

Nordic Ecolabelling of  
**Furniture and fitments**



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Nordic Ecolabelling

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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 Swan. 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 Nordic Ecolabelled furniture/fitments?

The Nordic Ecolabel is an official label and a standard specifying absolute requirements. Nordic Ecolabelled furniture and fitments have the lowest environmentally impact in their category. The requirements are based on a life-cycle assessment of the product and requirements are imposed to production, use and waste. The requirements promote the use of certified wood raw materials and recycled plastics and metals and use of fewer substances that are harmful to health and environment, a high degree of durability and recyclability.

The individual manufacturer might gain information through the Nordic Ecolabel requirements as to how they can contribute to the development of a sustainable society.

## Why choose the Nordic Ecolabel?

- Nordic Ecolabelling can be viewed as a guide to the work on bringing environmental improvements to the business. With the Nordic Ecolabel the company knows from the outset which environmental impacts are the most important and accordingly how emissions, resource consumption and waste generation can be reduced.
- The Nordic Ecolabel represents a simple way of communicating a company's environmental commitment to its customers.
- Adopting the Nordic Ecolabel enables manufacturers to reach not only a growing group of private individuals, but also public sector purchasers seeking to take account of environmental factors.
- An environmental adapted production will be improved on future environmental requirements from the authorities.

More specifically, Nordic Ecolabelled furniture/fitments will promote:

1. Sustainable wood in the production
2. Minimum impact from substances that are harmful to health and the environment
3. Reduced climate and energy impact
4. High quality and documented fitness for use.

## What furniture/fitments are qualified for a Nordic Ecolabel?

Furniture, fitments, doors and lamps for indoor use may be Nordic Ecolabelled.

In order for a product to be marketed as Nordic Ecolabelled, the whole product shall be approved, for example a bed may only be marketed as ecolabelled, if both the mattress and the bed end are approved.

Building products (e.g. walls, stairs, mouldings, plates and boardsplate materials), sanitary equipment, carpets, pillows<sup>1</sup>, textiles, office equipment and other products that primary have another function than a piece of furniture, as well as furniture for outdoor use are outside the definition of this product group.

Separate criteria have been drafted for outdoor furniture, textiles and panels and are available upon application to one of the secretariats or can be downloaded from one of our websites.

## How to apply

Licence applications may be submitted by manufacturers, importers, wholesalers and dealers.

To qualify for an ecolabel a product must meet all the general requirements as well as relevant product-specific requirements. Each requirement is labelled with the letter R (for requirement) followed by the relevant number.

All information submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling will be treated confidentially. Sub-suppliers may submit documentation directly to Nordic Ecolabelling, where the information will be kept confidential with respect to the applicant.

### Icons used in the text

Each requirement is accompanied by a description of how the requirement is to be documented. Various icons are also used to make this process easier. These icons are:

- ☒ Enclose, what kind of documentation is needed
- 📄 Means that the company's routines for environmental and quality system have to be submitted

### Application

Applications are made to the national ecolabelling organisation and the application is valid for 12 months. Applications may be processed by another ecolabelling organisation according to agreement between the organisations. The applicant is notified of this. Companies located outside the Nordic countries make applications to the national ecolabelling organisation of the primary market.

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<sup>1</sup> Pillows may be Nordic Ecolabelled after the criteria for furniture and fittings, if they are part of an overall furniture license, together with eg. beds or mattresses and if the padding material is the same type.

The application must consist of a completed application form together with all of the documentation required to demonstrate compliance with the requirements specified in the criteria document (this is specified for each requirement). The application form must specify in which Nordic countries the products in question are to be sold and the estimated turnover from the products in each country.

Further information and assistance may be available. Visit the relevant national website for information.

### **Sales in the Nordic region**

Once granted, a licence is valid throughout the Nordic region. The licence document specifies in which Nordic countries the products are sold according to the information provided on the application. The products are published on Nordic Ecolabelling's website(s). The licensee undertakes to inform Nordic Ecolabelling of any changes as to where the product is sold. If the product is to be sold in other Nordic countries than those initially specified in the application, the licensee must provide written notification of this and submit any extra documentation required to Nordic Ecolabelling in the country that issued the license.

### **On-site inspections**

Before a licence is granted, Nordic Ecolabelling will conduct an on-site inspection to verify that the requirements have been fulfilled. During the inspection, the data used in calculations, original copies of submitted documentation, measurement certificates, purchasing statistics and the like confirming adherence to the requirements must be available for examination.

### **Costs**

An application fee is payable by companies applying for a licence. In addition, an annual fee is payable based on the company's turnover of the Nordic Ecolabelled furniture/fitments.

### **Inquiries**

Nordic Ecolabelling will be happy to answer any queries you may have. Please see the address list on page 2.

# 1 Materials

Where a licence is held for other Nordic Ecolabelled products that may form part of furniture and fitments, for example textiles, it will not be necessary to document the individual requirements relating to such products.

Where many types of products with different compositions are produced the materials in the products may be approved on the basis of a specific list of materials. Combination of materials must fulfil the requirements of the criteria and in the case of the individual products, all requirements must be fulfilled. If a licence is already held, an application may be submitted for the inclusion of new materials in the form of an extension of the licence.

Some requirements may be documented on an annual basis at factory level. For example, a furniture manufacturer may document the requirements applicable to wood from certified forestry operations (R9) on the basis of the proportional content based on one year's consumption. The following other requirements may also be documented on an annual basis: R7, R9, R11, R14, R15, R16, R22, R23, R30, R35 and R47.

Table 1 gives an overview of which criteria the different parts of the furniture shall fulfil.

**Table 1. Overview of materials and the chapters in which the requirements are specified**

Material	Level	Requirement	Form	Quantities	Relevant
Chemical products	General, and even for the production of some constituent substances	R3 – R6	2a,		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	General	R7, R8	3a and 3b		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	More than 10 w/w%	R9	3a and 3b		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Wood-based panels	General (more than 5 w/w%)	R10 - R13	2a, 3a, 3b and 3.1 in Appendix 1		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	More than 10 w/w%	R14 – R16	3a, 3b, 4 and 3.2 in Appendix 1		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Surface treatment of wood and wood-based panels	More than 5 w/w%	R17 – R20	2a		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	General	R21	5		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	More than 50 w/w%	R22, R23	5		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Surface treatment of metal	General	R24, R25	2a and 5		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Plastic	General	R26 – R29	2a and 6		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	More than 10 w/w%	R30	6		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Padding materials	General	R31 – R35	2a and 7		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Synthetic latex and natural latex	R36, R37	7		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Polyurethane	R38	7		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	More than 1 w/w%	R39 – R47	8		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Properties in use seating furniture	R48 - R54			Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	Glass	R55	9		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Mirror glass and laminated glass	R56, R57	9		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Light sources	Light sources	R58	-		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Other requirements	General	R59 – R65	10 and 6.1 and 6.2 in appendix 1		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>



Are the requirements met?

Yes  No

## **R1 Quantity and relevance of combination of materials.**

Describe the combination of various materials and small parts in the furniture/fitment. Small parts are screws, bolts, plugs, fittings, buttons, zip fasteners etc.

Determine the weight in kilos of the individual material. Small parts may be exempted from weighing.

Submit an overview of the suppliers of the various materials.

Cross off the total quantities of each material in table 1 in order to provide an overview of which requirements are relevant.

Materials for which no requirements are imposed (for example stone or ceramics) must not be present individually in a proportion that exceeds 5 % by weight. In total the furniture may contain up to 10 % by weight of such materials.

- Complete table 1 and form 1 in appendix 2 based on information on material combinations.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

## **2 Environmental requirements**

### **2.1 Chemical products**

Are the requirements met?

The requirement includes all chemical products used in the furniture/fitment or used in the factory/production site, including surface treatment. When indicated this requirement also applies to chemical products in the production of material which is used in the furniture/fitment.

The requirement applies to products such as glue, varnish, staining, primer, filler, oil, soap, joint filler, sealants, colour products, binding agents, pigments, bleaching chemicals and the like. Auxiliary substances such as lubricating oil and cleaning detergents are not included in the requirements.

Concerning chemicals used in the production of constituent materials the following applies:

- Wood-based panels: R3 through R5 applies
- Metals and surface treatment with metals (metallization): exemptions for R3, R4, R5 and R6. The criteria R3 through R6 applies for all other types of surface treatment of other metals.
- Plastics: exemptions for R3, R5 and R6, but additives in plastics shall fulfill R4.
- Padding materials: exemptions for R3, R5 and R6, but additives in padding materials shall fulfill R4.
- Textiles, skin and leather: generally exemptions for R3, R4, R5 and R6, but the impregnation shall fulfill R6, and colours, pigments and auxiliary chemicals shall fulfill R3.

More details are supplied together with the criteria for the materials in question. Here you may also find separate criteria for the chemicals used in the production of the materials.

## **R2 Ecolabelled chemical products**

Yes  No

Is the chemical product Nordic Ecolabelled?  
If yes, omit the requirements R3, R4, R5 and R6.

- Name, manufacturer and licence number for the chemical product.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**R3 Classification**Yes  No 

Chemical products used in the production of Nordic Ecolabelled furniture and fitments must not be classified in accordance with table 2 below.

*Exceptions: in requirement R20 (quantity of environmentally harmful products applied), and R12 (wood-based panels) exemptions are granted for classification in the hazard class environmentally harmful. Exemptions are also given for classification R40 (category 3)/ H351 (category 2) for classified adhesives that contain isocyanate and/or formaldehyde.*

**Table 2. Classification of chemical products**

<b>Classification</b>	<b>Associated hazard symbol and R-phrases*</b>	<b>CLP-regulation 1272/2008*</b>
Environmental hazard	N with R50, R50/53, R51/53 and/or R59.	H400 very toxic to aquatic life, Category 1 acute H410 very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects, Category 1 chronic H411 toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects, Category 2 chronic and/or EUH059 hazardous to the ozone layer
Highly toxic	Tx (T+ in Norway) with R26, R27, R28 and/or R39	H330 fatal to inhale, Category 1 and 2 H310 Fatal in contact with skin Category 1 and 2 H300 fatal if swallowed Category 1 and 2 and/or H370 Causes damage to organs, Category 1
Toxic	T with R23, R24, R25, R39 and/or R48	H330 fatal to inhale, Category 2 H331 Toxic if inhaled, Category 3 H311 Toxic in contact with skin, Category 3 H301 Toxic if swallowed, Category 3 H370 causes damage to organs Category 1 and/or H372 causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure, Category 1
Carcinogenic	T with R45 or R49. Or Xn with R40	H350 May cause cancer, Category 1A/B H350i may cause cancer by inhalation Category 1B and/or H351 Suspected to cause cancer, Category 2
Mutagenic	T with R46 or Xn with R68	H340 May cause genetic defects, Category 1A/B H341 Suspected to causing genetic defects, Category 2
Toxic for reproduction	T with R60 and/or R61. Or Xn with R62 and/or R63.	H360F May damage fertility Category 1A/B and/or H360D may damage the unborn child, Category 1A/B H361f Suspected to damaging fertility Category 2 and/or H361d Suspected to damaging the unborn child, Category 2

*\* Classification in accordance with the EU Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EEC with subsequent amendments and adjustments and/or CLP regulation 1272/2008 with subsequent amendments and adjustments. In the transition period until the 1st of June 2015, the classification can be according to EU Substance Directive or according to CLP. After the transition period, only classification according to CLP is valid. A list of R phrases and their meanings can be found in Form 2b in Appendix 2.*

*Please note that the producer is responsible for correct classification.*

- Declaration in accordance with Form 2a in Appendix 2 by the manufacturer or raw material supplier. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_
- Product safety data sheets/product sheets in accordance with the legislation in force in the country of application for example Appendix II of REACH (Directive 1907/2006/EC) for each product. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_



#### R4 Contents and additives.

Yes  No

The following must not be present in/added to the chemical product or material<sup>1</sup>. In the case of materials and surface treatment the requirement applies if specified in the individual sub-chapters (Chapter 2.3-2.9) of the environmental requirements in Chapter 2.

