

Nordic Ecolabelling of Textiles, hides/skins and leather

Version 4.0 •

Consultation paper

27 March 2012



Nordic Ecolabelling

In November 1989, the Nordic Council of Ministers adopted a measure to implement an official voluntary ecolabelling scheme, the Swan. The organisations/companies listed below administer the Nordic Ecolabelling schemes on assignment from their national governments.

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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.

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What are Nordic Ecolabelled textiles, hides/skins and leather?

Nordic Ecolabelled textiles, hides/skins and leather fulfil a range of environmental, health and quality requirements. This means that requirements are set for various stages of the production process, from the production of fibres and hides/skins to the further treatment of the fibre and hide to create the finished textile or leather product.

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

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

Why choose the Nordic Ecolabel?

- Manufacturers of textiles, hides/skins and leather may use the Nordic Ecolabel trademark, the Swan, for marketing purposes. The Nordic Ecolabel is a very well-known and well-reputed trademark in the Nordic region.
- The Nordic Ecolabel is a cost-effective and simple way of communicating environmental work and commitment to customers and suppliers.
- Reducing environmental impact often creates scope for lowering costs, such as by cutting the consumption of energy and reducing amounts of packaging and waste.
- Environmentally suitable operations prepare manufacturers of textiles, hides/skins and leather for future environmental legislation.
- Environmental issues are complex. It can take a long time and extensive resources to gain an understanding of a specific area. Nordic Ecolabelling can be seen as guide in this work.
- The Nordic Ecolabel not only covers environmental issues but also quality requirements, since the environment and quality often go hand in hand. This means that a Nordic Ecolabel licence can also be seen as a mark of quality.

What can carry the Nordic Ecolabel?

The criteria cover products made of textile fibres, hides/skins and leather, or a combination of these. The term 'textiles, hides/skins and leather' refers to:

- Ready-to-wear clothing and accessories, such as trousers, shirts, jackets, underwear, handkerchiefs, scarves, bags and purses.

- Furnishing fabrics, i.e. textiles produced for use and interior decoration in the home or in cars/boats, such as hand towels, bedding, curtains, tablecloths, rugs, cushions, duvets and seat covers for cars.
- Fibres, yarn and fabric, including durable non-woven, which shall be used in textiles for clothing and accessories or in furnishing fabrics mentioned above. 'Durable non-woven' refers to products that can be reused and washed.
- Hide and leather products, such as jackets or trousers, and hides/skins and leather as raw materials for clothing or home furnishings, or for cars/boats, from the following species of animal: sheep, goat, ox, horse, pig, elk, deer and reindeer.

The following products and materials cannot be ecolabelled in accordance with the textile criteria or be included in an ecolabelled textile product:

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

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




- Disposable products made from non-woven material that cannot be washed or reused, for example kitchen paper and cleaning cloths (criteria for soft paper)
- Disposable products such as cotton pads for personal care (criteria for hygiene products)
- Floor coverings, such as wall-to-wall carpets (criteria for flooring)
- Cushions that form a part of a piece of furniture, e.g. a sofa cushion (criteria for furniture and fitments)
- Microfibre cloths (criteria for microfibre cloths)
- Toys/soft toys (criteria for toys)
- Shoes (included in the EU-Ecolabel's criteria for shoes)

How to apply

Each requirement is marked with the letter R (for 'requirement') or M (for 'environmental management') and a number. All relevant requirements must be fulfilled if a licence is to be awarded.

Icons in the text

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

-  Enclose
-  The requirement is checked on site
-  Enclose procedure in environmental and quality management system

Application

The application shall be sent to Nordic Ecolabelling in the country in which the textile, hide or leather shall be sold/the company operates. See page two for addresses. The application shall consist of an application form and documentation demonstrating fulfilment of the requirements (specified in the criteria).

On-site inspection

Before the licence is granted, Nordic Ecolabelling performs an on-site inspection to ensure that the requirements are fulfilled. Data used for calculations, original copies of submitted documentation, test records, purchase statistics, and similar documents that confirm that the requirements are fulfilled must be available for examination during the inspection.

Costs

An application fee is charged to companies applying for a licence. There is an additional annual fee based on the turnover gained from the Nordic Ecolabelled textiles, hides and/or leather.

Enquiries

Please contact Nordic Ecolabelling if you have any queries or require further information. See page 2 for addresses.

What are the requirements of Nordic Ecolabelling?

To be awarded a Nordic Ecolabel licence:

- All requirements in this document that apply to the product must be fulfilled. Some of the requirements are harmonised with the EU's criteria for textiles adopted by the Commission in July 2009. See Table 1 for an overview of the requirements, and which requirements can be documented with a valid EU-Ecolabel licence.
- An on-site inspection shall be carried out.

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

Type of requirement	Requirement no.	Which requirement can be documented with a valid EU
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		Ecolabel licence?
1. General requirements	R1, R2	
2.1 Production of cotton	R3	Partly, requirement for conventional cotton
2.1 Production of other vegetable and animal fibres and synthetic fibres	R4-R11	R4-R11
2.1 Production of regenerated cellulose fibres	R12-R16	R12-R15
2.2 Production of hides/skins and leather (tanning)	R17-R18	
2.3 Filling materials	R19	R19
2.4 Metal parts	R20	
2.5 Coatings, laminates and membranes	R21-R25	R21, R22, R24 and R25
2.6 Chemicals	R26-R53	See the individual sub-chapters under Chapter 2.6
2.6.1 Textile chemicals	R26-R39	R28-R33, R35-R37 and R39
2.6.2 Auxiliary chemicals for fibres and yarn	R40-R42	R40-R42
2.6.3 Hide and leather chemicals	R43-48	
2.6.4 Finishing chemicals	R49-R53	R49-R50, R52-R53
2.7 Emissions	R54-R56	R54
2.8 Energy and water	R57-R59	
3.1 Product requirements for textiles	R60-R67	R60-R66
3.2 Product requirements for hides/skins and leather	R68-R72	
3.3 Labelling of the product	R73	
4. Ethical requirements	R74-R77	
5. Quality and regulatory requirements	M1-M9	

1 Product description

R1 Information about the product

The applicant shall provide the following information about the product:

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

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

It is recommended that a flow chart is used to illustrate the production process, for example as shown in Appendix 4.

