

Nordic Ecolabelling of
Textiles, hides/skins and leather



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Content

What is a/an Nordic Ecolabelled textiles, hides/skins and leather?	4
Why choose the Nordic Ecolabel?	4
What can carry the Nordic Ecolabel?	4
How to apply	6
What are the requirements of Nordic Ecolabelling?	7
1 Product description	7
2 Environmental requirements	8
2.1 Production of fibres	8
2.2 Paddings/Fillings	14
2.3 Other materials	15
2.4 Textile chemicals	16
2.5 Hide and leather chemicals	21
2.6 Finishing and mounting	23
2.7 Emissions	26
2.8 Energy and water consumption	27
2.9 Packaging, storage and transportation	28
3 Quality and functionality requirements	28
3.1 Product requirements for textiles	28
3.2 Product requirements for hides/skins and leather	30
3.3 Labelling of the product	31
4 Ethical requirements	31
5 Quality and regulatory requirements	32
Regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling of products	33
Follow-up inspections	33
History of the criteria	34
New criteria	35

Appendix 1	Flow chart
Appendix 2	Description and composition of the product
Appendix 3	Cotton and other natural cellulose seed fibres
Appendix 4	Flax, bamboo and other bast fibres
Appendix 5	Wool and other keratin fibres
Appendix 6	Acrylic fibres
Appendix 7	Elastane
Appendix 8	Polyamide fibres
Appendix 9	Polyester fibres
Appendix 10	Polypropylene fibres
Appendix 11	Regenerated cellulose fibres
Appendix 12	(a) Traceability raw materials
Appendix 12	(b) Revised requirement for cellulose fibre alternative requirement O16
Appendix 12	Traceability and certified raw materials
Appendix 12	(c) Degenerated cellulose fibres or dissolving pulp
Appendix 12	(d) Declaration of tree species not permitted to be used in cellulose fibres or dissolving pulp
Appendix 13	Paddings/fillings
Appendix 14	Additives in paddings/fillings
Appendix 15	Other materials
Appendix 16	General requirements for chemicals
Appendix 17	Yarn, fabric and textile
Appendix 18	Dyes and pigments – dyeing process
Appendix 19	Dyes and pigments - dye manufacturer

Appendix 20	Tannery
Appendix 21	Finishing
Appendix 22	Coating, laminate and membrane
Appendix 23	Other requirements
Appendix 24	Glue
Appendix 25	Dyes and pigments - hides/skins and leathers
Appendix 26	Down and feathers
Appendix 27	Mulesing
Appendix 28	Marketing
Appendix 29	Methods for tests and analyses
Appendix 30	Overview of R-phrases
Appendix 31	Overview and verification with EU Ecolabel and GOTS

039 Textiles, hides/skins and leather, includes products for apparel and furnishings, version 4.8, 16 November 2017.

This document is a translation of an original in Norwegian. In case of dispute, the original document should be taken as authoritative.

Addresses

In 1989, the Nordic Council of Ministers decided to introduce a voluntary official ecolabel, the Nordic Ecolabel. These organisations/companies operate the Nordic ecolabelling system on behalf of their own country's government. For more information, see the websites:

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What is a/an Nordic Ecolabelled textiles, hides/skins and leather?

Nordic Ecolabelled textiles, hides/skins and leather fulfil a range of environmental, health and quality requirements. This means that requirements are set for the production of fibres and hides/skins, to the further treatment of the fibre and hide and onward to the finished textile or leather product. Recycled fibres may be included.

Both the production of the fibre and the use of chemicals during production are central to the criteria. By setting requirements for chemicals, through both limit values and the prohibition of a number of substances that are harmful to health and the environment, the criteria focus on reducing the environmental impact of the production and consider the health of both workers and consumers.

Requirements are also set for the quality of the textiles, through factors such as colour fastness and shrinkage.

Why choose the Nordic Ecolabel?

- Manufacturers of textiles, hides/skins and leather may use the Nordic Ecolabel trademark for marketing. The Nordic Ecolabel is a very well known and well-reputed trademark in the Nordic region.
- The Nordic Ecolabel is a simple way of communicating environmental work and commitment to customers.
- The Nordic Ecolabel clarifies the most important environmental impacts and thus shows how a company can cut emissions, resource consumption and waste management.
- Environmentally suitable operations prepare textiles, hides/skins and leather for future environmental legislation.
- Nordic Ecolabelling can be seen as providing a business with guidance on the work of environmental improvements.
- The Nordic Ecolabel not only covers environmental issues but also quality requirements, since the environment and quality often go hand in hand. This means that a Nordic Ecolabel licence can also be seen as a mark of quality.

What can carry the Nordic Ecolabel?

The criteria include products from textile fibres, hides/skins and leather, and a combination of these. The term 'Textiles, hides/skins and leather' refers to

- Apparel and accessories, for example trousers, shirts, jackets, underwear, handkerchiefs, scarves, bags and purses.
- Furnishing fabrics, i.e. textiles produced for use and interior decoration in the home or in cars/boats, such as towels, bedding, curtains, tablecloths, rugs, cushions, duvets and upholstery.

- Fibres, yarn and fabric, including durable non-woven, which are to be used in textiles for clothing and accessories or in furnishing fabrics mentioned above. 'Durable non-woven' refers to products that can be reused and washed.
- Hide and leather products, such as jackets, trousers, belts or bags, and hides/skins and leather as raw materials for clothing or home furnishings, (including for cars/boats), from the following species of animal: sheep, goat, ox, horse, pig, elk, deer and reindeer.

Both products for private and public use can carry the Nordic Ecolabel. The textiles can be made from new fibres and/or recycled fibres.

The following products and materials cannot be ecolabelled in accordance with the criteria for textiles, hides/skins and leather:

- Mineral fibre, glass fibre, metal fibre, carbon fibre and other inorganic fibres
- Products or materials that are treated with flame retardants. This also applies to flame retardants that are integrated in the product or material
- Wall coverings, such as textile wallpapers
- Advertising materials, banners, roll-ups
- Disposable products. 'Disposable products' refers to products that cannot be washed/cleaned or reused
- Products containing electronic components
- Products containing perfume or other fragrances

Products that can be ecolabelled in accordance with other Nordic Ecolabelling criteria are not covered by the textile criteria. Examples include:

- Disposable products made from non-woven material that cannot be washed or reused, for example kitchen paper and cleaning cloths (criteria for soft paper)
- Disposable products such as cotton pads for personal care (criteria for hygiene products)
- Wet wipes (criteria for cosmetics)
- Floor coverings, such as wall-to-wall carpets (criteria for flooring)
- Textile products that form part of a piece of furniture, e.g. sofa cushions, mattresses and booster cushions (beanbags) (criteria for furniture and fittings). Cushions which are part of a combined furniture license, for example with beds or mattresses, and the padding is of the same type, can be ecolabelled according to the criteria for furniture and fittings.
- Microfiber cloths (criteria for microfiber cloths)
- Toys/soft toys (criteria for toys)
- Shoes (included in the EU-Ecolabel's criteria for shoes)

How to apply

Application and costs

For information about the application process and fees for this productgroup, please refer to the respective national web site. For addresses, see first in this document.

What is required?

The application must consist of an application form/web form and documentation showing that the requirements are fulfilled.

Each requirement is marked with the letter O (obligatory requirement) and a number. All requirements must be fulfilled to be awarded a licence.

The text describes how the applicant shall demonstrate fulfilment of each requirement. There are also icons in the text to make this clearer. These icons are:

✉ Enclose

🔍 The requirement checked on site.

All information submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling is treated confidentially. Suppliers can send documentation directly to Nordic Ecolabelling, and this will also be treated confidentially.

License validity

The ecolabel licence is valid providing the criteria are fulfilled and until the criteria expire. The validity period of the criteria may be extended or adjusted, in which case the licence is automatically extended and the licensee informed.

Revised criteria shall be published at least one year prior to the expiry of the present criteria. The licensee is then offered the opportunity to renew their licence.

On-site inspection

In connection with handling of the application, Nordic Ecolabelling normally performs an on-site inspection to ensure adherence to the requirements. For such an inspection, data used for calculations, original copies of submitted certificates, test records, purchase statistics, and similar documents that support the application must be available for examination.

Queries

Please contact Nordic Ecolabelling if you have any queries or require further information. See addresses first in this document. Further information and assistance (such as calculation sheets or electronic application help) may be available. Visit the relevant national website for further information.

What are the requirements of Nordic Ecolabelling?

To be awarded a Nordic Ecolabel licence:

All requirements in this documents that apply to the product in question must be fulfilled. Some of the requirements are harmonised with the EU's criteria for textiles adopted by the Commission in July 2009. Some products with a valid GOTS certificate may be exempt from the requirement under certain conditions. See Appendix 31 for an overview of which requirements can be documented with a valid EU-Ecolabel licence or GOTS.

An on-site inspection shall be carried out.

Requirements for laboratories, sampling and test methods are given in Appendix 29. Product description

1 Product description

01 Information on the product

The applicant shall provide the following information about the product:

1. Brand/trade name, possibly article number
2. Where the products shall be sold (store, web-shop, etc.)
3. An overview of the production process and sub-suppliers

The production process shall be described by providing the names and production locations of sub-suppliers, and describing which processes each sub-supplier carries out, e.g. washing, dyeing and printing.

It is recommended that a flow chart is used to illustrate the production process, for example as shown in Appendix 1.



Description in accordance with the requirement.

02 Description and composition of the product

The product(s) that shall be ecolabelled shall be described. The description shall cover the product composition with weight percentage of the various materials included.

- Coating, membrane and laminate may be included with a total weight percentage of 20 in the finished product.
- Zippers, buttons, reflectors and other details may be included with a total weight percentage of 15 in the finished product.
- Paddings/fillings of latex, polyurethane, down, feather, seeds or grain: percentage shall be stated, but is not limited.
- Sewing thread is exempt from the requirements in this document. Velcro is considered a textile fibre and shall fulfil the requirements relevant to the type of fibre.
- Fibre types, hides/skins and leather or other materials for which requirements are not set in this document can be included with up to a total of 5% of the weight of the product. Seeds and grains are exempt from this limitation.

- Fibre types, hides/skins and leather for which requirements are made in the criteria are exempt from the requirements if the fibre type/hide/leather together is included at less than 5% of the total weight
- Recycled fibres do not need to fulfil the requirements for the production of fibres. 'Recycled fibres' refers to fibres from excess materials from the textile and clothing industry or from collected textile waste or from plastic waste which can be used for manufacturing fibres, for example, fibres produced from plastic bottles

It is recommended that a table is used to illustrate the product composition, for example as shown in Appendix 2.

☒ Description in accordance with the requirement. See Appendix 2 for a template.

2 Environmental requirements

The requirements in this chapter are divided into requirements for the production of fibre (Chapter 2.1), Paddings (Chapter 2.2), other materials (Chapter 2.3), chemicals textiles (Chapter 2.4), chemicals hides/skins and leather (Chapter 2.5), finishing and mounting (Chapter 2.6), emissions (Chapter 2.7), energy and water consumption (Chapter 2.8) and packaging, storage and transportation (Chapter 2.9).

2.1 Production of fibres

Recycled fibres do not need to fulfil the requirements for the production of fibres, see O2. If the fibres are dyed, the dyes shall fulfil the requirements in chapter 2.4.2 Dyes and Pigments.

2.1.1 Vegetable fibres

03 Cotton and other natural cellulose seed fibres

The requirement applies to both cotton and other natural seed fibres from cellulose including kapok, which is indicated as cotton below.

At least 10% of the weight of the cotton that is used in the production of ecolabelled textiles shall be organically farmed or farmed during a transition to organic farming. The percentage shall be calculated in kg of organic cotton per total purchased kg cotton for the ecolabelled production on an annual basis. The remaining part of the cotton shall at least fulfil the requirements for conventional cotton as described below. If the products/collection to be ecolabelled is manufactured at several production sites/factories, the percentage of organic cotton can be calculated based on the total amount of organic and conventional cotton purchased for all the ecolabelled products/collection, so that the requirement does not need to be fulfilled per production site/factory

A production plan and procedures which show how the share of at least 10% of the weight in organic cotton is fulfilled shall be submitted.

Organic cotton

'Organic' means cotton farmed in accordance with the European Council's regulation (EEG) no. 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on the organic production of agricultural products, or products produced in the same way and under equivalent control measures. Examples are: KRAV, IFOAM, KBA, OCIA, TDA, DEMETER

Conventional cotton

The conventionally farmed cotton may contain a maximum of 0.05 ppm of each of the following substances: aldrin, captafol, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclohexane (total isomers), 2,4,5-T, chlordimeform, chlorobenzilate, dinoseb and its salts, monocrotophos, pentachlorophenol, toxaphene, methamidophos, methylparathion, parathion, phosphamidon, glufosinate and glyphosate. The tests shall be carried out on raw cotton, i.e. before wet treatment, on each batch of cotton received, according to the test methods given in Appendix 29. If the traceability of the cotton can be documented back to the individual farmer for at least 75% of the utilised cotton, and these can confirm that the aforementioned substances are not used during the farming of the cotton, it is not necessary to submit test reports.

- ☒ For the organic percentage: state the supplier of the organic cotton, including the name and address. Valid certificate that shows that the cotton is organically farmed in accordance with European Council Regulation (EEG) no 2092/91 of 24 June 1991 on the organic production of agricultural products or equivalent systems. A valid GOTS-certificate in accordance with version 3.0 or later versions can also be used to document that the cotton is organically certified.
- ☒ Production plan and procedures, as well as calculations that show how the requirement regarding the percentage of organic cotton is fulfilled are to be submitted, as well as procedures for annual reporting on the share of organic cotton.

For the conventional percentage: Test reports showing that the requirement is fulfilled or a confirmation from the farmers that the aforementioned substances are not used, as well as an overview of the percentage of cotton in question. A valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009 can be used as part of the documentation. An additional test of glufosinate and glyphosate is required. Appendix 3 can be used.

04 Flax, bamboo and other bast fibres

Flax, bamboo and other bast fibres shall only be farmed with pesticides allowed used in EU Regulation 1107/2009.

Production of flax, bamboo and other bast fibres using water retting is only allowed if the effluent from the water retting is treated so that the chemical oxygen demand (COD) or the total organic carbon (TOC) is reduced by at least 75% for hemp fibre and at least 95% for flax and other bast fibres.

Bamboo shall in addition fulfil O16.

Requirements for the laboratory and test method for COD/TOC are given in Appendix 29. Measuring of PCOD or BOD can also be used if a correlation to COD is shown.

- ☒ Declaration that only approved pesticides are used.
- Test report from the flax/bast fibre manufacturer showing that the requirement is fulfilled or a valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009 if water retting is used. Appendix 4 can be used.

2.1.2 Animal fibres**05 Wool and other keratin fibres (wool from sheep, camel, alpaca and goat)**

The total content of the following substances must not exceed 0.5 ppm:

γ-hexachlorocyclohexane (lindane), α-hexachlorocyclohexane,
β-hexachlorocyclohexane, δ-hexachlorocyclohexane, aldrin, dieldrin, endrin,

p,p'-DDT and p,p'-DDD, cypermethrin, deltamethrin, fenvalerate, cyhalothrin and flumethrin.

The total content of the following substances must not exceed 2 ppm: diazinon, propetamphos, chlorfenvinphos, dichlorfenthion, chlorpyrifos, fenchlorphos, diflubenzuron and triflumuron.

The analysis shall be performed on raw wool before wet treatment for each batch of wool that is received.

The tests shall be in accordance with IWTO Draft Test Method 59 or the equivalent.

The requirement does not apply if the applicant can document which farmers have produced at least 75% of the weight of the wool or keratin fibres, and that the farmers can confirm that the substances mentioned in the criteria are not used in the relevant areas or on animals.

Also, the requirement does not apply if the wool is organically certified. For the definition of 'organic', see O3.

- ☒ A test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled, or a declaration from the farmers that the stated substances are not used, as well as an overview of the percentage of wool that this applies to or a valid certificate which shows that the wool is organic in accordance with European Council Regulation (EEC) no. 2092/91 of 24 June 1991 on the organic production of agricultural products or equivalent systems. A valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009 can also be used as part of the documentation for this requirement. Appendix 5 can be used.

06 Scouring effluent

For scouring effluent treated on-site or off-site and discharged to surface waters, the COD discharged to surface waters shall not exceed 20 g/kg greasy wool, expressed as an annual average. When treated off-site, the COD discharge is calculated by multiplying the COD discharge from the scouring with the treatment plant's average cleaning effect. Measuring of PCOD, TOC or BOD can also be used if a correlation to COD is shown.

