

EL315. Bedding 【EL315-2014/1/2014-53】



1. Scope

The criteria shall apply to a suite of bedding items required for sleep, including duvets, blanket, pillow, mattress cover and sleeping bags. However, this criterion shall not apply to products using electricity or those with a separate certification criteria.

2. Definitions

2.1

“Foam Rubber” refers to natural rubber latex, synthetic rubber latex as well as other padding materials for bedding made of a mixture of those items.

2.2

“Padding materials” refers to a substance inserted into the bedding to make it soft and comfortable or to form the desired shape.

2.3

“Nano-materials” are materials defined in KS A ISO TS 27687 (Nanotechnology-Terms and Definitions of Nanomaterials - Nanoparticle, Nanofiber, Nanoplate).

2.4

“Phthalate plasticizer” is a plasticizer used to provide flexibility to synthetic resins, such as polyvinyl chloride resins (PVCs), or used as a solvent for liquid chemical products. It is a compound classified as 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid.

2.5

“Volatile organic compounds emissions (VOCs emissions)” refers to the quantity of the VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) per unit hour that is discharged to the outside while the product is running under the defined conditions.

Note) In this criteria, it is defined tentatively as VOCs from n-Hexan to n-Hexadecan on the chromatogram which was generated through gas chromatography equipped with a mass analyzer.

2.6

“Ozone depletion potential (ODP)” refers to the value which indicates the relative effects of greenhouse gases when the effect of CFC-11 is set 1.

2.7

“Global warming potential (GWP)” refers to the value which indicates the relative effects of greenhouse gases when the effect of CO₂ is set 1.

Note) GWP of a 100-year duration shall be applied in accordance with Fourth Assessment Report: Climate Change(2007) of IPCC(Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) in the criteria.

3. Certification Criteria

3.1 Environmental Criteria

3.1.1

With respect to the use of chemical substances in the manufacturing stage, the following chemical substances should not be used.

3.1.1.1

Fluorescence brightening agents, musks, additives or surface treatment agents that are nonflammable in accordance with the attached table.

3.1.1.2

Allergenic disperse dyes, carcinogenic dyes and other dyes in accordance with the attached <Table>

3.1.1.3

Triclosan, Triclocarban, organic tin compounds

3.1.1.4

Chlorine bleaching agents (hypochlorites, chlorine dioxide). However, products made mainly of cellulose synthetic fibers shall be considered to have satisfied the criteria if organically linked chloride content is less than 150 mg/kg.

Note) Called "regenerated fiber," cellulose synthetic fiber is referred to by different generic names including viscose, acetate, triacetate, cupra, lyocell or modal depending on the shape of the fiber and the production process.

3.1.2

In the Consumption stage, it is necessary to satisfy the following criteria with respect to the emission of hazardous substances:

3.1.2.1

The content of hazardous substances in the fabric constituting the product should satisfy the following criteria:

Test Item		Criteria
pH		4.0~7.5
Formaldehyde [mg/kg]		≤20
Chlorinated phenol [mg/kg]	PCP(pentachlorophenol)	≤0.05
	TeCP(tetrachlorophenol) ¹⁾	≤0.05
Hazardous atom [mg/kg]	Arsenic (As) ²⁾	≤0.2
	Lead (Pb)	≤0.2
	Cadmium (Cd)	≤0.1
	Mercury (Hg) ²⁾	≤0.02
	Copper (Cu)	≤25
	Total Chromium (Cr)	≤1.0
	Hexavalent chromium (Cr ⁶⁺)	≤0.5
	Cobalt (Co)	≤1.0
	Nickel (Ni)	≤1.0
Antimony (Sb) ³⁾	≤0.5	
Perfluorinated Compounds ⁴⁾	PFOS [μg/m ²]	≤1.0
	PFOA [mg/kg]	≤0.1
	8:2 FTOH [mg/kg]	≤0.1
Total residual pesticides according to the attached <Table>[mg/kg] ²⁾		≤0.5
Organic tin compound [mg/kg] ⁴⁾	TBT(tributyltin)	≤0.5
	TPT(triphenyltin)	≤0.5
	DBT(dibutyltin)	≤1.0
	DOT(dioctyltin)	≤1.0
Total content of phthalate plasticizer according to the attached <Table> [mg/kg] ⁵⁾		1000
Azo dye [mg/kg] ⁶⁾		≤20 each
DMF(dimethylformamide) in the case of synthetic leather [mg/kg]		≤10.0
Dimethyl fumarate in the case of leather [mg/kg]		≤0.1
Chlorinated benzene and chlorinated toluene according to the attached <Table> [mg/kg] ⁷⁾		≤1.0
Alkylphenol & Alkylphenol ethoxylates family [mg/kg] ⁸⁾	Total amount of OP, NP content	≤10
	Total amount of OP, NP, OPEO, NPEO content	100

