Nordic Ecolabelling of
Textiles, hides/skins and leather
Includes products for apparel and furnishings

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

Addresses

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

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What 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 the production of fibres and hides/skins, to the further treatment of the fibre and hide and onward to the finished textile or leather product. Recycled fibres may be included.

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

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

Why choose the Nordic Ecolabel?

- Manufacturers of textiles, hides/skins and leather may use the Nordic Ecolabel trademark, the Swan, for marketing purposes. The Nordic Ecolabel, the Swan, is a 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, suppliers and retailers.

- An environmentally adapted business often has lower costs due to reduced energy consumption and less packaging and waste.

- A more environmentally adapted operation prepares manufacturers of textiles, hides/skins and leather for future environmental requirements.

- Environmental issues are complex. It can take a long time and extensive resources to gain an understanding of a specific issue. Nordic Ecolabelling can be seen as a guide in this work.

- The Nordic Ecolabel not only covers environmental requirements, but also quality requirements, since the environment and quality often go hand in hand. This means that a Nordic Ecolabel licence can also be seen as a mark of quality.
What can carry the Nordic Ecolabel?

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

- Apparel and accessories, for example trousers, shirts, jackets, underwear, handkerchiefs, scarves, bags and purses.
- Furnishing fabrics, i.e. textiles produced for use and interior decoration in the home or in cars/boats, such as towels, bedding, curtains, tablecloths, rugs, cushions, duvets and upholstery.
- Fibres, yarn and fabric, including durable non-woven, which are to be used in textiles for clothing and accessories or in furnishing fabrics mentioned above. ‘Durable non-woven’ refers to products that can be reused and washed.
- Hide and leather products, such as jackets, trousers, belts or bags, and hides/skins and leather as raw materials for clothing or home furnishings, (including for cars/boats), from the following species of animal: sheep, goat, ox, horse, pig, elk, deer and reindeer.

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

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

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

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

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

• Microfiber cloths (criteria for microfiber cloths)

• Toys/soft toys (criteria for toys)

• Shoes (included in the EU-Ecolabel’s criteria for shoes)

How to apply?

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 the work easier. The symbols are:

✔ Enclose

✓ The requirement is checked on site

✉ Enclose procedures for your 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 confirming 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 also an annual fee based on the revenue of the Nordic Ecolabelled textile, hide/skin 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 in question must be fulfilled. Some of the requirements are harmonised with the EU’s criteria for textiles adopted by the Commission in July 2009. Some products with a valid GOTS certificate may be exempt from the requirement under certain conditions. See Appendix 31 for an overview of which requirements can be documented with a valid EU-Ecolabel licence or GOTS.

- An on-site inspection shall be carried out.

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

1 Product description

R1 Information on the product
The applicant shall provide the following information about the product:

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

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

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

Description in accordance with the requirement.

R2 Description and composition of the product
The product(s) that shall be ecolabelled shall be described. The description shall cover the product composition with weight percentage of the various materials included.

- Coating, membrane and laminate may be included with a total weight percentage of 20 in the finished product.
- Zippers, buttons, reflectors and other details may be included with a total weight percentage of 15 in the finished product.
- Paddings/fillings of latex, polyurethane, down, feather, seeds or grain: percentage shall be stated, but is not limited.
• Sewing thread is exempt from the requirements in this document. Velcro is considered a textile fibre and shall fulfil the requirements relevant to the type of fibre.

• Fibre types, hides/skins and leather or other materials for which requirements are not set in this document can be included with up to a total of 5% of the weight of the product. Seeds and grains are exempt from this limitation.

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

• Recycled fibres do not need to fulfil the requirements for the production of fibres. ‘Recycled fibres’ refers to fibres from excess materials from the textile and clothing industry or from collected textile waste or from plastic waste which can be used for manufacturing fibres, for example, fibres produced from plastic bottles.

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

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

2 Environmental requirements

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

2.1 Production of fibres

Recycled fibres do not need to fulfil the requirements for the production of fibres, see R2. If the fibres are dyed, the dyes shall fulfil the requirements in chapter 2.4.2 Dyes and Pigments.

2.1.1 Vegetable fibres

R3 Cotton and other natural cellulose seed fibres

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

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

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

Organic cotton

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

Conventional cotton

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

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

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

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

Appendix 3 can be used.

R4 Flax, bamboo and other bast fibres

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

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

Bamboo shall in addition fulfil R16.

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

Declaration that only approved pesticides are used.

Test report from the flax/bast fibre manufacturer showing that the requirement is fulfilled or a valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission’s decision from July 2009 if water retting is used.

Appendix 4 can be used.
2.1.2 Animal fibres

**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, chlorpyriphos, fenchlorphos, diflubenzuron and triflumuron.

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

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

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

Also, the requirement does not apply if the wool is organically certified. For the definition of ‘organic’, see R3.

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

Appendix 5 can be used.

**R6 Scouring effluent**

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

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

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

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

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

**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 1 g/kg produced fibre, expressed as an annual average.

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

aneously

An analysis report from the acrylic manufacturer showing that the requirement is fulfilled. For emissions to the air, the applicant shall attach documentation and/or test reports, as well as a confirmation that the requirement is fulfilled. A valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission’s decision from July 2009 can document the requirements to acrylonitrile.

A declaration from the acrylic manufacturer that DMAc is not used in acrylic production.

Appendix 6 can be used.

**R8 Elastane**

Organotin compounds shall not be used.

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

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

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

A declaration from the elastane manufacturer that DMAc is not used in elastane production.

Appendix 7 can be used.

**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.

Detailed information and/or a test report from the polyamide manufacturer showing that the requirement is fulfilled or a valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission’s decision from July 2009.

Appendix 8 can be used.

**R10 Polyester**

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

Antimony shall be tested using the following method: Direct determination by atomic absorption spectrometry. The test shall be executed on raw fibre prior to wet treatment.
VOC emissions during polymerisation and fibre production, measured in the process steps where this occurs, including diffuse emissions, must not exceed 1.2 g/kg produced polyester resin, expressed as an annual average.

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

☐ A declaration from the polyester manufacturer that antimony is not used, or a test report showing that the antimony requirement is fulfilled. For VOC emissions, detailed information and/or test reports shall be submitted, as well as a declaration from the polyester manufacturer that the requirement is fulfilled. A valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission’s decision from July 2009 can document this requirement.

Appendix 9 can be used.

R11 Polypropylene
Lead-based pigments shall not be used.

☐ A confirmation from the polypropylene manufacturer that lead-based pigments are not used or a valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission’s decision from July 2009.

Appendix 10 can be used.

2.1.4 Regenerated cellulose fibres
Fibres from various dissolving masses can be mixed when producing regenerated cellulose fibres. All masses must then fulfil R12 and R16a. The manufactured fibre shall fulfil R16b on an annual basis.

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

R12 Bleaching with chlorine gas
Chlorine gas must not be used when bleaching cellulose mass or cellulose fibres.

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

R13 Viscose, sulphur emissions
The sulphur content of the emissions of sulphur compounds to the air shall not exceed 120 g S/kg filament fibre and 30 g/kg staple fibre produced, expressed as an annual average.

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

R14 Viscose, zinc emissions
Emissions of zinc to water shall not exceed 0.3 g Zn/kg regenerated cellulose, expressed as an annual average.

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

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

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

R16 **Traceability and certified raw materials**

**a) Traceability**
The manufacturer of regenerated fibres or the manufacturer of the dissolving mass shall:

1. state the name (in Latin and in a Nordic language) as well as geographical origin (country/state and region/province) for the raw materials used. Appendix 12 can be used.
2. have traceability of wood and fibre raw materials
3. have a written procedure/routine for purchasing raw materials which ensures that the raw materials come from legal sources. Raw materials from wood and fibres must not originate from:
   - Protected areas or areas being processed to become protected areas
   - Areas with unresolved ownership or usage rights
   - Illegally harvested raw materials
   - Genetically modified trees and plants
Besides, forestry operations must not damage:
   - Natural forests, biodiversity, specific ecosystems and important ecological functions
   - Social and cultural preservation assets
A Chain of Custody certificate can be used to document item 2.

