduce the amount of waste in comparison to fitting foams. The ability to remove and recycle the mechanical door frame fasteners at the end of their period of use also reduces waste.

It is worth mentioning at this point that several million door frame fasteners are installed every year in Germany.

While the Blue Angel usually certifies the best products in a particular product group from an environmental and health perspective, we have taken a paradigm shift in these Basic Award Criteria. The environmental label UZ 218 certifies door frame fasteners installed without fitting foam that can thus be removed and separated from other materials for recycling purposes.

1.3 Objectives of the Environmental Label

This environmental label may be awarded to door frame fasteners that – above and beyond the legal regulations:

- are fitted in a purely mechanical way
- are ecologically safe during their usage phase
- and do not contain any harmful substances that have a detrimental impact during the recycling process.

In addition, the planned environmental label promotes

- the concept of a circular economy
- the easier reuse and recycling of the certified products at the end of their usage phase

Therefore, following benefits for the environment and health are stated in the explanatory box:



1.4 Definitions

Door frames in accordance with DIN EN 18111-1: Building components that are used to enclose the edges of an opening in a wall for the purpose of holding a door leaf that can – when mounted so that it can pivot in the frame – close off this opening.

2 Scope

These Basic Award Criteria apply to purely mechanical, detachable door frame fasteners for room doors without a backing and additional functions (e.g. fire protection, smoke protection, burglary protection, sound insulation) that are made out of at least 95% metal by volume, are installed without fitting foam and can be removed and separated from other materials for recycling purposes.

The Environmental Label Jury can approve other materials on the recommendation of the German Environmental Agency (Umweltbundesamt).

Materials accounting for $\leq 5\%$ by volume do not have to be declared.

3 Requirements

3.1 General requirements

Observance of European and German chemical law, as well as standard rules for the sector, is a prerequisite (REACH Regulation Annex XVII, POP Regulation Annex I, German Ordinance on Banned Chemicals (ChemVerbotsV), Directives on CFCs and Fluorinated greenhouse gases, RoHS Directive, German Ordinance on Hazardous Substances (GefStoffV), VdL Guideline 01, Regulation 92/112/EWC, 25th German Federal Immission Protection Ordinance, EU Biocidal Products Regulation (EU) No. 528/2012 (BPV), German Directive for solvent-based paints and varnishes (ChemVOCFarbV), etc.).¹

Mechanical door frame fasteners may not contain any substances with the following properties as a constituent component²:

¹ If substance restrictions from other regulations also apply to the specific product, these also need to be observed.

² Constituent components are substances or preparations added to the 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 apply to residual monomers that have been reduced to a minimum.

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 Substances which according to the criteria of the EG Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008⁴ are assigned the following hazard classes and categories or which meet the criteria for such classification:⁵

- acute toxicity (poisonous) in categories Acute Tox. 1, Acute Tox. 2 or Acute Tox. 3
- specific target organ toxicity in categories STOT single exposure 1 or STOT repeated exposure 1
- carcinogenic in categories Carc. 1A or Carc. 1B
- germ cell mutagenic in categories Muta. 1A or Muta. 1B or Muta. 2
- reprotoxic (teratogenic) in categories Repr. 1A, Repr. 1B or Repr. 2 or Lact.

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

Substances that are classified in TRGS 905⁶ as:

- Carcinogenic (K1, K2)
- Mutagenic (M1, M2)
- Reprotoxic (RF1, RF2)
- Teratogenic (RE1, RE2)

Process-related, technically unavoidable impurities in concentrations below the classification thresholds for mixtures are exempt from the regulations.

Compliance verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirements in Annex 1 to the contract according to DE-UZ 218. The applicant shall also state the material added to the product in accordance with Annex 2.

3.2 Requirements for the metal parts

During production, it is important to ensure that the individual parts do not have sharp edges that pose a risk to the health of the installer during installation.

³ The version of the list of candidates at the time of application 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.

⁴ Regulation (EG) No. 1272/2008, in short CLP Regulation (Classification, Labelling and Packaging), replaces the old Directives 67/548/EEC (Dangerous Substances Directive) and 1999/45/EC (Dangerous Preparations Directive).

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 Einstufungs- und Kennzeichnungsverzeichnis](#).

⁶ TRGS 905, directory of carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic substances from the Committee for Hazardous Substances (AGS): [TRGS 905](#). 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](#).

The surfaces of the metal parts must not be treated in any way that could give them properties that are harmful to health.

Compliance verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirements in Annex 1 to the contract.

3.3 Reuse

The mechanical door frame fasteners must be reusable.

Compliance verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirements in Annex 1 to the contract.

3.4 Declaration and consumer information

The declaration must include the following:

- Identification of the manufacturer or supplier company,
- Product name and material,
- Information on the product (composition),
- Information on disposal (e.g. return and recycling possibilities).

Compliance verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 to the contract and submit the corresponding product documentation (e.g. technical data sheets).

3.5 Packaging

The product packaging must be made completely out of recyclable materials.

Compliance verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 to the contract.

3.6 Advertising claims

Advertising claims must not include any information such as "tested for its biological living quality" or claims in the sense of Article 23 (4) of Regulation (EC) No. 67/548/EEC that could play down the risks such as e.g. "non-toxic", "non-harmful to health".

Compliance verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 to the contract.

4 Applicants and Parties Involved

Manufacturers 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, 2028.

They shall be extended by periods of one year each, unless terminated in writing by March 31, 2028 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 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)
- Brand/trade name, product description
- Distributor (label user), i.e. the above-mentioned marketing organisations.

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Appendix A Excluded hazard classes and categories

The following table assigns the hazard categories stated in Paragraph 3.1 General requirements to the corresponding hazard statements (H Phrases) according to the CLP Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.

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.
Muta. 2	H341	Suspected of causing 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.
Lact.	H362	May cause harm to breast fed children.
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
Substances with specific target organ toxicity		
STOT SE 1	H370	Causes damage to organs.
STOT RE 1*	H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

* If the classification and toxicological evaluation of the substance is based on the classification of the respirable fraction of the substance (dusts) and does not relate to the substance in general, classification as STOT RE 1 does not represent a criterion for exclusion in accordance with Paragraph 3.2.1 "Exclusion of Substances" (asbestos-containing dust is excluded).