Note1) Total amount of the following content: 2,3,5,6-tetrachlorophenol(CAS No. 935-95-5), 2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol(CAS No. 58-90-2), 2,3,4,5-tetrachlorophenol(CAS No. 4901-51-3)

Note2) Applicable to natural fiber

Note3) Products made mainly of polyester shall be considered appropriate when the content of antimony is 260 mg/kg or less

Note4) Applicable when water and oil repellent finishing or coating was applied

Note5) Applicable to coated or printed fibers or resins

Note6) Applicable to coated or printed products or accessories made of soft synthetic resin

Note7) Applicable only to dyed products

Note8) Applicable only to dyed synthetic fibers

Note9) OP(octylphenol), NP(nonylphenol), OPEO(octylphenol ethoxylates), NPEO(nonylphenol ethoxylates)

3.1.2.2 Padding materials should satisfy the following criteria:

3.1.2.2.1 The hazardous substances content should satisfy the following criteria:

Test Item		Form rubber	Poly urethane foam	Fiber family
Formaldehyde [mg/kg]		≤20	≤20	≤20
Chlorinated Phenols [mg/kg]	PCP (pentachlorophenol)	≤0.5	-	≤0.5
	TeCP (tetrachlorophenol) ¹⁾	≤0.5	-	≤0.5
Hazardous element [mg/kg]	Arsenic (As)	≤0.5	≤0.5	-
	Lead (Pb)	≤0.5	≤0.5	-
	Cadmium (Cd)	≤0.1	≤0.1	-
	Mercury (Hg)	≤0.02	≤0.02	-
	Copper (Cu)	≤2.0	≤2	-
	Total Chromium (Cr)	≤1.0	≤1.0	-
	Hexavalent chromium(Cr ⁶⁺)	-	≤0.1	-
	Cobalt (Co)	≤0.5	≤0.5	-
Nickel (Ni)	≤1.0	≤1.0	-	
Total content of residual pesticides according to the attached <Table>[mg/kg] ²⁾		≤0.5	-	≤0.5
Azo dye [mg/kg] ³⁾		≤20 each	≤20 each	≤20 each
1,3-Butadiene [mg/kg]		≤1	-	-
Alkylphenol & Alkylphenol ethoxylates family [mg/kg] ⁴⁾	Total amount of OP, NP content	-	-	≤10
	Total amount of OP, NP, OPEO, NPEO content	-	-	≤100

Note1) Total amount of the following content: 2,3,5,6-tetrachlorophenol(CAS No. 935-95-5), 2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol(CAS No. 58-90-2), 2,3,4,5-tetrachlorophenol(CAS No. 4901-51-3)

Note2) Applicable only if the content of natural rubber latex is over 20% in weight, and to padding materials made of natural fibers

Note3) Applicable to products to which dye and pigments have been applied

Note4) OP(octylphenol), NP(nonylphenol), OPEO(octylphenol ethoxylates), NPEO (nonylphenol ethoxylates)

3.1.2.2.2 Emissions of formaldehyde, toluene and VOCs from the foam rubber and polyurethane foam should satisfy the following criteria:

Item	Formaldehyde	Toluene	VOCs
Criteria [mg/m ³]	0.005	0.1	0.5

3.1.2.2.3 When using foaming agents, no organic halogen family compound should be used, and ODP should be 0 and GWP 3,000.

3.1.2.3 For products with metal parts that contact the skin, the amount of nickel emission should be less than 0.5 µg/cm².week.

