Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of

Baby products with textile

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Nordic Ecolabelling

Content

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

Addresses

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

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www.svanemaerket.dk

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What is a Nordic Swan Ecolabelled Baby product with textile?

Central for this product group is that the child is in close contact with the product for a long time, especially fabric and filling material. There is therefore focus on the chemical exposure during use of the product, from both fabric and filling material in the criteria.

There are the following messages for the product group:

- Meets stringent environmental and health requirements of chemicals in textiles. E.g., the textile must not contain substances that may cause cancer, cause genetic defects, or damage fertility, halogenated flame retardants, fluorinated substances, and nano particles.
- Meets strict environmental and health requirements of filler materials, metal, rubber, and plastic.
- Requirement of min. 50% organic or 100% cotton that conforms to standards for limited use of pesticides (IPM cotton).
- Requirement of safety and quality testing of the product

Why choose the Nordic Swan Ecolabel?

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

What can carry the Nordic Swan Ecolabel?

The product group comprises baby products, where the surface in contact with the child is of textile and where the child has skin contact or other close contact with the textile on using the product. The following products with textiles are included:

- Prams/strollers, pushchairs and baby joggers
- Bicycle trailers, with textile
- Changing mats/cushions/pillows
- Carry cots/pram upholstery
- Carry/sleeping bags/play rugs/mats (not covered by the EU's Toy directive)
- Baby carriers, baby slings and pram harnesses
- Nursing pillows/cot bumpers/baby nests/head protection in prams
- Baby chairs with textile in the form of recliners, sedan chairs, bouncy chairs
- Baby jumping swings
- Car seats
- Infant travel beds

For combination products, such as strollers with other features, baby skates are also accepted as a function. An applicant will also be able to contact Nordic Swan Ecolabelling for an expansion of this list of items if the product type matches the overall product delineation. When expanding the list, Nordic Swan Ecolabelling reserves the right to extend requirement 076 (Requirements for Safety and Function of the Finished Product) with relevant test requirements for the product type.

Products that for more than 5 wt% of the product include materials that are not subject to the criteria's requirements may not be Nordic Swan Ecolabelled.

The productgroup definition in relation to other product groups.

Product group definition in relation to the Product Group for Nordic Swan Ecolabeling of Textiles, skins, and leather:

For some product types, such as outdoor baby sleeping bags and cot bumpers, there is a overlap between this product group and the product group Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of Textiles, skins and leather. The requirements in those two criteria documents are very similar. For those product types, the applicant may decide which product group they will apply for. However, some baby sleeping bags may have built-in wooden board in the bottom and often have handles and are therefore close to being a baby lift. For such a product, there shall be applied for baby product with textile, as wood-based boards are not included as a material in the criteria for Textiles, skins, and leather.

Pillows and quilts are included in the Nordic Swan Ecolabeling of Textiles, skins, and leather. However, pillows can also be ecolabelled according to the criteria for Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of Furniture and furnishings if the pillow is part of an overall furniture license together with, for example, beds or mattresses and pillows where the filling material is of the same type.

Product group definition in relation to the Product Group for Swan Ecolabeling of Furniture and fitments: Cot bumpers and nursing pillows, that are part of a furniture, can be Nordic Swan Ecollabeled as part of the furniture. As a separate product, there shall be applied for ecolabelling after baby product with textile. However, these products are usually sold separately, so in principle there is no overlap. Cradles are included in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling criteria for Furniture, while a baby lift is included in this product group.

Product group definition in relation to the Product Group for Swan Ecolabeling of Toys:

Products which are subject to the Toy Directive, are included in the criteria for toys.

In cases of doubt concerning whether the product is included in this or another product group, Nordic Swan Ecolabelling designates which product group the application should be made under.

How to apply

Application and costs

For information about the application process and fees for this product group, please refer to the respective national web site. For addresses see page 3.

What is required?

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

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

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

✉ Enclose.

🔑 The requirement checked on site.

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

Licence validity

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

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

On-site inspection

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

Queries

Please contact Nordic Swan Ecolabelling if you have any queries or require further information. See page 3 for addresses. Further information and assistance (such as calculation sheets or electronic application help) may be available. Visit the relevant national website for further information.

1.1 Definition of concepts used in the criteria

Material that may be in contact with the child or the adult: Defined here as material elements in the final product that may be in contact with the child or the adult during normal intended use of the product.

Materials in contact: When assessing whether there is contact with the material in the baby product, firstly, the child's contact is based on both long- and short-time contact. If not, then see if the adult has long-term contact with additional materials.

Contact with the child: Contact with the child is defined as both long- and short-time contact with the material during normal use of the product.

Contact with the adult: For adults, here the focus is on long-term contact during normal use of the product.

Examples of contact (note that the design of products may be different, and these are just examples):

For a pram, both the textile inside the pram, the textile on the sides (if the child can reach it) and the textile on the front of the pram may potentially be in contact with the child. At the same time, all fillings, foams, and stopping materials under this textile are also defined as "contact". The metal frame on a pram, which the child cannot reach when sitting in the stroller, is considered not to be in contact with the child. Neither the wheels nor the basket under the carriage. For the adult, there will be long term contact with the material in the handle.

For a baby car seat, all textiles, trims, braces, straps, and buckles, that are located on the front of the baby car seat, will be in potential contact with the child. At the same time, all filling, foam and stopping material under this textile are also defined as being in "contact" with the child. Any handle to carry the car seat will also be in contact with child and adults. Materials such as metal buckles and plastic components on the back of the car seat, which the child can not reach in normal use, is considered not to be in contact with the child - nor prolonged contact with the adult.

Fibre types: Types of textile fibres such as cotton, wool, polyester, or viscose fibres.

Textile types: Defined as textiles with a specific fibre type or fibre blend of textile fibres. Examples are polyester or a mix of cotton and viscose. For textiles of fibre mixes, the fibre requirements are activated if more than 40 wt% of the fibre type is included in the textile element. A textile element which consists of 60 wt% cotton and 40 wt% polyester must thereby be able to document fibre requirements for cotton.

Textile item: "Textile itemt" is the designation of a unique textile item on the final product. "Textile item" describes the finished fabric. Various textile items have different supply chains or are produced differently, but may be of the same fibre type. Textiles that only differ in terms of dye or printing by the same supplier are considered to be the same textile element. For example, polyester from supplier 1 is one textile element, and polyester from supplier 2 will thus be another textile element. Two different types of polyester from the same supplier will also be separate textile elements.

Supply chain: Supply chains comprise suppliers of fibres, wet processes, printing, finishing, membranes, laminates and coatings.

Recirculated raw materials: Pre-consumer or post-consumer recirculated raw materials, cf. the definition in the ISO 14021 standard.

Ingoing substances and impurities are defined as the following, unless otherwise stated in the requirements:

Ingoing substances: All substances regardless of concentration in a used chemical (e.g., pigment or bleach) or chemical mixture (e.g., glue or surface treatment), including additives (such as preservatives and stabilisers) from the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (such as formaldehyde, arylamine and in-situ generated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants et from production, including raw materials production, that remain in a chemical or in the chemical product in concentrations ≤ 100.0 ppm (≤ 0.01000 wt%, ≤ 100.0 mg/kg).

Impurities in the raw materials exceeding concentrations of 1.0% are always regarded as ingoing substance, regardless of the concentration in the chemical product.

Examples of contaminants are residues of the following: reagents including monomers, catalysts, by-products, "scavengers" (i.e., chemicals used to eliminate/minimise adverse substances), cleaning agents for production equipment, and "carry-over" from other/earlier production lines.

The criteria are following this description for the terms »dye«, »pigment« and »colorant«:

A dye is an intensely coloured or fluorescent organic substance, which imparts colour to a substance through selective absorption of light. Dyes are soluble and/or go through an application process which, at least temporarily, destroys any crystal structure by absorption, solution, and mechanical retention, or by ionic or covalent chemical bonds[1].

A pigment is a coloured, black, white, or fluorescent particulate organic or inorganic solid, which is usually insoluble in, and essentially physically and chemically unaffected by, the vehicle or substrate in which it is incorporated. Pigments retain a crystal or particulate structure throughout the coloration process[2].

A colorant is a product intended to impart or modify the colour of a substrate. In order to do this, the colorant will possess the ability to change the colour of reflected or transmitted light as the result of wavelength-selective absorption. In addition, a colorant may also contain deliberately added components, which maintain the properties of the colorant during production and use[3].

Coating: a resin that is converted to a coating film on the textile.

Laminate: a film or foam that is combined with the textile using glue (may consist of several layers).

Membrane: an example of laminate with a breathable synthetic film, which can also be a layer between the outer material and the inner material/lining.

1.2 Minimum thresholds for materials

The product group Baby Products with Textile includes products of very different material composition. The criteria therefore include a variety of materials, but usually only a selection of these materials will be present in the same product. It is therefore important to be aware of which requirements are activated for the individual product. The criteria should therefore be used together with the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling tool developed to select the relevant requirements. The tool can be found on the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling websites.

The following minimum thresholds generally apply to textiles. In addition, detailed descriptions of when the requirements are activated are found in intro texts for the individual requirements section:

- Sewing thread is exempt from the requirement.
- In overall terms, irrespective of the following minimum thresholds and exemptions, any textile element (see definition in section 1.1) that may be in contact with the child or the adult during normal use must comply with section "Test of the finished textile" irrespective of the quantity.

[1] https://colour-index.com/assets/files/upl/ETAD-definition-of-Dyes.pdf
[2] CPMA – Color Pigment Manufacturers Association, Inc https://colour-index.com/definitions-of-a-dye-and-a-pigment
[3] Colorants for the coloration of consumer goods, food packaging and toys, Clariant International Ltd 2013

- Textile elements (see definition in section 1.1) are exempt from the chemical requirements in section 1.4.2, if the individual textile element is included at less than 5 wt% of the overall amount of textile in the final product and not in contact with the child/adult. The overall amount of textile elements exempt from the chemical requirement may not exceed 20 wt% in the final product.
- Recirculated fibre is not required to fulfil the requirements for fibre production but must comply with section 1.5 "Test of the finished textile". For a definition of recirculated raw material, see section 1.1.

Skins and leather may be included as details with a maximum for each of 5 wt% of the textile amount and must comply with section 1.5 irrespective of the amount. In addition, skins and leather must only come from the following species: sheep, goat, cow, horse, pig, elk, deer, and reindeer.

- If the individual part covers more than 5%, skins and leather must comply with the requirement for those material types in the criteria for Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of Textiles, skins, and leather.

For minimum thresholds for other materials, see Table 1 below and the intro text in the relevant materials section. In addition, please use the Excel sheet "requirement activation" to find the requirements that are activated for each product.

Table 1 Requirements in the criteria

Material	Level	Requirement	Appendix
All products	General requirement	O1	1 and 2
Textile	General requirement	O2	
Textile fibres Comprises textile fibres included with 20 wt% or more of the total amount of textile in the product	Cotton and other natural seed fibres of cellulose	O3	3
	Wool	O4-O5	4
	Polyester	O6	
	Acrylic	O7	
	Elastane	O8	
	Polyamide	O9	
	Regenerated cellulose fibres	O10-O13	6 and 7
Chemicals (Textiles) Comprises chemicals in textile elements in contact with child/adult or included at 5 wt% or more of the total amount of textile in the product	General requirements	O14-O19	8
	Textile of wool fibres	O20	4
	Wet processes	O21	
	Dyeing and printing processes	O22-O28	9 and 10
	Finishing and assembly	O29-O32	11
Textile glue	General requirement	O33	12
Emissions to water (Textile)	Wet processes	O34	

Storage and transport of textile elements in contact with the child	General requirement	O35	13
The final textile and hide/skin and leather details For elements in contact with the child, or which account for more than 5 wt% of the overall textile amount in the product	General requirements	O36-O40	
	Textiles of synthetic fibres	O41	
	Elastane and acrylic	O42	
	Cotton, flax, bamboo and other bast fibres	O43	
	Wool and other keratin fibres	O44	
Filling and stuffing materials	General requirements (under textile with contact or > 5 wt%)	O45-O47	14
	General requirements (> 20 wt% of total filling and if more than 25g in baby product)	O48-O53	15
Glue for filling	General requirement	O54	12
Wood-based panels	General requirements	O55-O56	16
Metal	General requirements (metal element in contact with the child/adult)	O57-O59	17
	General requirements (metal element > 5 wt% of product or contact)	O60-O63	17, 18 and 19
	General requirements (metal element > 5 wt% of baby product)	O64	
Plastic, silicone and rubber (latex)	General requirement (component in contact or > 5 wt% of baby product)	O65-O70	20
Quality and function requirements (Textiles)	Textile element > 20 wt% of overall textile	O71-O75	
	Textile element of natural fibre and > 20 wt% of overall textile	O76	
	Textile element for child car seats, baby carriers, prams, strollers and pushchairs > 20 wt% of overall textile	O77	
Safety and function of the final product	General requirement	O78	
Requirements of working conditions	General requirement	O79	
Other requirements	General requirements	O80-O87	

1.3 Description of the product

O1 Description and composition of the Nordic Swan Ecolabel product

The applicant must state the following information concerning the product(s):

- Product type (see under "What can be Nordic Swan Ecolabel") and trade name(s).
- Description of the product's manufacturing process. Sub suppliers must be described with the company name, production site, contact person and the production processes performed, such as textile dyeing, or metal coating. For the textiles, the production and supply chain must be described using a flow chart, for example as shown in Appendix 2.
- Where the products are to be sold (to professional users or consumers, shops, web shops, etc.).

- Illustrations or photos of the product. In illustrations/photos the areas where the child or the adult may be in contact with the product during normal use must be marked.
- Overview of materials: Overall of all constituent materials, for which information is to be given (see e.g., in Appendix 1):
    - Type of material. (Sewing thread and minor elements such as fittings, screws, and bolts with which the child or the adult is not in contact are exempt from the requirements and are not required to be disclosed). Each textile element is stated separately (see definition of textile element in section 1.1).
    - Supplier of the material.
    - Weight of material in the baby product.
    - Percentage by weight in relation to the overall baby product.
    - For each textile element, besides the percentage by weight in relation to the overall product, the percentage by weight in relation to the total textile amount must also be stated. Skin and leather details must be included in the overall textile amount.
    - For each filler material, besides the percentage by weight in relation to the overall product, the percentage by weight in relation to the total filler amount in the product must also be stated.
    - Where/on which element of the product the material is used.

✉ Description and photos of the products included in the application in accordance with the requirement. Product data sheets for the products covered by an application can be submitted as part of the documentation. Brief description of the production of the products

✉ Submit overview of materials with the information required in accordance with Appendix 1.

✉ Submit a flowchart to describe the production chain for the textiles. See example in Appendix 2.

1.4 Textiles

O2 Nordic Swan Ecolabel textile

Nordic Swan Ecolabel textile with a valid licence will automatically fulfil all requirements of textiles in section 1.4, Textiles.

If the textile is included in products that are not washed before use, such as prams and strollers, pushchairs and car seats, it must be documented that relevant requirements in section 1.5, Exposure requirements - test of textiles, are complied with.

If the textile is intended for car seats, baby carriers, prams and strollers and pushchairs, which are exposed to frequent wear from the child or adult, or have a bearing effect, requirement O75 Wearing strength must be complied with.

✉ State the trade name and licence number of the ecolabelling licence for the textile and requirement O75, if relevant.

1.4.1 Fibre production

The criteria set requirements of the production of the fibre types which are used most in the product group's products. The requirements are made for the individual fibre types in fibre production, where there is the greatest opportunity to achieve a positive environmental benefit from ecolabelling.

For some fibre types, organic or other sustainable cultivation is required, while for other fibres there are COD requirements of the water discharged from the washing process.

Activation of fibre requirements is defined by the following two steps:

First, assess whether the textile item is subject to requirements:

Textile element* is subject to fibre requirements in section 1.4.1, if it is included with more than 20% by weight of the total textile amount in the product.

Next, check which types of fibre in the textile element are subject to requirements:

The fibre type is subject to fibre requirements in section 1.4.1 if it accounts for more than 40% by weight of the fibre type in the specific textile element. At the same time, at least 50% of the fibres in the textile element must document fibre requirements. Here you can choose the fibre types with the highest proportion of the textile element. This only applies if there are requirements for the particular fibre type.

* Text element is explained in section 1.1 Definition of terms used in the criteria.

Activation of requirement: Textile elements* included at less than 20 wt% of the overall textile amount in the product are exempt from the fibre production requirement in section 1.4.1. For textile elements of fibre mixes, the fibre requirements are activated if more than 40 wt% of the fibre type is included in the textile element.

* Textile element is explained in section 1.1 Definition of concepts used in the criteria.

O3 Cotton and other natural seed fibres of cellulose

The requirement concerns textile elements of cotton and other natural seed fibres of cellulose, including kapok, cf. the activations limits for the textile element described under section 1.4.1.

One of the following three alternatives must be fulfilled:

1. On an annual basis, 50% of the cotton used must be organic

   or

2. 100% of the cotton used must be cultivated in accordance with the IPM principles and be certified as BCI, CmiA or Fair-Trade Premium (see explanation later in the requirement).

   or

3. A combination of organic and IPM cotton is used. The following formula must be used to calculate the ratio between organic and IPM cotton, calculated on an annual basis:

$\%_{Ø}$: Per cent organic cotton

$\%_{I}$: Per cent IPM cotton

$2 \times \%_{Ø} + \%_{I} = 100$

The calculation must give 100.

Organic cotton

Organic cotton is cotton cultivated in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on organic production of agricultural products, or products produced in the same way and under similar control schemes. Examples are: KRAV, IFOAM, KBA, OCIA, TDA, DEMETER.

IPM cotton

IPM (Integrated Pest Management) cotton is cultivated in accordance with the IPM principles as defined by the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)'s IPM programme, or systems with Integrated Crop Management (ICM), comprising IPM principles. IPM cotton programmes which can be used for documentation of the requirements are: Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) and Cotton Made in Africa (CmiA).

✉ For organic cotton, State the supplier of organic cotton, with name and address. Valid certificate showing that the cotton has been grown organically in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) no. 2092/91 of 24 June 1991 concerning organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products. In conjunction with cultivation subject to transition, if there is no certificate, details of supplier and cultivation method can be sent to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling, together with adequate documentation that the cultivation is subject to transition to organic production. The cotton producer can have inspection visits by Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

✉ A valid GOTS certificate version 4.0 or later may also be used as documentation.

✉ For IPM cotton: State the supplier of IPM cotton with name and address.

✉ This must document that the cotton is cultivated by farmers who have attended formal training programmes under the UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation, or public IPM and ICM programmes, and/or has been audited as part of IPM schemes certified by a third party. The verification must either take place annually for each country of origin, or on the basis of certification of all of the IPM cotton bales purchased to manufacture the product.

✉ Production plan and procedures showing how the requirements of organic/IPM cotton are fulfilled must be submitted.

O4 Wool and other keratin fibre (wool from sheep, camel, lama and goat)

The requirement concerns textile elements of wool and other keratin fibres, cf. the activation limits for the textile part described under section 1.4.1.

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

ɣ-hexachlorocyclohexane (lindan), α-hexachlorocyclohexane, β-hexachlorocyclohexane, δ-hexachlorocyclohexane, aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, p,p'-DDT, p,p'-DDD, cypermethrin, deltamethrin, fenvalerate, cyhalothrin and flumethrin.

The total content of the following substances may not exceed 2 ppm:

diazinon, propetamphos, chlorfenvinphos, dichlorfention, chlorpyrifos, fenchlorphos, diflubenzuron and triflumuron.

The analysis must be performed on raw wool before wet treatment, for each consignment of wool received.

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

The requirement does not apply if it can be documented which farmers have produced at least 75 wt% of the wool or keratin fibres, and that the farmers can confirm that the substances named in the requirement have not been used in the relevant areas or animals.

The requirement does not apply either if the wool is certified as organic. See O3 for a definition of organic.

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

or

✉ Confirmation from the farmers that the stated substances are not used and an overview of the ratio of wool concerned. Appendix 4 may be used. Alternatively, a valid certificate that the wool is organic in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) no. 2092/91 of 24 June 1991 concerning organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products.

or

✉ EU Ecolabelling licence version 2014 or GOTS version 4 may also be used as documentation.

O5 Emissions from wool-scouring facilities

The requirement concerns textile elements of wool and other keratin fibres, cf. the activation limits for the textile part described under section 1.4.1.

