Nordic Ecolabelling for

Furniture and fitments

Appendices

Generation 6 • 29 October 2025 – 31 December 2029

Nordic Ecolabelling

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Contact information

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

Denmark

Ecolabelling Denmark

www.svanemaerket.dk

Iceland

Ecolabelling Iceland

www.svanurinn.is

Finland

Ecolabelling Finland

https://joutsenmerkki.fi/

Norway

Ecolabelling Norway

www.svanemerket.no

Sweden

Ecolabelling Sweden

www.svanen.se

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Appendix 1 Laboratories and methods for testing and analysis

General requirements for test and analysis laboratories

Tests must be carried out in a correct and competent way. The analysis laboratory/test institute must be impartial and professional.

If accreditation is not separately required, the test and/or analysis laboratory must comply with the general requirements of the EN ISO 17025 standard for the quality control of test and calibration laboratories or have official GLP status.

The applicant's laboratory can be approved if it is accredited and complies with the requirements of the standard EN ISO 17025.

When testing quality and performance properties, the applicant's own laboratory can be approved even if it is not accredited. The following applies:

- The laboratory has a certified quality system (ISO 9001) which includes testing, and
- The laboratory can show that the test results obtained are similar to the results from an accredited test laboratory through initial tests performed as parallel tests. Parallel tests must as a minimum be performed when test standards are updates, and
- The laboratory performs the tests in accordance with an established plan for the current test standard and documents the selection of products in a product series for worst case tests, and
- An independent inspection body shall, on the basis of test reports, confirm that the manufacturer's test results are consistent with the results of an accredited laboratory. This can, for example, be evaluated as part of an inspection of the laboratory's quality system carried out by the inspection body for certification of the quality system.

Test method for COD / TOC emissions

COD content should be tested according to ISO6060 or equivalent. If another analysis method is used, the licence applicant must show that it is equivalent. An analysis of PCOD or BOD may also be used as verification if there is a correlation with COD. The method for measuring TOC is ISO 8245 Guidelines for the determination of total organic carbon (TOC) and dissolved organic carbon (DOC).

Sample frequency: Emissions to water are calculated as the annual average value and are based on at least one representative daily sample per week. Alternatively, a sampling frequency set by the authorities may also be approved.

Sampling: Water samples must be taken after the process drainage water has been treated in the internal purification plant. The flow at the time of sampling must be indicated. If the process drainage water is purified externally along with other wastewater, the analysis results must be reduced accordingly by the documented COD efficiency at the external purification plant. The analyses must be carried out on unfiltered and unsedimented samples in accordance with standard ISO 6060.

Appendix 2 Energy calculation wood-based panels and laminate

The following applies to the energy calculation in the production of wood-based boards and laminate:

1. Energy consumption is calculated as an annual average for the entire business or the production line that is relevant for Nordic Swan Ecolabelled furniture / furnishings.

2. The energy consumption, calculated as MJ / kg plate, shall include the primary panel production and production of the main raw materials, which are included in the panel. The main raw materials are raw materials that make up more than 2% by weight of the finished board (e.g. wood fiber and glue).

System delimitation for calculation:

- Energy consumption from the extraction of raw materials shall not be included in the calculation.
- For panel production, the energy calculation must be based on data from and including raw material handling up to and including the finished panel, before any surface treatment. The calculation is thus exclusive of cultivation and felling of the wood but including drying of wood and conveyor belts both at the sawmill and in the production line as well as the panel production itself. Transport in all phases and energy consumption during surface treatment shall not be included. Lamination of the panel must, however, be included in the calculation.
- For the manufacture of chemical products, such as glue, the energy calculation shall be based on data from the production of both glue and the constituent raw materials. The energy content of the raw material must not be included. In the absence of specific energy data for the adhesive, a value for adhesive of 15 MJ / kg (use solution) can exceptionally be used. When using several different subcontractors for the same type of raw material, it is accepted that the calculation is made on the supplier that is most often used.
- With regard to fuel energy, both energy from purchased fuel, internally produced fuel and energy from residual products must be included. Self-produced energy and surplus energy that is resold must be stated but does not count in the calculation as used energy. Self-produced energy refers to energy (electricity and heat) that has not been purchased from an external supplier. Internally produced fuel sources and residual products are not considered self-produced energy.

Appendix 3 Energy requirements for paper and pulp production

Energy calculation guidelines

Use of energy in the form of fuel and electricity is subject to requirements. Through information on the actual energy consumption during production in relation to set reference values, an energy point is calculated.

The energy calculation covers the entire paper product; both the paper production and the pulps used. Fillers in paper and transport of raw materials as well as within the factory area shall not be included in the energy calculation.

Non-integrated pulp mill

Electricity

The calculations must include both purchased and on-site produced electricity.

Electricity = on-site produced electricity + purchased electricity - sold electricity.

The calculation of electricity consumption must be based on invoices and readings from electricity meters. On-site produced electricity is documented using readings from electricity meters. The requirement covers all processes from debarking to drying the pulp. An exemption applies to electricity for offices or lighting in the factory area. The average electricity consumption can be used for all pulps if the pulp mill only produces pulps of equivalent quality using the same type of process.

Fuel

The calculation must include both purchased fuel and fuel produced at the plant, divided into renewable and fossil fuels. The pulp producer must report the fuel used for on-site generated electricity and should deduct the fuel for electricity before reporting it to the paper manufacturer. The paper manufacturer deducts the fuel consumption from internally produced electricity using a factor of 1.25 in its own energy calculation.

Fuel pulp = fuel produced at the plant + purchased fuel - sold fuel * (sold fuel and/or heat/0,8)

The amount of fuel purchased must be adjusted to the quantities at the start and end of the current year. Consumption of internally produced fuel from bark, shavings and other wood residues is calculated using the thermal values for the fuels used or measured.

**Excess energy*

Excess energy sold in the form of electricity, steam or heat is subtracted from the total consumption. The amount of fuel used to produce electricity or heat is calculated by dividing the sold electricity or heat by 0.8. This is equivalent to an average efficiency for the total production of electricity and heat.

Alternatively, the actual efficiency of the plant in the conversion of fuel to heat energy can be used.

Verification

An overview of the factory’s energy supply system showing the number of boilers, with information about the boiler effect and which fuel is used.

Report on the amount of purchased, on-site produced and sold electricity.

Report on the amount of purchased, on-site produced and sold fuel/heat

Conversion factors and efficiency must be stated if thermal energy has been re-calculated to fuel.

The calculation sheet produced by Nordic Ecolabelling can be used.

Non-integrated paper mill

Electricity

The calculations must include both purchased and on-site produced electricity.

Electricity = on-site produced electricity + purchased electricity - sold electricity.

The calculation of electricity consumption must be based on invoices and readings from electricity meters. On-site produced electricity is documented using readings from electricity meters. The requirement covers all processes from pulping to drying the base paper. An exemption applies to electricity for offices or lighting in the factory area. The average electricity consumption can be used for all paper if the paper mill only produces paper of equivalent quality using the same type of process.

Fuel

All purchased fuel must be included in the calculations, divided into fossil and renewable fuels.

Fuel paper = purchased fuel - sold heat converted to excess energy*

The amount of purchased fuel must be adjusted to the quantities at the start and end of the current year.

**Excess energy*

Excess energy sold in the form of electricity, steam or heat is subtracted from the total consumption. The amount of fuel used to generate electricity or heat that is sold off is calculated by dividing the sold electricity or heat by 0.8. The coefficient of 0.8 is equivalent to the average energy efficiency for total heat and electricity production. Alternatively, the actual energy efficiency of the plant in the conversion of fuel to heat energy can be used.

Verification

An overview of the paper machinery’s energy supply system showing the number of boilers, with information about the boiler effect and which fuel is used.

Report on the amount of purchased, on-site produced and sold electricity.

Report on the amount of purchased, on-site produced and sold fuel/heat

Conversion factors and efficiency must be stated if thermal energy has been re-calculated to fuel.

The calculation sheet produced by Nordic Ecolabelling can be used.

Steam

If excess steam from another production process is used (e.g. from another industry), the energy content of the steam must be included in the calculation. In this case, Table 1, the

steam table should be used. If steam from electric boilers is used, the energy content must be converted to fuel in the same way, but the energy content must be multiplied by 1.25.

Energy calculation, paper production

Energy score for paper production

Energy scores for $P_{paper(electricity)}$ and $P_{paper(fuel)}$ for paper production are calculated using the following formulas:

$$P_{paper\_electricity} = \frac{Electricity_{consumed}}{Electricity_{reference}}$$

$$P_{paper\_fuel} = \frac{Fuel_{consumed} - 1.25 \cdot in - house\ generated\ electricity}{Fuel_{reference}}$$

The following reference values for kraft paper must be used:

$Electricity_{reference}$ = 1600 kWh/ADt

$Fuel_{reference}$ = 2100 kWh/ADt

Verification

Calculation of energy score. The calculation sheet produced by Nordic Ecolabelling can be used.

Energy score when a mixture of different pulp types are used

The following formulas are used to calculate the energy score when a mixture of different pulp types are used:

$$P_{pulp\_electricity} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P_{pulp\_electricity\_i} \cdot pulp_i$$

$$P_{pulp\_fuel} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P_{pulp\_fuel\_i} \cdot pulp_i$$

$Pulp_i$ is the percentage of the individual pulp relative to the total pulp mixture. Due to wastage and differences in water content, the sum total of the pulp may be greater than 1. P pulp(electricity)i is the energy score for electricity for pulp i. P pulp(fuel)i is the energy score for fuel for pulp i.

Verification

Calculation of energy score. The calculation sheet produced by Nordic Ecolabelling can be used.

Total energy score for paper and pulp production

The total energy score for both electricity and fuel consumption for the paper production, including pulp production, is calculated using the formulas below:

$$P_{electriciy} = P_{electriciy\_pulp} + P_{electriciy\_paper}$$

$$P_{fuel} = P_{fuel\_pulp} + P_{fuel\_paper}$$

The amount of fuel used to produce electricity in the pulp mill must be deducted by the paper manufacturer from the values received from the pulp producer using a factor of 1.25.

Worst case calculations must be included to show that each pulp recipe meets the requirements if no specific calculations are reported for each pulp mixture.

Verification

The documentation must include calculations with sub-totals. The base values used for consumed fuel and electricity must be stated. Worst case calculations must be included to show that each pulp recipe meets the requirements if no specific pulp-mixture calculations are reported for each pulp mixture present. The calculation sheet produced by Nordic Ecolabelling can be used.

Energy score for pulp production

Energy scores for P pulp(electricity) and P pulp(fuel) for paper production are calculated using the following formulas:

$$P_{pulp\_electricity\_i} = \frac{Electricity_{consumed}}{Electricity_{reference}}$$

$$P_{pulp\_fuel\_i} = \frac{Fuel_{consumed} - 1.25 \cdot in - house\ generated\ electricity}{Fuel_{reference}}$$

The table below shows the reference values for electricity and fuel:

Table 1: Reference values pulp

Process	Fuel kWh/t, Ref. value	Electricity kWh/t, Ref. value
Bleached chemical pulp	3600	650
Dried, bleached chemical pulp	4600	700
Unbleached chemical pulp	3200	550
Dried, bleached chemical pulp	4200	600
NSSC	3200	700
Dried NCCS	4100	750
CTMP	N/A	1500
Dried CTMP	900	1500
DIP	300	450
Dried DIP	1200	500
TMP	N/A	2200
Dried TMP	900	2250
Slip	N/A	2000
Dried slip	900	2050

Verification

Calculation of energy score. The calculation sheet produced by Nordic Ecolabelling can be used.

Table 2: Steam table

Enthalpy in gauged steam, h´´, as a function of absolute pressure, p or temperature, t. Enthalpy is divided by an efficiency of 0.9 and added to the heat consumption.

p Bar	t 0C	h´´ KJ/kg	p bar	t 0C	h´´ KJ/kg
0.50	81.3	2646.0	16.0	201.4	2791.7
0.60	86.0	2653.6	17.0	204.3	2793.4
0.80	93.5	2665.8	18.0	207.1	2794.8
1.00	99.6	2675.4	19.0	209.8	2796.1
1.20	104.8	2683.4	20.0	212.4	2797.2
1.40	109.3	2690.3	22.0	217.2	2799.1
1.60	113.3	2696.2	24.0	221.8	2800.4
1.80	116.9	2701.5	26.0	226.0	2801.4
2.00	120.2	2706.3	28.0	230.1	2802.0
2.50	127.4	2716.4	30.0	233.0	2802.3
3.00	133.5	2724.7	32.0	237.5	2802.3
3.50	138.9	2731.6	34.0	240.9	2802.1
4.00	143.6	2737.6	36.0	244.1	2801.7
4.50	147.9	2742.9	38.0	247.3	2801.1
5.00	151.8	2717.5	40.0	250.3	2800.3
6.00	158.8	2755.5	45.0	257.4	2797.7
7.00	165.0	2762.0	50.0	263.9	2794.2
8.00	170.4	2767.5	55.0	269.9	2789.9
9.00	175.4	2772.1	60.0	275.6	2785.0
10.00	179.9	2776.2	65.0	280.8	2779.5
11.00	184.0	2779.7	70.0	285.8	2773.5
12.00	188.0	2782.7	80.0	295.0	2759.9
13.00	191.6	2785.4	90.0	303.3	2744.6
14.00	195.0	2787.8	100.0	311.0	2727.7
15.00	198.3	2789.9	110.0	318.1	2709.3

Source: Thermal Engineering Data, which refers to Schmidt, E.: Properties of water and Steam in Sl.Units, 1969. Springer-Verlag and R. Oldenbourg 1969.

Appendix 4 Metall - BAT for energy efficiency (steel)

Steel

Table 3: Measures for efficient energy consumption in steel production

Blast furnaces	BAT is to maintain a smooth, continuous operation of the blast furnace at a steady state to minimise releases and to reduce the likelihood of burden slips. BAT is to use the extracted blast furnace gas as a fuel. BAT is to recover the energy of top blast furnace gas pressure where sufficient top gas pressure and low alkali concentrations are present.
BOF	BAT is to collect, clean and buffer BOF gas for subsequent use as a fuel. BAT is to reduce energy consumption by using ladle-lid systems. BAT is to optimise the process and reduce energy consumption by using a direct tapping process after blowing BAT is to reduce energy consumption by using continuous near net shape strip casting, if the quality and the product mix of the produced steel grades justify it.

Appendix 5 Azo dyes and aromatic amines

Carcinogenic aromatic amines	CAS No.
4-aminobiphenyl	92-67-1
Benzidine	92-87-5
4-chloro-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-diaminoanisole	615-05-4
4,4’-diaminodiphenylmethane	101-77-9
3,3’-dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1
3,3’-dimethoxybenzidine	119-90-4
3,3’-dimethoxybenzidine	119-93-7
3,3’-dimethyl-4,4’-diaminodiphenylmethane	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
4,4'-methylene-bis-(2-chloro-aniline)	101-14-4
2-amino-5-nitroanisole	97-52-9
m-nitroaniline	99-09-2
2-amino-4-nitrophenol	99-57-0
m-phenylenediamine	108-45-2
2-amino-5-nitrothiazole	121-66-4
2-amino-5-nitrophenol	121-88-0
p-aminophenol	123-30-80
p-phenetidine	156-43-4
2-methyl-p-phenylenediamine; 2,5-diaminotoluene	615-50-9
2-methyl-p-phenylenediamine; 2,5-diaminotoluene	95-70-5
2-methyl-p-phenylenediamine; 2,5-diaminotoluene	25376-45-8
6-chloro-2,4-dinitroaniline	3531-19-9

Appendix 6 Guidelines for standard, renewable commodities

Nordic Ecolabelling sets requirements on the standards to which cultivated commodities are certified. These requirements are described below. Each individual national sustainability standard and each certification system is reviewed by Nordic Ecolabelling to ensure that the requirements are fulfilled.

Requirements on standards

- The standard must balance economic, ecological and social interests and comply with the Rio Declaration's principles, Agenda 21 and the Forest Principles, and respect relevant international conventions and agreements.
- The standard must contain absolute requirements and promote and contribute towards sustainable cultivation. Nordic Ecolabelling places special emphasis on the standard including effective requirements and that the requirements protect the biodiversity.
- The standard must be available to the general public. The standard must have been developed in an open process in which stakeholders with ecological, economic and social interests have been invited to participate.

The requirements related to the sustainable standards are formulated as process requirements. The basis is that if stakeholders agree on the economic, social and environmental aspects of the standard, this safeguards an acceptable requirement level.

If a sustainability standard is developed or approved by stakeholders with ecological, economic and social interests, the standard may maintain an acceptable standard. Accordingly, Nordic Ecolabelling requires that the standard balances these three interests and that representatives from all three areas are invited to participate in development of the sustainable standard.

The standard must set absolute requirements that must be fulfilled for the certification. This ensures that the agriculture management fulfils an acceptable level regarding the environment. Since Nordic Ecolabelling requires that the standard must promote and contribute towards sustainable cultivation, the standard must be assessed and revised regularly for process improvement and successively reduce environmental impact.

Requirements on certification system

- The certification system must be open, have significant national or international credibility and be able to verify that the requirements in the sustainable standard are fulfilled.

Requirements on certification body

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

The certification system must be designed to verify that the requirements of the standard are fulfilled. The method used for certification must be repeatable and applicable so the requirements can be verified. Certification must be in respect to a specific sustainable standard. There must be inspection prior to certification.

Requirements on Chain of Custody (CoC) certification

- Chain of Custody certification must be issued by an accredited, competent third party.
- The system shall stipulate requirements regarding the chain of custody that assure traceability, documentation and controls throughout the production chain.

Documentation

Copy of cultivation standard, name, address and telephone number to the organisation who has worked out the standard and audit rapports.

References to persons who represents stakeholders with ecological, economic and social interests who have been invited to participate.

Nordic Ecolabelling may request further documents to examine whether the requirements of the standard and certification system in question can be approved.

Appendix 7 Declaration form AI0012 - Chemical products used by furniture manufacturer and subcontractors

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel of furniture and fitments.

This appendix applies to chemicals that are added to the furniture/fitment or are used in the production/assembly of the furniture/fitment at the production site of the furniture/fitment or at the subcontractor's facility. The requirements are applicable for all types of chemical products, e.g. adhesive or filler.

