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| **Annex 1 to the contract**  **according to DE-UZ 5  THIS ANNEX IS FOR: Applicants** | **Please only use this form!** |

**Environmental label for "Sanitary Paper”**

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| **Applicant:**  (full address) |  |
| **Contact for any questions:** |  |
| **E-mail address:** |  |
| **Telephone:** |  |
| **Trade name of the product:** |  |
| **Product category Paragraphs 3.1.1 - 3.1.3 (crepe/food or another type of paper. please specify):** |  |
| **Function of the product** (e.g. toilet paper, kitchen towels, etc.)**:** |  |
| **Distributor:**  (Please state the full address) |  |

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| **Paragraph:** | We hereby declare that |
| **3.1** | - the paper fibres used to produce the sanitary paper products stated in Paragraph 2 were sourced 100% from recovered paper, |
| **3.1.1** | * crepe sanitary paper was produced from 100 % recovered paper, of which at least 80 % was sourced from the ordinary, medium and kraft paper grades and special grades (groups 1, 2, 4 and 5); 20 % of the recovered paper may be sourced from group 3, |
| **3.1.2** | - all sanitary paper for food contact (kitchen towels, serviettes, paper designed for or expected to be used with food) was produced from 100 % recovered paper, of which at least 50 % was sourced from the ordinary, medium and kraft paper grades and special grades (groups 1, 2, 4 and 5); 50% of the recovered paper may be sourced from group 3, |
| **3.1.3** | * all other sanitary paper was produced from 100 % recovered paper, of which at least 65 % was sourced from the ordinary, medium and kraft paper grades and special grades (groups 1, 2, 4 and 5); 35% of the recovered paper may be sourced from group 3, |
| **3.1.4** | * alternatively, grades of recovered paper that could potentially contain DIPN (2.05.00, 2.05.01, 2.06.00, 2.06.01 and 5.09) were only used if an efficient technical system (e.g. wash deinking) guarantees that the DIPN is largely removed from the fibre cycle, * if the grades 2.05.00, 2.05.01, 2.06.00, 2.06.01 and 5.09 were used, the DIPN content in the finished product does not exceed a maximum of 50 mg/kg (measurements to be submitted **once a year** in accordance with DIN EN 14719), |
| **3.1.5** | * the content of bisphenol A, bisphenol B and Pergafast 201 will be determined **once a year** for statistical purposes by an independent testing institution (certified according to ISO 17025) and submitted to RAL gGmbH, |
| **3.2** | - no substances or mixtures (e.g. colourants, surface finishing agents, auxiliaries and cleaning agents) were added that contain constituent components with the following properties:   * + - * 1. no substances were added to the product that are included in the so-called “list of candidates” according to Article 59, Paragraph 1 of the REACH regulation (EC/1907/2006)[[1]](#footnote-1) as substances of very high concern (SVHC),         2. no substances were added to the product that according to the criteria of CLP Regulation (EG/1272/2008)[[2]](#footnote-2) are classified with the following H Phrases named in Table 3-1 or which         3. are classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic or reprotoxic substances in the currently valid version of TRGS 905[[3]](#footnote-3),   Table 3-: H Phrases according to the CLP Regulation   |  |  | | --- | --- | | EC Regulation 1272/2008  (GHS Regulation) | Wording | | Carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic substances | | | H340 | May cause genetic defects. | | H341 | Suspected of causing genetic defects. | | H350 | May cause cancer. | | H350i | May cause cancer if inhaled. | | H351[[4]](#footnote-4) | Suspected of causing cancer. | | H360F | May damage fertility. | | H360D | May damage the unborn child. | | H360FD | May damage fertility.  May damage the unborn child. | | H360Fd | May damage fertility.  Suspected of damaging the unborn child. | | H360Df | May damage the unborn child.  Suspected of damaging fertility. | | H361f | Suspected of damaging fertility. | | H361d | Suspected of damaging the unborn child. | | H361fd | Suspected of damaging fertility.  Suspected of damaging the unborn child. | | Sensitizing substances | | | H317[[5]](#footnote-5) | May cause an allergic skin reaction. | | H344 | May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled | |
| **3.3** | - only those production aids and paper refining agents that are listed in Recommendation XXXVI from the BfR for “Paper and board for food contact”[[6]](#footnote-6) (positive list) in sections B (production aids) and C (special paper refining agents) were added to the product,  - the maximum limits stated in the recommendation must be observed for each type of product, |
| **3.4.1** | - the recovered paper was processed without the use of chlorine, halogenated bleaching agents and not readily biodegradable complexing agents such as e.g. ehylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) and diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA), |