Emissions of the chemical oxygen consumption, COD, whether it is cleaned on-site or off-site, may be maximum:

- Coarse wool: 25 g/kg (greasy wool, expressed as an annual average)
- Fine wool: 45 g/kg (greasy wool, expressed as an annual average)

For off-site cleaning, the COD emission is calculated by multiplying the COD emission from the wool-scouring facility by the cleaning plant's average cleaning effect. Measurement of PCOD, TOC or BOD may also be used if a correlation to COD is shown.

The wool-scouring facility must describe how the effluent from scouring is treated and show how COD emissions are monitored.

COD content must be tested according to ISO 6060 or equivalent. The report must contain a calculation showing the release of COD in g per kg of wool. The requirement can be documented by releasing COD on an annual basis. Measurement of PCOD, TOC or BOD can also be used if a correlation to COD is shown.

The requirements of analysis laboratory and test methods for COD/TOC are stated in Appendix 4.

✉ Test report from the wool-scouring facility showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

or

✉ Nordic Swan Ecolabelling licence Textile version 4, EU Nordic Swan Ecolabelling version 2014 or GOTS version 4 may also be used as documentation for fine wool.

O6 Polyester

The requirement concerns polyester fibres in textile elements, cf. the activation limits for the textile part described under section 1.4.1.

The amount of antimony in polyester fibre, measured as the average value on an annual basis, may not exceed 260 ppm.

Antimony (Sb) must be tested by the following method: direct determination by atom absorption spectrometry. The test must be performed on raw fibre before wet treatment.

Emission of VOC on polymerisation and fibre production, measured for the process stages where it occurs, including diffuse emissions, may not exceed 1.2 g/kg polyester mass produced, expressed as an annual average. VOC emissions must be tested according to EN 12619 or equivalent (assessed by test institute or Nordic Swan Ecolabelling).

VOC are defined as organic compounds with a steam pressure of 0.01 kPa or above at 293.15 K, or an equivalent volatility during conditions for use.

✉ Declaration from the polyester producer that antimony is not used, or a test report showing fulfilment of the requirement concerning antimony. Appendix 5 may be used.

✉ For VOC emissions, detailed information and/or test reports must be submitted, as well as a confirmation from the polyester producer that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 5 may be used.

✉ Alternatively, the entire requirement can be documented with a licence for Nordic Swan Ecolabel Textiles, generation 4, or Textiles with the EU Ecolabel from 2014.

O7 Acrylic

The requirement concerns acrylic fibres in textile elements, cf. the activation limits for the textile part described under section 1.4.1.

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. Cf. ISO 4581 or equivalent (assessed by test institute or Nordic Swan Ecolabelling).

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

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

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

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

O8 Elastane

The requirement concerns elastane fibres in textile elements, cf. the activation limits for the textile part described under section 1.4.1.

- 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 - Dimetylacetamide (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. See requirements for air measurement in Appendix 21.

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

O9 Polyamide

The requirement concerns polyamide fibres in textile elements, cf. the activation limits for the textile part described under section 1.4.1.

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. Measurement shall be made according to the description of air measurement in Appendix 21.

✉ Detailed information and/or a test report from the polyamide manufacturer showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

Regenerated cellulose fibre (including viscose, modal and lycocell fibres)

O10 Bleaching with chlorine gas

The requirement concerns cellulose fibres in textile elements, cf. the activation limits for the textile element described under section 1.4.1.

Chlorine gas may not be used for bleaching of cellulose mass or cellulose fibre.

✉ Declaration from producers of cellulose mass and regenerated cellulose that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 6 may be used.

✉ Alternatively, a certificate from Nordic Swan Ecolabelling Textile version 4, or EU Ecolabel version 2014, may also be used as documentation.

O11 Viscose and modal, sulphur emissions

The requirement concerns viscose and modal fibres. The requirement concerns textile elements cf. the activation limits for the textile element described under section 1.4.1.

Sulphur emissions to the air may not exceed 120 g S/kg filament fibres and 30 g/kg staple fibres, expressed as an annual average. Measurement of sulfur emissions must be in accordance with ISO 7934, ISO 793 or equivalent (assessed by test institute or Nordic Swan Ecolabelling).

✉ Test report from the viscose producer showing that the requirement is fulfilled Appendix 6 may be used.

✉ Alternatively, a licence for Nordic Swan Ecolabel Textile version 4, or the EU Ecolabel for Textiles 2014, can also be used as documentation.

O12 Viscose, zinc emissions

The requirement concerns viscose fibre. The requirement concerns textile elements cf. the activation limits for the textile element described under section 1.4.1.

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

Information on sampling, analysis methods and analysis laboratories are given in Appendix 21.

✉ Test report from the viscose producer showing that the requirement is fulfilled Appendix 6 may be used.

✉ Alternatively, a licence for Nordic Swan Ecolabel Textile version 4 may also be used as documentation.

O13 Traceability and certified wood raw material

The requirement concerns regenerated cellulose fibre. The requirement concerns textile elements cf. the activation limits for the textile element described under section 1.4.1.

All 4 points of the requirement must be complied with:

1 Banned tree species

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

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

www.nordic-ecolabel.org/wood/

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

2 Tree species

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

3 Chain of Custody certification

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

4 Certified wood raw material

On an annual basis;

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

or

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

or

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

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

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

where x = percentage of recycled wood material.

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

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

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

Definition of pre-consumer material: Material diverted from the waste stream during a manufacturing process. Excluded is reutilization of materials such as

rework, regrind or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it.

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

Nordic Swan Ecolabelling defines by-products from primary wood industries (sawdust, wood chips, bark, etc.) or residues from forestry (bark, branches, roots etc.) as recycled material.

✉ Declaration from applicant/manufacturer/supplier that the requirement to tree species not permitted to be used in the regenerated cellulose fibre or the dissolving pulp are met. Appendix 7 may be used.

✉ Name (species name in Latin, Scandinavian or English language) of the wood raw materials that are used in the regenerated cellulose fibre or the dissolving pulp. Appendix 7 may be used.

✉ The manufacturer of the fibre or the dissolving pulp is required to submit a valid FSC/PEFC Chain of Custody certificate that covers all wood raw materials used in the regenerated cellulose fibre or the dissolving pulp.

✉ Invoice from the dissolving pulp manufacturer showing that the requirement to the percentage of certified wood or recycled material are met.

✉ Documentation from producer of the dissolving pulp, which shows purchased quantity of certified wood raw material, e.g., an Excel file with information about deliveries of certified wood raw materials as stated in Appendix 7. The quantities purchased must be supported by invoice or delivery slip (paper or E-billing). The proportion of certified fibre must be updated and reported annually during the validity of the license.

1.4.2 Chemicals used in textile production

After the actual fibre production, the fibre can undergo several processes, such as fiber treatment, spinning, weaving, knitting, wet processes such as washing, bleaching, dyeing, and printing (including plastisol printing). Coats, membranes, and laminates may also be applied. The following requirements are made for chemicals used in these processes including auxiliary chemicals used in production.

Textile elements which constitute less than 5 wt% of the total amount of textile in the product and not are in contact with the child or the adult*, are exempt from the requirement in this section 1.4.2 Chemicals (used in textile production).

* See definition of contact with children or adult in section 1.1.

Certificates from other textile labelling schemes can be used as documentation for specific requirements as specified in Appendix 22 and in the documentation requirement for individual requirements.

O14 Textile components, which are < 5 wt% and in contact with the child or adult

Textile components, which individually account for < 5% of the total textile product and is in contact with the child or adult, is excepted from the requirements here in section 1.4.2, if it is documented, that the fabric is certified to one of the following labelling schemes applicable versions:

- The Nordic Swan Ecolabel of Textile, skins, and leather
- EU Ecolabel
- GOTS
- Oeko-Tex Standard 100 Class I baby

At the same time, halogenated flame retardants must not be an ingoing substance[1] in the textile. Neither in the textile fibre itself nor as added to the textile.

[1] For definition of ingoing substances, see section 1.1 for definitions.

Note, that all textile elements, irrespective of the amount, which is in contact with the child during normal use of the product, must fulfil relevant requirements in section 1.5. Some certifications schemes can also be used as documentation for selected requirements in section 1.5.1.

☒ Documentation that shows that the textile components are certified by one of these labels. Alternatively, the relevant requirements of section 1.4.2 must be documented.

☒ Declaration from manufacturer/supplier of the material that compliance with halogenated flame retardants is complied with.

O15 Chemicals overview for textile elements

All chemicals used in textile elements covered by this section must be stated in an overview and documented with safety data sheets for the various processes which the textile undergoes after fibre production, such as spinning, weaving, wet processes (such as washing, bleaching and dyeing) and chemicals for printing, coatings, membranes, laminates, of textile, hide/skin and leather, etc.

Nordic Swan Ecolabel textile

If the textile is certified to Nordic Swan Ecolabel Textile generation 4, the requirements in this section can be omitted. A declaration must solely be given that the textile has not been subsequently processed.

If subsequent processing has taken place, the chemicals used for this subsequent processing will be subject to the requirements in the criteria and must therefore be stated.

☒ A chemical overview for all of the chemicals used in the various processes, cf. the requirement text, specifying which processes the various chemicals belong to and their function.

☒ For each chemical: A safety data sheet (in accordance with Annex II of the REACH regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 and classification in accordance with regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008).

☒ Alternatively, a licence for Nordic Swan Ecolabel Textile generation 4 and an overview of chemicals for any finishing.

O16 CMR classification of constituent substances in chemicals

The requirement includes constituent substances[1] of all chemicals used in the production of the textile, as described in the intro text to section 1.4.2. [1]See definition of ingoing substances in section 1.1.

Substances, which are classified, with the classification given in the table below, must not be present in chemicals used in the textile production:

CLP Regulation 1272/2008		
Hazard class	**Signal word, Category code**	**Hazard statement**
Carcinogenic	Hazardous, Carc. 1A or 1B Warning, Carc. 2	H350 H351
Mutagenic	Hazardous, Muta. 1A or 1B Warning, Muta. 2	H340 H341
Reprotoxic	Hazardous, Repr. 1A or 1B Warning, Repr. 2-, Lact.	H360 H361

✉ Declaration from the chemical supplier showing that the requirement is met. Appendix 8 may be used.

O17 Prohibited substances

The following chemical substances may not be included[1] in the preparations or compounds used:

- Substances which are included on REACH's candidate list at any time may not be used in the processes after fibre production. Link to Reach's candidate list: http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table
- Halogenated flame retardants
- Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO)
- Linear alkylbenzene sulphonates (LAS)
- Ditalg-dimethyl ammonium chloride (DTDMAC), disterayldimethylammonium chloride (DSDMAC), dihydrogenated tallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DHTDMAC)
- Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) and diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA)
- Phthalates listed in REACH's Annex XVII[3]
- Fluorinated organic compounds such as PFOA[2] (perfluorooctanoic acid and its salts/esters), PFOS (perfluorooctanesulfonate and its compounds), and PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene), etc.

[1] *See the definition of constituent substances in section 1.1.*

[2] *Be aware of national legislation concerning PFOA, if the product is to be sold/marketed in Norway. In Norway, PFOA is governed by the "Regulation on restrictions to the use of health- and environmentally-hazardous chemicals and other products (Product Regulations)", Section 2-32.*

[3] *Note that phthalates listed on the EU candidate list are also excluded in the requirement.*

✉ Declaration from the chemicals supplier that the requirement is met. Appendix 8 may be used.

O18 Biocides and antibacterial substances

The following substances, which may have a biocide and/or antibacterial effect in the fibre, piece goods or the final textile, including any finishing, may not be included[1]:

- Antibacterial substances (including silver ions, the nano silver and nano copper) and/or
- Biocides in the form of pure active substances or biocidal products.

[1] *See the definition of constituent substances in section 1.1.*

✉ Declaration from the chemical supplier showing that the requirement is met. Appendix 8 may be used.

✉ Declaration from the finisher that the requirement is met. Appendix 11 may be used.

O19 Nanoparticles

Nanoparticles from nanomaterial* may not be included in chemical products, with the following exceptions:

- Pigment**
- Naturally occurring inorganic filler***
- Polymer dispersions

* *The definition of nanomaterial follows the European Commission's definition of nanomaterial of 18 October 2011 (2011/696/EU).*

** *Nano-titanium dioxide is not considered to be a pigment and is therefore covered by the requirement.*

*** *Applies to filler subject to Annex V, clause 7 of REACH.*

[1] *See the definition of constituent substances in section 1.1.*

✉ Declaration from the producer of fibre, piece goods and textiles that nanoparticles, have not been added. Appendix 8 and appendices for the respective fibres may be used.

✉ Declaration from the finisher that the requirement is met. Appendix 11 may be used.

O20 Bleaching agents and treatment against felting (wool)

Chlorinated substances may not be used as bleaching agents for yarn, piece goods and finished goods or on carded and loose, scoured wool in conjunction with treatment against felting.

This requirement does not apply to the production of regenerated cellulose fibre, which must fulfil O10.

✉ Declaration that no chlorinated bleaching agents are used. Appendix 4 and 8 may be used.

✉ Alternatively, a certificate for GOTS version 4.0 can be used as documentation.

O21 Degradability of detergents, plasticisers and complexing agents

The requirement concerns wet processes in dyeworks, in printing and any supplementary treatment.

Surface-active substances in detergents and plasticisers at each wet treatment plant must be completely anaerobically degradable*.

At least 95 wt% of plasticisers, complexing agents and detergents at each wet treatment plant must be sufficiently degradable or can be eliminated in the - treatment plant*.

* For testing methods for complete aerobic degradability and sufficient degradability, see Appendix 21.

✉ Documentation in accordance with the requirement and test report in accordance with the test methods stated in Appendix 21. If the test result and testing method are stated in the safety data sheet, submission of a test report may be omitted.

✉ Alternatively, EU Ecolabel licence version 2014 or GOTS version 4 certificate may be used as documentation.

O22 Dyes, colorants, and pigments

Dyes, colorants, and pigments used in dyeing and printing processes must be classified in accordance with current European legislation and may not be classified according to table 2 below. In addition, all constituent substances must also comply with the ban on CMR classification in requirements O16.

The following colorants may furthermore not be used:

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

In addition, incoming substances shall also comply with the CMR classification in requirement O16.

Table 2 Classification of dyes, colorants, and pigments

CLP Regulation 1272/2008		
Hazard class	**Signal word, Category code**	**Hazard statement**
Hazardous to the aquatic environment	Warning, Aquatic acute 1 Warning, Aquatic chronic 1 -, Aquatic chronic 2	H400 H410 H411
Hazardous to the ozone layer	Warning, Ozone	H420
Acute toxicity	Hazardous, Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Hazardous, Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Hazardous, Acute Tox. 1 or 2	H300 H310 H330
Specific target organ toxicity	Hazardous, STOT SE 1 Hazardous, STOT SE 1	H370 H372
Sensitizing (allergenic)	Hazardous, Resp. Sens. 1 Warning, Skin Sens. 1	H334* H317*

Classification in accordance with regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.

** Here, there is an exemption for non-dispersed colorants classified as H334 or H317, which can document that the dye, colorant, or pigment is a non-dusting formulation, or that it is used by automatic dosing in dyehouses and printing works.*

✉ Declaration from the dyehouse and/or printing works that dyes, colorants, and pigments are not classified in accordance with the requirement and that the stated colorants are not used. Appendix 10 may be used.

✉ Documentation that the dye, colorant or pigment is a non-dusting formulation, or that it is used by automatic dosing in dyehouses and printing works. Appendix 9 may be used. Applies to non-dispersed colorants classified as H334 or H317.

O23 Azo dyes

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

Navn	Cas Nr.
2,2'-dichloro-4,4'-methylenedianilin (MOCA)	101-14-4
4-aminodiphenyl	92-67-1
Benzidine	92-87-5
4-chlor-o-toluidine	95-69-2
2-naphthylamine	91-59-8
o-amino-azotoluene	97-56-3
2-amino-4-nitrotoluene	99-55-8

p-chloraniline	106-47-8
2,4-diaminoanisol	615-05-4
4,4´-diaminodiphenylmethane	101-77-9
3,3´-dichlorbenzidine	91-94-1
3,3´-dimethoxybenzidine	119-90-4
3,3´-dimethylbenzidine	119-93-7
3,3´-dimethyl-4,4´-diaminidophenylmethane	838-88- 0
p-cresidine	120-71-8
4,4'-oxydianiline	101-80-4
4,4'-thiodianiline	139-65-1
o-toluidine	95-53-4
2,4-diaminotoluene	95-80-7
2,4,5-trimethylaniline	137-17-7
4-aminoazobenzene	60-09-3
o-anisidine	90-04-0
2,4-Xylidine	95-68-1
2,6-Xylidine	87-62-7

The REACH Regulation has a maximum limit of 30 mg/kg (or 0.003% (w/w)) for each of the listed aromatic amines in the table, except of 2,4-xylidine and 2,6-xylidine. However, this requirement in the criteria completely exclude the use of azo dyes, that may discard some of the 24 aromatic amines in the table.

☒ Declaration from manufacturer of colour/dye that the requirement is met. Appendix 9 may be used.

☒ Declaration from the dyeing or printing house that azo dyes, that may discard the specified aromatic amines, have not been used. Appendix 10 may be used.

☒ Alternatively, a valid Nordic Swan Ecolabel Textile, skins, and leather Certificate or a valid GOTS certificate may be used as documentation.

O24 Metals in dyes, colorants, and pigments

For colorants, dyes and pigments used in dyeing and printing processes, the following metals may only be included as impurities and only if the following values in Table 3 below are not exceeded. The requirement does not include metals that are an integrated part of the colorant molecule (e.g., metal complex dyes and certain reactive colorants), on assessing whether these values are fulfilled, as they solely concern impurities. Testing of impurities can be performed by for example atomic absorption spectroscopy method.

Table 3 Threshold values for metals in colorants and pigments

Metals	Threshold value for colorants with fibre affinity	Threshold value for insoluble colorants without fibre affinity
Ag	100 ppm	-
As	50 ppm	50 ppm
Ba	100 ppm	100 ppm
Cd	20 ppm	50 ppm
Co	500 ppm	-
Cr	100 ppm	100 ppm
Cu	250 ppm	-
Fe	2500 ppm	-
Hg	4 ppm	25 ppm

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

✉ Declaration from the producer of the colorant that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 9 may be used.

✉ Declaration of the dyeing or printing house that only dyes and pigments are used that comply with the requirement in textiles for Nordic Swan Ecolabelled products. Appendix 10 may be used.

O25 Metal complex dyes and pigments

Metal complex dyes and pigments based on either copper, nickel, cobalt, or chromium are not permitted.

However, there is an exception for the following:

Metal complex dyes based on copper are allowed if copper does not exceed 5% by weight of the metal complex dye, by colouring:

- wool fibres
- polyamide fibres
- blends of wool and/or polyamide with regenerated cellulose fibres
- cotton fibres and fibre blends of at least 50% cotton, if a polyfunctional (bifunctional) reactive metal complex dye, with a fixation degree of at least 80% (indicative of the dye manufacturer) is used

✉ Declaration from the dyeing house and/or printing house, that no metal complex dyes and pigments have been used. Appendix 10 may be used.

or

✉ Declaration from the dyeing house and/or printing house, that used metal complex dyes are based on copper and which textile fibres they are used for. Appendix 10 may be used.

✉ Declaration from the manufacturer of metal complex dye, that the requirements is met. Appendix 9 may be used.

O26 VOC in printing paste

Printing paste may not contain more than 5% volatile organic compounds (VOC), such as mineral turpentine.

VOC are defined as compounds with a steam pressure of 0.01 kPa or above at 293.15 K, or equivalent volatility during conditions for use.

✉ Declaration from the printing paste producer/supplier showing that the requirement is fulfilled Appendix 9 may be used.

O27 Colour extraction or depigmentation

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

✉ Declaration from the printing house/dyeworks that these products are not used. Appendix 10 may be used.

O28 Plastisol-based printing

Plastisol-based printing is only permitted if the printing paste does not contain halogenated polymers and phthalates.

✉ Declaration from the producer/supplier of printing paste that the requirement is met. Appendix 9 may be used.

✉ Alternatively, a certificate for GOTS version 4 can be used as documentation.

Finishing and mounting

The following requirements concern finishing, use of membranes, laminates and coatings, and any mounting of fibres, yarns, textiles, and piece goods. Examples of finishing are treatment for water, oil and soil resistance, anti-felt treatment, anti-shrinkage, anti-creasing, anti-static treatment, softening, biocide treatment, coating, lamination and printing.