Auxiliary substances such as lubricating oil and cleaning detergents are not covered by the requirements.

Name of the chemical product:
Function of the chemical product (e.g. adhesive):

Ingoing substances and impurities are defined as follows:

- Ingoing substances: All substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde, arylamine, in-situ generated preservatives) are also considered as ingoing substances.
- Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the raw material or in chemical product in concentrations less than 1000 ppm (0,1000 w-%, 1000 mg/kg) in the chemical product. Examples of impurities are residues of the following: residues or reagents incl. residues of monomers, catalysts, by-products, scavengers, and detergents for production equipment and carry-over from other or previous production lines.

O18: Is the chemical product classified according to any of the classifications below? Incl. all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i.	**YES**	**NO**
H400 – Aquatic Acute 1	☐	☐
H410 – Aquatic Chronic 1	☐	☐
H411 – Aquatic Chronic 2	☐	☐
H420 – Ozone	☐	☐
H300 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H310 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H330 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐

H301 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H311 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H331 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H370 – STOT SE 1	☐	☐
H372 – STOT RE 1	☐	☐
H350 – Carc. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H351 – Carc. 2	☐	☐
H340 – Muta. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H341 – Muta. 2	☐	☐
H360 – Repr. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H361 – Repr. 2	☐	☐
H362 – Lact.	☐	☐
Exemptions apply to: - The classification H351 for adhesive containing methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI). - The classification H350 and H341 for adhesives containing formaldehyde (CAS No. 50-00-0) if the requirement to free formaldehyde, which is regulated in a separate requirement, is fulfilled.		

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg) for the ingoing substance/substances which is causing the classification of the chemical product.

O19: Does the chemical product contain ingoing substances which are classified according to any of the classifications below? Incl. all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i.	**YES**	**NO**
H350 – Carc. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H351 – Carc. 2	☐	☐
H340 – Muta. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H341 – Muta. 2	☐	☐
H360 – Repr. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H361 – Repr. 2	☐	☐
H362 – Lact.	☐	☐
Exemptions apply to: - The classification H351 for adhesive containing methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI). - The classification H350 and H341 for adhesives containing formaldehyde (CAS No. 50-00-0), if the requirement to free formaldehyde, which is regulated in a separate requirement, is fulfilled.		

- Adhesives containing up to 1000 ppm residual monomer of vinyl acetate (CAS No. 108-05-4) classified H351.

- 1,1,1-Trimethylolpropane (TMP, CAS No. 77-99-6) classified H361.

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg). Also state whether the substances is an impurity or purposely added.

O20: Does the chemical product contain any of the following prohibited substances?	**YES**	**NO**
Substances on the REACH Candidate list of SVHC https://www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table	☐	☐
Substances that have been evaluated in the EU to be PBT (Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic) or vPvB (very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH	☐	☐
Potential or identified endocrine disruptors, listed in any of the following "Endocrine Disruptor Lists" List I; II and III. Exemptions apply to: - IPBC (3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate, CAS No. 55406-53-6) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0,2% by weight	☐	☐
Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)	☐	☐
Halogenated organic compounds *Exceptions apply* to:* *- Bronopol (CAS No. 52-51-7) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.05% by weight* *- Mixture (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5 chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one CAS No. 247-500-7; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one CAS No. 220-239-6) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.0015% by weight* *- IPBC (Iodopropynyl butylcarbamate) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.20% by weight* *- Adhesives containing polychloroprene for production of mattresses and upholstered furniture if the emission of the rest monomer chloroprene (2-chloro-1,3butadiene) is ≤ 1 µg/m^3 after 3 days, measured with the chamber method EN ISO 16000 or equivalent methods. The exception is not valid for mattresses designed for children.* ** Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS) are covered by their own bullet and are not included in the exemption.*	☐	☐
Isothiazolinones may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.05% by weight	☐	☐
Butylhydroxytoluene (BHT, CAS No. 128-37-0)	☐	☐
Aziridine and polyaziridines	☐	☐
Bisphenol A, S and F	☐	☐
Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates and other alkylphenol derivates Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances that release alkylphenols when they break down	☐	☐

Phthalates	☐	☐
Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium VI and mercury, and their compounds	☐	☐
Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (VAH) at a level of more than 1% by weight in the chemical product	☐	☐

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg). Also state whether the substances is an impurity or purposely added.

O21: Does the chemical product contain any nanomaterials according to definition adopted by the European Commission Recommendation (2022/C 229/01)?	**YES**	**NO**
'Nanomaterial' means a natural, incidental or manufactured material consisting of solid particles that are present, either on their own or as identifiable constituent particles in aggregates or agglomerates, and where 50 % or more of these particles in the number-based size distribution fulfil at least one of the following conditions: *(a) one or more external dimensions of the particle are in the size range 1 nm to 100 nm;* *(b) the particle has an elongated shape, such as a rod, fibre or tube, where two external dimensions are smaller than 1 nm and the other dimension is larger than 100 nm;* *(c) the particle has a plate-like shape, where one external dimension is smaller than 1 nm and the other dimensions are larger than 100 nm.* Exemptions are made for: - Pigments* - Naturally occurring inorganic fillers** - Unmodified synthetic amorphous silica ** This exception does not include pigments added for purposes other than colour.* *** This applies to fillers covered by Annex V item 7 of REACH*	☐	☐

If the answer is yes, state which type of nanomaterial and if it is an impurity or purposely added:

O22: If the chemical product is an adhesive, does it contain VOC?	**YES**	**NO**
Definition: VOC are defined as any organic compound having an initial boiling point less than or equal to 250°C measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa (the same definition that appears in the VOC Directive 2004/42/EC). VOCs (volatile organic compounds) may not account for more than 3% by weight of the adhesive.	☐	☐

If yes, state the % by weight of VOC:

O23: Does the chemical product contain free formaldehyde?	YES	NO
The content of free formaldehyde (from formaldehyde not intentionally added or from formaldehyde-releasing substances) must not exceed 0.02% by weight (200 ppm) in the chemical product. The content of free formaldehyde in adhesives must not exceed 0.2% by weight (2,000 ppm). The requirement applies to the adhesive before any mixture with a hardener.	☐	☐

If yes, state the % by weight of formaldehyde:

Please attach:

Safety data sheet for the chemical product(s) in compliance with current European legislation (Annex II of REACH, Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006).

Manufacture's signature:

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	E-mail:

Appendix 8 Declaration form AI0013 - Plastic, rubber and silicone

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel of furniture and fitments.

To be completed by suppliers of **plastic, rubber, and silicone** for use in Nordic Swan Ecolabelled furniture and fitments.

The following is **not** covered in this declaration:

- Small plastic parts (e.g. screws, staples and fasteners) weigh less than 100 grams.
- Polymer materials used as padding materials in furniture and fitments, e.g. polyurethane foam, or textiles.
- Electrical and electronic components in furniture and fitments, e.g. cables in height-adjustable tables and adjustable beds.
- Plastic in wood-plastic composite (WPC) materials for outdoor furniture, playground and park equipment.
- Plastic edge bands are exempted requirement for surface treatment.

General information

Name of the plastic, rubber or silicone product(s) and chemical name(s):
Name of the manufacturer/supplier:

O80: Type of plastic and reinforcement
Details must be provided of the types of plastic, fillers and reinforcements used in the plastic parts. It is only permitted to reinforce plastic with fiberglass. Incorporation of other types of material into the plastic, e.g. wood fibre or bamboo (wood-plastic composite (WPC)) is prohibited. Please describe the plastic parts and types of plastic, fillers, and reinforcements in the plastic part:

O81: Are the plastic parts labelled in compliance with the ISO 11469 and ISO 1043 standards?	**YES**	**NO**
Parts that contain plastic and weigh more than 100 g must be clearly labelled in compliance with the ISO 11469 and ISO 1043 standards. *An exemption is made for:* *- plastic in rolls, e.g. edge trim.* *- if it is technically difficult to label, e.g. because of lack of space or the production method. In such cases, it must be explained why labelling is difficult and the exemption must be specifically approved by Nordic Ecolabelling.*	☐	☐

If it is technically difficult to label, please explain why:
Please describe how and where the plastic parts are labelled:

Chlorinated plastic

Are chlorinated plastic, e.g. polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and polyvinylidene chloride (PVDC) used in plastic parts?	**YES**	**NO**
Chlorinated plastic, e.g. polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and polyvinylidene chloride (PVDC) must not be used in plastic parts.	☐	☐

Bio-based plastics

O82: Is the bio-based plastic recyclable in today's recycling facilities?	**YES**	**NO**
It must be possible to recycle* the bio-based plastic in the item at today's recycling facilities. **Incineration for energy recovery is not classed as material recycling. Biodegradable/compostable plastics cannot be recycled at today's recycling facilities.*	☐	☐

O83: Raw materials for bio-based polymers	**YES**	**NO**
Please state the name of the manufacturer of bio-based plastic:		
Palm oil and soy Palm oil, soybean oil and soybean flour must not be used as raw materials for bio-based polymers. Have palm oil, soybean oil and soybean flour been used as raw materials for bio-based polymers?	☐	☐
Sugar cane Have sugar cane been used as raw materials for biobased polymers?	☐	☐
If yes, raw materials from sugar cane must comply with a) or b) below:		
a) Is the raw material defined as waste* or residual products*? There must be traceability to the production/process, where the residual production occurred. ** Definition in accordance with EU Directive 2018/2001 EC.*	☐	☐
b) Is the sugar cane raw material certified according to - Bonsucro (EU) - ISCC (EU) or ISCC (Plus) - a standard/certification scheme that meets the requirements in appendix 6? List the certification system and the certification number for the current traceability standard: Traceability to the production/process where the residual production occurred. The manufacturer of the bio-based polymer must be traceability certified (CoC, Chain of Custody Certified) according to the standard sugar cane is certified according to. Traceability must as a minimum be ensured by mass balance. Book- and Claim systems are not accepted: Please provide: Name of the CoC certificate scheme and the certificate number for the current traceability standard:	☐	☐
Sugar cane (alternative b) must not be genetically modified. Is the sugar cane genetically modified?	☐	☐

Other raw materials than palm oil, soy and sugar cane Have other raw materials for bio-based polymers been used?	☐	☐
If yes, please state the name (in Latin and a Nordic or English language) and supplier of the raw materials used must be stated. Geographical origin (country/state) must also be stated:		
If yes, the raw materials must comply with a) or b) below.:		
a) Is the raw material defined as waste* or residual products*? There must be traceability to the production/process, where the residual production occurred. ** Definition in accordance with EU Directive 2018/2001 EC.*	☐	☐
b) Primary raw materials, e.g. maize must not be genetically modified*. Is the primary raw material genetically modified? Geographical origin (country/state) must be stated: ** Genetically modified organisms are defined in EU Directive 2001/18 / EC.*	☐	☐

Recycled/bio-based plastics

O96: Recycled/bio-based plastics	**YES**	**NO**
Is recycled plastic used as plastic parts?	☐	☐
Is bio-based material used as plastic parts?	☐	☐
The following applies if the plastic is included with more than 10 wt% in the finished Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product. One of the following alternatives (a or b) must be fulfilled: a) At least 50 wt% of the plastic in the product must consist of pre-consumer/commercial or post-consumer/commercial recycled plastic*. or b) At least 50 wt% of the plastic in the product must be bio-based.		
The following applies if the plastic is included with more than 30 wt% in the finished Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product. One of the following alternatives (a or b) must be fulfilled: a) At least 50% by weight of the plastic must consist of recycled material. A minimum of 20% of this must be post-consumer. or b) At least 75% by weight of the plastic must be bio-based. The requirement to a minimum of 20% by weight of post-consumer/commercial plastic applies regardless of the total amount of recycled plastic. *The requirement to a minimum of 20% by weight of post-consumer/commercial plastic applies regardless of the total amount of recycled plastic.* **Recycled plastic is defined in the requirement according to ISO 14021.*		
Please state the manufacturer of recycled/bio-based plastic:		
Please state the percentage of recycled material by weight of the plastic (%):		
Please stat the percentage of post-consumer recycled material by weight of the plastic (%):		
Please state the percentage of bio-based material by weight of the plastic (%):		

Please upload:
Description and documentation from manufacturers of recycled raw materials showing that the plastic is recycled in compliance with the requirement's definition or has Global Recycled Standard certification or EuCertPlast certification, showing that the raw materials are recycled, or other equivalent certification approved by Nordic Ecolabelling.

Rubber

O84: Nitrosamines in rubber
The following requirements must be met for nitrosamines in rubber: - The content of nitrosamines: ≤0.05 mg/kg rubber - Total content of nitrosamine-soluble substances: ≤1 mg/kg rubber.
Please state the content of nitrosamines in the rubber (mg/kg): Please state the total content of nitrosamine-soluble substances in the rubber (mg/kg):
Please upload: Documentation showing the requirements for nitrosamines in rubber have been met.

Chemicals in recycled plastics

O85: Does the recycled plastic raw materials contain the follow chemicals?	**YES**	**NO**
Recycled plastic must not contain: - halogenated flame retardants - cadmium - lead - mercury - chromium VI - arsenic - phthalates *Impurities up to 100 ppm are permitted.*	☐	☐
Please upload: A test report (XRF, X-ray fluorescence or equivalent method) from the supplier of the recycled plastic showing compliance with the requirement. Alternatively, the requirement can be documented with traceability to the source to substantiate that these substances are not included.		

Chemicals in reused plastics

O86: Are reused plastics used as plastic parts?	**YES**	**NO**
The requirement applies to plastic parts that are directly reused and not plastics that have been through mechanical or chemical recycling. Reused plastic parts must not be used in products aimed at children. - Plastics may not be used from product areas where it is probable that halogenated flame retardants have been used. - Any surface treatment must meet the requirements in chapter 1.11.3, see below. - Please note that there is a general ban on the use of chlorinated plastics, such as PVC in O2.	☐	☐
If yes, please upload: Declaration or similar from the supplier of the plastic part stating that the part does not contain halogenated flame retardants. Alternative test report, see O85.		

Additives added to plastic

O87 – O88 Additives - prohibited substances and CMR Additives used in the material is to be declared using Appendix 9 “Chemicals used in as additive in the production of plastic, rubber or silicone”.				
Please state the name of the chemical product(s) and function and whether appendix 9 has been filled out			**YES**	**NO**
Name of chemical product		Function	Appendix 9 filled out for the chemical product Y/N	
			☐	☐
			☐	☐
			☐	☐
			☐	☐

Please attach:

Safety data sheet for additives in compliance with current European legislation (Annex II of REACH, Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006).

Surface treatment of plastic

O89: Has the plastic been surface treated?	**YES**	**NO**
Surface treatment of plastic materials may be permitted if documentation can be submitted showing that this does not affect the potential for recycling.	☐	☐
If yes, please upload: A declaration from the furniture manufacturer and documentation stating that the coating does not negatively affect the potential for recycling.		

O90 - O94 Classification of chemical product Chemicals used in the surfaces treatment of plastic is to be declared using “Appendix 10 Chemicals used for surfaces treatment of plastic”.				
Please state the name of the chemical product(s) and function and whether appendix 10 has been filled out			**YES**	**NO**
Name of chemical product		Function	Appendix 10 filled out for the chemical product Y/N	
			☐	☐
			☐	☐
			☐	☐
			☐	☐

Manufacture's signature:

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	E-mail:

Appendix 9 AI0013a - Chemical products used as additives in the production of plastic, rubber or silicone

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel of furniture and fitments.

This appendix applies to chemical products used as additives in the production of plastic, rubber or silicone. The requirement applies to additives actively added to the polymer raw material in the master batch or compound in production of plastic, rubber or silicone.

Name of the chemical product:
Function of the chemical product (e.g. resin):

Ingoing substances and impurities are defined as follows:

- Ingoing substances: All substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde, arylamine, in-situ generated preservatives) are also considered as ingoing substances.
- Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the raw material or in chemical product in concentrations less than 1000 ppm (0,1000 w-%, 1000 mg/kg) in the chemical product. Examples of impurities are residues of the following: residues or reagents incl. residues of monomers, catalysts, by-products, scavengers, and detergents for production equipment and carry-over from other or previous production lines.

O87: Does the chemical product contain any of the following prohibited substances?	**YES**	**NO**
Substances on the REACH Candidate list of SVHC https://www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table *The following applies to the siloxanes D4, D5 and D6: D4 (CAS No. 556-67-2), D5 (CAS No. 541-02-6) or D6 (CAS No. 540-97-6) must only be included in the form of residues from raw material production and is permitted for each in quantities up to 1000 ppm in the silicone raw material (chemical).*	☐	☐
Substances that have been evaluated in the EU to be PBT (Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic) or vPvB (very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH	☐	☐
Potential or identified endocrine disruptors, listed in any of the following "Endocrine Disruptor Lists" List I; II and III. Exemptions apply to: - IPBC (3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate, CAS No. 55406-53-6) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0,2% by weight *Note: Substances moved to "Substances no longer on list" and not present on Lists I-III, are no longer excluded, except for those on sublist II where concern remains. Nordic Ecolabelling will assess these on a case-by-case basis.*	☐	☐
Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)	☐	☐
Halogenated organic compounds	☐	☐

Exceptions apply for:* *- Halogenated organic pigments that comply with the Council of Europe recommendation "Resolution AP (89) 1 on the use of colorants in plastic materials coming into contact with food", point 2.5* **Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated alkyl substances are covered by their own bulletin and are not included in the exemption.*		
Isothiazolinones may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.05% by weight	☐	☐
Butylhydroxytoluene (BHT, CAS No. 128-37-0)	☐	☐
Aziridine and polyaziridines	☐	☐
Bisphenols	☐	☐
Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates and other alkylphenol derivates *Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances that release alkylphenols when they break down*	☐	☐
Phthalates	☐	☐
Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium VI and mercury, and their compounds	☐	☐

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg). Also state whether the substances is an impurity or purposely added.

O88: Does the chemical product contain ingoing substances which are classified according to any of the classifications below? Incl. all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i.	**YES**	**NO**
H350 – Carc. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H351 – Carc. 2	☐	☐
H340 – Muta. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H341 – Muta. 2	☐	☐
H360 – Repr. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H361 – Repr. 2	☐	☐
H362 – Lact.	☐	☐
Exemptions apply to: - 1,1,1-Trimethylolpropane (TMP, CAS No. 77-99-6) classified H361.		