**b) Certified raw material from wood or fibre.**

On an annual basis, at least

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

or

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

or

- a combination of these, calculated by the following formula:

  Requirements to the percentage of fibre raw material from certified areas (Y):
  
  \[ Y(\%) \geq 30 - 0.4x \]

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

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

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

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

### 2.2 Paddings/Fillings

Appendix 13 can be used as a template for chapter 2.2. Appendix 14 can also be used for R18, additives.

**R17 Paddings/fillings**

Textile fibres shall fulfil all relevant requirements for textile fibres in R3-R16. Detergents and other chemicals used to wash padding/filling materials shall fulfil R26 regarding forbidden substances and R29 regarding the biodegradability of detergents, fabric softeners and complexing agents.

Padding/filling materials shall in addition to chapter 2.2 fulfil R27 regarding biocidal products and antibacterial substances.

Padding/filling materials shall in addition to chapter 2.2 fulfil R68 regarding formaldehyde.

- Equivalent documentation as specified in the requirements referred to.

**R18 Additives**

Additives shall fulfil R26 Forbidden substances and R27 Biocides; also, the following chemicals must not be added:

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

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

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

**R19 Dyes**

Dyes can only be used to distinguish between various qualities (for example hard and soft foam) within the same type of padding, or if the padding is visible and is used without cover. If dyes are used, the relevant requirements in chapter 2.4.2 shall be fulfilled.

- Justification + Declaration according to Appendix 13.
R20 Requirements for recycling
A minimum of 90% of all production waste from manufacturing of latex and polyurethane shall be recycled.

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

R21 Synthetic latex (SBR) and natural latex
The butadiene content shall be less than 1 mg/kg latex.

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

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

R22 Polyurethane foam
CFC, HCFC, HFC, methylene chloride or halogenated organic compounds must not be used as blowing agents.

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

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

Declaration according to appendix 13.

2.3 Other materials

R23 Zippers, buttons, reflectors and other details
The requirement applies to individual materials in non-textile details on the textile product (e.g. buttons, zipper, buckles, reflectors, plastic emblems, metal parts). Also, plastic parts must not contain phthalates or consist of chlorinated plastic.

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

Requirement levels for total content of heavymetals (digested sample):
Cadmium (Cd) < 40 mg/kg (testmethod: ICP-MS, ICP-OES, AAS)
Lead (Pb) < 50 mg/kg (testmethod: ICP-MS, ICP-OES, AAS)

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

A test report from the manufacturer of details showing that the requirements for metals is fulfilled. Valid GOTS and Oeko-Tex 100 certificate can be used, if the test reports shows compliance with the requirement levels.

A declaration that plastic parts do not contain phthalates or consist of chlorinated plastic.
Appendix 15 may be used as a template.

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

R24 Overview of chemicals
An overview of all chemicals with safety data sheets used in the various processes after the production of fibre and which are stated in R1, for example spinning, weaving, wet processes (washing, bleaching, dyeing) and chemicals for coating, membranes and laminates.

R25 Substances on the Reach candidate list
Substances on the Reach candidate list cannot be used in the processes following fibre production. Link to the Reach’s candidate list: http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table

R26 Forbidden substances
The following chemicals must not be added:
- Alkyl phenol ethoxylates (APEO)
- Linear alkyl benzene sulphonates (LAS),
- Ditallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DTDMAC), distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DSDMAC), dihydrogenated tallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DHTDMAC)
- Ethylene diamine tetra acetate (EDTA) and diethylene triamine penta acetate (DTPA)
- Phthalates
- Fluorinated organic compounds, such as PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid and salts/esters thereof), PFOS (perfluorooctyl sulphonate and its compounds), PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene), etc.

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

2 This applies to phthalates listen in Reach’s appendix XVII. Phthalates listed in the candidate list are excluded in requirement R25.

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

R27 Biocides and antibacterial substances
Adding and/or integrating substances which can have a biocide and/or antibacterial effect in the fibre, fabric or textile is not permitted.

Silver compounds, nano silver and nano gold are also considered antibacterial substances.
A declaration from the fibre, fabric or textile manufacturer that biocides and/or antibacterial substances are not added. Appendix 17 and appendices for the respective fibres can be used.

R28 Bleaching agents and anti-felting treatments
Chlorinated substances must not be used as a bleaching agent for yarn, fabrics and finished goods or on carded wool and loose, washed wool in connection with the finishing treatment against felting.

This requirement does not apply to the manufacturing of regenerated cellulose fibres, which shall fulfil R12.

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

Appendix 17 can be used.

R29 Biodegradability of detergents, fabric softeners and complexing agents
Surfactants in detergents and fabric softeners at each wet processing site shall be completely aerobically biodegradable.

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

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

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

R30 Weight increase
Yarn and fabric must not be treated with cerium compounds to increase the weight.

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

Appendix 17 can be used.

2.4.2 Dyes and pigments

R31 Dyes, colorants and pigments
Dyes, colorants and pigments shall not be classified in accordance with table 1.

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

Table 1. Classification of dyes, colouring agents and pigments

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

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

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

Declaration from the colorant manufacturer that colours, colouring agents and pigments are not classified according to table 1 and that the colouring agents mentioned are not used.

Appendix 18 can be used.

Documentation of the dye, colorant or pigment is a non-dusting formulations or that it is used by automatically dosed dyeing and printing processes. Applies to not disperse dyes classified with H334 (R42) or H317 (R43).

R32 Impurities in dyes with fibre affinity

Impurities in colorants with fibre affinity must not exceed the following values: Ag 100 ppm, As 50 ppm, Ba 100 ppm, Cd 20 ppm, Co 500 ppm, Cr 100 ppm, Cu 250 ppm, Fe 2 500 ppm, Hg 4 ppm, Mn 1 000 ppm, Ni 200 ppm, Pb 100 ppm, Se 20 ppm, Sb 50 ppm, Sn 250 ppm og Zn 1 500 ppm.
A declaration from the colorant manufacturer showing that the requirement is fulfilled or a valid Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission’s decision from July 2009. Appendix 19 can be used.

R33 **Impurities in pigments: Insoluble colorants without fibre affinity**

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

*Pigments are defined as insoluble colorants without fibre affinity*

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

R34 **Chrome mordants**

The use of chrome mordants is not permitted.

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

R35 **Metal complex dyes**

Metal complex dyes are only permitted when dyeing wool mixed with viscose.

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

Emissions of Cu and Ni shall be analysed in accordance with ISO 8288 or similar methods.

A declaration from the responsible for the dyeing that metal complex dyes are not used. For dyeing of wool/viscose with metal dyes, a declaration from the responsible for the dyeing is required of which metal dyes are used, as well as test reports of the heavy metals in question showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

Appendix 18 can be used.

R36 **Azo dyes**

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

**Table 2. Azo dyes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Azo dyes</th>
<th>CAS no</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4-aminodiphenyl</td>
<td>92-67-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzidine</td>
<td>92-87-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-chlor-o-toluidine</td>
<td>95-69-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-naphthylamine</td>
<td>91-59-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o-amino-azotoluene</td>
<td>97-56-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-amino-4-nitrotoluene</td>
<td>99-55-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-chloraniline</td>
<td>106-47-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4-diaminoanisol</td>
<td>615-05-4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Special textile processes

#### R37 Sizeing agents

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

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

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

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

#### R38 Additives for primary spinning

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

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

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

#### R39 PAH content in auxiliary chemicals for spinning and weaving

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

‘Auxiliary chemicals for spinning and weaving’ are the chemicals included in R37 and R38. The requirement applies to primary and secondary spinning.
Relevant information such as safety data sheets, product data sheets (in accordance to current European legislation) or declarations which clarify the polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons content, or declarations that products containing mineral oils are not used, or a valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission’s decision from July 2009. Appendix 16 can be used.

2.5 Hide and leather chemicals

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

R40 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.

R41 Substances on the Reach candidate list
Substances on the Reach candidate list cannot be used in the tanning process. Link to the Reach’s candidate list: http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table.

R42 Chromium (VI)
Chromium (VI) shall not be found in processed hides/skins or leather.
The content of chrome shall be tested according to EN ISO 17075:2007 (detection limit 3 ppm) or similar.

