(version 20090601)

Sustainable Public Procurement-fiche: advanced

1) Subject matter

Tissue paper products produced with environmentally friendly materials and processes.

"For <…..> (name of the public authority), the care for the environment and social aspects is important. It is stated in her <strategic policies>, <mission>, <vision>, <procurement policy>, …"

2) Exclusion criteria

Non compliance with environmental and social legislation, which has been the subject of a final judgment or a decision having equivalent effect, may be considered an offence concerning the professional conduct of the economic operator concerned or grave misconduct, permitting to exclude the party concerned from competing for the contract

Ref:
Art. 53 and 54 of Directive 2004/17/EC and Art. 45 of Directive 2004/18/EC

3) Technical capacity (not exclusive)

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4) Technical specifications

Raw materials

- Fiber raw materials (wood) do not come from forestry environments with a large need for protection for biological and/or social reasons.

Optical brighteners and dyes

- No bleeding of optical brighteners according to test method EN 648 (level 4 is required).
- No bleeding of dyes according to test method EN 646 (level 4 is required).
- Azo dyes or pigments which may release one of the amines listed in Directive 2002/61/EEC are not used as colorants.

Other chemicals

- Chlorine gas is not used for bleaching. This prohibition does not apply to the use of chlorine gas during the production and application of chlorine dioxide.
- The tissue paper shall not contain more than 1,5 mg/dm² glyoxal.
- The tissue paper doesn't contain more than 1 mg/dm² formaldehyde.
- Wet strength aids don't contain more than 1,0% chloro-organic substances, related to the dry content, that are assigned or may be assigned any of those risk phrases as defined in the Council Directive 67/548/EEC (2), as last amended by Commission Directive 2000/33/EC (3) (see annex 1):
    - R45
    - R46
    - R50/53
    - R60
    - R61

  Examples of such chloro-organic substances are epichlorohydrin (ECH). 1,3-dichloro-2-propanol (DCP) and 3monochloro-1,2-propanediol (MCPD).
- No growth restriction of micro-organisms on dry tissue products, tested according to EN 1104. Paper towels and cosmetic papers are exempted from this requirement.

Evidence:

The compliance with all the criteria mentioned above can be proved with one of the following labels:

Blue Angel Nordic Swan Eu Ecolabel

(Only for the criterium 'raw materials': FSC PEFC or equivalent)

In case that the tendering company can present one of these labels, any further proof is not necessary. Any other suitable evidence from a recognized body can also be used.

5) Awarding the contract:

	Criterium	*Weight*
1	***Price*** *Calculation (e.g.):* Lowest offered price/ stated price x 0,70	e.g. 70%
2	***Environmental criteria*** (The public authority formulates the points it wants to assign to the below mentioned criteria) *Calculation (e.g.):* Total scored points / maximum number of points x 0,20	e.g. 20%
3	…	e.g. 5 %
4	…	e.g. ….

Environmental criteria

Raw Materials

- In the case of virgin wood fibres from forests are used, those have to come from forests who are sustainably managed. A declaration, charter, code of conduct, certificate or statement to this effect from these operators and/or from the pulp mills shall be presented.

OR

- The papermaking fibres of the products must be made of 100% waste paper. (see annex 2)
    - Toilet paper must consist of low, medium and special waste paper grades (Categories 1, 2, and 5 according to EN643)
    - Crepes paper towels must be made of low, medium, kraft-containing and special waste paper grades (Categories 1, 2, 4 and 5 – except for the individual grades 4.01 and 4.07 according to EN643).
    - All other sanitary paper products must consist of at least 60% of low, medium, craftcontaining and special waste paper grades (Categories 1, 2, 4 and 5 - except for the grades 4.01 and 4.07 according to EN643).

Optical brighteners and dyes

- No optical brighteners are added.

  For kitchen towels and serviettes when testing the migration of optical brighteners according to EN 648 stage 5 must be reached.