Description in accordance with the requirement.

R2 Description and composition of the product

The product(s) that shall be ecolabelled shall be described. The description shall cover what types of fibres, or hides/skins and leather, are included, the percentage weight of the type of fibre/hide/leather, as well as other materials included in the product such as fillings, coatings, membranes, zips and buttons.

The product shall consist of a minimum of 90% by weight textile fibre, hide/leather, or a combination of these that are covered by the requirements in the criteria. The following materials shall not be included in the percentage of textile fibre/hide/leather:

- Down, feather, seed, corn or grain fillings
- Coatings, membranes or laminates
- Zips and buttons
- Sewing thread

Coatings, membranes and laminates can be included up to a total of 20% of the weight of the final product.

Zips and buttons can be included up to a total of 15% of the weight of the final product.

Sewing thread is excluded from the requirements in the remainder of this document and from the calculation of the composition of the product.

Fibre types or other materials for which requirements are not set in this document can be included up to a total of 5% of the weight of the product.

Fibre types, hides/skins and leather for which requirements are set in the criteria are excluded from the requirements if the fibre type/hide/leather together is included at less than 5% of the total weight.

Recovered fibres do not need to fulfil the requirements for the production of fibres. 'Recovered fibres' refers to fibres from excess materials from the textile and clothing industry or from waste. 'Waste' refers, for example, to fibres produced from plastic bottles.

Description in accordance with the requirement.

2 Environmental requirements

The requirements in this chapter are divided into requirements for the production of fibre types (Chapter 2.1), the production of hides/skins and leather (Chapter 2.2), filling materials (Chapter 2.3), metal parts (Chapter 2.4), coatings, laminates and membranes (Chapter 2.5), chemicals (Chapter 2.6), emissions (Chapter 2.7) and energy and water consumption (Chapter 2.8).

2.1 Production of fibres

2.1.1 Vegetable fibres

R3 Cotton and other natural cellulose seed fibres

Organic percentage

At least 10% of the weight of the cotton that is used in the production of ecolabelled textiles shall be organically farmed or farmed during a transition to organic farming. The percentage shall be calculated in kg of organic cotton per total purchased kg cotton for the ecolabelled production on an annual basis.

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

Each year, information must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling which shows that the requirement of at least 10% of the weight in organic cotton is fulfilled by stating the quantity of organic cotton (kg) and the quantity of conventional cotton (kg) that is purchased and used in the ecolabelled production on an annual basis.

If the products/collection that shall be ecolabelled are produced at several production sites/factories, the percentage of organic cotton can be calculated based on the total amount of organic and conventional cotton purchased for all the ecolabelled products/collection, so that the requirement does not need to be fulfilled per production site/factory.

Organic cotton is cotton that is farmed in accordance with the European Council Regulation (EEC) no. 2092/91 of 24 June 1991 on the organic production of agricultural products, or products produced in the same way and under equivalent control measures. Examples are: KRAV, SKAL, IFOAM, IMO, KBA, OCIA, TDA, DEMETER.

Conventional percentage

The conventionally farmed cotton and other natural cellulose seed fibres, including kapok, may contain a maximum of 0.05 ppm of each of the following substances: aldrin, captafol, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclohexane (total isomers), 2,4,5-T, chlordimeform, chlorobenzilate, dinoseb and its salts, monocrotophos, pentachlorophenol, toxaphene, methamidophos, methylparathion, parathion and phosphamidon.

The tests shall be carried out on raw cotton, i.e. before wet treatment, on each batch of cotton that is received.

The tests shall be in accordance with test reports for the most relevant testing method of the following:

- US EPA 8081 A (organic-chlorine pesticides with ultrasound) or Soxhlet extraction and non-polar solvents (iso-octane or hexane)) or
- 8151 A (chlorinated herbicides with the use of methanol) or

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- 8141 A (organophosphorous compounds) or
- 8270 C (semi-volatile organic compounds).

If the traceability of the cotton can be documented back to the individual farms for at least 75% of the utilised cotton, and the farms can confirm that the aforementioned substances are not used during the farming of the cotton, it is not necessary to submit test reports.

- ☒ For the organic percentage: state the supplier of the organic cotton, including the name and address. Valid certificate that shows that the cotton is organically farmed in accordance with European Council Regulation (EEC) no. 2092/91 of 24 June 1991 on the organic production of agricultural products or equivalent systems. Valid GOTS-certificate in accordance with version 3.0 or later versions can also be used to document that the cotton is organically farmed.

Production plan and procedures, as well as calculations that show how the requirement regarding the percentage of organic cotton is fulfilled. Procedures for annual reporting on the share of organic cotton.

For conventional cotton and other cellulose seed fibres: Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009, or test reports that show that the requirement is fulfilled or declaration from the farmers that the substances in the requirement have not been applied to the fields or cotton plants, and an overview of the share of cotton that this applies to.