- halogenated organic compounds<sup>2</sup> in general (includes chlorinated polymers). For example: PVC, organic chloroparaffins, fluorine compounds, flame-retardants and organic bleaching agents. The biocid CMIT in combination with MIT is exempted and has its own limits, see below
- PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid and salts/esters thereof) and PFOS (perfluorooctane sulphonic acid and compounds thereof)
- bisphenol A compounds
- the biocides chlorophenols (their salts and esters), and dimethylphumarate
- isothiazoliner in excess of 0,05% by weight
- the mixture (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one Cas. No. 247-500-7; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one Cas. No. 220-239-6) in excess of 0,0015% by weight
- alkylphenols, alkylphenolethoxylates or other alkylphenol derivatives<sup>3</sup>
- phthalates
- aziridine and polyaziridines
- carcinogenic, mutagen and reproduction damaging compounds (category I and II according to 67/548/EC)
- pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium VI, and mercury or their compounds
- the content of aromatic solvents must not be present in the chemical product in quantities in excess of 1% by weight
- the content of volatile organic compounds<sup>4</sup> (VOC) in glue must not exceed 3% by weight
- no biocides must be applied to the surface of the final product or part of the final products with the intention to add a disinfective or antibacterial effect.

<sup>1</sup>Additives includes all substances in the product including additives (e.g. pigments) in the ingredients, non-pollutants from the raw material production process. Pollutants are traces of substances from the raw material production process present in the finished product in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 w/w %, 100 mg/kg), but no substances added to a raw material or product deliberately and for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.

<sup>2</sup>Exceptions are given to producers of mattresses for adhesives with additives containing polychloroprene if the emission of the rest monomer chloroprene (2-chloro-1,3-butadiene) is  $\leq 1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  after 3 days, measured with the chamber method EN ISO 16000 (see point 5, appendix 1). The exception is valid from the 10th of May 2012 until the 10th of May 2014. The exception is not valid for mattresses designed for children.

<sup>3</sup>Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances that shed alkylphenols during degradation.

<sup>4</sup>Organic solvents are defined as solvents with a boiling point of  $< 250 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  at 0.013 kPa.



For each chemical product/raw material present in the furniture or surface treatment documentation must be submitted from the chemical supplier in accordance with Form 2a in Appendix 2.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

- R5 Free formaldehyde** Yes  No
- The quantity of free formaldehyde in chemical products used in the production of Nordic Ecolabelled furniture/fitments may be up to 0.2% by weight (2000 ppm), with the exception of adhesive which is mixed with a hardener.
- For adhesives mixed with a hardener the limit of 0.2% by weight (2000 ppm) free formaldehyde is for the final mixture.
- Declaration in accordance with Form 2a of Appendix 2 by the manufacturer or raw material supplier. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

- R6 Nano particles** Yes  No
- Nano metals, nano minerals, nano carbon compounds and/or nano fluoride compounds must not be actively added to chemical products.
- For these purposes, Nano particles are counted as microscopic particles where at least one of the dimensions is less than 100 nm. Nano metals include nano silver, nano gold and nano copper. Traces of particles in nanosize, which is not added to achieve a specific function in the product is not covered by the criteria.
- Declaration in accordance with Form 2a of Appendix 2 from the manufacturer or raw material supplier. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

## 2.2 Wood, willow and bamboo

Are the requirements met?

The requirements in Chapter 2.2 apply to products made of wood, willow and bamboo. Other corresponding raw materials may be included by submitting a request to Nordic Ecolabelling.

- R7 Origin and traceability** Yes  No
- This requirement concerns all product parts containing wood, willow and/or bamboo. The applicant must state the type of raw material (for example pine or bamboo), latin name, quantity, geographic origin (country/state and region/provins) and suppliers for the wood, willow or bamboo raw materials.
- The licence holder must have written procedures covering sustainable wood supplies and a documented system for tracing the origin of raw materials. The Nordic Ecolabel may request further documentation in the event of uncertainty about the origin of the raw material
- Wood, willow and bamboo must not originate from:
- Protected areas or areas treated by means of an official procedure with a view to achieving protected status.
  - Areas in which rights of title or of use are unresolved.
  - Unlawfully harvested wood and fibre raw materials.
  - Genetically modified trees and plants.
- Type and latin name, quantity and geographical origin (country/state and region/province) of the raw materials used. Nordic Ecolabelling may request further documentation in the event of uncertainty about the origin of the raw material. Form 3a is to be filled in by the raw material supplier/furniture producer and form 3b is to be filled in by the furniture producer/applicant. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_
- A written procedure measuring traceability to the origin of the raw materials. The procedures must include an updated list of all suppliers of raw materials used in the product. Form 3b is to be filled in by the furniture producer/applicant. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**R8 Biocides**Yes  No 

After felling wood must not be treated with insecticides classified by WHO as type 1A and type 1B.

This requirement applies to the treatment of timber after felling.

WHO classification: An overview can be found at: [http://www.who.int/ipcs/publications/pesticides\\_hazard/en](http://www.who.int/ipcs/publications/pesticides_hazard/en), "The WHO recommended classification of pesticides by hazard and guidelines to classification 2009" or by contacting one of the secretariats.

- Information from the supplier of the timber of the insecticides that are used and a declaration in accordance with Form 3a for each individual product.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**Requirements applicable where the product contains more than 10% by weight wood****R9 Wood from certified forestry**Yes  No 

This requirement applies to solid wood, laminated wood and veneer. Willow and bamboo are not included.

70% by weight of all purchased pine, spruce, birch and tropical timber must derive from certified forestry operations.

50% by weight of other types of wood must derive from certified forestry operations.

The requirement may be documented as purchased wood on an annual basis for the various types of wood used. Certification must be performed by a third party on the basis of a current forestry standard that fulfils the requirements applicable to standards and certification systems contained in Form 3c.

- Proportion (%) of certified wood used in the applicant's Nordic Ecolabelled production on an annual basis. Form 3b is to be filled in by the furniture producer and information for form 3a can be used

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

- Copy of a certificate(s) signed and authorized by a certification body.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

Nordic Ecolabelling may request additional information in order to assess whether the requirements applicable to standards, certification systems and certified proportion have been met. For example a copy of the approval report issued by the certification body, a copy of the forestry standard including the name, address and telephone number of the organization that drafted the standard as well as references to persons representing parties and interest groupings invited to participate in the development of the forestry standard.

**2.3 Panels made of wood, willow and bamboo**

The requirements in Chapter 2.3 apply to wood-based panels such as chipboard, fibreboard (including MDF and HDF panels), OBS (Oriented Strand Board), veneer boards (plywood and parallel-laminated veneer) and solid wood panels corresponding to non-bearing laminate panels or hobby panels. The requirements also include corresponding products made of willow and bamboo. Other equivalent raw materials may be included by submitting a request to Nordic Ecolabelling. The requirement includes panel present in the products in a quantity in excess of 5% by weight.

Are the requirements met?

**R10 Nordic Ecolabelled panels**

Yes  No

Is the panel Nordic Ecolabelled?  
If yes, omit the requirements in Chapters 2.2 and 2.3.

Name, manufacturer and licence number of the panel.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**R11 Origin and traceability**

Yes  No

This requirement concerns all panels containing wood, willow, bamboo or fibre products thereof. The applicant must state the type of raw material (for example pine or bamboo), latin name, quantity, geographic origin (country/ state and region/provins) and suppliers for the wood, willow or bamboo raw materials.

Wood and fibre raw materials must not originate in:

- Protected areas or areas treated by means of an official procedure with a view to achieving protected status.
- Areas in which rights of title or of use are unresolved.
- Unlawfully harvested wood and fibre raw materials.
- Genetically modified trees and plants.

The licence holder must have written procedures covering sustainable wood and fibre raw material supplies and a documented system for tracing the origin of fibre raw materials.

*Sawdust, wood chips, waste wood, untreated demolition wood and recycled fibres from other industrial activities, such as sawmills, are covered by this requirement but shall only comply with the last documentation requirement (written procedure ensuring traceability).*

Type and latin name, quantity and geographical origin (country/state and region/province) of the wood and fibre raw materials used. This does not include sawdust, wood chips, waste wood, untreated demolition wood and recycled fibres from other industrial activities, such as sawmill. Nordic Ecolabelling may request further documentation in the event of uncertainty about the origin of the raw material. Form 3a is to be filled in by the raw material supplier/furniture producer and form 3b is to be filled in by the furniture producer/applicant.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

A written procedure ensuring traceability to the origin of the raw materials. The procedures must include an updated list of all suppliers of raw materials used in the product. Sawdust, wood chips, waste wood, untreated demolition wood and recycled fibres from other industrial activities, such as sawmills, are covered by this requirement. Form 3b is to be filled in by the furniture producer/applicant.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**R12 Chemical products and additives**

Yes  No

Chemical products and additives/constituent substances used in the production of wood-based panels must satisfy the requirements of R3, R4 and R5 in Chapter 2.1. Exception is given for the amount of environmental harmful chemical products (classified with R50, R50/53, R51/53 and/or R59) less than 0.5 g/kg panel. Ammonia classified as R50 is not included in the amount of added environmentally harmful substances.

Declaration by the manufacturer in accordance with Form 2a in Appendix 2 and calculation of the amount of added environmentally hazardous substances according to the requirement.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

Product safety data sheet / product sheet in accordance with current legislation in the country of application, for example Appendix II of REACH (Directive 1907/2006/EC) for each product.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**R13 Formaldehyde**Yes  No 

In the case of panels that contain formaldehyde-based additives or where the surface treatment includes formaldehyde one of the following two requirements must be fulfilled:

- 1) The average content of free formaldehyde must not exceed 5 mg formaldehyde/100 g dry product for MDF panels and 4 mg/100 g dry product for all other panels as determined by the current version of EN 120 (the perforator method) of similar methods approved by the Nordic Ecolabel (se point 3, Appendix 1).

The requirements apply to wood panels with a moisture content of H = 6.5%.

If the panels have a different moisture content within the range 3 – 10%, analysed perforator value must be multiplied by Factor F derived from the following formulae:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{For chipboard panels: } F = -0.133 H + 1.86 \\ \text{For MDF: } F = -0,121 H + 1.78. \end{array}$$

- 2) Average emissions of formaldehyde must not exceed 0.124 mg/m<sup>3</sup> air for MDF panels and 0.07 mg/m<sup>3</sup> air for all other panels as determined by the current version of EN 717-1 of similar methods approved by the Nordic Ecolabel (se point 3, Appendix 1).

- Analysis report describing measurement methods, measurement results and measurement frequency. It shall clearly be stated which method is used, who has performed the analyses and be documented that the test institution is an independent third party (see point 1, Appendix 1).

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**Requirements applicable if the product contains more than 10% by weight wood-based panels**

**R14 Wood from certified forestry**Yes  No 

This requirement applies to solid wood, laminated wood and veneer. A minimum of 50% by weight of wood for wood-based panels must derive from certified forestry operations.

The requirement may be documented as purchased wood on an annual basis for the various types of wood used. Certification must be performed by a third party on the basis of a current forestry standard that fulfils the requirements applicable to standards and certification systems contained in Form 3c.

Willow, bamboo, sawdust, wood chips, waste wood, untreated demolition wood and recycled fibres from other industrial activities, such as sawmills, are not covered by this requirement.

- Proportion (%) of certified wood used in the applicant's Nordic Ecolabelled production on an annual basis. Form 3b is to be filled in by the furniture producer and information for form 3a can be used.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

- Copy of a forest certificate signed and authorized by a certification body.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

Nordic Ecolabelling may request additional information in order to assess whether the requirements applicable to standards, certification systems and certified proportion have been met. For example a copy of the approval report issued by the certification body, a copy of the forestry standard including the name, address and telephone number of the organization that drafted the standard as well as references to persons representing parties and interest groupings invited to participate in the development of the forestry standard.