R43 Cadmium and lead
Cadmium and lead shall not be found in processed hides/skins or leather.
The content of cadmium and lead shall be tested according to the methods AAS, ICP-OES or ICP-MS (detection limit 10 ppm).

R44 Alkyl phenol ethoxylates and organic fluorine compounds
The following chemicals must not be added:

- Alkyl phenols, alkyl phenol ethoxylates or other alkyl phenol derivatives
- Fluorinated organic compounds, such as PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid and salts/esters thereof), PFOS (perfluorooctyl sulphonate and its compounds), PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene), etc.

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

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

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

### R45 Dyes and pigments for dyeing

Dyes and pigments shall fulfil R31, R32, R33 and R36.

Safety data sheets (in accordance to current European legislation) and documentation as specified in the requirements referred to.

Appendix 25, Dyes and pigments – hides/skins and leather, can be used as a template.

### R46 Biocides

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

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

Appendix 20 can be used.

### R47 Halogenated organic compounds

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

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

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

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

Appendix 20 can be used.

### 2.6 Finishing and mounting

The requirements apply to finishing, manufacturing of membranes, laminates and coating, and any mounting of fibres, yarn, textiles, fabric, hides/skins and leather. Examples of finishing are treatment for water, oil and dirt resistance, anti-felting treatment, anti-shrinkage, anti-creasing, antistatic treatment, softening, biocide treatment, coating, laminating and printing. If the membranes, laminates and coatings are dyed, the dyes shall fulfil the requirements in chapter 2.4.2 Dyes and Pigments.
Chemicals used for finishing and mounting shall also fulfil the general chemical requirements in chapter 2.4 for textiles and chapter 2.5 for hides/skins and leather.

**R48 Classification of finishing chemicals**

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

**Table 3. Classification of finishing chemicals**

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

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

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

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

**R49 Nanoparticles**

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

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

⚠️ A declaration from the finisher that nanoparticles are not used. Appendix 21 can be used.
R50 Synthetic polymers
Products from polyurethane, polyester, polyamide and other polymers which have requirements in chapter 2.1.3 shall fulfil the relevant requirements in chapter 2.1.3. Products from polyurethane shall fulfil requirements for elastane.

Documentation as stated in the relevant requirements.

R51 PVC and fluorinated polymers
Coatings, laminates or membranes from PVC are not permitted.

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

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

R52 Softening agents or solvents
Coatings, laminates and membranes must not be produced using softening agents or solvents which are or can be classified according to risk phrases in Table 4.

Table 4: Classification of softening agents and solvents.

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

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

Please note that the manufacturer is responsible for correct classification.

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

Appendix 22 can be used.
R53 The coating or lamination process
VOC emissions to air during the coating or lamination process must not exceed 10 g C/kg.

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

R54 VOC in printing pastes
Printing pastes must not contain more than 5% volatile organic compounds (VOC).

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

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

R55 Colour extraction or depigmentation
Salts from heavy metals (except iron) or formaldehyde must not be used for colour extraction or depigmentation.

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

R56 Plastisol-based printing
Plastisol-based printing is only permitted if halogenated polymers and phthalates are not ingredients in the printing paste.

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

R57 Silicone treatment, solvents
If solvents are used in silicone treatment, the manufacturer must ensure that the workers are protected from the solvents.

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

R58 Silicone treatment, siloxane
Neither octamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane, D4, (CAS 556-67-2) nor decamethylcyclopentasiloxane, D5, (CAS 541-02-6) may be included in chemical products used in finishing. D4 and D5 present as contaminants are exempt from this requirement.

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

Declaration that the requirement is met. Appendix 23 can be used.
R59  **Glue**
Colophon resin or formaldehyde must not be added to glue, except as contaminants.

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

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

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

2.7  **Emissions**

2.7.1  **Textiles**

R60  **COD, temperature and pH of effluent from wet processes**
COD emissions in effluent from wet processes that do not go to municipal or other external purification plants may be a total of 20g/kg fibre.

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

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

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

2.7.2  **Hides/skins and leather**

R61  **Chromium in the effluent**
Effluent from tanneries shall contain less than 1 mg of total chromium per litre of water. The total chromium content shall be tested in accordance with ISO 9174, EN 1233 or EN ISO 11885 for chromium, or the equivalent.

확  A test report from the tannery showing that the requirement is fulfilled.
Appendix 20 can be used.
R62 **COD in the effluent**
The chemical oxygen demand (COD) in the effluent shall not exceed 10 kg/tonne raw material (raw hide or hide/skin) expressed as an annual average.

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

☑️ A test report from the tannery showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

Appendix 20 can be used.

### 2.8 **Energy and water consumption**

#### 2.8.1 **Textiles**

R63 **Energy and water consumption**
The consumption of electricity (in kWh) and fuel as well as water consumption (in litres) for each wet treatment and finishing shall be stated. The data shall also contain information on the amount of fibre/textile which is treated in kg.

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

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

#### 2.8.2 **Hides/skins and leather**

R64 **Energy consumption**
The consumption of electricity (in kWh) and fuel used during the tanning of hides/skins and leather shall be stated.

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

R65 **Water consumption**
The annual average water consumption during the tanning of hides/skins and leather shall not exceed 25 m$^3$/tonne of raw hides.

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

### 2.9 **Packaging, storage and transportation**

R66 **Chlorinated plastics**
Chlorinated plastics must not be used in packaging.

☑️ Materials used in transportation and sales packaging must be described. Declaration from the manufacturer of the plastic packaging.
R67 Chlorophenols (and salts and esters of chlorophenol), PCB and organotin compounds during transport and storage

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

_declaration from the supplier in each link of the production chain that these substances or compounds are not used in the yarn, fabric and/or finished product, or a valid EU Ecolabel licence in accordance with the Commission's decision from July 2009. If the declaration is to be verified, the following test method and limit value shall be used: derivatization with acetic anhydride, determination with capillary gas-liquid chromatography with electron capture detection; the limit is 0.05 ppm. Appendices 17 or 23 can be used.

3 Quality and functionality requirements

3.1 Product requirements for textiles

R68 Formaldehyde
The amount of free or partly hydrolysable formaldehyde in the final fabric must not exceed 20 ppm. The formaldehyde content shall be tested in accordance with EN ISO 14184-1.

Declaration from supplier showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

R69 Dimensional changes during washing and drying

Dimensional changes during washing and drying shall not exceed:

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

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

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

Declaration from supplier showing that the requirement is fulfilled.
R70  **Colour fastness to washing**

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

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

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

☐ A test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

R71  **Wet rubbing**

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

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

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

☐ A test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

R72  **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 performed in accordance with ISO 105 X12 or the equivalent.

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

☐ A test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

R73  **Colour fastness to light**

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

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

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

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

☐ A test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

R74  **Pilling**

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

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

☐ A test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.
3.2 Product requirements for hides/skins and leather

R75 Formaldehyde
The amount of free or partly hydrolysable formaldehyde in the final leather must not exceed 75 ppm.

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

☑ A test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

R76 Tear strength of leather
The tear strength shall be over 20 N. The test shall be performed in accordance with ISO 3377 or the equivalent.

☑ A test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

R77 Bending test
The test for bending resistance shall achieve 20,000 test repetitions (20 kc) without visible damage. The requirement only applies to leather with a surface coating.

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

☑ A test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

R78 Colour fastness to light
Colour fastness to light shall be at least level 3 for leather with a surface coating (finish).

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

☑ A test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

R79 Wear test
The wear for wet and dry conditions shall be at least level 3.

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

☑ Test reports showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

3.3 Labelling of the product

R80 Organic labelling
The labelling of products with the text ‘organic’ is not permitted unless the product consists of a minimum of 95% organic fibre, hide and/or leather.

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

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

R81 Traceability and animal husbandry for products made from hides/skins and leather
The applicant must be able to document traceability of the hides/skins and leather for the following stages in the production chain:
- Abattoir
- Hide distributors
- Tannery

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

R82 Down and feathers plucked from live birds
The use of down and feathers plucked from live birds is prohibited.

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

R83 Mulesing
Mulesing is not permitted.

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

R84 Working conditions
The basic principles and rights relating to working conditions shall be fulfilled during the production of the ecolabelled textile, hide and/or leather.