R4 Flax and other bast fibres

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

The COD content shall be measured in accordance with testing method ISO 6060 or the equivalent.

- ☒ Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009, or test reports from the flax/bast fibre producer that shows that the requirement is fulfilled if water retting is used.

2.1.2 Animal fibres

R5 Wool and other keratin fibres (wool from sheep, camel, alpaca and goat)

The total content of the following substances must not exceed 0.5 ppm: γ -hexachlorocyclohexane (lindane), α -hexachlorocyclohexane, β -hexachlorocyclohexane, δ -hexachlorocyclohexane, aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, p,p'-DDT and p,p'-DDD, cypermethrin, deltamethrin, fenvalerate, cyhalothrin and flumethrin.

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

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

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

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

The requirement does not apply if the wool is organically certified. For the definition of 'organic', see R3.

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

R6 COD, pH and temperature of the effluent

COD emissions in scouring effluent that does not go to municipal or other external purification plants may be a total of 20 g/kg unprocessed wool.

The COD content shall be tested in accordance with ISO 6060 or the equivalent. The report shall contain a calculation which shows the COD emissions in g per kg of unprocessed wool that is washed. The requirement can be documented by COD emissions on an annual basis.

The wool washing plant shall describe how the effluent from the washing is treated, and show how COD emissions are monitored.

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

- ☒ For COD: Test report from the wool washing plant which shows that the requirement is fulfilled. For pH and temperature: Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009, or reports from the wool washing plant that include measurements of pH and temperature in the effluent.

2.1.3 Synthetic fibres

R7 Acrylic

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

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

- ☒ Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009, or an analysis report from the acrylic producer that shows that the requirement is fulfilled. For emissions to the air, the applicant shall attach documentation and/or test reports, as well as a declaration that the requirement is fulfilled.

R8 Elastane

Organotin compounds shall not be used.

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

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009, or declaration from the elastane producer that organotin compounds are not used. Detailed information and/or analysis reports from the elastane producer that show that the requirement is fulfilled.

R9 Polyamide

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

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009, or detailed information and/or test reports from the polyamide producer that show that the requirement is fulfilled.

R10 Polyester

The amount of antimony in the polyester fibre shall not exceed 260 ppm.

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

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

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

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009, or confirmation from the polyester producer that antimony is not used, or a test report which shows that the antimony requirement is fulfilled. For VOC emissions, detailed information and/or test reports shall be submitted, as well as a declaration from the polyester producer that the requirement is fulfilled.

R11 Polypropylene

Lead-based pigments shall not be used.

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009, or declaration from the polypropylene producer that lead-based pigments are not used.

2.1.4 Regenerated cellulose fibres**R12 Bleaching with chlorine gas**

Chlorine gas must not be used in the bleaching of the cellulose mass or cellulose fibres.

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009, or a declaration from the cellulose mass and regenerated cellulose producer that the requirement is fulfilled.

R13 Viscose, sulphur emissions

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

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009, or test reports from the viscose producer that shows that the requirement is fulfilled.

R14 Viscose, zinc emissions

Zinc emissions to water shall not exceed 0.3 g Zn/kg regenerated cellulose, expressed as an annual average.

Information about testing, analysis methods and analysis laboratories is given in Appendix 2.

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009, or test reports from the viscose producer that show that the requirement is fulfilled.

R15 Cupro fibre, copper emissions

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

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009, or a test report from the cupro fibre producer that shows that the requirement is fulfilled.

R16 Traceability of raw materials

The producer of the regenerated fibre shall:

1. State the names (in Latin and one Nordic language), as well as the geographical origin (country/state and region/province) of the raw materials that are used. Appendix 5 can be used.

2. Be able to document traceability of the raw materials

3. Have a written procedure/routine for the procurement of raw materials, which ensures that the raw materials come from legal sources. The raw materials must not come from:

- Protected areas or areas that are being considered for conversion to protected areas
- Areas with unclear ownership or usage rights
- Illegally produced raw materials

- The names (in Latin and one Nordic language), as well as the geographical origin (country/state and region/province) of the raw materials that are used. Appendix 5 can be used.

The traceability system must be described. A traceability certificate (Chain of Custody certificate) can be used to document point 2.

Written procedures/routines that ensure the procurement of legal raw materials. The procedure/routine shall contain updated lists of all raw material suppliers. Appendix 5 can be used.

2.2 Production of hides/skins and leather

2.2.1 Tanning

R17 Chromium (VI)

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

The chromium content shall be tested in accordance with EN ISO 17075:2007 (detection limit 3 ppm) or equivalent.

Test report from the tannery that shows that the requirement is fulfilled.

R18 Cadmium and lead

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

The cadmium and lead content shall be tested in accordance with the AAS, ICP-OES or ICP-MS testing methods (detection limit 10 ppm).

Test report from the tannery that shows that the requirement is fulfilled.

2.3 Filling materials

R19 Filling materials

Filling materials that consist of textile fibres shall fulfil the relevant criteria for textile fibres in R3-R16.

Detergents and other chemicals that are used to wash filling materials (down and feathers as well as natural and synthetic fibres) shall fulfil R28 regarding forbidden substances and R32 regarding the biodegradability of detergents, fabric softeners and complexing agents.

Filling materials shall fulfil R30 regarding biocidal products and antibacterial substances.

Filling materials shall fulfil R60 regarding formaldehyde.

Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009, or equivalent documentation as specified in the requirements referred to.