The responsible for the scouring shall describe how the scouring effluent is treated and show how discharge of COD is monitored.

The pH value of the waste water released into surface water shall be 6 – 9 (unless the pH value of the recipient is outside this range), and the temperature shall be below 40°C (unless the temperature of the recipient is higher).

Requirements for the laboratory and test method for COD/TOC are given in Appendix 29.

- ☒ For COD: a test report from the scouring showing that the requirement is fulfilled. For pH and temperature: reports from the scouring showing measurements of pH and temperature of the waste water or a valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009.

2.1.3 Synthetic fibres

07 Acrylic

The residual of acrylonitrile content in raw fibres from the fibre production plant shall be less than 1.5 mg/kg. The amount of acrylonitrile shall be measured using the following method of analysis: Extraction with boiling water and quantification with capillary gas-liquid chromatography.

Emissions of acrylonitrile to the air (during polymerisation and until the solution is ready for spinning) shall be less than 1g/kg produced fibre, expressed as an annual average.

N,N - Dimethylacetamide (DMAc, cas no 127-19-5) may not be used in acrylic production.

- ☒ An analysis report from the acrylic manufacturer showing that the requirement is fulfilled. For emissions to the air, the applicant shall attach documentation and/or test reports, as well as a confirmation that the requirement is fulfilled. A valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009 can document the requirements to acrylonitrile.
- ☒ A declaration from the acrylic manufacturer that DMAc is not used in acrylic production. Appendix 6 can be used.

08 Elastane

Organotin compounds shall not be used.

Emissions to the air of aromatic diisocyanates during polymerisation and fibre production shall be less than 5 mg/kg produced fibre, expressed as an annual average.

N,N - Dimethylacetamide (DMAc, cas no 127-19-5) may not be used in elastane production.

- ☒ A declaration from the elastane manufacturer that organotin compounds are not used. Detailed information and/or analysis reports from the elastane manufacturer showing that the requirement is fulfilled. A valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009 can document this requirement.
- ☒ A declaration from the elastane manufacturer that DMAc is not used in elastane production. Appendix 7 can be used.

09 Polyamide

Emissions of nitrogen dioxide (N₂O) to the air from the production of monomers must not exceed 10 g/kg produced polyamide 6 fibre, and 50 g/kg produced polyamide 6.6 fibre, expressed as an annual average.

- ☒ Detailed information and/or a test report from the polyamide manufacturer showing that the requirement is fulfilled or a valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009. Appendix 8 can be used.

010 Polyester

The amount of antimony in polyester fibre measured as an annual average shall not exceed 260 ppm.

Antimony shall be tested using the following method: Direct determination by atomic absorption spectrometry. The test shall be executed on raw fibre prior to wet treatment.

VOC emissions during polymerisation and fibre production, measured in the process steps where this occurs, including diffuse emissions, must not exceed 1.2 g/kg produced polyester resin, expressed as an annual average.

VOC are defined as organic compounds that have a vapour pressure of 0.01 kPa or higher at 293.15 K or an equivalent volatility under the conditions of use.

- ☒ A declaration from the polyester manufacturer that antimony is not used, or a test report showing that the antimony requirement is fulfilled. For VOC emissions,

detailed information and/or test reports shall be submitted, as well as a declaration from the polyester manufacturer that the requirement is fulfilled. A valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009 can document this requirement. Appendix 9 can be used.

011 Polypropylene

Lead-based pigments shall not be used.

- ☒ A confirmation from the polypropylene manufacturer that lead-based pigments are not used or a valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009. Appendix 10 can be used.

2.1.4 Regenerated cellulose fibres

Fibres from various dissolving masses can be mixed when producing regenerated cellulose fibres. All masses must then fulfil O12 and O16a. The manufactured fibre shall fulfil O16b on an annual basis.

Appendix 11 can be used as a template for regenerated cellulose fibres.

For regenerated cellulose fibres and dissolving masses, the applicant may choose to either fulfill and document requirement O16 below or the alternative requirement O16 in appendix 12b. Using the requirement in appendix 12b, the declaration in appendix 12c and 12d shall be used.

012 Bleaching with chlorine gas

Chlorine gas must not be used when bleaching cellulose mass or cellulose fibres.

- ☒ A declaration from the cellulose mass and regenerated cellulose manufacturers that the requirement is fulfilled or a valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009.

013 Viscose, sulphur emissions

The sulphur content of the emissions of sulphur compounds to the air shall not exceed 120 g S/kg filament fibre and 30 g/kg staple fibre produced, expressed as an annual average.

- ☒ A test report from the viscose manufacturer showing that the requirement is fulfilled or a valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009.

014 Viscose, zinc emissions

Emissions of zinc to water shall not exceed 0.3 g Zn/kg regenerated cellulose, expressed as an annual average.

Information on sampling, test methods and laboratories are given in Appendix 29.

- ☒ A test report from the viscose manufacturer showing that the requirement is fulfilled or a valid Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009.

015 Cupro fibre, copper emissions

The copper content of the effluent from the plant that produces cupro fibre shall not exceed 0.1 ppm, expressed as an annual average.

- ☒ A test report from the cupro fibre manufacturer showing that the requirement is fulfilled or a valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009.

016 Traceability and certified raw materials

a) Traceability

The manufacturer of regenerated fibres or the manufacturer of the dissolving mass shall:

1. state the name (in Latin and in a Nordic language) as well as geographical origin (country/state and region/province) for the raw materials used. Appendix 12 can be used.
2. have traceability of wood and fibre raw materials
3. have a written procedure/routine for purchasing raw materials which ensures that the raw materials come from legal sources. Raw materials from wood and fibres must not originate from:
 - Protected areas or areas being processed to become protected areas
 - Areas with unresolved ownership or usage rights
 - Illegally harvested raw materials
 - genetically modified trees and plants

Besides, forestry operations must not damage:

- Natural forests, biodiversity, specific ecosystems and important ecological functions
- Social and cultural preservation assets

A Chain of Custody certificate can be used to document item 2.

b) Certified raw material from wood or fibre.

On an annual basis, at least

30% of raw materials from fibres shall originate from areas where operations are certified according to a forestry standard and certification system described in Appendix 12a.

or

75% of raw materials from fibres shall be recycled fibre, wood shavings or sawdust

or

a combination of these, calculated by the following formula:

Requirements to the percentage of fibre raw material from certified areas (Y):

$$Y (\%) \geq 30 - 0.4x$$

where x = percentage of recycled fibre, wood shavings or sawdust.

The percentage of certified fibre shall be updated and reported annually during the validity of the licence.

Bamboo is exempt from the requirement of a certified percentage.

Percentage of raw material from certified regions and the corresponding proportion recycled fibre, sawdust or wood shavings in textile fibre is calculated as a weighted sum of the percentage of each incoming mass.

- ☒ Name (in Latin and in a Nordic language) as well as geographical origin (country/state and region/province) for the raw materials used. Appendix 12a can be used.
- ☒ The system of traceability shall be described. A Chain of Custody certificate can be used to document item 2.
- ☒ Written procedures/routines to ensure the procurement of legal raw materials. The procedure/routine shall contain updated lists of all raw material suppliers. Appendix 12a can be used.

2.2 Paddings/Fillings

Appendix 13 can be used as a template for chapter 2.2. Appendix 14 can also be used for O18, additives.

017 Paddings/fillings

Textile fibres shall fulfil all relevant requirements for textile fibres in O3-O16.

Detergents and other chemicals used to wash padding/filling materials shall fulfil O26 regarding forbidden substances and O29 regarding the biodegradability of detergents, fabric softeners and complexing agents.

Padding/filling materials shall in addition to chapter 2.2 fulfil O27 regarding biocidal products and antibacterial substances.

Padding/filling materials shall in addition to chapter 2.2 fulfil O68 regarding formaldehyde.

- ☒ Equivalent documentation as specified in the requirements referred to.

018 Additives

Additives shall fulfil O26 Forbidden substances and O27 Biocides; also, the following chemicals must not be added¹:

- halogenated organic compounds in general (including chlorinated polymers). For example PVC, organic chlorinated paraffins, organic fluoride compounds and bleaching chemicals
- aziridine and polyaziridines
- carcinogenic and mutagenic compounds as well as compounds harmful to reproduction (category 1 and 2 according to 67/548/EF)

¹ Added substances comprise all chemical products and ingredients of these, including additives (e.g. pigments) in ingredients, but not contaminants from raw material, incl. raw material production. Contaminants are defined as residues from raw material, incl. raw material production present in the finished product in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 weight-%, 100 mg/kg), but not substances that are added to a raw material or product for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.

- ☒ Documentation from the supplier of chemicals is required for each chemical product/raw material added to the padding/filling material according to Appendix 14.

019 Dyes

Dyes can only be used to distinguish between various qualities (for example hard and soft foam) within the same type of padding, or if the padding is visible and is

used without cover. If dyes are used, the relevant requirements in chapter 2.4.2 shall be fulfilled.

- ☐ Justification and declaration according to Appendix 13.

020 Requirements for recycling

A minimum of 90% of all production waste from manufacturing of latex and polyurethane shall be recycled.

- ☐ A description from the manufacturer of the padding of how production waste is recycled.

021 Synthetic latex (SBR) and natural latex

The butadiene content shall be less than 1 mg/kg latex.

The concentration of N-nitrosamines shall not exceed 0.0005 mg/m³ measured in climate chamber test.

- ☐ The latex manufacturer shall state test results in accordance with measuring methods provided in Appendix 29.

022 Polyurethane foam

CFC, HCFC, HFC, methylene chloride or halogenated organic compounds must not be used as blowing agents.

Isocyanate compounds shall only be used in a closed process with the required protective equipment and in accordance with regulatory requirements.

N,N - Dimethylacetamide (DMAc) must not be used in production.

- ☐ Declaration according to appendix 13.

2.3 Other materials

023 Zippers, buttons, reflectors and other details

The requirement applies to individual materials in non-textile details on the textile product (e.g. buttons, zipper, buckles, reflectors, plastic emblems, metal parts). Also, plastic parts must not contain phthalates or consist of chlorinated plastic.

Cadmium, lead or nickel in non-textile details may only be included with the levels described below.

Requirement levels for total content of heavymetals (digested sample):

Cadmium (Cd) < 40 mg/kg (testmethod: ICP-MS, ICP-OES, AAS)

Lead (Pb) < 50 mg/kg (testmethod: ICP-MS, ICP-OES, AAS)

Only for metalparts:

Nickel, release < 0,5 µg/cm²/week (testmethod: EN 12472, EN 1811).

- ☐ A test report from the manufacturer of details showing that the requirements for metals is fulfilled. Valid GOTS and Oeko-Tex 100 certificate can be used, if the test reports shows compliance with the requirement levels.
- ☐ A declaration that plastic parts do not contain phthalates or consist of chlorinated plastic. Appendix 15 may be used as a template.

2.4 Textile chemicals

The requirements apply to all chemicals in textile processes following the production of the fibre, such as spinning, weaving, wet processes (washing, bleaching and dyeing) and chemicals for coating, membranes and laminates. Bleaching and dyeing also apply to the production of the fibre itself.

2.4.1 General requirements for chemicals

O24 Overview of chemicals

An overview of all chemicals with safety data sheets used in the various processes after the production of fibre and which are stated in O1, for example spinning, weaving, wet processes (washing, bleaching, dyeing) and chemicals for coating, membranes and laminates.

- ☒ An overview of chemicals and safety data sheets (in accordance to current European legislation) for all chemicals used at the various processes. It must be specified to which processes the various chemicals belong.

O25 Substances on the Reach candidate list

Substances on the Reach candidate list cannot be used in the processes following fibre production. Link to the Reach's candidate list:
<http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table>.

- ☒ A declaration from the sub-supplier performing the various processes declaring that no substances on the candidate list are used. Appendix 16 can be used.

O26 Forbidden substances

The following chemicals must not be added¹:

- Alkyl phenol ethoxylates (APEO)
- Linear alkyl benzene sulphonates (LAS),
- Ditallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DTDMAC), distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DSDMAC), dihydrogenated tallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DHTDMAC)
- Ethylene diamine tetra acetate (EDTA) and diethylene triamine penta acetate (DTPA)
- Phthalates²
- Fluorinated organic compounds, such as PFOA³ (perfluorooctanoic acid and salts/esters thereof), PFOS (perfluorooctyl sulphonate and its compounds), PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene), etc.

must not be used and must not be included as a component in the used preparations or mixtures.

¹ Added substances comprise all chemical products and ingredients of these, including additives (e.g. pigments) in ingredients, but not contaminants from raw material, incl. raw material production. Contaminants are defined as residues from raw material, incl. raw material production present in the finished product in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 weight-%, 100 mg/kg), but not substances that are added to a raw material or product for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.

² This applies to phthalates listed in Reach's appendix XVII. Phthalates listed in the candidate list are excluded in requirement O25

³ Note the national legislations concerning PFOA in the Nordic countries. In Norway PFOA is regulated in «Forskrift om begrensning i bruk av helse- og miljøfarlige kjemikalier og andre produkter (produktforskriften)», §2-32.

- ☒ A declaration from the chemical supplier that these chemicals and chemicals that contain these substances are not used. Appendix 16 can be used.

027 Biocides and antibacterial substances

Adding and/or integrating substances which can have a biocide and/or antibacterial effect in the fibre, fabric or textile is not permitted.

Silver compounds, nano silver and nano gold are also considered antibacterial substances.

- ☒ A declaration from the fibre, fabric or textile manufacturer that biocides and/or antibacterial substances are not added.

Appendix 17 and appendices for the respective fibres can be used.

028 Bleaching agents and anti-felting treatments

Chlorinated substances must not be used as a bleaching agent for yarn, fabrics and finished goods or on carded wool and loose, washed wool in connection with the finishing treatment against felting.

This requirement does not apply to the manufacturing of regenerated cellulose fibres, which shall fulfil O12.

- ☒ A declaration that chlorinated bleaching agents are not used. A valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009 can be used, except for the treatment of wool. Appendix 17 can be used.

029 Biodegradability of detergents, fabric softeners and complexing agents

Surfactants in detergents and fabric softeners at each wet processing site shall be completely aerobically biodegradable.

At least 95% of the weight fabric softeners, complexing agents and detergents at each wet processing site shall be sufficiently biodegradable, or able to be eliminated in the waste water treatment plants.

For testing methods for completely aerobically biodegradable substances, see Appendix 29.

- ☒ A list of products used, safety data sheets (in accordance to current European legislation) and test report in accordance with the testing methods described in Appendix 29 or a valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009.

030 Weight increase

Yarn and fabric must not be treated with cerium compounds to increase the weight.

A declaration from the yarn and fabric manufacturer that these compounds are not used or a valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009. Appendix 17 can be used.

2.4.2 Dyes and pigments

031 Dyes, colorants and pigments

Dyes, colorants and pigments shall not be classified in accordance with table 1.

Only **disperse** dyes must meet the requirement for allergen classification (H334 (R42) or H317 (R43)). For **not disperse** dyes classified with H334 (R42) or H317 (R43) it shall be proven that the dye, colorant or pigment is a non-dusting formulation or that it is used by automatically dosed dyeing and printing processes.

In addition, the following colouring agents must not be used:

C.I. Basic Red 9, C.I. Disperse Blue 1,3,7,26,35,102,106,124, C.I. Acid Red 26, C.I. Basic Violet 14, C.I. Disperse Orange 1,3,11, 37, 76, 149, C.I. Direct Black 38, C.I. Direct Blue 6, C.I. Direct Red 28, C.I. Disperse Yellow 1,3,9,23, 39,49, C.I. Disperse Brown 1, C.I. Disperse Red 1, 11, 17.

Table 1. Classification of dyes, colouring agents and pigments

Hazard class	Hazard symbols and R-phrases in accordance with directive 67/548/EEC*	CLP-regulation 1272/2008*
Environmental hazard	N with R50, R50/53, R51/53 and/or R59	Dangerous to aquatic environments. Category acute 1 H400, category chronic 1 H410, category chronic 2 H411. Ozone EUH 059.
Highly toxic	Tx (T+ in Norway) with R26, R27, R28 and/or R39	Acute toxicity, Category 1 or 2 with H330, H310 and/or H300 and/or specific organic toxic- single.
Toxic	T with R23, R24, R25, R39 and/or R48	Acute toxicity, Category 2 or 3 with H330, H331, H311 and/or H301 and/or specific organic toxic- single exposure, category 1 with H370, and/or specific organic toxic - repeated exposure category 1 with H372.
Carcinogenic	T with R45 or R49 or Xn with R40	Carc 1A/1B/2 with H350, H350i and/or H351.
Mutagenic	T with R46 or Xn with R68	Mut 1B/2 with H340 and/or H341.
Harmful to reproduction	T with R60 and/or R61. Or Xn with R62 and/or R63	Repr 1A/1B/2 with H360, H361.
Allergenic	R42 and/or R43	Resp.Sens 1 with H334 or Skin Sens 1 with H317.