Chemicals used for finishing and mounting must also fulfil the relevant general chemical requirements in the rest of section 1.4.2 for textiles in the criteria document, e.g. if membranes, laminates and coatings are dyed or printing is used, the dyes must fulfil the relevant requirements in section 1.4.2.

O29 Classification of chemicals on finishing

Chemicals for finishing which contain more than 0.1 wt% of substances which have one or several of the risk statements in Table 4 are not permitted. In addition, all constituent substances must also comply with the ban on CMR classification in requirements O16.

Table 4 Classification of finishing chemicals

CLP Regulation 1272/2008		
Hazard class	**Signal word, Category code**	**Hazard statement**
Hazardous to the aquatic environment	Warning, Aquatic acute 1 Warning, Aquatic chronic 1 -, Aquatic chronic 2	H400 H410 H411
Hazardous to the ozone layer	Warning, Ozone	H420

Classification in accordance with regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008. Please note that the chemicals producer is responsible for correct classification.

✉ Declaration from the textile producer that no finishing agents have been used, or

✉ An overview from the finisher of which finishing agents have been used, and a safety data sheet (in accordance with current European legislation) showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 11 may be used.

O30 PVC and fluorinated polymers

Coatings, laminates, or membranes of PVC are not permitted.

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

✉ Declaration from the applicant that PVC is not used and declaration from the producer of the coating, laminate or membrane that fluorinated organic compounds are not used. Appendix 11 may be used.

✉ Alternatively, a certificate for GOTS version 4 can be used as documentation.

O31 Plasticisers or solvents

Coatings, laminates, and membranes may not be produced using plasticisers or solvents that are classified in accordance with the risk statements in the table

below. In addition, all constituent substances must also comply with the ban on CMR classification in requirements O16.

CLP Regulation 1272/2008		
Hazard class	**Signal word, Category code**	**Hazard statement**
Hazardous to the aquatic environment	Warning, Aquatic acute 1 Warning, Aquatic chronic 1 -, Aquatic chronic 2 -, Aquatic chronic 3 -, Aquatic chronic 4	H400 H410 H411 H412 H413

Classification in accordance with regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.

Please note that the producer is responsible for correct classification.

☒ Declaration from the producer of the coating/membrane/laminate that plasticisers or solvents with the stated classifications are not used. Appendix 11 may be used.

☒ Alternatively, a certificate for GOTS version 4 can be used as documentation.

O32 Silicone treatment, siloxane

Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane, D4, (CAS 556-67-2) and decamethylcyclopentasiloxane, D5, (CAS 541-02-6) may not be included[1] in chemical products that are used in silicone treatment.

D4 and D5, which are included as pollutants[2] in concentrations below 800 ppm (0.08 wt%, 800 mg/kg) are exempt from this requirement.

[1 and 2] For a definition of constituent substances and pollutants, see section 1.1. Note that this requirement has its own pollution limit.

☒ Declaration from the producer/supplier of the silicone product that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 11 may be used.

Textile adhesive

O33 Textile adhesive

The requirement concerns adhesive used for the gluing of textile with another textile or coating material, such as a membrane or adhesive used for other finishing.

The following 4 aspects must be complied with:

- Colophony resin may not be included in the adhesive used, with the exception of pollutants under 100 ppm (0.01 wt%, 100 mg/kg) (see definition of constituent substances and pollutants in section 1.1).
- Formaldehyde may not be included in the adhesive used, with the exception of formaldehyde generated during the production process, but maximum 250 ppm (0.0250%) measured by newly produced polymer dispersion. At the same time, the content of free formaldehyde in hardened adhesive may not exceed 10 ppm (0.001%).
- In addition, glue used for textiles must fulfil requirements O16 CMR classification of constituent substances and O17 Prohibited substances. However, with the exception of formaldehyde and isothiazolinones used as preservation. Both, which has a specific regulation in this requirement.
- Substances for preserving in the adhesive must comply with the level of concentration in the adhesive specified in the table below. The amount of preservative also includes preservative from used raw materials in the glue. The limit values in the table are the maximum permitted theoretical amount in the finished adhesive. The amount must be calculated from the preservatives added and the maximum amount in the raw materials.

Preservative	Concentration limit
Total amount of isothiazolinones in the adhesive	200 ppm (0,0200 wt%)
2-metyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (CAS No. 2682-20-4) (MIT)	100 ppm (0,0100 wt%)
5-klor-2-metyl-4-isothiazolin-3-on/2-metyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1) (CAS No. 55965-84-9) (CMIT/MIT)	15 ppm (0,0015 wt%)

☒ Declaration from the glue supplier that the adhesive used fulfils the requirement. Appendix 12 may be used.

☒ The analysis result concerning the adhesive's content of formaldehyde in accordance with the requirement. Appendix 12 can be used.

1.4.3 Emissions from textile production

O34 COD, temperature, and pH in wastewater from wet processes

The requirement concerns textile elements which constitute more than 5 wt% of the total amount of textile in the final Baby product with textiles.

Emissions of COD in wastewater from wet processes in dyeworks and printing houses direct to recipient* may be total 20 g/kg fibre.

* By "direct to recipient" is meant wastewater, which do not pass to municipal or other external treatment.

COD content must be tested in accordance with ISO 6060 or equivalent (assessed by a test institute or Nordic Swan Ecolabelling. The report must include a calculation showing emissions of COD in g per kg of textile.

Calculation of COD g/kg of textile:

C: COD concentration measured in mg/l in wastewater from wet processes discharged to recipient

W: Amount of water used in m^3 during the period

P: Weight of manufactured textile in the period indicated in tonnes

Emissions of COD in wastewater: (C/1000)x(Vx1000)/(Px1000)= _____ COD g/kg

The requirement can be documented by emissions of COD on an annual basis. Measurement of PCOD, TOC or BOD may also be used if a correlation to COD is shown.

The pH value of the wastewater released to the surface water must be 6-9 (unless the pH value in the recipient lies outside this interval), and the temperature must be lower than 40°C (unless the temperature in the recipient is higher).

☒ Test report for COD emissions showing that the requirement is fulfilled, and reports showing pH and temperature measurements in the wastewater.

☒ Alternatively, a valid certificate for GOTS 4 can be used as documentation.

1.4.4 Storage and transport of textile and baby product with textile

Requirement O35 concerns all textile elements with which the child or the adult may be in contact.

O35 Chlorophenols (and salts and esters of chlorophenol), PCB and organic tin compounds on transport and storage.

The requirement concerns textiles or finished baby products with textiles which are stored or transported outside the EU:

Chlorophenols (and salts and esters of chlorophenol), PCB and organic tin compounds may not be used in connection with the transport or storage of products and semi-manufactures.

✉ Declaration from the supplier or another person responsible for transportation of the textile or baby product with textile, that these substances or compounds are not used. Appendix 3 may be used.

✉ Alternatively, a licence for EU Ecolabel for Textiles version 2014 may be used as documentation.

1.5 Exposure requirement - test of the finished textile

The requirements concern the finished* textile elements in the product. The following tests must therefore be performed after any finishing of the textile. All textile, hide/skin and leather elements that are in contact with the child or the adult or constitute more than 5 wt% of the textile in the final baby product must fulfil the requirements in section 1.5.

Some of the requirements solely concern specific textile types. In such case this is stated in the requirement.

* Finished textile, hide/skin and leather are textiles, hide/skin and leather which have undergone and received all types of processing (wet processes, printing, finishing, surface treatment, membranes, laminates, etc.), which the textile, hide/skin or leather has on the final baby product.

O36 PH in the finished textile, hide/skin and leather.

PH in the finished textile, hide/skin and leather must be between 4.0 and 7.5.

pH must be tested in accordance with ISO 3071.

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled

✉ Alternatively, a certificate for Oeko-Tex 100 class I Baby or GOTS version 4 (approved for baby textiles (babywear) or skin contact) can also be used as documentation.

O37 Extractable metals

Extractable metals must be tested in accordance with: Extraction: EN ISO 105-E04 (perspiration-proof (acidic)). Detection: ICP-MS or ICP-OES.

For the individual textile, hide/skin, and leather element the extractable metals may at most be the following:

Metal	Extractable metal in mg/kg
Antimony (Sb)	30.0 mg/kg
Arsenic (As)	0.2 mg/kg
Cadmium (Cd)	0.1 mg/kg
Chromium (Cr)	1.0 mg/kg
Cobalt (Co)	1.0 mg/kg
Copper (Cu)	25.0 mg/kg
Lead (Pb)	0.2 mg/kg
Nickel (Ni)	1.0 mg/kg
Mercury (Hg)	0.02 mg/kg

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

✉ Alternatively, a certificate for Oeko-Tex 100 class I Baby or GOTS version 4 or later can also be used as documentation.

✉ Alternatively, a certificate from EU Ecolabel version 2014 can be used as documentation if the textile is shown to be approved for children under 3 years of age.

O38 Total metal content

For the individual textile, hide/skin and leather element, the total content of the following metals may not exceed:

- Lead (Pb) 90 mg/kg.
- Cadmium (Cd): 45 mg/kg.

The metal content must be tested in accordance with EPA 3050 B (ICP/MS).

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

✉ Alternatively, a certificate from Oeko.Tex 100 class I Baby or GOTS version 4 can also be used as documentation. For hide/skin and leather, a licence for Nordic Swan Ecolabel Textile generation 4 can be used as documentation.

O39 Formaldehyde in textile, hide/skin, and leather.

Formaldehyde in textile:
The amount of free and partly hydrolysable formaldehyde in the finished textile may not exceed 20 ppm for the individual textile element.
Testing must be in accordance with EN ISO 14184-1.

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

✉ Certificate from Oeko-Tex 100 class I Baby or Nordic Swan Ecolabel Textiles, hides/skins, and leather generation 4 or later can also be used as documentation.

✉ Certificate from GOTS version 4, specifically approved for babywear, can also be used as documentation.

Formaldehyde in hide/skin and leather:
The amount of free and partly hydrolysable formaldehyde in the final hide/skin or leather may not exceed 75 ppm.
The content of formaldehyde must be tested in accordance with EN ISO 17226-1 or 2.

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

Alternative:

✉ Certificate for Nordic Swan Ecolabel Textiles, hides/skins, and leather generation 4 can also be used as documentation.

✉ A certificate from Oeko-Tex 100 class I Baby or class II with skin contact can also be used as documentation.

✉ A certificate from GOTS version 4 or later can also be used as documentation, but it must be documented that the textile is approved for babywear or for skin contact.

O40 Polycylical aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs):

For the individual textile element, which includes more than 5 wt% synthetic fibre, the sum of the PAHs stated here must be below 5 mg/kg and each individual PAH must be below 0.5 mg/kg.

The requirement concerns the following PAHs:

Substance name	CAS no.	Substance name	CAS no.
Benzo[A]Pyrene	50-32-8	Benzo[A]Pyrene	50-32-8
Benzo[E]Pyrene	192-97-2	Benzo[E]Pyrene	192-97-2
Benzo[A]Anthracene	56-55-3	Acenaphthylene	208-96-8
Dibenzo[A,H]Anthracene	53-70-3	Acenaphthene	83-32-9
Benzo[B]Fluoranthene	53-70-3	Anthracene	120-12-7
Benzo[J]Fluoranthene	205-82-3	Fluorene	86-73-7
Benzo[K]Fluoranthene	207-08-9	Naphthaline	91-20-3
Chrysene	218-01-9	Phenanthrene	85-01-8
Benzo[ghi]perylene	191-24-2	Fluoranthene	206-44-0
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	193-39-5	Pyrene	129-00-0

Must be tested in accordance with ISO 18287 or ZEK 01.2-08 (GC/MS).

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

✉ A certificate from Oeko-Tex 100 class I Baby can also be used as documentation.

O41 N,N-dimethylacetamide in elastane or acrylic

The requirement concerns textile elements that include elastane or acryclic, in any amount.

The content o N,N-dimethylacetamide (DMAc, CAS 127-19-5) may not exceed 0.1 wt%.

The content must be tested by extraction with solvents, gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) or liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS).

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

✉ Licence/Certificate from Oeko-Tex 100 class I baby or Nordic Swan Ecolabel Textiles generation 4 or EU Ecolabel version 2014 may also be used as documentation.

O42 Pesticides in cotton and other natural seed fibres of cellulose, as well as flax, bamboo or other bast fibres

The requirement concerns textile elements which include cotton or other natural seed fibres of cellulose, and flax, bamboo or other bast fibres.

The total sum of pesticides in the individual textile element may not exceed 0.5 mg/kg.

The pesticides to be tested for are:

Aldrin, captafol, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclohexane (total isomers), 2,4,5-T, chlordimeform, chlorobenzilate, dinoseb with salts, monocrotophos, pentachlorophenol, toxaphene, methamidophos, methyl parathion, parathion, phosphamidon, gluphosinate and glyphosate.

Textile elements of 100% organic fibre are exempt from the requirement. See the definition or organic under requirement O3.

The content must be tested in accordance with Section 64 LFGB L 00.0034 (GC/MS); Section 64 LFGB L 00.00-114 (LC/MS/MS) or equivalent EN test standards (assessed by a test institute or Nordic Swan Ecolabelling).

A test report must be submitted at the time of application and the applicant must have a routine to test annually in accordance with the requirement and ensure that the requirement is complied with. Nordic Ecolabelling must be notified if the requirement is not complied with.

If the requirement is documented with either a license for the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled Textile, Hides and Leather, certificate for the Oeko-Tex 100 Class I Baby or GOTS Transaction Certificate, it must be ensured, that a valid license/ certificate exists throughout the lifetime of the license. A valid license/certificate must be available on request from Nordic Ecolabelling.

✉ Test report at the time of application, showing fulfilment of the requirement, or valid certificate showing that the fibres are organic.

✉ Written routine describing that a test is performed annual according to the requirement and self-monitoring is done to ensure that the requirement is complied with.

✉ A licence for Nordic Swan Ecolabel Textiles, hides/skins, and leather generation 4 can be used as documentation.

✉ A certificate from Oeko-Tex 100 class I Baby or GOTS version 4 or later can also be used as documentation.

O43 Ectoparasiticides in wool and other keratin fibres:

The requirement concerns textile elements that include wool or other keratin fibres, in any amount.

Textile elements of 100% organic wool fibres, or which have documented that the textile element fulfils requirement O4, are exempt from this requirement. See the definition of organic under requirement O3. At the same time wool fibres, that have already documented compliance with requirement O4 are exempted from this requirement.

The total sum of ectoparasiticides in the individual textile element may not exceed 0.5 mg/kg.

The ectoparasiticides to be tested for are:

ɣ-hexachlorocyclohexane (lindan), α-hexachlorocyclohexane, β-hexachlorocyclohexane, δ-hexachlorocyclohexane, aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, p,p'-DDT and p,p'-DDD, cypermethrin, deltamethrin, fenvalerate, cyhalothrin, flumethrin, diazinon, propetamphos, chlorfenvinphos, dichlorphenthion, chlorpyriphos, phenchlorphos, diflubenzuron and triflumuron.

The content must be tested in accordance with Section 64 LFGB L 00.0034 (GC/MS); Section 64 LFGB L 00.00-114 (LC/MS/MS) or equivalent EN test standards (assessed by a test institute or Nordic Swan Ecolabelling).

✉ Test report showing fulfilment of the requirement, or valid certificate showing that the fibres are organic, cf. def. in O3. Appendix 3 may be used.

✉ Licence for Nordic Swan Ecolabel textile generation 4, EU-Ecolabel version 2014 or Certificate from Oeko-Tex 100 class I Baby or GOTS version 4 can also be used as documentation.

1.6 Filling and stuffing materials

Filling and stuffing materials in the final baby product with textile must fulfil the relevant requirements in this section. Filling and stuffing materials include synthetic foam such as latex foam and polyurethane foam, fibre wadding, expanded polystyrene, polyester balls, wool, down, feathers and vegetable fibre and seeds.

Selected requirements can alternatively be documented with other certification schemes. The individual documentation requirements state which can be used.

1.6.1 Filling and stuffing materials (under textile with contact or more than 5 wt%)

The following requirements concern filling and stuffing materials used underneath textiles in contact with either child or adult, or which represents more than 5 wt% of the total amount of filling and stuffing material in the product.

O44 Wool, down, feathers and vegetable fibre and seeds

Filling and stuffing materials of wool, down, feathers or vegetable fibres and seeds without chemical additives and chemical treatments can skip requirements O45 to O47.

✉ The filling/stuffing material supplier/manufacturer must declare that chemicals are not added or used to treatments of the material. Appendix 14 may be used.

O45 Emission requirements of filling and stuffing materials

The following substances and substance groups may have maximum emissions of the levels stated in the following table 6:

Table 6 Requirement levels for emissions

Emission of volatile organic compounds mg/m3	
Substance or substance group	**Requirement limit**
Formaldehyde (50-00-0)	0.1
Toluene (108-88-3)	0.1
Styrene (100-42-5)	0.005
Vinylcyclohexene (100-40-3)	0.002
4-Phenylcyclohexene (4994-16-5)	0.03
Vinyl chloride (75-01-4)	0.002
Aromatic hydrocarbons	0.3
Volatile organic compounds	0.5

Emission tests must be performed according to the ISO 16000 standard, parts 3, 6, 9, & 11.

✉ Test reports showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 14 can be used.

✉ Alternatively, a licence for EU Ecolabel for mattresses, or a certificate for either Oeko-Tex class I baby or CertiPUR, can be used as documentation for the requirement.

O46 Prohibition of halogenated flame retardants

Halogenated flame retardants must not be used in[1] in filling and stuffing materials used in the product.

[1] For definition of constituent substances see Section 1.1 for definitions.

✉ Declaration from the producer/supplier of the material that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 14 may be used.

1.6.2 Filling and stuffing materials included with more than 20 wt%

The following requirements concern filling and stuffing materials which are individually included with more than 20 wt% out of the total amount of filling or stuffing material in the finished product. At the same time the requirements are activated only if the individual filling or stuffing material is weighing more than 25 grams in the finished product.

O47 Additives

The requirement concerns filling and stuffing materials which are included with more than 20 wt% out of the total amount of filling and stuffing material in the product.

The following substances and substance groups may not be included[1] in filling and stuffing materials:

- Substances, that are listed on REACH's candidate list at any time, must not be used in the processes after fibre preparation. Link to Reach's candidate list: http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table
- PVC
- Organic chlorinated paraffins
- Halogenated bleaching chemicals
- Aziridine and polyaziridines
- Carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic compounds (Category 1A and 1B according to CLP-regulation 1272/2008)
- Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO)
- Phthalates listed on REACH's annex XVII[3]
- Fluorinated organic compounds such as PFOA[3] (perfluorooctanoic acid and its salts/esters), PFOS (perfluorooctanesulfonate and its compounds), and PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene), etc.
- Organic tin compounds
- Biocides or biocide products intended to add a disinfecting or antibacterial effect

[1] See the definition of constituent substances in section 1.1 definitions.

[2] "Be aware of national legislation concerning PFOA, if the product is to be sold/marketed in Norway. In Norway, PFOA is governed by the "Regulation on restrictions to the use of health- and environmentally-hazardous chemicals and other products (Product Regulations)", Section 2-32.

[3] Note that phthalates listed on the EU candidate list are also excluded in this requirement.

✉ Declaration from the producer/supplier of the filling/stuffing material showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 15 must be used.

O48 Dyes

The requirement concerns filling and stuffing materials which are included with more than 20 wt% out of the total amount of filling and stuffing material in the product.

Dyes may only be used to distinguish between different qualities (such as hard and soft foam) within the same type of stuffing material, or if the stuffing material is visible and used without covering. If dyes are used, requirement O22 in section 1.4.2 must be fulfilled. At the same time metal complex dyes are prohibited.

✉ Reason for the use of dyes or declaration that none are used, in accordance with Appendix 15.

✉ If dyes are used: Documentation in accordance with requirement O22.

1.6.3 Requirements of specific filling and stuffing materials

O49 Textile fibres in filling and stuffing materials

Textile fibres in filling and stuffing materials of cotton, wool, polyester, or regenerated cellulose, which are individually included with more than 20 wt% of the total weight of the filling and stuffing material in the finished product, must fulfil the following requirements for textile fibres:

- Cotton fibre: requirement O3
- Wool fibre: requirements O4 and O5
- Polyester fibre: requirement O6
- Regenerated cellulose fibre: requirements O10 and O13

✉ Here the same documentation is required as stated in the requirements referred to.