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg). Also state whether the substances is an impurity or purposely added.

Please attach:

Safety data sheet for the chemical product(s) in compliance with current European legislation (Annex II of REACH, Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006).

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	E-mail:

Appendix 10 AI0013b - Chemical products used for surface treatment of plastic

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel of furniture and fitments.

This appendix applies to chemical products used for surface treatment of plastic.

Edge bands are exempted from requirements in this appendix.

Beside the requirements in this appendix the total amount of applied VOC must also meet requirement O97 - Quantity of applied VOC.

Name of the chemical product:
Function of the chemical product (e.g. resin):

Ingoing substances and impurities are defined as follows:

- Ingoing substances: All substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde, arylamine, in-situ generated preservatives) are also considered as ingoing substances.
- Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the raw material or in chemical product in concentrations less than 1000 ppm (0,1000 w-%, 1000 mg/kg) in the chemical product. Examples of impurities are residues of the following: residues or reagents incl. residues of monomers, catalysts, by-products, scavengers, and detergents for production equipment and carry-over from other or previous production lines.

O62: UV curing surface treatment system
UV curing surface treatment products must be applied to the material during a controlled closed process where no discharge to recipient takes place. Spills and residual waste (e.g. residues from cleaning) must be collected in containers that are approved for hazardous waste and handled by a waste contractor.

Please describe the UV curing surface treatment system and how waste and residual waste are handled, including information about who receives the residual waste from the performer of the surface treatment:

O90: Is the chemical product classified according to any of the classifications below? Incl. all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i.	**YES**	**NO**
H400 – Aquatic Acute 1	☐	☐
H410 – Aquatic Chronic 1	☐	☐

H411 – Aquatic Chronic 2	☐	☐
H420 – Ozone	☐	☐
H300 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H310 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H330 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H301 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H311 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H331 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H370 – STOT SE 1	☐	☐
H372 – STOT RE 1	☐	☐
H350 – Carc. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H351 – Carc. 2	☐	☐
H340 – Muta. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H341 – Muta. 2	☐	☐
H360 – Repr. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H361 – Repr. 2	☐	☐
H362 – Lact.	☐	☐
Exemption applies to: - UV-curing surface treatment products classified as environmentally hazardous if requirement O64 (UV curing surface treatment system) is met.		

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg) for the ingoing substance/substances which is causing the classification of the chemical product.

O91: Does the chemical product contain ingoing substances which are classified according to any of the classifications below? Incl. all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i.	**YES**	**NO**
H350 – Carc. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H351 – Carc. 2	☐	☐
H340 – Muta. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H341 – Muta. 2	☐	☐
H360 – Repr. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H361 – Repr. 2	☐	☐

H362 – Lact.	☐	☐
Exemptions apply to: - photo initiators classified H351, H341 or H361. - 1,1,1-Trimethylolpropane (TMP, CAS No. 77-99-6) classified H361. - Trimethylolpropane triacrylate (TMPTA, CAS No. 15625-89-5) classified as Carc 2, H351. - Mequinol (CAS No. 150-76-5) classified H361. - The hardener in 2-component UV products can be exempted from the requirement if the following is met: it must be documented that the workers are not exposed to the components, e.g., by using safety equipment when mixing or that the mixing takes place automatically without exposure of the workers and that the application of the finished two-component system is done in a closed system.		

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg). Also state whether the substances is an impurity or purposely added.

O92: Does the chemical product contain any of the following prohibited substances?	**YES**	**NO**
Substances on the REACH Candidate list of SVHC https://www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table	☐	☐
Substances that have been evaluated in the EU to be PBT (Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic) or vPvB (very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH	☐	☐
Potential or identified endocrine disruptors, listed in any of the following "Endocrine Disruptor Lists" List I; II and III. Exemptions apply to: - IPBC (3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate, CAS No. 55406-53-6) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0,2% by weight *Note: Substances moved to "Substances no longer on list" and not present on Lists I-III, are no longer excluded, except for those on sublist II where concern remains. Nordic Ecolabelling will assess these on a case-by-case basis.*	☐	☐
Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)	☐	☐
Halogenated organic compounds *Exceptions* apply to:* *- Bronopol (CAS No. 52-51-7) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.05% by weight* *- Mixture (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5 chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one CAS No. 247-500-7; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one CAS No. 220-239-6) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.0015% by weight* *- IPBC (Iodopropynyl butylcarbamate) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.20% by weight* *-Halogenated organic pigments that comply with the Council of Europe recommendation "Resolution AP (89) 1 on the use of colorants in plastic materials coming into contact with food", point 2.5.* *- Epoxy acryate used in UV curing coatings* ** Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated alkyl substances are covered by their own bullet and are not included in the exemption.*	☐	☐

Isothiazolinones may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.05% by weight	☐	☐
Butylhydroxytoluene (BHT, CAS No. 128-37-0) *An exemption is given for BHT in UV curing lacquers and paints. If BHT is given a harmonized official classification so that the substance does not meet the requirements of the criteria document, the exemption will no longer be valid.*	☐	☐
Aziridine and polyaziridines	☐	☐
Bisphenol A, S and F	☐	☐
Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates and other alkylphenol derivates Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances that release alkylphenols when they break down	☐	☐
Phthalates	☐	☐
Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium VI and mercury, and their compounds	☐	☐
Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (VAH) at a level of more than 1% by weight in the chemical product	☐	☐

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg). Also state whether the substances is an impurity or purposely added.

O93: Does the chemical product contain any nanomaterials according to definition adopted by the European Commission Recommendation (2022/C 229/01)?	**YES**	**NO**
Definition: 'Nanomaterial' means a natural, incidental or manufactured material consisting of solid particles that are present, either on their own or as identifiable constituent particles in aggregates or agglomerates, and where 50 % or more of these particles in the number-based size distribution fulfil at least one of the following conditions: (a) one or more external dimensions of the particle are in the size range 1 nm to 100 nm; (b) the particle has an elongated shape, such as a rod, fibre or tube, where two external dimensions are smaller than 1 nm and the other dimension is larger than 100 nm; (c) the particle has a plate-like shape, where one external dimension is smaller than 1 nm and the other dimensions are larger than 100 nm. Exemptions are made for: - Pigments* - Naturally occurring inorganic fillers** - Unmodified synthetic amorphous silica ** This exception does not include pigments added for purposes other than colour.* *** This applies to fillers covered by Annex V item 7 of REACH*	☐	☐

If the answer is yes, state which type of nanomaterial and if it is an impurity or purposely added:

O94: Does the chemical product contain free formaldehyde?	YES	NO
The content of free formaldehyde in each individual chemical product used for surface treatment must not exceed 0.2% by weight (2000 ppm).	☐	☐

If yes, state the % by weight of formaldehyde:

Does the chemical product contain VOC?	YES	NO
VOC are defined as any organic compound having an initial boiling point less than or equal to 250°C measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa (the same definition that appears in the VOC Directive 2004/42/EC). This information will be used to calculate the total amount of VOC or total applied amount of VOC in the surface treatment system.	☐	☐

If yes, state the % by weight of VOC:

Please attach:

Safety data sheet for the chemical product(s) in compliance with current European legislation (Annex II of REACH, Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006).

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	E-mail:

Appendix 11 Declaration form AI0014 - Laminates

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel of furniture and fitments.

To be completed by suppliers of laminates for use in Nordic Swan Ecolabelled furniture and fitments.

The following is **not** covered in this declaration:

- Small parts of laminate such as lists are excluded and do not have to meet the requirements of this chapter except for O49 Antibacterial substances (see O49 below).
- Nordic Swan Ecolabelled laminates or laminates included in a licence for Nordic Swan Ecolabelled panels and mouldings for interior use, generation 7 or later.

General information

Please state name/trade name of the laminate:
Please state the type of laminate (and composition if applicable):
Name of the manufacturer/supplier:

O49: Have chemical products and nanomaterials with antibacterial or disinfectant properties been added to the laminate?	**YES**	**NO**
Chemical products and nanomaterials* with antibacterial or disinfectant properties must not be added to the laminate. The term antibacterial means chemical products that prevent or inhibit growth of microorganisms, such as bacteria or fungi. Silver ions, silver nanoparticles, gold nanoparticles and copper nanoparticles are classed as antibacterial agents. ** In accordance with the definition of a nanomaterial adopted by the European Commission (2022/C 229/1) see definitions.*	☐	☐

O50 - O53: Classification of chemical products Chemical products used for the manufacture of laminate must be declared in Appendix 12.				
Please state the name of the chemical product(s), CAS No., function and whether appendix 12 has been filled out			**YES**	**NO**
Name of chemical product	CAS No.	Function	Appendix 12 filled out for the chemical product Y/N	
			☐	☐
			☐	☐
			☐	☐
			☐	☐

Please attach a safety data sheet of the chemical products in compliance with current European legislation (Annex II of REACH, Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006).

O54 Requirement for emissions

Laminate must comply with the requirements for emissions in the table below:

The test must be performed in compliance with EN -16516.

Substances or groups of substances	EN 16516 Loading factor 1m^2/m^3 Threshold limit values after 28 days* ($\mu g/m^3$)
TVOC (C6-C16)	160
SVOC (C16-C23)	30
Formaldehyde	30

** If the limit values in the table can be reached in a shorter time than 28 days, this is also accepted.*

Alternatively, compliance with only the requirement for emissions of formaldehyde can be chosen for direct pressure laminate (melamine). It is the finished coated panel material that must be tested and one of the following limit values must be met:

a) The emission of formaldehyde must on average not exceed 0.062 mg/m^3 air according to test method EN 717–1.

b) The emission of formaldehyde must on average not exceed 0.099 mg/m^3 air according to test method EN 16516 (loading factor Loading factor 1 m^2/m^3).

c) The emission of formaldehyde must on average not exceed 0.124 mg/m^3 air according to test method EN 16516 (loading factor 1,8 m^2/m^3).

Other analysis methods than those stated in the requirement may be used, provided that the correlation between test methods can be verified by an independent third party.	**YES**	**NO**
Has another test method than EN 16516 been used?	☐	☐

Please upload analysis report, including measurement methods, results, and measurement frequency.

It must be clearly stated which method/standard was used, the laboratory that conducted the analysis, and that the analysis laboratory is an independent third party. Other analysis methods than those stated in the requirement may be used, provided that the correlation between test methods can be verified by an independent third party.

Requirement O55 only applicable when the laminate makes up more than 10% by weight of the furniture/fitment

O55 Energy consumption in the manufacturing of laminate

No more than 14 MJ/kg per panel may be used for the manufacture of the laminate.

The energy consumption must be stated as an annual average and can either be stated for the manufacture of the laminate that must be included in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled furniture/fitment, or for the entire production.

Energy for the production of raw materials (paper) must not be included in the calculation. Paper has a separate energy requirement.

Internally produced energy and excess energy that are sold off must be stated but must not be included as consumed energy in the calculation. For detailed information on how the energy calculation is to be done, see Appendix 2.

Please attach report/calculation of the energy consumption used in the manufacture of laminate:

O56 Tree species with restricted use

Nordic Ecolabelling's list of restricted tree species* consist of virgin tree species listed on:

a) CITES (Appendices I, II and III)
b) IUCN red list, categorized as CR, EN and VU
c) Rainforest Foundation Norway´s tree list
d) Siberian larch (originated in forests outside the EU)

** The list of restricted tree species is located on the website: http://www.nordic-ecolabel.org/certification/paper-pulp-printing/pulp--paper-producers/forestry-requirements-2020/*

Tree species listed on a) CITES (Appendices I, II and III) are not permitted to be used.

	YES	NO
Are any of the restricted tree species used in the laminate?	☐	☐
If yes, and tree species listed on either b), c) or d) are used please answer:		
Do the tree species originate from an area/region where it is IUCN red listed, categorized as CR, EN or VU?	☐	☐
Do the tree species originate from Intact Forest Landscape (IFL), defined in 2002 http://www.intactforests.org/world.map.html?	☐	☐
Do the tree species originate from plantation established on areas converted from forest after 1994?	☐	☐

The tree species must originate from FSC or PEFC certified forest/plantation and must be covered by a valid FSC/PEFC chain of custody certificate documented/controlled as FSC or PEFC 100% through the FSC transfer method or PEFC physical separation method.

Please attach a valid FSC/PEFC Chain of Custody certificate (or state licence number) that covers the specific tree species and demonstrate that the tree is controlled as FSC or PEFC 100% through the FSC transfer method or PEFC physical separation method:

O57 Wood fibre in paper

Where paper is used in the manufacture of laminate, the following requirements must be met:

The names of the species of trees used to produce the paper must be stated.

Species of trees on the Nordic Swan Ecolabel's list of prohibited tree species* (https://www.nordic-swan-ecolabel.org/pulp-paper-declaration-portal/what-can-be-declared/forestry-requirements/) must not be used.

The requirement applies to new fibres only and not to recycled fibres*.

The paper producers must be Chain of Custody certified by the FSC scheme or the PEFC scheme.

Compliance with one of the following three alternatives is required, on an annual basis, for certified wood fibre and/or recycled fibres:

a) 70% of the fibre raw material in the paper must be certified by the FSC or the PEFC scheme.

b) The paper must be labelled FSC or PEFC Recycled. Alternatively, 70% of the fibre raw material must consist of recycled fibres.

c) If less than 70% of the fibre raw material content in the paper is recycled fibre, the percentage of fibre raw material that must be sourced from certified forests is calculated using the following formula:

$Y (\%) \geq 70 - x$

Y = Percentage of fibre raw material from certified forests
x = Percentage of recycled fibre

**Recycled material defined as pre-consumer and post-consumer in accordance with ISO 14021. See detailed information in Definitions.*

Please attach a valid FSC/PEFC Chain of Custody certificate (or state licence number) that covers the specific tree species and documentation that the requirement is met.

a) An invoice between the paper manufacturer and laminate manufacturer showing the purchase of FSC/PEFC certified paper.

b) An invoice between the paper manufacturer and laminate manufacturer showing the purchase of FSC or PEFC Recycled labelled paper. Or a declaration of compliance with the requirement for recycled fibre content from the paper manufacturer.

c) Paper manufacturer's calculation of the percentage of fibre raw material that is FSC/PEFC certified and recycled, and documentation showing that paper with the certified amount is purchased. This should be specified in e.g. invoices or delivery note.

O58 Emission of COD from pulp and paper production

The total discharge of COD (chemical oxygen demand) to water must be less than the COD value in the table below:
COD is calculated by adding COD emissions from the pulp and paper:

COD pulp (kg/ADt) + COD emissions from the paper machines (kg/ADt)

Types of pulp	Total emission of COD for both pulp and paper (kg/ADt)
Unbleached chemical pulp	14.0
CTMP pulp	19.0
TMP/Groundwood pulp	7.0
Recycled fibre pulp	4.0

Please state the total emission of COD from both pulp and paper:

Please attach a calculation from the pulp and paper manufacturers showing that the total emission of COD is below the relevant threshold limit value in the table.

O59 Energy consumption in production of pulp and paper

The following requirements must be met:

$P_{electricity(total)} < 2.5$

$P_{fuel(total)} < 2.5$

For paper comprising solely of TPM/GW produced on-site, the limit value for $P_{fuel(total)}$ is 1.25

P is the energy score for the paper and pulp production. The energy score from both the production of paper and the pulps are included in $P_{electricity(total)}$ and $P_{fuel(total)}$.

A more detailed explanation of the calculation is given in Annex 3.

Please state the name of manufacturer, production facility and name of the pulp.

Please attach a calculation from the paper and pulp manufacturers showing compliance with the limit values for the score.

Please note that there has been developed a calculation sheet for the energy calculations that can be obtained by Nordic Ecolabelling.

Surface treatment of laminate

O60-O66 Surface treatment of laminate	YES	NO
Is the laminate surface treated?	☐	☐

If surface treatment is applied, please fill out Appendix 13 for each chemical product used for surface treatment.
Please state the name of the chemical product(s), CAS No., function and whether appendix 13 has been filled out

Name of chemical product		Function	Appendix 13 filled out for the chemical product Y/N	
			☐	☐
			☐	☐
			☐	☐
			☐	☐

Please attach a safety data sheet of the chemical products in compliance with current European legislation (Annex II of REACH, Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006).

O62: UV curing surface treatment	YES	NO
Are the chemical products used for surface treatment UV curing?	☐	☐
If yes, then the following applies: UV curing surface treatment products must be applied to the material during a controlled closed process where no discharge to recipient takes place. Spills and residual waste (e.g. residues from cleaning) must be collected in containers that are approved for hazardous waste and handled by a waste contractor. Please describe the process and how waste and residual waste are handled, including information about who receives the residual waste from the performer of the surface treatment:		

Manufacture's signature:

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	E-mail:

Appendix 12 AI0014a - Chemical products used in the manufacturing of laminate

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel of furniture and fitments.

This appendix applies to chemical products used in the manufacturing of laminate, e.g. resin.

The requirements do not apply to chemical products used for the manufacture of paper and for printing patterns on decor paper.

Name of the chemical product:
Function of the chemical product (e.g. resin):

Ingoing substances and impurities are defined as follows:

- Ingoing substances: All substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde, arylamine, in-situ generated preservatives) are also considered as ingoing substances.
- Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the raw material or in chemical product in concentrations less than 1000 ppm (0,1000 w-%, 1000 mg/kg) in the chemical product. Examples of impurities are residues of the following: residues or reagents incl. residues of monomers, catalysts, by-products, scavengers, and detergents for production equipment and carry-over from other or previous production lines.

O50: Is the chemical product classified according to any of the classifications below? Incl. all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i.	**YES**	**NO**
H400 – Aquatic Acute 1	☐	☐
H410 – Aquatic Chronic 1	☐	☐
H411 – Aquatic Chronic 2	☐	☐
H420 – Ozone	☐	☐
H300 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H310 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H330 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H301 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H311 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H331 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H370 – STOT SE 1	☐	☐
H372 – STOT RE 1	☐	☐

H350 – Carc. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H351 – Carc. 2	☐	☐
H340 – Muta. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H341 – Muta. 2	☐	☐
H360 – Repr. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H361 – Repr. 2	☐	☐
H362 – Lact.	☐	☐

Exemption applies to:

- Classifications H341, H301 and H331 for resins containing a maximum of 10% by weight of phenol (CAS No. 108-95-2).