**The classification applies in accordance with EU substance directive 67/548/EEC with later changes and adjustments, and/or CLP regulation 1272/2008 with later changes. During the transition period, i.e. until 1 June 2015, classification in accordance with the EU substance directive or the CLP regulation can be used. After the transition period, only classification in accordance with the CLP regulation will apply. A list of R-phrases and their meaning is provided in Appendix 30.*

Please note that the chemical manufacturer is responsible for correct classification.

- ☒ Declaration from the colorant manufacturer that colours, colouring agents and pigments are not classified according to table 1 and that the colouring agents mentioned are not used. Appendix 18 can be used.
- ☒ Documentation of the dye, colorant or pigment is a non-dusting formulations or that it is used by automatically dosed dyeing and printing processes. Applies to not disperse dyes classified with H334 (R42) or H317 (R43).

032 Impurities in dyes with fibre affinity

Impurities in colorants with fibre affinity must not exceed the following values:
 Ag 100 ppm, As 50 ppm, Ba 100 ppm, Cd 20 ppm, Co 500 ppm, Cr 100 ppm,
 Cu 250 ppm, Fe 2 500 ppm, Hg 4 ppm, Mn 1 000 ppm, Ni 200 ppm, Pb 100 ppm,
 Se 20 ppm, Sb 50 ppm, Sn 250 ppm og Zn 1 500 ppm.

- ☒ A declaration from the colorant manufacturer showing that the requirement is fulfilled or a valid Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009. Appendix 19 can be used.

033 Impurities in pigments: Insoluble colorants without fibre affinity

Impurities in pigments without fibre affinity must not exceed the following values: As 50 ppm, Ba 100 ppm, Cd 50 ppm, Cr 100 ppm, Hg 25 ppm, Pb 100 ppm, Se 100 ppm, Sb 250 ppm og Zn 1 000 ppm.

Pigments are defined as insoluble colorants without fibre affinity

- ☒ A declaration from the colorant manufacturer showing that the requirement is fulfilled or a valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009. Appendix 19 can be used.

034 Chrome mordants

The use of chrome mordants is not permitted.

- ☒ A declaration from the responsible for the dyeing that chrome mordants are not used or a valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009. Appendix 18 can be used.

035 Metal complex dyes

Metal complex dyes based on copper, chromium or nickel are only permitted when dyeing

- wool fibers
- polyamide fibers
- mixtures af wool and/or polyamide with regenerated cellulose fibers

Emissions to water after treatment must not exceed 5 mg/kg fibre for Cu, 5 mg/kg fibre for Ni, and 3 mg/kg fibre for Cr.

For cotton, metal complex dyes based on chromium or nickel are not allowed. For cotton is only metal complex dyes based on copper allowed and only if the following are met:

- The metal complex dye is a polyfunctional (bifunctional) reactive metal complex dye.
- The fixation ratio (guideline specified by the manufacturer of dye) is minimum 80%.
- Copper must be a maximum of 5% by weight of metal complex dye.
- For the dyed textile, it must be documented, that it achieved at least level 4 for colour fastness to light (see requirement O73).

Emissions of Cu and Ni shall be analysed in accordance with ISO 17294-2 or similar methods.

- ☒ A declaration from the responsible for the dyeing that metal complex dyes are not used, or
- ☒ For dyeing of wool, polyamide, wool blend or polyamide with regenerated cellulose fibers with metal complex dyes, a declaration from the responsible for the dyeing is required of which metal complex dyes are used, as well as test report on emissions of the relevant heavy metals, showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

For metal complex dyes used for cotton it shall be stated, whether it is polyfunctional (bifunktionelt), fixation degree, weight-% of Cu, test report for

colour fastness to light. Appendix 18 can be used by the dye house and appendix 19 by the dye stuff producer.

036 Azo dyes

Azo dyes which can release the aromatic amines given in Table 2 may not be used.

Table 2. Azo dyes

Azo dyes	CAS no
4-aminodiphenyl	92-67-1
Benzidine	92-87-5
4-chlor-o-toluidine	95-69-2
2-naphthylamine	91-59-8
o-amino-azotoluene	97-56-3
2-amino-4-nitrotoluene	99-55-8
p-chloraniline	106-47-8
2,4-diaminoanisole	615-05-4
4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane	101-77-9
3,3'-dichlorbenzidine	91-94-1
3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine	119-90-4
3,3'-dimethylbenzidine	119-93-7
3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane	838-88-0
p-cresidine	120-71-8
4,4'-oxydianiline	101-80-4
4,4'-thiodianiline	139-65-1
o-toluidine	95-53-4
2,4-diaminotoluene	95-80-7
2,4,5-trimethylaniline	137-17-7
4-aminoazobenzene	60-09-3
o-anisidine	90-04-0
2,4-Xylidine	95-68-1
2,6-Xylidine	87-62-7

An analysis of azo dyes shall be performed in accordance with EN 14 362-1 and 2.



A declaration from the dye manufacturer that these dyes are not used and/or a test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled or a valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009. Appendix 19 may be used as a template.

2.4.3 Special textile processes

037 Sizing agents

At least 95% (dry weight) of the components of sizing agents applied to yarns shall be sufficiently biodegradable. If they are not sufficiently biodegradable, they shall be recycled.

The calculation is based on the sum of the individual components.

For a description of testing methods for sufficient biodegradability, see Appendix 29.

- ☒ A test report from the manufacturer of sizing agents in accordance with the testing methods described in Appendix 29 or a valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009.

038 Additives for primary spinning

For additives for spinning solutions, spinning and preparations for primary spinning (including carding oils, spin finishes and lubricants); at least 90% (dry weight) of the used preparations' components shall either be sufficiently biodegradable or able to be eliminated in the waste water treatment plant.

For a description of testing methods for sufficient biodegradability, see Appendix 29.

- ☒ A test report from the manufacturer of additives in accordance with the testing methods described in Appendix 29 or a valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009.

039 PAH content in auxiliary chemicals for spinning and weaving

The content of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) in the mineral oil part of an auxiliary chemical shall be less than 3.0% of the total weight.

'Auxiliary chemicals for spinning and weaving' are the chemicals included in 037 and 038. The requirement applies to primary and secondary spinning.

- ☒ Relevant information such as safety data sheets, product data sheets (in accordance to current European legislation) or declarations which clarify the polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons content, or declarations that products containing mineral oils are not used, or a valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009.

Appendix 16 can be used.

2.5 Hide and leather chemicals

The requirements apply to chemicals used in the treatment of hides/skins and leather, and cover tanning and other wet processes.

040 Overview of chemicals

An overview of all chemicals that are used in the treatment (tanning and other wet processes) of hides/skins and leather shall be submitted.

- ☒ An overview of chemicals and safety data sheets (in accordance to current European legislation).

041 Substances on the Reach candidate list

Substances on the Reach candidate list cannot be used in the tanning process. Link to the Reach's candidate list: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table>

- ☒ Declaration from the tannery that no substances on the candidate list are used. Appendix 20 can be used.

042 Chromium (VI)

Chromium (VI) shall not be found in processed hides/skins or leather.

The content of chrome shall be tested according to EN ISO 17075:2007 (detection limit 3 ppm) or similar.

- ☒ A test report from the tannery showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 20 can be used.

043 Cadmium and lead

Cadmium and lead shall not be found in processed hides/skins or leather.

The content of cadmium and lead shall be tested according to the methods AAS, ICP-OES or ICP-MS (detection limit 10 ppm).

- ☒ A test report from the tannery showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 20 can be used.

044 Alkyl phenol ethoxylates and organic fluorine compounds

The following chemicals must not be added¹:

Alkyl phenols, alkyl phenol ethoxylates or other alkyl phenol derivatives²

Fluorinated organic compounds, such as PFOA³ (perfluorooctanoic acid and salts/esters thereof), PFOS (perfluorooctyl sulphonate and its compounds), PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene), etc.

¹ Added substances comprise all chemical products and ingredients of these, including additives (e.g. pigments) in ingredients, but not contaminants from raw material, incl. raw material production. Contaminants are defined as residues from raw material, incl. raw material production present in the finished product in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 weight-%, 100 mg/kg), but not substances that are added to a raw material or product for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.

² Alkyl phenol derivatives are defined as substances liberated from alkyl phenols at degradation.

³ Note the national legislations concerning PFOA in the Nordic countries. In Norway PFOA is regulated in «Forskrift om begrensning i bruk av helse- og miljøfarlige kjemikalier og andre produkter (produktforskriften)», §2-32.

- ☒ Declaration from the tannery that these chemicals are not used. Appendix 20 can be used.

045 Dyes and pigments for dyeing

Dyes and pigments shall fulfil O31, O32, O33 and O36.

- ☒ Safety data sheets (in accordance to current European legislation) and documentation as specified in the requirements referred to. Appendix 25, Dyes and pigments – hides/skins and leather, can be used as a template.

046 Biocides

State which biocides are used in manufacturing/tanning. The biocides must follow the Biocide 98/8/EF directive (Biocide Regulation 528/2012 from 01 September 2013).

- ☒ Information on what kind of biocides that are used and declaration from the manufacturer/tannery that the biocides follow the Biocide directive 98/8/EF (Biocide Regulation 528/2012 from 01 September 2013). Appendix 20 can be used.

047 Halogenated organic compounds

Halogenated organic substances must not be used in the treatment of hides/skins and leather.

Halogenated biocides that are following the regulations of the Biocide Directive 98/8/EC (Biocide Regulation 528/2012 from 01 September 2013) are exempt from the requirement. The exemption does not apply to chlorophenols and their salts and esters.

Note the national legislations concerning PFOA in the Nordic countries. In Norway PFOA is regulated in «Forskrift om begrensning i bruk av helse- og miljøfarlige kjemikalier og andre produkter (produktforskriften)», §2-32.

- ☒ A declaration from the tannery that halogenated organic compounds are not used or that these follow the regulations of the Biocide Directive 98/8/EC (Biocide Regulation 528/2012 from 01 September 2013). Appendix 20 can be used.

2.6 Finishing and mounting

The requirements apply to finishing, manufacturing of membranes, laminates and coating, and any mounting of fibres, yarn, textiles, fabric, hides/skins and leather. Examples of finishing are treatment for water, oil and dirt resistance, anti-felting treatment, anti-shrinkage, anti-creasing, antistatic treatment, softening, biocide treatment, coating, laminating and printing. If the membranes, laminates and coatings are dyed, the dyes shall fulfil the requirements in chapter 2.4.2 Dyes and Pigments.

Chemicals used for finishing and mounting shall also fulfil the general chemical requirements in chapter 2.4 for textiles and chapter 2.5 for hides/skins and leather.

048 Classification of finishing chemicals

Finishing agents or preparations that contain more than 0.1 percentage weight of substances that have been assigned or may be assigned one or more of the risk phrases in Table 3 are prohibited:

Table 3. Classification of finishing chemicals

Hazard class	Hazard symbols and R-phrases in accordance with directive 67/548/EEC*	CLP-regulation 1272/2008*
Environmental hazard	N with R50, R50/53, R51/53, 52/53 and R53	Dangerous to aquatic environments. Category acute 1 H400, category chronic 1 H410, category chronic 2 H411, category chronic 3 H412 and/or category chronic 4 H413
Carcinogenic	T with R45 or R49 Or Xn with R40	Carc 1A/1B/2 with H350, H350i and/or H351
Mutagenic	T with R46 or Xn with R68	Mut 1B/2 with H340 and/or H341
Harmful to reproduction	T with R60 and/or R61 Or Xn with R62 and/or R63	Repr 1A/1B/2 with H360, H361

**The classification applies in accordance with EU substance directive 67/548/EEC with later changes and adjustments, and/or CLP regulation 1272/2008 with later changes. During the transition period, i.e. until 1 June 2015, classification in accordance with the EU substance directive or the CLP regulation can be used. After the transition period, only classification in accordance with the CLP regulation will apply. A list of R-phrases and their meaning is provided in Appendix 30.*

Please note that the chemical manufacturer is responsible for correct classification.

A declaration from the finisher that finishing agents are not used, or an overview of the finishing agents that are used, as well as safety data sheets (in accordance to current European legislation) or the equivalent showing that the requirement is fulfilled, or a valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009. Appendix 21 can be used.

049 Nanoparticles

Finishing treatments with nanoparticles (from nanomaterials*) is not permitted.

** The definition of nanomaterials follows the EU Commission's definition of nanomaterials from 18 October 2011 (2011/696/EU), except that the limit for particle size distribution is reduced to 1%. Nanomaterial: « a natural, incidental or manufactured material containing particles, in an unbound state or as an aggregate or as an agglomerate and where, for 1% or more of the particles in the number size distribution, one or more external dimensions is in the size range 1 nm-100 nm.»*

- ☒ A declaration from the finisher that nano particles are not used. Appendix 21 can be used.

050 Synthetic polymers

Products from polyurethane, polyester, polyamide and other polymers which have requirements in chapter 2.1.3 shall fulfil the relevant requirements in chapter 2.1.3. Products from polyurethane shall fulfil requirements for elastane.

- ☒ Documentation as stated in the relevant requirements.

051 PVC and fluorinated polymers

Coatings, laminates or membranes from PVC are not permitted.

Coatings, laminates or membranes coated with or based on fluorinated organic compounds are not permitted.

- ☒ A declaration from the manufacturer of coating, laminate or membrane that fluorinated organic compounds are not included and that PVC is not used. Appendix 22 can be used.

052 Softening agents or solvents

Coatings, laminates and membranes must not be produced using softening agents or solvents which are or can be classified according to risk phrases in Table 4.

Table 4. Classification of softening agents and solvents

Hazard class	Hazard symbols and R-phrases in accordance with directive 67/548/EEC*	CLP-regulation 1272/2008*
Environmental hazard	N with R50, R50/53, R51/53, 52/53 and R53	Category acute 1 H400, category chronic 1 H410, category chronic 2 H411, category chronic 3 H412 and/or category chronic 4 H413
Carcinogenic	T with R45 or R49 Or Xn with R40	Carc 1A/1B/2 with H350, H350i and/or H351
Mutagenic	T with R46 or Xn with R68	Mut 1B/2 with H340 and/or H341
Harmful to reproduction	T with R60 and/or R61	Repr 1A/1B/2 with H360, H361

	Or Xn with R62 and/or R63	
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**The classification applies in accordance with EU substance directive 67/548/EF with later changes and adjustments, and/or CLP regulation 1272/2008 with later changes. During the transition period, i.e. until 1 June 2015, classification in accordance with the EU substance directive or the CLP regulation can be used. After the transition period, only classification in accordance with the CLP regulation will apply. A list of R-phrases and their meaning is provided in Appendix 5.*

Please note that the manufacturer is responsible for correct classification.

- ☐ A declaration from the coating/membrane/laminate manufacturer showing that softening agents or solvents with the specified classifications are not used, or a valid Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009. Appendix 22 can be used.

053 The coating or lamination process

VOC emissions to air during the coating or lamination process must not exceed 10 g C/kg.

- ☐ Declaration and documentation and test reports from the coating or laminating agent showing that the requirement is fulfilled or a valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009. Appendix 22 can be used.

054 VOC in printing pastes

Printing pastes must not contain more than 5% volatile organic compounds (VOC).

VOC are defined as compounds which have a vapour pressure of 0.01 kPa or higher at 293.15 K or an equivalent volatility under the conditions of use.

- ☐ A declaration that printing is not used, or a declaration and documentation from the finisher showing that the requirement is fulfilled, or a valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009. Appendix 21 can be used.

055 Colour extraction or depigmentation

Salts from heavy metals (except iron) or formaldehyde must not be used for colour extraction or depigmentation.

- ☐ The applicant shall submit a declaration that these products are not used or a valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009. Appendix 23 can be used.

056 Plastisol-based printing

Plastisol-based printing is only permitted if halogenated polymers and phthalates are not ingredients in the printing paste.