- Dye stuffs or pigments in dyes (applies to the dying of pulp and printing inks) are not based on heavy metals, aluminium or copper (e.g. aluminium in silver colours, copper in gold colours) with the exception of copper in phthalocyanine pigment.
- Impurities of Pb, Hg, Cr and Cd in dyes (applies to the dying of pulp and printing inks) must not exceed a total content of 100 ppm. The following limit values apply in the case of individual substances in direct dyes: Pb 100 ppm, Hg 4 ppm, Cd 20 ppm and Cr 100 ppm. The following limit values apply in the case of individual substances in pigment dyes: Pb 100 ppm, Hg 25 ppm, Cd 50 ppm and Cr 100 ppm.
- For paper napkins and kitchen crepes: when the migration of dyes of coloured or printed products is tested according to EN 646 (short-time test) at least stage 5 of the gray scale is reached.
- Dyes contain a maximum of 2% by weight of substances classified as environmentally hazardous in accordance with EU Directive 67/548/EEC with the risk phrases R50+R53, R51+R53 or R52+R53. (see annex 1)
- Dyes don't contain phthalates.

Chemicals used

- Alkylphenol ethoxilates (APEOs) or other alkylphenol derivatives are not deliberately added to none of the production chemicals/products. Derivates from alkylphenol are defined as substances that are degraded to alkylphenols.
- The products are manufactured without the use of glyoxal-containing auxiliaries.
- The content of detectable formaldehyde in the final product doesn’t exceed 0.5 mg/dm² or 0.15mg/kg.
- The content of pentachlorophenol in the final product must not exceed 0.15 mg/kg.
- Wet strength agents contain a total of no more than 0.7% low-molecular chloro-organic compounds epichlorohydrin (ECH), dichloroisopropanol (DCP) and chloropropanediol (CPD) – calculated on the basis of the dry matter content.
- The product is manufactured without the use of wet or dry strength agents.

- Polymer products contain a maximum of 100 ppm residual monomers classified as environmentally harmful in accordance with EU Directive 67/548/EEC with risk phrases R50+R53, R51+R53 or R52+R53, or classified as harmful to health with risk phrases R45, R46, R49, R60 or R61 (polymer products are products that are used in the manufacturing process and in water treatment - including wet strength agents, 100 ppm residual monomers is calculated on the basis of the dry matter content of the product). An exception to the above is acrylamide where the limit for permitted residual monomer content is 700 ppm calculated on the basis of the dry matter content. (see annex 1)
- No colorants, surface-finishing agents, auxiliaries and coating materials are used, which are classified and require labelling in accordance to Directive 67/548/EEC with any of the following Risk Phrases (see annex 1):
    - R 40
    - R 43
    - R 45
    - R 46
    - R 49
    - R 60
    - R 61
    - R 62
    - R 63
    - R 68
- If more than 100 g of surfactant per ton de-inked pulp is used in de-inking (the total of all surfactants used in the various de-inking products in use), each surfactant must be readily degradable. If the total of all surfactants used is less than 100g surfactant/ton de-inked pulp, each surfactant must be either readily or ultimately degradable.
- The used constituent substances that have a foam inhibiting or foam retarding effect in foam inhibitors/defoamers are not classified as environmentally harmful in accordance with EU Directive 67/548/EEC with the risk phrases R50+R53, R51+R53 or R52+R53. Or foam inhibitors/defoamers where 95% by weight of the constituent substances that have a foam inhibiting or foam retarding effect that are either readily or ultimately biodegradable are used. (see annex 1)

  Foam inhibitors/defoamers destroyed in chemicals recycling are exempted from this requirement.

- The waste paper treatment is done without the use of halogenated bleaching agents and poorly biodegradable complexing agents, such as e.g. ethylene-diaminetetraacetic acids (EDTAs) and diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acids (DTPAs)
- Only those substances may be used as slimicides and preservatives in the manufacture of sanitary paper products which are listed as so-called „existing" substances in Annex II to Commission Regulation (EC) No. 2032/20038. That means they have to be notified for the respective type of biocidal product (PA 07 Coating preservative, PA 09 preservative for fibres, leather, rubber and other polymerized materials, PA 12 slimicides) and adopted in the EC review programme. The following ingredients are not used:
  - sodium hexafluorosilicate [CAS16893-85-9]
  - N-(α-(1-nitroethyl)benzyl)-ethylenediamine [CAS14762-38-0]
  - mixture of tris-(hydroxymethyl)-nitromethane [CAS126-11-4], 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazoline-3-on [CAS26172-55-4] and 2-methyl-4-isothiazoline-3-on [CAS2682-20-4]
  - tetramethylthiuram disulfide [CAS137-26-8]
- Adhesives used in the production, conversion and packaging of the products doesn't contain alkyl phenol ethoxylates, phthalates, halogenated solvents or ethylene glycol ethers classified as harmful to health in accordance with EU Directive 67/548/EEC with the risk phrases R60 or R61. (see annex 1)
- Other auxiliary chemicals than wet strength agents used on yankee cylinders in tissue paper production must not contain a total of no more than 0.05% epichlorohydrin (ECH), dichlorisopropanol (DCP) or chloropropanediol (CPD).
- Perfumes or other scents must not be actively added to the paper product