3.2 Quality Criteria

3.2.1

Should satisfy Textile Goods for Infants in the Voluntary Safety Check in accordance with the "Quality Management and Safety Control of Industrial Products Act," or Textile Goods for Home in the Safety and Quality Labeling Standard on Voluntary Safety Checks. However, those items related with "(1) Environmental Criteria" shall be excluded from the requirement.

3.2.2

Bedding and wool bedding products should satisfy the criteria on materials and quality, sewing, and appearance specified in KS K 7818(Bedding) and KS K 7821(Wool Bedding).

3.2.3

Foam rubber and polyurethane foam should satisfy the quality and performance criteria specified in KS M 6549(Shock-absorbing foam rubber) and in KS M 6672(Soft urethane foam for cushion).

3.2.4

The color fastness (resistance to washing, friction, perspiration, water, saliva and perspiration fluid) and dimensional change should satisfy the following criteria. However, products subject to “(2) Quality Criteria-(B)” shall be excluded from this requirement.

Test Item		Criteria	
Fastness of color [Grade]	Washing	Over 4	
	Friction	Dry	Over 4
		Wet	Over 3
	Perspiration	Acid	Over 4
		Alkali	Over 4
	Water	Over 4	
	Resistance to saliva or sweat	Should be solid and durable	
Dimensional change [%]	Fabrics	±3	
	Knit product	±6	

3.2.5

No odorous smell should be emitted from the product, and its odor should be Grade 3 or lower in the assessment of odor intensity.

3.3 Consumer Information

3.3.1

Certification labeling using quality label as well as labeling of Reasons for Certification

3.3.2

Labeling in accordance with the Labeling Standards of Textile Goods for the Home in the Safety and Quality Labeling Annex 1

4. Test Method

Certification Criteria			Test and Verification Method
Environmental Criteria	3.1.1	3.1.1.1~ 3.1.1.4	<p>Check submitted documents and on-site inspection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Products made mainly of cellulose synthetic fibers: Check submitted documents or test report by an accredited testing laboratory in accordance with KS M ISO 11480(Pulp, paper and cardboard - measurement of total chloride and organic binder chloride content) or equivalent certificate.
	3.1.2	3.1.2.1	<p>Test report by an accredited testing laboratory in accordance with the following test methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ pH : KS K ISO 3071(Textile-pH measurement of waterborne extract) ▪ Formaldehyde: KS K ISO 14184-1[Textile - Formaldehyde measurement - Part 1 : Glass and hydrolysis formaldehyde (distilled water extraction method)] ▪ Chlorinated phenols : KS K 0733(Measurement of the polluted carboic acid (PCP) content in the textile and leather product) ▪ Hazardous elements: KS K 0731(Measurement of eluting heavy metals in the textile products) ▪ PFOS, PFOA : Table 2. EM201. Measurement of perfluorooctane sulfonate(PFOS) and perfluorooctanate (PFOA) content in the product. ▪ 8:2 FTOH : KS M 0027(General rules on the gas chromatography analysis of mass) ▪ Residual pesticides: KS K 0732(Measurement of residual pesticide in textile product) ▪ Organic tin compound : KS K 0737(Measurement of organic tin compound content in the textile product) ▪ Phthalate plasticizer: KS M 1991(Measurement of phthalate plasticizer in the polymeric materials) or KS M 0031(General rules on the gas chromatography analysis of mass) ▪ Azo dye : KS K 0147 (Measurement of arylamine in dye or dyed product) or KS K 0734(Measurement of arylamine content in polyester textile product) ▪ DMF(dimethylformamide) : KS M 0031(General rules on the gas chromatography analysis of mass) ▪ Dimethyl fumarate : Annex 4: Safety Standards on Voluntary Safety Confirmation (Annex 4. Textile Products for Infants. B Measurement of Dimethyl fumarate content) ▪ Chlorinated benzene and chlorinate toluene: MS(mass spectrometer), ECD(electron capture detector) ▪ Alkylphenol family: GC-MS analysis¹⁾ ▪ Alkylphenol ethoxylates : LC-MS analysis²⁾