| **3.4.2** | - no additional optical brighteners were added (However, a certain amount of optical brighteners will already be contained in the product due to the use of recovered paper), |
| **3.4.3** | - no wet or dry strength agents or other auxiliaries containing glyoxal were used in the production of the sanitary paper, |
| **3.4.4** | - no azo dyes or pigments that can cleave to any of the amines named in REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex 8, or the latest version of TRGS 614[[7]](#footnote-7) were added to the product as colourants,  - no colourants (pigments or dyes) containing mercury, lead, cadmium or chromium (VI) compounds as constituent ingredients were added, |
| **3.4.5** | - no mineral oil-based production aids that contain aromatic hydrocarbons (with ≥ 10 carbon atoms) as a component were added,  - in the case of aliphatic hydrocarbons, only those substances with a chain length of C10 to C20 were used,  - plant-based substitutes for mineral oil are free of genetic engineering and sourced from sustainable cultivation, |
| **3.4.6** | - no mineral oil-based paper refining agents or mineral oil-based colourants were added,  - plant-based substitutes for mineral oil are free of genetic engineering and sourced from sustainable cultivation, |
| **3.4.7** | - alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) were not used in the cleaning of machines, sieves or other equipment parts, nor were they used in deinking chemical, antifoaming agents and dispersing agents, |
| **3.5** | - in the production of the sanitary paper, only those slimicides (substances in product type 12) and material preservatives for fibres (substances in product type 9) in the sense of the Biocidal Products Regulation that have been approved in accordance with the Biocidal Products Regulation (EU) No. 528/2012 (EU list of approved active substances) or are still being examined as a notified existing active substance for the relevant type of biocides as part of the EU work programme for the systematic examination of all existing active substances were used,  - in addition, the biocidal products used in the product do not contain any substances that have been considered as candidates for substitution according to Article 10 of Regulation (EU) No. 528/2012,  - accordingly, only those biocidal products classified in product types 9 and 12 that have been explicitly approved for the desired application were used.  For a transitional period, biocidal products that contain notified existing active substances of product types 9 and 12 that are still being examined as part of the EU examination process can also be used without approval if they have been registered in accordance with the German ordinance on the notification of biocidal products pursuant to the German Chemicals Act (Biocide Notification Ordinance – ChemBiozidMeldeV).  - until the approval requirements for the biocidal products containing notified existing active substances come into force, only those substances that are also listed in Recommendation XXXVI from the BfR were used,  - it is also possible that production aids and paper refining agents used for the production of the recycled paper contain biocidal products in product type 6 (protection of finished products in containers against microbial deterioration to ensure their shelf life (“in-can preservatives”)) that have been made available on the market. Residual content of these biocidal products will be accepted;  - however, the finished product must only contain very small quantities of the permitted biocidal substances;  - accordingly, colourants, surface finishing agents, auxiliaries and coating materials that contain isothiazolinone were only used if it could be verified that the following quantities are not exceeded in total in the extracts from the finished products:   * Mixture of 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, approx. 3 parts, and 2-Methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, approx. 1 part (CIT:MIT): 25 μg/dm² * 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (MIT): 80 μg/dm² |
| **3.6** | - lotions, fragrances, bacterial suspensions and antibacterial enhancements were not added in the production of the sanitary paper, |
| **3.7.1** | - the sanitary paper does not exceed a maximum grade of whiteness of 80% (including the UV proportion) according to ISO 2470 or a maximum CIE whiteness of 100 according to DIN ISO 11475, |
| **3.7.2** | - the concentration of chloropropanols in the water extract from the sanitary paper that was produced according to the type of product did not exceed the limits specified in Recommendation XXXVI from the BfR, |
| **3.7.3** | * when the colourants used for all coloured or printed products were tested for their bleeding resistance according to DIN 646 (colour fastness of dyed paper and board), they achieved at least level 4 on the grey scale; * Serviettes, kitchen towels and paper designed for contact with food achieved level 5 on the grey scale, |