6) Performance clauses:

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References

[Information of the public authority that used these clauses in a procurement case]

Annex 1: R-PHRASES:

(R-phrases are mentioned on product labels and in product safety datasheets. It can be a useful tool for verification-procedures.)

R1:	Explosive when dry.
R2:	Risk of explosion by shock, friction, fire or other sources of ignition.
R3:	Extreme risk of explosion by shock, friction, fire or other sources of ignition.
R4:	Forms very sensitive explosive metallic compounds.
R5:	Heating may cause an explosion.
R6:	Explosive with or without contact with air.
R7:	May cause fire.
R8:	Contact with combustible material may cause fire.
R9:	Explosive when mixed with combustible material.
R10:	Flammable
R11:	Highly flammable
R12:	Extremely flammable
R13 (obsolet):	*Extremely flammable liquid gas* *(This R-phrase is no longer designated by the version of the GefStoffV published on 26.10.93.)*
R14:	Reacts violently with water.
R15:	Contact with water liberates extremely flammable gases.
Merck R15.1	*Contact with acid liberates extremely flammable gases.*
R16:	Explosive when mixed with oxidizing substances.
R17:	Spontaneously flammable in air.
R18:	In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.
R19:	May form explosive peroxides.
R20:	Harmful by inhalation.
R21:	Harmful in contact with skin.
R22:	Harmful if swallowed.
R23:	Toxic by inhalation.
Riedel-de Haen R23K:	*Also toxic by inhalation.*
R24:	Toxic in contact with skin.
Riedel-de Haen R24K:	*Also toxic in contact with skin.*
R25:	Toxic if swallowed.
Riedel-de Haen R25K:	*Also toxic if swallowed.*
R26:	Very toxic by inhalation.
Riedel-de Haen R26K:	*Also very toxic by inhalation.*
R27:	Very toxic in contact with skin
Riedel-de Haen R27A:	*Very toxic in contact with eyes.*
Riedel-de Haen R27K:	*Also very toxic in contact with skin.*
Riedel-de Haen R27AK:	*Also very toxic in contact with eyes.*
R28:	Very toxic if swallowed.
Riedel-de Haen R28K:	*Also very toxic if swallowed.*
R29:	Contact with water liberates toxic gas.

R30:	Can become highly flammable in use.
R31:	Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.
Merck R31.1	*Contact with alkalies liberates toxic gas.*
R32:	Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas.
R33:	Danger of cumulative effects.
R34:	Causes burns.
R35:	Causes severe burns.
R36:	Irritating to eyes.
Riedel-de Haen R36A:	*Lacrimating*
R37:	Irritating to respiratory system.
R38:	Irritating to skin.
R39:	Danger of very serious irreversible effects.
R40:	Possible risk of cancer. *CAUTION: Until 2001 this R-phrase was used for possible mutagenic or teratogenic risks as well. These risks are now labelled with R68!*
R41:	Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R42:	May cause sensitization by inhalation.
R43:	May cause sensitization by skin contact.
R44:	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
R45:	May cause cancer.
R46:	May cause heritable genetic damage.
R47(obsolet):	*May cause deformities.* *(This R-phrase is no longer designated by the version of the GefStoffV published on 26.10.93.)*
R48:	Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure.
R49:	May cause cancer by inhalation.
R50:	Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
R51:	Toxic to aquatic organisms.
R52:	Harmful to aquatic organisms.
R53:	May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R54:	Toxic to flora.
R55:	Toxic to fauna.
R56:	Toxic to soil organisms.
R57:	Toxic to bees.
R58:	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.
R59:	Dangerous for the ozone layer.
R60:	May impair fertility.
R61:	May cause harm to the unborn child.
R62:	Possible risk of impaired fertility.
R63:	Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
R64:	May cause harm to breastfed babies.
R65:	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R66:	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67:	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
R68:	Possible risks of irreversible effects.