			<p>Test report by an accredited testing laboratory in accordance with the following test methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formaldehyde: KS K ISO 14184-1[Textile - Formaldehyde measurement - Part 1 : Glass and hydrolysis formaldehyde (distilled water extraction method)] ▪ Chlorinated phenols : KS K 0733(Measurement of the polluted carbolic acid (PCP) content in the textile and leather product) 3.1. ▪ Hazardous element: KS K 0731(Measurement of eluting heavy metals in the textile products) 2.2. ▪ Residual pesticide: KS K 0732(Measurement of residual pesticide in the textile products) 1 ▪ Azo dye : KS K 0147 (Measurement of arylamine in dye or dyed product) or KS K 0734(Measurement of arylamine content in the polyester textile product) ▪ 1,3-Butadiene : Test report by an accredited testing laboratory in accordance with KS M 0031(General rules on the gas chromatography analysis of mass) ▪ Alkylphenol family: GC-MS analysis¹⁾ ▪ Alkylphenol ethoxylates : LC-MS analysis²⁾
		3.1. 2.2	<p>Test report by an accredited testing laboratory in accordance with the following test methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Test criteria for indoor air quality process (Test Method for construction material that emits contaminants) ▪ Or KS I ISO 16000-9(Indoor air - Part 9 : Measurement of the emission of volatile organic compounds - Emission test chamber method) 3.1. ▪ Formaldehyde: KS I ISO 16000-3(Indoor air - Part 3: Measurement of formaldehyde and other carbonyl 2.2. compounds - sampling method) 2 ▪ Toluene, VOCs : KS I ISO 16000-6(Indoor Air - Part 6 : Collection of active test specimen on a TENAX TA absorbent, Measurement of volatile organic compounds in the air and chamber by using gas chromatography that relies on thermal desorption and MSD/FID) ▪ Collection and storage of sample and making of test specimen: KS I ISO 16000-11(Emission characteristics of volatile organic compounds - Collection and storage of sample and making of test specimen)³⁾
		3.1. 2.2. 3	Check submitted document
		3.1.2.3	Check submitted document and test report by an accredited testing laboratory in accordance with KS K 0853(Test method to measure nickle emitted from a product that contacts the skin: substitution exposure method), or equivalent certificate
Quality Criteria	3.2.1		A test report by an accredited testing laboratory in accordance with applicable Industrial Products Subject to Safety/Quality Labeling, or equivalent certificate

	3.2.2-3.2.3	A test report by an accredited testing laboratory in accordance with applicable KS, or equivalent certificate
3.2.4	Color fastness	<p>Test report by an accredited testing laboratory in accordance with the following test methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Washing : KS K ISO 105-C01(Textile - Test method for color fastness- Part C01 : Test method for washing fastness 1), KS K ISO 105-A01(Textile - Test of color fastness - Part A01: General principles of the test) ▪ Friction : KS K 0650(Test method for friction fastness of dyed material: crockmeter method), KS K ISO 105-A01(Textile-Color fastness test-Part A01: General principles of the test) ▪ Perspiration : KS K ISO 105-E04(Textile - Color fastness test - Part E04 : Perspiration fastness), KS K ISO 105-A01(Textile - Color fastness test-Part A01: General principles of the test) ▪ Water : KS K ISO 105-E01(Textile - Color fastness test - Part E01: Water fastness), KS K ISO 105-A01(Textile-Color fastness test -Part A01: General principles of the test) ▪ Resistance to saliva or perspiration: KS K 0112(Method to test the resistance to saliva and perspiration of the product for infants)
	Dimensional change	A test report by an accredited testing laboratory in accordance with KS K ISO5077(Textile-Measurement of dimensional change in the textile products due to washing and drying), or equivalent certificate
	3.2.5	A test report by an accredited testing laboratory in accordance with Test Method (1) and (2).
Consumer Information		Check submitted document

Note1) Alkylphenol family: GC-MS analysis by extracting a test specimen with methanol

Note2) Alkylphenol ethoxylates : LC-MS analysis by extracting a test specimen in accordance with ISO/TC 38/SC N2701

Note3) Adjust the surface ventilation rate[m³/(m²· h)] in the chamber to 1 and place the test specimen so that compounds would be emitted from the front of the test specimen before performing the test.

4.1 General

4.1.1

Make it a principle to take one test sample per product under application. Where one or more test samples are required, however, this shall not be applicable.

4.1.2

Environmental labeling certification institutions shall conduct random sampling of test samples among the products commercially available or kept in production locations.