**R15 Energy consumption and raw material origins of wood-based panels (including products based on willow and bamboo)**

Yes  No

The energy consumed in the production of the wood-based panel must be less than or equal to the requirement specified in the table for electricity and fuel consumption.

**Table 3. Environmental parameters and energy calculation requirements**

Environmental parameter	Requirement
A = Wood raw material from certified sustainable forestry (%) <sup>1</sup>	-
B = Proportion of recycled raw material (%) <sup>2</sup>	-
C = Proportion of renewable fuel (%) <sup>3</sup>	-
D = Electricity consumption (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> )	Max 1 kWh/kg
E = Fuel consumption (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> )	Max 3.4 kWh/kg

<sup>1</sup>annualized percentage of wood from certified forests; requirements in regard to wood from certified forests is described in R14.

<sup>2</sup>Recycled raw material = waste products of other industries, recycled post-consumer material.

<sup>3</sup>Definition of renewable fuel = the energy giving raw material is not fossil based or peat.

The total score P calculated using the environmental parameters in Table 3 must be calculated using the formulae below. To meet the requirement the points score:

P must be at least 9.5 in the case of chipboard

P must be at least 8.0 in the case of other wood-based panels

$$P = \frac{A}{25} + \frac{B}{25} + \frac{C}{25} + \left(4 - \frac{D}{0,25}\right) + \left(4 - \frac{E}{0,85}\right)$$

**Origin of raw materials**

In the case of fibre from timber, the part of wood raw material from certified sustainable forestry must be calculated as an annual average. Secondary products such as woodchips and sawdust from other production are counted as recycled wood raw materials.

**Energy consumption (electricity and fuel)**

Renewable fuels are defined as non-fossil fuels (peat is defined as fossil fuel).

Energy consumption is calculated as the annual average. Energy consumption calculated as kWh/kg panel must include the primary panel production and production of the actual applicable ingoing primary raw materials. Primary raw materials are raw materials present in quantities in excess of 50% by weight of the finished panel (for example wood-fibre and glue). Energy consumed in extracting the raw material must not be included.

In the case of panel production energy calculations must be based on data from and including raw material processing (ingoing conveyor belt on the production line) up to and including the finished product before surface treatment, if applicable. Energy consumed during surface treatment shall not be included.

In the case of production of chemical products, for example glue, the energy calculation must be based on data from production. The energy content of the raw material shall not be included. In exceptional cases a standard value of 15 MJ/kg (solution in use) may be used in the case of adhesives, broken down as 12 MJ/kg for fuel and 3 MJ/kg for purchased electricity (4:1).



The energy content of various fuels can be found in Form 4 in Appendix 2.

If the manufacturer has a surplus of energy and sells this off in the form of electricity, steam or heat, the quantity sold must be deducted from the fuel consumption figure. The calculation must include only fuel that is in fact used in panel production.

Electricity consumption is electricity purchased from an external supplier.

- Submit the calculation of P in accordance with the above requirements.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

Wood raw material must be documented as in R11.

Specify the types of fuels used in the production of the panel during the course of last year and which of these fuels are renewable. Specify the quantity of electricity used and the quantity of panel (kg or m<sup>3</sup>) produced during the last year.

#### **R16 Emissions to water**

Yes  No

In the case of panel material produced using wet processes (e.g. MDF) COD emissions to water must be ≤ 20 g COD/kg product (unfiltered sample).

- Sampling program including measurement methods, measurement results over the last 12 months and measurement frequency, see Section 3.2 of Appendix 1.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

## **2.4 Surface treatment of wood, willow and bamboo**

Are the requirements met?

The requirements in Chapter 2.4 of the criteria document apply to the surface treatment of wood, willow and bamboo as well as materials based on these raw materials. The requirements apply only if the materials to which surface treatment is applied are present in the finished furniture in quantities in excess of 5% by weight. For the purposes of these requirements, laminate is regarded as surface treatment.

#### **R17 Chemical products and additives**

Yes  No

Chemical products and additives used in surface treatment in the production of wood and wood-based materials must satisfy the requirements specified in R3, R4 and R5 in Chapter 2.1.

Exceptions are made for chemical products and additives that are classified as environmentally harmful, see table 5. These substances are covered by R20.

- Declaration given by the manufacturer in accordance with Form 2a in Appendix 2.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

- Product safety sheet/product sheets in accordance with the applicable legislation in the country of application, for example Appendix II to REACH (Directive 1907/2006/EC) for each product.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**R18 Quantity applied and method of application**Yes  No 

The number of coats, quantity applied (g/m<sup>2</sup>) and the method(s) of application must be documented.

The following degrees of effectiveness<sup>1</sup> are used for the purpose of calculation:

Spraying device without recycling, 50%

Spraying device with recycling, 70%

Electrostatic spraying 65%

Spraying, bell/disk, 80%

Roller varnishing 95%

Blanket varnishing 95%

Vacuum varnishing 95%

Dipping 95%

Rinsing 95%

<sup>1</sup> The degrees of effectiveness are standard values. Other degrees of effectiveness may be used if they can be documented



Number of coats, method(s) of application and quantity applied per coat per m<sup>2</sup> of surface area.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**R19 Quantity of organic solvents applied**Yes  No 

The quantity applied will be shown in the calculations in R18 and the quantity of organic solvent is calculated using Form 2a or an equivalent (e.g. % by weight of organic solvent). The quantity applied must not exceed the thresholds specified in the table below. An exemption from this requirement will be granted if the total quantity of VOC in the applied products is < 5% by weight.

**Table 4. Requirements applicable to the quantity of organic solvents used in various product groups.**

Product group	Quantity organic solvent <sup>1</sup> (g/m <sup>2</sup> )
Bedroom furniture, reception room furniture, doors, MDF panels and contoured surfaces <sup>2</sup>	< 10
Tables, chairs and other product groups	< 30
Contract furniture and furniture of high quality <sup>3</sup>	< 60

<sup>1</sup> Organic solvents are defined as solvents with a boiling point < 250 °C at 101,3 kPa (1 atm).

<sup>2</sup> Contoured surfaces are paper, sheets, thin sheets of wood (0.5 – 2 mm) and laminates applied to wood as a surface.

<sup>3</sup> This product group refers to the surface treatment of furniture intended for purposes that can be documented to have a special need for enhanced wear properties and a long lifetime. The requirements as to strength, safety and stability must be of the highest level relative to the standards specified in the table in Appendix 1, Section 6.1. Durability must follow the standards specified in the table in Appendix 1, Section 6.2 and must be at level 5 or higher. Examples of furniture categories with these properties include furniture for use in hospitals, kindergartens, schools, teaching, offices or furniture for other long-term public/private activities. Nordic Ecolabelling reserves the right in the individual case to determine whether a licence application will be included by this product group.



A separate calculation showing the values in g/m<sup>2</sup> within the applicable product groups. The basis for calculation is provided in requirement R18 and Form 2a.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

The quantity of organic solvents is calculated on the basis of the information contained in Form 2a. The quantity may also be calculated as the total of the organic solvents (upper percentage specification) given in the datasheet for the product. If applicable, information from a chemical manufacturer in the form of a recipe may be submitted directly to Nordic Ecolabelling.

**R20 Quantity of environmentally harmful products applied**Yes  No 

One of the two options must be fulfilled:

1) chemical products must not be classified according to table 5

or

2) the total quantity of products applied as surface treatment classified as environmentally harmful in table 5 must be less than 10 g/m<sup>2</sup> surface. If cases where UV-varnishes are used the total quantity must be less than 14 g/m<sup>2</sup> surface.

*In the calculation of the applied amount the degrees of effectiveness listed in R18 must be used.*

*All environmentally harmful substances which is included in the unhardened chemical product shall be included in the calculation.*

**Table 5. Classification of environmental harmfulness**

Classification	Hazard symbol and risk phrase	CLP regulation 1272/2008*
Environmentally harmful	N with R50	Very toxic to aquatic life. Category Acute 1 with H400
	N with R50/53	Very toxic to aquatic life. Category Chronic 1 with H410
	N with R51/53	Very toxic to aquatic life. Category Chronic 2 with H411
	R52/53	Very toxic to aquatic life. Category Chronic 3 with H412
	R53	Very toxic to aquatic life. Category chronic 4 with H413
	N with R59	Ozone with EUH 059

*\* Classification in accordance with the EU Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EEC with subsequent amendments and adjustments and/or CLP regulation 1272/2008 with subsequent amendments and adjustments. In the transition period until the 1st of June 2015, the classification can be according to EU Substance Directive or according to CLP. After the transition period, only classification according to CLP is valid. A list of R-phrases and wording is listed in appendix 2 form 2b.*

1) Product safety sheet/product sheets in accordance with the applicable legislation in the country of application, for example Appendix II to REACH (Directive 1907/2006/EC) for each product.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

2) Declaration from the producer of the surface treatment products regarding content of environmentally harmful substances and a calculation showing the total quantity of environmentally harmful substances as g/m<sup>2</sup>. A similar calculation example for VOC is shown in Form 2a.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

The total quantity of environmentally harmful substances can be calculated based on the information in Form 2a. The quantity may also be calculated as the total of the environmentally harmful substances (upper percentage specification) given in the datasheet for the product. If applicable, information from a chemical manufacturer in the form of a recipe may be submitted directly to Nordic Ecolabelling.

## 2.5 Metals, separability and recycling

Are the requirements met?

Metal parts that weigh less than 50 grams are exempt from requirements R22 to R25. The exemption does not apply to coating with cadmium in R25. Coating with cadmium is forbidden by the authorities in the Nordic countries.

### R21 Recycling of materials

The metal in the product must be separable from other materials (does not include surface treatment) without the use of specialist tools.

Yes  No

Description of how the metals can be separated from other materials, Form 5.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

### Requirements where the product contains more than 50% by weight metal

#### R22 Aluminium

At least 50% by weight of the metal in the product must be recycled metal. Alternatively, the smelting plant that supplies the metal must on an annual basis use at least 50% recycled metal in its production.

Yes  No

Declaration from the furniture manufacturer and declaration from the smelting plant, Form 5.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

#### R23 Other metals

At least 20% by weight of the metal in the product must be recycled metal. Alternatively, the smelting plant that supplies the metal must on an annual basis use at least 20% recycled metal in its production.

Yes  No

Declaration from the furniture manufacturer and declaration from the smelting plant, Form 5.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

### The surface treatment of metals

#### R24 Chemical products and additives

Chemical products and additives used in the pre-treatment and surface treatment of metals must fulfil requirements R3 and R6 in Chapter 2.1. Exceptions are given for K3, K4, K5 and K6 in the metal production and the coating of the metal (metallisation). Documentation is specified in Chapter 2.1 and Form 2a.

Yes  No

Declaration in accordance with Form 2a in Appendix 2 from the manufacturer.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

Product safety datasheet/product sheet in accordance with the applicable legislation in the country of application, for example Appendix II of REACH (Directive 907/2006/EC) for each product.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

#### R25 Coating

Metals must not be coated with cadmium, chromium, nickel, zinc and their compounds.

Yes  No

In exceptional cases the surface treatment of metal surfaces with chromium, nickel or zinc may be permitted in the case of small parts (for example screws, bolts, mechanisms) where this is necessary because of heavy physical wear. In exceptional cases the surface treatment of metal surfaces with chromium, nickel or zinc may be permitted on chair legs and fold up tables if this furniture fulfils the standards for use in public environments (see the table in section 6.1 appendix 1). See R61 for a closer description. The exception will not include parts that are designed to come into frequent contact with skin (applies for nickel), and moreover parts treated in this way must be recyclable.

The chrome plating process must be based on 3-valent chromium and 6-valent chromium must not be used.

The chrome plating, nickel plating and zinc plating processes must use techniques for cleaning, ion exchange and membrane techniques or equivalent techniques in order to recycle the chemical products as extensively as possible.