COMBINATIONS OF R-PHRASES:

R14/15:	Reacts violently with water, liberating extremely flammable gases.
R15/29:	Contact with water liberates toxic, extremely flammable gas.
R20/21:	Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
R21/22:	Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R20/22:	Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.
R20/21/22:	Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R21/22:	Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R23/24:	Toxic by inhalation and in contact with skin.
R24/25:	Toxic in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R23/25:	Toxic by inhalation and if swallowed.
R23/24/25:	Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R24/25:	Toxic in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R26/27:	Very toxic by inhalation and in contact with skin.
R27/28:	Very toxic in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R26/28:	Very toxic by inhalation and if swallowed.
R26/27/28:	Very toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R36/37:	Irritating to eyes and respiratory system.
R37/38:	Irritating to respiratory system and skin.
R36/38:	Irritating to eyes and skin.
R36/37/38:	Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
R39/23:	Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation.
R39/24:	Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects in contact with skin.
R39/25:	Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects if swallowed.
R39/23/24:	Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation and in contact with skin.
R39/23/25:	Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation and if swallowed.
R39/24/25:	Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R39/23/24/25:	Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R39/26:	Very toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation.
R39/27:	Very toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects in contact with skin.
R39/28:	Very toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects if swallowed.
R39/26/27:	Very toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation and in contact with skin.
R39/26/28:	Very toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation and if swallowed.
R39/27/28:	Very toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R39/26/27/28:	Very toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R42/43:	May cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact.
R48/20:	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R48/21:	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure in contact with skin.
R48/22:	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed.
R48/20/21:	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation and in contact with skin.
R48/20/22:	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation and if swallowed.
R48/21/22:	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R48/20/21/22:	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R48/23:	Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R48/24:	Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure in contact with skin.
R48/25:	Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed.
R48/23/24:	Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation and in contact with skin.
R48/23/25:	Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation and if swallowed.
R48/24/25:	Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R48/23/24/25:	Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

R50/53:	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R51/53:	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R52/53:	Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R68/20:	Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects through inhalation.
R68/21:	Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects in contact with skin.
R68/22:	Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects if swallowed.
R68/20/21:	Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects through inhalation and in contact with skin.
R68/20/22:	Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects through inhalation and if swallowed.
R68/21/22:	Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R68/20/21/22:	Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

ANNEX 2: List of paper grades that may be used

Waste Paper Grades

Category 1 low grades

1.01 Unsorted mixed waste paper, free from undesired substances: Mixture of different paper and paperboard grades without limitation as to the percentage of short-fibred material.

1.02 Sorted mixed waste paper: Mixture of different paper and paperboard qualities containing 40% of newsprint and magazine paper at the most.

1.03 Greyboard: Printed and unprinted, white, lined and non-lined grey cardboard or mixed cardboard, free from corrugated board.

1.04 Warehouse wastes: Used paper and cardboard packing material containing at least 70% of corrugated board, remainder: millboard and wrapping paper.

1.05 Old corrugated-board packing material: Used packing material and sheets made of corrugated board of different qualities.

1.06 Unsold magazines: Unsold magazines, with or without adhesive backs.
1.06.01 Unsold magazines without adhesive backs.

1.07 Phone books: New and used phone books, without limitation as to the share of pages dyed throughout, with or without adhesive backs. Shavings admissible.

1.08 Newspapers and Magazines 1, mixed: Mixture of newspapers and magazines, containing at least 50% of newspapers, with or without adhesive backs.

1.09 Newspapers and Magazines 2, mixed: Mixture of newspapers and magazines, containing at least 60% of newspapers, with or without adhesive backs.

1.10 Newspapers and Magazines, mixed: Mixture of newspapers and magazines, containing at least 60% of magazines, with or without adhesive backs.