4.1.3

Test result shall be numerically set according to KS Q 5002 (Statistical interpretation of data – Part 1: Statistical presentation of data).

4.2 Odor Test Method

Note) This test method is based on Switzerland National Standard-SNV 195 651(textiles : determination du degagement d'odeurs par des finissages), but has been modified so that it can be applied to this certification criteria.

4.2.1 Selection and Education of Panel

4.2.1.1

The test panel consists of six stench analyzing agents who satisfy the qualifications for judging agents specified in the Test Method for Malodorous Process in accordance with the "Odor Control Law."

4.2.1.2

The details of the selected panelists and their education shall be recorded in the test report.

4.2.2 Preparation of Test Specimen

4.2.2.1

Cut a 13cm diameter round piece or a 12cm long square bar from a flat specimen and adjust its weight to (40 ± 2) g.

4.2.2.2

The specimen shall be relaxed or disassembled to threads.

4.2.3 Fixing of test specimen

4.2.3.1

The test specimen shall be piled up layer by layer on a ceramic or glass dish. The four corners of the square test specimen shall be folded up.

Bore [cm]	Internal height [cm]	Tank capacity [mL]	Air capacity [L]
14	10	300	1.7

Note) A dryer outside the range of suggested specifications can be used, provided that it has a capacity of 40mL per 1 g of sample.

4.2.3.2

Pour 300mL of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution into the lower container of the dryer or into a ceramic bowl, and put the test (1) specimen inside the dryer.

4.2.3.3

Seal the dryer and put it inside a thermo-hygrostat capable of maintaining it at a temperature of 37 ± 2 °C and a relative humidity of 90%.

4.2.4 Inspection

4.2.4.1

Pull the dryer out from the thermo-hygrostat after 15 hours and open the lid, and perform an odor test while keeping the specimen in the dryer.

4.2.4.2

When testing a series of specimens in a serial manner, panelists are required to breathe fresh air for more than 15 minutes between odor assessments on each test specimen.

4.2.4.3 General Conditions

4.2.4.3.1

Judgment of the odor is performed in an odorless space that has no outside air and is kept at a room temperature of 20 ± 2 °C.

4.2.4.3.2

Panelists shall start the odor test after staying in an odorless place for more than 30 minutes, during which no act that would affect the odor assessment shall be committed.

4.2.5 Assessment and Judgment

4.2.5.1 Test of strange odor

4.2.5.1.1

Assess it as "odorous" if one can smell a strange smell, and if not, assess it as "odorless."

Note) "Strange smell" here refers to the type of odor not usually found in general petroleum-based products. Examples of strange smells would include smells from fungus, petroleum-based solutions or insect repellent.

4.2.5.1.2

If 4 out of the 6 panelists give an assessment of "odorless," the test specimen is judged to be free of any strange smell.

4.2.5.2 Test of odor grade

4.2.5.2.1

Grade of odor should be assessed based on the following odor grade table.

4.2.5.2.1

The final judgment is performed by giving an odor grade calculated by averaging six independent odor grades given by six panelists, and adding standard deviation

Odor grade [Grade]	Description
1	No odor
2	Able to detect a smell, but unable to identify its origin
3	Able to tell the origin of the odor, but it is a light smell universally found in petroleum-based products.
4	Powerful odor
5	Unbearable odor

5. Reasons for Certification : “Reduction of hazardous substances, reduction of indoor air contamination (as applicable)”

<Appendix Table > List of Chemical Substances (Related 3.1)

1. Dyestuffs Classified as Allergenic

CAS No.	Name of Substances	CAS No.	Name of Substances
2475-45-8	C.I. Disperse Blue 1	12223-33-5	C.I. Disperse Orange 37
2475-46-9	C.I. Disperse Blue 3	13301-61-6	C.I. Disperse Orange 76
3179-90-6	C.I. Disperse Blue 7	2872-52-8	C.I. Disperse Red 1
3860-63-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 26	2872-48-2	C.I. Disperse Red 11
12222-75-2	C.I. Disperse Blue 35	3179-89-3	C.I. Disperse Red 17
12222-97-8	C.I. Disperse Blue 102	119-15-3	C.I. Disperse Yellow 1
12223-01-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 106	2832-40-8	C.I. Disperse Yellow 3
61951-51-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 124	6373-73-5	C.I. Disperse Yellow 9
23355-64-8	C.I. Disperse Brown 1	12236-29-2	C.I. Disperse Yellow 39
2581-69-3	C.I. Disperse Orange 1	54824-37-2	C.I. Disperse Yellow 49
730-40-5	C.I. Disperse Orange 3		