O50 Synthetic latex (SBR) and natural latex

The requirement includes latex as filling material, which represents more than 20% by weight of the total amount of filling and stuffing materials in the product.

The butadiene content in synthetic latex must be lower than 1 mg/kg latex.

The concentration of N-nitrosamines may not exceed 0.0005 mg/m^3 measured by the climate chamber test.

✉ The latex producer must state test results in accordance with the requirement. Test methods are stated in Appendix 15.

O51 Feathers and down

The requirement concerns feathers or down which are included with more than 20 wt% of the total amount of filling and stuffing material in the finished product.

Use of feathers and down plucked from live birds is prohibited.

Feathers and down must comply with the EN 12935 standard: Feathers and down - R Hygiene and cleanliness requirements - Requirements of the filler materials' microbial purity.

✉ Declaration from the supplier of the down and feathers that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 15 may be used. And a test report showing fulfilment of the EN 12935 standard.

✉ Alternatively, a Responsible Down standard certificate can be used as documentation that feather and down are not plucked from live birds.

O52 Polyurethane foam

The requirement concerns polyurethane foam which individually accounts for more than 20 wt% in relation to the total weight of filling and stuffing materials in the final product.

The following must be fulfilled:

- CFC, HCFC, HFC, methylene chloride or other halogenated organic compounds may not be used as blowing agents.
- Isocyanate compounds may only be used in a closed process, with the prescribed protective equipment in accordance with the official requirements.
- N,N - Dimethylacetamide (DMAc) may not be used in production.

✉ Declaration from the foam producer/supplier in accordance with Appendix 15.

1.7 Adhesive used for material in the product

O53 Adhesive used for materials

Adhesives used for gluing materials in the product, such as fillers and stuffing materials, plastic or metal parts must comply with the requirement O33 Adhesives for textile.

✉ Declaration in accordance with Appendix 12 from the producer/supplier of the glue.

1.8 Wood-based panels

Wood-based panels may be used as bases in carrycots, prams, and strollers, combi prams, pushchairs, bicycle trailers and travel cots. The requirements concern wood fibre panels, such as chipboard, OSB panels and MDF panels. See any minimum thresholds under the individual requirement.

O54 Adhesives in the panel

The requirement concerns the adhesive system in the panel.

The total content of the compound (CMIT/MIT) 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-on (CAS no.: 26172-55-4) and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-on (CAS no.: 2682-20-4) (3:1) in the glue may not exceed15 ppm (0.0015 wt%, 15 mg/kg).

The total content of isothiazolinone compounds in the adhesive may not exceed 500 ppm (0.0500 wt%, 500 mg/kg).

2-Methyl-3(2H)-isothiazolinone may not be included at more than 200 ppm in the glue (0,0200 wt%, 200 mg/kg).

✉ Declaration in accordance with Appendix 16 from the producer/supplier of the adhesive.

✉ Safety data sheet for the adhesive in accordance with current European legislation.

O55 Formaldehyde emission from wood-based panels

The requirement concerns all wood-based panels included in the Nordic Swan Ecolabel Baby product with textiles. For panels which contain formaldehyde-based additives, one of the following two requirements must be fulfilled:

1. The content of free formaldehyde must on average not exceed 5 mg formaldehyde/100 g dry matter for MDF panels and 4 mg/100 g dry matter for all other panels, when this is determined according to the current version of EN-120 or equivalent methods approved by Nordic Swan Ecolabelling (see section in Appendix 1).

The requirement concerns wood panels with a moisture content of H = 6.5%.

If the panels have another moisture content within the range of 3-10%, the analysed perforator value must be multiplied by a factor F, which is derived from the following formula:

For chipboard: F=-0.133 H + 1.86 For MDF: F = -0.121 H + 1.78

2. The emission of formaldehyde may on average not exceed 0.09 mg/m3 air for MDF panels and 0.07 mg/m3 air for all other panels, when this is determined according to the current version of EN 717-1 or equivalent methods approved by Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

✉ Analysis report including measurement methods, measurement results and measurement frequency. It must be clear which method has been used, who performed the analyses and that the test institution is an independent third party. Other analysis methods than those stated may be used if the correlation between test methods can be confirmed by an independent competent third party. For further details of analysis method, see Appendix 21.

1.9 Metals

All metal components with which the child or adult is in contact

The requirements in this section include all metal parts, which the child or the adult are in contact with during normal use. See definition of "contact" in section 1.1.

O56 Metals (extractable and total content)

For all metal elements with which the child or the adult can be in contact during normal use (e.g. zips and buckles) requirements O37 "Extractable metals" and O38 "Total content of heavy metals" must be complied with. The requirement also applies to metal elements with which the adult has skin contact on using the product.

✉ Test report with measurement data showing that requirements O37 "Extractable metals" and O38 "Total content of heavy metals" for metals are fulfilled. Appendix 17 may be used.

✉ Alternatively, a current certificate for GOTS or Oeko-Tex 100 class 1 baby as accessories can be used as documentation.

O57 Emission requirement of metal parts with surface treatment

For all surface-treated metal parts with which the child or the adult may be in contact during normal use (e.g. zips and buckles), the following substances and substance groups may have a maximum emission at the levels stated in table below:

Emission of volatile organic compounds mg/m3	
Substance or substance group	**Requirement limit**
Formaldehyde (50-00-0)	0.1
Toluene (108-88-3)	0.1
Styrene (100-42-5)	0.005
Vinylcyclohexene (100-40-3)	0.002
4-Phenylcyclohexene (4994-16-5)	0.03
Vinyl chloride (75-01-4)	0.002
Aromatic hydrocarbons	0.3
Volatile organic compounds	0.5

Emission tests must be performed according to the ISO 16000 standard, parts 3, 6, 9, & 11.

✉ Test reports showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

✉ Alternatively, a certificate for Oeko-Tex class I baby can be used as documentation for the requirement.

1.9.1 Surface treatment (metal parts more than 5 wt% and/or in contact)

All metal parts more than 5 wt% in the product or in contact with the child og the adult during normal use, are subject to the following requirements of the surface treatment of the metal. For metal parts of the same type, for example 10 identical screws, these must be counted as a single part by weight. At the same time metal parts except requirements of this section if they account for less than 50 g and not in contact with the child or adult during normal use (see definition of "contact" in section 1.1). Chemical products with a licence for Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of Chemical Building Products automatically fulfil requirements O58, O59 and O60. In such case, product type, producer and licence number must be stated as documentation.

O58 Chemical products, classification

Chemical products used for surface treatment of metal parts in the product may not be classified in accordance with table 7 below. The chemical product must be classified in accordance with current European legislation.

Surface treatment in the form of metallisation is not subject to this requirement, but instead requirement O61 Metal coating.

Table 7 List of non-permitted classifications of the chemical product.

CLP Regulation 1272/2008		
Hazard class	**Signal word, Category code**	**Hazard statement**
Hazardous to the aquatic environment	Warning, Aquatic acute 1 Warning, Aquatic chronic 1 -, Aquatic chronic 2	H400 H410 H411
Hazardous to the ozone layer	Warning, Ozone	H420
Carcinogenic	Hazardous, Carc. 1A or 1B Warning, Carc. 2	H350 H351
Mutagenic	Hazardous, Muta. 1A or 1B Warning, Muta. 2	H340 H341
Reprotoxic	Hazardous, Repr. 1A or 1B Warning, Repr. 2-, Lact.	H360 H361 H362
Acute toxicity	Hazardous, Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Hazardous, Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Hazardous, Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Hazardous, Acute Tox. 3 Hazardous, Acute Tox. 3 Hazardous, Acute Tox. 3	H300 H310 H330 H301 H311 H331
The prohibition below only concerns chemical products to metal parts, which the child may be exposed (either skin or oral contact) during normal use of the product:		
Specific organ toxicity	Hazardous, STOT SE 1 Warning, STOT SE 2 Hazardous, STOT SE 1 Warning, STOT RE 2	H370 H371 H372 H373
Sensitising	Hazardous, Resp. Sens. 1 Warning, Skin Sens. 1	H334 H317

☒ Safety data sheet for the chemical product in accordance with current European legislation.

☒ Declaration from the producer of the chemical product used for surface treatment g, showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 8 may be used.

O59 CMR classification of constituent substances

The constituent substances used in chemical products for surface treatment may not be classified in accordance with the table below. See the definition of constituent substances in the section for definition of terms, 1.1.

Surface treatment such as metallisation is not subject to this requirement, but instead requirement O61 Metal coating.

CLP Regulation 1272/2008		
Hazard class	**Signal word**	**Hazard statement**
Carcinogenicity	Hazardous, Carc. 1A or 1B	H350
Mutagenicity in reproductive cells	Hazardous, Muta. 1A or 1B	H340
Toxic for reproduction	Hazardous, Repr. 1A or 1B	H360

The classifications in the Table concern all classification variants. For example, H350 also comprises the H350i classification.

☒ Safety data sheet for the chemical product in accordance with current European legislation.

☒ Declaration from the producer/supplier of the chemical product for surface treatment, that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 18 may be used.

O60 Other excluded substances

The requirement concerns all constituent substances (see definition in section 1.1) in the chemical products used in the surface treatment g of the metal.

The following substances may not be included:

- Substances on the EU's candidate list in accordance with REACH, 1907/2006/EC, article 59, section 10, ECHA's website.
- Substances that are assessed by the EU to be PBT substances (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances) or vPvB substances (very persistent and very bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH.
- Substances that are considered to be potential endocrine disruptors in category 1 or 2 on the EU's priority list of substances that are to be investigated further for endocrine disruptive effects. The list can be found here: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/endocrine/pdf/final_report_2007.pdf

In addition, the following substances and substance groups may not be included. There may be overlaps between the substances on the following item list and the substances or groups of substances of which the characteristics are listed above:

- Halogenated organic compounds[1] in general (including chlorinated polymers). For example, PVC, organic chlorinated paraffins, fluorine compounds, flame retardants and bleaching chemicals. The biocides bronopol and CMIT in combination with MIT are exempt and have their own threshold value; see below
- Bisphenol A compounds
- The biocides chlorophenols (their salts and esters) and dimethyl fumarate

- Bronopol Cas. No. 52-51-7 in more than 0.05 wt%
- Isothiazolines in more than 0.01 wt%
- The compound (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5 chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazoline-3-one Cas. no. 247-500-7; 2-methyl-4-isothiazoline-3-one Cas. no. 220-239-6) in more than 0.0015 wt%
- Alkyl phenols, alkyl phenol ethoxylates or other alkyl phenol derivatives[2]
- Phthalates listed on REACH's annex XVII[3]
- Aziridine and polyaziridines
- Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium VI and mercury, and their compounds
- Volatile aromatic compounds in more than 1 wt%
- VOC (volatile aromatic compounds) in glue in more than 3 wt%[4]
- No biocides or biocide products may be added to the surface of the final product or material in the product in order to add a disinfecting or antibacterial effect

[1] Be aware of national legislation concerning PFOA, if the product is to be sold/marketed in Norway. In Norway, PFOA is governed by the "Regulation on restrictions to the use of health- and environmentally-hazardous chemicals and other products (Product Regulations)", Section 2-32.

[2] Alkyl phenol derivatives are defined as substances which split from alkyl phenols on degradation.

[3] Note that phthalates listed on the EU candidate list are also excluded.

[4] Volatile organic compounds are here defined as organic compounds with a steam pressure exceeding 0.01kPa, at 20°C. For products and raw materials subject to the EU's directive (2004/42/EC), where steam pressure is not stated: Organic substances with an initial boiling point which is lower than or equal to 250°C measured at a normal pressure of 101.3 kPa.

✉ Declaration from the raw materials producer/supplier showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 18 may be used.

O61 Metal coating

Metal parts may not be coated with cadmium, chromium, nickel, zinc, and their compounds.

It can be accepted, that small metal parts are surface-coated with zinc (such as screws, bolts, and mechanisms) or other metal parts, if this is necessary due to extensive physical wear or on safety-related grounds.

The galvanising process must use either a cleaning technique, ion exchange technique, membrane technique or similar technique to reuse the chemical coating products to the greatest possible extent.

Discharges from the surface coating must either go to recycling and destruction, or may as a maximum be:

Zinc: 0.5 mg/l

Sampling method for zinc: EN ISO 11885. Sampling frequency: Discharges to water are calculated as the year's mean value and based on at least one representative 24-hour measurement per week. Sampling: Samples of the process water must be taken after external purification and the analyses must be performed on unfiltered samples. Alternatively, a sampling frequency determined by the authorities will be accepted.

✉ Declaration from the producer or supplier of surface-coated metal showing that cadmium, chromium, nickel, and zinc are not used. Appendix 19 may be used.

On surface coating with zinc:

✉ The need for this type of surface coating must be documented via tests or another report showing that the metal surface is exposed to major physical wear or is of safety-related importance requiring zinc coating.

✉ A description and any test report on galvanisation from the producer or supplier of surface-coated metal, showing fulfilment of the requirement. Appendix 19 may be used.

1.9.2 Metal parts more than 5 wt% in the product

O62 Recycling of materials

It must be possible to separate metal parts from other materials (does not include surface coating) without using special tools.

Here, an exemption is made from the requirement, however, it there is a need for other assembly types on safety grounds. In such case this must be described.

✉ Description of how the metals can be separated from other materials, and of the need for any exemptions from the requirement.

1.10 Plastic, silicone, and latex (rubber) (contact or >5 wt%)

The requirements in this section concern all product elements of plastic (incl. foamed plastic not used as filling), silicone and natural and synthetic latex. The requirements include both virgin and recycled raw materials. The requirements include product parts as a child or adult comes into contact during normal use or which represents more than 5 wt% of the finished product. However, plastic parts are excepted from the requirements of this section, if the part weights less than 50 g and are not in contact with the child or adult.

Polymer materials, which are used as textiles and filler materials, are not subject to the requirement in this section, but instead sections 1.4.1 and 1.6, and must therefore not be included in the wt% limit for plastic materials. For example, polyurethane foam (PUR foam) must fulfil the requirements of filler materials in the section.

O63 Plastic type

It must be stated with chemical name, which types of plastic the plastic elements consist of.

Plastic elements of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and polyvinyl dichloride (PVDC) may not be included in the product.

✉ Description of plastic types (chemical name) for the product's plastic elements. Appendix 1 can be used.

O64 Prohibition of halogenated flame retardants

Plastic, silicone or latex components in the product must not contain[1] halogenatet flame retardants.

[1] For definition of constituent substances see Section 7.2 for definitions.

✉ Declaration from the producer/supplier that the requirement is met. Appendix 20 may be used.

O65 Plastic, natural latex and synthetic latex (rubber)

The requirement concerns product elements of plastic, natural latex, or synthetic latex with which the child can be in contact, or with which the adult has contact during normal use.

- The content of 1,3-butadiene in synthetic latex must be less than 1 mg/kg latex.
- For plastic, natural latex and synthetic latex, the content of the following PAHs in Table 1 must be complied with, with the stated requirement limits.

  Test must be performed according to the ZEK 01-2-08 test method from the Central Experience Exchange Committee (ZEK). Alternatively, the PAH requirement can be documented with a GS-Mark AfPS GS 2014: 01 PAK Category 1 or an Oeko-Tex 100 Class I Baby Certificate.
- The pollution limit of 100 ppm thus does not apply in this requirement.

Requirement of content of selected PAHs in the latex material:

Substance name	CAS no.	Requirement limit
Benzo[A]Pyrene	50-32-8	< 0.2 mg/kg
Benzo[E]Pyrene	192-97-2	< 0.2 mg/kg
Benzo[A]Anthracene	56-55-3	< 0.2 mg/kg
Dibenzo[A,H]Anthracene	53-70-3	< 0.2 mg/kg
Benzo[B]Fluoranthene	53-70-3	< 0.2 mg/kg
Benzo[J]Fluoranthene	205-82-3	< 0.2 mg/kg
Benzo[K]Fluoranthene	207-08-9	< 0.2 mg/kg
Chrysene	218-01-9	< 0.2 mg/kg
Benzo[ghi]perylene	191-24-2	< 0.2 mg/kg
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	193-39-5	< 0.2 mg/kg
Benzo[A]Pyrene	50-32-8	< 0.2 mg/kg
Benzo[E]Pyrene	192-97-2	< 0.2 mg/kg
Acenaphthylene, Acenaphthene, Fluorene, Phenanthrene, Pyrene, Anthracene, Fluoranthene,	208-96-8, 83-32-9, 86-73-7, 85-01-8, 129-00-0, 120-12-7, 206-44-0	Sum < 1 mg/kg
Naphthalene	91-20-3	< 1 mg/kg
Sum of 18 PAK*		Sum < 1 mg/kg

** Naphthalene, Acenaphthylene, Acenaphthene, Fluorene, Phenanthrene, Anthracene, Fluoranthene, Pyrene, Chrysene, Benzo[a]anthracene, Benzo[b]fluoranthene, Benzo[k]fluoranthene, Benzo[j]fluoranthene, Benzo[a]pyrene, Benzo[e]pyren, Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene, Benzo[g,h,i]perylene.*

Test protocol from test of the content of 1,3-butadiene and the PAHs in latex stated in the requirement, showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 20 may be used.

✉ Alternatively, GS-Mark certificate according to the AfPS GS 2014:01 PAK category1 or an Oeko-Tex 100 class I baby certificate standard can be used as documentation for the PAH content.

O66 Nitrosamines in latex (rubber) and silicone

The requirement concerns components of silicone, natural latex, or synthetic latex with which the child or the adult can be in contact during normal use, or which are included at more than 5 wt% in the final product.

The content of nitrosamines or nitrosatable substances may not exceed 0.01 mg/kg and 0.1 mg/kg latex and silicone, respectively.

✉ Declaration from the producer/supplier of the component in accordance with Appendix 20.

O67 CMR substances in additives

The requirement concerns components of plastic (foamed plastic included), silicone, natural latex, or synthetic latex with which the child or the adult can be in contact during normal use, or which are included at more than 5 wt% in the final product.

The requirement concerns constituent substances in additives which are actively added to the polymer raw material in the master batch or compound in the production of plastic, rubber or latex, and any surface coating of the product element. See the definition of constituent substances in the section for definition of terms 1.1.

Constituent substances in additives may not be classified in accordance with the table below:

CLP Regulation 1272/2008		
Hazard class	**Signal word**	**Hazard statement**
Carcinogenicity	Hazardous, Carc. 1A or 1B	H350
Mutagenicity in reproductive cells	Hazardous, Muta. 1A or 1B	H340
Toxic for reproduction	Hazardous, Repr. 1A or 1B	H360

The classifications in the Table concern all variants of the classification. For example, H350 also comprises the H350i classification.

✉ Declaration from the producer/supplier of the plastic, rubber or latex element showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 20 may be used.

O68 Additives and surface coating

The requirement concerns additives which are actively added to the polymer raw material in the master batch or compound in the production of plastic, rubber or latex, and any surface coating of the product element.

The following substances may not be included in additives:

- Substances on the EU's candidate list in accordance with REACH, 1907/2006/EC, article 59, section 10, ECHA's website.
- Substances that are assessed by the EU to be PBT substances (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances) or vPvB substances (very persistent and very bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH.
- Substances that are considered to be potential endocrine disruptors in category 1 or 2 on the EU’s priority list of substances that are to be investigated further for endocrine disruptive effects. The list can be found here: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/endocrine/pdf/final_report_2007.pdf

In addition, the following substances and substance groups may not be included. There may be overlaps between the substances on the following item list and the substances or groups of substances of which the characteristics are listed above:

- Halogenated organic compounds[1] in general (including chlorinated polymers). For example, PVC, organic chlorinated paraffins, fluorine compounds, flame retardants and bleaching chemicals.

  The biocides bronopol and CMIT in combination with MIT are exempted and have their own threshold value; see below.
- Bisphenol A compounds
- The biocides chlorophenols (their salts and esters) and dimethyl fumarate
- Bronopol Cas. no. 52-51-7 in more than 0.05 wt%
- Isothiazolines in more than 0.01 wt%
- The compound (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5 chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazoline-3-one Cas. no. 247-500-7; 2-methyl-4-isothiazoline-3-one Cas. no. 220-239-6) in more than 0.0015 wt%
- Alkyl phenols, alkyl phenol ethoxylates or other alkyl phenol derivatives[2]
- Phthalates
- Aziridine and polyaziridines
- Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium VI and mercury, and their compounds
- Volatile aromatic compounds in more than 1 wt%
- VOC (volatile aromatic compounds) in glue in more than 3 wt%[3]
- No biocides or biocide products may be added to the surface of the final product or material in the product in order to add a disinfecting or antibacterial effect.