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

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

- the prohibition of child labour (Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, Convention 138 and Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, Convention 182)
- the right to organise (Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, Convention 87)
- the prohibition of discrimination (Equal Remuneration, Convention 100 and Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation, Convention 111)
- the prohibition of forced labour (Forced or Compulsory Labour, Convention 29 and Abolition of Forced Labour, Convention 105).

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

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

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

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

## 5 Quality and regulatory requirements

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

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

### M1 Laws and regulations
The license holder must ensure adherence to current regulations for safety, working environment, 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 representative
There shall be one person appointed by the company responsible for fulfilling the Nordic Ecolabel requirements as well as a contact person appointed for communications with Nordic Ecolabelling.

ер A chart of the company’s organisational structure detailing who is responsible for the above.

### M3 Documentation
The license holder shall be able to provide a copy of the application as well as factual and calculation data (including test reports, documents from suppliers and suchlike) supporting the documents submitted on application.

Checked on site

### M4 Planned changes
Written notice must be given to Nordic Ecolabelling of planned changes that have a bearing on the Nordic Ecolabel requirements.

ер Procedures detailing how planned changes are handled.
M5  Unplanned non-conformities
Unplanned non-conformities that have a bearing on Nordic Ecolabel requirements must be reported to Nordic Ecolabelling in writing and journaled.

- Procedures detailing how unplanned non-conformities 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  Recycling and return system
Relevant national regulations, legislation and/or industry agreements regarding the recycling and return systems for products and packaging shall be met in the Nordic countries in which the Nordic Ecolabelled products are marketed.

- A valid certificate showing with which take-back schemes the company has an agreement regarding the recycling system.

M8  Marketing
The requirement is removed as decided by the Board of Directors 17 November 2014.

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:

Each license has a unique license number which must be used with the label. More information on the design of the label can be found in “Regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling of products” 22 December 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 the licence valid?

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

On 4 February 2015, the Nordic Ecolabelling’s Criteria Group decided to to ease the requirement level K23 for heavy metals in details on the fabric. 17 November 2014 the Board of Directors decided to remove requirement M8 Marketing. The new version is called 4.1.

On 17 March 2015, the Nordic Ecolabelling’s Criteria Group ajusted the requirement K31 for dyes, colorants and pigments. The new version is called 4.2.

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

- Organic cotton and organic production of other natural fibres
- Genetically modified raw materials
- Evaluating current requirements for fibre production and extend to other types of fibre, such as silk, biopolymers and synthetic fibres.
- Evaluating the requirements to energy consumption, water consumption and emissions in wet treatment of fibres, hides/skins and leather.
- Flame retardants
- Antimony in polyester
Appendix 1 Flow chart

Type of fiber:
Fiber supplier:
Contact person:
Tel./email:

Process:
Supplier:
Contact person:
Tel./email:

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

Process:
Supplier:
Contact person:
Tel./email:

Process:
Supplier:
Contact person:
Tel./email:
Appendix 2 Description and composition of the product

Product: ___________________________________________________________
Total weight in kg: __________________________
Manufacturer: _______________________________________________________
The manufacturer’s contact person: ______________________________________

R2. Description and composition of the product

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplier</th>
<th>Type of material/product</th>
<th>Weight in kg</th>
<th>Weight %</th>
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Appendix 3 Cotton and other natural cellulose seed fibres

To be completed by the applicant.

Production site: ______________________________________________________

I/we manufacturer(s) of cotton declare:

R3. How much of the cotton used in production of ecolabelled textiles is organically farmed or farmed during a transition to organic farming? % :___________

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

Attachments: __________

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

R3. Does the remaining part of the cotton at least fulfil the requirements for conventional cotton?

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

Attachments: __________

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

R27. Are substances added and/or integrated which can have a biocide and/or antibacterial effect? Silver compounds, nano silver and nano gold are also considered antibacterial substances.

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

Yes ☐  No ☐

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

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Appendix 4 Flax, bamboo and other bast fibres

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

Trade name: ______________________________________________________
Production site: ______________________________________________________

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

R4. Are all pesticides used in fibre production allowed used in EU Regulation 1107/2009?__________

R4. Is the effluent from the water retting treated so that the chemical oxygen demand (COD) or the total organic carbon (TOC) is reduced by at least 75% for hemp fibre and at least 95% for flax and other bast fibres?__________

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

Attachment:____________

Fibre manufacturer’s signature:

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Appendix 5 Wool and other keratin fibres

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

Production site: ______________________________________________________

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

R5. What is the total content of the following substances: γ-hexachlorocyclohexane (lindane), α-hexachlorocyclohexane, β-hexachlorocyclohexane, δ-hexachlorocyclohexane, aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, p,p'-DDT and p,p'-DDD, cypermethrin, deltamethrin, fenvalerate, cyhalothrin and flumethrin?

PPM: ____________________

R5. What is the total content of the following substances: diazinon, propetamfos, klorfenvinfos, diklorfention, Chlorpyriphos, fenklorfos, diflubenzuron and Triflumuron?

PPM: ____________________

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

Attachment: ____________

* The requirement does not apply if the applicant can document which farmers have produced at least 75% of the weight of the wool or keratin fibres, and that the farmers can confirm that the substances mentioned in the criteria are not used in the relevant areas or on animals. Also, the requirement does not apply if the wool is organically certified. For the definition of ‘organic’, see K3.

R27. Are substances added and/or integrated which can have a biocidal and/or antibacterial effect? Silver compounds, nano silver and nano gold are also considered antibacterial substances.

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

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

Fibre manufacturer’s signature:

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Appendix 6 Acrylic fibres

To be completed by the manufacturer of acrylic fibres.

Trade name:________________________________________________________
Production site:_____________________________________________________

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

R7. Is residual of acrylonitrile content in raw fibres from the fibre production less than 1.5 mg/kg? □ Yes □ No

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

Attachment:______________

R7. Are emissions of acrylonitrile to the air (during polymerisation and until the solution is ready for spinning) less than 1g/kg produced fibre, expressed as an annual average? □ Yes □ No

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

Attachment:______________

R7. Is N,N - Dimethylacetamide (DMAc, cas no 127-19-5) used in the production of acrylic fibres? □ Yes □ No

R27. Are substances added\(^1\) and/or integrated which can have a biocide and/or antibacterial effect? Silver compounds, nano silver and nano gold are also considered antibacterial substances.

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

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

Is the fibre dyed? □ Yes □ No

If yes, the dyes must fulfil chapter 2.4.2.
Fibre manufacturer’s signature:

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Appendix 7 Elastane

To be completed by the manufacturer of elastane.

Trade name: __________________________________________________________
Production site: ______________________________________________________

I/we manufacturer(s) of elastane declare:

R8. Are organotin compounds used in elastane production?  
If yes, state the annual amount: __________________________________________

R8. Are emissions to the air of aromatic diisocyanates during polymerisation and spinning less than 5 mg/kg produced fibre, expressed as an annual average? Yes    No

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

R8. Is N,N - Dimethylacetamide (DMAc, cas no 127-19-5) used in elastane production?  
If yes, state the annual amount: __________________________________________

R27. Are substances added\(^1\) and/or integrated which can have a biocide and/or antibacterial effect? Silver compounds, nano silver and nano gold are also considered antibacterial substances.
If yes, which type of biocide, and how much? _______________________________

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

Is the fibre dyed?  
If yes, the dyes must fulfil chapter 2.4.2.

Fibre manufacturer’s signature:

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Appendix 8 Polyamide fibres

To be completed by the manufacturer of polyamide fibres.

Trade name:________________________________________________________
Production site:______________________________________________________

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

R9. Are emissions of nitrogen dioxide (N2O) to the air from the production of monomers less than 10 g/kg produced polyamide 6 fibres, and 50 g/kg produced polyamide 6.6 fibre, expressed as an annual average? Yes □  No □

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

R27. Are substances added\(^1\) and/or integrated which can have a biocide and/or antibacterial effect? Silver compounds, nano silver and nano gold are also considered antibacterial substances.
If yes, which type of biocide, and how much?_______________________________ Yes □  No □

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

Is the fibre dyed? Yes □  No □
If yes, the dyes must fulfil chapter 2.4.2.

Fibre manufacturer’s signature:

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Appendix 9 Polyester fibres

To be completed by the manufacturer of polyester fibres.