| **3.7.4** | - a test of the bleeding of optical brighteners was carried out for kitchen towels, serviettes and paper designed for contact with food,  - level 5 should be achieved in the test carried out in accordance with DIN 648 (colour fastness of dyed paper and board), |
| **3.8** | - the products are suitable for their intended use, |
| **3.9** | - no composite packaging or coatings of the paper/cardboard with plastics or metals were used,  - sales packaging made out of paper and cardboard was produced using at least 95 % recovered paper/recycled paper (percentage by mass),  - repackaging made out of paper and cardboard was produced using at least 95 % recovered paper/recycled paper (percentage by mass),  - the approved proportion of virgin fibres was NOT sourced from forests that are particularly worthy of protection e.g. tropical or boreal forests,  - a FSC/PEFC certificate has been submitted for the virgin fibres added to the product,  - only unmixed plastic without any coating was used for plastic packaging in the sales packaging,  - plastics containing PVC were not used,  - the use of post-consumer recycled waste is promoted,  - if bioplastics from renewable raw materials were used, they were sourced from sustainable cultivation on cultivation areas that can verify that they are managed in an ecological and socially responsible manner,  - purchased certificates based on the Book & Claim system were not used,  - certifications from the Rainforest Alliance (SAN), Bonsucro and REDcert EU were not used,  - the content of the sales packaging that is available for recycling is greater than 95 % (The recyclability of the packaging must be determined in accordance with the currently valid version[[8]](#footnote-8) of the “Minimum standard for determining the recyclability of packaging subject to system participation” from the Zentrale Stelle Verpackungsregister (Central Agency Packaging Register – ZSVR)), |
| **3. 10** | - as a **direct discharger**, we have complied with the emission limits according to Table 3-2,  Table 3-: Maximum limits for the average annual emission parameters (waste water) in the paper production process   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Parameter | Maximum limit for waste water emissions  (average annual value as a load or concentration) | | |  | Paper factory with deinking | Paper factory without deinking | | Volumetric flow rate of waste water | <25 m³/Adt | <10 m³/Adt | | COD | < 3 kg/Adt | < 1.3 kg/Adt | | BSB5 | < 0.15 kg/Adt or <25 mg/l | < 0.15 kg/Adt or <25 mg/l | | AOX | < 0.01 kg/Adt | < 0.01 kg/Adt | | Total N (inorganic + organic N) (TNb) | 0.15 kg/Adt or 15 mg/l | 0.09 kg/Adt or 15 mg/l | | Total P | 0.015 kg/Adt or 1.5 mg/l | 0.008 kg/Adt or 1.5 mg/l |   Adt = air dried ton  COD = chemical oxygen demand  BSB5 = biological oxygen demand (5 days)  AOX = adsorbable organically combined halogens  Total N = total nitrogen TNb = total Nitrogen bound.[[9]](#footnote-9)  Total P = total phosphorous  - as an **indirect discharger**, we have complied with the limit values in Table 3-2 and especially the volumetric flow rate of waste water and the AOX value at the mixing location, |
| **3.11** | - the parameters for the emissions to air  Table 3-: Maximum limits for the average annual emission parameters (emissions to air) in the paper production process (average annual value (AAV) in kg/air dry tonne)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | Sulphur (S) as AAV | NOx as AAV | | Preparation of the recovered paper | 0.2 kg/t | 0.25 kg/t | | Sanitary paper production | 0.3 kg/t | 0.5 kg/t |   were measured and we understood that we should (and not must) comply with the limits in Table 3-3, |
| **3.13** | - we complied with the limits in Table 3-4,  Table 3-: Maximum permitted limits for the consumption of process heat and electricity in the production of paper (annual average value in kWh/air dry tonne)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | Process heat in kWh/t | Electrical power in kWh/t | | Paper factory with deinking | 2,500 | 1,650 | | Paper factory without deinking | 1,700 | 950 | | Dried deinked recovered paper (DIP) | 900 | 950 |   The sum of the process heat and electrical power is permitted to exceed the limit by a total of 10 %; |
| **3.14** | - we have taken note of the fact that in future revisions of the Basic Award Criteria the possibility of requiring the use of certain proportions of plastic recyclate in packaging in the future will be examined, the extent and timing of a switch to sustainable energy sources (purchased and own generation) will be examined, the extent to which renewable energy sources should be required for energy generation (purchased and own generation) in future will be examined, the use of coal and wood biomass as energy sources in thermal energy generation should also be excluded and the existence of microplastics in the product should also be examined where possible. |