2.4 Metal parts

R20 Lead, cadmium and nickel content of buttons, buckles and other metal parts

Metal parts shall not contain lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd) or nickel (Ni). The requirement applies if the metal parts constitute more than 1% of the weight of the product. The lead, cadmium and nickel content shall be tested in accordance with the AAS, ICP-OES or ICP-MS testing methods (detection limit 3 ppm).

Test report from the metal parts producer which shows that the requirement is fulfilled.

2.5 Coatings, laminates and membranes

See also the chemical requirements under Chapter 2.6.3 Finishing chemicals.

R21 Polyurethane

Products made of polyurethane shall fulfil R8 regarding organotin compounds and emissions of aromatic diisocyanates.

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009, or equivalent documentation as specified in the requirements referred to.

R22 Polyester

Products made of polyester shall fulfil R10 regarding antimony and VOC emissions on polymerisation.

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009, or equivalent documentation as specified in the requirements referred to.

R23 PVC and fluorinated polymers

PVC coatings, laminates or membranes are not permitted.

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

- A declaration from the applicant that PVC is not used and a declaration from the producer of the coating, laminate or membrane that fluorinated organic compounds are not included.

R24 Plasticisers or solvents

Coatings, laminates and membranes must not be produced using plasticisers or solvents that are or may be classified in accordance to the risk phrases in Table 2.

Table 2: Classification of plasticisers and solvents

Classification	Hazard symbols and risk phrases according to Directive 67/548/EEC*	CLP-regulation 1272/2008*
Environmental hazard	N with R50, R50/53, R51/53, 52/53 and/or R53	Category Acute 1 with H400, category Chronic 1 with H410, category Chronic 2 with H411, category chronic 3 with H412 and/or category chronic 4 with H413
Carcinogenic	T with R45 or R49 Or Xn with R40	Carc 1A/1B/2 with H350, H350i and/or H351
Mutagenic	T with R46 or Xn with R68	Mut 1B/2 with H340 and/or H341
Toxic for reproduction	T with R60 and/or R61. Or Xn with R62 and/or R63.	Repr 1A/1B/2 with H360F,, H360D, H361f and/or H361d

* The classification applies in accordance with EU substance directive 67/548/EEC with later changes and adjustments, and/or CLP regulation 1272/2008 with later changes. In the transfer period, i.e until 1 June 2015, classification in accordance with the EU substance directive or the CLP regulation can be used. After the transfer period, only classification in accordance with the CLP regulation will apply. A list of R sentences is given in appendix 3.

Please note that the producer is responsible for correct classification.

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009, or a declaration from the coating/membrane/laminate producer that emollients or solvents with the given classifications are not used.

R25 VOC emissions

Emissions of VOC to the air from the coating or laminating process must not exceed 10 g C/kg.

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009 or declaration and documentation and test reports from the coating or laminate producer that show that the requirement is fulfilled.

2.6 Chemicals**2.6.1 Textile chemicals**

The requirements apply for all textile processes following the production of the fibre, such as spinning, weaving, dyeing and finishing.

R26 Overview of chemicals

An overview of all chemicals that are used in the various processes following production of the fibre and which are stated in R1, such as spinning, weaving, dyeing, and finishing, shall be submitted.

- Overview of chemicals and safety data sheets for the various processes.

R27 Substances on REACH's candidate list

Substances on REACH's candidate list cannot be used in the processes following fibre production.

- Declaration from the sub-supplier that carries out the various processes which declares that no substances on the candidate list is used.

R28 Forbidden substances

- Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO)
- Linear alkylbenzene sulphonate (LAS)
- bis (hydrogenated tallow alkyl) dimethyl ammonium chloride (DTDMAC), distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DSDMAC), di (hardened tallow) dimethyl ammonium chloride (DHTDMAC)
- Ethylene diamine tetra acetate (EDTA) and diethylene triamine penta acetate (DTPA)

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

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009, or declaration from the chemical supplier that these chemicals and chemicals that contain these substances are not used.

R29 Chlorophenols (and their salts and esters), PCB and organotin compounds in transport and storage

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

- EU Ecolabel licence or declaration from the supplier at each stage in the production chain that these substances or compounds are not used in the yarn, fabric and/or the

final product. If this declaration shall be verified, the following testing method and limit value shall be used: Derivation with acetic anhydride, analysis through capillary gas liquid chromatography with electron capture detection; the limit value is 0.05 ppm.

R30 Biocides and antibacterial substances

The addition and/or integration of biocides and/or antibacterial substances to the fibre, yard good or textile is not permitted.

Silver ions and nano-silver are also regarded as antibacterial substances.

- Declaration from the fibre, fabric or textile producer that biocides and/or antibacterial substances are not added.

R31 Bleaching agents

Chloric substances must not be used as bleaching agents for yarn, fabric and finished products.

This requirement does not apply to the production of regenerated cellulose fibres.

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009, or a declaration that chloric bleaching agents are not used.

R32 Biodegradability of detergents, fabric softeners and complexing agents

Surface-active agents in detergents and fabric softeners at each wet treatment plant shall be ultimately aerobically biodegradable.

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

For testing methods for ultimately aerobically biodegradable substances, see Appendix 2.

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009, or a list of products used, safety data sheets and test report in accordance with the testing methods described in Appendix 2.

R33 Weight increase

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

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009, or declaration from the yarn and fabric producer that these compounds are not used.