- ☐ A declaration from the finisher that printing is not used, or a declaration and documentation from the finisher showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 21 can be used.

057 Silicone treatment, solvents

If solvents are used in silicone treatment, the manufacturer must ensure that the workers are protected from the solvents.

- ☒ Information on the method used for silicone treatment, and documentation that workers are protected if solvents are used. Appendix 23 can be used to document if solvents are used.

058 Silicone treatment, siloxane

Neither octamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane, D4, (CAS 556-67-2) nor decamethylcyclopentasiloxane, D5, (CAS 541-02-6) may be included in chemical products used in finishing. D4 and D5 present as contaminants are exempt from this requirement.

Contaminants are defined as residues from raw material production present in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 weight-%, 100 mg/kg) in the finished product, but not substances that are added to the raw material or product for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.

- ☒ Declaration that the requirement is met. Appendix 23 can be used.

059 Glue

Colophon resin or formaldehyde must not be added to glue, except as contaminants.

Contaminants are defined as residues from raw material production present in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 weight-%, 100 mg/kg), but not substances that are added to the raw material or product for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.

However, the maximum limit for formaldehyde content in glue, generated during the production process, is 250 ppm (0.0250%) measured on newly produced polymer dispersion. The content of free formaldehyde in hardened glue must not exceed 10 ppm (0.001%). Hot melt adhesives are exempt from this requirement.

- ☒ Declaration from the glue producer that colophon resin or formaldehyde is not added to the glue.
- ☒ The analysis result for the content of formaldehyde in the glue. Appendix 24, Glue, can be used.

2.7 Emissions

2.7.1 Textiles

060 COD, temperature and pH of effluent from wet processes

COD emissions in effluent from wet processes that do not go to municipal or other external purification plants may be a total of 20g/kg fibre.

The COD content shall be tested in accordance with ISO 6060 or the equivalent. The report shall contain a calculation which shows the COD emissions in g per kg textile. The requirement can be documented by COD emissions on an annual basis. Measuring of PCOD, TOC or BOD can also be used if a correlation to COD is shown.

The pH value of the waste water released into surface water shall be 6-9 (unless the pH value of the recipient is outside this range), and the temperature shall be below 40°C (unless the temperature of the recipient is higher).

- ☒ A test report for COD emissions showing that the requirement is fulfilled, as well as reports showing measurements of pH and temperature of the effluent or a valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009.

2.7.2 Hides/skins and leather

061 Chromium in the effluent

Effluent from tanneries shall contain less than 1 mg of total chromium per litre of water. The total chromium content shall be tested in accordance with ISO 9174, EN 1233 or EN ISO 11885 for chromium, or the equivalent.

- ☒ A test report from the tannery showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 20 can be used.

062 COD in the effluent

The chemical oxygen demand (COD) in the effluent shall not exceed 10 kg/tonne raw material (raw hide or hide/skin) expressed as an annual average.

The COD content shall be tested in accordance with ISO 6060 or the equivalent. Measuring of PCOD, TOC or BOD can also be used if a correlation to COD is shown.

- ☒ A test report from the tannery showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 20 can be used.

2.8 Energy and water consumption

2.8.1 Textiles

063 Energy and water consumption

The consumption of electricity (in kWh) and fuel as well as water consumption (in litres) for each wet treatment and finishing shall be stated. The data shall also contain information on the amount of fibre/textile which is treated in kg.

'Wet treatment' refers to pre-treatment, dyeing and finishing.

- ☒ Provide details of the wet treatment process and consumption of water and electricity (in kWh), and procurement of fuel, and include confirmation from the supplier or a copy of an invoice showing consumption and procurement. State the amount of fibre/textile treated in kg.

2.8.2 Hides/skins and leather

064 Energy consumption

The consumption of electricity (in kWh) and fuel used during the tanning of hides/skins and leather shall be stated.

- ☒ Provide details of the consumption of electricity (in kWh), and procurement of fuel, and include confirmation from the supplier or a copy of an invoice showing consumption and procurement. State the amount of hides/skins and leather treated in kg.

065 Water consumption

The annual average water consumption during the tanning of hides/skins and leather shall not exceed 25 m³/tonne of raw hides.

- ☒ Provide details of the water consumption and include a confirmation from the supplier or a copy of an invoice which details the consumption. Also state the total quantity of hide/leather treated in tonnes and calculations showing the water consumption per tonne hide/leather.

2.9 Packaging, storage and transportation

066 Chlorinated plastics

Chlorinated plastics must not be used in packaging.

- ☒ Materials used in transportation and sales packaging must be described. Declaration from the manufacturer of the plastic packaging.

067 Chlorophenols (and salts and esters of chlorophenol), PCB and organotin compounds during transport and storage

Chlorophenols (and salts and esters of chlorophenol), PCB and organotin compounds must not be used in connection with transportation or storage of products or semi finished goods.

- ☒ Declaration from the supplier in each link of the production chain that these substances or compounds are not used in the yarn, fabric and/or finished product, or a valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009.

If the declaration is to be verified, the following test method and limit value shall be used: derivatization with acetic anhydride, determination with capillary gas-liquid chromatography with electron capture detection; the limit is 0.05 ppm. Appendices 17 or 23 can be used.

3 Quality and functionality requirements

3.1 Product requirements for textiles

068 Formaldehyde

The amount of free or partly hydrolysable formaldehyde in the final fabric must not exceed 20 ppm. The formaldehyde content shall be tested in accordance with EN ISO 14184-1.

- ☒ A test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

069 Dimensional changes during washing and drying

Dimensional changes during washing and drying shall not exceed:

- ± 2% for curtains and furniture fabrics that are removable and can be washed.
- ± 3% for woven products in cotton and cotton mixes.
- ± 2% for woven products in wool mix and synthetic fibres.
- ± 4% for knitted products.
- ± 6% for chunky knit.
- ± 5% for jersey (Interlock).
- ± 7% for terry towels and fine rib products.

The requirement does not apply to fibres or yarn, products labelled «dry clean only» or similar (if the product is normally labelled in this way) or furniture fabrics which cannot be removed and washed.

The tests shall be performed in accordance with EN ISO 6330, ISO 5077, or the equivalent. The following testing procedure shall be followed: Wash three times at the temperature that is stated on the product, followed by drying in a tumble dryer unless another drying process is stated on the product.

- ☒ Test reports showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

070 Colour fastness to washing

The colour fastness to washing shall be at least level 3-4 for colour change and at least level 3-4 for discoloration.

The requirement does not apply to products that are clearly labelled “dry clean only” or the equivalent (if the product in question is normally labelled in this way), white products, products that are neither dyed nor printed, or for non-washable furniture fabrics.

The tests shall be performed in accordance with ISO 105 C06 (a single wash at the temperature that is stated on the product) or the equivalent.

- ☒ A test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

071 Wet rubbing

Wet rubbing shall be at least level 2-3.

The requirement does not apply to white products or products that are neither dyed nor printed, or to curtains.

The test shall be performed in accordance with ISO 105 X12 or the equivalent.

Indigo dyed denim is exempt from the minimum level 2-3. Indigo dyed denim shall instead meet level 1 for color fastness to wet rubbing. When using the exemption the product shall be accompanied by information about the colour fastness saying, that the fabric may cause colour staining.

- ☒ A test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

072 Dry rubbing

Colour fastness for dry rubbing shall be at least level 4.

The test shall be performed in accordance with ISO 105 X 12 or the equivalent.

The requirement does not apply to white products, products that are neither dyed nor printed, or to curtains or similar textiles intended for interior decorating.

Indigo dyed denim is exempt from the minimum level 4. Indigo dyed denim shall instead meet level 2-3 for color fastness to dry rubbing. When using this exception the product shall be accompanied by information about the colour fastness saying, that the fabric may cause colour staining.

- ☒ A test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

073 Colour fastness to light

Colour fastness to light shall be at least level 5 for fabrics that shall be used for furniture, curtains or drapes.

For all cotton textiles dyed with metal complex dyes, colour fastness to light shall be at least level 4.

For furniture, curtains or drapes, a result of 4 is allowed when the fabric is both light coloured (standard depth < 1/12) and consists of mixes with more than 20%

wool or other keratin fibres, or of mixes with more than 20% linen or other bast fibres.

The test shall be performed in accordance with EN ISO 105 B02 or the equivalent.

The requirement does not apply for mattress bolsters and mattress covers.

- ☒ A test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

074 Pilling

Furniture fabrics shall have a pilling resistance equivalent to level 4.

The test shall be performed in accordance with EN ISO 12945-2 or an equivalent standard.

- ☒ A test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

3.2 Product requirements for hides/skins and leather

075 Formaldehyde

The amount of free or partly hydrolysable formaldehyde in the final leather must not exceed 75 ppm.

The formaldehyde content shall be tested in accordance with EN ISO 17226-1 or 2.

- ☒ A test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

076 Tear strength of leather

The tear strength shall be over 20 N. The test shall be performed in accordance with ISO 3377 or the equivalent.

- ☒ A test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

077 Bending test

The test for bending resistance shall achieve 20,000 test repetitions (20 kc) without visible damage. The requirement only applies to leather with a surface coating.

The test shall be performed in accordance with ISO 5402 or the equivalent.

- ☒ A test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

078 Colour fastness to light

Colour fastness to light shall be at least level 3 for leather with a surface coating (finish).

The test shall be performed in accordance with ISO 105 B02 or the equivalent.

- ☒ A test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

079 Wear test

The wear for wet and dry conditions shall be at least level 3.

The test shall be executed in accordance with ISO 11640 or the equivalent with 20 repetitions for wet conditions and 50 repetitions for dry conditions. The result shall be read in accordance with ISO 105-A02 and ISO 105-A03 or the equivalent.

- ☒ Test reports showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

3.3 Labelling of the product

080 Organic labelling

The labelling of products with the text 'organic' is not permitted unless the product consists of a minimum of 95% organic fibre, hide and/or leather.

'Organic' means fibres/hides/leather produced in accordance with the European Council's regulation (EEG) no. 2092/91 of 24 June 1991 on the organic production of agricultural products or equivalent schemes. Examples are: KRAV, SKAL, IFOAM, IMO, KBA, OCIA, TDA, DEMETER.

- ☒ A copy of the label/tag and a valid certificate that shows that the raw material is organically produced in accordance with European Council Regulation (EEG) no 2092/91 of 24 June 1991 on the organic production of agricultural products or equivalent schemes.

4 Ethical requirements

081 Traceability and animal husbandry for products made from hides/skins and leather

The applicant must be able to document traceability of the hides/skins and leather for the following stages in the production chain:

- Abattoir
- Hide distributors
- Tannery

- ☒ The production chain shall be described, and the name and telephone number of the abattoir, hide distributor and tannery shall be given.

082 Down and feathers plucked from live birds

The use of down and feathers plucked from live birds is prohibited.

- ☒ Declaration from the supplier of down and feathers. Appendix 26 can be used.

083 Mulesing

Mulesing is not permitted.

- ☒ A declaration from the manufacturer of merino wool that mulesing is not used. Appendix 27 can be used.

084 Working conditions

The basic principles and rights relating to working conditions shall be fulfilled during the production of the ecolabelled textile, hide and/or leather.

The licensee shall ensure that the relevant applicable laws and provisions, as well as the ILO's Conventions below, are followed at all production sites for the ecolabelled textile, hide and/or leather. Relevant laws and provisions can relate to factors such as safety, the working environment, environmental legislation, and plant specific conditions/permits.

The licensee shall ensure that the production of textiles, hides/skins and/or leather follows the ILO's Core Conventions, which include:

- the prohibition of child labour (Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, Convention 138 and Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, Convention 182)

- the right to organise (Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, Convention 87)
- the prohibition of discrimination (Equal Remuneration, Convention 100 and Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation, Convention 111)
- the prohibition of forced labour (Forced or Compulsory Labour, Convention 29 and Abolition of Forced Labour, Convention 105).

The employees or unions shall be informed of the statutory working rights and how the company follows up these (Code of Conduct equivalent to SA8000).

- ☒ The license holder shall have routines ensuring that relevant laws and regulations are adhered to in all production sites for the Nordic Ecolabelled textile, hide and/or leather, and routines showing that they are working to facilitate that the production plant is focused on adhering to rights based on ILO's core conventions.

The requirement is to be documented through one of the following alternatives:

- SA8000 certification (valid certificate) or
- Nordic Ecolabelling can, by agreement, approve that the requirement is documented if the production company makes public, for example on its website, how the requirements of the ILO's Conventions are adhered to and controlled by a third party (valid certificate), or other documentation which shows that the requirement is fulfilled.

If the manufacturer is currently involved in a process to become SA8000 certified, a licence can be awarded under certain conditions. The last report from the certifying body, including an action plan with given deadlines, must be submitted for evaluation. The Nordic Ecolabel licence can be withdrawn if the licensee no longer fulfils the SA8000 requirements or does not meet the given deadlines in any action plans.

5 Quality and regulatory requirements

To ensure that Nordic Ecolabel requirements are fulfilled, the following procedures must be implemented.

If the applicant environmental management system is certified to ISO 14 001 or EMAS, and the following procedures implemented, it is sufficient for the accredited auditor to certify that the requirements are implemented.

085 Legislation and regulations

The licensee shall ensure compliance with all applicable local laws and provisions at all production facilities for the Nordic Ecolabelled product, e.g. with regard to safety, working environment, environmental legislation and site-specific terms/permits.

- ☒ Duly signed application form.

086 Responsible person and organisation

The company shall appoint individuals who are responsible for ensuring the fulfilment of Nordic Ecolabel requirements, for marketing and for finance, as well as a contact person for communications with Nordic Ecolabelling.

- ☒ Organisational chart showing who is responsible for the above.

087 Documentation

The licensee must archive the documentation that is sent in with the application, or in a similar way maintain information in the Nordic Ecolabelling data system.

☞ Checked on site as necessary.

088 Planned changes

Written notice must be given to Nordic Ecolabelling of planned changes in products and markets that have a bearing on Nordic Ecolabel requirements.

☒ Procedures detailing how planned changes in products and markets are handled.

089 Unplanned non-conformities

Unplanned nonconformities that have a bearing on Nordic Ecolabel requirements must be reported to Nordic Ecolabelling in writing and journalled.

☒ Procedures detailing how unplanned nonconformities are handled.

090 Traceability

The licensee must be able to trace the Nordic Ecolabelled textiles in the production.

☒ Description of/procedures for the fulfilment of the requirement.

091 Recycling and return system

The Nordic Ecolabelling's Criteria Group decided on the 9 October 2017 to remove this requirement.

092 Annual follow-up

Every year a follow-up of the environmental requirements must be made in line with instructions from Nordic Ecolabelling.

Regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling of products

When the Nordic Swan Ecolabel is used on products the licence number shall be included.

More information on graphical guidelines, regulations and fees can be found at www.nordic-ecolabel.org/regulations

Follow-up inspections

Nordic Ecolabelling may decide to check whether the textile, hide/skin and leather fulfils Nordic Ecolabel requirements during the licence period. This may involve a site visit, random sampling or similar test.

The licence may be revoked if it is evident that textile, hide/skin and leather does not meet the requirements.

Random samples may also be taken in-store and analysed by an independent laboratory. If the requirements are not met, Nordic Ecolabelling may charge the analysis costs to the licensee.

History of the criteria

Nordic Ecolabelling defined the criteria for textiles, hides/skins and leather on 12 December 2012, and they are valid until 31 December 2016.

On 4 February 2015, the Nordic Ecolabelling's Criteria Group decided to ease the requirement level O23 for heavy metals in details on the fabric. 17 November 2014 the Board of Directors decided to remove requirement O8 Marketing. The new version is called 4.1.

On 17 March 2015, the Nordic Ecolabelling's Criteria Group adjusted the requirement O31 for dyes, colorants and pigments. The new version is called 4.2.

On 8 January 2016 the Nordic Ecolabelling's Criteria Group adjusted the requirements O71 and O72 for indigo dyed denim and prolong the version with 24 months to 31 December 2018. The new version is called 4.3.

On 3 March 2016 the Nordic Ecolabelling's LC- Group adjusted the requirement O3 regarding glufosinate. The new version is called 4.4.

On 3 October 2016 the Nordic Ecolabelling's LC- Group adjusted the requirement O35 regarding use of metal complex dyes for more fiber types. The new version is called 4.5.

On 30 November 2016 the Nordic Ecolabelling's LC- Group adjusted the requirement O35 regarding use of metal complex dyes for cotton. The new version is called 4.6.