Trade name: ________________________________________________________
Production site: ______________________________________________________

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

R10. Does the amount of antimony in polyester fibre measured as an annual average exceed 260 ppm?  
Yes ☐  No ☐

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

Attachment:___________

R10. Do VOC emissions during polymerisation and fibre production, measured in the process steps where this occurs, including diffuse emissions, exceed 1.2 g/kg produced polyester resin, expressed as an annual average?  
Yes ☐  No ☐

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

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

Attachment:___________

R27. Are substances added and/or integrated which can have a biocide and/or antibacterial effect? Silver compounds, nano silver and nano gold are also considered antibacterial substances.

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

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

Is the fibre dyed?  
Yes ☐  No ☐

If yes, the dyes must fulfil chapter 2.4.2.
Fibre manufacturer’s signature:

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Appendix 10 Polypropylene fibres

To be completed by the manufacturer of polypropylene fibres.

Trade name: ________________________________________________________
Production site: ______________________________________________________

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

R11. Are lead-based pigment used in fibre production?
If yes, state the annual amount:__________________________________________

R27. Are substances added\(^1\) and/or integrated which can have a biocide and/or antibacterial effect? Silver compounds, nano silver and nano gold are also considered antibacterial substances.
If yes, which type of biocide, and how much?_______________________________

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

Is the fibre dyed?
If yes, the dyes must fulfil chapter 2.4.2.

Fibre manufacturer’s signature:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company name</td>
<td>Name (block capitals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone &amp; email</td>
<td>Position</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 11 Regenerated cellulose fibres

To be completed by the manufacturer of regenerated cellulose fibres.

Trade name: ________________________________________________________
Production site: ______________________________________________________

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

R12. Is chlorine gas used in bleaching cellulose pulp or cellulose fibres?
If yes, state the annual amount used?_____________________________________

R13. Are emissions of sulphur to the air < 120 g S/kg filament fibre and < 30 g/kg for staple fibre, expressed as an annual average?

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

R14. Are emissions of zinc to water < 0.3 g Zn/kg regenerated cellulose, expressed as an annual average?

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

R15. Is the copper content of the effluent from the plant that produces cupro fibre < 0.1 ppm, expressed as an annual average?

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

R27. Are substances added\(^1\) and/or integrated which can have a biocide and/or antibacterial effect? Silver compounds, nano silver and nano gold are also considered antibacterial substances.
If yes, which type of biocide, and how much?_____________________________________

\(^1\) Added substances comprise all chemical products and ingredients of these, including additives (e.g. pigments) in ingredients, but not contaminants from raw material production. Contaminants are defined as residues from raw material production present in the finished product in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 weight %, 100 mg/kg), but not substances that are added to a raw material or product for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.
Is the fibre dyed?
If yes, the dyes must fulfil chapter 2.4.2.

Fibre manufacturer’s signature:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company name</td>
<td>Name (block capitals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone &amp; email</td>
<td>Position</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix 12 Traceability raw materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of raw material (Latin and Nordic name)</th>
<th>Geographical origin (country, state, region/province)</th>
<th>Supplier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The manufacturer of regenerated cellulose shall describe how requirement R16 about traceability is ensured.

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

Procedures or agreements with subcontractors may be submitted.

### Description of the procedure:

...........................................................................................................................................
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place and date</th>
<th>Name of manufacturer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact person/block capitals</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Appendix 13 Paddings/Fillings

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

Name and description of the type of padding/filling material: _________________
_____________________________________________________________________

Manufacturer/importer: ____________________________________________________________________________

R17. Shall fulfil all relevant requirements for textile fibres in R3-R16.
Attachment:___________

R19. Are dyes used in the product? 
If yes: The requirements in chapter 2.4.2 shall be fulfilled.

Are the dyes only used to distinguish between various qualities within the same type of padding?
Yes □ No □
Are metal complex dyes used?
Yes □ No □
If yes, state which dyes are used.
Name:              CAS no:
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

R20. Is 90% of all production waste recycled?
Yes □ No □
Describe how production waste is recycled.
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

R22. Are any of the following chemicals used as blowing agents?
- CFC 
  Yes □ No □
- HCFC 
  Yes □ No □
- HFC 
  Yes □ No □
- Methylene chloride 
  Yes □ No □
- Other halogenated organic compounds 
  Yes □ No □

Describe the expansion process:_________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
Does the use of isocyanates take place in a closed process, is the required protective
equipment used, and are regulatory requirements adhered to with regard to the use
of isocyanates?
If no, please clarify

R26. Are any of the following chemical substances added\(^1\) to the padding/filling
material?

- Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO)
- Linear alkyl benzene sulphonates (LAS)
- Ditallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DTDMAC),
  diestearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DSDMAC),
  dihydrogenated tallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DHTDMAC)
- Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) og diethylenetriaminepentaacetic
  acid (DTPA)
- Phthalates\(^2\)
- Fluorinated organic compounds, such as PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid and
  salts/esters thereof), PFOS (perfluorooctyl sulphonate and its compounds),
  PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene), etc.

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

\(^2\) This applies to phthalates listed in Reach’s appendix XVII. Phthalates listed in the candidate list
are excluded in requirement K25.

R27. Are substances added\(^3\) and/or integrated which can have a biocide and/or
antibacterial effect? Silver compounds, nano silver and nano gold are also considered
antibacterial substances.

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

R29. Are surface-active agents in detergents and fabric softeners at each wet treat-
ment plant completely aerobically biodegradable?

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company name</td>
<td>Name (block capitals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone &amp; email</td>
<td>Position</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 14 Additives in paddings/fillings

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

Type of additive for padding/filling material: _______________________________
__________________________________________________________________

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

R18. Are any of the following compounds/substances added\(^1\) to the padding/filling material?

- Halogenated organic compounds in general, for example PVC, chlorinated paraffins, fluoride compounds, flame retardants and organic bleaching chemicals
- Fluorinated organic compounds, such as PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid and its salts/esters), PFOS (perfluorooctyl sulphonate and its compounds), PTFE (polytetrafluorethylene), etc.
- Phthalates\(^2\)
- Aziridine and/or polyaziridine
- Carcinogenic or mutagenic compounds, or compounds harmful to reproduction (category 1 and 2 according to 67/548/EF)
- Alkyl phenols, alkyl phenol ethoxylates or other alkyl phenol derivatives

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

\(^2\) This applies to phthalates listed in Reach’s appendix XVII. Phthalates listed in the candidate list are excluded in requirement K25.

R26. Are any of the following chemical substances added to the product/raw material?

- Linear alkyl benzene sulphonates (LAS)
- Ditallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DTDMAC), distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DSDMAC), dihydrogenated tallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DHTDMAC)
- Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) og diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA)

R27. Are substances added and/or integrated which can have a biocide and/or antibacterial effect? Silver compounds, nano silver and nano gold are also considered antibacterial substances.

* Also applies to transportation and storage of products and semi-finished products
Signature of the chemical manufacturer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company name</td>
<td>Name (block capitals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone &amp; email</td>
<td>Position</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 15 Other materials

To be completed by the manufacturer of the details.

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

Material manufacturer: ________________________________________________

R23. Does the material contain lead, cadmium and/or nickel?  

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

Attachment:___________

R23. Does the material contain phthalates?  

Only relevant for plastic parts.

Signature of the manufacturer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company name</td>
<td>Name (block capitals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone &amp; email</td>
<td>Position</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 16 General requirements for chemicals

To be completed by the chemical manufacturer.

Name and application of the chemical product:_____________________________
__________________________________________________________________

Manufacturer of the chemical product:____________________________________

R25. Does the product contain substances which are listed on Reach’s candidate list?
Link to the Reach’s candidate list: http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table

R26. Are any of the following chemical substances added¹ to the product/raw material?

- Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO)
- Linear alkyl benzene sulphonates (LAS)
- Ditallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DTDMAC), distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DSDMAC), dihydrogenated tallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DHTDMAC)
- Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) og diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA)
- Phthalates²
- Fluorinated organic compounds, such as PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid and salts/esters thereof), PFOS (perfluorooctyl sulphonate and its compounds), PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene), etc.