[1] Be aware of national legislation concerning PFOA, if the product is to be sold/marketed in Norway. In Norway, PFOA is governed by the "Regulation on restrictions to the use of health- and environmentally-hazardous chemicals and other products (Product Regulations)", Section 2-32.

[2] Alkyl phenol derivatives are defined as substances which split from alkyl phenols on degradation.

[3] Volatile organic compounds are here defined as organic compounds with a steam pressure exceeding 0.01kPa, at 20°C. For products and raw materials subject to the EU's directive (2004/42/EC), where steam pressure is not stated: Organic substances with an initial boiling point which is lower than or equal to 250°C measured at a normal pressure of 101.3 kPa.

✉ Declaration from the producer of the component in accordance with Appendix 20.

1.11 Quality and function requirements for textiles

The requirements concern textile components included in the product with more than 20 wt% of the total amount of textile in the product. Except for requirements O69 and O74, where the requirement describes, what is included. However, at least 70 wt% of the total textile in the product must document the requirements in this section.

O69 Colour fastness to light

Colour fastness to light must be at least level 5 for products primarily used outdoors, for instance prams, strollers, and bicycle trailers. For other products, the level must be at least 4.

For textiles that are both lightly dyed (standard depth < 1/12) and consist of mixes with more than 20% wool or other keratin fibres, or of mixes with more than 20% flax or other bast fibres, level 4 is permitted.

Tests must be performed in accordance with EN ISO 105 B02 or equivalent.

The requirement does not concern mattress bolsters and mattress covers.

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

O70 Colour fastness to washing

Colour fastness must be at least level 3-4 for colour change and at least 3-4 for discolouration.

The requirement does not concern textile elements that are clearly labelled "dry clean only" or equivalent (if the product in question is normally labelled in this way), nor white products, products that are neither dyed nor printed, nor textiles that are not intended for removal and washing.

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

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

O71 Colour fastness to rubbing (wet)

Colour fastness to wet rubbing must be at least level 2-3.

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

Tests must be performed in accordance with ISO 105 X12 or equivalent.

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

O72 Colour fastness to rubbing (dry)

Colour fastness to dry rubbing must be at least level 4.

Tests must be performed in accordance with ISO 105 X12 or equivalent.

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

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

O73 Pilling

The requirement concerns textile elements included in the product with more than 5 wt% of the overall textile, and which are used on the product's sitting or lying surface or is otherwise exposed to frequent wear or rubbing.

Pilling resistance must be equivalent to minimum level 3.

Tests must be performed in accordance with EN ISO 12945-2 or an equivalent standard.

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

O74 Dimension changes during washing and drying (natural fibre)

Dimension change for textile elements of natural fibre, which are washable or are used outdoors, must be less than 2.0%. If the textile fits the filler material after washing, larger changes can be approved.

The requirement does not concern textile elements that are clearly labelled "dry clean only" or equivalent (if the product in question is normally labelled in this way), nor textiles that are not intended for removal and washing.

The tests must be performed in accordance with EN ISO 6330, ISO 5077, ISO 3759 or equivalent. The following testing procedure must be followed: Wash three times at the temperature stated on the product, with subsequent tumble drying unless another drying process is stated on the product.

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

O75 Wearing strength

The requirement concerns textile elements included at more than 20 wt% of the overall textile in child car seats, baby carriers, prams, strollers, and pushchairs that are exposed to frequent wear from the child or adult, or which have a bearing effect.

The textile must have a wearing strength that gives breaks at maximum two threads on at least 40,000 wear effects.

Tests must be performed in accordance with EN ISO 12947-2 or equivalent standard.

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

1.11.1 Quality and function requirements of the final product

O76 Safety and function requirements of the final product.

The Nordic Swan Ecolabel product must comply with the relevant safety standard for the product type.

The table below presents the relevant safety standards. If the product type does not match these, Nordic Swan Ecolabelling must be contacted. If the product includes sub-products, such as a child's harness and carry cot in a pram, they must also comply with the relevant safety standard. Combination products must comply with all relevant safety standards from the table below.

Manufacture	Safety standard*
Pushchairs, prams and strollers, etc.	EN 1888: Child care articles - Wheeled Child Conveyances - Safety requirements and test methods
Cycle trailers	EN 15918: Cycle trailers - Safety requirements and test methods
Carry cots and baby nests	EN 1466: Child use and care articles - Carry cots and stands - Safety requirements and test methods
Children's harnesses	EN 13210: Child care articles - Children's safety harnesses, reins and similar type articles - Safety requirements and test methods
Car child seats	Child Restraint Systems UN Regulation no. 129 or UN Regulation no. 44 (ECE R 44)
Child carriers	EN 13209-1: Child use and care articles - Baby carriers. Safety requirements and test methods - Part 1: Soft carriers
Children's slings	CEN/TR 16512: Child care articles - Guidelines for the safety of children's slings
Baby carriers	EN 13209-2: Child use and care articles - Baby carriers. Safety requirements and test methods - Part 2: Soft carriers
Reclined cradles	EN 12790: Child use and care articles - Reclined cradles
Travel cots	EN 716 Furniture- Children's cots and folding cots for domestic use - Part 1: Safety requirements
Cot bumpers	prEN 16780: Textile child care articles - Safety requirements and test methods for children's cot bumpers
Sleeping and carrier bags	prEN 16781: Textile child care articles - Safety requirements and test methods for children's sleep bags

* The requirement refers to the latest version of the standard. For prEN 16780 and prEN 16781, the final standards will apply when these are approved.

✉ Test report from test institute showing that the product complies with the relevant safety standard. The test institute must comply with the requirements for test institutes described in Appendix 21.

1.11.2 Ethics

O77 Working conditions

Fundamental rights and principles for working conditions must be fulfilled in the production of Nordic Swan Ecolabel Textiles, hides/skins, and leather. The licence holder must ensure that relevant current acts and provisions are complied with at all production sites, as well as the ILO conventions stated below, for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel Textiles, hides/skins, and leather. Relevant acts and provisions may, for example, concern safety, working environment, environmental legislation, and plant-specific terms/concessions.

The licence holder must ensure that the production of Textiles, hides/skins and leather complies with the core ILO conventions, which concern:

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

The employees or labour organisation must be informed of the statutory labour rights and how they are followed up by the company (Code of Conduct equivalent to SA8000).

✉ The licence holder must have procedures to ensure that relevant current acts and provisions are complied with at all production sites for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel Textiles, hides/skins and leather and procedures showing that work is ongoing to ensure that production companies are focused on observing rights based on the ILO's core conventions.

This requirement must be documented by one of the following alternatives:

- SA8000 certification (valid certificate) or
- Nordic Swan Ecolabelling may be agreement approve documentation of the requirement by the production company publishing, e.g., on its website, how the requirements in the ILO convention are complied with and controlled by a third party (valid certificate) or other documentation of fulfilment of the requirement.

If the producer is in an SA8000 certification process, a licence can be granted under the given conditions. The most recent report from the certification body, including an action plan with stated deadlines, must be submitted for assessment.

The Nordic Swan Ecolabelling licence may be withdrawn if the licence holder no longer fulfils the SA8000 requirements or does not adhere to the deadlines stated in any action plans.

2 Quality and regulatory requirements

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

O78 Responsible person and organisation

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

✉ Organisational chart showing who is responsible for the above.

O79 Documentation

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

🔑 Checked on site as necessary.

O80 Quality of baby products with textile

The licensee must guarantee that the quality of the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product does not deteriorate during the validity period of the licence.

✉ Procedures for archiving claims and, where necessary, dealing with claims and complaints regarding the quality of the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled baby product with textile.

🔑 The claims archive is checked on site.

O81 Planned changes

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

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

O82 Unplanned nonconformities

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

✉ Procedures detailing how unplanned nonconformities are handled.

O83 Traceability

The licensee must be able to trace the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled baby product with textile in the production.

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

O84 Take-back system

Nordic Ecolabelling decided on the 9 October 2017 to remove this requirement.

O85 Legislation and regulations

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

✉ Duly signed application form.

Regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling Products

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

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

Follow-up inspections

Nordic Swan Ecolabelling may decide to check whether the baby product with textile fulfils Nordic Swan Ecolabel requirements during the licence period. This may involve a site visit, random sampling, or similar test.

The licence may be revoked if it is evident that baby product with textile does not meet the requirements.

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

History of the criteria

Nordic Ecolabelling adopted the criteria for Baby products with textile on 14th June 2017. The criteria are valid until 31st June 2021, version 1.0.

On the 9 October 2017 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to remove O84 Take-back system and on the 16 August 2018, Nordic Ecolabelling approved an adjustment in the wording of requirement O42 Pesticide test. The new version is called 1.1.

On 19 December 2018 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to prolong the criteria until 31 June 2023. The new version is called 1.2.

On 5 March 2019 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to adjust requirement O69 "Colour fastness to light" to differentiate between products intended for outdoor and indoor use. The new version is called 1.3.

On 30 November 2021 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to prolong the criteria until 31 June 2024. The new version is called 1.4.

On 29 November 2022 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to prolong the criteria until 31 December 2025. The new version is called 1.5.

On 18 April 2023 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to adjust requirement O50 and O65 by clarifying that test for 1,3-butadiene only applies to synthetic latex. The new version is called 1.6.

On 2 December 2025 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to prolong the criteria until 31 March 2026. The new version is called 1.7.

New criteria

This first generation of the criteria focuses on the chemistry used in the production of both textiles, filling materials and other materials in the product. This is important for both the use stage, where the child is in close contact with the product and the possibility of recycling the materials in new products.

For generation 2 of the criteria, these areas are still considered to be the main focus. In addition, it would be relevant to look further into, how product design can support the circular economy.

Appendix 1 Overview of materials from the applicant

Excel sheet showing activation of requirements

The weight share of the materials in the finished product determines which requirements that are activated for the product. For textile components, the weight share is calculated of the total amount of textile in the finished product. For each filling and stopping material, the weight share is also calculated from the total amount of filling and stopping materials in the product.

Applicants must fill in and submit the Excel sheet "Activation of Requirements", which is available on the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling website under this product group. This provides a list of relevant requirements for each material in the baby product.

For product series with minor variations in material distribution, the same Excel sheet can be used for the entire series. Here, the highest possible percentage for each component is applied.

In the Excel sheet, the following information about the baby product/s is added:

The Sheet: Sub-component Composition

- Sub-component name: All components, materials and adhesives included in the product (small elements such as screws and fittings are exempted, if the child or adult cannot be in contact with the component).
- Part of product and function: Which function the component/material has in the baby product (for example filling material, wheel, hood covering, and so on).
- Material category: Type of material (for example textile, filling material, metal, plastic, coating, glue and so on). The composition of the material, if relevant (for example for textiles, filler materials and plastic).
- Supplier tradename and supplier of the component/material.

The Sheet: Product Composition

- Amounts in kg for components/materials and the total weight of the finished baby product.
- If the component/material is in contact with the child or adult. See definition of contact in section 1.1.

Appendix 2 Flowchart for textiles

A flowchart for the supply chain for textiles shall be submitted for all textile parts in the product, which individually comprises more than 5% by weight in the finished product. An example of a flowchart is shown below.

An Excel template for the flowchart can be obtained from the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling websites.

Supply chain of the textiles	**Textile part and fibre composition**		
	Textile part 1: e.g. 100% polyester	**Textile part 2: e.g. fibre blend**	
Textile fibre producer/supplier	Name and address: Contact person: Email:	Name and address: Contact person: Email:	Name and address: Contact person: Email:
Yarn producer/supplier	Name and address of yarn supplier: Contact person: Email:	Name and address of yarn supplier: Contact person: Email:	Name and address of yarn supplier: Contact person: Email:
Spinning/weaving/knitting	Process, name and address of supplier: Contact person: Email:	Process, name and address of supplier: Contact person: Email:	Process, name and address of supplier: Contact person: Email:
Wet processes (washing, bleaching and dyeing)	Process, name and address of supplier: Contact person: Email:	Process, name and address of supplier: Contact person: Email:	Process, name and address of supplier: Contact person: Email:
Surface treatment (printing, coatings, membranes and laminates)	Process, name and address of supplier: Contact person: Email:	Process, name and address of supplier: Contact person: Email:	Process, name and address of supplier: Contact person: Email:

Appendix 3 Textile of cotton fibres and other natural fibrous cellulose fibres

Completed by the textile manufacturer;

Textile manufacturer:
Tradename/number of the textile component:

Framework for the declaration

The declaration includes cotton and other natural cellulosic fibrous fibres. However, in this declaration, these fibres will be described under the collective term "cotton".

Requirement O3: Cotton and other natural seed fibres of celluloes
How big a share of the cotton (on an annual basis), used in the textile, is organically cultivatet[1] or in the trasition to be organically cultivated? %: _____ **Attach** valid certificate showing that the used cotton is organic cultivated. [1] *Organic cotton is cotton cultivated in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on organic production of agricultural products, or products produced in the same way and under similar control schemes. Examples are: KRAV, IFOAM, KBA, OCIA, TDA, DEMETER and GOTS.*
How big a share of the cotton (on an annual basis), used in the textile, is certified after the Better Cotton Initiative, Cotton made in Africa or Fair-Trade Cotton? %: _____ **Attach** valid certificate or an Output Declaration which documents that the used cotton is certified.
Production plan and procedures showing how the requirements of organic/IPM cotton are fulfilled must be submitted. **Attach** production plan and procedures from the textile manufacturer.
Requirement O42: Pesticide test
The total sum of pesticides in the individual textile element may not exceed 0.5 mg/kg. Textile elements of 100% organic fibre are exempt from the requirement. The pesticides to be tested for are: Aldrin, captafol, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclohexane (total isomers), 2,4,5-T, chlordimeform, chlorobenzilate, dinoseb with salts, monocrotophos, pentachlorophenol, toxaphene, methamidophos, methyl parathion, parathion, phosphamidon, gluphosinate and glyphosate. Test method: The content must be tested in accordance with Section 64 LFGB L 00.0034 (GC/MS); Section 64 LFGB L 00.00-114 (LC/MS/MS) or equivalent EN test standards (assessed by a test institute or Nordic Swan Ecolabelling. **Attach** test report showing fulfilment of the requirement, valid certificate from Oeko-Tex 100 class I Baby or GOTS or valid certificate showing that the fibres are organic.

Requirement O18: Biocides or antibacterial substances	**Yes**	**No**
Are there any ingoing substances, which may have a biocide and/or antibacterial effect in the fibre, piece goods or the final textile, including any finishing? **If yes**, describe which: _____		
Requirement O19: Nanoparticles	**Yes**	**No**
Are Nanoparticles from nanomaterial* included in the fibre? * The definition of nanomaterial follows the European Commission's definition of nanomaterial of 18 October 2011 (2011/696/EU). **If yes**, describe which: _____		

In case of changes in the composition of products, a new Appendix with fulfilment of requirements must be submitted to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Date:	Company name:
Accountable person, telephone & email:	Signature:

Appendix 4 Wool and other keratin fibres

Completed by the wool or other keratin manufacturer

Wool or other keratin manufacturer:
Trade name/Item number of the product:

Requirement O4:	**Yes**	**No**
Is the wool organic? *For definition of organic see requirement O3.* **Documentation:** Attach certificate for organic wool. If not, either alternative A or B below shall be fulfilled: **A)** The total contents of the following ectoparasiticides shall not exceed 0,5 ppm: ɣ-hexachloro¬cyclohexane (lindane), α-hexachlorocyclohexane, β-hexachlorocyclohexane, δ-hexachlorocyclo¬hexane, aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, p,p'-DDT, p,p'-DDD, cypermethrin, deltamethrin, fenvalerate, cyhalotrin and flumethrin. The total contents of the following ectoparasiticides shall not exceed 2 ppm: diazinon, propetamphos, chlorfenvinphos, dichlorfenthion, chlorpyriphos, fenchlorphos, diflubenzuron og triflumuron. The test shall be made on the raw wool before any wet processing and for each lot wool received. **Documentation:** Test preformed according to IWTO Draft Test Method 59 or similar. **B)** It can be documented which farmers have produced at least 75 weights % of the wool or other keratin fibres, and the farmers can confirm that the above substances have not been used on the actual areas or animals. **Documentation:** Declaration from the farmers of wool or other keratin fibres that the above substances are not used.		
Requirement O5: Effluent from wool scouring		
Scouring effluent of Chemical oxygen demand, COD, regardless of treated on-site or off-site, may shall not exceed: Coarse wool: 25 g/kg (greasy wool, expressed as an annual average) Fine wool: 45 g/kg (greasy wool, expressed as an annual average) *Fine wool is defined as merino wool of ≤ 23,5 micron in diameter* 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 wool scourer shall describe how the scouring effluent is treated and show how discharge of COD is monitored. COD-contents shall be tested according to ISO 6060 or similar. The report shall include calculation which shows COD discharge in g per kg wool. The requirement can be documented by COD discharge annually. Measuring of PCOD, TOC or BOD can also be used if a correlation to COD is shown. **Documentation:** Attach test report, calculation of COD g/kg wool and information about the diameter of the wool fibres.		
Requirement O18: Biocides and antibacterial substances	**Yes**	**No**
I Are there any ingoing substances in the fibre, the fabric or in the finished textile incl. any finishing treatment which may have a biocidal and/or antibacterial effect? **If yes**, please state which: _____		
Requirement O19: Nanoparticles	**Yes**	**No**
Are nanoparticles from nanomaterials* included in the fibre? *The definition of nanomaterials follows the European Commission's definition from 18 October 2011 (2011/696/EU). **If yes**, please state which: _____		
Requirement O20: Bleaching agents and anti-felting treatments (wool)	**Yes**	**No**
Is chlorinated substances used as bleaching agents for wool or for finishing treatment against felting of wool?		