- Classifications H350, H341, H301, H311 and H331 for resins containing formaldehyde (CAS No. 50-00-0). Emissions of formaldehyde from the laminate are regulated in a separate requirement.

- Classifications H301, H311, H331 and H370 for resins containing a maximum of 10% by weight of methanol (CAS No. 67-56-1).

- Classifications H351 and H361 for resins containing melamine (CAS No. 108-78-1).

- UV-curing products are exempted from classification H411 under the following conditions: There must be a controlled closed process where no discharge to drains takes place. Spills and residual waste (e.g., residues from cleaning) must be collected in containers approved for hazardous waste and handled by a waste contractor.

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg) for the ingoing substance/substances which is causing the classification of the chemical product.

O51: Does the chemical product contain ingoing substances which are classified according to any of the classifications below? Incl. all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i.	**YES**	**NO**
H350 – Carc. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H351 – Carc. 2	☐	☐
H340 – Muta. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H341 – Muta. 2	☐	☐
H360 – Repr. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H361 – Repr. 2	☐	☐
H362 – Lact.	☐	☐

Exemptions applies to:

- the classifications H350 and H341 for resins containing formaldehyde (CAS No. 50-00-0). Emissions of formaldehyde are regulated in a separate requirement.

- the classification H341 for resins containing a maximum of 10% by weight of phenol (CAS No. 108-95-2). - the classifications H351 and H361 for resins containing melamine (CAS No. 108-78-1). - 1,1,1-Trimethylolpropane (TMP, CAS No. 77-99-6) classified H361.

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg). Also state whether the substances is an impurity or purposely added.

O52: Does the chemical product contain any of the following prohibited substances?	**YES**	**NO**
Substances on the REACH Candidate list of SVHC https://www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table	☐	☐
Substances that have been evaluated in the EU to be PBT (Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic) or vPvB (very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH	☐	☐
Potential or identified endocrine disruptors, listed in any of the following "Endocrine Disruptor Lists" List I; II and III. Exemptions apply to: - IPBC (3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate, CAS No. 55406-53-6) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0,2% by weight *Note: Substances moved to "Substances no longer on list" and not present on Lists I-III, are no longer excluded, except for those on sublist II where concern remains. Nordic Ecolabelling will assess these on a case-by-case basis.*	☐	☐
Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)	☐	☐
Halogenated organic compounds *Exceptions* apply to:* *- Bronopol (CAS No. 52-51-7) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.05% by weight* *- Mixture (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5 chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one CAS No. 247-500-7; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one CAS No. 220-239-6) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.0015% by weight* *- IPBC (Iodopropynyl butylcarbamate) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.20% by weight* ** Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS) are covered by their own bullet and are not included in the exemption.*	☐	☐
Isothiazolinones may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.05% by weight	☐	☐
Butylhydroxytoluene (BHT, CAS No. 128-37-0)	☐	☐
Aziridine and polyaziridines	☐	☐
Bisphenol A, S and F	☐	☐
Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates and other alkylphenol derivates *Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances that release alkylphenols when they break down*	☐	☐

Phthalates	☐	☐
Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium VI and mercury, and their compounds	☐	☐
Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (VAH) at a level of more than 1% by weight in the chemical product	☐	☐

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg). Also state whether the substances is an impurity or purposely added.

O53: Does the chemical product contain any nanomaterials according to definition adopted by the European Commission Recommendation (2022/C 229/01)?	**YES**	**NO**
Definition: Nanomaterials/-particles are defined according to the EU Commission Recommendation on the Definition of Nanomaterial (2022/C 229/01): 'Nanomaterial' means a natural, incidental or manufactured material consisting of solid particles that are present, either on their own or as identifiable constituent particles in aggregates or agglomerates, and where 50 % or more of these particles in the number-based size distribution fulfil at least one of the following conditions: (a) one or more external dimensions of the particle are in the size range 1 nm to 100 nm; (b) the particle has an elongated shape, such as a rod, fibre or tube, where two external dimensions are smaller than 1 nm and the other dimension is larger than 100 nm; (c) the particle has a plate-like shape, where one external dimension is smaller than 1 nm and the other dimensions are larger than 100 nm. Exemptions are made for: - Pigments* - Naturally occurring inorganic fillers** - Unmodified synthetic amorphous silica ** This exception does not include pigments added for purposes other than colour.* *** This applies to fillers covered by Annex V item 7 of REACH*	☐	☐

If the answer is yes, state which type of nanomaterial and if it is an impurity or purposely added:

O60: Does the chemical product contain nanomaterials with antibacterial or disinfectant properties?	**YES**	**NO**
Chemical products and nanomaterials* with antibacterial or disinfectant properties must not be used in surface treatment. The term antibacterial means chemical products that prevent or inhibit growth of microorganisms, such as bacteria or fungi. Silver ions, silver nanoparticles, gold nanoparticles and copper nanoparticles are classed as antibacterial agents. ** In accordance with the definition of a nanomaterial adopted by the European Commission (2022/C 229/1), see definitions.*	☐	☐

Please attach:

Safety data sheet for the chemical product(s) in compliance with current European legislation (Annex II of REACH, Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006).

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	E-mail:

Appendix 13 AI0014b - Chemicals used for surface treatment of wood, wood-based panels and laminate

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel of furniture and fitments.

This appendix applies to chemical products used for surface treatment of wood, wood-based panels and laminate.

Name of the chemical product:
Function of the chemical product (e.g. resin):

Ingoing substances and impurities are defined as follows:

- Ingoing substances: All substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde, arylamine, in-situ generated preservatives) are also considered as ingoing substances.
- Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the raw material or in chemical product in concentrations less than 1000 ppm (0,1000 w-%, 1000 mg/kg) in the chemical product. Examples of impurities are residues of the following: residues or reagents incl. residues of monomers, catalysts, by-products, scavengers, and detergents for production equipment and carry-over from other or previous production lines.

O61: Is the chemical product classified according to any of the classifications below? Incl. all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i.	**YES**	**NO**
H400 – Aquatic Acute 1	☐	☐
H410 – Aquatic Chronic 1	☐	☐
H411 – Aquatic Chronic 2	☐	☐
H420 – Ozone	☐	☐
H300 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H310 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H330 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H301 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H311 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H331 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H370 – STOT SE 1	☐	☐
H372 – STOT RE 1	☐	☐

H350 – Carc. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H351 – Carc. 2	☐	☐
H340 – Muta. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H341 – Muta. 2	☐	☐
H360 – Repr. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H361 – Repr. 2	☐	☐
H362 – Lact.	☐	☐
Exemption applies to: - UV-curing surface treatment products classified as environmentally hazardous if requirement O64 (UV curing surface treatment system) is met.		

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg) for the ingoing substance/substances which is causing the classification of the chemical product.

O62: UV curing surface treatment system
UV curing surface treatment products must be applied to the material during a controlled closed process where no discharge to recipient takes place. Spills and residual waste (e.g. residues from cleaning) must be collected in containers that are approved for hazardous waste and handled by a waste contractor.

Please describe the UV curing surface treatment system and how waste and residual waste are handled, including information about who receives the residual waste from the performer of the surface treatment:

O63: Does the chemical product contain ingoing substances which are classified according to any of the classifications below? Incl. all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i.	**YES**	**NO**
H350 – Carc. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H351 – Carc. 2	☐	☐
H340 – Muta. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H341 – Muta. 2	☐	☐
H360 – Repr. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H361 – Repr. 2	☐	☐
H362 – Lact.	☐	☐

Exemptions applies to: *- Photo initiators classified H351, H341 or H361.* *- 1,1,1-Trimethylolpropane (TMP, CAS No. 77-99-6) classified H361.* *- Trimethylolpropane triacrylate (TMPTA, CAS No. 15625-89-5) classified as Carc 2, H351.* *- Mequinol (CAS No. 150-76-5) classified H361.* *- The hardener in 2-component UV products can be exempted from the requirement if the following is met: it must be documented that the workers are not exposed to the components, e.g. by using safety equipment when mixing or that the mixing takes place automatically without exposure of the workers and that the application of the finished two-component system is done in a closed system.*

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg). Also state whether the substances is an impurity or purposely added.

O64: Does the chemical product contain any of the following prohibited substances?	**YES**	**NO**
Substances on the REACH Candidate list of SVHC https://www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table	☐	☐
Substances that have been evaluated in the EU to be PBT (Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic) or vPvB (very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH	☐	☐
Potential or identified endocrine disruptors, listed in any of the following "Endocrine Disruptor Lists" List I; II and III. Exemptions apply to: - IPBC (3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate, CAS No. 55406-53-6) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0,2% by weight *Note: Substances moved to "Substances no longer on list" and not present on Lists I-III, are no longer excluded, except for those on sublist II where concern remains. Nordic Ecolabelling will assess these on a case-by-case basis.*	☐	☐
Polyfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)	☐	☐
Halogenated organic compounds *Exceptions* apply to:* *- Bronopol (CAS No. 52-51-7) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.05% by weight* *- Mixture (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5 chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one CAS No. 247-500-7; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one CAS No. 220-239-6) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.0015% by weight* *- IPBC (Iodopropynyl butylcarbamate) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.20% by weight* *- Halogenated organic pigments that comply with the Council of Europe recommendation "Resolution AP (89) 1 on the use of colorants in plastic materials coming into contact with food", point 2.5* *- Epoxy acrylate used in UV curing coatings* ** Polyfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS) are covered by their own bullet and are not included in the exemption.*	☐	☐
Isothiazolinones may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.05% by weight	☐	☐

Butylhydroxytoluene (BHT, CAS No. 128-37-0) *An exemption is given for BHT in UV curing lacquers and paints. If BHT is given a harmonized official classification so that the substance does not meet the requirements of the criteria document, the exemption will no longer be valid.*	☐	☐
Aziridine and polyaziridines *Exemption is given for aziridine/polyaziridine if the substance is not classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction from any manufacturer or in ECHA.*	☐	☐
Bisphenol A, S and F *Bisphenol A used in the production of epoxy acrylate is not covered by the requirement.*	☐	☐
Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates and other alkylphenol derivates *Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances that release alkylphenols when they break down*	☐	☐
Phthalates	☐	☐
Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium VI and mercury, and their compounds	☐	☐
Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (VAH) at a level of more than 1% by weight in the chemical product	☐	☐

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg). Also state whether the substances is an impurity or purposely added.

O65: Does the chemical product contain any nanomaterials according to definition adopted by the European Commission Recommendation (2022/C 229/01)?	**YES**	**NO**
Definition: 'Nanomaterial' means a natural, incidental or manufactured material consisting of solid particles that are present, either on their own or as identifiable constituent particles in aggregates or agglomerates, and where 50 % or more of these particles in the number-based size distribution fulfil at least one of the following conditions: (a) one or more external dimensions of the particle are in the size range 1 nm to 100 nm; (b) the particle has an elongated shape, such as a rod, fibre or tube, where two external dimensions are smaller than 1 nm and the other dimension is larger than 100 nm; (c) the particle has a plate-like shape, where one external dimension is smaller than 1 nm and the other dimensions are larger than 100 nm.. Exemptions are made for: - Pigments* - Naturally occurring inorganic fillers** - Unmodified synthetic amorphous silica ** This exception does not include pigments added for purposes other than colour.* *** This applies to fillers covered by Annex V item 7 of REACH*	☐	☐

If the answer is yes, state which type of nanomaterial and if it is an impurity or purposely added:

O66: Does the chemical product contain free formaldehyde?	YES	NO
The content of free formaldehyde in each individual chemical product used for surface treatment must not exceed 0.2% by weight (2000 ppm).	☐	☐

If yes, state the % by weight of formaldehyde:

Does the chemical product contain VOC?	YES	NO
VOC are defined as any organic compound having an initial boiling point less than or equal to 250°C measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa (the same definition that appears in the VOC Directive 2004/42/EC). This information will be used to calculate the total amount of VOC or total applied amount of VOC in the surface treatment system.	☐	☐

If yes, state the % by weight of VOC:

O60: Does the chemical product contain nanomaterials with antibacterial or disinfectant properties?	YES	NO
Chemical products and nanomaterials* with antibacterial or disinfectant properties must not be used in surface treatment. The term antibacterial means chemical products that prevent or inhibit growth of microorganisms, such as bacteria or fungi. Silver ions, silver nanoparticles, gold nanoparticles and copper nanoparticles are classed as antibacterial agents. ** In accordance with the definition of a nanomaterial adopted by the European Commission (2022/C 229/1), see definitions.*	☐	☐

Please attach:

Safety data sheet for the chemical product(s) in compliance with current European legislation (Annex II of REACH, Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006).

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	E-mail:

Appendix 14 Declaration form AI0015 - Wood based panels

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel of furniture and fitments.

To be completed by suppliers of wood-based panels for use in Nordic Swan Ecolabelled furniture and fitments.

General information

Please state name/trade name of the wood-base panel:
Please state the type of wood-based panel:
Name of the manufacturer/supplier of the wood-based panel:

O27: Ecolabelled panels	**YES**	**NO**
Is the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled panel in accordance with the Nordic Ecolabel criteria for Panels and mouldings for interior use, generation 7 or later?	☐	☐
If yes, please state the name, manufacturer and licence number of the panel:		

O28 Tree species with restricted use

Nordic Ecolabelling's list of restricted tree species* consist of virgin tree species listed on:

a) CITES (Appendices I, II and III)
b) IUCN red list, categorized as CR, EN and VU
c) Rainforest Foundation Norway´s tree list
d) Siberian larch (originated in forests outside the EU)

** The list of restricted tree species is located on the website:*
http://www.nordic-ecolabel.org/certification/paper-pulp-printing/pulp--paper-producers/forestry-requirements-2020/

Tree species listed on a) CITES (Appendices I, II and III) are not permitted to be used.

	YES	**NO**
Are any of the restricted tree species used in the laminate?	☐	☐
If yes, and tree species listed on either b), c) or d) are used please answer:		
Do the tree species originate from an area/region where it is IUCN red listed, categorized as CR, EN or VU?	☐	☐
Do the tree species originate from Intact Forest Landscape (IFL), defined in 2002 http://www.intactforests.org/world.map.html?	☐	☐
Do the tree species originate from plantation established on areas converted from forest after 1994?	☐	☐

The tree species must originate from FSC or PEFC certified forest/plantation and must be covered by a valid FSC/PEFC chain of custody certificate documented/controlled as FSC or PEFC 100% through the FSC transfer method or PEFC physical separation method.

Please attach a valid FSC/PEFC Chain of Custody certificate (or state licence number) that covers the specific tree species and demonstrate that the tree is controlled as FSC or PEFC 100% through the FSC transfer method or PEFC physical separation method:

	YES	NO
Do you wish to declare for panels that accounts for more than 5% by weight of the product?	☐	☐
If yes, follow the requirements below.		

O29 Chemicals in wood-based panels containing recycled materials

Recycled materials in wood-based panels must meet the requirements of the European Panel Federation's (EPF) Standard for delivery conditions of recycled wood, 2002.

This means that the materials must not come from:

- Treated wood: wood that contains halogenated organic compounds or heavy metals as a result of treatment with wood preservatives.
- Wood that exceeds the threshold limit values in the table below:

Substance/compound	Limit value (mg/kg recycled wood)
Arsenic (As)	25
Cadmium (Cd)	50
Chromium (Cr)	25
Copper (Cu)	40
Lead (Pb)	90
Mercury (Hg)	25
Fluorine (F)	100
Chlorine (Cl)	1000
Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	5
Creosote (Benzo(a)pyrene)	0.5

If the wood-based panel contains recycled materials, please attach certification of compliance with the EPF's Standard for delivery conditions of recycled wood, 2002, or subsequent versions, and any equivalent documentation/test report e.g. documentation in accordance with the German waste wood ordinance, 2002 or later, showing compliance with the requirements of the standard.

O30-O34: Classification of chemical products used in the production of wood-based panels

Chemical products used for the manufacture of laminate must be declared in Appendix 15.

Please state the name of the chemical product(s), CAS No., function and whether appendix 15 has been filled out			YES	NO
Name of chemical product	CAS No.	Function	Appendix 15 filled out for the chemical product Y/N	
			☐	☐
			☐	☐
			☐	☐
			☐	☐

Please attach a safety data sheet of the chemical products in compliance with current European legislation (Annex II of REACH, Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006).

Surface treatment of wood-based panels

O61-O66: Classification of chemical products used in surface treatment of wood-based panels Chemical products used for the manufacture of laminate must be declared in Appendix 16				
Please state the name of the chemical product(s), CAS No., function and whether appendix 16 has been filled out			**YES**	**NO**
Name of chemical product		Function	Appendix 16 filled out for the chemical product Y/N	
			☐	☐
			☐	☐
			☐	☐
			☐	☐

O62: UV curing surface treatment	**YES**	**NO**
Are the chemical products used for surface treatment UV curing?	☐	☐

If yes, then the following applies:

UV curing surface treatment products must be applied to the material during a controlled closed process where no discharge to recipient takes place. Spills and residual waste (e.g. residues from cleaning) must be collected in containers that are approved for hazardous waste and handled by a waste contractor.

Please describe the process and how waste and residual waste are handled, including information about who receives the residual waste from the performer of the surface treatment:

O67 and O68 Quantity of applied VOC

The chemical products that are used must meet one of the following 3 alternatives (a-c) in each surface treatment system:

a) The total content of VOCs* must not exceed 5% by weight
b) The total amount of VOCs applied must not exceed the relevant threshold limit value in the table below:

Type of furniture	**Threshold limit value for VOC applied (g/m^2 coated surface)**
Furniture coated with laminate	10
Furniture and interior doors intended for domestic use	30
Furniture and interior doors intended for non-domestic use	60
Kitchen and bathroom fitments	60

The applied quantity of VOCs according to alternative b) is calculated using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Applied amount of the surface treatment chemical } \left(\frac{\text{g}}{m^2}\right) x \text{ share of VOC in the surface treatment chemical (\%)}}{\text{Efficiency of the surface treatment (\%)}}$$

For both these alternatives, it is the content of VOCs that the chemical products have in their uncured form that must meet the requirement. If the products require dilution, the calculation must be based on the content in the diluted product.

c) VOC emissions from the finished furniture:

VOC emissions from the finished furniture must meet the limit value in the table below. Test conditions are also given in the table. Packaging and delivery of samples sent for analysis, handling and processing of these, climate chamber requirements and methods for gas analysis must follow the procedures described in the ISO 16000 standard series or equivalent test methods.