On 8 March 2017 the Nordic Ecolabelling's LC- Group decided to insert the new revised forrest requirement as an alternative to the exiting requirement O16. The new version is called 4.7.

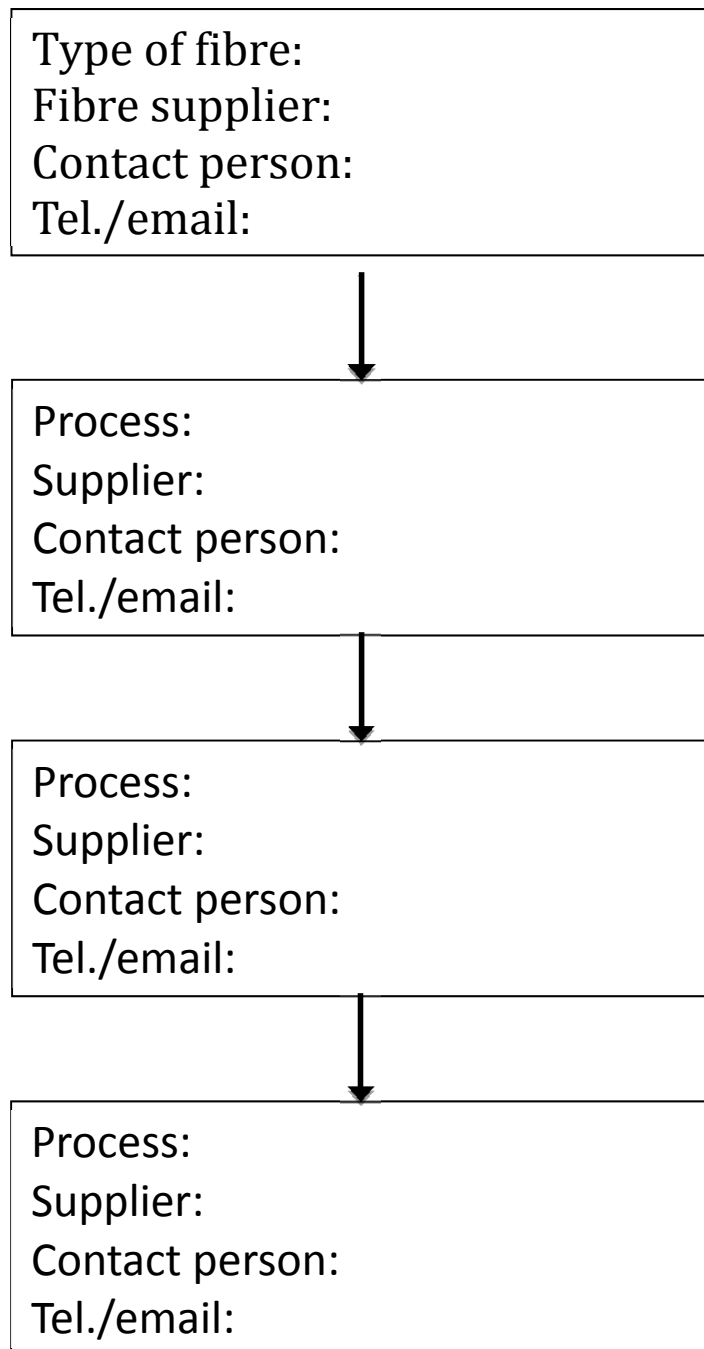
On the 9 October 2017 Nordic Ecolabelling's Criteria Group decided to remove O91 Recycling and return system. On the 16 November 2017 Nordic Ecolabelling's Criteria Group decided to prolong the criteria with 24 months to 31 December 2020. The new version is called 4.8.

New criteria

In future criteria it will be relevant to consider among other things:

- Organic cotton and organic production of other natural fibres
- Genetically modified raw materials
- Evaluating current requirements for fibre production and extend to other types of fibre, such as silk, biopolymers and synthetic fibres
- Evaluating the requirements to energy consumption, water consumption and emissions in wet treatment of fibres, hides/skins and leather
- Flame retardants
- Antimony in polyester

Appendix 1 Flow chart



'Process' refers to for instance spinning, weaving, dyeing, printing, finishing, tanning.

Appendix 2 Description and composition of the product

Product: _____

Total weight in kg: _____

Manufacturer: _____

The manufacturer's contact person: _____

02. Description and composition of the product

Below is an overview of:

- All suppliers of products included in the product.
- Description of the various materials included in the product (for example coating, membrane, laminate, zipper, buttons, reflector, filling, etc.).
- Amount in kg as well as weight percentage. Total weight of the product for which one applies for a license is given in the head of this form.

Nordic Ecolabelling also accepts complete spread sheets or similar from the manufacturer if all necessary information is included.

Table 1. Overview of suppliers, where in the product the material is used as well as amounts and composition in the product.

Supplier	Type of material/product	Weight in kg	Weight %
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

Appendix 3 Cotton and other natural cellulose seed fibres

To be completed by the applicant.

Production site: _____

I/we manufacturer(s) of cotton declare:

O3. How much of the cotton used in production of ecolabelled textiles is organically farmed¹ or farmed during a transition to organic farming %: _____

Evaluation & verification: A valid certificate showing that the cotton is organically farmed.

Attachments: _____

¹Organic' means cotton farmed in accordance with the European Council's regulation (EEG) no. 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on the organic production of agricultural products, or products produced in the same way and under equivalent control measures. Examples are: KRAV, IFOAM, KBA, OCIA, TDA, DEMETER

O3. Does the remaining part of the cotton at least fulfil the requirements for conventional cotton²?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Evaluation & verification: Test reports showing that the requirement is fulfilled or a confirmation from the farmers that the aforementioned substances are not used, as well as an overview of the percentage of cotton in question.

Attachments: _____

² The conventionally farmed cotton may contain a maximum of 0.05 ppm of each of the following substances: aldrin, captafol, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclohexane (total isomers), 2,4,5-T, chlordimeform, chlorobenzilate, dinoseb and its salts, monocrotophos, pentachlorophenol, toxaphene, methamidophos, methylparathion, parathion, phosphamidon, glufosinate and glyphosate. The tests shall be carried out on raw cotton, i.e. before wet treatment, on each batch of cotton received, according to the test methods given in Appendix 29. If the traceability of the cotton can be documented back to the individual farmer for at least 75% of the utilised cotton, and these can confirm that the aforementioned substances are not used during the farming of the cotton, it is not necessary to submit test reports.

O27. Are substances added³ and/or integrated which can have a biocide and/or antibacterial effect? Silver compounds, nano silver and nano gold are also considered antibacterial substances.

☐ Yes ☐ No

No

If yes, which type of biocide, and how much? _____

³ Added substances comprise all chemical products and ingredients of these, including additives (e.g. pigments) in ingredients, but not contaminants from raw material, incl. raw material production. Contaminants are defined as residues from raw material, incl. raw material production present in the finished product in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 weight %, 100 mg/kg), but not substances that are added to a raw material or product for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.

Applicant's signature:

Date:	Signature:
Company name, telephone & email:	Name: (block capitals)
	Position:

Appendix 4 Flax, bamboo and other bast fibres

To be completed by the manufacturer of flax, bamboo and other bast fibres.

Trade name: _____

Production site: _____

I/we manufacturer(s) of flax, bamboo or other bast fibres declare:

04. Are all pesticides used in fibre production allowed used in EU Regulation 1107/2009?

☐ Yes ☐ No

04. Is the effluent from the water retting treated so that the chemical oxygen demand(COD) or the total organic carbon (TOC) is reduced by at least 75% for hemp fibre and at least 95% for flax and other bast fibres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Evaluation & verification: Requirements for the laboratory and test method for COD/TOC are given in Appendix 29. Measuring of PCOD or BOD can also be used if a correlation to COD is shown. Attach an analysis report from the manufacturer of flax/bast fibres showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

Attachment: _____

Fibre manufacturer's signature:

Date:	Signature:
Company name, telephone & email:	Name: (block capitals)
	Position:

Appendix 5 Wool and other keratin fibres

To be completed by the manufacturer of wool or other keratin fibres.

Production site: _____

I/we manufacturer(s) of wool or other keratin fibres declare:

O5. What is the total content of the following substances: γ -hexachlorocyclohexane (lindane), α -hexachlorocyclohexane, β -hexachlorocyclohexane, δ -hexachlorocyclohexane, aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, p,p'-DDT and p,p'-DDD, cypermethrin, deltamethrin, fenvalerate, cyhalothrin and flumethrin?

PPM: _____

O5. What is the total content of the following substances: diazinon, propetamfos, klorfenvinfos, diklorfention, Chlorpyrifos, fenklorfos, diflubenzuron and Triflumuron?

PPM: _____

Evaluation & verification: The analysis shall be performed on raw wool before wet treatment for each batch of wool that is received. The tests shall be in accordance with IWTO Draft Test Method 59 or the equivalent. *

Attachment: _____

* The requirement does not apply if the applicant can document which farmers have produced at least 75% of the weight of the wool or keratin fibres, and that the farmers can confirm that the substances mentioned in the criteria are not used in the relevant areas or on animals. Also, the requirement does not apply if the wool is organically certified. For the definition of 'organic', see O3

O27. Are substances added¹ and/or integrated which can have a biocide and/or antibacterial effect? Silver compounds, nano silver and nano gold are also considered antibacterial substances.

☐ Yes ☐

No

If yes, which type of biocide, and how much? _____

¹ Added substances comprise all chemical products and ingredients of these, including additives (e.g. pigments) in ingredients, but not contaminants from raw material, incl. raw material production. Contaminants are defined as residues from raw material, incl. raw material production present in the finished product in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 weight %, 100 mg/kg), but not substances that are added to a raw material or product for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.

Fibre manufacturer's signature:

Date:	Signature:
Company name, telephone & email:	Name: (block capitals)

	Position:
--	-----------

Appendix 6 Acrylic fibres

To be completed by the manufacturer of acrylic fibres.

Trade name: _____

Production site: _____

I/we manufacturer(s) of acrylic fibres declare:

07. Is residual of acrylonitrile content in raw fibres from the fibre production less than 1.5 mg/kg? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Evaluation & verification: The amount of acrylonitrile shall be measured using the following method of analysis: Extraction with boiling water and quantification with capillary gas-liquid chromatography. An analysis report from the acrylic manufacturer showing that the requirement is fulfilled, shall be attached.

Attachment: _____

07. Are emissions of acrylonitrile to the air (during polymerisation and until the solution is ready for spinning) less than 1g/kg produced fibre, expressed as an annual average?

☐ Yes ☐ No

No

Evaluation & verification: For emissions to the air, the applicant shall attach documentation and/or test reports, as well as a confirmation that the requirement is fulfilled.

Attachment: _____

07. Is N,N - Dimethylacetamide (DMAc, cas no 127-19-5) used in the production of acrylic fibres? ☐ Yes ☐ No

027. Are substances added¹ and/or integrated which can have a biocide and/or antibacterial effect? Silver compounds, nano silver and nano gold are also considered antibacterial substances.

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, which type of biocide, and how much? _____

¹Added substances comprise all chemical products and ingredients of these, including additives (e.g. pigments) in ingredients, but not contaminants from raw material, incl. raw material production. Contaminants are defined as residues from raw material, incl. raw material production present in the finished product in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 weight %, 100 mg/kg) but not substances that are added to a raw material or product for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.

Is the fibre dyed?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, the dyes must fulfil chapter 2.4.2.

Fibre manufacturer's signature:

Date:	Signature:
Company name, telephone & email:	Name: (block capitals)
	Position:

Appendix 7 Elastane

To be completed by the manufacturer of elastane.

Trade name: _____

Production site: _____

I/we manufacturer(s) of elastane declare:

08. Are organotin compounds used in elastane production?

☐ Yes ☐

No

If yes, state the annual amount? _____

08. Are emissions to the air of aromatic diisocyanates during polymerisation and spinning less than 5 mg/kg produced fibre, expressed as an annual average?

☐ Yes ☐

No

Evaluation & verification: Detailed information and/or analysis reports from elastane manufacturer showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

Attachment: _____

08. Is N,N - Dimethylacetamide (DMAc, cas no 127-19-5) used in elastane production?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, state the annual amount? _____

027. Are substances added¹ and/or integrated which can have a biocide and/or antibacterial effect? Silver compounds, nano silver and nano gold are also considered antibacterial substances.

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, which type of biocide, and how much? _____

¹Added substances comprise all chemical products and ingredients of these, including additives (e.g. pigments) in ingredients, but not contaminants from raw material, incl. raw material production. Contaminants are defined as residues from raw material, incl. raw material production present in the finished product in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 weight %, 100 mg/kg), but not substances that are added to a raw material or product for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.

Is the fibre dyed?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, the dyes must fulfil chapter 2.4.2.

Fibre manufacturer's signature:

Date:	Signature:
Company name, telephone & email:	Name: (block capitals)
	Position:

Appendix 8 Polyamide fibres

To be completed by the manufacturer of polyamide fibres.

Trade name: _____

Production site: _____

I/we manufacturer(s) of polyamide fibres declare:

09. Are emissions of nitrogen dioxide (N₂O) to the air from the production of monomers less than 10 g/kg produced polyamide 6 fibres, and 50 g/kg produced polyamide 6.6 fibre, expressed as an annual average?

☐ Yes ☐

No

Evaluation & verification: Attach detailed information and/or a test report from the polyamide manufacturer showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

Attachment: _____

027. Are substances added¹ and/or integrated which can have a biocide and/or antibacterial effect? Silver compounds, nano silver and nano gold are also considered antibacterial substances.

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, which type of biocide, and how much? _____

¹Added substances comprise all chemical products and ingredients of these, including additives (e.g. pigments) in ingredients, but not contaminants from raw material, incl. raw material production. Contaminants are defined as residues from raw material, incl. raw material production present in the finished product in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 weight %, 100 mg/kg), but not substances that are added to a raw material or product for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.

Is the fibre dyed?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, the dyes must fulfil chapter 2.4.2.

Fibre manufacturer's signature:

Date:	Signature:
Company name, telephone & email:	Name: (block capitals)
	Position:

Appendix 9 Polyester fibres

To be completed by the manufacturer of polyester fibres.

Trade name: _____

Production site: _____

I/we manufacturer(s) of polyester fibres declare:

010. Does the amount of antimony in polyester fibre measured as an annual average exceed 260 ppm? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Evaluation & verification: Antimony shall be tested using the following method:
Direct determination by atomic absorption spectrometry. The test shall be executed on raw fibre prior to wet treatment. Attach a test report.

Attachment: _____

010. Do VOC emissions during polymerisation and fibre production, measured in the process steps where this occurs, including diffuse emissions, exceed 1.2 g/kg produced polyester resin, expressed as an annual average?

☐ Yes ☐ No

VOC are defined as organic compounds that have a vapour pressure of 0.01 kPa or higher at 293.15 K or an equivalent volatility under the conditions of use.

Evaluation & verification: For VOC emissions, detailed information and/or a test report must be submitted.

Attachment: _____

027. Are substances added¹ and/or integrated which can have a biocide and/or antibacterial effect? Silver compounds, nano silver and nano gold are also considered antibacterial substances.

☐ Yes ☐ No

No

If yes, which type of biocide, and how much? _____

¹Added substances comprise all chemical products and ingredients of these, including additives (e.g. pigments) in ingredients, but not contaminants from raw material, incl. raw material production. Contaminants are defined as residues from raw material, incl. raw material production present in the finished product in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 weight %, 100 mg/kg), but not substances that are added to a raw material or product for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.

Is the fibre dyed?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, the dyes must fulfil chapter 2.4.2.

Fibre manufacturer's signature:

Date:	Signature:
Company name, telephone & email:	Name: (block capitals)
	Position:

Appendix 10 Polypropylene fibres

To be completed by the manufacturer of polypropylene fibres.

Trade name: _____

Production site: _____

I/we manufacturer(s) of polypropylene fibres declare:

011. Are lead-based pigment used in fibre production? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, state the annual amount: _____

027. Are substances added¹ and/or integrated which can have a biocide and/or antibacterial effect? Silver compounds, nano silver and nano gold are also considered antibacterial substances.

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, which type of biocide, and how much? _____

¹Added substances comprise all chemical products and ingredients of these, including additives (e.g. pigments) in ingredients, but not contaminants from raw material, incl. raw material production. Contaminants are defined as residues from raw material, incl. raw material production present in the finished product in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 weight %, 100 mg/kg), but not substances that are added to a raw material or product for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.

Is the fibre dyed? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, the dyes must fulfil chapter 2.4.2.