2. Dyestuffs Classified as Carcinogenic

CAS No.	Name of Substances	CAS No.	Name of Substances
3761-53-3	C.I. Acid Red 26	573-58-0	C.I. Direct Red 28
569-61-9	C.I. Basic Red 9	2475-45-8	C.I. Disperse Blue 1
632-99-5	C.I. Basic Violet 14	82-28-0	C.I. Disperse Orange 11
1937-37-7	C.I. Direct Black 38	2832-40-8	C.I. Disperse Yellow 3
2602-46-2	C.I. Direct Blue 6		

3. Other Banned Dyestuffs

CAS No.	Name of Substances	CAS No.	Name of Substances
85136-74-9	C.I. Disperse Orange 149	6250-23-3	C.I. Disperse Yellow 23

4. Azodyestuffs

Note) Compound which are decomposed to the following amines, as dyestuffs which have azo group(-N=N-) with chromophore.

CAS No.	Name of Substances	CAS No.	Name of Substances
92-67-1	4-aminodiphenyl	95-69-2	4-chloro-o-toluidine
92-87-5	benzidine	91-59-8	2-naphthylamine
97-56-3	o-aminoazotoluene	101-14-4	4,4-methylene-bis-(2-chloroaniline)
99-55-8	2-amino-4-nitrotoluene	101-80-4	4,4-oxideaniline
106-47-8	p-chloroaniline	139-65-1	4,4-thiodianiline
615-05-4	2,4-diaminoanisole	95-53-4	o-toluidine
101-77-9	4,4-diaminodiphenylmethane	95-80-7	2,4-toluylenediamine
91-94-1	3,3-dichlorobenzidine	137-17-7	2,4,5-trimethylaniline
119-90-4	3,3-dimethoxybenzidine	90-04-0	o-anisidine

119-93-7	3,3-dimethylbenzidine	95-68-1	2,4-xylidine
838-88-0	3,3-dimethyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane	87-62-7	2,6-xylidine
120-71-8	p-cresidine	60-09-3	4-aminoazobenzene

5. Flame Retardants

CAS No.	Name of Substances	CAS No.	Name of Substances
59536-65-1	PBBs(polybrominated biphenyls)	25637-99-4	HBCD(hexabromocyclo-dodecane)
126-72-7	TRIS(tri-(2,3-dibromopropyl)-phosphate)	85535-84-8	short chain chlorinated paraffins (C10 ~ C13)
545-55-1	TEPA(tris-(aziridinyl)-phosphin oxide)	115-96-8	TCEP(tris(2-chloroethyl)-phosphate)
32534-81-9 32536-52-0 1163-19-5	PBDEs(polybromodiphenyl ethers)	79-94-7	TBBPA(tetrabromo-bisphenolA)

6. Phthalates

CAS No.	Name of Substances	CAS No.	Name of Substances
28553-12-0 68515-48-0	DINP(di-iso-nonylphthalate)	84-69-5	DIBP(di-iso-butylphthalate)
117-84-0	DNOP(di-n-octylphthalate)	71888-89-6	DIHP(di-C6-8-branched alkylphthalates)
117-81-7	DEHP(di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate)	68515-42-4	DHNUP(di-C7-11-branched alkylphthalates)
26761-40-0 68515-49-1	DIDP(di-iso-decylphthalate)	84-75-3	DHP(di-n-hexylphthalate)
85-68-7	BBP(butyl benzylphthalate)	117-82-8	DMEP(di-(2-methoxyethyl)-phthalate)
84-74-2	DBP(di-butylphthalate)		