Chamber volume	**Between 1 and 10 m^3**
Loading rate	0,5–1,5 m^2/m^3
Ventilation rate	0,5–1,5 t-1
VOC (28 days)	≤450 µg/m^3

Limit value after 28 days according to EN 16516. If the limit values in the table are met for a period shorter than 28 days, this is accepted.

The following levels of efficiency must be used when calculating the quantities of VOC for alternative b):

- Automated spray with no recycling, 50%
- Automated spray with recycling, 70%
- Spray application, electrostatic, 65%
- Spray application, bell/disk, 80%
- Roller varnishing 95%
- Blanket varnishing 95%
- Vacuum varnishing 95%
- Dipping 95%
- Rinsing 95%

For both alternative a) and b), it is the VOC content of the chemical products in their uncured form that must meet the area. If the products require dilutions, the calculation is to be based on the content in the diluted product.

Does the chemical product fulfil part a?	YES ☐	NO ☐
Does the product fulfil part b?	☐	☐
Does the finished furniture fulfil part c?	☐	☐
If yes, please state the applied amount of VOC (mg/m^2):		

Emission of formaldehyde

O35 Emission of formaldehyde

Wood-based panels containing formaldehyde-based adhesive must not exceed the limit values for the relevant test method* according to the table below:

Test method	EN 717–1	EN 16516 Loading factor 1 m^2/m^3	EN 16516 Loading factor 1,8 m^2/m^3
Formaldehyde	0.062 mg/m^3	0,099 mg/m^3	0.124 mg/m^3

Limit value after 28 days according to EN 717-1 or EN 16516. If the limit values in the table are met for a period shorter than 28 days, this is accepted.

* Or other test methods with scientifically proven correlation by independent third party.

The requirement applies to the raw wood-based panel. For panels coated with e.g., melamine O54 must be met.

	YES	NO
Does the panel comply with one of the 3 test methods and formaldehyde limits?	☐	☐

Please state the test method used and emission of formaldehyde in air (mg/m^3):

Please attach analysis report, including measurement methods, measurement results and measurement frequency. It must be clearly stated which method/standard was used, the laboratory that conducted the analysis, and that the analysis laboratory is an independent third party. Other analysis methods that those stated in the requirement may be used, provided that the correlation between test methods can be verified by an independent third party.

O36 Traceability and certification of wood raw materials in panels

Species name

Please state the name (species name) of the wood raw materials/bamboo that is used in the panel:

Chain of custody certification

The manufacturer/supplier of the panel must have Chain of Custody certification under the FSC/PEFC schemes.

Manufacturers who only use recycled material in the production are exempt from the requirement for traceability certification.*

Please attach valid FSC/PEFC chain of custody certificate (or licence number) covering the used wood raw materials.

Certified wood raw materials

A minimum of 70% by weight of all wood raw materials/bamboo used in the panel must origin from forest managed according to sustainable forestry management principles that meet the requirements set out by FSC or PEFC chain of custody schemes.

Please state the percentage of all wood raw materials/bamboo used in the panel (wt. %):

The remaining proportion of wood raw material must be covered by the FSC/PEFC control schemes regarding FSC controlled wood/PEFC controlled sources or be recycled material.

O37 Energy requirement for wood-based panels

The following applies to energy consumption in the manufacture of:

Chipboard:

No more than 7 MJ/kg per panel can be used in the production of the panel (excluding any surface treatment).

Wood based panels - wet process:

No more than 14 MJ/kg per panel can be used in the production of the panel (excluding any surface treatment).

Other panels:

No more than 11 MJ/kg per panel can be used in the production of the panel (excluding any surface treatment).

A detailed description of how the energy calculation is to be done is given in Appendix 2.

Please state the energy consumption of the wood-based panel (MJ/kg):

Please attach calculation that contains information about the quantity of panels produced, electricity and fuel consumed, and which fuel sources have been used.

O38 Emission to water in wet process
For panels manufactured in wet processes, the COD emission to water must be maximum 20 g COD/kg product.
Please attach measurement results for the last 12 months, including information on the sampling program, measurement method and measurement frequency. *For processing and analysis methods, see Appendix 1.*

Manufacture's signature

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	E-mail:

Appendix 15 AI0015a - Chemical products used in the manufacturing of wood-based panels

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel of furniture and fitments.

This appendix applies to chemical products used in the manufacturing of wood-based panels.

Name of the chemical product:
Function of the chemical product (e.g. adhesive):

Ingoing substances and impurities are defined as follows:

- Ingoing substances: All substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde, arylamine, in-situ generated preservatives) are also considered as ingoing substances.
- Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the raw material or in chemical product in concentrations less than 1000 ppm (0,1000 w-%, 1000 mg/kg) in the chemical product. Examples of impurities are residues of the following: residues or reagents incl. residues of monomers, catalysts, by-products, scavengers, and detergents for production equipment and carry-over from other or previous production lines.

O30: Is the chemical product classified according to any of the classifications below? Incl. all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i.	**YES**	**NO**
H400 – Aquatic Acute 1	☐	☐
H410 – Aquatic Chronic 1	☐	☐
H411 – Aquatic Chronic 2	☐	☐
H420 – Ozone	☐	☐
H300 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H310 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H330 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H301 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H311 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H331 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H370 – STOT SE 1	☐	☐
H372 – STOT RE 1	☐	☐

H350 – Carc. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H351 – Carc. 2	☐	☐
H340 – Muta. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H341 – Muta. 2	☐	☐
H360 – Repr. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H361 – Repr. 2	☐	☐
H362 – Lact.	☐	☐

Exemptions apply to:

- The classification H351 for adhesive containing methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI).

- Classifications H350, H341, H301, H311 and H331 for resins containing formaldehyde (CAS No. 50-00-0). Emissions of formaldehyde from the laminate are regulated in a separate requirement.

- Classifications H301, H311, H331 and H370 for resins containing a maximum of 10% by weight of methanol (CAS No. 67-56-1).

- Classifications H351 and H361 for resins containing melamine (CAS No. 108-78-1).

- Classifications H341, H301 and H331 for resins containing a maximum of 10% by weight of phenol (CAS No. 108-95-2) used in plywood.

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg) for the ingoing substance/substances which is causing the classification of the chemical product.

O31: Does the chemical product contain ingoing substances which are classified according to any of the classifications below? Incl. all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i.	**YES**	**NO**
H350 – Carc. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H351 – Carc. 2	☐	☐
H340 – Muta. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H341 – Muta. 2	☐	☐
H360 – Repr. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H361 – Repr. 2	☐	☐
H362 – Lact.	☐	☐

Exemptions apply to:

- The classification H351 for adhesive containing methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI).

- The classification H350 and H341 for adhesives containing formaldehyde (CAS No. 50-00-0), if the requirement to free formaldehyde, which is regulated in a separate requirement, is fulfilled.

- 1,1,1-Trimethylolpropane (TMP, CAS No. 77-99-6) classified H361.

- The classifications H350 and H341 for resins containing formaldehyde (CAS No. 50-00-0). Emissions of formaldehyde are regulated in a separate requirement.

- The classification H341 for resins containing a maximum of 10% by weight of phenol (CAS No. 108-95-2) used in plywood.

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg). Also state whether the substances is an impurity or purposely added.

O32: Does the chemical product contain any of the following prohibited substances?	**YES**	**NO**
Substances on the REACH Candidate list of SVHC https://www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table	☐	☐
Substances that have been evaluated in the EU to be PBT (Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic) or vPvB (very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH	☐	☐
Potential or identified endocrine disruptors, listed in any of the following "Endocrine Disruptor Lists" List I; II and III. Exemptions apply to: - IPBC (3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate, CAS No. 55406-53-6) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0,2% by weight *Note: Substances moved to "Substances no longer on list" and not present on Lists I-III, are no longer excluded, except for those on sublist II where concern remains. Nordic Ecolabelling will assess these on a case-by-case basis.*	☐	☐
Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)	☐	☐
Halogenated organic compounds *Exceptions* apply to:* *- Bronopol (CAS No. 52-51-7) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.05% by weight* *- Mixture (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5 chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one CAS No. 247-500-7; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one CAS No. 220-239-6) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.0015% by weight* *- IPBC (Iodopropynyl butylcarbamate) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.20% by weight* ** Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances are covered by their own bullet and are not included in the exemption.*	☐	☐
Isothiazolinones may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.05% by weight	☐	☐
Butylhydroxytoluene (BHT, CAS No. 128-37-0)	☐	☐
Aziridine and polyaziridines	☐	☐
Bisphenol A, S and F	☐	☐

Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates and other alkylphenol derivates Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances that release alkylphenols when they break down	☐	☐
Phthalates	☐	☐
Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium VI and mercury, and their compounds	☐	☐
Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (VAH) at a level of more than 1% by weight in the chemical product	☐	☐

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg). Also state whether the substances is an impurity or purposely added.

O33: Does the chemical product contain any nanomaterials according to definition adopted by the European Commission (2022/C 229/01)?	**YES**	**NO**
Definition: 'Nanomaterial' means a natural, incidental or manufactured material consisting of solid particles that are present, either on their own or as identifiable constituent particles in aggregates or agglomerates, and where 50 % or more of these particles in the number-based size distribution fulfil at least one of the following conditions: (a) one or more external dimensions of the particle are in the size range 1 nm to 100 nm; (b) the particle has an elongated shape, such as a rod, fibre or tube, where two external dimensions are smaller than 1 nm and the other dimension is larger than 100 nm; (c) the particle has a plate-like shape, where one external dimension is smaller than 1 nm and the other dimensions are larger than 100 nm. Exemptions are made for: - Pigments* - Naturally occurring inorganic fillers** - Unmodified synthetic amorphous silica ** This exception does not include pigments added for purposes other than colour.* *** This applies to fillers covered by Annex V item 7 of REACH*	☐	☐

If the answer is yes, state which type of nanomaterial and if it is an impurity or purposely added:

O34: If the chemical product is an adhesive, does it contain VOC?	**YES**	**NO**
Definition: VOC are defined as any organic compound having an initial boiling point less than or equal to 250°C measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa (the same definition that appears in the VOC Directive 2004/42/EC). VOCs (volatile organic compounds) may not account for more than 3% by weight of the adhesive.	☐	☐

If yes, state the % by weight of VOC:

Please attach:

Safety data sheet for the chemical product(s) in compliance with current European legislation (Annex II of REACH, Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006).

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	E-mail:

Appendix 16 AI0015b - Chemicals used for surface treatment of wood, wood-based panels and laminate

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel of furniture and fitments.

This appendix applies to chemical products used for surface treatment of wood, wood-based panels and laminate.

Name of the chemical product:
Function of the chemical product (e.g. resin):

Ingoing substances and impurities are defined as follows:

- Ingoing substances: All substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde, arylamine, in-situ generated preservatives) are also considered as ingoing substances.
- Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the raw material or in chemical product in concentrations less than 1000 ppm (0,1000 w-%, 1000 mg/kg) in the chemical product. Examples of impurities are residues of the following: residues or reagents incl. residues of monomers, catalysts, by-products, scavengers, and detergents for production equipment and carry-over from other or previous production lines.

O61: Is the chemical product classified according to any of the classifications below? Incl. all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i.	**YES**	**NO**
H400 – Aquatic Acute 1	☐	☐
H410 – Aquatic Chronic 1	☐	☐
H411 – Aquatic Chronic 2	☐	☐
H420 – Ozone	☐	☐
H300 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H310 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H330 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H301 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H311 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H331 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H370 – STOT SE 1	☐	☐
H372 – STOT RE 1	☐	☐

H350 – Carc. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H351 – Carc. 2	☐	☐
H340 – Muta. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H341 – Muta. 2	☐	☐
H360 – Repr. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H361 – Repr. 2	☐	☐
H362 – Lact.	☐	☐
Exemption applies to: - UV-curing surface treatment products classified as environmentally hazardous if requirement O64 (UV curing surface treatment system) is met.		

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg) for the ingoing substance/substances which is causing the classification of the chemical product.

O62: UV curing surface treatment system
UV curing surface treatment products must be applied to the material during a controlled closed process where no discharge to recipient takes place. Spills and residual waste (e.g. residues from cleaning) must be collected in containers that are approved for hazardous waste and handled by a waste contractor.

Please describe the UV curing surface treatment system and how waste and residual waste are handled, including information about who receives the residual waste from the performer of the surface treatment:

O63: Does the chemical product contain ingoing substances which are classified according to any of the classifications below? Incl. all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i.	**YES**	**NO**
H350 – Carc. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H351 – Carc. 2	☐	☐
H340 – Muta. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H341 – Muta. 2	☐	☐
H360 – Repr. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H361 – Repr. 2	☐	☐
H362 – Lact.	☐	☐

Exemptions apply to:

- Photo initiators classified H351, H341 or H361.

- 1,1,1-Trimethylolpropane (TMP, CAS No. 77-99-6) classified H361.

- Trimethylolpropane triacrylate (TMPTA, CAS No. 15625-89-5) classified as Carc 2, H351.

- Mequinol (CAS No. 150-76-5) classified H361.

- The hardener in 2-component UV products can be exempted from the requirement if the following is met: it must be documented that the workers are not exposed to the components, e.g. by using safety equipment when mixing or that the mixing takes place automatically without exposure of the workers and that the application of the finished two-component system is done in a closed system.

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg). Also state whether the substances is an impurity or purposely added.

O64: Does the chemical product contain any of the following prohibited substances?	**YES**	**NO**
Substances on the REACH Candidate list of SVHC https://www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table	☐	☐
Substances that have been evaluated in the EU to be PBT (Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic) or vPvB (very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH	☐	☐
Potential or identified endocrine disruptors, listed in any of the following "Endocrine Disruptor Lists" List I; II and III. Exemptions apply to: - IPBC (3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate, CAS No. 55406-53-6) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0,2% by weight Note: Substances moved to “Substances no longer on list” and not present on Lists I-III, are no longer excluded, except for those on sublist II where concern remains. Nordic Ecolabelling will assess these on a case-by-case basis.	☐	☐
Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)	☐	☐
Halogenated organic compounds *Exceptions* apply to:* *- Bronopol (CAS No. 52-51-7) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.05% by weight* *- Mixture (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5 chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one CAS No. 247-500-7; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one CAS No. 220-239-6) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.0015% by weight* *- IPBC (Iodopropynyl butylcarbamate) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.20% by weight* *- Halogenated organic pigments that comply with the Council of Europe recommendation "Resolution AP (89) 1 on the use of colorants in plastic materials coming into contact with food", point 2.5* *- Epoxy acrylate used in UV curing coatings.* ** Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances are covered by their own bullet and are not included in the exemption.*	☐	☐

Isothiazolinones may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.05% by weight	☐	☐
Butylhydroxytoluene (BHT, CAS No. 128-37-0) *An exemption is given for BHT in UV curing lacquers and paints. If BHT is given a harmonized official classification so that the substance does not meet the requirements of the criteria document, the exemption will no longer be valid.*	☐	☐
Aziridine and polyaziridines *Exemption is given for aziridine/polyaziridine if the substance is not classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction from any manufacturer or in ECHA.*	☐	☐
Bisphenol A, S and F *Bisphenol A used in the production of epoxy acrylate is not covered by the requirement.*	☐	☐
Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates and other alkylphenol derivates *Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances that release alkylphenols when they break down*	☐	☐
Phthalates	☐	☐
Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium VI and mercury, and their compounds	☐	☐
Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (VAH) at a level of more than 1% by weight in the chemical product	☐	☐

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg). Also state whether the substances is an impurity or purposely added.

O65: Does the chemical product contain any nanomaterials according to definition adopted by the European Commission (2022/C 229/01)?	**YES**	**NO**
Definition: 'Nanomaterial' means a natural, incidental or manufactured material consisting of solid particles that are present, either on their own or as identifiable constituent particles in aggregates or agglomerates, and where 50 % or more of these particles in the number-based size distribution fulfil at least one of the following conditions: (a) one or more external dimensions of the particle are in the size range 1 nm to 100 nm; (b) the particle has an elongated shape, such as a rod, fibre or tube, where two external dimensions are smaller than 1 nm and the other dimension is larger than 100 nm; (c) the particle has a plate-like shape, where one external dimension is smaller than 1 nm and the other dimensions are larger than 100 nm. Exemptions are made for: - Pigments* - Naturally occurring inorganic fillers** - Unmodified synthetic amorphous silica ** This exception does not include pigments added for purposes other than colour.* *** This applies to fillers covered by Annex V item 7 of REACH*	☐	☐

If the answer is yes, state which type of nanomaterial and if it is an impurity or purposely added:

O66: Does the chemical product contain free formaldehyde?	YES	NO
The content of free formaldehyde in each individual chemical product used for surface treatment must not exceed 0.2% by weight (2000 ppm).	☐	☐

If yes, state the % by weight of formaldehyde:

Does the chemical product contain VOC?	YES	NO
VOC are defined as any organic compound having an initial boiling point less than or equal to 250°C measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa (the same definition that appears in the VOC Directive 2004/42/EC). This information will be used to calculate the total amount of VOC or total applied amount of VOC in the surface treatment system.	☐	☐

If yes, state the % by weight of VOC:

O60: Does the chemical product contain nanomaterials with antibacterial or disinfectant properties?	YES	NO
Chemical products and nanomaterials* with antibacterial or disinfectant properties must not be used in surface treatment. The term antibacterial means chemical products that prevent or inhibit growth of microorganisms, such as bacteria or fungi. Silver ions, silver nanoparticles, gold nanoparticles and copper nanoparticles are classed as antibacterial agents. ** In accordance with the definition of a nanomaterial adopted by the European Commission (2022/C 229/1), see definitions.*	☐	☐

Please attach:

Safety data sheet for the chemical product(s) in compliance with current European legislation (Annex II of REACH, Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006).

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	E-mail:

Appendix 17 Declaration form AI0016 - Glass

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel of furniture and fitments.

To be completed by suppliers of glass for use in Nordic Swan Ecolabelled furniture and fitments.

The following is **not** covered in this declaration:

- Small parts such as electrical components, displays and fiberglass used as reinforcement for plastic are exempted from the areas subject to declaration in this declaration.