In case of changes in the composition of products, a new Appendix with fulfillment of requirements must be submitted to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Place and date:	Company name:
Accountable person, telephone & email:	Signature:

Appendix 5 Textile of polyester fibres

Completed by the textile or polyester fibre manufacturer

Polyester textile/fibre manufacturer:
Trade name/Item number of the product:

Requirement O6: Antimony	**Yes**	**No**
Does the amount of antimony in polyester fibre measured as an annual average exceed 260 ppm? Test method: Direct determination by atomic absorption spectrometry. The test shall be executed on raw fibre prior to wet treatment. **Documentation:** Attach test report which shows compliance with the requirement.		
Requirement O6: VOC	**Yes**	**No**
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? *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.* The emission of VOC shall be tested according to EN 12619 or similar. **Documentation:** Attach test report which shows compliance with the requirement.		
Requirement O18: Biocides and antibacterial substances	**Yes**	**No**
Are there any ingoing substances in the fibre, the fabric or in the finished textile incl. any finishing treatment which may have a biocidal and/or antibacterial effect? **If yes**, please state which: _____		
Requirement O19: Nanoparticles	**Yes**	**No**
Are nanoparticles from nanomaterials* included in the fibre? *The definition of nanomaterials follows the European Commission's definition from 18 October 2011 (2011/696/EU). **If yes**, please state which: _____		

In case of changes in the composition of products, a new Appendix with fulfillment of requirements must be submitted to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Place and date:	Company name:
Accountable person, telephone & email:	Signature:

Appendix 6 Regenerated cellulose fibres (incl. viscose, modal and lyocell fibres)

Completed by the fibre manufacturer

Fibre manufacturer:
Trade name/Item number of the fibre:

Requirement O10: Chlorine gas	**Yes**	**No**
Is chlorine gas used in bleaching cellulose pulp or cellulose fibres?		
Requirement O11: Emission of sulphur (viscose og modal fibre)	**Yes**	**No**
Do the emission of sulphur to the air exceeds 120 g S/kg for filament fibre and 30 g/kg for staple fibre, expressed as an annual average? **Documentation: Attach test report which shows annual average of emission of sulphur.** The emission of sulphur shall be measured according to ISO 7934, ISO 7035 or similar.		
Requirement O12: Emission of zinc (viscose fibre)	**Yes**	**No**
Do the emission of zinc to water exceeds 0,3 g Zn/kg regenerated cellulose, expressed as an annual average? **Documentation:** Attach test report which shows the annual average of zinc emission and calculation of g Zn/kg regenerated cellulose. Analysis of zinc content in the wastewater according to SS 02 81 52, DS 263, NS 4773, SFS 3047 or ISO 17294. Analysis can be done on a regular basis with photometric or similar methods provided that the results of the analysis results regularly are controlled and are consistent with the above-mentioned analysis method. Emission of zinc to water is calculated as annual average and based on at least one representative day sample per week, unless the emission permit of the authorities prescribes another calculation method.		
Requirement O18: Biocides and antibacterial substances	**Yes**	**No**
Are there any ingoing substances in the fibre or the fabric which may have a biocidal and/or antibacterial effect? **If yes**, please state which: _____		
Requirement O19: Nanoparticles	**Yes**	**No**
Are nanoparticles from nanomaterials* included in the fibre? **The definition of nanomaterials follows the European Commission's definition from 18 October 2011 (2011/696/EU).* **If yes**, please state which: _____		

In case of changes in the composition of products, a new Appendix with fulfilment of requirements must be submitted to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Place and date:	Company name:
Accountable person, telephone & email:	Signature:

Appendix 7 Cellulose fibres/dissolving pulp - traceability and certification

Completed by the fibre manufacturer

Fibre manufacturer:		
Trade name/Item number of the fibre:		
Requirement O13: Prohibited tree species	**Yes**	**No**
Are species of trees on the Nordic Swan Ecolabel list of prohibited tree species are not used in cellulose fibres or dissolving pulp? The complete list of prohibited tree species is available for viewing at: www.nordic-ecolabel.org/wood/ The requirement only applies to virgin wood species and not tree species defined as recycled wood∗. Enter the version number and date of the list of prohibited tree species used _____		
Requirement O13: Tree species used		
State the name (species name in Latin, Scandinavian or English language) of the wood raw material used in regenerated cellulose fibre/pulp: Tree species: Nordic Swan Ecolabelling may request more information about specific tree species.		
Requirement O13: Recycled material	**Yes**	**No**
Does the regenerated cellulose fibre or dissolving pulp contain at least 75% by weight of recycled material∗? If the regenerated cellulose fibres or dissolving pulp contain less than 75% by weight of recycled material∗ state how much: _____		
Requirement O13: Certified wood fibers	**Yes**	**No**
Does the regenerated cellulose fibres or dissolving pulp contain at least 50% by weight of certified wood fibres? If the cellulose fibres/dissolving pulp contain less than 50% by weight of certified wood fibres state how much: _____ **Documentation:** Attach copy of CoC-certificate or certificate number.		
Requirement O13: Controlled wood	**Yes**	**No**
Are the remaining percentage of wood raw materials from FSC Controlled Wood or wood from PEFC Controlled Sources? **Documentation:** Attach copy of CoC-certificate or certificate number		

∗*Recycled materials are defined according to ISO 14021 in the following two categories:*

Definition of pre-consumer material: Material diverted from the waste stream during a manufacturing process. Excluded is reutilization of materials such as rework, regrind or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it. Definition of post-consumer material: Material generated by households or by commercial, industrial, and institutional facilities in their role as end-users of the product, which can no longer be used for its intended purpose. This includes returns of material from the distribution chain. Nordic Swan Ecolabeling defines by-products from primary wood industries (sawdust, wood chips, bark etc.) or residues from forestry (bark, branches, roots etc.) as recycled material.

In case of changes in the composition of products, a new Appendix with fulfilment of requirements must be submitted to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Place and date:	Company name:
Accountable person, telephone & email:	Signature:

Appendix 8 Chemicals for textile processes (all)

Completed by the chemical manufacturer/supplier

Chemical manufacturer/supplier:			
Trade name of the chemical product:			
Specify below the function of the chemical product:			
Detergents:	Complexing agents:	Bleaching agent:	Dye:
Pigment:	Printing paste:	Softener:	
Auxiliary or other (specify type):			

Framework of the declaration

Ingoing substances: All substances regardless of concentration in a used chemical (e.g., pigment or bleach) or chemical mixture (e.g., glue or surface treatment), including additives (such as preservatives and stabilisers) from the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (such as formaldehyde, arylamine, and in-situ generated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants et from production, including raw materials production, that remain in a chemical or in the chemical product in concentrations ≤ 100.0 ppm (≤ 0.01000 wt%, ≤ 100.0 mg/kg).

Impurities in the raw materials exceeding concentrations of 1.0% are always regarded as ingoing substance, regardless of the concentration in the chemical product. Examples of contaminants are residues of the following: reagents including monomers, catalysts, by-products, "scavengers" (i.e., chemicals used to eliminate/minimise adverse substances), cleaning agents for production equipment, and "carry-over" from other/earlier production lines.

This declaration is based on the knowledge we have at the time of the application, based on tests and/or declarations from raw material manufacturers, with reservations for new advances and new knowledge. Should such new knowledge arise, the undersigned is obliged to submit an updated declaration to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

If some of the information in this declaration is confidential, the information may be sent directly to the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Requirement O16: CMR classification of ingoing substances	**Yes**	**No**
Are any ingoing substances classified according to the table below?		

Requirement O16: Prohibition of CRM classification according to CLP 1272/2008		
Hazard class	**Signal word, Category code**	**Hazard statement**
Carcinogenic	Danger, Carc. 1A or 1B Warning, Carc. 2	H350 H351
Mutagenic	Danger, Muta. 1A or 1B Warning, Muta. 2	H340 H341
Toxic for reproduction	Danger, Repr. 1A or 1B Warning, Repr. 2, Lact.	H360 H361

Requirement O17: Prohibited substances	**Yes**	**No**
Are any of the ingoing substances on the REACH Candidate List? Link to Reach Candidate List: http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table		
Are halogenated flame retardants in the chemical product?		
Are alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) in the chemical product?		
Are linear alkylbenzene sulphonates (LAS) in the chemical product?		

Requirement O17: Prohibited substances	**Yes**	**No**
Are Ditallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DTDMAC), distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DSDMAC) or dihydrogenated tallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DHTDMAC) in the chemical product?		
Are ethylenediaminetetraacetate (EDTA) or dietylenetriaminepentaacetat (DTPA) in the chemical product?		
Are phthalates in the chemical product listed in annex XIII in REACH?		
Are fluorinatede orgnic compounds, such as PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid and its salts/esters), PFOS (perfluorooctyl sulphonate and its compounds), PTFE (polytetrafluorethylene) in the chemical product?		
Requirement O18: Biocides and antibacterial substances	**Yes**	**No**
Are there any substances which can have a biocidal and/or antibacterial effect?		
Requirement O19: Nanoparticles	**Yes**	**No**
Are nanoparticles from nanomaterials* in the chemical product? *The definition of nanomaterials follows the European Commission's definition from 18 October 2011 (2011/696/EU). **If yes**, please state which: _____		
Requirement O20: Applies to bleaching and chemical products against felting	**Yes**	**No**
Are chlorinated substances used in bleaching agent or chemical product for treatment against felting?		

In case of changes in the composition of products, a new Appendix with fulfillment of requirements must be submitted to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Place and date:	Company name:
Accountable person, telephone & email:	Signature:

Appendix 9 Colorants, dyes, and pigments

Completed by the chemical manufacturer/supplier

Chemical manufacturer/supplier:			
Trade name of the chemical product:			
Specify below the function of the chemical product:			
Tick off:	Dye:	Pigment:	Printing paste:
Type of dye (disperse, reactive, vat, metal complex etc.):			

Framework of the declaration

Ingoing substances: All substances regardless of concentration in a used chemical (e.g., pigment or bleach) or chemical mixture (e.g., glue or surface treatment), including additives (such as preservatives and stabilisers) from the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (such as formaldehyde, arylamine, and in-situ generated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants et from production, including raw materials production, that remain in a chemical or in the chemical product in concentrations ≤ 100.0 ppm (≤ 0.01000 wt%, ≤ 100.0 mg/kg).

Impurities in the raw materials exceeding concentrations of 1.0% are always regarded as ingoing substance, regardless of the concentration in the chemical product. Examples of contaminants are residues of the following: reagents including monomers, catalysts, by-products, "scavengers" (i.e., chemicals used to eliminate/minimise adverse substances), cleaning agents for production equipment, and "carry-over" from other/earlier production lines.

This declaration is based on the knowledge we have at the time of the application, based on tests and/or declarations from raw material manufacturers, with reservations for new advances and new knowledge. Should such new knowledge arise, the undersigned is obliged to submit an updated declaration to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

If some of the information in this declaration is confidential, the information may be sent directly to the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Requirement O22: Colorants, dyes and pigments	**Yes**	**No**
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.		
Are any of the colorants, dyes or pigments classified according to the table below? Please note that the classification must be in accordance with applicable European legislation. * Here is an exception for not disperse dyes classified with H334 or H317 when it can be documented that the dye, colorant or pigment is a non-dusting formulation or that it is used by automatically dosing at dye house and printing company.		
For not disperse dyes classified with H334 or H317: Is the dye, colorant or pigment a non-dusting formulation? **Attach** documentation.		

Requirement O22: Colorants, dyes or pigments. Classification according to CLP regulation 1272/2008		
Hazard class	**Signal word, Category code**	**Hazard statement**
Toxic to aquatic organisms	Warning, Aquatic acute 1 Warning, Aquatic chronic 1 -, Aquatic chronic 2	H400 H410 H411
Hazardous to the ozone layer	Warning, Ozone	H420
Carcibogenic	Danger, Carc. 1A or 1B Warning, Carc. 22	H350 H351
Mutagenic	Danger, Muta. 1A or 1B Warning, Muta. 2	H340 H341

Toxic for reproduction	Danger, Repr. 1A or 1B Warning, Repr. 2, Lact.	H360 H361
Acute toxicity	Danger, Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Danger, Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Danger, Acute Tox. 1 or 2	H300 H310 H330
Specific organ toxicity	Danger, STOT SE 1 Danger, STOT RE 1	H370 H372
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Danger, Resp. Sens. 1 Warning, Skin Sens. 1	H334* H317*

Requirement O23: Azo dyes	**Yes**	**No**
Are azo dyes, which can release the amines listed below, used? REACH regulation has a limit value of max. 30 mg/kg for each of the listed aromatic amines except 2,4-Xylidine and 2,6-Xylidine. However, this requirement completely forbids the use of azo dyes, which can release any of the 24 aromatic amines in the table.		

Name	**Cas Nr.**
4-aminodiphenyl	92-67-1
Benzidin	92-87-5
4-chlor-o-toluidin	95-69-2
2-naphthylamin	91-59-8
o-amino-azotoluen	97-56-3
2-amino-4-nitrotoluen	99-55-8
p-chloranilin	106-47-8
2,4-diaminoanisol	615-05-4
4,4´-diaminodiphenylmethan	101-77-9
3,3´-dichlorbenzidin	91-94-1
3,3´-dimethoxybenzidin	119-90-4
3,3´-dimethylbenzidin	119-93-7
3,3´-dimethyl-4,4´-diaminidophenylmethan	838-88- 0
p-cresidin	120-71-8
4,4'-oxydianilin	101-80-4
4,4'-thiodianilin	139-65-1
o-toluidin	95-53-4
2,4-diaminotoluen	95-80-7
2,4,5-trimethylanilin	137-17-7
4-aminoazobenzen	60-09-3
o-anisidin	90-04-0
2,4-Xylidin	95-68-1
2,6-Xylidin	87-62-7

Requirement O24: Metals in colorants, dyes and pigments	**Yes**	**No**
Are the metals in the table below only include as impurities and then only in the listed maximum values? The requirement does not include metals which are an integrated part of the dye molecule (e.g., metal complex dyes and certain reactive dyes) in assessing whether these values are met, as they only relate to impurities.		

Metals	**Limits for dyes with fibre affinity**	**Limits for insoluble dyes without fibre affinity**
Ag	100 ppm	-
As	50 ppm	50 ppm
Ba	100 ppm	100 ppm
Cd	20 ppm	50 ppm

Co	500 ppm	-
Cr	100 ppm	100 ppm
Cu	250 ppm	-
Fe	2500 ppm	-
Hg	4 ppm	25 ppm
Mn	1000 ppm	-
Ni	200 ppm	-
Pb	100 ppm	100 ppm
Se	20 ppm	100 ppm
Sb	50 ppm	250 ppm
Sn	250 ppm	-
Zn	1500 ppm	1000 ppm

Requirement O25: Metal complex dyes and pigments	**Yes**	**No**
Is the dye or pigment a metal complex dye/pigment based on copper, chromium, cobalt or nickel?		
Is the metal complex dye/pigment based on copper?		
If yes, to copper, state the following: - Type of fibre and/or fibre mixtures the dye can be use for: _____ - Weight % of copper in the metal complex dye/pigment: _____		
When metal complex dye based on copper is used for dyeing of cotton or cotton mixtures, state the following: **- T**he fixation ratio (guideline specified by the manufacturer of dye): _____% fixation		
- Is the dye a polyfunctional (bifunctional) reactive metal complex dye?		

Requirement O26: Applies for VOC in printing pastes	**Yes**	**No**
Does the printing paste 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.		

Requirement O28: Applies for plastisol-based printing	**Yes**	**No**
Does the printing paste contain halogenated polymers?		

In case of changes in the composition of products, a new Appendix with fulfillment of requirements must be submitted to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Place and date:	Company name:
Accountable person, telephone & email:	Signature:

Appendix 10 Dye house or printing facility

Completed by dye house or printing facility

Name of dye house/printing facility:
The declaration comprises yarn/fabric for the following company:
Specify the actual dye/printing processes for the yarn/fabric:

Framework of the declaration

Ingoing substances: All substances regardless of concentration in a used chemical (e.g., pigment or bleach) or chemical mixture (e.g., glue or surface treatment), including additives (such as preservatives and stabilisers) from the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (such as formaldehyde, arylamine and in-situ generated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants et from production, including raw materials production, that remain in a chemical or in the chemical product in concentrations ≤ 100.0 ppm (≤ 0.01000 wt%, ≤ 100.0 mg/kg).

Impurities in the raw materials exceeding concentrations of 1.0% are always regarded as ingoing substance, regardless of the concentration in the chemical product. Examples of contaminants are residues of the following: reagents including monomers, catalysts, by-products, "scavengers" (i.e., chemicals used to eliminate/minimise adverse substances), cleaning agents for production equipment, and "carry-over" from other/earlier production lines.

This declaration is based on the knowledge we have at the time of the application, based on tests and/or declarations from raw material manufacturers, with reservations for new advances and new knowledge. Should such new knowledge arise, the undersigned is obliged to submit an updated declaration to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

If some of the information in this declaration is confidential, the information may be sent directly to the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Requirement O22: Dyes, colorants or pigments	**Yes**	**No**
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.		
Are any of the dyes, colorants or pigments classified according to the table below used? Please note that the classification must be in accordance with applicable European legislation. *Here is an exception for not disperse dyes classified with H334 or H317 when it can be documented that the dye, colorant or pigment is a non-dusting formulation or that it is used by automatically dosing.		
Apply for not disperse dyes classified with H334 or H317: If the dye or pigment is a dusting formulation, is the dye/pigment then used by automatic dosing?		

Requirement O22: Dyes, colorants or pigments. Classification according to CLP regulation 1272/2008		
Hazard class	**Signal word, Category code**	**Hazard statement**
Toxic to aquatic organisms	Warning, Aquatic acute 1 Warning, Aquatic chronic 1 -, Aquatic chronic 2	H400 H410 H411
Hazardous to the ozone layer	Warning, Ozone	H420
Carcibogenic	Danger, Carc. 1A or 1B Warning, Carc. 2	H350 H351
Mutagenic	Danger, Muta. 1A or 1B Warning, Muta. 2	H340 H341

Toxic for reproduction	Danger, Repr. 1A or 1B Warning, Repr. 2, Lact.	H360 H361
Acute toxicity	Danger, Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Danger, Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Danger, Acute Tox. 1 or 2	H300 H310 H330
Specific organ toxicity	Danger, STOT SE 1 Danger, STOT RE 1	H370 H372
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Danger, Resp. sens. 1 Warning, Skin sens. 1	H334* H317*

Requirement O23: Azo dyes	**Yes**	**No**
Are azo dyes, which can release the amines listed below, used? REACH regulation has a limit value of max. 30 mg/kg for each of the listed aromatic amines except 2,4-Xylidine and 2,6-Xylidine. However, this requirement completely forbid the use of azo dyes, which can release any of the 24 aromatic amines in the table.		

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

Requirement O25: Metal complex dyes and pigments	**Yes**	**No**
Are any metal complex dyes or pigments based on copper, chromium or nickel used (applies to both dyes and pigments used for dyeing or printing processes)?		
Are metal complex dyes or pigments based on copper used (applies to both dyes and pigments used for dyeing or printing processes)? **If yes** to copper, state the following: - Type of fibre and/or fibre mixtures the dyes can be use for: _____		
Are the copper in the metal complex dyes/pigments maximum 5 wt%?		

Requirement O25: Metal complex dyes and pigments	**Yes**	**No**
When metal complex dyes based on copper is used for dyeing of cotton or cotton mixtures, state the following: - Is the fixation ratio (guideline specified by the manufacturer of dyes) minimum 80%? - Is the dyes polyfunctional (bifunctional) reactive metal complex dyes?		
Requirement O27: Colour extraction or depigmentation	**Yes**	**No**
Is salts from heavy metals (except iron) or formaldehyde used for colour extraction or depigmentation?		
Requirement O28: Pastisol-based printing	**Yes**	**No**
Is plastisol-based printing with halogenated polymers or phthalates in the printing paste used?		
Requirement O20: Bleaching agents	**Yes**	**No**
Are chlorinated substances used as bleaching agent for yarn, fabric, or final product?		

Hereby it is declared that only chemicals approved by Nordic Ecolabelling are used for the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled products.

In case of changes in the composition of products, a new Appendix with fulfilment of requirements must be submitted to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Place and date:	Company name:
Accountable person, telephone & email:	Signature:

Appendix 11 Finishing (e.g., with coating, laminate, or membrane) of textile

Completed by the textile manufacturer/finisher

Textile manufacturer/finisher:
State trade name/Item number of the fabric which is covered by this declaration:
Specify the finishing processes of the fabric (e.g., Water, oil and dirt resistance, anti-felting treatment, anti-shrinkage treatment, anti-creasing treatment, anti-static treatment, softening, biocide treatment, coating, laminating):

Framework of the declaration

Ingoing substances: All substances regardless of concentration in a used chemical (e.g., pigment or bleach) or chemical mixture (e.g., glue or surface treatment), including additives (such as preservatives and stabilisers) from the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (such as formaldehyde, arylamine, and in-situ generated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants et from production, including raw materials production, that remain in a chemical or in the chemical product in concentrations ≤ 100.0 ppm (≤ 0.01000 wt%, ≤ 100.0 mg/kg).

Impurities in the raw materials exceeding concentrations of 1.0% are always regarded as ingoing substance, regardless of the concentration in the chemical product. Examples of contaminants are residues of the following: reagents including monomers, catalysts, by-products, "scavengers" (i.e., chemicals used to eliminate/minimise adverse substances), cleaning agents for production equipment, and "carry-over" from other/earlier production lines.