7. Residual Pesticides

CAS No.	Name of Substances	CAS No.	Name of Substances
93-76-5	2,4,5-T	51630-58-1	fenvalerate
94-75-7	2,4-D	76-44-8	heptachlor
86-50-0	azinophosmethyl	1024-57-3	heptachlorepoide
2642-71-9	azinophosethyl	118-74-1	hexachlorbenzene
309-00-2	aldrin	319-84-6	hexachlorcyclohexane, α -
4824-78-6	bromophos-ethyl	319-85-7	hexachlorcyclohexane, β -
2425-06-1	captafol	319-86-8	hexachlorcyclohexane, δ -
63-25-2	carbaryl	465-73-6	isodrine
57-74-9	chlordane	4234-79-1	kelevane
6164-98-3	chlordimeform	143-50-0	kepone

470-90-6	chlorfenvinphos	58-89-9	lindan
56-72-4	coumaphos	121-75-5	malathion
68359-37-5	cyfluthrin	94-74-6	MCPA
91465-08-6	cyhalothrin	94-81-5	MCPB
52315-07-8	cypermethrin	93-65-2	mecoprop
78-48-8	DEF	10265-92-6	metamidophos
52918-63-5	deltamethrin	72-43-5	methoxychlor
53-19-0 72-54-8	DDD's	2385-85-5	mirex
3424-82-6 72-55-9	DDE's	6923-22-4	monocrotophos
50-29-3 789-02-6	DDT's	56-38-2	parathion
333-41-5	diazinon	298-00-0	parathion-methyl
120-36-2	dichlorprop	72-56-0	perthane
141-66-2	Dicrotophos	7786-34-7	phosdrin/mevinphos
60-57-1	Dieldrin	31218-83-4	propethamphos
60-51-5	Dimethoate	41198-08-7	profenophos
88-85-7	dinoseb and salts	13593-03-8	quinalphos
959-98-8	endosulfan, α -	8001-50-1	strobane
33213-65-9	endosulfan, β -	297-78-9	telodrine
72-20-8	Endrin	8001-35-2	toxaphene
66230-04-4	Esfenvalerate	1582-09-8	trifluralin

8. Chlorinated Benzenes and Toluene

CAS No.	Name of Substances	CAS No.	Name of Substances
-	dichlorobenzenes	-	chlorotoluenes
-	trichlorobenzenes	-	dichlorotoluenes
-	tetrachlorobenzenes	-	trichlorotoluenes
-	pentachlorobenzenes	-	tetrachlorotoluenes
-	hexachlorobenzene	-	pentachlorotoluene

[Common Criteria]

1. The candidate products for Korea Eco-Label shall comply with the following regulations with regard to the appropriate processing of environmental contaminants that occur in the process of manufacturing or service operation, including air contaminants, water contaminants, waste and harmful chemical substances.
 - 1.1 A person who violates any environment-related law or agreement applicable in the region where his or her factory or operating establishment is located within one year prior to the date of application may not apply for Korea Eco-Label certification. For violations other than the ones subject to penalties, however, a person may apply for the certification after completion of any action for the violation.
 - 1.2 A person who has obtained Korea Eco-Label certification must comply with the environment-related laws and agreements applicable in the region where the factory or operating establishment is located during the certification period. If any violation against penal provisions is found during the certification period, however, the certification may be canceled, and for violations other than the ones against penal provisions, the certification may be suspended until the relevant action is completed.
2. In principle, the “consumer information” specified in the certification standards by product shall be marked in a way not to be removed easily on the surface of the product. If it is impossible or undesirable to mark it on the surface of a product, the information shall be marked on another appropriate part of a product where consumers will notice it, including product packaging, a guidebook, an instruction or etc. For services, however, the consumer information shall be, in principle, marked on the internal and external areas of a building where the service is provided. If it is impossible or undesirable to mark it on the internal or external area of a building, however, it shall be marked on an appropriate part where consumers can notice it, including a contract, statement of delivery, letter of guarantee or brochure.
3. A person who has applied for, or obtained approval for, use of Korea Eco-Label on a product shall comply with the Fair Labeling and Advertising Act in order to establish fair trade order and protect consumers, and if they violate the law, their application for certification may be rejected or their certification may be canceled.

4. Unless otherwise specified, the various specifications cited in the certification criteria by product shall be the latest ones at the time of application for certification.

5. If application of the standards for quality in accordance with the certification criteria by product is deemed as inappropriate, the President of Korea Environmental Industry & Technology Institute (hereinafter referred to as KEITI president) may establish and operate the quality criteria for the product after deliberation committee review or expert consultation.