R34 Dyes, colourants and pigments

Dyes, colourants and pigments shall not be classified in accordance with Table 3:

Table 3: Classification of dyes, colourants and pigments

Classification	Hazard symbols and risk phrases according to Directive 67/548/EEC*	CLP-regulation 1272/2008*
Environmental hazard	N with R50, R50/53, R51/53 and/or R59	Category Acute 1 with H400, category Chronic 1, 2 with H410, H411 Ozone: EUH 059

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Very toxic	Tx (T+ in Norway) with R26, R27, R28 and/or R39	Acute Category 1 or 2 with H330, H310 and/or H300 and/or H370
Toxic	T with R23, R24, R25, R39 and/or R48	Acute Category 2 or 3 with H330, H331, H311 and/or H301 and/or Category 1 with H370, and/or Category 1 with H372
Carcinogenic	T with R40 T with R45 and/or R49	Carc 1A/1B/2 with H350, H350i and/or H351
Mutagenic	T with R46 and/or Xn with R68	Mut 1B/2 with H340 and/or H341
Toxic for reproduction	T with R60 and/or R61, Xn with R62 and/or R63.	Repr 1A/1B/2 with H360F,, H360D, H361f and/or H361d
Sensitizing	Xn with R42 and/or Xi with R43	Resp.Sens 1 with H334 or Skin Sens 1 with H317

**The classification applies in accordance with EU substance directive 67/548/EEC with later changes and adjustments, and/or CLP regulation 1272/2008 with later changes. In the transfer period, i.e until 1 June 2015, classification in accordance with the EU substance directive or the CLP regulation can be used. After the transfer period, only classification in accordance with the CLP regulation will apply. A list of R sentences is given in appendix 3.*

Please note that the producer is responsible for correct classification.

- Declaration from the dye works that dyes, colourants and pigments are not classified in accordance with Table 3, and safety data sheets in accordance with Directive 67/548/EEC or Regulation 1272/2008/EEC.

R35 Impurities in dyes with fibre affinity

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

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009, or a declaration from the colourant producer that shows that the requirement is fulfilled.

R36 Impurities in pigments: Insoluble colourants without fibre affinity

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

Pigments are defined as insoluble colourants without fibre affinity.

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009, or a declaration from the colourant producer that shows that the requirement is fulfilled.

R37 Chrome mordants

The use of chrome mordants is not permitted.

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009, or a declaration from the dye works that chrome mordants are not used.

R38 Metal complex dyes

Metal complex dyes are only permitted in the dyeing of wool, wool mixes (i.e. wool mixed with other fibres such as viscose) and polyamide.

Emissions to water after cleansing must not exceed 75 mg/kg fibre for Cu, 75 mg/kg fibre for Ni and 50 mg/kg fibre for Cr.

Emissions of Cu and Ni shall be analysed in accordance with ISO 8288 and emissions of Cr shall be analysed in accordance with EN 1233 or equivalent methods.

- Declaration from the dye works that metal complex dyes are not used. For the dyeing of wool, wool mixes and polyamide, test reports from the dye works that show that the requirement is fulfilled, or valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009 for the emission of Cu, Ni and Cr.

R39 Azo dyes

Azo dyes that can release the aromatic amines given in Table 4 may must not be used.

Table 4: Azo dyes

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

Analysis of azo dyes shall be carried out in accordance with EN 14 362-1 and 2.

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009, or declaration from the dye works that these dyes are not used, and/or a test report which shows that the requirement is fulfilled.

2.6.2 Auxiliary chemicals for fibres and yarn

The requirements apply for all textile processes following production of the fibre, such as spinning and weaving.

R40 Sizing agents

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

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

For a description of testing methods for sufficient biodegradability, see Appendix 2.

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009, or test reports from the final preparation producer in accordance with the testing methods described in Appendix 2.

R41 Spinning additives

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

For a description of testing methods for sufficient biodegradability, see Appendix 2.

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009, or test reports from the additives producer in accordance with the testing methods in Appendix 2.

R42 PAH content

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

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009, or relevant information such as safety data sheets, product data sheets or declarations which clarify the polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons content, or declarations that products containing mineral oils are not used.

2.6.3 Hide and leather chemicals

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

R43 Overview of chemicals

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

- Overview of chemicals and safety data sheets.

R44 Substances on REACH's candidate list

Substances on REACH's candidate list shall not be used at the tannery.

- Declaration from the tannery that no substances on the candidate list are used.

R45 Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO/NPE) and perfluorooctane sulphonate (PFOS)

Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO/NPE) and perfluorooctane sulphonate (PFOS) shall not be used at the tannery.

- Declaration from the tannery that these chemicals are not used.

R46 Dyes and pigments for dyeing

Dyes and pigments shall fulfil R34, R35, R36 and R39.

- Safety data sheets and the documentation specified in the requirements referred to.

R47 Biocides

Information on what kind of biocides that are used in the processes/tannery. The biocides must follow the Biocide 98/8/EF directive.

Chlorophenols and their salts and esters must not be used in connection with the transport or storage of products.

- Information on what kind of biocides that are used and declaration from the tannery that the biocides follow the Biocide 98/8/EF directive.

- Declaration from the supplier at each stage in the production chain that these substances or compounds are not used during transport or storage. Alternative, testreport for leather, EN ISO 17070 (detection limit 0,1 ppm)

R48 Halogenated organic substances

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

Halogenated biocides that are following Biocide Directive 98/8/EC are exempted from the requirement.

- Declaration from the tannery that halogenated organic substances are not used or that the biocides used are following the Biocide Directive 98/8/EC.

2.6.4 Finishing chemicals

The requirements apply to the finishing of textiles, yarn, fabric, hides/skins and leather.

R49 Finishing for felting

Halogenated agents or preparations must only be used on carded wool and loose, scoured wool.