General information

Please state name/trade name of glass:
Please state the type of glass:
Name of the manufacturer/supplier of the glass:

O155 Glass		
Glass can be used if the following requirements are met: - Lead glazing, crystal glass and wire reinforced glass must not be used. - Glass must be readily replaceable should it become damaged or broken. - It must be possible to recycle the glass. - Mirror glass must not have a metal coating that contains copper. - Lead-based paint used in a metal coating for mirror glass must not contain more than 0.2% by weight of lead.		
	YES	**NO**
Does the glass comply with the requirement?	☐	☐
Please attach a declaration from the glass supplier that the glass can be recycled: Mirror glass: Please attach a declaration from the mirror glass manufacturer that the metal coating does not contain copper, that any paint used does not contain lead or that the lead content in the paint is below 0.2% by weight:		

O156: Has the glass been surface treated with chemical products and nanomaterials with antibacterial or disinfectant properties?	YES	NO
The glass must not be surface treated with chemical products and nanomaterials* with antibacterial or disinfectant properties. *The term antibacterial means chemical products that prevent or inhibit growth of microorganisms, such as bacteria or fungi. Silver ions, silver nanoparticles, gold nanoparticles and copper nanoparticles are classed as antibacterial agents.* ** In accordance with the definition of a nanomaterial adopted by the European Commission (2022/C 229/01) see definitions.* Has the glass been surface treated with chemical products and nanomaterials with antibacterial or disinfectant properties?	☐	☐

Requirements if the glass accounts for more than 30% by weight in the furniture/fitment

O157: Recycled glass	YES	NO
At least 15% by weight of the glass must consist of recycled glass. *Recycled glass is defined as pre- and post-consumer in accordance with ISO 14021.* Does the glass consist of at least 30% by weight of recycled glass?	☐	☐

Manufacturer's signature

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	E-mail:

Appendix 18 Declaration form AI0017 - Paper

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel of furniture and fitments.

To be completed by suppliers of paper for use in Nordic Swan Ecolabelled furniture and fitments.

General information

Please state name/trade name of the paper:
Please state the type of paper:
Name of the manufacturer/supplier of the paper:

O39 Tree species with restricted use		
Nordic Ecolabelling's list of restricted tree species* consist of virgin tree species listed on: a) CITES (Appendices I, II and III) b) IUCN red list, categorized as CR, EN and VU c) Rainforest Foundation Norway´s tree list d) Siberian larch (originated in forests outside the EU) ** The list of restricted tree species is located on the website:* *http://www.nordic-ecolabel.org/certification/paper-pulp-printing/pulp--paper-producers/forestry-requirements-2020/* Tree species listed on a) CITES (Appendices I, II and III) are not permitted to be used.		
	YES	**NO**
Are any of the restricted tree species used in the laminate?	☐	☐
If yes, and tree species listed on either b), c) or d) are used please answer:		
Do the tree species originate from an area/region where it is IUCN red listed, categorized as CR, EN or VU?	☐	☐
Do the tree species originate from Intact Forest Landscape (IFL), defined in 2002 http://www.intactforests.org/world.map.html?	☐	☐
Do the tree species originate from plantation established on areas converted from forest after 1994?	☐	☐
The tree species must originate from FSC or PEFC certified forest/plantation and must be covered by a valid FSC/PEFC chain of custody certificate documented/controlled as FSC or PEFC 100% through the FSC transfer method or PEFC physical separation method. Please attach a valid FSC/PEFC Chain of Custody certificate (or state licence number) that covers the specific tree species and demonstrate that the tree is controlled as FSC or PEFC 100% through the FSC transfer method or PEFC physical separation method:		

O40 Traceability and certification of wood raw materials
Species name The names of the species of trees used to produce the paper must be stated. **Chain of Custody certification** The manufacturer/supplier of the paper must be Chain of Custody certified by the FSC scheme or the PEFC scheme. **Certified wood raw materials** Compliance with one of the following three alternatives is required, on an annual basis: a) 70% of the fibre raw material in the paper must be certified by the FSC or the PEFC scheme. b) The paper must be labelled FSC or PEFC Recycled. Alternatively, 70% of the fibre raw material must consist of recycled fibres. c) If less than 70% of the fibre raw material content in the paper is recycled fibre, the percentage of fibre raw material that must be sourced from certified forests is calculated using the following formula: Y (%) ≥ 70 - x Y = Percentage of fibre raw material from certified forests x = Percentage of recycled fibre The remaining proportion of wood raw material must be covered by the FSC/PEFC control schemes or be recycled material. **Recycled material defined as pre-consumer and post-consumer in accordance with ISO 14021. See detailed information in Definitions.*
Please attach a valid FSC/PEFC Chain of Custody certificate (or state licence number) that covers the specific tree species and documentation that the requirement is met. a) An invoice between the paper manufacturer and laminate manufacturer showing the purchase of FSC/PEFC certified paper. b) An invoice between the paper manufacturer and laminate manufacturer showing the purchase of FSC or PEFC Recycled labelled paper. Or a declaration of compliance with the requirement for recycled fibre content from the paper manufacturer. c) Paper manufacturer's calculation of the percentage of fibre raw material that is FSC/PEFC certified and recycled, and documentation showing that paper with the certified amount is purchased. This should be specified in e.g. invoices or delivery note.

O41 Chemicals used in the manufacture of pulp and paper		
Chemicals used in the manufacture of pulp and paper must meet the requirements contained in the Chemical Module for Nordic Ecolabelling of paper, Version 3 or subsequent versions which can be found on Nordic Ecolabelling's website.		
	YES	**NO**
Does the chemicals used in the manufacture of pulp and paper the requirement?	☐	☐
Please state if some of the chemicals used in the manufacture of pulp and paper are exempted from the requirement:		

O42 Organic fluorine compounds		
Organic fluorine compounds must not be ingoing substances in chemicals used in the production of pulp and/or paper.		
	YES	**NO**
Have any chemicals containing organic fluorine compounds been added during the production of pulp and paper?	☐	☐

Surface treatment and additives in paper

O43: Have chemical products and nanomaterials with antibacterial or disinfect properties been added to the finished paper or used in surface treatment of the paper?	**YES**	**NO**
Chemical products and nanomaterials* with antibacterial or disinfectant properties must not be added to the finished paper or used in surface treatment of the paper. The term antibacterial means chemical products that prevent or inhibit growth of microorganisms, such as bacteria or fungi. Silver ions, silver nanoparticles, gold nanoparticles and copper nanoparticles are classed as antibacterial agents. ** In accordance with the definition of a nanomaterial adopted by the European Commission (2022/C 229/01), see definitions.*	☐	☐

O44-O47: Chemical products used in surface treatment of paper or added to the finished paper Chemical products used in surface treatment of paper or added to the finished paper must be declared in Appendix 19				
Please state the name of the chemical product(s), CAS No., function and whether appendix 19 has been filled out			**YES**	**NO**
Name of chemical product	CAS No.	Function	Appendix 19 filled out for the chemical product Y/N	
			☐	☐
			☐	☐
			☐	☐
			☐	☐

Manufacture's signature

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	E-mail:

Appendix 19 AI0017a - Chemical products used as surface treatment or additive in paper

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel of furniture and fitments.

This appendix applies to chemical products used as surface treatment or additive in paper.

Name of the chemical product:
Function of the chemical product:

Ingoing substances and impurities are defined as follows:

- Ingoing substances: All substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde, arylamine, in-situ generated preservatives) are also considered as ingoing substances.
- Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the raw material or in chemical product in concentrations less than 1000 ppm (0,1000 w-%, 1000 mg/kg) in the chemical product. Examples of impurities are residues of the following: residues or reagents incl. residues of monomers, catalysts, by-products, scavengers, and detergents for production equipment and carry-over from other or previous production lines.

O44: Is the chemical product classified according to any of the classifications below? Incl. all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i.	**YES**	**NO**
H400 – Aquatic Acute 1	☐	☐
H410 – Aquatic Chronic 1	☐	☐
H411 – Aquatic Chronic 2	☐	☐
H420 – Ozone	☐	☐
H300 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H310 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H330 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H301 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H311 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H331 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H370 – STOT SE 1	☐	☐
H372 – STOT RE 1	☐	☐
H350 – Carc. 1A or 1B	☐	☐

H351 – Carc. 2	☐	☐
H340 – Muta. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H341 – Muta. 2	☐	☐
H360 – Repr. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H361 – Repr. 2	☐	☐
H362 – Lact.	☐	☐

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg) for the ingoing substance/substances which is causing the classification of the chemical product.

O45: Does the chemical product contain ingoing substances which are classified according to any of the classifications below? Incl. all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i.	**YES**	**NO**
H350 – Carc. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H351 – Carc. 2	☐	☐
H340 – Muta. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H341 – Muta. 2	☐	☐
H360 – Repr. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H361 – Repr. 2	☐	☐
H362 – Lact.	☐	☐
Exemptions apply to:		

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg). Also state whether the substances is an impurity or purposely added.

O46: Does the chemical product contain any of the following prohibited substances?	**YES**	**NO**
Substances on the REACH Candidate list of SVHC https://www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table	☐	☐
Substances that have been evaluated in the EU to be PBT (Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic) or vPvB (very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH	☐	☐

Potential or identified endocrine disruptors, listed in any of the following "Endocrine Disruptor Lists" List I; II and III. Exemptions apply to: - IPBC (3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate, CAS No. 55406-53-6) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0,2% by weight *Note: Substances moved to "Substances no longer on list" and not present on Lists I-III, are no longer excluded, except for those on sublist II where concern remains. Nordic Ecolabelling will assess these on a case-by-case basis.*	☐	☐
Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)	☐	☐
Halogenated organic compounds *Exceptions* apply to:* *- Bronopol (CAS No. 52-51-7) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.05% by weight* *- Mixture (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5 chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one CAS No. 247-500-7; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one CAS No. 220-239-6) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.0015% by weight* *- IPBC (Iodopropynyl butylcarbamate) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.20% by weight* *-Halogenated organic pigments that comply with the Council of Europe recommendation "Resolution AP (89) 1 on the use of colorants in plastic materials coming into contact with food", point 2.5.* ** Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances are covered by their own bullet and are not included in the exemption.*	☐	☐
Isothiazolinones may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.05% by weight	☐	☐
Butylhydroxytoluene (BHT, CAS No. 128-37-0)	☐	☐
Aziridine and polyaziridines	☐	☐
Bisphenol A, S and F	☐	☐
Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates and other alkylphenol derivates Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances that release alkylphenols when they break down	☐	☐
Phthalates	☐	☐
Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium VI and mercury, and their compounds	☐	☐
Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (VAH) at a level of more than 1% by weight in the chemical product	☐	☐

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg). Also state whether the substances is an impurity or purposely added.

O47: Does the chemical product contain any nanomaterials according to definition adopted by the European Commission (2022/C 229/01)?	**YES**	**NO**
Definition: 'Nanomaterial' means a natural, incidental or manufactured material consisting of solid particles that are present, either on their own or as identifiable constituent particles in aggregates or agglomerates, and where 50 % or more of these particles in the number-based size distribution fulfil at least one of the following conditions: (a) one or more external dimensions of the particle are in the size range 1 nm to 100 nm; (b) the particle has an elongated shape, such as a rod, fibre or tube, where two external dimensions are smaller than 1 nm and the other dimension is larger than 100 nm; (c) the particle has a plate-like shape, where one external dimension is smaller than 1 nm and the other dimensions are larger than 100 nm. Exemptions are made for: - Pigments* - Naturally occurring inorganic fillers** - Unmodified synthetic amorphous silica ** This exception does not include pigments added for purposes other than colour.* *** This applies to fillers covered by Annex V item 7 of REACH*	☐	☐

If the answer is yes, state which type of nanomaterial and if it is an impurity or purposely added:

Please attach:

Safety data sheet for the chemical product(s) in compliance with current European legislation (Annex II of REACH, Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006).

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	E-mail:

Appendix 20 Declaration form AI0018 - Supplier of steel

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel of furniture and fitments.

This declaration is used by **suppliers of steel** for Nordic Swan Ecolabelled Furniture and fitments.

The area 'Production of steel' is mainly documented by the steel producer in a separate declaration (AI0022).

The following is **not** covered in this declaration:

- Small parts consisting of metal and weighing less than 100 grams are exempted from the areas subject to declaration in this declaration.

General information

Please state name/trade name and steel grade the steel:
Name of the manufacturer/supplier of the steel:

O78 Production of steel		
This requirement can be met by documenting either A) or B): **A) High proportion recycled** A minimum of 75 wt. % of the steel must be recycled. Recycled steel is defined as both pre- and post-consumer, according to definitions in ISO 14021. **B) Virgin steel production** The requirement can be verified using either: direct traceability through the supply chain, mass balance approach* or by all major suppliers. ** In case of several potential steel producers, the supplier of the metal components can verify the requirement by using a mass balance approach if there is an account documenting the annual volumes purchased from the individuals steel producers. The volumes must correspond to volumes sold to the producer of Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product (e.g., cannot sell a larger volume than the corresponding quantity purchased from the individual steel producers).* The virgin steel production can be declared by point 1, 2 or 3 in alternative B.		
	A	**B**
Do you wish to declare in accordance with alternative A or B?	☐	☐

A) High proportion recycled
A minimum of 75% by weight of the steel must be recycled. *Recycled steel is defined as both pre- and post-consumer, according to definitions in ISO 14021.*

Please state the proportion of recycled steel in the item (wt.%):

The annual average for the plant(s)/smelter(s) is approved.

Please attach:

- eBVD or EPD based on product-specific data/data from the steel producer´s own production specifically stating the content of recycled steel in the product.
- Other production specific calculation of the recycled steel content.

B) Virgin steel production

The virgin steel production can be declared by 3 alternatives.

1) Steel produces from traditional methods

2) Steel production - Responsible steel certified production site

3) Steel production base on new technologies with reduced greenhouse gas emissions

	1	2	3
Do you wish to declare in accordance with alternative 1, 2 or 3?	☐	☐	☐

B) alternative 1, steel produced from traditional methods

Steel used in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product comes from a steel producer who:

• has implemented at least 2 of the energy efficiency measures stated as BAT in the BREF document for iron and steel production (2013 or later version) - see table below and

• has an active sustainability strategy focusing on reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. The strategy for reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions shall be quantitative and time-based, and they shall be determined by the company management.

Measures for efficient energy consumption in steel production

Blast furnaces	BAT is to maintain a smooth, continuous operation of the blast furnace at a steady state to minimise releases and to reduce the likelihood of burden slips. BAT is to use the extracted blast furnace gas as a fuel. BAT is to recover the energy of top blast furnace gas pressure where sufficient top gas pressure and low alkali concentrations are present.
BOF	1) BAT is to collect, clean and buffer BOF gas for subsequent use as a fuel. 2) BAT is to reduce energy consumption by using ladle-lid systems. 3) BAT is to optimise the process and reduce energy consumption by using a direct tapping process after blowing 4) BAT is to reduce energy consumption by using continuous near net shape strip casting, if the quality and the product mix of the produced steel grades justify it.

Please state which 2 (or more) BATs in the table above have been implemented and how:

Please describe your strategy to reduce energy consumption and how the strategy is quantitative and time-based:

Please describe your strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and how the strategy is quantitative and time-based:

Please describe where (what page) the information can be found in the documentation you have attached:

B) alternative 2, Steel production base on new technologies with reduced greenhouse gas emissions
A minimum of 50% by weight of the steel used in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product comes from a production site that are certified according to the standard Responsible Steel[1], version 1.0, 2019 or later versions.
Please attach - Valid Responsible Steel certificate from the steel producer or - Information from the supplier/manufacturer of the constituent steel part about which metal parts are from certified metal production (purchase records). - Information from the supplier/manufacturer of the constituent steel parts on type of traceability used to document the requirement.

B) alternative 3, Steel production - Responsible steel certified production site
Steel used in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product comes from steel production sites that have implemented one of the following technologies: - blast furnace top gas recycling with carbon capture and storage - direct smelting reduction processes - hydrogen steelmaking in shaft furnaces using green H2 - direct electrolysis of iron ore
Please state which technologies have been implemented: Please briefly describe the implemented technologies:
Please state the type of traceability used to document the requirement:

Suppliers signature

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	E-mail:

[1] Overview of certified steel producers, https://www.responsiblesteel.org/certification/issued-certificates/

Appendix 21 Declaration form AI0019 - Supplier of aluminium

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel of furniture and fitments.

This declaration is used by **suppliers of aluminium** for Nordic Swan Ecolabelled Furniture and fitments.

The area 'Production of aluminium' is mainly documented by the steel producer in a separate declaration (AI0023).

General information

Please state name/trade name and steel grade the aluminium:
Name of the manufacturer/supplier of the steel:

O79 Production of aluminium		
This requirement can be met by documenting either A) or B): **A) High proportion recycled** A minimum of 75 wt. % of the steel must be recycled. Recycled steel is defined as both pre- and post-consumer, according to definitions in ISO 14021. **B) Primary aluminium production** The requirement can be verified using either: direct traceability through the supply chain, mass balance approach* or by all major suppliers. ** In case of several potential aluminium producers, the supplier of the metal components can verify the requirement by using a mass balance approach if there is an account documenting the annual volumes purchased from the individual aluminium producers. The volumes must correspond to volumes sold to the producer of Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product (e.g., cannot sell a larger volume than the corresponding quantity purchased from the individual aluminium producers)* The primary aluminium production can be declared by 4 alternatives (1-4) in alternative B.		
	A	**B**
Do you wish to declare in accordance with alternative A or B?	☐	☐

A) High proportion recycled
A minimum of 75% by weight of the aluminium must be recycled. *Recycled steel is defined as both pre- and post-consumer, according to definitions in ISO 14021.*
Please state the proportion of recycled aluminium in the item (wt.%): *The annual average for the plant(s)/smelter(s) is approved.* Please attach: - eBVD or EPD based on product-specific data/data from the aluminium producer´s own production specifically stating the content of recycled aluminium in the product or

- Valid Hydro Circal certificate. or - Other calculation showing the content of recycled aluminium at the smelter(s).

