

**Annex 3b to the contract pursuant to
RAL-UZ 117
Environmental Label for
"Low-Emission Upholstered Furniture"**

**Please use this
printed form!**

**Manufacturer/supplier declaration¹
Textiles (Section A) ☒
Coated textiles (Sections A+B) ☐**

Manufacturer/supplier: rohi stoffe GmbH
(full address): Schönlinderstr. 1, 82538 Geretsried

Section A

Trade name for the textile or coated textile (add supplement if required)	Composition [%] in accordance with (EU) 1007/2011
ARCO	95%virgin wool 5%polyamide
CREDO	95%virgin wool 5%polyamide
DANTE	95%virgin wool 5%polyamide
MICA	95%virgin wool 5%polyamide
NOVUM	96%virgin wool 4%polyamide
OPERA	95%virgin wool 5%polyamide
SERA	94%virgin wool 6%polyamide
TOPIA	95%virgin wool 5%polyamide
SHAKE	95%virgin wool 5%polyamide
MILKYWAY	94%virgin wool 6%polyamide
CLEO	95%Wool Virgin 5%Polyamid

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:

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

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.

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.

drawn up in accordance with Article 59, Paragraph 1 of the REACH Regulation (so-called "list of candidates").³

2. Substances that according to the CLP Regulation⁴ 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 905⁵ as:

- Carcinogenic (K1, K2)
- Mutagenic (M1, M2)
- Reprotoxic (R_F1, R_F2)
- Teratogenic (R_F1, R_F2)

3.5 Textiles and coated textiles

The requirements in Paragraphs 3.5.1 to 3.5.7 are also deemed to have been fulfilled if a valid certificate (or contract) for one of the following certification systems has been enclosed (*filling out the following sections and enclosing the relevant test reports is thus **not** necessary*):

Oeko-Tex 100, product class II
 EU Ecolabel for textiles
 IVN Best
 GOTS
 Blue Angel DE-UZ 154 Textiles

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

3.5.1.-3.5.7

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

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



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.

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).

⁵ 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](#).

Alternatively, verification in accordance with DIN 54231⁶ or the test method stated in OEKO-Tex Standard 100⁷ is enclosed. ☐

- In the case of cover fabrics made of vegetable natural fibres, wool and other animal fibres (for multi-fibre textile products from $\geq 5\%$), test results according to a test method (extraction, clean-up, determination via LC-MS/MS, GC-MS, GC-ECD § 64LF GB L00.00-34 and L00.00-114) stated in Oeko-Tex Standard 100 or GOTS for the textiles are enclosed. ☐
- Chloralkanes are not used. ☒
- 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. ☒
- Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) and their derivatives are not used. ☒
- Tin in organic form (tin bonded to a carbon) is not added. ☒
- The extractable heavy metals comply with Supplement 4 of OEKO-TEX Standard 100, product class II. ☒
 Enclosed is a test report in accordance with DIN 54233-2. ☐
The extraction process shall be carried out using an acid artificial-perspiration solution within 4 hours at 37°C. Chromium (VI) can be determined according to method DIN 38405-24 (D-24), although the detection limit must not exceed 0.5 mg/kg.

3.5.8 Flame retardants

- Flame retardants are not added. ☒
 An exception to this requirement is made for halogen-free reactive flame retardants that are fully embedded in the polymer (covalent bonding). ☐

Information on the halogen-free, reactive flame retardant:

3.5.10 Nanomaterials

Synthetic nanomaterials are not used in the production process or the finishing process. ☒

3.6 Moth proofing

In the case of textiles made of wool and other animal fibres (for multi-fibre textile products from $\geq 50\%$), permethrin may be added for the purpose of moth proofing. An effective defence against moths is provided using between 35 and 75 mg/kg and against bugs using between around 75 and 100 mg/kg. Concentrations between 3 mg/kg and 35

⁶ Textiles - Detection of disperse dyestuffs

⁷ Oeko-Tex 100, test methods and limit values in the version valid at the time of application

mg/kg are thus considered to be a contamination with no functionality against moths and are thus not permitted.

Test results according to a test method (extraction, clean-up, determination via LC-MS/MS, GC-MS, GC-ECD § 64LF GB L00.00-34 and L00.00-114) stated in Oeko-Tex Standard 100 or GOTS for the pesticides including permethrin are enclosed. ☐

The total limit values for pesticides including permethrin stated in GOTS or Öko-Tex Standard 100 were not exceeded. ☒

Section B

3.5.9 Dimethylformamide in artificial leather and polymer coatings

The concentration of dimethylformamide in artificial leather or polymer coatings based on polyurethane does not exceed the value of 10 mg/kg. ☐

A test report is enclosed. ☐

PVC was not used in the coated cover fabrics (artificial leather). ☐

3.9.1 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. ☐

Test report in accordance to RAL-GZ 430 is enclosed ☐

Location: Geretsried

Date: 27.July 2022

Legally binding signature
and company stamp
of the manufacturer/
supplier



ROHI STOFFE GMBH / schoenlindenstr. 1
d-82538 geretsried / www.rohi.com
ROHI

Anhang A 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 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.