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009 or declaration from the finisher that halogenated agents and preparations are not used (with the exception of carded wool and loose, scoured wool).

R50 Classification of finishing chemicals

Finishing agents or preparations that contain more than 0.1 percentage weight of substances that have been assigned or may be assigned one or more of the risk phrases in Table 5 are prohibited:

Table 5: Classification of finishing chemicals

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

**The classification applies in accordance with EU substance directive 67/548/EEC with later changes and adjustments, and/or CLP regulation 1272/2008 with later changes. In the transfer period, i.e until 1 June 2015, classification in accordance with the EU substance directive or the CLP regulation can be used. After the transfer period, only classification in accordance with the CLP regulation will apply. A list of R sentences is given in appendix 3.*

Please note that the producer is responsible for correct classification.

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009 or declaration from the finisher that finishing agents are not used, or an overview of the finishing agents that are used, as well as safety data sheets or the equivalent that show that the requirement is fulfilled.

R51 Finishing with fluorinated organic compounds

Finishing with fluorinated organic compounds is not permitted.

- Declaration from the finisher that fluorinated organic compounds are not used.

R52 VOC in printing pastes

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

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

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009 or declaration that printing is not used, or a declaration and documentation from the finisher that shows that the requirement is fulfilled.

R53 Plastisol-based printing

Plastisol-based printing is not permitted.

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009 or declaration from the finisher that printing is not used, or a declaration that plastisol-based printing is not used.

2.7 Emissions

2.7.1 Textiles

R54 COD, temperature and pH of effluent from wet processes

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

The COD content shall be tested in accordance with ISO 6060 or the equivalent. The report shall contain a calculation which shows the COD emissions in g per kg textile. The requirement can be documented by COD emissions on an annual basis.

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

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

2.7.2 Hides/skins and leather

R55 Chromium (III) in the effluent

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

- Test report from the tannery that shows that the requirement is fulfilled.

R56 COD in effluent

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

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

The equivalent value converted to TOC is also accepted.

- Test report from the tannery that shows that the requirement is fulfilled.

2.8 Energy and water

2.8.1 Textiles

R57 Energy and water consumption

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

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

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

2.8.2 Hides/skins and leather

R58 Energy consumption

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

- Provide details of the consumption of electricity (in kWh), and procurement of fuel, and send with confirmation from the supplier or a copy of an invoice which shows the consumption and procurement of electricity and fuel. State the amount of hides/skins and leather that is treated in kg.

R59 Water consumption

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

- Provide details of the water consumption and send with a confirmation from the supplier or a copy of an invoice which details the consumption. Also state the total quantity of hide/leather that is treated in tonnes and calculations that show the water consumption per tonne hide/leather.

3 Quality and functionality requirements

3.1 Product requirements for textiles

R60 Formaldehyde

The amount of free or partly hydrolysable formaldehyde in the final fabric shall not exceed 20 ppm in products for babies and young children under the age of three years, 30 ppm for products that will be in direct contact with the skin, and 75 ppm for all other products. The formaldehyde content shall be tested in accordance with EN ISO 14184-1.

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009, or test reports that show that the requirement is fulfilled.

R61 Dimensional changes during washing and drying

Dimensional changes during washing and drying shall not exceed:

— plus or minus 2 % for curtains and furniture fabrics that are removable and can be washed

— more than minus 8 % or plus 4 % for other woven products and durable non-woven products, other knitted products and terry cloths.

The requirement does not apply for fibres or yarn, products that are clearly labelled "dry clean only" or the equivalent (if the product is normally labelled in this way) or furniture fabrics that cannot be removed and washed.

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

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009, or test reports that show that the requirement is fulfilled.

R62 Wash fastness

The wash fastness shall be at least level 3-4 for colour change and at least level 3-4 for discolouration.

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

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

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission’s decision from July 2009, or a test report that shows that the requirement is fulfilled.

R63 Perspiration fastness (acidic and alkaline)

The perspiration fastness (acidic and alkaline) shall be at least level 3-4 (colour change and staining). Level 3 is permitted when the material is both a dark colour (standard depth > 1/1) and produced of recycled wool.

The requirement does not apply for white products, products that are neither dyed nor printed, furniture fabrics, curtains or similar textiles intended for interior decorating or accessories as bags.

The tests shall be carried out in accordance with EN ISO 105 E04 (acid and alkaline, comparison with multi-fibre fabric) or the equivalent.

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission’s decision from July 2009, or test reports that show that the requirement is fulfilled.

R64 Wet rubbing

Wet rubbing shall be at least level 2-3. Level 2 is permitted for indigo dyed denim.

The requirement does not apply for white products or products that are neither dyed nor printed.

The tests shall be executed in accordance with ISO 105 X12 or the equivalent.

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission’s decision from July 2009, or a test report that shows that the requirement is fulfilled.

R65 Dry rubbing

Colour fastness for dry rubbing shall be at least level 4. Level 3-4 is permitted for indigo dyed denim.

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

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

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission’s decision from July 2009, or a test report that shows that the requirement is fulfilled.

R66 Light fastness

Light fastness shall be at least level 5 for fabrics that shall be used for furniture or curtains. For all other products, the light fastness shall be at least level 4.

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

The test shall be executed in accordance with EN ISO 105 B02 or the equivalent.
The requirement does not apply for mattress bolsters, mattress covers and underwear.

- Valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009, or a test report that shows that the requirement is fulfilled.

R67 Pilling

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

The test shall be executed in accordance with EN ISO 12945 or an equivalent standard.