Yes □ No □ Yes □ No □ Yes □ No □ Yes □ No □ Yes □ No □

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

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

Auxiliary chemicals for spinning and weaving:

R39. Is the percentage of PAH (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons) in the mineral oil part of the auxiliary chemicals less than 3 weight %?

Yes □ No □

Signature of the chemical manufacturer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company name</td>
<td>Name (block capitals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone &amp; email</td>
<td>Position</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 17 Yarn, fabric and textile

To be completed by the manufacturer of yarn or fabric.

Name of yarn, fabric or textile and application:____________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

Manufacturer of yarn, fabric or textile:____________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

R27. Are substances added\(^1\) and/or integrated which can have a biocide and/or antibacterial effect? Silver compounds, nano silver and nano gold are also considered antibacterial substances.

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

R28. Are chlorinated compounds used as bleaching agents for yarn, fabric or finished goods?

R30. Are yarn and textiles treated with cerium compounds to increase their weight?

R67. Are chlorophenols (and salts and esters of chlorophenol), PCB and organotin compounds used in connection with transportation or storage of products or semi finished goods (yarn, fabric or finished products)?

Signature of the manufacturer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company name</td>
<td>Name (block capitals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone &amp; email</td>
<td>Position</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 18 Dyes and pigments – dyeing process

To be completed by the responsible for the dyeing.

Name of dyeing site: _________________________________________________

Which process takes place here: ________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________

R31. Are dyes/colouring agents/pigments classified according to the table below? Yes □ No □
Only disperse dyes must meet the requirement for allergenic classification (H334 (R42) or H317 (R43))
If yes, state the chemical name, CAS no. and amount in weight %:
__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________

Are the dyes/colorants/pigments disperse? Yes □ No □
If not, are the dyes/colorants/pigments non-dusting formulations? Yes □ No □
and
If not, are dyes/colorants/pigments used by automatically dosed dyeing and printing processes? Yes □ No □

Classification of chemical products

Exemptions from classification below may occur in individual requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard class</th>
<th>Hazard symbols and R-phrases in accordance with directive 67/548/EEC*</th>
<th>CLP-regulation 1272/2008*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental hazard</td>
<td>N with R50, R50/53, R51/53 and/or R59</td>
<td>Dangerous to aquatic environments. Category acute 1 H400, category chronic 1 H410, category chronic 2 H411. Ozone EUH 059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highly toxic</td>
<td>Tx (T+ in Norway) with R26, R27, R28 and/or R39</td>
<td>Acute toxicity, Category 1 or 2 with H330, H310 and/or H300 and/or specific organic toxic- single exposure, category 1 with H370, and/or specific organic toxic - repeated exposure category 1 with H372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxic</td>
<td>T with R23, R24, R25, R39 and/or R48</td>
<td>Acute toxicity, Category 2 or 3 with H330, H331, H311 and/or H301 and/or specific organic toxic- single exposure, category 1 with H370, and/or specific organic toxic - repeated exposure category 1 with H372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carcinogenic</td>
<td>T with R45 or R49. Or Xn with R40</td>
<td>Carc 1A/1B/2 with H350, H350i and/or H351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutagenic</td>
<td>T with R46 or Xn with R68</td>
<td>Mut 1B/2 with H340 and/or H341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmful to reproduction</td>
<td>T with R60 and/or R61. Or Xn with R62 and/or R63</td>
<td>Repr 1A/1B/2 with H360, H361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allergenic</td>
<td>R42 and/or R43</td>
<td>Resp.Sens 1 with H334 or Skin Sens 1 with H317</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
R31. Are any of the following dyes used?
C.I. Basic Red 9, C.I. Disperse Blue 1,3,7,26,35,102,106,124, C.I. Acid Red 26,
C.I. Basic Violet 14, C.I. Disperse Orange 1,3,11,37,76,149, C.I. Direct Black 38,
C.I. Direct Blue 6, C.I. Direct Red 28, C.I. Disperse Yellow 1,3,9,23,39,49,
C.I. Disperse Brown 1, C.I. Disperse Red 1, 11, 17

R34. Are chrome mordants used?

R35. Are metal complex dyes\(^1\) used when dyeing?
If yes, state the chemical name, CAS no. and amount in weight %:

\(^1\) Metal complex dyes are only permitted when dyeing wool mixed with viscose. Emissions to water
after cleansing must not exceed 5 mg/kg fibre for Cu, 5 mg/kg fibre for Ni, and 3 mg/kg fibre for
Cr. Emissions of Cu and Ni shall be analysed in accordance with ISO 8288 or similar methods.

Signature of the responsible for the dyeing process:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company name</th>
<th>Name (block capitals)</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Telephone &amp; email</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix 19 Dyes and pigments - dye manufacturer

To be completed by the dye manufacturer.

Name of dyes/pigments and application: __________________________________________

Manufacturer/supplier of dye/pigment: __________________________________________

**R25.** Do the products contain substances which are listed on Reach’s candidate list?

- Yes ☐  No ☐

Link to the Reach’s candidate list: [http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table](http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table)

**R26.** Are any of the following chemical substances added\(^1\) to the product/raw material?

- Yes ☐  No ☐

\begin{itemize}
  \item Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO)
  \item Linear alkyl benzene sulphonates (LAS)
  \item Ditallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DTDMAC), distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DSDMAC), dihydrogenated tallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DHTDMAC)
  \item Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) og diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA)
  \item Phthalates\(^2\)
  \item Fluorinated organic compounds, such as PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid and salts/esters thereof), PFOS (perfluorooctyl sulphonate and its compounds), PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene), etc.
\end{itemize}

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

\(^2\) This applies to phthalates listed in Reach’s appendix XVII. Phthalates listed in the candidate list are excluded in requirement R25.

**R32.** Do impurities in colorants with fibre affinity exceed the following values?

- Yes ☐  No ☐

\begin{itemize}
  \item Ag 100 ppm
  \item As 50 ppm
  \item Ba 100 ppm
  \item Cd 20 ppm
  \item Co 500 ppm
  \item Cr 100 ppm
  \item Cu 250 ppm
  \item Fe 2500 ppm
  \item Hg 4 ppm
\end{itemize}
R33. Do impurities in pigments\(^3\) without fibre affinity exceed the following values:

- Mn 1000 ppm
- Ni 200 ppm
- Pb 100 ppm
- Se 20 ppm
- Sb 50 ppm
- Sn 250 ppm
- Zn 1500 ppm

\(^3\) Pigments are defined as insoluble colorants without fibre affinity

R36. Are azo dyes, which can release the aromatic amines given in Table 2, used?

Test report, if any, attachment: __________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Azo dyes</th>
<th>CAS no.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4-aminodiphenyl</td>
<td>3,3’-dimethyl-4,4’-diaminodiphenylmethan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzidine</td>
<td>p-cresidine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-chlor-o-toluidine</td>
<td>4,4’-oxydianiline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-naphthylamine</td>
<td>4,4’-thiodianiline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o-amino-azotoluene</td>
<td>o-toluidine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-amino-4-nitrotoluene</td>
<td>2,4-diaminotoluene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-chloranilne</td>
<td>2,4,5-trimethylaniline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4-diaminoanisol</td>
<td>4-aminoazobenzene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,4’-diaminodiphenylmethane</td>
<td>o-anisidine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,3’-dichlorbenzidine</td>
<td>2,4-Xydidine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,3’-dimethoxybenzidine</td>
<td>2,6-Xydidine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,3’-dimethylbenzidine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________
Signature of the dye manufacturer:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Signature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company name</td>
<td>Name (block capitals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone &amp; email</td>
<td>Position</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 20 Tannery

To be completed by the tannery.

Name of tannery: ___________________________________________________

Which products are treated here, name and application: _____________________
__________________________________________________________________

R41. Do the chemicals used in the tanning process contain substances which are listed on Reach’s candidate list?

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

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

R42. Is there chromium (VI) in processed hides/skins or leather?

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

Attachment:___________

R43. Is there cadmium or lead in processed hides/skins or leather?

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

Attachment:___________

R44. Are any of the following chemical substances added\(^1\) to the hides/skins or leather?