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| Please ***SELECT*** one answer (please only select **one** option) | | |
| Paragraph | Furthermore, we declare that | **Yes** |
| **3.5** | Colourants, surface finishing agents, auxiliaries and coating materials that contain the following isothiazolinone,   * Mixture of 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, approx. 3 parts, and 2-Methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, approx. 1 part (CIT:MIT): 25 μg/dm² * 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (MIT): 80 μg/dm² |  |
|  | were NOT added |  |
|  | **or** |  |
|  | Colourants, surface finishing agents, auxiliaries and coating materials that contain the following isothiazolinone,   * Mixture of 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, approx. 3 parts, and 2-Methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, approx. 1 part (CIT:MIT): 25 μg/dm² * 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (MIT): 80 μg/dm² |  |
|  | were added; |  |
|  | colourants, surface finishing agents, auxiliaries and coating materials that contain isothiazolinone were only used if it can be verified that the following quantities are not exceeded in total in the extracts from the finished products:   * Mixture of 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, approx. 3 parts, and 2-Methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, approx. 1 part (CIT:MIT): 25 μg/dm² * 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (MIT): 80 μg/dm². |  |
|  | The extracted quantities of the above-named biocides in the finished products were verified in accordance with the “Guidelines for verifying the mass transfer from consumer goods made out of paper and board” (Leitfaden zur Überprüfung der Stoffübergänge von Bedarfsgegenständen aus Papier, Karton und Pappe) from the BfR. Depending on the type of product, the extracts were produced in accordance with the “Collection of methods for examining paper and board for food contact” ("Methodensammlung zur Untersuchung von Papier, Karton und Pappe für den Lebensmittelkontakt) from the BfR and in accordance with DIN EN 645 (preparation of a cold water extract). The quantities were determined using LC-MS (liquid chromatography and mass spectrometry).  The test report from an independent testing institution, accredited according to ISO 17025, is enclosed. |  |

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| **Location:** |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| **Date:** |  |  |

**Legally binding signature / company stamp**

1. https://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. www.reach-compliance.ch/ghsclp/ [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. www.baua.de/DE/Angebote/Rechtstexte-und-Technische-Regeln/Regelwerk/TRGS/TRGS-905.html [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. An exception is made for titanium dioxide because its classification is only based on the respirable dust. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. An exception is made for anti-slime agents and preservatives, see Paragraph 3.5 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. http://bfr.ble.de/kse/faces/DBEmpfehlung.jsp [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. [http://www.baua.de/nn\_16790/de/Themen-von-A-Z/Gefahrstoffe/TRGS/pdf/TRGS-614.pdf](about:blank) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Available at: https://www.verpackungsregister.org/stiftung-behoerde/mindeststandard-21-verpackg [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. TNb defines the total pollution of water by nitrogen compounds, which can appear in the form of e.g. ammonia, nitrites, nitrates or organic nitrogen compounds. A suitable method for determining this parameter is described in DIN EN 12260. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)