- Test report that shows that the requirement is fulfilled.

3.2 Product requirements for hides/skins and leather

R68 Formaldehyde

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

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

- Test report that shows that the requirement is fulfilled.

R69 Tear strength of leather

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

- Test report that shows that the requirement is fulfilled.

R70 Bending test

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

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

- Test report that shows that the requirement is fulfilled.

R71 Light fastness

Light fastness shall be at least level 3.

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

- Test report that shows that the requirement is fulfilled.

R72 Wear test

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

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

- Test reports that shows that the requirement is fulfilled.

3.3 Labelling of the product

R73 Organic labelling

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

'Organic' refers to fibre/hide/leather that is produced in accordance with the European Council Regulation (EEC) no. 2092/91 of 24 June 1991 on the organic production of agricultural products or equivalent systems. Examples are: KRAV, SKAL, IFOAM, IMO, KBA, OCIA, TDA, DEMETER.

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

4 Ethical requirements

R74 Traceability and animal husbandry for products made from hides/skins and leather

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

- Abattoir (does not apply to cattle)
- Hide distributors
- Tannery

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

R75 Down and feathers plucked from live birds

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

- Declaration from the supplier of down and feathers.

R76 Mulesing

Mulesing is not permitted.

- Declaration from the merino wool producer that mulesing is not practised.

R77 Working conditions

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

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

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

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

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

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

- The licensee shall have routines that ensure that the relevant applicable laws and provisions are followed at all production sites for the ecolabelled textile, hide and/or leather, and routines that show that the licensee is working to facilitate the production company to follow up the rights described in the ILO's Core Conventions.

The requirement is documented through one of the following alternatives:

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

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

5 Quality and regulatory requirements

In order to ensure that the requirements of the Nordic Ecolabel are fulfilled, the following routines shall be implemented.

If the applicant has a certified environmental management system in accordance with ISO 14 001 or EMAS, where the following routines are implemented, it is sufficient for the accredited auditor to certify that the requirements are implemented.

M1 Legislation and regulations

The licensee must guarantee adherence to safety regulations, working environment legislation, environmental legislation and conditions/concessions specific to the operations at all sites where the Nordic Ecolabelled product is manufactured.

No documentation is required, but Nordic Ecolabelling may revoke the licence if the requirement is not fulfilled.

M2 Nordic Ecolabel licence person

The company shall appoint a person responsible for ensuring the fulfilment of Nordic Ecolabel requirements, and a contact person for communications with Nordic Ecolabelling.

- A chart of the company's organisational structure detailing who is responsible for the above.

M3 Documentation

The licensee must be able to present a copy of the application, as well as factual and calculation data that supports the documents submitted on application (including test reports, documents from suppliers, etc.).

- Checked on site.

M4 Planned changes

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

- Procedures detailing how planned changes are handled.

M5 Unplanned nonconformities

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

- Procedures detailing how unplanned nonconformities are handled.

M6 Traceability

The licensee must have a traceability system for the production of the Nordic Ecolabelled textile, hide and/or leather.

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

M7 Take-back system

Relevant national regulations, legislation and/or agreements within the sector regarding the recycling systems for products and packaging shall be met in the Nordic countries in which the Nordic Ecolabelled products are marketed.

- Valid certificate which shows which take-back schemes the company has agreements with.

M8 Marketing

Marketing of the Nordic Ecolabelled textiles, hides/skins and leather must comply with "Regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling of products" 22 June 2011 or later versions.

- Appendix 1 duly completed.

M9 Annual follow-up

An annual follow-up of the Ecolabel criteria shall be performed based on a checklist supplied by Nordic Ecolabelling. The checklist shall be signed by the company's contact person for the license and submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Marketing

The Nordic Ecolabel is a very well-known and well-reputed trademark in the Nordic region. The Nordic Ecolabelled textile, hide and/or leather may be marketed using the Nordic Ecolabel, as long as the associated licence is valid.

The label must be positioned so that there is no doubt as to what the label refers and so that it is clear that the textile, hide or leather is ecolabelled.

More information on marketing can be found in “Regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling of products” 22 June 2011 or later versions.

Design of the Nordic Ecolabel

The Nordic Ecolabel has the following design:



licence number

Each licence has a unique six-figured licence number that must be displayed along with the label.

More information on the design of the label can be found in “Regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling of products” 22 June 2011 or later versions.

Follow-up inspections

Nordic Ecolabelling may check that the licensee fulfils the Nordic Ecolabel requirements after the licence has been awarded. This may involve a site visit, or random testing.

If an inspection reveals that the requirements are not met, Nordic Ecolabelling may charge the inspection costs to the licensee.

If it is discovered that a product does not fulfil requirements, the licence can be withdrawn.

How long is a licence valid?

Nordic Ecolabelling adopted the criteria for textiles, hides/skins and leather on the xx MONTH 2012. The criteria are valid until DAY MONTH YEAR.

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

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

New criteria

In the forthcoming criteria, Nordic Ecolabelling will evaluate the requirements relating to:

- Organic cotton
- Genetically modified raw materials
- Absolute requirements for the consumption of energy and water during the wet treatment of fibres
- Requirements regarding certification in accordance with standards for the sustainable use of renewable materials (viscose, bamboo)
- Requirements for energy consumption during the production of fibres.

Appendix 1

Marketing of Nordic Ecolabelled textiles, hides/skins and leather

We hereby certify that we are well acquainted with the regulations governing the use of the Nordic Ecolabel, as detailed in "Regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling of products" 22 June 2011 or later versions. We agree to follow these regulations when marketing the Nordic Ecolabelled XX.