B) Virgin steel production				
The primary aluminium production can be declared by 4 alternatives. 1) Aluminium production – active sustainability strategy 2) Aluminium production – low direct climate effecting emissions 3) Aluminium production – low electricity consumption for electrolysis 4) Aluminium production – ASI certified site				
	1	2	3	4
Do you wish to declare in accordance with alternative 1, 2, 3 or 4?	☐	☐	☐	☐

B) alternative 1, Aluminium production – active sustainability strategy
Aluminium comes from a primary aluminium producer who has an active sustainability strategy focusing on reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. The strategy for reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions shall be quantitative and time-based, and they shall be determined by the company management.
Please attach: - Yearly business report (e.g. Global Report Initiative (GRI) or similar report) or - Environmental status yearly report
Please state the type of traceability used to document the requirement:

B) alternative 2, Aluminium production – low direct climate effecting emissions
Aluminium comes from a primary aluminium producer whose direct climate-affecting emissions from primary aluminium production does not exceed 1,5 tonnes of CO_2e/ton of aluminium produced.
Please state the emission of CO_2e/ton of aluminium produced: Please attach a calculation or test report.
Please state the type of traceability used to document the requirement:

B) alternative 3, Aluminium production – low electricity consumption for electrolysis
Aluminium comes from a primary aluminium producer whose electricity consumption for electrolysis does not exceed 15,3 MWh/ton produced aluminium.
Please state the electricity consumption for electrolysis (MWh/ton): Please attach a calculation or test report.

Please state the type of traceability used to document the requirement:

B) alternative 4, Aluminium production – ASI certified site
A minimum of 50% by weight of aluminium used in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product comes from a production site that are certified to the ASI Performance standard[2].
Please attach: - ASI performance standard certificate. and/or - Documentation showing mass balance from production line(s): Information from the supplier/manufacturer of the constituent aluminium part about which aluminium parts are from certified aluminium production (purchase records). Information from the supplier/manufacturer of the constituent aluminium parts on type of traceability used to document the requirement.

Supplier signature:

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	E-mail:

[2] https://aluminium-stewardship.org/asi-standards/asi-performance-standard (visited November 2022)

Appendix 22 Declaration form AI0022 - Producer of steel

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel of furniture and fitments.

This declaration is used by the **producer of steel** for Nordic Swan Ecolabelled Furniture and fitments.

The following is **not** covered in this declaration:

- Small parts consisting of metal and weighing less than 100 grams are exempted from the areas subject to declaration in this declaration.

General information

Please state name/trade name and steel grade the steel:
Name of the manufacturer/supplier of the steel:

O78 Production of steel		
This requirement can be met by documenting either A) or B): **A) High proportion recycled** A minimum of 75 wt. % of the steel must be recycled. Recycled steel is defined as both pre- and post-consumer, according to definitions in ISO 14021. **B) Virgin steel production** The requirement can be verified using either: direct traceability through the supply chain, mass balance approach* or by all major suppliers**. ** In case of several potential steel producers, the supplier of the metal components can verify the requirement by using a mass balance approach if there is an account documenting the annual volumes purchased from the individuals steel producers. The volumes must correspond to volumes sold to the producer of Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product (e.g., cannot sell a larger volume than the corresponding quantity purchased from the individual steel producers).* **** All major suppliers are compliant with one of the 3 alternatives. Major suppliers are here defined as suppliers delivering 75% of the total volume (w/w) of steel components in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product.* The virgin steel production can be declared by point 1, 2 or 3 in alternative B.		
	A	**B**
Do you wish to declare in accordance with alternative A or B?	☐	☐

A) High proportion recycled
A minimum of 75% by weight of the steel must be recycled. *Recycled steel is defined as both pre- and post-consumer, according to definitions in ISO 14021.*
Please state the proportion of recycled steel in the item (wt.%): *The annual average for the plant(s)/smelter(s) is approved.* Please attach: - eBVD or EPD based on product-specific data/data from the steel producer´s own production specifically stating the content of recycled steel in the product. - Other production specific calculation of the recycled steel content.

B) Virgin steel production			
The virgin steel production can be declared by 3 alternatives. 1) Steel produces from traditional methods 2) Steel production - Responsible steel certified production site 3) Steel production base on new technologies with reduced greenhouse gas emissions			
	1	2	3
Do you wish to declare in accordance with alternative 1, 2 or 3?	☐	☐	☐

B) alternative 1, steel produced from traditional methods
Steel used in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product comes from a steel producer who: • has implemented at least 2 of the energy efficiency measures stated as BAT in the BREF document for iron and steel production (2013 or later version) - see table below and • has an active sustainability strategy focusing on reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. The strategy for reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions shall be quantitative and time-based, and they shall be determined by the company management.

Measures for efficient energy consumption in steel production

Blast furnaces	BAT is to maintain a smooth, continuous operation of the blast furnace at a steady state to minimise releases and to reduce the likelihood of burden slips. BAT is to use the extracted blast furnace gas as a fuel. BAT is to recover the energy of top blast furnace gas pressure where sufficient top gas pressure and low alkali concentrations are present.
BOF	1) BAT is to collect, clean and buffer BOF gas for subsequent use as a fuel. 2) BAT is to reduce energy consumption by using ladle-lid systems. 3) BAT is to optimise the process and reduce energy consumption by using a direct tapping process after blowing. 4) BAT is to reduce energy consumption by using continuous near net shape strip casting, if the quality and the product mix of the produced steel grades justify it.

Please state which 2 (or more) BATs in the table above have been implemented and how:

Please describe your strategy to reduce energy consumption and how the strategy is quantitative and time-based:

Please describe your strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and how the strategy is quantitative and time-based:
Please describe where (what page) the information can be found in the documentation you have attached:

B) alternative 2, Steel production base on new technologies with reduced greenhouse gas emissions
A minimum of 50% by weight of the steel used in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product comes from a production site that are certified according to the standard Responsible Steel[3], version 1.0, 2019 or later versions.
Please attach - Valid Responsible Steel certificate from the steel producer or - Information from the supplier/manufacturer of the constituent steel part about which metal parts are from certified metal production (purchase records). - Information from the supplier/manufacturer of the constituent steel parts on type of traceability used to document the requirement.

B) alternative 3, Steel production - Responsible steel certified production site
Steel used in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product comes from steel production sites that have implemented one of the following technologies: - blast furnace top gas recycling with carbon capture and storage - direct smelting reduction processes - hydrogen steelmaking in shaft furnaces using green H2 - direct electrolysis of iron ore
Please state which technologies have been implemented: Please briefly describe the implemented technologies:
Please state the type of traceability used to document the requirement:

Manufacture's signature

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	E-mail:

[3] Overview of certified steel producers, https://www.responsiblesteel.org/certification/issued-certificates/

Appendix 23 Declaration form AI0023 - Producer of aluminium

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel of furniture and fitments.

This declaration is used by the **producer of aluminium** for Nordic Swan Ecolabelled Furniture and fitments.

General information

Please state name/trade name and steel grade the aluminium:
Name of the manufacturer/supplier of the steel:

O79 Production of aluminium		
This requirement can be met by documenting either A) or B): **A) High proportion recycled** A minimum of 75 wt. % of the steel must be recycled. Recycled steel is defined as both pre- and post-consumer, according to definitions in ISO 14021. **B) Primary aluminium production** The requirement can be verified using either: direct traceability through the supply chain, mass balance approach* or by all major suppliers. ** In case of several potential aluminium producers, the supplier of the metal components can verify the requirement by using a mass balance approach if there is an account documenting the annual volumes purchased from the individual aluminium producers. The volumes must correspond to volumes sold to the producer of Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product (e.g., cannot sell a larger volume than the corresponding quantity purchased from the individual aluminium producers)* *** All major suppliers are compliant with one of the 3 alternatives. Major suppliers are here defined as suppliers delivering 75% of the total volume (w/w) of aluminium components in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product* The primary aluminium production can be declared by 4 alternatives (1-4) in alternative B.		
	A	**B**
Do you wish to declare in accordance with alternative A or B?	☐	☐

A) High proportion recycled
A minimum of 75% by weight of the aluminium must be recycled. *Recycled steel is defined as both pre- and post-consumer, according to definitions in ISO 14021.*
Please state the proportion of recycled aluminium in the item (wt.%): *The annual average for the plant(s)/smelter(s) is approved.* Please attach: - eBVD or EPD based on product-specific data/data from the aluminium producer´s own production specifically stating the content of recycled aluminium in the product or - Valid Hydro Circal certificate.

or - Other calculation showing the content of recycled aluminium at the smelter(s).

B) Virgin steel production				
The primary aluminium production can be declared by 4 alternatives. 1) Aluminium production – active sustainability strategy 2) Aluminium production – low direct climate effecting emissions 3) Aluminium production – low electricity consumption for electrolysis 4) Aluminium production – ASI certified site				
	1	2	3	4
Do you wish to declare in accordance with alternative 1, 2, 3 or 4?	☐	☐	☐	☐

B) alternative 1, Aluminium production – active sustainability strategy
Aluminium comes from a primary aluminium producer who has an active sustainability strategy focusing on reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. The strategy for reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions shall be quantitative and time-based, and they shall be determined by the company management.
Please attach: - Yearly business report (e.g. Global Report Initiative (GRI) or similar report) or - Environmental status yearly report
Please state the type of traceability used to document the requirement:

B) alternative 2, Aluminium production – low direct climate effecting emissions
Aluminium comes from a primary aluminium producer whose direct climate-affecting emissions from primary aluminium production does not exceed 1,5 tonnes of CO_2e/ton of aluminium produced.
Please state the emission of CO_2e/ton of aluminium produced: Please attach a calculation or test report.
Please state the type of traceability used to document the requirement:

B) alternative 3, Aluminium production – low electricity consumption for electrolysis
Aluminium comes from a primary aluminium producer whose electricity consumption for electrolysis does not exceed 15,3 MWh/ton produced aluminium.
Please state the electricity consumption for electrolysis (MWh/ton): Please attach a calculation or test report.

Please state the type of traceability used to document the requirement:

B) alternative 4, Aluminium production – ASI certified site
A minimum of 50% by weight of aluminium used in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product comes from a production site that are certified to the ASI Performance standard[4].
Please attach: - ASI performance standard certificate. and/or - Documentation showing mass balance from production line(s): Information from the supplier/manufacturer of the constituent aluminium part about which aluminium parts are from certified aluminium production (purchase records). Information from the supplier/manufacturer of the constituent aluminium parts on type of traceability used to document the requirement.

Manufacture's signature:

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	E-mail:

[4] https://aluminium-stewardship.org/asi-standards/asi-performance-standard (visited November 2022)

Appendix 24 Chemical products used for surface treatment of metal, e.g. powder coating

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel of furniture and fitments.

This appendix applies to chemical products used for surface treatment of metal. The requirements apply to surface treatments such as powder coating, not plating of metal with chromium, nickel or zinc.

Beside the requirements in this appendix the total amount of applied VOC must also meet requirement O78 - Quantity applied and application method.

Name of the chemical product:
Function of the chemical product (e.g. resin):

Ingoing substances and impurities are defined as follows:

- Ingoing substances: All substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde, arylamine, in-situ generated preservatives) are also considered as ingoing substances.
- Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the raw material or in chemical product in concentrations less than 1000 ppm (0,1000 w-%, 1000 mg/kg) in the chemical product. Examples of impurities are residues of the following: residues or reagents incl. residues of monomers, catalysts, by-products, scavengers, and detergents for production equipment and carry-over from other or previous production lines.

O71: Is the chemical product classified according to any of the classifications below? Incl. all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i.	**YES**	**NO**
H400 – Aquatic Acute 1	☐	☐
H410 – Aquatic Chronic 1	☐	☐
H411 – Aquatic Chronic 2	☐	☐
H420 – Ozone	☐	☐
H300 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H310 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H330 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H301 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H311 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H331 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H370 – STOT SE 1	☐	☐

H372 – STOT RE 1	☐	☐
H350 – Carc. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H351 – Carc. 2	☐	☐
H340 – Muta. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H341 – Muta. 2	☐	☐
H360 – Repr. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H361 – Repr. 2	☐	☐
H362 – Lact.	☐	☐

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg) for the ingoing substance/substances which is causing the classification of the chemical product.

O72: Does the chemical product contain ingoing substances which are classified according to any of the classifications below? Incl. all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i.	**YES**	**NO**
H350 – Carc. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H351 – Carc. 2	☐	☐
H340 – Muta. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H341 – Muta. 2	☐	☐
H360 – Repr. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H361 – Repr. 2	☐	☐
H362 – Lact.	☐	☐
Exemptions apply to: - 1,1,1-Trimethylolpropane (TMP, CAS No. 77-99-6) classified H361.		

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg). Also state whether the substances is an impurity or purposely added.

O73: Does the chemical product contain any of the following prohibited substances?	**YES**	**NO**
Substances on the REACH Candidate list of SVHC https://www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table	☐	☐
Substances that have been evaluated in the EU to be PBT (Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic) or vPvB (very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH	☐	☐
Potential or identified endocrine disruptors, listed in any of the following "Endocrine Disruptor Lists" List I; II and III. Exemptions apply to: - IPBC (3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate, CAS No. 55406-53-6) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0,2% by weight *Note: Substances moved to "Substances no longer on list" and not present on Lists I-III, are no longer excluded, except for those on sublist II where concern remains. Nordic Ecolabelling will assess these on a case-by-case basis.*	☐	☐
Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)	☐	☐
Halogenated organic compounds *Exceptions* apply to:* *- Bronopol (CAS No. 52-51-7) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.05% by weight* *- Mixture (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5 chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one CAS No. 247-500-7; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one CAS No. 220-239-6) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.0015% by weight* *- IPBC (Iodopropynyl butylcarbamate) may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.20% by weight* *- Halogenated organic pigments that comply with the Council of Europe recommendation "Resolution AP (89) 1 on the use of colorants in plastic materials coming into contact with food", point 2.5.* ** Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances are covered by their own bullet and are not included in the exemption.*	☐	☐
Isothiazolinones may be present in the chemical product at a level of not more than 0.05% by weight	☐	☐
Butylhydroxytoluene (BHT, CAS No. 128-37-0)	☐	☐
Aziridine and polyaziridines	☐	☐
Bisphenol A, S and F *Bisphenol A used in the production of epoxy acrylate is not covered by the requirement.*	☐	☐
Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates and other alkylphenol derivates *Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances that release alkylphenols when they break down*	☐	☐
Phthalates	☐	☐
Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium VI and mercury, and their compounds	☐	☐
Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (VAH) at a level of more than 1% by weight in the chemical product	☐	☐

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg). Also state whether the substances is an impurity or purposely added.

O74: Does the chemical product contain any nanomaterials according to definition adopted by the European Commission (2022/C 229/01)?	YES	NO
Definition: 'Nanomaterial' means a natural, incidental or manufactured material consisting of solid particles that are present, either on their own or as identifiable constituent particles in aggregates or agglomerates, and where 50 % or more of these particles in the number-based size distribution fulfil at least one of the following conditions: (a) one or more external dimensions of the particle are in the size range 1 nm to 100 nm; (b) the particle has an elongated shape, such as a rod, fibre or tube, where two external dimensions are smaller than 1 nm and the other dimension is larger than 100 nm; (c) the particle has a plate-like shape, where one external dimension is smaller than 1 nm and the other dimensions are larger than 100 nm. Exemptions are made for: - Pigments* - Naturally occurring inorganic fillers** - Unmodified synthetic amorphous silica ** This exception does not include pigments added for purposes other than colour.* *** This applies to fillers covered by Annex V item 7 of REACH*	☐	☐

If the answer is yes, state which type of nanomaterial and if it is an impurity or purposely added:

O75: Does the chemical product contain free formaldehyde?	YES	NO
The content of free formaldehyde in each individual chemical product used for surface treatment must not exceed 0.2% by weight (2000 ppm).	☐	☐

If yes, state the % by weight of formaldehyde:

Does the chemical product contain VOC?	YES	NO
VOC are defined as any organic compound having an initial boiling point less than or equal to 250°C measured at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa (the same definition that appears in the VOC Directive 2004/42/EC). This information will be used to calculate the total amount of VOC or total applied amount of VOC in the surface treatment system.	☐	☐

If yes, state the % by weight of VOC:

Please attach:

Safety data sheet for the chemical product(s) in compliance with current European legislation (Annex II of REACH, Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006).

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	E-mail:

Appendix 25 Declaration form AI0025 - Padding materials

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel of furniture and fitments.

This declaration is used by suppliers of padding materials to be used in Furniture and fitments and Textiles.

Padding materials that can be included in a Nordic Swan Ecolabelled furniture or textile are:

Polyester fibre, down and feathers, polyurethane foam (PUR), recycled textile waste, natural latex, synthetic latex, straw, coir (coconut fibre), other natural fibres and other synthetic foams.

Padding materials evaluated for compliance with the Nordic Swan Ecolabel's criteria for Textiles, hides and leather, generation 4 or later or the EU Ecolabel criteria for Bed mattresses, version 2014 or later versions already meet the requirements in this declaration.

General information

Please state the name of the padding material and trade name:		
Please state type of padding material:		
Please state the name of manufacturer/supplier:		
If the padding materials is EU- or Nordic Swan Ecolabelled, please state the licence number:		
	A	**B**
Is the padding material Oeko-tex 100, class I or II certified?	☐	☐
Is the padding material CertiPUR certified?	☐	☐
Is recycled material used as padding?	☐	☐
Is the padding material certified with Recycled Global Standard?	☐	☐

Material requirements

O134 Recycled padding materials		
Recycled padding materials must not contain halogenated flame retardants. Recycled padding material (both foam and other natural padding materials such as down and feathers) must meet the requirements for substances specified in Annexes 4 and 5 of the Oeko-Tex 100 standard class II. Test methods as specified in Testing Methods Standard 100 by Oeko-Tex. Any additives to the recycled padding material must comply with O141. *Recycled material is defined according to ISO 14021*		
	YES	**NO**
Does the recycled padding materials contain halogenated flame retardants?	☐	☐
Please attach OEKO-TEX 100 certificate:		

If no certificate, please attach test report (test methods as specified in Testing Methods Standard 100 by Oeko-Tex):

O135 Renewable padding materials

The species name (Latin and English) and geographic origin (country) must be stated for the renewable raw material.

The renewable raw materials must either:

a) Be residual products from other production processes, e.g. straw from grain production or

b) Meet the relevant requirements for fibre given in Chapter 4.10.3 in the criteria.