1.11 De-ink fibres: Sorted graphic paper from household-close collection, newspapers and magazines with a minimum share of 40% each. The percentage of non-deinkable paper should be reduced to 1.5% in the future. The respective percentage is to be agreed between seller and buyer.

Category 2 Medium Grades

2.1 Newspapers: Newspapers containing 5% of newspapers or supplements dyed throughout at the most.

2.02 Unsold newspapers: Unsold newspaper, free from subsequently added supplements or insertions dyed throughout.
2.02.01 Unsold newspapers, flexographic printing material inadmissible: Unsold newspapers, free from subsequently added supplements or insertions dyed throughout, strings admissible. Flexographic printing material inadmissible.

2.03 White shavings, slightly printed: White shavings, slightly printed, mainly from wood-containing paper.
2.03.01 White shavings, slightly printed, without adhesive backs: White shavings, slightly printed, mainly from wood-containing paper, without adhesive backs.

2.04 White shavings, densely printed: White shavings, densely printed, mainly from wood-containing paper.
2.04.01 White shavings, densely printed: White shavings, densely printed, mainly from wood-containing paper, without adhesive backs.

2.05 Sorted office waste paper: Sorted office waste paper.

2.06 Coloured deed paper: Correspondence on printing and writing paper, mixed papers dyed throughout, printed and unprinted printing or writing paper. Free from carbon paper and folders.

2.07 White books, wood-free: Books, incl. imperfect letterpress printings, without hard book covers, mainly from wood-free white paper, exclusively printed in black. The share of coated paper must not exceed 10%.

2.08 Coloured magazines, wood-free: Coated and uncoated magazines, white or dyed throughout, free from hard covers, adhesive backs, non-dispersible printing inks and adhesives, poster papers or labels. Shavings and insertions densely printed and dyed throughout are admissible. The share of wood-containing paper must not exceed 10%.

2.10 Bleached, PE-coated cardboard, wood-free: PE-coated cardboard, bleached, wood-free, from cardboard manufacturers and processing companies.

2.11 Other PE-coated cardboard: Unbleached cardboard or unbleached paper from cardboard manufacturers and processing companies admissible.

2.12 Continuous forms, wood-containing: Continuous forms, wood-containing, sorted according to colour, may include recycled fibres.

Category 4 Kraft-containing Grades

4.02 Used kraft corrugated board 1: Used packing materials of corrugated board, covers made of kraftliners exclusively. Flute made of pulp or semi-chemical pulp.

4.03 Used kraft corrugated board 2: Used packing materials of corrugated board, with covers made of kraftliners or testliners with at least one cover made of kraftliners.

4.04 Used kraft paper sacks: Clean used kraft paper sacks, wet-strength or no wet-strength paper.
4.04.01 Used kraft paper sacks with plastic-coated papers: Clean used kraft paper sacks, wet-strength or no wet-strength paper, plastic-coated papers are admissible.

4.05 Unused kraft paper sacks: Unused kraft paper sacks, wet-strength or no wet-strength paper.
4.05.01 Unused kraft paper sacks with plastic-coated papers: Unused kraft paper sacks, wet-strength or no wet-strength paper, plastic-coated papers are admissible.

4.06 Used kraft paper: Kraft paper and board, used, natural or light-coloured.

4.08 Unused kraft carrier board: Unused kraft carrier board, wet-strength papers admissible.

Category 5 Special Grades

5.01 Waste paper, mixed: Unsorted waste paper, separately collected.

5.02 Packing materials, mixed: Mixture of different sorts of used paper and board wrappings, free from newspapers and magazines.

5.03 Cardboard boxes for beverages: Used cardboard boxes for beverages, including plastic-coated cardboard boxes for beverages (with or without aluminium), with a fibre content of at least 50% weight percent, remainder aluminium or coatings.

5.04 Kraft packing paper: Used kraft packing paper with plastic inlays, plastic-sprayed or plastic-coated. Without bitumen or wax coatings.

5.05 Wet labels: Used, moist labels made of wet-strength paper, glass content is 1% at the most, moisture is content 50% at the most, without other unwanted substances.

5.06 White, wood-free wet-strength papers, unprinted: Unprinted, white, wood-free wet-strength papers.

5.07 White, wood-free wet-strength papers, printed: Printed, white, wood-free wet-strength papers.