- Alkyl phenols, alkyl phenol ethoxylates or other alkyl phenol derivative\(^2\)
- Fluorinated organic compounds, such as PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid and salts/esters thereof), PFOS (perfluorooctyl sulphonate and its compounds), PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene), etc.

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

\(^2\) Alkyl phenol derivatives are defined as substances liberated from alkyl phenols at degradation.
R45. Are dyes and pigments used in the hides/skins or leather?  
If yes: Fill in the form for dyes and pigments – Hides/skins and pigments, appendix 25.

R46. State which biocides are used in manufacturing/tanning. The biocides must follow the Biocide 98/8/EF directive (Biocide Regulation 528/2012 from 01 September 2013).

________________________________________________________________________

R47. Are halogenated organic compounds used in the treatment of hides/skins and leather?  
If yes, state the chemical name, CAS no. and amount in weight %:

________________________________________________________________________

R61. Does the effluent from tanneries contain less than 1 mg chromium per litre of water?  

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

Attachment:___________

R62. Does the chemical oxygen demand (COD) in the effluent exceed 10 kg/tonne raw material (raw hide or hide) expressed as an annual average?  

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

Attachment:___________

Signature from the tannery:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company name</td>
<td>Name (block capitals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone &amp; email</td>
<td>Position</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 21 Finishing

To be completed by the finisher.

Type of finishing: ____________________________________________________

Name of the company performing the finishing: ____________________________
__________________________________________________________________

R48. Are finishing agents or preparations that contain more than 0.1 weight % of substances that have been assigned or may be assigned one or more of the risk phrases in Table 3 being used?

Yes ☐ No ☐

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

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

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

R49. Are nano particles/nano materials1 used in finishing?

Yes ☐ No ☐

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

R54. Does the printing paste contain less than 5% volatile organic compounds (VOC)?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Must be documented with relevant information.

Attachment:___________

2 VOC are defined as compounds which have a vapour pressure of 0.01 kPa or higher at 293.15 K or an equivalent volatility under the conditions of use.
R56. Does the printing paste used for plastisol based printing contain halogenated polymers and/or phthalates?

Finisher’s signature:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company name</td>
<td>Name (block capitals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone &amp; email</td>
<td>Position</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yes ☐ No ☐
Appendix 22 Coating, laminate and membrane

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

Type of coating and application: __________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

Material manufacturer: ________________________________________________

R25. Do the products contain substances which are listed on Reach’s candidate list?  Yes ☐  No ☐
Link to the Reach’s candidate list: http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table

R26. Are any of the following chemical substances added\(^1\) to the product/raw material?

- Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO)
- Linear alkyl benzene sulphonates (LAS)
- Ditallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DTDMAC), distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DSDMAC), dihydrogenated tallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DHTDMAC)
- Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) og diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA)
- Phthalates\(^2\)
- Fluorinated organic compounds, such as PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid and salts/esters thereof), PFOS (perfluorooctyl sulphonate and its compounds), PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene), etc.

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

\(^2\) This applies to phthalates listed in Reach’s appendix XVII. Phthalates listed in the candidate list are excluded in requirement K25.

R51. Coatings, laminates or membranes:

Does the product contain PVC?  Yes ☐  No ☐

Does the product contain fluorinated organic compounds?  Yes ☐  No ☐
R52. Are coatings, laminates and membranes produced using softening agents or solvents which are or can be classified according to risk phrases in the table below?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard class</th>
<th>Hazard symbols and R-phrases in accordance with directive 67/548/EEC*</th>
<th>CLP-regulation 1272/2008*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental hazard</td>
<td>N with R50, R50/53, R51/53, S2/53 and R53</td>
<td>Category acute 1 H400, category chronic 1 H410, category chronic 2 H411, category chronic 3 H412 and/or category chronic 4 H413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carcinogenic</td>
<td>T with R45 or R49 Or Xn with R40</td>
<td>Carc 1A/1B/2 with H350, H350i and/or H351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutagenic</td>
<td>T with R46 or Xn with R68</td>
<td>Mut 1B/2 with H340 and/or H341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmful to reproduction</td>
<td>T with R60 and/or R61 Or Xn with R62 and/or R63</td>
<td>Repr 1A/1B/2 with H360, H361</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Please note that the manufacturer is responsible for correct classification.

R53. Are VOC emissions to air during the coating or lamination process <10 g C/kg?  

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

Attachment:___________

Is the membrane/coating/laminate dyed?

If yes, the dyes must fulfil chapter 2.4.2.

Signature of the manufacturer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Signature</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company name</th>
<th>Name (block capitals)</th>
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<tr>
<th>Telephone &amp; email</th>
<th>Position</th>
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</table>
Appendix 23 Other requirements

To be completed by the applicant.

Type of product and application: ________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

Product manufacturer: ________________________________________________

R55. Are salts from heavy metals or formaldehyde used for colour extraction or depigmentation? Yes ☐ No ☐

R57. Are solvents used in silicone treatment? Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, how are the workers protected?

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

Attachment:___________

R58. Is octamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane, D4, (CAS 556-67-2) or decamethylcyclopentasiloxane, D5, (CAS 541-02-6) used in chemical products used in finishing? Yes ☐ No ☐

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

D4 and D5 present as contaminants* are defined as residues from raw material production present in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 weight %, 100 mg/kg) in the finished product, but not substances that are added to the raw material or product for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.

R67. Are chlorophenols (and salts and esters of chlorophenol), PCB and organotin compounds used in connection with transportation or storage of products or semi finished goods (yarn, fabric or finished products)? Yes ☐ No ☐

Signature of the applicant:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Signature</th>
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<tbody>
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<table>
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<th>Name (block capitals)</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Telephone &amp; email</th>
<th>Position</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 24 Glue

To be completed by the glue manufacturer.

Type of glue and application: ___________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

Glue manufacturer: __________________________________________________

R25. Does the product contain substances which are listed on Reach’s candidate list?  
Link to the Reach’s candidate list: http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table

R26. Are any of the following chemical substances added\(^1\) to the product/raw material?  
- Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO)
- Linear alkyl benzene sulphonates (LAS)
- Ditallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DTDMAC), distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DSDMAC), dihydrogenated tallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DHTDMAC)
- Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) og diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA)
- Phthalates\(^2\)
- Fluorinated organic compounds, such as PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid and salts/esters thereof), PFOS (perfluorooctyl sulphonate and its compounds), PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene), etc.

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

\(^2\) This applies to phthalates listed in Reach’s appendix XVII. Phthalates listed in the candidate list are excluded in requirement K25.
R48. Are finishing agents or preparations that contain more than 0.1 weight % of substances that have been assigned or may be assigned one or more of the risk phrases in Table 3 being used?

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

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

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

R59. Is colophon resin or formaldehyde added to the glue, except as a contaminant?  
3 Contaminants are defined as residues from raw material production present in concentrations of less than 100 ppm (0.01 weight %, 100 mg/kg), but not substances that are added to the raw material or product for a purpose, irrespective of quantity.

Glue manufacturer’s signature:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company name</th>
<th>Name (block capitals)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Telephone &amp; email</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 25 Dyes and pigments - Hides/skins and leathers

Requirement R31 to be completed by the applicant. Requirements R32, R33 and R36 to be completed by the dye manufacturer.