The emissions from the surface treatment process must be recycled or destroyed. The system must be closed and have no waste outlet system with the exception of zinc where emissions must not exceed:

Zinc: 0.5 mg/l

*If zinc is emitted test method EN ISO 11885 has to be used.*

*Emissions to water are calculated as a yearly middle value and based on minimum one representative daily sample per week. Samples of process water shall be taken after external treatment, and analyses shall be carried out on unfiltered sample. Sampling frequency set by the authorities, can be approved.*

- Declaration from the furniture manufacturer or supplier of surface treated metals, Form 5. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_
- In the case of surface treatment with chrome, nickel or zinc:**  
The need for this type of surface treatment must be documented using tests or a report documenting that the metal surface is exposed to heavy physical wear. Standards for public environment (specified in Section 6.1 in Appendix 1) can be used. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

## 2.6 Plastic and rubber

Are the requirements met?

Polymer materials used as padding materials and textiles (Chapters 2.7 and 2.8) must not be included in the % by weight limit on plastic materials and are not encompassed by the requirements applicable to plastic. Polyurethane foam (PUR-foam) shall fulfill the criteria for padding material in chapter 2.7.

Small plastic parts (for example tiny screws, pins and fittings) is not included in the % by weight limit and are not encompassed by the requirements applicable to plastic in this chapter.

**R26 Description of material and labelling of plastic** Yes  No

Details must be provided of the types of plastic, fillers and reinforcements used in plastic parts. Parts made of plastic and weighing more than 50 g must be visibly labelled in accordance with ISO 11469.

Parts made of PVC shall not be used.

Report on plastic parts in accordance with Form 6 of Appendix 2. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**R27 Additives** Yes  No

Additives in plastic and rubber must satisfy the requirement R4 in Chapter 2.1. Documentation is provided in Chapter 2.1 and Form 2a.

Declaration in accordance with Form 2a in Appendix 2 from the manufacturer. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**R28 Nitrosamines in rubber** Yes  No

The content of nitrosamines or nitrosamines soluble substances must not exceed 0.01 mg/kg and 0.1 mg/kg rubber, respectively.

Declaration from the furniture manufacturer or supplier of plastic/plastic parts in accordance with Form 6 in Appendix 2. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**R29 Surface treatment**

Yes  No

The surface treatment of plastic materials may be permitted if documentation can be submitted showing that this does not impact on the possibility for recycling and that the surface treatment fulfils the requirement in R4.

- Declaration from the furniture manufacturer and documentation showing that the surface treatment does not impact on the possibility for recycling according to Form 6. The surface treatment must fulfil the requirements in R4 according to Form 2a.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**Requirements where the product contains more than 10% by weight plastic**

The various types of plastic materials present in quantities in excess of 1% by weight of the weight of the plastic materials must be summarised. If in total they may get more than 10% by weight of the furniture, the following requirements must be fulfilled:

**R30 Recycled/recovered materials**

Yes  No

The plastic materials used in furniture and fitments must consist of at least 50% by weight recycled materials.

Recycled plastic of polypropylene(PP), polyethylene(PE) and polyethylene terephthalate (PET) shall consist of post consumer materials. Other plastic can also consist of recycled production off-cuts from outside suppliers.

Recycled plastic is defined as post consumer recycled material or recycled production off-cuts from outside suppliers.

Recycled plastic must not contain halogenated flame retardants. Nevertheless, impurities are permitted in quantities of up to 100 ppm. .

- Declaration from the plastic supplier that the raw material is recycled and the proportion of recycled plastic material, Form 6.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**2.7 Padding materials**

Are the requirements met?

**R31 Ecolabelled padding materials (mattresses)**

Yes  No

Is the padding materials Nordic Ecolabelled or labelled with the EU Ecolabel? If yes, submit documentation and omit the rest of the requirements in Chapter 2.7.

- Name, manufacturer, production site and licence number/standard contract number for the textile.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**R32 Chemical additives**

Yes  No

Chemical additives used in the production of padding materials must fulfil requirement R4 in Chapter 2.1. Documentation is provided in Chapter 2.1 and Form 2a.

- Declaration in accordance with Form 2a and Form 7 in Appendix 2 from the manufacturer.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

- Product safety datasheet/product sheet in accordance with current legislation in the country of application, e.g. Appendix II of REACH (Directive 1907/2006/ECF) for each product.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_



**R33 Dyes** Yes  No   
Dyes may be used only to distinguish between different qualities (e.g. hard and soft foam) within the same type of padding material. Metal complex dyes and dyes classified in accordance with R3 must not be used.

Declaration in accordance with Form 2a and Form 7 in Appendix 2 from the manufacturer. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**R34 Formaldehyde** Yes  No   
Formaldehyde emissions must be less than 20 ppm in the case of padding materials according to EN ISO 14184-1 or similar method approved by the Nordic Ecolabelling. Alternatively, evaporation must not exceed 0.005 mg/m<sup>3</sup> measured in climate chamber testing according to ENV 13419-1.

The manufacturer must either declare that no products containing formaldehyde have been used or include an analysis report showing the presence measured in accordance with Section 4 of Appendix 1. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**R35 Recycling** Yes  No   
A minimum of 90% of all production waste from the production of padding materials must be recycled.

Description from the manufacturer of padding materials of how production waste is recycled. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

### Synthetic latex (SBR) and natural latex

**R36 Butadiene content** Yes  No   
The content of butadiene must be less than 1 mg/kg latex.

The latex manufacturer must state the test results in accordance with the measurement method specified in Section 4 of Appendix 1. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**R37 Nitrosamines** Yes  No   
The concentration of N nitrosamines must not exceed 0.0005mg/m<sup>3</sup> measured using climate chamber testing.

The latex manufacturer must state the test results in accordance with the test method specified in Section 4 of Appendix 1. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

### Polyurethane

**R38 Blowing agents and isocyanate compounds** Yes  No   
CFC, HCFC, HFC, methylene chloride and halogenated organic compounds must not be used as blowing agents.

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

Declaration in accordance with Form 7 in Appendix 2. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

## 2.8 Requirements for textiles, hides and leather

Are the requirements met?

Textiles encompass synthetic materials, natural fibres, hide and leather. For textiles that make up more than 1% by weight of the furniture, at least 80% by weight of the fibre material in the textiles must fulfil the requirements (this means that if a fibre mix comprises of 80% wool and 20% polyester, the wool fibres must fulfil the requirements below or 20% polyester and 60% wool must fulfil the requirements). The requirements apply both to the textiles used on sitting furniture (furniture textiles) and other textiles used in the furniture. The textile requirements are generally exempted from the general chemical requirements (R3 – R5) in Chapter 2.1, but shall fulfill requirement R6 in Chapter 2.1.

### R39 Ecolabelled textile

Yes  No

Is the textile Nordic Ecolabelled or labelled with the EU Ecolabel?  
If yes, submit documentation of this and omit the remainder of the requirements in Chapter 2.8.

- Name, manufacturer, production site and license number/standard contract number of the textile.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

### R40 Hide and leather

Yes  No

Hide and leather that makes up more than 1% by weight of the furniture must be Nordic Ecolabelled or fulfil the requirements applicable to the Nordic Ecolabelling of "Textiles, skins and leather", version 3.2 or later version.

- Name, manufacturer and licence number of the hide or leather. If applicable, documentation in accordance with the criteria document "The Nordic Ecolabelling of textiles, skins and leather", version 3.2. or later version.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

### R41 Flame retardants, biocides and surface treatment

Yes  No

The textile must not contain halogenated flame retardants, biocides or halogenated surface treatment agents.

Surface Treatment must fulfil requirement R6 regarding nano particles in Chapter 2.1.

- Declaration from the textile manufacturer in accordance with Form 8.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

### R42 Dyes, pigments and auxiliary chemicals

Yes  No

Dyes, pigments or auxiliary chemicals classified in accordance with Table 2 in R3 must not be used.

- Declaration from textile manufacturer in accordance with Form 8.
- Safety datasheet in accordance with current legislation in the country of application, for example Annex II of REACH (Regulation 1907/2006/EC) for each product.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

### R43 Chrome mordant dyeing

Yes  No

Chrome mordant dyeing is not permitted.

- Declaration from the textile supplier in accordance with Form 8.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

### R44 Metal complex dyes based on copper, chromium or nickel

Yes  No

The use of metal complex dyes is not permitted. Wool, wool/viscose, polyamide or silk are exempt from this requirement. Emissions of Cu, Cr and Ni to water shall not exceed: 75 mg/kg (Cu), 50 mg/kg (Cr), 75 mg/kg (Ni) after treatment.

- Declaration from the textile supplier in accordance with Form 8.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

- R45 Auxiliary chemicals** Yes  No   
 Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO), linear alkylbenzene sulphonates (LAS), dimethylbis (hydrogenated tallow) ammoniumchloride (DHTDMAC), distearyl dimethylammoniumchloride (DSDMAC), ditallowalkyl dimethylammoniumchloride (DTDMAC), ethylene diamine tetraacetate (EDTA) and diethylene triaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA) must not be used and must not make up part of any of the preparations used.
- Declaration from the textile supplier in accordance with Form 8. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_
- R46 Formaldehyde** Yes  No   
 Emissions of formaldehyde must not exceed 20 ppm for textiles according to EN ISO 14184-1 or similar method approved by the Nordic Ecolabel. Alternatively, evaporation must not exceed 0.005 mg/m<sup>3</sup> measured in a climate chamber test according to ENV 13419-1.
- Analysis report showing occurrence measured in accordance with Section 4 of Appendix 1. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_
- R47 Wastewater discharges from wet processing** Yes  No   
 A. The chemical oxygen demand in the emission water discharged from wet processes (except greasy wool scouring sites and flax retting sites) shall when discharged after treatment (whether onsite or offsite) be less than 20 g COD/kg textile, expressed as an annual average. See the calculation example in form 8.  
 B. If the effluent is treated onsite and released directly to nature, it must also have a pH value between 6 and 9 (unless the pH values in the recipients are higher or lower) and a temperature of less than 40°C (unless the temperature in the recipient environment is higher).
- Application including detailed documentation and analysis reports (ISO6060 or an equivalent must be used) showing that the products fulfil this criterion and a declaration of compliance. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

### 2.8.1 The properties of the textile

Are the requirements met?

These requirements apply only to seating. The documentation requirements for all requirements in 2.8.1 are specified below, and reference is made to Section 4.2 of Appendix 1 for standards.

- R48 Durability** Yes  No   
 Furniture textiles, i.e. textiles for seating, must have abrasive resistance corresponding to the rupture of the maximum of two threads at a minimum of 20,000 wear revolutions for domestic use and 40,000 for public use.
- R49 Pilling** Yes  No   
 The furniture textile must have a pilling resistance factor of at least 4.
- R50 Dimensional changes** Yes  No   
 Dimensional changes for washable textiles made of natural fibres must be less than 0.5%. If the textile fits the filling after washing, higher values may be accepted.

**R51 Colour fastness** Yes  No   
The colour fastness of the textile to washing must be at least level 3-4 for colour change and at least 3-4 for staining. This requirement does not apply to products clearly labelled "dry clean only" or the equivalent (insofar as it is normal practice for such products to be labelled this way), to white products or products that are neither dyed nor printed, or to non-washable furniture textiles.

**R52 Wet rubbing** Yes  No   
Colour fastness to wet rubbing must be at least level 2-3. This requirement does not apply to white products or to products that are neither dyed nor printed.

**R53 Dry rubbing** Yes  No   
Colour fastness to dry rubbing must be at least level 4. This requirement does not apply to white products or to products that are neither dyed nor printed.

**R54 Colourfastness to light** Yes  No   
Colourfastness to light must be at least level 5.  
Level 4 is permitted only where textile intended for light coloured furniture (standard depth < 1/12) and made of more than 20% wool or other keratin fibres, of more than 20% silk or of more than 20% linen or other bast fibres. This requirement does not apply to mattresses and mattress covers.

The application must include analysis reports showing that the material fulfils the requirements applicable to the area of use in accordance with Section 4.2 of Appendix 1. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**2.9 Glass/mirror glass and laminated glass** Are the requirements met?