Fibre manufacturer's signature:

Date:	Signature:
Company name, telephone & email:	Name: (block capitals)
	Position:

Appendix 11 Regenerated cellulose fibres

To be completed by the manufacturer of regenerated cellulose fibres.

Trade name: _____

Production site: _____

I/we manufacturer(s) of regenerated cellulose fibres declare:

012. Is chlorine gas used in bleaching cellulose pulp or cellulose fibres? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, state the annual amount used? _____

013. Are emissions of sulphur to the air < 120 g S/kg filament fibre and < 30 g/kg for staple fibre, expressed as an annual average? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Evaluation & verification: A test report from the manufacturer of regenerated cellulose fibres showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

Attachment: _____

014. Are emissions of zinc to water < 0.3 g Zn/kg regenerated cellulose, expressed as an annual average?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Evaluation & verification: A test report from the manufacturer of regenerated cellulose showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

Attachment: _____

015. Is the copper content of the effluent from the plant that produces cupro fibre < 0.1 ppm, expressed as an annual average? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Evaluation & verification: A test report from the manufacturer of cupro fibre showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

Attachment: _____

027. Are substances added¹ and/or integrated which can have a biocide and/or antibacterial effect? Silver compounds, nano silver and nano gold are also considered antibacterial substances.

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, which type of biocide, and how much? _____

¹Added substances comprise all chemical products and ingredients of these, including, additives (e.g. pigments) in ingredients, but not contaminants from raw material, incl. raw material production. Contaminants are defined as residues from raw material, incl. raw material production present in the finished product in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 weight %, 100 mg/kg), but not substances that are added to a raw material or product for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.

Is the fibre dyed?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, the dyes must fulfil chapter 2.4.2.

Fibre manufacturer's signature:

Date:	Signature:
Company name, telephone & email:	Name: (block capitals)
	Position:

Appendix 12 (a) Traceability raw materials

Name of raw material (Latin and Nordic name)	Geographical origin (country, state, region/province)	Supplier

The manufacturer of regenerated cellulose shall describe how requirement O16 about traceability is ensured.

The procedure shall contain an updated list of all suppliers of raw materials used for the production of the ecolabelled product.

Procedures or agreements with subcontractors may be submitted.

Description of the procedure:

Place and date	Name of manufacturer
Contact person/block capitals	Telephone
Signature	Email

Appendix 12 (b) Revised requirement for cellulose fibre alternative requirement O16 Traceability and certified raw materials

All 4 points of the requirement must be complied with

1 Tree species that may not be used in Nordic Swan Ecolabelled textiles

Species of trees on the Nordic Ecolabelling list of protected tree species may not be used in regenerated cellulose fibre/pulp.

The complete list of protected tree species is available for viewing at:

www.nordic-ecolabel.org/wood/

The requirement only applies to virgin wood species and not wood species defined as recycled material*.

2 Wood species

The manufacturer must state the name (species name in Latin, Scandinavian or English language) of the wood raw material used in regenerated cellulose fibre/pulp.

3 Chain of Custody certification

The manufacturer of the regenerated cellulose fibre or the dissolving pulp must have a Chain of Custody certification under the FSC/PEFC schemes.

4 Certified wood raw material

On an annual basis;

-a minimum of 50% of the wood raw material in the regenerated cellulose fibre or dissolving pulp must be certified as sustainably forested under the FSC or PEFC schemes. The remaining percentage of wood raw materials must be FSC Controlled Wood or wood from PEFC Controlled Sources

or

-a minimum of 75% of raw materials from fibres shall be recycled wood material*

or

-a combination of certified raw material and recycled wood material, calculated by the following formula:

Requirements to the percentage of fibre raw material from certified forestry (Y):

$$Y (\%) \geq 50 - 0.67x$$

where x = percentage of recycled wood material.

The requirement must be documented as purchased wood or fibre on a yearly basis (volume or weight) of the producer of regenerated fibre or the manufacturer of the dissolving pulp.

If several pulps are mixed, the certification rate must be met for the finished pulp used.

The percentage of certified fibre shall be updated and reported annually during the validity of the licence.

* Recycled material defined according to ISO 14021 in the following two categories:

Definition of pre-consumer material: Material diverted from the waste stream during a manufacturing process. Excluded is reutilization of materials such as rework, regrind or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it.

Definition of post-consumer material: Material generated by households or by commercial, industrial and institutional facilities in their role as end-users of the product, which can no longer be used for its intended purpose. This includes returns of material from the distribution chain.

Nordic Ecolabelling defines byproducts from primary wood industries (sawdust, wood chips, bark, ect.) or residues from forestry (bark, branches, roots etc.) as recycled material.

- ☒ Declaration from applicant/manufacture/supplier that the requirement to wood species not permitted to be used in the regenerated cellulose fibre or the dissolving pulp are met. Form 12d may be used.
- ☒ Name (species name in Latin, Scandinavian or English language) of the wood raw materials that are used in the regenerated cellulose fibre or the dissolving pulp. Form 12a may be used.
- ☒ The manufacturer of the fibre or pulp is required to submit a valid FSC/PEFC Chain of Custody certificate that covers all wood raw materials used in the regenerated cellulose fibre or the dissolving pulp.
- ☒ Invoice from the panel manufacturer showing that the requirement to the percentage of certified wood or recycled material are met.
- ☒ Documentation from producer of the pulp, which shows purchased quantity of certified wood raw material, eg. an Excel file with information about deliveries of certified wood raw materials as stated in Appendix 12c. The quantities purchased must be supported by invoice or delivery slip (paper or E-billing). The proportion of certified fibre must be updated and reported annually during the validity of the license.

Appendix 12 (c) Degenerated cellulose fibres or dissolving pulp

Applicant/supplier:
Product group/type:
Version and date of the list of prohibited tree species used:

Does the regenerated cellulose fiber or dissolving pulp contain at least 75% by weight of recycled material*? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If the regenerated cellulose fibers or dissolving pulp contain less than 75% by weight of recycled material* indicate how much: _____

Does the regenerated cellulose fibers or dissolving pulp contain at least 50% by weight of certified wood fibers? ☐ Yes ☐ No

* Recycled material defined according to ISO 14021 in the following two categories:

Definition of pre-consumer material: Material diverted from the waste stream during a manufacturing process. Excluded is reutilization of materials such as rework, regrind or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it.

Definition of post-consumer material: Material generated by households or by commercial, industrial and institutional facilities in their role as end-users of the product, which can no longer be used for its intended purpose. This includes returns of material from the distribution chain.

Nordic Ecolabeling defines byproducts from primary wood industries (sawdust, wood chips, bark ect.) or residues from forestry (bark, branches, roots etc.) as recycled material.

Signature of the applicant/manufacturer of the woodsupplier

Place and date:	Company name/stamp:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:

Appendix 12 (d) Declaration of tree species not permitted to be used in cellulose fibres or dissolving pulp

Applicant/supplier:
Product group/type:
Version and date of the list of prohibited tree species used:

It is hereby declared that species of trees on the Nordic Ecolabel list of protected tree species are not used in cellulose fibres or dissolving pulp.

The complete list of protected tree species is available for viewing at:

www.nordic-ecolabel.org/wood/

Nordic Ecolabelling may request further information if in doubt about specific tree species.

The requirement only applies to virgin wood species and not tree species defined as recycled wood*.

* Recycled material defined according to ISO 14021 in the following two categories:

Definition of pre-consumer material: Material diverted from the waste stream during a manufacturing process. Excluded is reutilization of materials such as rework, regrind or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it.

Definition of post-consumer material: Material generated by households or by commercial, industrial and institutional facilities in their role as end-users of the product, which can no longer be used for its intended purpose. This includes returns of material from the distribution chain.

Nordic Ecolabeling defines byproducts from primary wood industries (sawdust, wood chips, bark ect.) or residues from forestry (bark, branches, roots etc.) as recycled material.

Signature of the applicant/manufacturer of the woodsupplier

Place and date:	Company name/stamp:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:

Appendix 13 Paddings/fillings

To be completed by the manufacturer of padding/filling materials.

Name and description of the type of padding/filling material: _____

Manufacturer/importer: _____

O17. Shall fulfil all relevant requirements for textile fibres in O3-O16.

Attachment: _____

O19. Are dyes used in the product?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes: The requirements in chapter 2.4.2 shall be fulfilled.

Are the dyes only used to distinguish between various qualities within the same type of padding?

☐ Yes ☐

No

Are metal complex dyes used?

☐ Yes ☐

No

If yes, state which dyes are used.

Name:

CAS no:

O20. Is 90% of all production waste recycled?

☐ Yes ☐

No

Describe how production waste is recycled.

O22. Are any of the following chemicals used as blowing agents?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| • CFC | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| • HCFC | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| • HFC | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| • Methylene chloride | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| • Other halogenated organic compounds | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |

Describe the expansion process: _____

Does the use of isocyanates take place in a closed process, is the required protective equipment used, and are regulatory requirements adhered to with regard to the use of isocyanates?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If no, please clarify

O26. Are any of the following chemical substances added¹ to the padding/filling material?

- | | |
|---|--|
| • Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| • Linear alkyl benzene sulphonates (LAS) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| • Ditallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DTDMAC),
No
distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DSDMAC),
dihydrogenated tallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DHTDMAC) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| • Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) og
diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| • Phthalates ² | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| • Fluorinated organic compounds, such as
PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid and salts/esters thereof),
PFOS (perfluorooctyl sulphonate and its compounds),
PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene), etc | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |

¹ Added substances comprise all chemical products and ingredients of these, including additives (e.g. pigments) in ingredients, but not contaminants from raw material, incl. raw material production. Contaminants are defined as residues from raw material, incl. raw material production present in the finished product in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 weight %, 100 mg/kg), but not substances that are added to a raw material or product for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.

² This applies to phthalates listed in Reach's appendix XVII. Phthalates listed in the candidate list are excluded in requirement O2.

O27. Are substances added³ and/or integrated which can have a biocide and/or antibacterial effect? Silver compounds, nano silver and nano gold are also considered antibacterial substances.

☐ Yes ☐ No

³ Added substances comprise all chemical products and ingredients of these, including additives (e.g. pigments) in ingredients, but not contaminants from raw material, incl. raw material production. Contaminants are defined as residues from raw material, incl. raw material production present in the finished product in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 weight %, 100 mg/kg), but not substances that are added to a raw material or product for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.

O29. Are surface-active agents in detergents and fabric softeners at each wet treatment plant completely aerobically biodegradable? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Is 95% of the weight of other fabric softeners, complexing agents and detergents at each wet treatment plant sufficiently biodegradable, or able to be eliminated in the waste water treatment plants?

☐ Yes ☐ No

A list of products used, safety data sheets (in accordance to current European legislation) and test report in accordance with the testing methods described in Appendix 4 or a valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009 shall be attached.

Signature of the manufacturer:

Date:	Signature:
Company name, telephone & email:	Name: (block capitals)
	Position:

Appendix 14 Additives in paddings/fillings

To be completed by the party producing the additive (chemical manufacturer).

Type of additive for padding/filling material: _____

Manufacturer of the chemical product ☐ or supplier of the chemical raw material ☐: _____

O18. Are any of the following compounds/substances added¹ to the padding/filling material:

- Halogenated organic compounds in general, for example PVC, chlorinated paraffins, fluoride compounds, flame retardants and organic bleaching chemicals? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Fluorinated organic compounds, such as PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid and its salts/esters), PFOS (perfluorooctyl sulphonate and its compounds), PTFE (polytetrafluorethylene), etc. ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Phthalates²? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Aziridine and/or polyaziridine? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Carcinogenic or mutagenic compounds, or compounds No ☐ Yes ☐ No
harmful to reproduction? (category 1 and 2 according to 67/548/EEC)
- Alkyl phenols, alkyl phenol ethoxylates or other alkyl phenol derivatives? ☐ Yes ☐ No

¹Added substances comprise all chemical products and ingredients of these, including additives (e.g. pigments) in ingredients, but not contaminants from raw material, incl. raw material production. Contaminants are defined as residues from raw material, incl. raw material production present in the finished product in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 weight %, 100 mg/kg), but not substances that are added to a raw material or product for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.

² This applies to phthalates listed in Reach's appendix XVII. Phthalates listed in the candidate list are excluded in requirement O25.

O26. Are any of the following chemical substances added to the product/raw material?

- Linear alkyl benzene sulphonates (LAS) ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Ditallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DTDMAC), ☐ Yes ☐ No
distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DSDMAC),
dihydrogenated tallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DHTDMAC)
- Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) og ☐ Yes ☐ No
diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA)

O27. Are substances added and/or integrated which can have a biocide and/or antibacterial effect?
Silver compounds, nano silver and nano gold are also considered antibacterial substances.

☐ Yes ☐ No

** Also applies to transportation and storage of products and semi-finished products*

Signature of the chemical manufacturer:

Date:	Signature:
Company name, telephone & email:	Name: (block capitals)
	Position:

Appendix 15 Other materials

To be completed by the manufacturer of the details.

Type of materials (e.g. zipper, reflector and buttons, non-textile details) and application:

Material manufacturer: _____

O23. Does the material contain lead, cadmium and/or nickel?

☐ Yes ☐

No

Evaluation & verification: The content shall be tested according to the methods AAS, ICP-OES or ICP-MS for lead and cadmium. For nickel according to the methods in EN 12472 or EN 1811. Attach a test report or certificat for GOTS or Öko-tex 100 showing the content in ppm.

Attachment: _____

O23. Does the material contain phthalates?

☐ Yes ☐

No

Only relevant for plastic parts.

Signature of the manufacturer:

Date:	Signature:
Company name, telephone & email:	Name: (block capitals)
	Position:

Appendix 16 General requirements for chemicals

To be completed by the chemical manufacturer.

Name and application of the chemical product:

Manufacturer of the chemical product:

O25. Does the product contain substances which are listed on Reach's candidate list?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Link to the Reach's candidate list: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table>

O26. Are any of the following chemical substances added¹ to the product/raw material?

- Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Linear alkyl benzene sulphonates (LAS) ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Ditalow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DTDMAC),
distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DSDMAC),
dihydrogenated tallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DHTDMAC) ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) og
No ☐ Yes ☐
diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA)
- Phthalates² ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Fluorinated organic compounds, such as ☐ Yes ☐ No
PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid and salts/esters thereof),
PFOS (perfluorooctyl sulphonate and its compounds),
PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene), etc.

¹ Added substances comprise all chemical products and ingredients of these, including additives (e.g. pigments) in ingredients, but not contaminants from raw material, incl. raw material production. Contaminants are defined as residues from raw material, incl. raw material production present in the finished product in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 weight %, 100 mg/kg), but not substances that are added to a raw material or product for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.

² This applies to phthalates listed in Reach's appendix XVII. Palates listed in the candidate list are excluded in requirement O25.

Auxiliary chemicals for spinning and weaving:

O39. Is the percentage of PAH (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbones) in the mineral oilpart of the auxiliary chemicals less than 3 weight %? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Signature of the chemical manufacturer:

Date:	Signature:
Company name, telephone & email:	Name: (block capitals)
	Position:

Appendix 17 Yarn, fabric and textile

To be completed by the manufacturer of yarn or fabric.

Name of yarn, fabric or textile and application:

Manufacturer of yarn, fabric or textile:

O27. Are substances added¹ and/or integrated which can have a biocide and/or antibacterial effect? Silver compounds, nano silver and nano gold are also considered antibacterial substances.

☐ Yes ☐ No

¹ Added substances comprise all chemical products and ingredients of these, including additives (e.g. pigments) in ingredients, but not contaminants from raw material, incl. raw material production. Contaminants are defined as residues from raw material, incl. raw material production present in the finished product in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 weight %, 100 mg/kg), but not substances that are added to a raw material or product for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.

O28. Are chlorinated compounds used as bleaching agents for yarn, fabric or finished goods?

☐ Yes ☐ No

O30. Are yarn and textiles treated with cerium compounds to increase their weight?

☐ Yes ☐ No

O67. Are chlorophenols (and salts and esters of chlorophenol), PCB and organotin compounds used in connection with transportation or storage of products or semi finished goods (yarn, fabric or finished products)?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Signature of the manufacturer:

Date:	Signature:
Company name, telephone & email:	Name: (block capitals)
	Position:

Appendix 18 Dyes and pigments – dyeing process

To be completed by the responsible for the dyeing.