Name of dyes/pigments and application: _________________________________
__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________
Tannery or dye manufacturer: __________________________________________

R31. Are dyes/colouring agents/pigments classified according to the table below?
If yes, state the chemical name, CAS no. and amount in weight %:
__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________

Classification of chemical products
Exemptions from classification below may occur in individual requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard class</th>
<th>Hazard symbols and R-phrases in accordance with directive 67/548/EEC*</th>
<th>CLP-regulation 1272/2008*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental hazard</td>
<td>N with R50, R50/53, R51/53 and/or R59</td>
<td>Dangerous to aquatic environments. Category acute 1 H400, category chronic 1 H410, category chronic 2 H411. Ozone EUH 059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highly toxic</td>
<td>Tx (T+ in Norway) with R26, R27, R28 and/or R39</td>
<td>Acute toxicity, Category 1 or 2 with H330, H310, and/or H300 and/or specific organic toxic- single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxic</td>
<td>T with R23, R24, R25, R39 and/or R48</td>
<td>Acute toxicity, Category 2 or 3 with H330, H331, H311, H301 and/or H301 and/or specific organic toxic- single exposure, category 1 with H370, and/or specific organic toxic- repeated exposure category 1 with H372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carcinogenic</td>
<td>T with R45 or R49. Or Xn with R40</td>
<td>Carc 1A/1B/2 with H350, H350i and/or H351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutagenic</td>
<td>T with R46 or Xn with R68</td>
<td>Mut 1B/2 with H340 and/or H341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmful to reproduction</td>
<td>T with R60 and/or R61. Or Xn with R62 and/or R63</td>
<td>Repr 1A/1B/2 with H360, H361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allergenic</td>
<td>R42 and/or R43</td>
<td>Resp.Sens 1 with H334 or Skin Sens 1 with H317</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**R31. Are any of the following dyes used?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**R32. Do impurities in colorants with fibre affinity exceed the following values?**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ag 100 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As 50 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ba 100 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cd 20 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co 500 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cr 100 ppm</td>
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<td>Cu 250 ppm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fe 2500 ppm</td>
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<td>Hg 4 ppm</td>
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<td>Mn 1000 ppm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ni 200 ppm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pb 100 ppm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Se 20 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sb 50 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sn 250 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zn 1500 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**R33. Do impurities in pigments without fibre affinity exceed the following values?**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As 50 ppm</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ba 100 ppm</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cd 50 ppm</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cr 100 ppm</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Hg 25 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pb 100 ppm</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Se 100 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sb 250 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zn 1500 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Pigments are defined as insoluble colorants without fibre affinity
**R36.** Are azo dyes, which can release the aromatic amines given in Table 2, used?  
Test report, if any, attachment: :________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Azo dyes</th>
<th>4-aminodiphenyl</th>
<th>3,3’-dimethyl-4,4’-diaminodiphenylmethane</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benzidine</td>
<td>p-cresidine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-chlor-o-toluidine</td>
<td>4,4’-oxydianiline</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-naphthylamine</td>
<td>4,4’-thiodianiline</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o-amino-azotoluene</td>
<td>o-toluidine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-amino-4-nitrotoluene</td>
<td>2,4-diaminotoluene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-chloranilene</td>
<td>2,4,5-trimethylaniline</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4-di aminoanisol</td>
<td>4-aminoazobenzene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,4’-diaminodiphenylmethane</td>
<td>o-anisidine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,3’-dichlorbenzidine</td>
<td>2,4-Xyolidine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,3’-dimethoxybenzidine</td>
<td>2,6-Xyolidine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,3’-dimethylbenzidine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Tannery or dye manufacturer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<table>
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<tr>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Telephone &amp; email</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Appendix 26 Down and feathers**

To be completed by the supplier of down and feathers.

Type of down/feather: ________________________________________________

Supplier of down and feathers: _________________________________________

**R82.** Are down and feathers plucked from live birds being used?  

Yes ☐  No ☐

Signature of the supplier of down and feathers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company name</th>
<th>Name (block capitals)</th>
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</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Telephone &amp; email</th>
<th>Position:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
**Appendix 27 Mulesing**

To be completed by the merino wool manufacturer.

Merino wool manufacturer: ____________________________________________

**R83. Are merino sheep exposed to mulesing?**

Signature of the merino wool manufacturer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company name</th>
<th>Name (block capitals)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Telephone &amp; email</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Yes ☐**  **No ☐**
Appendix 28 Marketing

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, the Swan, as detailed in "Regulations for Nordic Ecolabelling" and we assure that we will follow these regulations when marketing the Nordic Ecolabelled textile, hides/skins and/or leather.

Further, we confirm that we are familiar with the contents of the criteria regarding the Nordic Ecolabelling of textiles, hides/skins and leather.

We undertake to advise those individuals within the company involved in marketing the Nordic Ecolabelled products of the criteria for the Nordic Ecolabelling of textiles, hides/skins and leather and “Regulations for Nordic Ecolabelling.”

Place/date

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contact person

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Telephone/Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Marketing manager

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Telephone/Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In case of a change in personnel, a new declaration must be submitted to the Ecolabelling organisation.
Appendix 29 Methods for tests and analyses

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

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

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

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

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

- US EPA 8081 A (organochlorine pesticides with ultrasound or Soxhlet extraction and nonpolar solvents (isooctane or hexane)) or
- 8151 A (chlorinated herbicides using methanol) or
- 8141 A (organic phosphorus compounds) or - 8270 C (semi volatile organic compounds).

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

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

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

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

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

Materials for stuffing

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

Butadiene


Formaldehyde

Formaldehyde emission from stuffing and textiles

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

Nitro amines

Measurement of N-nitro amine concentration:

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

Test conditions: The latex sample is placed in a sample holder, which provides contact with air on all sides. The chamber shall have climate conditions cf. ENV 13419-1. To facilitate comparison of test results the area specific ventilation rate (\( q=n/l \)) shall be 1 and the ventilation rate be in the 0.5-1 interval. Taking of air samples starts 24 hours later, and ends no later than 30 hours after the chamber is filled.

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

Metal complex colours based on copper, chromium or nickel

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

COD/TOC/BOD

The COD content shall be tested in accordance with ISO 6060 or the equivalent. Measuring of PCOD, TOC or BOD can also be used if a correlation to COD is shown. Measuring method for TOC ISO 8245.
## Appendix 30 Overview of R-phrases

### Environmental hazard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R50</th>
<th>Highly toxic to aquatic organisms.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R50/53</td>
<td>Highly toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R51/53</td>
<td>Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R52/53</td>
<td>Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R59</td>
<td>Dangerous to the ozone layer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H400</td>
<td>Highly toxic to aquatic organisms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H410</td>
<td>Highly toxic to aquatic organisms with long-term effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H411</td>
<td>Toxic to aquatic organisms with long-term effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H412</td>
<td>Harmful long-term effects on aquatic organisms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H413</td>
<td>Can have harmful long-term effects on aquatic organisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUH 059</td>
<td>Dangerous to the ozone layer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Highly toxic, toxic

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

### Cancer, birth defects

| R40 | Possible risk of cancer |
| R45 | May cause cancer |
| R49 | May cause cancer if inhaled |
| R46 | May cause genetic defects |
| R60 | May damage fertility |
| R61 | May cause birth defects |
| R62 | Possible danger of damaging fertility |
| R63 | Possible risk of birth defects |
| R68 | Possible risk of persistent damage to health |
| H350 | May cause cancer |
| H351 | Suspected of causing cancer |
## Appendix 31 Overview and verification with EU Ecolabel and GOTS

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of requirement</th>
<th>Description or requirement number</th>
<th>Can be documented with a valid EU Ecolabel licence, version 2009/567/EC</th>
<th>Can be documented with a valid GOTS licence, version 3.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. General requirements</td>
<td>R1, R2</td>
<td></td>
<td>The use of a GOTS certificate as documentation applies to the following products:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yarn from at least 95% certified organic cotton - unbleached, bleached or dyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fabric from at least 95% certified organic cotton - unbleached, bleached or dyed/printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Assembled items from these fabrics and yarns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Production of fibres</td>
<td>Recycled fibres can be used</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.1 Cotton</td>
<td>R3</td>
<td>Conventional cotton: with an additional test for glufosinate-ammonium and glyphosate.</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.2 Wool and other keratin fibres</td>
<td>R5</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.3 Acrylic</td>
<td>R7</td>
<td>partly</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.3 Elastane</td>
<td>R8</td>
<td>partly</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.3 Polyamide, polyester og polypropylene</td>
<td>R9-R11</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.4 Viscose and cuprofibre</td>
<td>R13-R15</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.1 Chemicals</td>
<td>R25-R26</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.1 Chemicals</td>
<td>R28</td>
<td>Partly</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.1 Chemicals</td>
<td>R29</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.1 Chemicals</td>
<td>R30</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>R31-R34, R36</td>
<td>Partly, classification must be followed</td>
<td>Partly, the dyes mentioned must not be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.2 Dyes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.3 Special textile processes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6 Finishing and mounting</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6 Finishing and mounting</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.6 Finishing and mounting</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7 Emissions</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.9 Packaging, storage and transportation</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Product requirements</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ethical requirements</td>
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<td>yes</td>
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</table>