This declaration is based on the knowledge we have at the time of the application, based on tests and/or declarations from raw material manufacturers, with reservations for new advances and new knowledge. Should such new knowledge arise, the undersigned is obliged to submit an updated declaration to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

If some of the information in this declaration is confidential, the information may be sent directly to the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Requirement O18: Biocides and antibacterial substances	**Yes**	**No**
Are there any ingoing substances in the used finishing agents which may have a biocidal and/or antibacterial effect?		
Requirement O19: Nanomaterials	**Yes**	**No**
Are any ingoing substances in the chemical product nanoparticles from nanomaterials* with the following exceptions? Exceptions: - Pigment** - Naturally occurring inorganic filler*** - Polymer dispersions *The definition of nanomaterials follows the European Commission's definition from 18 October 2011 (2011/696/EU). **Nano titanium dioxide is not considered a pigment and is therefore covered by the requirement. ***Applies for fillers which is covered by Annex V point 7 in REACH.		
Requirement O29: Environmental hazard classification of chemicals for finishing		
State trade names of used finishing agents or preparations: 1._____ 2._____ 3._____ 4._____ 5._____		

Requirement O29: Environmental hazard classification of chemicals for finishing		**Yes**	**No**
Do any of the used finishing agents or preparations contain more than 1.0 wt% with one or more of the hazard statements listed in the table below? **If so**, which: _____ **Documentation:** For used finishing agents or preparations attach safety data sheet in accordance with applicable European legislation.			
Classification according to CLP regulation 1272/2008			
Hazard class	**Signal word, Category code**	**Hazard statement**	
Toxic to aquatic organisms	Warning, Aquatic acute 1 Warning, Aquatic chronic 1 -, Aquatic chronic 2	H400 H410 H411	
Hazardous to the ozone layer	Warning, Ozone	H420	
Requirement O30: PVC and fluorinated polymers		**Yes**	**No**
Are coatings, laminates or membranes of PVC used?			
Are coatings, laminates or membranes coated with or based on fluorinated organic compounds used?			
Requirement O31: Softening agents or solvents		**Yes**	**No**
Are coatings, laminates or membranes produced by the use of softening agents or solvents classified with one or more of the hazard statements listed in the table below? **Attach** documentation: Safety data sheet for the used softening agents or solvents.			
Classification according to CLP regulation 1272/2008			
Hazard class	**Signal word, Category code**	**Hazard statement**	
Toxic to aquatic organisms	Warning, Aquatic acute 1 Warning, Aquatic chronic 1 -, Aquatic chronic 2 -, Aquatic chronic 3 -, Aquatic chronic 4	H400 H410 H411 H412 H413	
Requirement O32: Silicone treatment, siloxane		**Yes**	**No**
Are silicone treatment of the textile used? **If yes**, attach documentation that shows that neither octamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane, D4, (CAS 556-67-2) or decamethylcyclopentasiloxane, D5, (CAS 541-02-6) are included in the chemical products used for silicone treatment. D4 and D5 present as contaminants in concentrations below800 ppm (0,0800 wt%, 800 mg/kg) are exempt. Documentation: Attach declaration from the producer of silicone regarding the contents of octamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane, D4, (CAS 556-67-2) and decamethylcyclopentasiloxane, D5, (CAS 541-02-6). Appendix No.: _____			

In case of changes in the composition of products, a new Appendix with fulfillment of requirements must be submitted to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Place and date:	Company name:
Accountable person, telephone & email:	Signature:

Appendix 12 Adhesive

Completed by the adhesive manufacturer/supplier

Glue manufacturer/supplier:
Trade name of adhesive:

Framework of the declaration

Ingoing substances: All substances regardless of concentration in a used chemical (e.g., pigment or bleach) or chemical mixture (e.g., glue or surface treatment), including additives (such as preservatives and stabilisers) from the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (such as formaldehyde, arylamine, and in-situ generated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants et from production, including raw materials production, that remain in a chemical or in the chemical product in concentrations ≤ 100.0 ppm (≤ 0.01000 wt%, ≤ 100.0 mg/kg).

Impurities in the raw materials exceeding concentrations of 1.0% are always regarded as ingoing substance, regardless of the concentration in the chemical product. Examples of contaminants are residues of the following: reagents including monomers, catalysts, by-products, "scavengers" (i.e., chemicals used to eliminate/minimise adverse substances), cleaning agents for production equipment, and "carry-over" from other/earlier production lines.

This declaration is based on the knowledge we have at the time of the application, based on tests and/or declarations from raw material manufacturers, with reservations for new advances and new knowledge. Should such new knowledge arise, the undersigned is obliged to submit an updated declaration to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

If some of the information in this declaration is confidential, the information may be sent directly to the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Requirement O16: CRM classification of ingoing substances		**Yes**	**No**
Are any of the substances classified according to the table below? Formaldehyde is exempt and is instead regulated by requirement O33 below.			
Requirement O16: Prohibition of CRM classification according to CLP regulation 1272/2008.			
Hazard class	**Signal word, Category code**	**Hazard statement**	
Carcinogenic	Danger, Carc. 1A or 1B Warning, Carc. 2	H350 H351	
Mutagenic	Danger, Muta. 1A or 1B Warning, Muta. 2	H340 H341	
Toxic for reproduction	Danger, Repr. 1A or 1B Warning, Repr. 2, Lact.	H360 H361	
Requirement O17: Prohibited substances		**Yes**	**No**
Are there any ingoing substances listed on the REACH Candidate List? Link to REACH Candidate List: http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table			
Are any of the ingoing substances halogenated flame retardants?			
Are any of the ingoing substances alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO)?			
Are any of the ingoing substances linear alkyl benzene sulphonates (LAS)?			
Are any of the ingoing substances ditallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DTDMAC), distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DSDMAC) and/or dihydrogenated tallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DHTDMAC)?			
Are any of the ingoing substances ethylenediamintetraacetic acid (EDTA) and/or dietylentriaminpentaacetat (DTPA)?			
Are any of the ingoing substances phthalates listed in REACH's appendix XVII included?			

Requirement O17: Prohibited substances	**Yes**	**No**
Are any of the ingoing substances fluorinated organic compounds, such as PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid and salts/esters thereof) PFOS (perfluorooctyl sulphonate and its compounds), PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene)?		
Requirement O33: Adhesives used for textile or coating materials	**Yes**	**No**
Does the adhesive contain colophon resin? Here is an exception for contaminations below 100 ppm (0,0100 wt%, 100 mg/kg)		
Does the adhesive contain formaldehyde, with the exception of formaldehyde generated during the production process, however with a maximum of 250 ppm (0,0250 %) measured on newly produced polymer dispersion?		
Documentation: Attach test results regarding the content of formaldehyde in the adhesive according to the requirement.		
State the total content of isothiazolinones in the adhesive: _____ ppm		
State content of 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (CAS-no.: 2682-20-4) (MIT) in the adhesive: _____ ppm		
State content of 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-on/2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-on (3:1) (CAS-nr: 55965-84-9) (CMIT/MIT) in the adhesive: _____ ppm		

In case of changes in the composition of products, a new Appendix with fulfillment of requirements must be submitted to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Place and date:	Company name:
Accountable person, telephone & email:	Signature:

Appendix 13 Storage and transport of textile and baby product with textile

Completed by textile supplier/supplier of baby product with textile

Textile supplier/supplier of baby product with textile:
Tradename of the textile/baby product with textile:

Framework for the declaration

This declaration is based on the knowledge we have at the time of the application, based on tests and/or declarations from raw material manufacturers, with reservations for new advances and new knowledge. Should such new knowledge arise, the undersigned is obliged to submit an updated declaration to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Requirement O35: Chlorophenols (and salts and esters of chlorophenol), PCB and organic tin compounds on transport and storage	**Yes**	**No**
The requirement concerns textiles or finished baby products with textiles which are stored or transported outside the EU: Are chlorophenols (and salts and esters of chlorophenol), PCB or organic tin compounds used in connection with the transport or storage of products and semi-manufactures?		

In case of changes in the composition of products, a new Appendix with fulfillment of requirements must be submitted to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Date:	Company name:
Accountable person, telephone & email:	Signature:

Appendix 14 Filling- and stuffing materials

Completed by the manufacturer/supplier of filling- or stuffing materials

Manufacturer/supplier of filling- or stuffing materials:
Tradename of the filling or stuffing material:

Framework of the declaration

Ingoing substances: All substances regardless of concentration in a used chemical (e.g., pigment or bleach) or chemical mixture (e.g., glue or surface treatment), including additives (such as preservatives and stabilisers) from the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (such as formaldehyde, arylamine, and in-situ generated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants et from production, including raw materials production, that remain in a chemical or in the chemical product in concentrations ≤ 100.0 ppm (≤ 0.01000 wt%, ≤ 100.0 mg/kg).

Impurities in the raw materials exceeding concentrations of 1.0% are always regarded as ingoing substance, regardless of the concentration in the chemical product. Examples of contaminants are residues of the following: reagents including monomers, catalysts, by-products, "scavengers" (i.e., chemicals used to eliminate/minimise adverse substances), cleaning agents for production equipment, and "carry-over" from other/earlier production lines.

This declaration is based on the knowledge we have at the time of the application, based on tests and/or declarations from raw material manufacturers, with reservations for new advances and new knowledge. Should such new knowledge arise, the undersigned is obliged to submit an updated declaration to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

If some of the information in this declaration is confidential, the information may be sent directly to the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Requirement O44: Wool, down, feathers and vegetable fibre and seeds	**Yes**	**No**
Are filling and stuffing materials of wool, down, feathers or vegetable fibres and seeds without chemical additives and chemical treatments? **If yes**, these are excepted from requirement O45 and O47.		
Requirement O45: Emission requirements of filling and stuffing materials	**Yes**	**No**
Do the following substances and substance groups have higher emissions of the levels stated below? **Documentation:** Attach test report showing the emission from the stated substances and substance groups. Emission tests must be performed according to the ISO 16000 standard, parts 3, 6, 9, & 11 Alternatively, a licence for EU Ecolabel for mattresses, or a certificate for either Oeko-Tex class I baby or CertiPUR, can be used as documentation.		

Emission of volatile organic compounds mg/m³	
Substance or substance group	**Requirement limit**
Formaldehyde (50-00-0)	0,1
Toluene (108-88-3)	0,1
Styrene (100-42-5)	0,005
Vinylcyclohexene (100-40-3)	0,002
4-Phenylcyclohexene (4994-16-5)	0,03
Vinylchloride (75-01-4)	0,002
Aromatic hydrocarbons	0,3
Volatile organic compounds	0,5

Requirement O46: Halogenated flame retardants	**Yes**	**No**
Are halogenated flame retardants used in the filling or stuffing materials?		

In case of changes in the composition of products, a new Appendix with fulfillment of requirements must be submitted to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Date:	Company name:
Accountable person, telephone & email:	Signature:

Appendix 15 Filling- and stuffing materials (extra requirements by more than 20 wt%)

Completed by the manufacturer/supplier of filling- or stuffing materials

Manufacturer/supplier of filling- or stuffing materials:
Tradename of the filling or stuffing material:

Framework of the declaration

Ingoing substances: All substances regardless of concentration in a used chemical (e.g., pigment or bleach) or chemical mixture (e.g., glue or surface treatment), including additives (such as preservatives and stabilisers) from the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (such as formaldehyde, arylamine, and in-situ generated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants et from production, including raw materials production, that remain in a chemical or in the chemical product in concentrations ≤ 100.0 ppm (≤ 0.01000 wt%, ≤ 100.0 mg/kg).

Impurities in the raw materials exceeding concentrations of 1.0% are always regarded as ingoing substance, regardless of the concentration in the chemical product. Examples of contaminants are residues of the following: reagents including monomers, catalysts, by-products, "scavengers" (i.e., chemicals used to eliminate/minimise adverse substances), cleaning agents for production equipment, and "carry-over" from other/earlier production lines.

This declaration is based on the knowledge we have at the time of the application, based on tests and/or declarations from raw material manufacturers, with reservations for new advances and new knowledge. Should such new knowledge arise, the undersigned is obliged to submit an updated declaration to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

If some of the information in this declaration is confidential, the information may be sent directly to the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Requirement O44: Wool, down, feathers and vegetable fibre and seeds	**Yes**	**No**
Are filling and stuffing materials of wool, down, feathers or vegetable fibers and seeds without chemical additives and chemical treatments? **If yes**, these materials are exempted from requirement O45 and O47.		
Requirement O47: Additives in filling or stuffing material	**Yes**	**No**
Are any of the ingoing substances in the material listed on REACH's candidate list? Link to Reach's candidate list: http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table		
Are any of the ingoing substances in the material PVC?		
Are any of the ingoing substances in the material chlorinated paraffins?		
Are any of the ingoing substances in the material halogenated bleaching chemicals?		
Are any of the ingoing substances in the material aziridine or polyaziridines?		
Are any of the ingoing substances in the material carcinogenic, mutagenic or reprotoxic compounds (Category 1Aand 1B according to CLP-regulation 1272/2008)?		
Are any of the ingoing substances in the material alkylphenole ethoxylates (APEO)?		
Are any of the ingoing substances in the material phthalates listed on REACH's annex XVII (phthalates listed on the EU candidate list are declared above)?		
Are any of the ingoing substances in the material fluorinated organic compounds such as PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid and its salts/esters), PFOS (perfluorooctanesulfonate and its compounds), and PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene), etc?		
Are any of the ingoing substances in the material organic tin compounds?		
Are any of the ingoing substances in the material biocides or biocide products intended to add a disinfecting or antibacterial effect?		

Requirement O48: Dyes and pigments	**Yes**	**No**
Does the material contain dyes or pigments? **If yes**, complete the requirement below.		
Does the material only contain dyes or pigments to distinguish between different qualities (such as hard and soft foam) within the same type of stuffing material?		
Are any of the following dyes used for dying/printing of the material? 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.		
Is the dye or pigment a metal complex dye/pigment based on copper, chromium, cobalt or nickel?		
Are any of the colorants, dyes or pigments classified according to the table below? Please note that the classification must be in accordance with applicable European legislation. * Here is an exception for not disperse dyes classified with H334 or H317 when it can be documented that the dye, colorant or pigment is a non-dusting formulation or that it is used by automatically dosing at dye house.		
For not disperse dyes classified with H334 or H317: Is the dye, colorant or pigment a non-dusting formulation? **If yes**, attach documentation.		

Krav O48: Colorants, dyes or pigments. Classification according to CLP regulation 1272/2008.		
Hazard class	**Signal word, Category code**	**Hazard statement**
Toxic to aquatic organisms	Warning, Aquatic acute 1 Warning, Aquatic chronic 1 -, Aquatic chronic 2	H400 H410 H411
Hazardous to the ozone layer	Warning, Ozone	H420
Carcinogenic	Danger, Carc. 1A or 1B Warning, Carc. 2	H350 H351
Mutagenic	Danger, Muta. 1A or 1B Warning, Muta. 2	H340 H341
Toxic for reproduction	Danger, Repr. 1A or 1B Warning, Repr. 2, Lact.	H360 H361
Acute toxicity	Danger, Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Danger, Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Danger, Acute Tox. 1 or 2	H300 H310 H330
Specific organ toxicity	Danger, STOT SE 1 Danger, STOT RE 1	H370 H372
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Danger, Resp. Sens. 1 Warning, Skin Sens. 1	H334* H317*

Requirements of specific filling and stuffing materials

Requirement O49: Textile fibres in filling and stuffing materials		
Cotton fibre: Appendix 3 must be completed		
Wool fibre: Appendix 4 must be completed		
Polyester fibre: Appendix 5 must be completed		
Regenerated cellulose fibre: Appendices 6 and 7 must be completed		
Requirement O50: Synthetic latex (SBR) and natural latex	**Yes**	**No**
Are the butadiene content in the material lower than 1 mg/kg latex? **Attach** test results.		

Requirement O50: Synthetic latex (SBR) and natural latex	**Yes**	**No**
Does the concentration of N-nitrosamines exceed 0.0005 mg/m^3 measured by climate chamber test? **Attach** test results.		
Requirement O51: Feathers and down	**Yes**	**No**
Are feathers or down plucked from live birds used?		
Do feathers and down comply with the EN 12935 standard: Feathers and down - R Hygiene and cleanliness requirements - Requirements of the filler materials' microbial purity? **Documentation:** Attach test report, showing fulfilment of the EN 12935 standard.		
Requirement O52: Polyurethane foam	**Yes**	**No**
Are CFC, HCFC, HFC, methylene chloride or other halogenated organic compounds used as blowing agents?		
Are isocyanate compounds used in the production?		
If isocyanate compounds are used, is this only in a closed process, with the prescribed protective equipment in accordance with the official requirements?		
Are N,N - Dimetylacetamid (DMAc) used in the production?		

In case of changes in the composition of products, a new Appendix with fulfillment of requirements must be submitted to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Date:	Company name:
Accountable person, telephone & email:	Signature:

Appendix 16 Adhesives in wood based panels

Completed by the manufacturer/supplier of the adhesive

Manufacturer/supplier of the adhesive:
Tradename of the adhesive/adhesive system:

Framework of the declaration

Ingoing substances: All substances regardless of concentration in a used chemical (e.g., pigment or bleach) or chemical mixture (e.g., glue or surface treatment), including additives (such as preservatives and stabilisers) from the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (such as formaldehyde, arylamine, and in-situ generated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants et from production, including raw materials production, that remain in a chemical or in the chemical product in concentrations ≤ 100.0 ppm (≤ 0.01000 wt%, ≤ 100.0 mg/kg).

Impurities in the raw materials exceeding concentrations of 1.0% are always regarded as ingoing substance, regardless of the concentration in the chemical product. Examples of contaminants are residues of the following: reagents including monomers, catalysts, by-products, "scavengers" (i.e., chemicals used to eliminate/minimise adverse substances), cleaning agents for production equipment, and "carry-over" from other/earlier production lines.

This declaration is based on the knowledge we have at the time of the application, based on tests and/or declarations from raw material manufacturers, with reservations for new advances and new knowledge. Should such new knowledge arise, the undersigned is obliged to submit an updated declaration to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

If some of the information in this declaration is confidential, the information may be sent directly to the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Requirement O54: Adhesive in the panel (includes the adhesive system in the panel)	**Yes**	**No**
Does the content of the compound (CMIT/MIT) 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol- 3-on (CAS no.: 26172-55-4) and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-on (CAS no.: 2682-20-4) (3:1) in the adhesive exceed 15 ppm (0.0015 wt%, 15 mg/kg)?		
Does the total content of all isothiazolinone compounds in the adhesive exceed 500 ppm (0,0500 wt%, 500 mg/kg)?		
Does the content of 2-Methyl-3(2H) -isotiazolinone in the adhesive exceed 200 ppm (0,0200 wt%, 200 mg/kg?		

In case of changes in the composition of products, a new Appendix with fulfillment of requirements must be submitted to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Date:	Company name:
Accountable person, telephone & email:	Signature:

Appendix 17 Metal parts incl. their surface treatment (contact with child or adult)

Completed by the manufacturer/supplier of the surface treatment

Manufacturer/supplier of the surface treatment:
Tradename of the surface treatment product/coating system:

Framework of the declaration

Ingoing substances: All substances regardless of concentration in a used chemical (e.g., pigment) or chemical mixture (e.g., adhesive or surface treatment), including additives (such as preservatives and stabilisers) from the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (such as formaldehyde, arylamine, and in-situ generated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants et from production, including raw materials production, that remain in a chemical or in the chemical product in concentrations ≤ 100.0 ppm (≤ 0.01000 wt%, ≤ 100.0 mg/kg).

Impurities in the raw materials exceeding concentrations of 1.0% are always regarded as ingoing substance, regardless of the concentration in the chemical product. Examples of contaminants are residues of the following: reagents including monomers, catalysts, by-products, "scavengers" (i.e., chemicals used to eliminate/minimise adverse substances), cleaning agents for production equipment, and "carry-over" from other/earlier production lines.

This declaration is based on the knowledge we have at the time of the application, based on tests and/or declarations from raw material manufacturers, with reservations for new advances and new knowledge. Should such new knowledge arise, the undersigned is obliged to submit an updated declaration to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

If some of the information in this declaration is confidential, the information may be sent directly to the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Requirement O37: Extractable metals	
Extractable metals must be tested in accordance with: Extraction: EN ISO 105- E04 (perspiration-proof (acidic)). Detection: ICP-MS or ICP-OES. **Attach** test report or relevant certificate.	
For the individual metal part the extractable metals may at most be the following:	
Metal	**Extractable metal in mg/kg**
Antimony (Sb)	30,0 mg/kg
Arsenic (As)	0,2 mg/kg
Cadmium (Cd)	0,1 mg/kg
Chromium (Cr)	1,0 mg/kg
Cobalt (Co)	1,0 mg/kg
Copper (Cu)	25,0 mg/kg
Lead (Pb)	0,2 mg/kg
Nickel (Ni)	1,0 mg/kg
Mercury (Hg)	0,02 mg/kg
Requirement O38: Total metal content	
For each metal part the total content of the following metals may not exceed: • Lead (Pb): 90 mg/kg. • Cadmium (Cd): 45 mg/kg. **Documentation:** The metal content must be tested in accordance with EPA 3050 B (ICP/MS). **Attach** test report or relevant certificate.	

Requirement O57: Emission from metal parts with surface treatment	**Yes**	**No**
Do the following substances and substance groups comply with the maximum emission levels stated in table below? **Documentation:** Attach test result form emission performed according to the standard ISO 16000-parts 3, 6, 9, & 11. Alternatively, a certificate for Oeko-Tex class I baby can be used as documentation.		