Further, we confirm that we are familiar with the criteria document regarding the Nordic Ecolabelling of XX.

We undertake to advise those individuals within the company involved in marketing the Nordic Ecolabelled XX of the criteria for the Nordic Ecolabelling of XX and "Regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling of products" 22 June 2011 or later versions.

Date och place

Company

Signature, contact person

Clarification of name

Phone/E-mail

Signature, marketing director

Clarification of name

Phone/E-mail

In case of a change in personnel, a new declaration must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling

Appendix 2

Analysis and test laboratories

Requirements on the analysis laboratory

The analysis laboratory used shall fulfil the general requirements of standard EN ISO 17025 or have official GLP status.

The applicant's analysis laboratory/test procedure may be approved for analysis and testing if:

- sampling and analysis is monitored by the authorities, or
- the manufacturer's quality assurance system covers analyses and sampling and is certified to ISO 9001 or ISO 9002, or
- the manufacturer can demonstrate agreement between a first-time test conducted at the manufacturer's own laboratory and testing carried out in parallel at an independent test institute, and the manufacturer takes samples in accordance with a fixed sampling schedule.

Biodegradability

A substance is considered as 'sufficiently biodegradable' if it fulfils the following requirements:

- if when tested with one of the methods OECD 301 A, OECD 301 E, ISO 7827, OECD 302 A, ISO 9887, OECD 302 B, or ISO 9888 it shows a percentage degradation of at least 70 % within 28 days or
- if when tested with one of the methods OECD 301 B, ISO 9439, OECD 301 C, OECD 302 C, OECD 301 D, ISO 10707, OECD 301 F, ISO 9408, ISO 10708 or ISO 14593 it shows a percentage degradation of at least 60 % within 28 days or
- if when tested with one of the methods OECD 303 or ISO 11733 it shows a percentage degradation of at least 80 % within 28 days or
- for substances for which these test methods are inapplicable, if evidence of an equivalent level of biodegradation

Zinc

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

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

Appendix 3 Overview of R-phrases

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

R52/53: Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

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

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

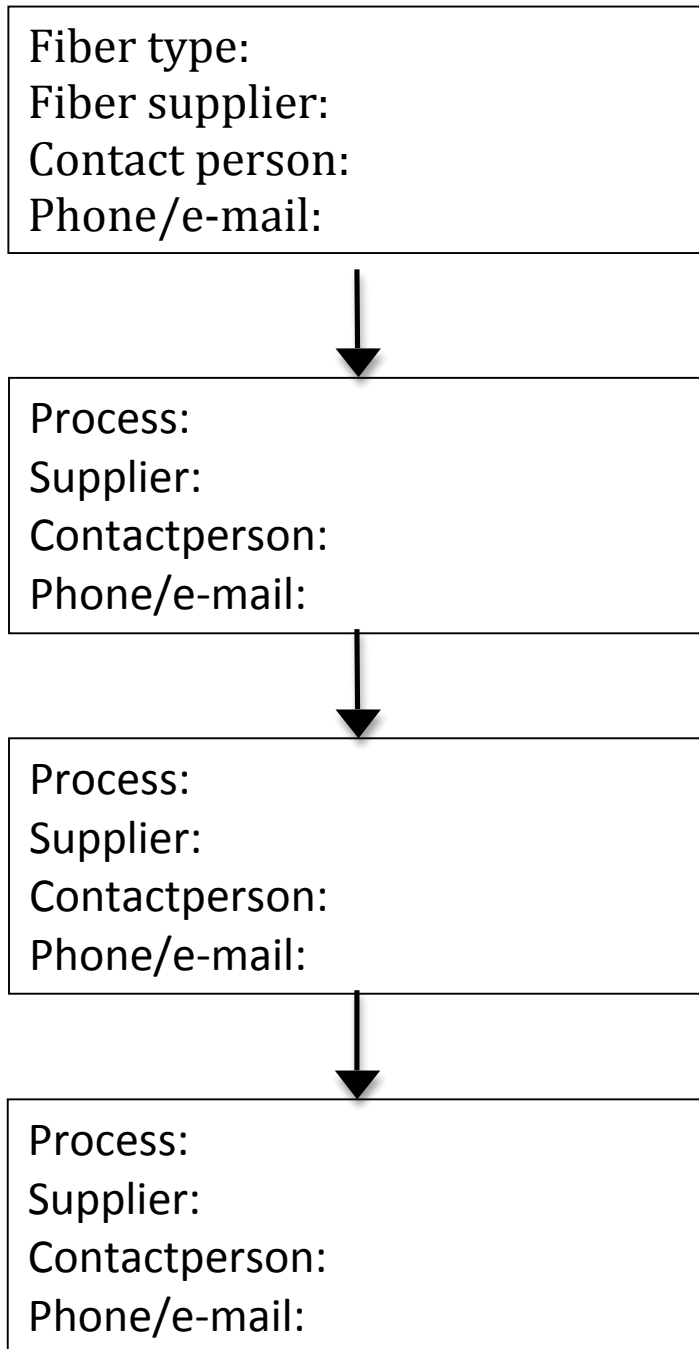
H340 May cause genetic defects

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.

Appendix 4 Flow chart



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

Appendix 5

Traceability raw materials

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

The producer of regenerated cellulose shall describe how requirement R16 about traceability is fulfilled.

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

Procedures or agreements with subcontractors may be enclosed.

Description of procedure:

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Place and date

Name of producer

Contact person/block capitals

Phone

Signature

E-mail