**R55 Glass** Yes  No   
Lead glazing, crystal glass and wire reinforced glass must not be used in the furniture.

Glass used in the furniture must be readily replaceable should it be damaged or smashed.  
 Declaration from the furniture manufacturer with the accompanying instructions for use containing guidance on how to replace damaged glass. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**R56 Mirror glass** Yes  No   
Mirror glass may be present as part of the furniture or fitment.  
The metal coating used in mirror glass must not contain lead (Pb) and/or cobber (Cu) in excess of 0.2% by weight.  
Mirror glass used in the furniture must be readily replaceable should it be damaged or smashed.

Test results and test method used by the mirror glass manufacturer or if applicable declaration that no lead or copper are used in the metal coating (Form 9). Accompanying instructions for use containing guidance on how to replace damaged mirror glass. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**R57 Laminated glass**

Yes  No

Laminated glass may be used in furniture if documentation can be submitted showing that laminated glass can be recycled.

Laminated glass used in the furniture must be readily replaceable should it be damaged or smashed.

Declaration from the furniture manufacturer with the accompanying instructions for use containing guidance on how to replace damaged glass.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

Declaration from a recycling plant that laminated glass can be recycled and a description of how this is done.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**2.10 Lighting sources in furniture and fitments**

Are the requirements met?

**R58 Lighting sources**

Yes  No

Fittings must be equipped with light sources in energy class A or B. In the case of reflector lamps (directional lamps) LED or other effective reflector lamps must be used.

*Energy classification in accordance with Commission Directive 98/11/EG for household lamps.*

*Effective reflector lamps means all reflector lamps that are better than normal halogen reflector lamps. For example, what is termed IRC or ES technology will be approved.*

Description of the type of lamp and documentation of energy class.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**3 Other requirements applicable to ecolabelled products**

**3.1 Waste minimization**

Are the requirements met?

**R59 Recycling systems for products and packaging**

Yes  No

Relevant national rules, statutes and/or industry specific agreements concerning recycling schemes for products and packaging must be fulfilled in the Nordic country/countries in which the ecolabelled product is on sale.

Copy of the agreement and/or copies of invoices relating to recycling systems for products and packaging.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**3.2 Packaging**

Are the requirements met?

**R60 Plastic materials containing chlorine**

Yes  No

Plastic materials containing chlorine must not be used in the packaging.

The furniture manufacturer must provide a description of the materials used in transports and sales packaging.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

Declaration from the manufacturer of the plastic packaging.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

### 3.3 Fitness for use

Are the requirements met?

#### R61 Fitness for use

Yes  No

This requirement is a general requirement applicable to seating, tables, internal doors, kitchen cabinets and other cabinets.

The product for which an ecolabelling licence is sought must fulfil the requirements applicable to durability, strength, safety and stability provided for in the European standards relevant to the areas of use of the product. Other relevant standards may be accepted if the test institution can document that the chosen test provides roughly the same result. If no relevant European standard exists, then national or other international standards must be used. The test must be performed by an independent test institution.

The test stages in the relevant standard must be followed and selected in relation to the area of use for which the furniture is sold or marketed, assuming that the standard includes test stages.

The requirements as to strength, safety and stability must primarily follow the standards specified in the table in Appendix 1, Section 6.1. If the product fulfils the requirements of a standard other than EN or ISO, the test institution must provide an account of how the standard relates to the aforementioned requirements. In the case of products for which no relevant standards exist, an independent relevant test institution may assess the safety, durability and function of the product on the basis of its design and materials used.

In the case of varnished, film and laminate-finished surfaces the surface must fulfil the following durability requirements. The requirements do not apply to untreated, soap, wax and oil-finished surfaces. Furthermore the requirement does not apply to doors for indoor use. The level of the requirements refers to the test methods specified in the table in Section 6.2 of Appendix 1.

**Table 6. Requirements applicable to various furniture groups**

<b>Seating</b>	Seat and arm rests	Requirement level 2
<b>Storage units</b>	External horizontal surfaces (up to 1.25 m), shelves and bases	Requirement level 3
<b>Table tops</b>	Private use and normal contract use	Requirement level 4
	Tough contract use (restaurants/cafes)	Requirement level 5
<b>Kitchens</b>	Internal surfaces, including drawer bottoms, excluding shelves and bottoms	Requirement level 1
	External horizontal surfaces, shelves and bottoms	Requirement level 3
	Worktops	Requirement level 6

A general rule for selection of products for testing shall be based on the test standard. Tests shall be conducted within the product family to which the product belongs unless otherwise described. The weakest and most critical elements in terms of stability must be selected for testing, e.g. the widest or the shortest possible distance between hedges, drawers with the largest dimensions and longest travel, tables with the longest free spans, etc.



Information on the function end user for which the product was tested and the standard used, the test institution and test report. If applicable, details of how national standards relate to the requirements of ISO or EN. Relevant standards are shown in the tables in Section 6.1 and 6.2 of Appendix 1.

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#### **Alternative (if no relevant standards exist):**

Information on the test institution, test report and the assessment criteria.

The test institution must provide details of variations within the product group represented by the tested products and verify that the product is representative.



### 3.4 Instructions

Are the requirements met?

#### R62 Instructions

Yes  No

The instructions must include:

- Guidance on cleaning and maintaining the product with specific instructions for the various materials in the product.
- Illustrated assembly instructions if the furniture or fitment is so constructed that it needs to be assembled.
- Information on the materials used in the product and how these can be recycled or if applicable processed in some other environmentally responsible way.
- In the case of light fittings: A recommendation that Nordic Ecolabelled low-energy light bulbs, or other low-energy light bulbs with a low mercury content in the fitting, be used.

User instructions.

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### 3.5 Requirements from the authorities as to safety, working environment and the external environment

Are the requirements met?

#### R63 The requirements from the authorities

Yes  No

The licensee is responsible for ensuring that all ecolabelled products and the production thereof fulfil all applicable provisions relating to the working environment, legislation and concessions in the various countries of production.

### 3.6 Environmental and quality assurance

Are the requirements met?

#### R64 Environmental and quality assurance

Yes  No

Producers who hold an ecolabelling licence themselves or through vendors/importers must have documented procedures and instructions in place that:

- ensure that the requirements in the ecolabelling criteria are fulfilled
- ensure that the requirements are verifiable during the licence's validity period
- ensure the quality of ecolabelled products encompassed by the licence
- outline the ways in which the organization for environmental assurance is structured to ensure that the requirements in the ecolabelling criteria are fulfilled
- a contact person for the ecolabelling organization is appointed.



A description of the ways in which the ecolabelling requirements are followed up, documented and reported in the daily production must including details of the following:

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- 1) the organizational structure, quality manager, contact person and other responsible persons and their areas of responsibility
- 2) procedures for processing and reporting unforeseen deviations from the ecolabelling requirements
- 3) procedures for documenting and reporting planned production changes that will affect assessment of whether the ecolabelling criteria are fulfilled
- 4) the contact person's procedures for reporting 2) and 3) to the ecolabelling organization (external routines for reporting to the ecolabelling organization)
- 5) procedures for documenting, reporting and processing complaints on ecolabelled products
- 6) traceability of ecolabelled products in the production line.

The licence holder needs an acceptance in writing from the ecolabelling organization before any changes on the product with any reference to the requirements in the criteria document, can be carried out.

### 3.7 Marketing

Are the requirements met?

#### R65 Marketing

Yes  No

Marketing of ecolabelled products shall be carried out in accordance with these ecolabelling criteria and "Regulations for Nordic Ecolabelling of Products".

The producer of padded furniture and mattresses must offer a standard assortment of textiles that fulfil the requirements in Chapter 2.7. The producer shall give information on this in marketing the furniture. If the ecolabelled furniture is on display (for instance in a store, fair or the like), the furniture on display shall be padded with textile that fulfils the requirements.



Declaration that the persons marketing the ecolabelled are familiar with "Regulations for Nordic Ecolabelling of Products". (Form 10).

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_



Description of the distribution of responsibility with regard to the marketing of ecolabelled products.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_



A declaration from the applicant stating that furniture and mattresses are marketed in accordance with Form 10.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

## The design of the ecolabel

The ecolabel and the allocated ID number (shown as x31-000) shall have the following design:



The ecolabel shall be affixed to the packaging or the product itself.

## The validity of the criteria document

This criteria document was adopted by the Nordic Ecolabelling Board on 17 March 2011 and will remain in force up to and including 30 of June 2015.

On 16 February 2012 the Secretariat Manager's meeting decided to adopt changes regarding formaldehyde (R13) and metal complex dyes (R44). The new version is called 4.1.

On 10 May 2012 the Secretariat Manager's meeting decided to adopt changes regarding contents and additives (R4). The new version is called 4.2.

On 11 October 2012 the Secretariat Manager's meeting decided to adopt changes regarding a clarification about pillows in the product definition. The new version is called 4.3.

On 15 November 2012 the Secretariat Manager's meeting decided to adopt the following: Change regarding formaldehyde (R13) and exemption for requirements R22 to R25 for metal parts weighing less than 50 grams. The new version is called 4.4.

During the period of validity the Nordic Ecolabelling Board may decide corrections, clarifications and/or prolongations by publishing a new version of the criteria document. This will normally not affect already approved licences.

The Board of Nordic Ecolabelling shall give notice no later than 12 months before the expiry date of the criteria which criteria will apply thereafter.

## Future criteria

The next revision of the criteria will consider the following areas:

- New requirements aimed at reducing climate and energy effects
- Transport requirements
- Emissions of VOC at factory level
- SVHC (substances of very high concern) – criteria for chemicals

## **Appendix 1 Testing and control**

## **1 Requirements as regards test institution**

Sampling for testing must be performed in a competent manner. The laboratory/test institution must be impartial and competent. The unprocessed data must be available for checking by the ecolabelling organization.

The laboratory performing the analysis must fulfil the general requirements contained in standard EN ISO 17025 or be an official GLP-approved laboratory. The applicant will be liable for costs in connection with documentation and analyses.

The manufacturer's own laboratory may be approved to perform analyses and tests if:

- The analyses and tests are monitored by the authorities, or if
- The manufacturer has a quality assurance system encompassing sampling and analyses and has been certified to ISO 9001 or if
- The manufacturer can demonstrate that it is consistent with the initial analysis/testing performed as a parallel analysis/test by an accredited laboratory and the manufacturer's own laboratory and that the manufacturer takes samples in accordance with a predetermined sampling.

## **2 Follow-up inspection**

Products for which an ecolabelling licence has been granted may be checked by an impartial test institution. Responsibility for submitting products for checking rests with the ecolabelling organization. These checks may take the form of a spot check taken from goods on sale. The licensee will be liable for the costs if it is found that the licensee has provided definitely incorrect information to the ecolabelling organization. If not, the costs will be borne by the ecolabelling organization.

## **3 Wood and woodbased plates and boardss**

### **3.1 Formaldehyde**

For the purpose of determining the content of free formaldehyde, the most recent applicable European standard for the perforator method is to be used. This must at all times be followed by the applicable EN 120 standard until and if the method is replaced by a different EN method. Other test methods such as JIS A 1460 or similar can be used on request to the Nordic Ecolabel. It shall be reported which method is used and conversion factors shall be documented if such are used.

As a suitable chamber method for plates and boardss of wood and mineral wool, the European Standard: ENV 717 – 1 is recommended. This must at all times be followed by the EN standard applicable from time to time for reference determination of emission value. Other test methods, such as ASTM D 6007-2 or similar, may be approved by the Nordic Ecolabel. The method used must be reported and conversion factors shall be documented if such are used.

The test method for analysis of emissions for classification M1 is given in “Emission Classification of Building Material” ([http://www.rts.fi/emission\\_classification\\_of\\_building\\_materials.htm](http://www.rts.fi/emission_classification_of_building_materials.htm)).

The sampling frequency for the three aforementioned tests are given in the standard (the Perforator method), statutory provisions in the individual Nordic countries (Climate Chamber method, ENV-717-1) and in the rules of the Finnish classification system.