Table with emission levels of volatile organic compounds mg/m³:	
Substance or substance group	Requirement limit
Formaldehyde (50-00-0)	0,1
Toluene (108-88-3)	0,1
Styrene (100-42-5)	0,005
Vinylcyclohexene (100-40-3)	0,002
4-Phenylcyclohexene (4994-16-5)	0,03
Vinylchloride (75-01-4)	0,002
Aromatic hydrocarbons	0,3
Volatile organic compounds	0,5

In case of changes in the composition of products, a new Appendix with fulfillment of requirements must be submitted to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Date:	Company name:
Accountable person, telephone & email:	Signature:

Appendix 18 Surface treatment - metal parts more than 5 wt% and/or contact

Completed by the manufacturer/supplier of the surface treatment

Manufacturer/supplier of the surface treatment:
Tradename of the surface treatment product/coating system:

Framework of the declaration

Ingoing substances: All substances regardless of concentration in a used chemical (e.g., pigment) or chemical mixture (e.g., adhesive or surface treatment), including additives (such as preservatives and stabilisers) from the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (such as formaldehyde, arylamine, and in-situ generated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants et from production, including raw materials production, that remain in a chemical or in the chemical product in concentrations ≤ 100.0 ppm (≤ 0.01000 wt%, ≤ 100.0 mg/kg).

Impurities in the raw materials exceeding concentrations of 1.0% are always regarded as ingoing substance, regardless of the concentration in the chemical product. Examples of contaminants are residues of the following: reagents including monomers, catalysts, by-products, "scavengers" (i.e., chemicals used to eliminate/minimise adverse substances), cleaning agents for production equipment, and "carry-over" from other/earlier production lines.

This declaration is based on the knowledge we have at the time of the application, based on tests and/or declarations from raw material manufacturers, with reservations for new advances and new knowledge. Should such new knowledge arise, the undersigned is obliged to submit an updated declaration to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

If some of the information in this declaration is confidential, the information may be sent directly to the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Requirement O58: Chemical products for surface treatment		**Yes**	**No**
Are the chemical product used for surface treatment of metal parts classified in accordance with table below?			
Table CLP Regulation 1272/2008			
Hazard class	**Signal word, Category code**	**Hazard statement**	
Hazardous to the aquatic environment	Warning, Aquatic acute 1 Warning, Aquatic chronic 1 -, Aquatic chronic 2	H400 H410 H411	
Hazardous to the ozone layer	Warning, Ozone	H420	
Carcinogenic	Hazardous, Carc. 1A or 1B Warning, Carc. 2	H350 H351	
Mutagenic	Hazardous, Muta. 1A or 1B Warning, Muta. 2	H340 H341	
Reprotoxic	Hazardous, Repr. 1A or 1B Warning, Repr. 2-, Lact.	H360 H361 H362	
Acute toxicity	Hazardous, Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Hazardous, Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Hazardous, Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Hazardous, Acute Tox. 3 Hazardous, Acute Tox. 3 Hazardous, Acute Tox. 3	H300 H310 H330 H301 H311 H331	

The prohibition below only concerns chemical products to metal parts, which the child may be exposed (either skin or oral contact) during normal use of the product:		
Specific organ toxicity	Hazardous, STOT SE 1 Warning, STOT SE 2 Hazardous, STOT SE 1 Warning, STOT RE 2	H370 H371 H372 H373
Sensitising	Hazardous, Resp. Sens. 1 Warning, Skin Sens. 1	H334 H317

Requirement O59: CMR classification of constituent substances:	**Yes**	**No**
Are any ingoing substances used in chemical products for surface treatment classified in accordance with the table below? *See the definition of ingoing substances and impurities in the top of this declaration.*		

Table CLP Regulation 1272/2008:		
Hazard class	**Signal word**	**Hazard statement**
Carcinogenicity	Hazardous, Carc. 1A or 1B	H350
Mutagenicity in reproductive cells	Hazardous, Muta. 1A or 1B	H340
Toxic for reproduction	Hazardous, Repr. 1A or 1B	H360

Requirement O60: Other excluded substances	**Yes**	**No**
Are any of the ingoing substances on the EU's candidate list in accordance with REACH, 1907/2006/EC, article 59, section 10? *See the definition of ingoing substances and impurities in the top of this declaration.*		
Are any of the ingoing substances assessed by the EU to be PBT substances (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances) or vPvB substances (very persistent and very bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH?		
Are any of the ingoing substances considered potential endocrine disruptors in category 1 or 2 on the EU's priority list of substances that are to be investigated further for endocrine disruptive effects? The list can be found here: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/endocrine/pdf/final_report_2007.pdf		
Are any of the ingoing substances halogenated organic compounds (including chlorinated polymers)? For example, PVC, organic chlorinated paraffins, fluorine compounds, flame retardants and bleaching chemicals. The biocides bronopol and CMIT in combination with MIT are exempt here and have their own threshold value; see below.		
Are any of the ingoing substances bisphenol A compounds?		
Are any of the ingoing substances biocide chlorophenols (their salts and esters) and dimethyl fumarate?		
Does the chemical product contain more than 0.05 wt% bronopol Cas. No. 52-51-7?		
Does the chemical product contain more than 0,01 wt% isothiazolinones?		
Does the chemical product contain more than 0,0015 wt% of the mixture (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5 chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one Cas. Nr 247-500-7; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one Cas. Nr. 220-239-6)?		
Are any of the ingoing substances alkyl phenols, alkyl phenol ethoxylates or other alkyl phenol derivatives?		
Are any of the ingoing substances phthalates listed on REACH's annex XVII*? * *Note that phthalates listed on the EU candidate list are also excluded*		
Are any of the ingoing substances aziridine or polyaziridines?		
Are any of the ingoing substances pigments or additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium VI and mercury, and their compounds?		
Does the chemical product contain more than 1,00 wt% volatile aromatic compounds?		

Requirement O60: Other excluded substances	**Yes**	**No**
Only adhesives: Does the product contain more than 3,00 wt% VOC (volatile aromatic compounds)**? ***Volatile organic compounds are here defined as organic compounds with a steam pressure exceeding 0.01kPa, at 20°C. For products and raw materials subject to the EU's directive (2004/42/EC), where steam pressure is not stated.*		
Are any of the ingoing substances biocides or biocide products in order to add a disinfecting or antibacterial effect?		

In case of changes in the composition of products, a new Appendix with fulfillment of requirements must be submitted to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Date:	Company name:
Accountable person, telephone & email:	Signature:

Appendix 19 Metal coating of metal (metal part more than 5 wt% and/or in contact)

Completed by the manufacturer/supplier of the metal part

Manufacturer/supplier of the metal part:
Tradename of the metal part:

Framework of the declaration

This declaration is based on the knowledge we have at the time of the application, based on tests and/or declarations from raw material manufacturers, with reservations for new advances and new knowledge. Should such new knowledge arise, the undersigned is obliged to submit an updated declaration to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Requirement O61: Metalcoating of metal parts	**Yes**	**No**
Is the metal part coated with cadmium, chromium, nickel, and their compounds?		
Is the metal part coated with zinc or its compounds?		
If yes to zinc, does the discharges from the surface coating either go to recycling and destruction? or are the discharges of zinc maximum 0.5 mg/l? **Sampling method for zinc:** EN ISO 11885. Sampling frequency: Discharges to water are calculated as the year's mean value and based on at least one representative 24-hour measurement per week. Sampling: Samples of the process water must be taken after external purification and the analyses must be performed on unfiltered samples. Alternatively, a sampling frequency determined by the authorities will be accepted.		
If another type of metal coating is used, please describe which one: _____		

In case of changes in the composition of products, a new Appendix with fulfillment of requirements must be submitted to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Date:	Company name:
Accountable person, telephone & email:	Signature:

Appendix 20 Plastic, silicone, and latex (rubber) (more than 5 wt% and/or contact)

Completed by the manufacturer/supplier of the plastic, silicone and latex

Manufacturer/supplier of the plastic, silicone and latex:
Tradename of the plastic, silicone and latex:

Framework of the declaration

Ingoing substances: All substances regardless of concentration in a used chemical (e.g., pigment) or chemical mixture (e.g., adhesive or surface treatment), including additives (such as preservatives and stabilisers) from the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (such as formaldehyde, arylamine, and in-situ generated preservatives) are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants et from production, including raw materials production, that remain in a chemical or in the chemical product in concentrations ≤ 100.0 ppm (≤ 0.01000 wt%, ≤ 100.0 mg/kg).

Impurities in the raw materials exceeding concentrations of 1.0% are always regarded as ingoing substance, regardless of the concentration in the chemical product. Examples of contaminants are residues of the following: reagents including monomers, catalysts, by-products, "scavengers" (i.e., chemicals used to eliminate/minimise adverse substances), cleaning agents for production equipment, and "carry-over" from other/earlier production lines.

This declaration is based on the knowledge we have at the time of the application, based on tests and/or declarations from raw material manufacturers, with reservations for new advances and new knowledge. Should such new knowledge arise, the undersigned is obliged to submit an updated declaration to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

If some of the information in this declaration is confidential, the information may be sent directly to the Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Requirement O64: Halogenated flame retardants	**Yes**	**No**
Are any of the ingoing substances halogenated flame retardants?		

Requirement O65: Test of plastic, natural latex and synthetic latex (rubber)	**Yes**	**No**
For natural latex and synthetic latex: Is the content of 1,3-butadiene in synthetic latex more than 1 mg/kg latex? **Documentation:** Test protocol from test of the content of 1,3-butadiene in the latex.		

For plastic, natural latex and synthetic latex:

The requirement thresholds of the following PAHs in the table below, must be complied with.

Documentation: Attach test report or certificate. Test must be performed according to the ZEK 01-2-08 test method from the Central Experience Exchange Committee (ZEK). Alternatively, the PAH requirement can be documented with a GS-Mark AfPS GS 2014: 01 PAK Category 1 or an Oeko-Tex 100 Class I Baby Certificate.

Table with thredsholds of selected PAHs in the material

Substance name	CAS no.	Requirement limit
Benzo[A]Pyrene	50-32-8	< 0.2 mg/kg
Benzo[E]Pyrene	192-97-2	< 0.2 mg/kg
Benzo[A]Anthracene	56-55-3	< 0.2 mg/kg
Dibenzo[A,H]Anthracene	53-70-3	< 0.2 mg/kg
Benzo[B]Fluoranthene	53-70-3	< 0.2 mg/kg
Benzo[J]Fluoranthene	205-82-3	< 0.2 mg/kg
Benzo[K]Fluoranthene	207-08-9	< 0.2 mg/kg
Chrysene	218-01-9	< 0.2 mg/kg
Benzo[ghi]perylene	191-24-2	< 0.2 mg/kg
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	193-39-5	< 0.2 mg/kg
Benzo[A]Pyrene	50-32-8	< 0.2 mg/kg

Benzo[E]Pyrene	192-97-2	< 0.2 mg/kg
Acenaphthylene, Acenaphthene, Fluorene, Phenanthrene, Pyrene, Anthracene, Fluoranthene,	208-96-8, 83-32-9, 86-73-7, 85-01-8, 129-00-0, 120-12-7, 206-44-0	Sum < 1 mg/kg
Naphthalene	91-20-3	< 1 mg/kg
Sum of 18 PAH *		Sum < 1 mg/kg

* Naphthalene, Acenaphthylene, Acenaphthene, Fluorene, Phenanthrene, Anthracene, Fluoranthene, Pyrene, Chrysene, Benzo[a]anthracene, Benzo[b]fluoranthene, Benzo[k]fluoranthene, Benzo[j]fluoranthene, Benzo[a]pyrene, Benzo[e]pyren, Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene, Benzo[g,h,i]perylene.

Requirement O66: Nitrosamines in latex (rubber) and silicone	**Yes**	**No**
Does the material contain more than 0.01 mg/kg nitrosamines and 0.1 mg/kg nitrosatable substances?		
Requirement O67: CMR substances in additives	**Yes**	**No**
The requirement concerns constituent substances in additives which are actively added to the polymer raw material in the master batch or compound in the production of plastic, rubber or latex, and any surface coating of the product element. (See the definition of constituent substances in the framework of this declaration) Are any ingoing substances used in additives classified in accordance with the table below?		

Table CLP-regulation 1272/2008		
Hazard class	**Signal word**	**Hazard statement**
Carcinogenicity	Hazardous, Carc. 1A or 1B	H350
Mutagenicity in reproductive cells	Hazardous, Muta. 1A or 1B	H340
Toxic for reproduction	Hazardous, Repr. 1A or 1B	H360

Requirement O68: Additives and surface coating	**Yes**	**No**
Are any of the ingoing substances on the EU's candidate list in accordance with REACH, 1907/2006/EC, article 59, section 10? *See the definition of ingoing substances and impurities in the top of this declaration.*		
Are any of the ingoing substances assessed by the EU to be PBT substances (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances) or vPvB substances (very persistent and very bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH?		
Are any of the ingoing substances considered potential endocrine disruptors in category 1 or 2 on the EU's priority list of substances that are to be investigated further for endocrine disruptive effects? The list can be found here: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/endocrine/pdf/final_report_2007.pdf		
Are any of the ingoing substances halogenated organic compounds (including chlorinated polymers)? For example, PVC, organic chlorinated paraffins, fluorine compounds, flame retardants and bleaching chemicals. The biocides bronopol and CMIT in combination with MIT are exempt here and have their own threshold value; see below		
Are any of the ingoing substances bisphenol A compounds?		
Are any of the ingoing substances biocide chlorophenols (their salts and esters) and dimethyl fumarate?		
Does the chemical product contain more than 0.05 wt% bronopol Cas. No. 52-51-7?		
Does the chemical product contain more than 0,01 wt% isothiazolinones?		

Requirement O68: Additives and surface coating	**Yes**	**No**
Does the chemical product contain more than 0,0015 wt% of the mixture (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5 chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one Cas. Nr 247-500-7; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one Cas. Nr. 220-239-6)?		
Are any of the ingoing substances alkyl phenols, alkyl phenol ethoxylates or other alkyl phenol derivatives*? * Alkyl phenol derivatives are defined as substances which split from alkyl phenols on degradation		
Are any of the ingoing substances phthalates listed on REACH's annex XVII**? ** *Note that phthalates listed on the EU candidate list are also excluded*		
Are any of the ingoing substances aziridine or polyaziridines?		
Are any of the ingoing substances pigments or additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium VI and mercury, and their compounds?		
Does the chemical product contain more than 1,00 wt% volatile aromatic compounds?		
Only adhesives: Does the product contain more than 3,00 wt% VOC (volatile aromatic compounds)***? ****Volatile organic compounds are here defined as organic compounds with a steam pressure exceeding 0.01kPa, at 20°C. For products and raw materials subject to the EU's directive (2004/42/EC), where steam pressure is not stated.*		
Are any of the ingoing substances biocides or biocide products in order to add a disinfecting or antibacterial effect?		

In case of changes in the composition of products, a new Appendix with fulfillment of requirements must be submitted to Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Date:	Company name:
Accountable person, telephone & email:	Signature:

Appendix 21 Test methods and analysis laboratory

Requirements on the analysis laboratory

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

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

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

Air measurements

Air measurements for the last 12 months shall be submitted with a description of the sampling program, including measurement methods, and measuring frequency. Air measurement is performed both for a reference period of 8 hours time weighted average (TWA) and a short-term value of no more than 15 minutes.

Air measurement shall be conducted as the exposure measurement, which conducted a review of each employee's exposure to pollution. For these measurements measuring equipment shall be personally carried.

When sampling for exposure measurements, the following must be met:

- As a general rule, sampling is carried out in the employee's breathing zone
- the sampling is carried out under normal operating conditions with normal ventilation
- including the particularly stressful phases of different work processes
- the sampling time is so long that it shows a representative average value
- the planning of sampling carried out the identification of potential variations in concentration during the work or working.

Testmetode for COD/TOC emission

COD content must be tested according to ISO 6060 or equivalent. The report must contain a calculation showing the release of COD in g per kg of wool. The requirement can be documented by releasing COD on an annual basis. Measurement of PCOD, TOC or BOD can also be used if a correlation to COD is shown.

Sampling rate: Emissions to water are calculated as annual average values and are based on at least one representative daily sample per week.

Sampling: Samples of process water shall be taken after external purification, and the test shall be carried out on unfiltered samples. Alternatively, sampling rates are agreed by the authorities.

Zinc analysis

Analysis of zinc content in wastewater: SS 02 81 52, DS 263, NS 4773, SFS 3047 or ISO 17294 (2007). Analysis can be performed on a regular basis with photometric or similar methods, provided that the analytical results are regularly checked and consistent with the above analytical methods.

Emissions of zinc to water are calculated as annual average values and are based on at least one representative daily collection sample per. week, unless the discharge requirements by the authorities prescribes another calculation method.

Biodegradability

Sufficiently biodegradable: 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.

Completely aerobically biodegradable: 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.

Adhesive - determination of free formaldehyde

Formaldehyde emission is determined through the analysis method described in EN 1243. Adhesives - Determination of free formaldehyde in amino and aminoformaldehyde. CEN/TC 193 – Adhesives.

Butadiene in latex/rubber

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

Formaldehyde 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).

Formaldehyde emission from wood based panels

Determination according to EN 120: For determining the content of free formaldehyde, the latest version of the European standard for the perforator method (EN 120) is used.

or

Determination according to EN 717-1: European Standard EN 717-1 is used for the chamber method. The relevant EN standard for the reference determination of the emission value must be used. Other testing methods, such as ASTM D6007-2 or equivalent, may be used following approval by Nordic Ecolabelling. It must be stated which method is being used. If conversion factors are used, this must be indicated.

The test method for emission analysis, forming the basis for classification M1, is described in the section “Emission Classification of Building Materials” (http://www.rts.fi/ emission_classification_of_building_materials.htm).

Sampling frequency for these three tests are given in the standards (perforator) or the legislation for the individual Nordic country (air chamber method, EN 717-1), or the rules for the Finnish classification system.

Other methods, like ASTM E1333, JIS A 1460 or equivalent may be used after approval from Nordic Ecolabelling. It should clearly state the test method used. If the conversion factors are used, this must be documented and verified that a competent third party.

Appendix 22 Certifications as documentation

An overview of textile certifications, which can be used as documentation for specific requirements in the criteria for Baby products with textile generation 1.

Requirement number	Nordic Swan Ecolabelled texile	EU-Ecolabelled textile version 2014	GOTS version 4 until March 2018 then version 5	Oeko-Tex 100 Class I baby
O3 Cotton	x		x	
O4 Wool and other keratin fibre	x	x	x	
O5 Emissions from wool-scouring facilities	x	x	x	
O6 Polyester	x	x		
O7 Acrylic	x			
O8 Elastane	x			
O9 Polyamide	x			
O10 Bleaching with chlorine gas	x	x		
O11 Viscose and modal, sulphur emissions	x	x		
O12 Viscose, zinc emissions	x			
O13 Wood raw material	x			
O14 Textile components	x	x	x	x
O15 Chemicals overview	x			
O16 CMR classification	x		x	
O17 Prohibited substances	x			
O18 Biocides	x			
O19 Nano	x		x	
O20 Bleaching	x		x	
O21 Degradability	x	x	x	
O22 Dyes, colorants, and pigments	x			
O23 Azo dyes	x			
O24 Metals in dyes	x			
O25 Metal complex dyes	x	x	(x)	
O26 VOC in printing paste	x			
O27 Colour extraction	x			
O28 Plastisol-based printing	x		x	
O29 Finishing chemicals	x		x	
O30 PVC	x		x	
O31 Plasticisers or solvents	x		x	
O32 Silicone treatment	x			
O33 Adhesives for textile	x			
O34 COD, temperature, and pH	x		x	
O35 Biocides (transport)	x	x		
O36 PH in textile			x	x
O37 Extractable metals			x	x
O38 Total metal content	Skin and leather		x	x
O39 Formaldehyde emission	x		Only baby wear	x
O40 PAHs	x		Only baby wear	x
O41 DMAc	x	x		x

O42 Pesticides in cotton	x		x	x
O43 **Ectoparasiticides in wool**	x	x	x	x
O44 No additives				
O45 Emissions requirements		Only mattrasses		x
O46-O53 Stopping materials and adhesives				
O54-O55 Wood based panels				
O56 Extractable metals				x
O57 Metal emission				x
O58-O62 Metal requirements				
O63-O68 Plastic requirements				
O69 Colour fastness to light				
O70-O75 Textile quality test	x	x		x
O76 Product quality requirement				