Name of dyeing site: _____

Which process takes place here: _____

O31. Are dyes/colouring agents/pigments classified according to the table below?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Only disperse dyes must meet the requirement for allergenic classification (H334 (R42) or H317 (R43))

If yes, state the chemical name, CAS no. and amount in weight %:

Are the dyes/colorants/pigments disperse?

☐ Yes ☐ No

No

If not, are the dyes/colorants/pigments non-dusting formulations?

☐ Yes ☐ No

and

If not, are dyes/colorants/pigments used by automatically dosed dyeing and printing processes?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Classification of chemical products

Exemptions from classification below may occur in individual requirements.

Hazard class	Hazard symbols and R-phrases in accordance with directive 67/548/EEC*	CLP-regulation 1272/2008*
Environmental hazard	N with R50, R50/53, R51/53 and/or R59	Dangerous to aquatic environments. Category acute 1 H400, category chronic 1 H410, category chronic 2 H411. Ozone EUH 059
Highly toxic	Tx (T+ in Norway) with R26, R27, R28 and/or R39	Acute toxicity, Category 1 or 2 with H330, H310 and/or H300 and/or specific organic toxic- single
Toxic	T with R23, R24, R25, R39 and/or R48	Acute toxicity, Category 2 or 3 with H330, H331, H311 and/or H301 and/or specific organic toxic- single exposure, category 1 with H370, and/or specific organic toxic - repeated exposure category 1 with H372.
Carcinogenic	T with R45 or R49. Or Xn with R40	Carc 1A/1B/2 with H350, H350i and/or H351
Mutagenic	T with R46 or Xn with R68	Mut 1B/2 with H340 and/or H341
Harmful to reproduction	T with R60 and/or R61. Or Xn with R62 and/or R63	Repr 1A/1B/2 with H360, H361
Allergenic	R42 and/or R43	Resp.Sens 1 with H334 or Skin Sens 1 with H317

031. Are any of the following dyes used?

☐ Yes ☐ No

C.I. Basic Red 9, C.I. Disperse Blue 1,3,7,26,35,102,106,124, C.I. Acid Red 26,
C.I. Basic Violet 14, C.I. Disperse Orange 1,3,11,37,76,149, C.I. Direct Black 38,
C.I. Direct Blue 6, C.I. Direct Red 28, C.I. Disperse Yellow 1,3,9,23,39,49,
C.I. Disperse Brown 1, C.I. Disperse Red 1,11,17

034. Are chrome mordants used?

☐ Yes ☐ No

035. Are metal complex dyes used when dyeing?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, state the chemical name, CAS no. and amount in weight %:

If yes, is the following requirements complied when using metal complex dye? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Metal complex dyes based on copper, chromium or nickel are only permitted when dyeing wool fibers, polyamide fibers, blends of wool and/or polyamide with regenerated cellulose fibers.

Emissions to water after treatment must not exceed 5 mg/kg fibre for Cu,
5 mg/kg fibre for Ni, and 3 mg/kg fibre for Cr.

Attach test report for emissions of heavy metals in accordance with ISO 17294-2 or equivalent methods.

For cotton only metal complex dyes based on copper are allowed and only if the following are met:

- The metal complex dye is a polyfunctional (bifunctional) reactive metal complex dye.
- The fixation ratio (guideline specified by the manufacturer of dye) is minimum 80%.
- Copper must be a maximum of 5% by weight of metal complex dye.

Signature of the responsible for the dyeing process:

Date:	Signature:
Company name, telephone & email:	Name: (block capitals)
	Position:

Appendix 19 Dyes and pigments - dye manufacturer

To be completed by the dye manufacturer.

Name of dyes/pigments and application: _____

Manufacturer/supplier of dye/pigment: _____

O25. Do the products contain substances which are listed on Reach's candidate list?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Link to the Reach's candidate list:

<http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table>

O26. Are any of the following chemical substances added¹ to the product/raw material?

- Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Linear alkyl benzene sulphonates (LAS) ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Ditallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DTDMAC), ☐ Yes ☐ No
No
distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DSDMAC),
dihydrogenated tallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DHTDMAC)
- Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) og ☐ Yes ☐ No
diethylenetriaminepentaaceticacid (DTPA)
- Phthalates² ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Fluorinated organic compounds, such as ☐ Yes ☐ No
PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid and salts/esters thereof),
PFOS (perfluorooctyl sulphonate and its compounds),
PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene), etc.

¹Added substances comprise all chemical products and ingredients of these, including additives (e.g. pigments) in ingredients, but not contaminants from raw material, incl. raw material production. Contaminants are defined as residues from raw material, incl. raw material production present in the finished product in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 weight %, 100 mg/kg), but not substances that are added to a raw material or product for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.

² This applies to phthalates listed in Reach's appendix XVII. Phthalates listed in the candidate list are excluded in requirement O25.

O32. Do impurities in colorants with fibre affinity exceed the following values?

- Ag 100 ppm ☐ Yes ☐ No
- As 50 ppm ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Ba 100 ppm ☐ Yes ☐ No

- Cd 20 ppm ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Co 500 ppm ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Cr 100 ppm ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Cu 250 ppm ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Fe 2500 ppm ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Hg 4 ppm ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Mn 1000 ppm ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Ni 200 ppm ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Pb 100 ppm ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Se 20 ppm ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Sb 50 ppm ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Sn 250 ppm ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Zn 1500 ppm ☐ Yes ☐ No

O33. Do impurities in pigments¹ without fibre affinity exceed the following values:

- As 50 ppm ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Ba 100 ppm ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Cd 50 ppm ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Cr 100 ppm ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Hg 25 ppm ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Pb 100 ppm ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Se 100 ppm ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Sb 250 ppm ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Zn 1500 ppm ☐ Yes ☐ No

¹Pigments are defined as insoluble colorants without fibre affinity

O35. Are the dye a metal complex dye? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If, yes, which metals are the dye based on? _____

Can the metal complex dye be used for cotton? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes:

- Is it a polyfunctional (bifunctional) reactive metal complex dye? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Specify the weight % of copper in the metal complex dye: _____

- Specify the fixation ratio of the metal complex dye (guideline specified by the manufacturer of dye): _____

O36. Are azo dyes, which can release the aromatic amines given in Table 2, used?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Test report, if any, attachment: _____

Table 2. Azo dyes

4-aminodiphenyl	3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane
Benzidine	p-cresidine
4-chlor-o-toluidine	4,4'-oxydianiline
2-naphthylamine	4,4'-thiodianiline
o-amino-azotoluene	o-toluidine
2-amino-4-nitrotoluene	2,4-diaminotoluene
p-chloraniline	2,4,5-trimethylaniline
2,4-diaminoanisole	4-aminoazobenzene
4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane	o-anisidine
3,3'-dichlorbenzidine	2,4-Xylidine
3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine	2,6-Xylidine
3,3'-dimethylbenzidine	

If yes, state the chemical name, CAS no. and amount in weight %:

Signature of the dye manufacturer:

Date:	Signature:
Company name, telephone & email:	Name: (block capitals)
	Position:

Appendix 20 Tannery

To be completed by the tannery.

Name of tannery: _____

Which products are treated here, name and application: _____

O41. Do the chemicals used in the tanning process contain substances which are listed on Reach's candidate list? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Link to the Reach's candidate list: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table>

If yes, state the chemical name, CAS no. and amount in weight %:

O42. Is there chromium (VI) in processed hides/skins or leather? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Evaluation and verification: The content of chrome shall be tested according to EN ISO 17075:2007 (detection limit 3 ppm) or similar. Attach a test report from the tannery.

Attachment: _____

O43. Is there cadmium or lead in processed hides/skins or leather? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Evaluation and verification: The content of cadmium and lead shall be tested according to the methods AAS, ICP-OES or ICP-MS (detection limit 10 ppm). Attach a test report from the tannery.

Attachment: _____

O44. Are any of the following chemical substances added¹ to the hides/skins or leather?

- Alkyl phenols, alkyl phenol ethoxylates or other alkyl phenol derivative²? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Fluorinated organic compounds, such as PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid and salts/esters thereof), PFOS (perfluorooctyl sulphonate and its compounds), PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene), etc. ☐ Yes ☐ No

¹Added substances comprise all chemical products and ingredients of these, including additives (e.g. pigments) in ingredients, but not contaminants from raw material, incl. raw material production. Contaminants are defined as residues from raw material, incl. raw material production present in the finished product in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 weight %, 100 mg/kg), but not substances that are added to a raw material or product for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.

²Alkyl phenol derivatives are defined as substances liberated from alkyl phenols at degradation

O45. Are dyes and pigments used in the hides/skins or leather?

☐ Yes ☐

No

If yes: Fill in the form for dyes and pigments – Hides/skins and pigments, appendix 25.

O46. State which biocides are used in manufacturing/tanning. The biocides must follow the Biocide 98/8/EF directive (Biocide Regulation 528/2012 from 01 September 2013).

O47. Are halogenated organic compounds used in the treatment of hides/skins and leather?

☐ Yes ☐

No

If yes, state the chemical name, CAS no. and amount in weight %:

O61. Does the effluent from tanneries contain less than 1 mg chromium per litre of water?

☐ Yes ☐

No

Evaluation and verification: The chromium content shall be tested in accordance with ISO 9174, EN 1233, EN ISO 11885 for chromium, or the equivalent. A test report from the tannery shall be included.

Attachment: _____

O62. Does the chemical oxygen demand (COD) in the effluent exceed 10 kg/tonne raw material (raw hide or hide) expressed as an annual average?

Evaluation and verification: The COD content shall be tested in accordance with ISO 6060 or the equivalent. Measuring of PCOD, TOC or BOD can also be used if a correlation to COD is shown. A test report from the tannery showing that the requirement is fulfilled shall be included.

Attachment: _____

Signature from the tannery:

Date:	Signature:
Company name, telephone & email:	Name: (block capitals)

	Position:
--	-----------

Appendix 21 Finishing

To be completed by the finisher.

Type of finishing: _____

Name of the company performing the finishing:

O48. Are finishing agents or preparations that contain more than 0.1 weight % of substances that have been assigned or may be assigned one or more of the risk phrases in Table 3 being used?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Hazard class	Hazard symbols and R-phrases in accordance with directive 67/548/EEC*	CLP-regulation 1272/2008*
Environmental hazard	N with R50, R50/53, R51/53, 52/53 and R53	Dangerous to aquatic environments. Category acute 1 H400, category chronic 1 H410, category chronic 2 H411, category chronic 3 H412 and/or category chronic 4 H413
Carcinogenic	T with R45 or R49 Or Xn with R40	Carc 1A/1B/2 with H350, H350i and/or H351
Mutagenic	T with R46 or Xn with R68	Mut 1B/2 with H340 and/or H341
Harmful to reproduction	T with R60 and/or R61 Or Xn with R62 and/or R63	Repr 1A/1B/2 with H360, H361

**The classification applies in accordance with EU substance directive 67/548/EEC with later changes and adjustments, and/or CLP regulation 1272/2008 with later changes. During the transition period, i.e. until 1 June 2015, classification in accordance with the EU substance directive or the CLP regulation can be used. After the transition period, only classification in accordance with the CLP regulation will apply. A list of R-phrases and their meaning is provided in Appendix 30.*

Please note that the chemical manufacturer is responsible for correct classification.

O49. Are nano particles/nano materials¹ used in finishing?

☐ Yes ☐ No

No

¹The definition of nano materials follows the EU Commission's definition of nano materials from 18 October 2011, except that the limit for particle size distribution is reduced to 1%: Nano material: "a natural, randomly occurred or manufactured material, which consists of particles in an unbound state as an aggregate or as an agglomerate, and where at least 1% of the particles in a numerical size distribution in one or more external dimensions are in the size range of 1-100 nm"

O54. Does the printing paste contain less than 5% volatile organic compounds (VOC²)?

☐ Yes ☐

No

Must be documented with relevant information.

Attachment: _____

²VOC are defined as compounds which have a vapour pressure of 0.01 kPa or higher at 293.15 K or an equivalent volatility under the conditions of use.

O56. Does the printing paste used for plastisol based printing contain halogenated polymers and/or phthalates?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Finisher's signature:

Date:	Signature:
Company name, telephone & email:	Name: (block capitals)
	Position:

Appendix 22 Coating, laminate and membrane

To be completed by the manufacturer of coating, laminate and membrane, etc.

Type of coating and application:

Material manufacturer:

O25. Do the products contain substances which are listed on Reach's candidate list?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Link to the Reach's candidate list: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table>

O26. Are any of the following chemical substances added¹ to the product/raw material?

- Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Linear alkyl benzene sulphonates (LAS) ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Ditallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DTDMAC),
distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DSDMAC),
dihydrogenated tallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DHTDMAC) ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) og
No ☐ Yes ☐
- diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA) og
- Phthalates² ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Fluorinated organic compounds, such as ☐ Yes ☐ No
PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid and salts/esters thereof),
PFOS (perfluorooctyl sulphonate and its compounds),
PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene), etc.

Added substances comprise all chemical products and ingredients of these, including additives (e.g. pigments) in ingredients, but not contaminants from raw material, incl. raw material production. Contaminants are defined as residues from raw material, incl. raw material production present in the finished product in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 weight %, 100 mg/kg), but not substances that are added to a raw material or product for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.

²This applies to phthalates listed in Reach's appendix XVII. Phthalates listed in the candidate list are excluded in requirement O25.

O51. Coatings, laminates or membranes:

Does the product contain PVC? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Does the product contain fluorinated organic compounds? ☐ Yes ☐ No

052. Are coatings, laminates and membranes produced using softening agents or solvents which are or can be classified according to risk phrases in the table below?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Hazard class	Hazard symbols and R-phrases in accordance with directive 67/548/EEC*	CLP-regulation 1272/2008*
Environmental hazard	N with R50, R50/53, R51/53, 52/53 and R53	Category acute 1 H400, category chronic 1 H410, category chronic 2 H411, category chronic 3 H412 and/or category chronic 4 H413
Carcinogenic	T with R45 or R49 Or Xn with R40	Carc 1A/1B/2 with H350, H350i and/or H351
Mutagenic	T with R46 or Xn with R68	Mut 1B/2 with H340 and/or H341
Harmful to reproduction	T with R60 and/or R61 Or Xn with R62 and/or R63	Repr 1A/1B/2 with H360, H361

**The classification applies in accordance with EU substance directive 67/548/EEC with later changes and adjustments, and/or CLP regulation 1272/2008 with later changes. During the transition period, i.e. until 1 June 2015, classification in accordance with the EU substance directive or the CLP regulation can be used. After the transition period, only classification in accordance with the CLP regulation will apply. A list of R-phrases and their meaning is provided in Appendix 5.*

Please note that the manufacturer is responsible for correct classification.

053. Are VOC emissions to air during the coating or lamination process < 10 g C/kg?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Evaluation & verification: Must be confirmed by a test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled. State annual emissions in the attachment.

Attachment: _____

Is the membrane/coating/laminate dyed?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, the dyes must fulfil chapter 2.4.2.

Signature of the manufacturer:

Date:	Signature:
Company name, telephone & email:	Name: (block capitals)
	Position:

Appendix 23 Other requirements

To be completed by the applicant.

Type of product and application:

Product manufacturer: _____

O55. Are salts from heavy metals or formaldehyde used for colour extraction or depigmentation?
☐ Yes ☐ No

O57. Are solvents used in silicone treatment?
 No ☐ Yes ☐

If yes, how are the workers protected?

Evaluation and verification: Information on the method used for silicone treatment, and documentation that workers are protected if solvents are used.

Attachment: _____

O58. Is octamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane, D4, (CAS 556-67-2) or decamethylcyclopentasiloxane, D5, (CAS 541-02-6) used in chemical products used in finishing?
☐ Yes ☐ No

D4 and D5 present as contaminants are exempt from this requirement.*

**Contaminants are defined as residues from raw material, incl. raw material production present in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 weight %, 100 mg/kg) in the finished product, but not substances that are added to the raw material or product for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.*

O67. Are chlorophenols (and salts and esters of chlorophenol), PCB and organotin compounds used in connection with transportation or storage of products or semi finished goods (yarn, fabric or finished products)?
☐ Yes ☐

No

Signature of the applicant:

Date:	Signature:
Company name, telephone & email:	Name: (block capitals)

	Position:
--	-----------

Appendix 24 Glue

To be completed by the glue manufacturer.

Type of glue and application:

Glue manufacturer:

O25. Does the product contain substances which are listed on Reach's candidate list?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Link to the Reach's candidate list: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table>

O26. Are any of the following chemical substances added¹ to the product/raw material?

- Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Linear alkyl benzene sulphonates (LAS) ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Ditallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DTDMAC), ☐ Yes ☐ No
No distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DSDMAC),
dihydrogenated tallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DHTDMAC)
- Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) og ☐ Yes ☐ No
diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA)
- Phthalates² ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Fluorinated organic compounds, such as ☐ Yes ☐ No
PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid and salts/esters thereof),
PFOS (perfluorooctyl sulphonate and its compounds),
PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene), etc.

¹Added substances comprise all chemical products and ingredients of these, including additives (e.g. pigments) in ingredients, but not contaminants from raw material, incl. raw material production. Contaminants are defined as residues from raw material, incl. raw material production present in the finished product in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 weight %, 100 mg/kg), but not substances that are added to a raw material or product for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.

²This applies to phthalates listed in Reach's appendix XVII. Phthalates listed in the candidate list are excluded in requirement K25.

O48. Are finishing agents or preparations that contain more than 0.1 weight % of substances that have been assigned or may be assigned one or more of the risk phrases in Table 3 being used?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Hazard class	Hazard symbols and R-phrases in accordance with directive 67/548/EEC*	CLP-regulation 1272/2008*
Environmental hazard	N with R50, R50/53, R51/53, 52/53 and R53	Dangerous to aquatic environments. Category acute 1 H400, category chronic 1 H410, category chronic 2 H411, category chronic 3 H412 and/or category chronic 4 H413
Carcinogenic	T with R45 or R49 Or Xn with R40	Carc 1A/1B/2 with H350, H350i and/or H351
Mutagenic	T with R46 or Xn with R68	Mut 1B/2 with H340 and/or H341
Harmful to reproduction	T with R60 and/or R61 Or Xn with R62 and/or R63	Repr 1A/1B/2 with H360, H361

**The classification applies in accordance with EU substance directive 67/548/EEC with later changes and adjustments, and/or CLP regulation 1272/2008 with later changes. During the transition period, i.e. until 1 June 2015, classification in accordance with the EU substance directive or the CLP regulation can be used. After the transition period, only classification in accordance with the CLP regulation will apply. A list of R-phrases and their meaning is provided in Appendix 30. Please note that the chemical manufacturer is responsible for correct classification.*

059. Is colophon resin or formaldehyde added to the glue, except as a contaminant¹?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Contaminants are defined as residues from raw material, incl. raw material production present in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 weight %, 100 mg/kg), but not substances that are added to the raw material or product for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.

Glue manufacturer's signature:

Date:	Signature:
Company name, telephone & email:	Name: (block capitals)
	Position:

Appendix 25 Dyes and pigments - hides/skins and leathers

Requirement O31 to be completed by the applicant. Requirements O32, O33 and O36 to be completed by the dye manufacturer.

Name of dyes/pigments and application:

Tannery or dye manufacturer:

O31. Are dyes/colouring agents/pigments classified according to the table below?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, state the chemical name, CAS no. and amount in weight %:

Classification of chemical products

Exemptions from classification below may occur in individual requirements.

Hazard class	Hazard symbols and R-phrases in accordance with directive 67/548/EEC*	CLP-regulation 1272/2008*
Environmental hazard	N with R50, R50/53, R51/53 and/or R59	Dangerous to aquatic environments. Category acute 1 H400, category chronic 1 H410, category chronic 2 H411. Ozone EUH 059
Highly toxic	Tx (T+ in Norway) with R26, R27, R28 and/or R39	Acute toxicity, Category 1 or 2 with H330, H310 and/or H300 and/or specific organic toxic- single
Toxic	T with R23, R24, R25, R39 and/or R48	Acute toxicity, Category 2 or 3 with H330, H331, H311 and/or H301 and/or specific organic toxic- single exposure, category 1 with H370, and/or specific organic toxic - repeated exposure category 1 with H372.
Carcinogenic	T with R45 or R49. Or Xn with R40	Carc 1A/1B/2 with H350, H350i and/or H351
Mutagenic	T with R46 or Xn with R68	Mut 1B/2 with H340 and/or H341
Harmful to reproduction	T with R60 and/or R61. Or Xn with R62 and/or R63	Repr 1A/1B/2 with H360, H361
Allergenic	R42 and/or R43	Resp.Sens 1 with H334 or Skin Sens 1 with H317

O31. Are any of the following dyes used?

☐ Yes ☐ No

C.I. Basic Red 9, C.I. Disperse Blue 1,3,7,26,35,102,106,124, C.I. Acid Red 26,
C.I. Basic Violet 14, C.I. Disperse Orange 1,3,11,37, C.I. Direct Black 38,
C.I. Direct Blue 6, C.I. Direct Red 28, C.I. Disperse Yellow 1,3,9,39,49,
C.I. Disperse Brown 1, C.I. Disperse Red 1,11,17

O32. Do impurities in colorants with fibre affinity exceed the following values?

Ag 100 ppm

☐ Yes ☐ No

As 50 ppm

☐ Yes ☐

No

Ba 100 ppm

☐ Yes ☐ No

Cd 20 ppm

☐ Yes ☐

No

Co 500 ppm

☐ Yes ☐ No

Cr 100 ppm

☐ Yes ☐ No

Cu 250 ppm

☐ Yes ☐ No

Fe 2500 ppm

☐ Yes ☐ No

Hg 4 ppm

☐ Yes ☐ No

Mn 1000 ppm

☐ Yes ☐ No

Ni 200 ppm

☐ Yes ☐ No

Pb 100 ppm

☐ Yes ☐ No

Se 20 ppm

☐ Yes ☐

No

Sb 50 ppm

☐ Yes ☐

No

Sn 250 ppm

☐ Yes ☐ No

Zn 1500 ppm

☐ Yes ☐ No

O33. Do impurities in pigments¹ without fibre affinity exceed the following values:

• As 50 ppm

☐ Yes ☐ No

• Ba 100 ppm

☐ Yes ☐ No

• Cd 50 ppm

☐ Yes ☐ No

• Cr 100 ppm

☐ Yes ☐ No

• Hg 25 ppm

☐ Yes ☐ No

• Pb 100 ppm

☐ Yes ☐ No

• Se 100 ppm

☐ Yes ☐ No

• Sb 250 ppm

☐ Yes ☐ No

• Zn 1500 ppm

☐ Yes ☐ No

Pigments are defined as insoluble colorants without fibre affinity

O36. Are azo dyes, which can release the aromatic amines given in Table 2, used?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Test report, if any, attachment:_____

Table 2. Azo dyes

4-aminodiphenyl	3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane
Benzidine	p-cresidine
4-chlor-o-toluidine	4,4'-oxydianiline
2-naphthylamine	4,4'-thiodianiline
o-amino-azotoluene	o-toluidine
2-amino-4-nitrotoluene	2,4-diaminotoluene
p-chloraniline	2,4,5-trimethylaniline
2,4-diaminoanisole	4-aminoazobenzene
4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane	o-anisidine
3,3'-dichlorbenzidine	2,4-Xylidine
3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine	2,6-Xylidine
3,3'-dimethylbenzidine	

If yes, state the chemical name, CAS no. and amount in weight %:

Tannery or dye manufacturer:

Date:	Signature:
Company name, telephone & email:	Name: (block capitals)
	Position:

Appendix 26 Down and feathers

To be completed by the supplier of down and feathers.

Type of down/feather: _____

Supplier of down and feathers:

O82. Are down and feathers plucked from live birds being used?

No

☐ Yes ☐

Signature of the supplier of down and feathers:

Date:	Signature:
Company name, telephone & email:	Name: (block capitals)
	Position:

Appendix 27 Mulesing

To be completed by the merino wool manufacturer.

Merino wool manufacturer:

O83. Are merino sheep exposed to mulesing?
No

☐ Yes ☐

Signature of the merino wool manufacturer:

Date:	Signature:
Company name, telephone & email:	Name: (block capitals)
	Position:

Appendix 28 Marketing

Marketing of Nordic Ecolabelled textiles, hides/skins and leather

The appendix is removed as decided by the Board of Directors 17 November 2014.

Appendix 29 Methods for tests and analyses

Requirements for the laboratory

The laboratory shall fulfil the requirements according to the standard EN ISO 17025 or be an officially GLP approved (Good Laboratory Practice) laboratory.

The manufacturer's own laboratory/measurement may be approved to carry out analyses and testing if the:

- authorities monitor the sampling and analysis processes, or if
- applicant has a quality system where sampling and analyses are included and which is certified according to ISO 9001 or ISO 9002, or if
- applicant can demonstrate that there is correspondence between the first time testing performed as a parallel test between an impartial test institution and the manufacturer's own laboratory while the applicant takes samples according to a set sampling plan.

Pesticides in conventional cotton

The conventionally farmed cotton is to be tested for each of the following substances: aldrin, captafol, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclohexane (total isomers), 2,4,5-T, chlordimeform, chlorobenzilate, dinoseb and its salts, monocrotophos, pentachlorophenol, toxaphene, methamidophos, methylparathion, parathion, phosphamidon, glufosinate and glyphosate.

The tests are to be performed on raw cotton, i.e. before wet treatment, on each batch of cotton received, and be in accordance with test reports according to the most relevant test method of the following:

- US EPA 8081 A (organochlorine pesticides with ultrasound or Soxhlet extraction and nonpolar solvents (isooctane or hexane)) or
- 8151 A (chlorinated herbicides using methanol) or
- 8141 A (organic phosphorus compounds) or - 8270 C (semi volatile organic compounds).
- Glufosinat and glyfosat require special methods for testing based on LC-MS/MS-analysis.

Biodegradability

A substance is considered **sufficiently biodegradable** if it fulfils the following criteria:

- if when tested with one of the methods OECD 301 A, OECD 301 E, ISO 7827, OECD 302 A, ISO 9887, OECD 302 B or ISO 9888, shows a percentage degradation of at least 70% within 28 days or
- if when tested with one of the methods OECD 301 B, ISO 9439, OECD 301 C, OECD 302 C, OECD 301 D, ISO 10707, OECD 301 F, ISO 9408, ISO 10708 or ISO 14593, shows a percentage degradation of at least 60% within 28 days or
- if when tested with one of the methods OECD 303 or ISO 11733, shows a percentage degradation of at least 80% within 28 days or

- for substances for which these test methods are inapplicable, if evidence of an equivalent level of biodegradation.

A substance is considered completely aerobically biodegradable if it fulfils the criteria in appendix III of the European Parliament and Council Regulation no. 648/2004.

Zinc

Analysis of the zinc content of waste water: SS 02 81 52, DS 263, NS 4773, SFS 3047 or ISO 17294 (2007). Analyses may be performed regularly using photometric or similar methods, provided that the analysis results are checked regularly and comply with the above methods of analysis.

Emissions of zinc to water are calculated as an annual average and based on at least one representative 24-hour sample per week unless the emission permit of the authorities prescribes some other method of calculation.

Materials for stuffing

One kilo of each type of padding material/textile is sent to the analysis laboratory. For padding materials made from the same fibre composition, or with the same chemical content and the same chemical treatment, but which differ in design, one analysis sample is sufficient.

Butadiene

Determination of butadiene in latex: Even distribution and weighing of the sample. Sampling by headspace sampler. Analysis by gas chromatography and detection by flame ionising detector.

Formaldehyde

Formaldehyde emission from stuffing and textiles

Formaldehyde emission is determined through the analysis method EN ISO 14184 or a similar method (such as Japanese law no. 112:1972) approved by Nordic Ecolabelling.

Nitro amines

Measurement of N-nitro amine concentration:

A test report shall be presented where the climate chamber method (chamber test) ENV 13419-1 is used. The test shall be performed within one week after the foam is produced. The latex sample shall be wrapped individually in thin foil and vacuum packed in polyethylene. The wrapped sample shall be stored in room temperature for at least 24 hours before the sample is unwrapped and immediately placed in the climate chamber.

Test conditions: The latex sample is placed in a sample holder, which provides contact with air on all sides. The chamber shall have climate conditions cf. ENV 13419-1. To facilitate comparison of test results the area specific ventilation rate ($q=n/l$) shall be 1 and the

ventilation rate be in the 0.5-1 interval. Taking of air samples starts 24 hours later, and ends no later than 30 hours after the chamber is filled.

For taking and analysis of air samples the following method shall be used: Hauptverband der gewerblichen Berufsgenossenschaften ZH ISO 1/120.23 (or similar).

Metal complex colours based on copper, chromium or nickel

Test methods: ISO 8288 for Cu and Ni, ISO 9174 and EN 1233 for Cr.

COD/TOC/BOD

The COD content shall be tested in accordance with ISO 6060 or the equivalent.

Measuring of PCOD, TOC or BOD can also be used if a correlation to COD is shown.

Measuring method for TOC ISO 8245.

Appendix 30 Overview of R-phrases

Environmental hazard

- R50: Highly toxic to aquatic organisms.
R50/53: Highly 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.
R59: Dangerous to the ozone layer.
H400: Highly toxic to aquatic organisms.
H410: Highly toxic to aquatic organisms with long-term effects.
H411: Toxic to aquatic organisms with long-term effects.
H412: Harmful long-term effects on aquatic organisms.
H413: Can have harmful long-term effects on aquatic organisms
EUH 059: Dangerous to the ozone layer.

Highly toxic, toxic

- R23: Toxic if inhaled.
R24: Toxic in contact with skin.
R25: Toxic if consumed.
R26: Very toxic if inhaled.
R27: Very toxic in contact with skin.
R28: Very toxic if consumed.
R39: Danger of serious health hazard.
R48: Serious health hazard by prolonged exposure.
H331: Toxic if inhaled.
H311: Toxic in contact with skin.
H301: Toxic if consumed.
H330: Highly dangerous if inhaled.
H310: Highly dangerous in contact with skin.
H300: Highly dangerous if consumed.
H370: Causes organ damage, "indicate which organ(s) if possible", "possibly with indication of the route of exposure".
H372: Causes organ damage, "indicate which organ(s) if possible", through prolonged or repeated exposure, "possibly with indication of the route of exposure".

Cancer, birth defects

- R40: Possible risk of cancer.
R45: May cause cancer.
R49: May cause cancer if inhaled.
R46: May cause genetic defects.
R60: May damage fertility.
R61: May cause birth defects.
R62: Possible danger of damaging fertility.
R63: Possible risk of birth defects.
R68: Possible risk of persistent damage to health.
H350: May cause cancer.
H351: Suspected of causing cancer.

Appendix 31 Overview and verification with EU Ecolabel and GOTS

Table 1: Overview of which requirements can be documented with a valid EU-Ecolabel licence and GOTS

Type of requirement	Description or requirement number	Can be documented with a valid EU Ecolabel licence, version 2009/567/EC	Can be documented with a valid GOTS licence, version 3.0
1. General requirements	O1, O2		The use of a GOTS certificate as documentation applies to the following products: Yarn from at least 95% certified organic cotton - unbleached, bleached or dyed. Fabric from at least 95% certified organic cotton - unbleached, bleached or dyed/printed. Assembled items from these fabrics and yarns.
2.1 Production of fibres	Recycled fibres can be used	yes	yes
2.1.1 Cotton	O3	Conventional cotton: with an additional test for glufosinate-ammonium and glyphosate.	yes
2.1.1 Flax, bamboo and other bast fibres	O4	partly	-
2.1.2 Wool and other keratin fibres	O5	yes	-
2.1.2 Emissions from wool laundries	O6	partly	-
2.1.3 Acrylic	O7	partly	-
2.1.3 Elastane	O8	partly	-
2.1.3 Polyamide, polyester og polypropylene	O9-O11	yes	-
2.1.4 Viscose and cuprofibres	O13-O15	yes	-
2.4.1 Chemicals	O25-O26	-	yes
2.4.1 Chemicals	O28	Partly	yes
2.4.1 Chemicals	O29	yes	-
2.4.1 Chemicals	O30	yes	yes
2.4.2 Dyes	O31	Partly, classification must be followed	Partly, the dyes mentioned must not be used.
2.4.2 Dyes	O32-O34, O36	yes	yes
2.4.3 Special textile processes	O37-O39	yes	yes
2.6 Finishing and mounting	O48	yes	yes
2.6 Finishing and mounting	O52	yes	-
2.6 Finishing and mounting	O53	yes	-
2.6 Finishing and mounting	O54-O55	yes	-
2.7 Emissions	O60	yes	yes
2.9 Packaging, storage and transportation	O67	yes	-

3.1 Product requirements	O68	-	yes
4. Ethical requirements	O81-O84	-	yes