### **3.2 Emissions from production of wood based plates and boards (COD)**

Test method:	When measuring oxygen demanding organic material to water, chemical oxygen demand (COD) ISO 6060 2nd Ed. 1989, NS 4748 alternatively DS 217, SFS 3020, SFS 5504, SS028142, DIN 38409, part 41, NFT 90101, ASTM D 1252 83 or test kits using potassium dichromate as an oxidizing agent (and with silver sulphate as a catalyst), e.g Dr Lange, Hack or WTW “Determination of the chemical oxygen demand” or similar.
Sample frequency:	Emissions to water are calculated as a yearly mean value and based on minimum one representative daily sample per week.
Sampling:	Samples of process water shall be taken after external treatment, and analyses shall be carried out on unfiltered sample. Sampling frequency set by the authorities, can be approved.

## **4 Padding materials and textiles**

### **4.1 Substances harmful to health and the environment**

One kilogram of each type of padding material/textile shall be sent to an analysis laboratory. For products that have the same fibre composition or the same chemical content and have been subjected to the same chemical treatment, but which differ in design, one sample for analysis is adequate.

#### **Butadiene**

Determination of 1.3 butadiene in latex: Milling and weighing of sample. Sampling by headspace sampler. Analysis by gas chromatography and detection by flame-ionisation detector.

#### **Formaldehyde**

Formaldehyde emissions from padding materials and textiles.

Formaldehyde emissions are determined using the analysis method in EN ISO 14184 or similar method (e.g. Japanese law no. 112:1972) approved by Nordic Ecolabelling. It shall be reported which method is used and conversion factors shall be documented if such are used.

#### **Nitrosamines**

The concentration of Nitrosamines shall be provided in a test report.

A test report in which chamber test ENV 13419-1 is used must be submitted. The test must be performed no later than one week after the foam was produced. The latex sample must be packaged separately in aluminium foil and

vacuum packed in polyethylene. The packaged sample must be stored at room temperature for at least 24 hours and then unpacked and transferred without delay to the test chamber.

Test conditions: The latex sample must be placed in a sample holder with air contact on all sides. The climate conditions in the chamber must comply with ENV 13419-1. To facilitate comparison of test results the area-specific ventilation rate ( $q = n/l$ ) must be 1 and the ventilation rate must be in the range 0.5-1. Sampling must commence 24 hours after chamber loading and be completed no later than 30 hours after chamber loading.

The following method must be used for the sampling and analysis of air samples: Hauptverband der gewerblichen Berufsgenossenschaften ZH ISO 1/120.23 (or equivalent).

#### **Metal complex dyes based on copper, chromium or nickel**

Testmethods: ISO 8288 for Cu, ISO 9174 for Ni and prEN 1233 for Cr.

### **4.2 Durability, textiles**

- Abrasion resistance is determined using EN ISO 12947.
- Pilling is determined using the EN ISO 12945, or an equivalent standard.
- Dimensional change is determined using ISO 6333, ISO 5077 and ISO 3759.
- Colour fastness is determined using the following methods:
  - To water: ISO 105-E01 Colour fastness to water
  - To rubbing, dry and wet: ISO 105 X12 Colour fastness to rubbing.
- Colour fastness to light is determined by ISO 105 C06

### **4.3 Emissions to water (COD), textiles**

Test methods: Determination of oxygen demanding organic material to water, in accordance with ISO 6060 or equivalent.

Sampling frequency: Emissions to water are calculated as a yearly mean value and based on minimum one representative daily sample per week.

Sampling: Samples of process water shall be taken after external treatment, and analyses shall be carried out on unfiltered sample. Sampling frequency set by the authorities can be approved.

## **5 Adhesives**

### **5.1 Free formaldehyde**

To determine the free formaldehyde emissions from liquid adhesive, the EN standard EN 1243:1998. Adhesives - Determination of free formaldehyde in amino and aminoformaldehyde. CEN/TC 193 – Adhesives shall be used.

### **5.2 Rest Monomers**

To determine the chloroprene (2-chloro-1,3-butadiene) content in adhesives the chamber method EN ISO 16000 is to be used



## 6 Strength, safety, stability and durability

### 6.1 Standards for various furniture types

The requirements do not apply to doors for internal use.

**Table A. Standards for various furniture categories.**

<b>Fitness for use</b>	<b>Furniture category</b>	<b>Standard</b>
Domestic environment	Seating	EN 12520:2010
		EN 1728:2000
		EN 1022:2005
	Tables	EN 12521:2010
		EN 1730:2000
	Storage units, kitchen and bathrooms	EN 14749:2005
		ISO 7170:2005.
		EN 14072:2003
	Beds and mattresses	EN 1725:1998
		EN 1957:2000
		EN 1022:2005
	Bunk beds and high beds	EN 747-1:2007
EN 747-2:2007		
Public environment	Seating	EN 15373:2007
		EN 1728:2000
		EN 1022:2005
		EN 1335-1:2000
		EN 1335-3:2000
	Table	EN 15372:2008
		EN 1730:2000
	Storage units	Revision of relevant standard is ongoing. When updated standard is available, this shall be used.
	Beds and mattresses	EN 1725:1998
		EN 1957:2000
		EN 1022:2005
	Bunk beds and high beds	EN 13453-1:2004
EN 13453-2:2004		
School furniture (chairs and tables)	EN 1729-1:2006	
	EN 1729-2:2006	
Office environment	Office work chairs	EN 1335-2:2009
		EN 1335-3:2009
		EN 12529:1998
	Work tables and desks (for sitting)	EN 527-2:2002
		EN 527-3:2003
	Work tables and desks (for standing)	Revision of relevant standard is ongoing. When updated standard is available, this shall be used.
	Storage furniture	EN 14073-2:2004
		EN 14073-3:2004
EN 14074:2004		
ISO 7170:2005		

## 6.2 Durability of varnished, film-covered and laminated surfaces

The requirements do not apply to untreated surfaces or surfaces treated with soap, wax or oil.

**Table B. Requirements for durability/resistance**

Requirement category			Requirement levels					
Test		Test methods	1	2	3	4	5	6
Water	1)	EN 12720	6 h	16 h	16 h	24 h	24 h	24 h
Grease	1)	EN 12720	24 h	24 h	24 h	24 h	24 h	24 h
Grease + scratches	1)	SS 83 91 22	-	-	-	24 h + 3 N	24 h + 3 N	24 h + 3 N
Scratches	2)	SS 83 91 17	-	3 N	3 N	5 N	5 N	5 N
Alcohol	1)	EN 12720	-	-	-	1 h	1 h	1 h
Coffee	1)	EN 12720	-	1 h*	1 h	1 h	1 h	1 h
Heat, dry	1)	EN 12722	-	-	-	70°C	70°C	-
Heat,dry	1)	EN 12722	-	-	-	-	-	180°C
Heat, humid	1)	EN 12721	-	-	-	-	-	85°C
Heat against edge	1)	NS 8061	-	-	-	-	-	85°C
Water against edge (kitchen only)	1)	SS 83 91 20 NS 8062 DS2175		-	1 h***	-	-	-
Perspiration - acid and alkaline	1)	ISO 105E04	-	1 h**	-	-	-	-

1) Result 4 – Assessment after 24 hours – will be acceptable for the purpose of assessment

2) Permitted width of scratch max. 0.5 mm. Penetration of varnish coat not acceptable.

\* Relevant for storage units - outside horizontal surfaces ≤ 1 250 mm above floor level

\*\* Relevant for armrests

\*\*\* Relevant for doors and drawer fronts

## Appendix 2 Forms

**Skema 1 Erklæring af trævarer**

Træsart (latinsk og nordisk navn)	Geografisk oprindelse (land, delstat)	Certificering (se krav næste side)	Leverandør (se krav næste side)

Er nogen af trævarerne overfladebehandlet med beskyttelsesmiddel efter fældning?  
 Hvis ja:  
 Er bekæmpelsesmidlerne klassificerede af WHO som type 1A eller 1B?  
 En oversigt kan fås på [www.who.int/pest](http://www.who.int/pest) "The WHO recommended classification of pesticides by hazard and guidelines to classification 2009." eller ved kontakt med et af de nordiske miljøsenkninger.  
 Indsend 16 punkters sikkerhedsdatablad el. lign. dokumentation

Ja  Nej   
 Ja  Nej

Bilag nr. \_\_\_\_\_

Leverandørens navn:

(dato)	(Virksomhed)
(ansvrig medarbejder)	(telefon)

Svømmemarking of Ulemåler og Lignemåler 3.0

## Form 1 Overview of materials from producer

### Form for overview of materials (Chapter 1)

Producer:	Signatory
Product	Total weight in kg

Table 1 below shall give a general overview over which requirements that are relevant for the furniture or fitment. The weight and composition of each material can decide which requirements that apply. Applicants must fill in table 1.

**Table 1 Overview of materials and chapters where the requirements are specified**

Material	Level	Requirement	Form	Quantities (kg and weight %)	Relevant
Chemical products	General, and even for the production of some constituent substances	R3 – R6	2a		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	General	R7, R8	3a and 3b		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	More than 10 w/w%	R9	3a and 3b		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Wood-based panels	General (more than 5 w/w%)	R10-R13	2a, 3a, 3b and 3.1 in Appendix 1		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	More than 10 w/w%	R14 – R16	3a,3b, 4 and 3.2 in Appendix 1		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Surface treatment of wood and wood-based panels	More than 5 w/w%	R17–R20	2a		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	General	R21	5		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	More than 50 w/w%	R22, R23	5		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Surface treatment of metal	General	R24, R25	2a and 5		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Plastic	General	R26–R29	2a and 6		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	More than 10 w/w%	R30	6		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Padding materials	General	R31–R35	2a and 7		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Synthetic latex and natural latex	R36, R37	7		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Polyurethane	R38	7		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	More than 1 w/w%	R39–R47	8		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Properties in use seating furniture	R48- R54			Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	Glass	R55	9		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Mirror glass and laminated glass	R56, R57	9		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Other materials		R1			Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Light sources	Light sources	R58	-		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Other requirements	General	R59-R65	10 and 6.1 and 6.2 in Appendix 1		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

The table below shall give an overview over the following:

- All suppliers of products/materials that are a part of the furniture/fitment.
- Which furniture part the product is a part of (for example frame for a mattress, mattress, legs, seat, back etc.).
- What type of material/product that is used (for example textile, padding materials, metals, plastics, varnishes, glue etc.). If relevant, which composition the material has (for example for textiles, padding and plastic).
- Weight in kg for each material and weight %. The total weight for the furniture/fitment is given in the first table of Form 1.

Nordic Ecolabel will also accept complete worksheets or similar from the applicant as long as all required information is given. However, Table 1 above must always be filled in.

**Table 2 Overview of suppliers, furniture parts, weights and compositions of the products/materials**

<b>Supplier</b>	<b>Furniture part</b>	<b>Material/product and composition</b>	<b>Weight in kg</b>	<b>weight %</b>
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				

## Form 2 Classification and additives

### Form 2a for requirements R3, R4, R5 and R6.(Chapter 2.1)

The name and area of use of the chemical product/raw material

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

### Classification of chemical products

Exceptions from the following classification may occur in the individual requirement.

Classification	Associated hazard symbol and R-phrases <sup>1</sup>	CLP-regulation 1272/2008 <sup>1</sup>
Environmental hazard	N with R50, R50/53, R51/53 and/or R59	H400 Very toxic to aquatic life, Category 1 acute; H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects, Category 1 chronic; H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects, Category 2 chronic; and/or EUH059 hazardous to the ozone layer
Highly toxic	Tx (T+ in Norway) with R26, R27, R28 and/or R39	H330 Fatal to inhale, Category 1 and 2; H310 Fatal in contact with skin, Category 1 and 2; H300 Fatal if swallowed, Category 1 and 2; and/or H370 Causes damage to organs, Category 1
Toxic	T with R23, R24, R25, R39 and/or R48	H330 Fatal to inhale, with Category 2; H331 Toxic if inhaled, Category 3; H311 Toxic in contact with skin, Category 3; H301 Toxic if swallowed, Category 3; H370 Causes damage to organs, Category 1; and/or H372 causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure, Category 1
Carcinogenic	T with R45 or R49 Or Xn with R40 <sup>2</sup>	H350 May cause cancer, Category 1A/1B; H350i May cause cancer by inhalation, Category 1B; Or H351 Suspected to cause cancer, Category 2
Mutagenic	T with R46 or Xn with R68	H340 May cause genetic defects, Category 1A/1B; H341 Suspected to causing genetic defects, Category 2
Reproductive toxicity	T with R60 and/or R61 Or Xn with R62 and/or R63	H360F May damage fertility, Category 1A/1B and/or H360D May damage the unborn child, Category 1A/1B H361f Suspected to damaging fertility, Category 2 and/or H361d Suspected to damaging the unborn child, Category 2

<sup>1</sup> Products shall not be classified in accordance with the table above, and in accordance with the EU directive 67/548/EEC with subsequent amendments and adaptations or/and CLP -regulation 1272/2008 with subsequent amendments. In the transition period e.g. until 1th June 2015, the Dangerous Substances Directive or the CLP-regulation can be used. After the transition period only the CLP-regulation will be used. A list of R-sentences and their meaning is given in form 2b in appendix 2.

<sup>2</sup> For adhesives with isocyanate and formaldehyde, exception is given for classification as R40/H351.

Please note that the producer is responsible for correct classification.

Is the product/raw material classified in accordance with the above table?

Yes  No

Product safety data sheets/product sheets in accordance with the legislation in force in the country of application for example Appendix II of REACH (Directive 1907/2006/EC) for each product.

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*Information from the chemical producer in the form of a recipe may be submitted directly to Nordic Ecolabelling and will be treated confidentially.*

### The content and additives to chemical products and materials

The declaration applies to all additives.

Additives are all substances in the product, including additives (e.g. pigments) in the ingredients, not pollutants from the production of raw materials. Pollutants are traces from raw material production present in the finished product in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01% by weight, 100 mg/kg), but not products that have been added to a raw material or product deliberately and for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.

Does the product/raw material contain free formaldehyde?  
If yes, specify quantity in % by weight:

Yes  No

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---

Does the product/raw material contain volatile aromatic compounds (VAC)?  
If yes, specify chemical name, CAS number and quantity in % by weight:

Yes  No

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---

Does the surface treatment of the product/raw material contain volatile organic compounds (VOC)?  
If yes, specify chemical name, CAS number and quantity in % by weight:

Yes  No

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---

Does the product/raw material contain substances classified as environmentally dangerous in the surface treatment in accordance with any of the following risk phrases: N; R50, R50/53, R51/53, R52/53, R53 eller R59 (H400, H410, H411, H412, H413, EUH059)?  
If yes, specify chemical name, CAS number and quantity in % by weight:

Yes  No

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Does the product/raw material contain isothiazolines or a mixture of CMIT/MIT (mixing ratio 3:1)?  
If yes, specify chemical name, CAS number and quantity in % by weight:

Yes  No

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Does the product/raw material contain nano-metals, -minerals, -carbon compounds and/or -fluorine compounds? Yes  No   
 If yes, specify chemical name, CAS number and quantity in % by weight:

---



---

Is the product an adhesive containing volatile organic compounds (VOC)? Yes  No   
 If yes, specify chemical name, CAS number and quantity in % by weight:

---



---

**Are the following constituent substances added to the product:**

Halogenated organic compounds in general. For example PVC, chloroparaffins, fluorine compounds, flame-retardants and bleaching chemicals? Yes  No

PFOA (Perfluorooctanoic acid), PFOS (Perfluor octane sulfonic acid) or compounds thereof? Yes  No

Bisphenol A compounds? Yes  No

Biocidene: chlorophenols (their salts and esters) or dimethylfumarates\*? Yes  No

Phthalates? Yes  No

Aziridine and/or polyaziridine? Yes  No

Carcinogenic, mutagen and reproduction damaging compounds (Category 1 and 2 according to 67/548/EC)? Yes  No

Pigments/ additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium VI and mercury and their compounds? Yes  No

Does the chemical product contain alkylphenols, alkylphenoethoxylates or other alkylphenol derivatives? Yes  No

Have biocides been added to the finished surface of the furniture or parts of it, in order to give disinfecting or antibacterial effect? Yes  No

*\* This also applies to transport and storage of products and semi-finished products*

**Example of calculation of quantity of VOC applied in R18 and accordingly for criteria R20:**

The manufacturer has disclosed consumption of varnish of 120 g/m<sup>2</sup> and spraying equipment with recycling (70%) as the means of application. Form 2a states that the varnish in total contains 6% organic solvents.

The calculation will be:  $(120/0.7) \times 0.06 = 10.3 \text{ g/m}^2$  organic solvents.

Signature of manufacturer or raw material producer:

Date	Company name
Signatory	Telephone

## Form 2b Overview of R-phrases

### Overview of R-phrases and associated names

#### Environmentally dangerous

- R50: Very toxic to aquatic organisms
- R50/53: Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment
- R51/53: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment
- R52: Harmful to aquatic life
- R53: May cause long-lasting effects to aquatic life
- R52/53: Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects
- R59: Dangerous for the ozone layer
- H400: Very toxic to aquatic life
- H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects
- H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects and/or EUH059 hazardous to the ozone layer
- H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects
- H413: May cause long-lasting effects to aquatic life
- EUH 059: Hazardous to the ozone layer

#### Very toxic/toxic

- R23: Toxic by inhalation
- R24: Toxic in contact with skin
- R25: Toxic if swallowed
- R26: Very toxic by inhalation
- R27: Very toxic in contact with skin
- R28: Very toxic if swallowed
- R39: Danger of very serious irreversible effects
- R48: Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure
- H331: Toxic if inhaled
- H311: Toxic in contact with skin
- H301: Toxic if swallowed
- H330: Fatal if inhaled
- H310: Fatal in contact with skin
- H300: Fatal if swallowed
- H370: Causes damage to organs
- H372: Causes damage to organs

### **Carcinogenic**

- R33: Danger of cumulative effects
- R40: Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect
- R45: May cause cancer
- R49: May cause cancer by inhalation
- R46: May cause heritable genetic damage
- R60: May impair fertility
- R61: May cause harm to the unborn child
- R62: Possible risk of impaired fertility
- R63: Possible risk of harm to the unborn child
- R68: Possible risk of irreversible effects
- H350: May cause cancer
- H351: Suspected of causing cancer
- H340 May cause genetic defects
- H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects
- H360: May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child
- H361: Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

**Form 3a Wood, willow and bamboo**  
**Origin, traceability and certified raw material**

(To be filled in by supplier or producer)

Supplier/Producer:
Product type (for example wood chips, veneer, timber, solid wood):

For documenting the wood raw material:

- Type of wood/willow/bamboo and geographical origin (country/state and region/province):
- Copy of certificate(s) of forestry certification and type of standard:
- Proportion (%) wood from certified forestry in product:
- Copies of invoices may be used as documentation

**Table 1 Overview of origin, traceability and certification**

Type of raw material*	Geographical origin (country/state and region/provins)	Forest Management (nr.) Chain of Custody (nr.)	Prop. (%) wood from certified forestry in product

\*Describe the type of raw material (example: pine, spruce, bamboo) and give the latin name

Are any of the above-mentioned raw wood materials treated with pesticides classified by WHO as type 1A and/or type 1B after felling?

Yes  No

Supplier's/producer's signature:

Date	Company name
Signatory	Telephone

**Form 3b Wood, willow and bamboo**  
**Description and proportion of certified raw material**

(To be filled in by the furniture producer)

Documentation of the raw material:

- Give a detailed description of the chain of suppliers from felling of the raw material to the furniture producer

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- Alternatively, submit a separate flow diagram showing the chain of suppliers from felling of the raw material to the furniture producer

**Table 1: Raw materials purchased by the furniture supplier on a yearly basis.**  
**Applies to both certified and non-certified materials**

Type of raw material*	Supplier	Quantity (m <sup>3</sup> /year)	Proportion (%) wood from certified forestry
Total			

\*Describe the type of raw material (example: pine, spruce, bamboo) and give the latin name

Furniture producer's signature:

Date	Company name
Signatory	Telephone

## **Form 3c Forestry certification requirements**

### **Forestry certification requirements**

Wood used in the product must be certified by a third party on the basis of a current applicable forestry standard, complying with the requirements placed on standard and certification system.

The following requirements apply to standards and certification systems that are acceptable to Nordic Ecolabelling.

### **The standards**

- 1) The standard must balance economic, ecological and social interests and comply with the Rio Declaration's forestry principles, Agenda 21 and the Forest Principles and respect relevant international conventions and agreements.
- 2) The standard must contain absolute requirements and promote and be directed towards sustainable forestry.
- 3) The standard must be widely accepted nationally or internationally and be developed as a part of an open process in which ecological, economic and social interests are invited to participate.

### **The certification system**

The certification system must be transparent, have broad national and international credibility and be capable of verifying that the requirements of the forestry standard (see above) have been met.

### **The certification body**

The certification body must be independent, credible and capable of verifying that the requirements of the standard have been fulfilled. It must be able to communicate the results and to facilitate the effective implementation of the standard.

## Form 4 Calculation of energy consumption

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### Calculation of energy consumption

Energy consumption, kWh/kg plates and boards, must encompass the primary plates and boards production and the production of the constituent key raw materials. Key raw materials are defined as raw materials that exceed 5% by weight of the finished product. Energy consumption during extraction of raw materials is not to be included.

The energy account for the plates and boards production must be based on data from the handling of raw materials (incoming conveyor belt on the production line) to the finished product before surface treatment, if any. Energy consumption during surface treatment is not included.

Purchased electricity is defined as electricity purchased from external suppliers. Electricity generated on the premises must be added to the fuel consumption. For the total consumption of fuels, both purchased fuels and residual products is included.

If part of the energy consumption results in the sale of energy in the form of for example electricity, steam or heat, this part of energy consumption must be deducted from total consumption as sold.

#### Example of calculation for a chipboard plate:

A = Wood raw material from certified sustainable forestry: 0%

B = Recycled raw material: 50% (sawdust)

C = Proportion of renewable fuel: 80%

D = Electricity consumed: 0.5 kWh/kg.

E = Fuel consumed: 1.3 kWh/kg

$$P = \frac{0}{25} + \frac{50}{25} + \frac{80}{25} + \left(4 \cdot \frac{0,5}{0,25}\right) + \left(4 \cdot \frac{1,3}{0,85}\right)$$

= 0+2+3.2+2+2.5= 9.7 → The chipboard plate fulfils the requirement!

*The energy content of fuel must be calculated from the data given in the table below.*

If electrical energy is produced on the premises the consumption of fuel can be calculated in one of the following ways:

- The actual consumption of fuel calculated on annual basis
- Consumption of on-site electrical energy is multiplied with 1.25



## Form 4

Page 2 (2)

### Theoretical energy content and emission factors.

Sources: Statistics Norway: Energy statistics 1995, SFT Report 9513: Incinerators. Guidance for case officers and SFT: Emission coefficients (Audun Rosland, 1987).

Energy source	Theoretical energy content GJ/tons	Density <sup>1</sup>	Theoretical energy content MWh/m <sup>3 2</sup>	Energy content GJ/unit <sup>3</sup>	Tons CO <sub>2</sub> per ton energy raw material	Ton CO <sub>2</sub> per m <sup>3 4</sup>	Ton CO <sub>2</sub> per GJ
Coal (anthrasite)	28.1	-	7.8	28.1	2.42	-	0.08612
Coke (from coal)	28.5	-	7.9	28.5	3.19	-	0.11193
Wood fuel	16.8	0.5	4.7	8.4	0	0	0
Waste liquer (non-volatile)	14	-	3.9	14	0	0	0
Wood waste (dry)	16.8	-	4.7	16.8	0	0	0
Crude oil	43	0.85	10.2	36.6	3.2	2.72	0.074
Natural gas	49.2	0.85	11.6	0.042	2.75	2.34	0.056
LPG	46.1	0.51	6.5	23.5	3	1.53	0.065
Petrol	43.9	0.74	9.0	32.5	3.13	2.32	0.071
Paraffin	43.1	0.79	9.5	34.0	3.15	2.49	0.073
Light fuel oil	43.1	0.84	10.1	36.2	3.17	2.66	0.074
Diesel	43.1	0.84	10.1	36.2	3.17	2.66	0.074
Marine gas oil	43.1	0.84	10.1	36.2	3.17	2.66	0.074
Heavy crude oil	40.6	0.97	10.9	39.4	3.2	3.10	0.079

1 All figures in tonnes except for Wood Fuel, where figures are in tonnes per firm cubic meter (ton/fm<sup>3</sup>) and Natural Gas which is in kg per standard cubic meter (kg/Sm<sup>3</sup>).

2 All figures in MWh/m<sup>3</sup>, except for Natural Gas which is given in kWh/Sm<sup>3</sup> and Coal, Coke, Wood Fuel, Waste liquer and Waste wood which are given in MWh/ton.

3 All figures in GJ/m<sup>3</sup> except for Coal, Coke, Waste liquer and Waste wood which are in GJ/ton, Natural Gas which is given in GJ/Sm<sup>3</sup> and Wood Fuel in GJ/fm<sup>3</sup>.

4 Natural Gas in kg/Sm<sup>3</sup>.

In the case of the production of chemical products, for example adhesive, the energy accounts must be based on data for production. The energy content of the raw material must not be included in the calculation. In exceptional cases a standard value of 15 MJ/kg (solution for use) for adhesive may be used, broken down as 12 MJ/kg for fuel and 3 MJ/kg for electricity purchased from an outside supplier (4:1).

#### Example of a calculation using the standard value for adhesives:

A panel contains 12% adhesive (solution for use). This represents 0.12 kg of adhesive (solution for use per kilogram of panel). Applying the standard value in the calculation of energy points for adhesive results in:

0.12 kg adhesive/ kg panel x 15 MJ/ kg adhesive = 1.8 MJ/ kg panel.

Conversion to kWh per kg panel: (1.8 MJ/kg panel)/3.6 = 0,5 kWh/kg panel

Ratio (4:1) for fuel and el: 0.4 kWh fuel/kg panel and 0.1 kWh el/kg panel

## Form 5 Metals

### Form for metals (Chapter 2.5)

Name of product:
Producer/importer/furniture producer:

Can the metal parts be separated from the other materials without the use of special tools?

Yes  No

Describe how: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

How large a proportion of the metal raw material consists of recycled material?

Aluminium: \_\_\_\_\_

Other metals (e.g. steel): \_\_\_\_\_

Attach: Report from the smelting plant documenting the proportion of recycled material.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

Is the metal part plated with cadmium, chromium, nickel and their compounds?

Yes  No

If yes, does the plating occur in a closed system?

Yes  No

Give a short description of the process: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Is the metal part plated with Zn and/or its compounds?

Yes  No

If yes, is the Zn emission from surface treatment less than or equal to 0,5 mg/l?

Yes  No

Result, Zn emission (submit analysis report): \_\_\_\_\_

Test method for zink: EN ISO 11885

Sampling frequency: Emissions to water are calculated as a yearly mean value and based on minimum one representative daily sample per week.

Signature of producer/importer/furniture producer:

Date	Name of company
Signatory	Telephone

## Form 6 Plastics and rubber

### Form for plastics and rubber (Chapter 2.6)

Name of product and chemical name of plastic material:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Producer/supplier: \_\_\_\_\_

*Note: For additives in plastics and rubber and/or surface treatment of plastics, Form 2a must also be completed.*

Does the plastic material contain PVC?

Yes  No

Which types of plastic does the plastic material contain and in what quantities?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Does the plastic material contain fillers and/or reinforcement?

Yes  No

If yes, which types and in what quantities? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Are plastic parts that weigh more than 50 g labelled for recycling in accordance with ISO 11 469?

Yes  No

If no, state which equivalent standard has been used: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Does the rubber contain nitrosamines?

Yes  No

If yes, which types and in what quantities? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Has the surface of the plastic part been coated?

Yes  No

Does the surface treatment interfere with recycling of the plastic?

Yes  No

If no, submit documentation to support this.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**If the plastic represents > 10% weight of the furniture/fitment, answer the following:**

How large a proportion of the plastic material is recycled/recovered material (fillers or reinforcement must be deducted)?

Specify proportion per plastic type:

\_\_\_\_\_

*Recycled/recovered plastic means plastic from used products or used packaging (for PP, PE and PET). For other types of plastic production waste from external supplier is also accepted.*

Report from producer/supplier documenting the proportion of recovered material.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of producer:

Date	Company name
Signatory	Telephone

## Form 7      Padding materials

### Form for requirements applicable to padding materials (Chapter 2.7)

Name and description of type of padding material:

\_\_\_\_\_

Producer/importer: \_\_\_\_\_

Does the product contain dyes?

Yes       No

If yes:

Are the dyes used solely to distinguish between different qualities within the same type of padding material?

Yes       No

Are metal complex dyes used?

Yes       No

State which dyes are used:

Name:

CAS No:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

#### **Polyuretane**

Are CFC, HCFC, HFC, methylene chloride or halogenated organic compounds used as blowing agents?

Yes       No

Describe the expansion process: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Are isocyanates used in a closed process, is the prescribed protective equipment used and are requirements from authorities regarding the use of isocyanates followed?

Yes       No

If no, please explain: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature of producer:

Date	Company name
Signatory	Telephone

**Form 8 Textile**

Page 1(3)

**Form for requirements applicable to textiles (Chapter 2.8)**

Name and description of type of textile:

\_\_\_\_\_

Producer/importer: \_\_\_\_\_

Does the product contain, or is the products surface treated with, halogenated flame retardants, biocides or halogenated treatments?

Yes  No

If yes, state chemical name and CAS No:

Name:

CAS No:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Does the product/raw material contain nano-metals, -minerals, -carbon compounds and/or -flourine compounds?

Yes  No

If yes, state chemical name and CAS No:

Name:

CAS No:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Are dyes, pigments, flame retardants or auxiliary chemicals classified in accordance with the table below?

Yes  No

Submit MSDS according to regulations in the country of the application

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

Classification	Associated hazard symbol and R-phrases*	CLP-regulation 1272/2008*
Environmental hazard	N with R50, R50/53, R51/53 and/or R59	H400 Very toxic to aquatic life, Category 1 acute; H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects, Category 1 chronic; H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects, Category 2 chronic; and/or EUH059 hazardous to the ozone layer
Highly toxic	Tx (T+ in Norway) with R26, R27, R28 and/or R39	H330 Fatal to inhale, Category 1 and 2; H310 Fatal in contact with skin, Category 1 and 2; H300 Fatal if swallowed, Category 1 and 2; and/or H370 Causes damage to organs, Category 1
Toxic	T with R23, R24, R25, R39 and/or R48	H330 Fatal to inhale, with Category 2; H331 Toxic if inhaled, Category 3; H311 Toxic in contact with skin, Category 3; H301 Toxic if swallowed, Category 3; H370 Causes damage to organs, Category 1; and/or H372 causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure, Category 1
Carcinogenic	T with R45 or R49. Or Xn with R40	H350 May cause cancer, Category 1A/1B; H350i May cause cancer by inhalation, Category 1B; Or H351 Suspected to cause cancer, Category 2
Mutagenic	T with R46 or Xn with R68	H340 May cause genetic defects, Category 1A/1B; H341 Suspected to causing genetic defects, Category 2
Reproductive toxicity	T with R60 and/or R61. Or Xn with R62 and/or R63.	H360F May damage fertility, Category 1A/1B and/or H360D May damage the unborn child, Category 1A/1B H361f Suspected to damaging fertility, Category 2 and/or H361d Suspected to damaging the unborn child, Category 2

\*Classification in accordance with the EU Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EEC with subsequent amendments and adjustments and/or CLP regulation 1272/2008 with subsequent amendments and adjustments. In the transition period until the 1st of June 2015, the classification can be according to EU Substance Directive or according to CLP. After the transition period, only classification according to CLP is valid. A list of R-sentences and their meaning is given in form 2b in appendix 2. Please note that the producer is responsible for correct classification.

Is chrome mordant dyeing used? Yes  No

Are metal complex dyes used? Yes  No

If yes, are emissions of Cu, Cr and Ni to the discharge water ≤:  
75 mg/kg (Cu); 50 mg/kg (Cr); 75 mg/kg (Ni) after treatment? Yes  No

Do preparations or formulations with which the textile comes into contact contain the following?

- |   |                              |                             |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Alkylphenoethoxylates (APEO)?                                 | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Alkylbenzenesulphonates (LAS)?                                | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Dimethylbis (hydrogenated tallow) ammoniumchloride (DHTDMAC)? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Distearyldimethylammoniumchloride (DSDMAC)?                   | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ditallowalkyldimethyl-ammoniumchloride (DTDMAC)?              | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ethylene diamine tetraacetate (EDTA) ?                        | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Diethylene triamine pentaacetic acid (DTPA)?                  | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

If wet processes are used in the textile production, calculations for average COD discharge shall be submitted along with COD analysis reports.

Result: \_\_\_\_\_g COD/kg textile

State the formaldehyde concentration (ppm) measured in the textile and submit analysis report.

Result: \_\_\_\_\_ppm formaldehyde

**R47 Example of calculation for waste water discharged from wet process**

500,000 litres of water is used per 40,000 m of textile during dyeing. The average weight of the substance is 500 grams per metre (depending on the quality).  
 In other words, 40,000m x 0.5 kg/m = 20,000 kg textile.  
 500,000 litres of water/20,000 kg textile = 25.00 water/kg textile.

Since the average annual value for COD is 0.25 g/l water, the calculation will be as follows:

25 l water/kg textile x 0.25 g COD/l water = **6.25 g COD/ kg textile, i.e. the requirement has been fulfilled.**

Signature of producer:

Date	Company name
Signatory	Telephone



## Form 9 Glass/mirror glass and laminated glass

### Form for requirements applicable to glass, mirror glass and laminated glass (Chapter 2.9)

Name of metal coating product:

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Producer/importer of chemical product:

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Does the metal coating used for the mirror glass contain lead (Pb)?

Yes  No

If yes, state quantities (% by weight): \_\_\_\_\_

Specify test method: \_\_\_\_\_

Test report

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

Does the metal coating used in mirror glass contain copper (Cu)?

Yes  No

If yes, state quantity (% by weight): \_\_\_\_\_

Specify test method: \_\_\_\_\_

Test report

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of producer:

Date	Name of company
Signatory	Telephone

## Form 10 Marketing

### The marketing of ecolabelled products (Chapter 3.7)

We hereby confirm that we are familiar with the rules governing the use of the Nordic Ecolabelling as described in “Regulations on the Nordic ecolabelling of products”.

We hereby undertake that the marketing of the product will be in accordance with the aforementioned regulations.

We also confirm that we are familiar with the criteria governing furniture and fitments.

We undertake to ensure that the personnel within our company responsible for marketing the ecolabelled products will receive information on the criteria governing the ecolabelling of furniture and fitments and “Regulations on the Nordic ecolabelling of products”.

Date	Company name
Authorised signatory	Telephone
Person responsible for marketing	Telephone

*In the event of changes in personnel a new version of this form must be filed with the ecolabelling organisation.*

### Producers of upholstered furniture and mattresses:

As a producer of upholstered furniture and mattresses we undertake to offer a standard range of textiles that fulfil the environmental requirements of the criteria for furniture. We undertake to provide information on this in our marketing of the furniture. If ecolabelled furniture is used for display purposes in stores, trade fairs etc., it will be our responsibility to ensure that the display product is upholstered with textiles that fulfil the requirements.

Date	Company name
Authorised signatory	Telephone
Person responsible for marketing	Telephone