Please state the name and geographic origin:

Please describe the raw material showing it is a residual product, or document it is in compliance with the requirements for fibre:

O136 Ethical requirements for feathers and down

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

Force feeding the birds is prohibited.

Recycled* down and feathers are exempt from the requirement, but it must be documented through a traceability system that the down and feathers are recycled.

**Recycled down and feathers are defined here as post-consumer recycled material in accordance with the ISO 14021 standard.*

If recycled down feathers are used, please attach:

A valid Recycled Global Standard certificate, version 4 or later can be documented. Or documentation from a supplier of recycled down or feathers showing that it is a post-consumer recycled material.

If recycled down and feathers are not used, please attach:

A Responsible Down Standard certificate or a certificate from another relevant standard that fulfils the requirement.

O137 Manufacture of polyurethane foam

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

	YES	NO
Is CFC, HCFC, HFC, methylene chloride or other halogenated organic compounds used as blowing agents?	☐	☐

If no, please state which blowing agents has been used:

Protective measures must be taken when handling isocyanates to reduce employee exposure as far as possible. The Workplace Exposure Limits for air* concentrations of isocyanates in areas where employees are working without protective equipment are:

- MDI (CAS No. 101-68-8): Average over an 8-hour period must not exceed 0.005 ppm (0.05 mg/m^3)
- TDI (CAS No. 584-84-9 and 91-08-7): Average over an 8-hour period must not exceed 0.005 ppm (0.04 mg/m^3)

**If the legislation in the individual country has lower limit values than stated in the requirement, it is the limit values of the legislation that must be met.*

Please attach documentation or describe the safety measures taken and the statutory Workplace Exposure Limits for isocyanates in the country of manufacture:

O138 Content of butadiene in synthetic latex
The content of butadiene in synthetic latex must be less than 1 mg/kg (ppm). Gas chromatography with flame ionisation detection must be used to determine the concentration. Before the analysis is performed, the latex foam must be ground and weighed, and the sample placed in a headspace vial.
Please attach test report:

Chemical requirements

Chemicals used in the production/treatment of padding materials

Name of the chemical product(s):
Function of the chemical product (e.g. resin):

Ingoing substances and impurities are defined as follows:

- Ingoing substances: All substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde, arylamine, in-situ generated preservatives) are also considered as ingoing substances.
- Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the raw material or in chemical product in concentrations less than 1000 ppm (0,1000 w-%, 1000 mg/kg) in the chemical product. Examples of impurities are residues of the following: residues or reagents incl. residues of monomers, catalysts, by-products, scavengers, and detergents for production equipment and carry-over from other or previous production lines.

O139: Chemicals used in the production/treatment of padding materials **Does the chemical product contain any of the following prohibited substances?**	**YES**	**NO**
Substances on the REACH Candidate list of SVHC https://www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table *The following applies to the siloxanes D4, D5 and D6: D4 (CAS No. 556-67-2), D5 (CAS No. 541-02-6) or D6 (CAS No. 540-97-6) must only be included in the form of residues from raw material production and is permitted for each in quantities up to 1000 ppm in the silicone raw material (chemical).*	☐	☐
Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)	☐	☐
Halogenated organic compounds *Exceptions* apply to:* *Adhesives containing polychloroprene for production of mattresses and upholstered furniture if the emission of the rest monomer chloroprene (2-chloro-1,3butadiene) is ≤ 1 µg/m^3 after 3 days, measured with the chamber method EN ISO 16000 or equivalent methods. The exception is not valid for mattresses designed for children.* **Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances are covered by their own bullet and are not included in the exemption.*	☐	☐

Organophosphate flame retardants** ***Exemption can be granted in specific cases where it can be documented that the furniture is to be sold on a market where regulatory requirements on fire safety demands testing with «open flame test» (EN 597-2 or equivalent). The flame retardant must meet O105. Please note that furniture with organophosphate flame retardants can be sold as Nordic Swan Ecolabelled only on the specific market and to the specific area of use where these regulatory requirements apply.*	☐	☐
Substances classified as carcinogenic in categories 1A/1B/2 (H350, H351), mutagenic in categories 1A/1B/2 (H340, H341) or reprotoxic in categories 1A/1B/2/Lact (H360, H361, H362) according to the CLP Regulation 1272/2008. Exemption applies to: *- 1,3-butadiene (CAS No. 106-99-0) that is used in the manufacture of synthetic latex from the classifications H340 and H350 if subsequent requirements regarding residual monomers are met, see O144* *- formaldehyde (CAS No. 50-00-0) from the classification H350 if subsequent requirements regarding emissions are met, see O147* *- methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI) and toluene diisocyanate (TDI) in the production of polyurethane foam if requirement O143 is met* *- tin octoate (CAS No. 301-10-0) when used as a catalyst in the production of polyurethane foam*	☐	☐
Phthalates	☐	☐
Organotin compounds	☐	☐
Biocides or biocide products that are added to the padding material for a disinfecting or antibacterial purpose.	☐	☐
If the exemption is used: - Documentation from the furniture manufacturer which shows that the regulatory requirements for fire safety require testing in accordance with EN 597-2 or an equivalent test. - The furniture manufacturer must state area of use and in which markets the product with organophosphate flame retardants is sold and have a routine that ensures that the conditions in the exemption are met.		

O140 Dyes Dyes may only be added to padding materials to distinguish between different qualities (e.g. hard and soft foam) within the same type of filling. Is the metal complex dye classified according to the table below? *Incl. all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i.*	**YES**	**NO**
H400 – Aquatic Acute 1	☐	☐
H410 – Aquatic Chronic 1	☐	☐
H411 – Aquatic Chronic 2	☐	☐
H300 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H310 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H330 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H301 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H311 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H331 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H370 – STOT SE 1	☐	☐

H372 – STOT RE 1	☐	☐
H350 – Carc. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H351 – Carc. 2	☐	☐
H340 – Muta. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H341 – Muta. 2	☐	☐
H360 – Repr. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H361 – Repr. 2	☐	☐
H362 – Lact.	☐	☐

Safety data sheet in accordance with Appendix II of REACH (Regulation No. (EC) 1907/2006) for any added dyes.

Requirements for emissions

O141 Requirements for emission - foam padding materials

Foam padding materials, such as polyurethane foam and latex foam, must meet the requirements for emissions in the table below. Emissions testing must be carried out in compliance with EN 16516 or equivalent test methods.

Substance or substance group	Threshold limit value (mg/m^3)
Formaldehyde (CAS No. 50-00-0)	0.1
Toluene (CAS No. 108-88-3)	0.1
Styrene (CAS No. 100-42-5)	0.005
4-4-Vinylcyclohexene (CAS No. 100-40-3)	0.002
4-Phenylcyclohexene (CAS No. 4994-16-5)	0.03
Vinyl chloride (CAS No. 75-01-4)	0.002
Volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (VAH)	0.3
Volatile organic compounds (VOC)	0.5

Please attach: A test report showing that the threshold limit values in the requirement have been met.

Alternatively, an Oeko-Tex Standard 100 certificate (all classes) or CertiPUR certificate can be used as documentation for the requirement:

O142 N-nitrosamines in latex
If accelerators that form N-nitrosamines* have been used in the manufacture of latex, emissions must not exceed 0.0005 mg/m^3 in compliance with EN 16516 or equivalent test methods. The requirement applies to both natural latex and synthetic latex. **n-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA), n-nitrosodiethylamine (NDEA), n- nitrosomethylethylamine (NMEA), nnitrosodi-i-propylamine (NDIPA), n-nitrosodi-n- propylamine (NDPA), n-nitrosodi-n-butylamine (NDBA), nnitrosopyrrolidinone (NPYR), n-nitrosopiperidine (NPIP), n-nitrosomorpholine (NMOR)*
Please attach test report:

Manufacture's signature

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	E-mail:

Appendix 26 Declaration form AI0026 - Hide, skin and leather

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel of furniture and fitments.

This declaration is used by **suppliers of hides/skins and leather** to be used in Furniture and fitments.

The definition of “leather” follows the standard EN15987.

This declaration **does not** apply to synthetic leather/hide/skin, also referred to as "vegan leather".

General information

Please state the name and type of the hide/skin or leather material and trade name:
Please state the name of manufacturer/supplier:
Production supply chain The following information must be documented: - Description of all production methods/techniques for the whole production chain including all sub-suppliers back to the raw material supplier. - The information must include name of the sub-suppliers, production site and address, contact person and which production processes each sub-supplier performs. **Please upload:** - a document/flow chart showing all the stages in the production of finished product including the information stated above.
O149 Origin of hide/skin/leather: Only raw hides and skins from the following animals are permitted: fish, sheep, goats, cows, horses, pigs, elk, deer and reindeer. Fish skin from fish red-listed by IUCN as critically endangered or endangered is not accepted. Please state which kind of animal/fish the skin/hide/leather is originated from:

Requirements for hide and leather if it makes up more than 1% by weight of the furniture/fitment

O143 Chromium in hide and leather
The extractable chromium content of the finished leather or hide (including finishing) must be less than 200 mg / kg (mass of chromium (total) / dry weight of leather or hide) according to EN ISO 17072-1. Processed hide or leather (including finishing) must not contain chromium VI in compliance with EN ISO 17075 (detection limit 3 ppm) or equivalent.
Please state the total extractable chromium content of the ffinished leather or hide (Max. 1 decimal):
Please state the content of chromium VI (Max. 2 decimals):
Please upload test reports for the total extractable chromium content and the chromium VI content.

O144 Cadmium and lead
Cadmium and lead shall not be found in processed hides/skins or leather. The content of cadmium and lead shall be tested according to the methods AAS, ICP-OES or ICP-MS (detection limit 10 ppm).
Please upload test reports showing the content of cadmium and lead in the processed hides/skin/leather.

O145 Biocides and antibacterial substances		
The addition and/or integration of substances that may have a biocidal and/or antibacterial effect into hides/skins or leather is not permitted. The requirement also applies during the storage and transport of hides/skins and leather. Exemption is given for - the use of biocidal active substances in the actual tanning process if the active substance is permitted for leather and hide in EU Regulation (EU) no. 528/2012. *Biocides/antibacterial substances include silver compounds, organotin compounds, chlorophenols, nano silver and nanogold.*		
	YES	**NO**
Are any biocides and/or antibacterial substances added or integrated in the hide/skin/leather or used during storage or transport from your location?	☐	☐
Is the biocide used in the actual tanning process?	☐	☐
If yes, please state the name and CAS No. of the biocide used in the tanning process:		

Requirements for hide and leather - covers

Chemicals

The requirement applies to all chemicals used in every step of manufacturing leather and hides/skins (including finishing).

Name of the chemical product(s):
Function of the chemical product (e.g. resin):

Ingoing substances and impurities are defined as follows:

- Ingoing substances: All substances in the chemical product, including additives (e.g. preservatives and stabilisers) in the raw materials. Substances known to be released from ingoing substances (e.g. formaldehyde, arylamine, in-situ generated preservatives) are also considered as ingoing substances.
- Impurities: Residuals, pollutants, contaminants etc. from production, incl. production of raw materials that remain in the raw material or in chemical product in concentrations less than 1000 ppm (0,1000 w-%, 1000 mg/kg) in the chemical product. Examples of impurities are residues of the following: residues or reagents incl. residues of monomers, catalysts, by-products, scavengers, and detergents for production equipment and carry-over from other or previous production lines.

O146: Is the chemical product classified according to any of the classifications below? Incl. all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i.	**YES**	**NO**
H400 – Aquatic Acute 1	☐	☐
H410 – Aquatic Chronic 1	☐	☐
H411 – Aquatic Chronic 2	☐	☐
H420 – Ozone	☐	☐
H300 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H310 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H330 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H301 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H311 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H331 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H370 – STOT SE 1	☐	☐
H372 – STOT RE 1	☐	☐
H350 – Carc. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H351 – Carc. 2	☐	☐
H340 – Muta. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H341 – Muta. 2	☐	☐
H360 – Repr. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H361 – Repr. 2	☐	☐
H362 – Lact.	☐	☐
H334 - Resp. Sens 1, 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H317 - Skin Sens. 1, 1A or 1B	☐	☐
Exemption apply to: Non-disperse dyes are exempt from the prohibition of H334 and H317, provided that non-dusting formulations are used or that full or semi-automatic dosing is used. If semi-automatic dosing is used, the manual handling of the dyes must be carried out using the correct personal protective equipment in accordance with safety data sheets (SDS) and/ or the use of technical measures such as local ventilation.		

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg) for the ingoing substance/substances which is causing the classification of the chemical product.

O147: Does the chemical product contain ingoing substances which are classified according to any of the classifications below? Incl. all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i.	**YES**	**NO**
H350 – Carc. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H351 – Carc. 2	☐	☐
H340 – Muta. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H341 – Muta. 2	☐	☐
H360 – Repr. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H361 – Repr. 2	☐	☐
H362 – Lact.	☐	☐
Exemptions apply to:		

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, state the CAS No. (where possible), chemical name and level (in ppm, % by weight or mg/kg). Also state whether the substances is an impurity or purposely added.

O148: Does the chemical product contain any of the following prohibited substances?	**YES**	**NO**
Substances on the REACH Candidate list of SVHC https://www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table *The following applies to the siloxanes D4, D5 and D6: D4 (CAS No. 556-67-2), D5 (CAS No. 541-02-6) or D6 (CAS No. 540-97-6) must only be included in the form of residues from raw material production and is permitted for each in quantities up to 1000 ppm in the silicone raw material (chemical).*	☐	☐
Substances that have been evaluated in the EU to be PBT (Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic) or vPvB (very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH	☐	☐
Potential or identified endocrine disruptors, listed in any of the following "Endocrine Disruptor Lists" List I; II and III. *Note: Substances moved to "Substances no longer on list" and not present on Lists I-III, are no longer excluded, except for those on sublist II where concern remains. Nordic Ecolabelling will assess these on a case-by-case basis.*	☐	☐
Perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)	☐	☐
Flame retardants (e.g. short chain chloroparaffins)	☐	☐
Per- and polyfluorinated compounds, e.g. PFOA and PFOS	☐	☐
Nanoparticles *An exemption is made for pigments.*	☐	☐

Heavy metals in dyes and pigments *Exemptions from the requirement are granted for metal impurities in dyes and pigments up to the amounts set out in ETAD, Annex 2 "Heavy metal limits for dyes": antimony (50 ppm), arsenic (50 ppm), cadmium (20 ppm), chromium (100 ppm), lead (100 ppm), mercury (4 ppm), zinc (1500 ppm), copper (250 ppm), nickel (200 ppm), tin (250 ppm), barium (100 ppm), cobalt (500 ppm), iron (2500 ppm), manganese (1000 ppm), selenium (20 ppm) and silver (100 ppm).*	☐	☐
Azo dyes that may release carcinogenic aromatic amines (see Appendix 5)	☐	☐
Phthalates	☐	☐
Organotin compounds	☐	☐
Chlorinated solvents, including chlorophenols and chlorobenzenes	☐	☐
Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) and other alkylphenol derivates* **Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances that release alkylphenols when they break down.*	☐	☐
Linear alkylbenzene sulphonates (LAS)	☐	☐
Aziridines and polyaziridines	☐	☐
EDTA (ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid) and DTPA (diethylene triamine pentaacetate)	☐	☐

Quality requirements for hide and leather

O150 Tear strength for leather
Tear strength must be more than 20 N. Testing must be performed in accordance with ISO 3377 or equivalent.
Please upload test report:

O151 Flexing test
Only applies to leather with surface coating. When testing leather's flexing resistance, the leather must manage 20,000 test repetitions (20 kc) without sustaining visible damage. The test must be performed in accordance with ISO 5402 or equivalent.
Please state the tear strength of your product:
Please upload test report showing compliance with the requirement:

O152 Colour fastness to water
The requirement applies to leather that has been dyed or surface-coated. Colour fastness when exposed to water must be at least level 3 for leather that is dyed or has a surface finish. The test must be performed in accordance with ISO 11642 or equivalent.
Please upload test report showing compliance with the requirement:

O153 Colour fastness to wear
Colour fastness during wet and dry wear must be at least level 3 for leather that is dyed or has a surface finish. For vegetable tanned leather where no finishing is done, colour fastness is accepted for wet and dry wear of at least 2. The test must be performed in accordance with ISO 11640 or equivalent, with 20 repetitions for wet wear and 50 repetitions for dry wear. The results are to be assessed using ISO 105-A02 and ISO 105-A03 or equivalent.
Please upload test report showing compliance with the requirement:

Supplier's signature

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	E-mail:

Appendix 27 Declaration form AI0028 - fibre production - Cotton and other cellulose seed fibres

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel of furniture and fitments.

This declaration shall be filled out and signed by the **producer/suppliers of cotton and other cellulose fibre** for use in in Furniture and fitments and textiles.

General information

Please state the name of the fibre and trade name:		
Please state the name of manufacturer/supplier:		
	YES	**NO**
Is the fibre certified with the Nordic Swan Ecolabel or EU Ecolabel?	☐	☐
If yes, please state the licence number:		

O106 Cotton and other cellulose seed fibres		
Cotton and other cellulose seed fibres (including kapok) must be: - organically farmed* or - recycled** or - GOTS certified or - grown in compliance with one of the following standards: BCI (Better Cotton Initiative), CmiA (Cotton made in Africa) or FairTrade for cotton. **Organic means cotton that is certified organic or is grown during the transition period to organic cultivation in accordance with a standard approved in the IFOAM Family of Standards.* *** Recycled fibres or materials: Pre-consumer or post-consumer recycled raw materials, c.f. the definition given in the ISO 14021 standard. Both mechanical and chemical recycling are included.*		
	YES	**NO**
Is the cotton and other cellulose seed fibres certified organically farmed?	☐	☐
If yes, please attach valid certificate/documentation documenting compliance with the requirement:		
Is the cotton and other cellulose seed fibres recycled? *Documentation for recycled fibres can be documented in two ways: 1) a third-party certification of the fibres like Global Recycled Standard certificate 4.0 (or later versions), Recycled Claim Standard certificate (RCS) or other certificate from equivalent standard approved by Nordic Ecolabelling, or 2) documentation showing that fibre is 100% recycled (post and / or pre-consumer) and traceability to the supplier*	☐	☐
If yes, please attach: - Valid third-party certificate (e.g. GRS), or - Information of the supplier and documentation showing that the cotton is purchased as recycled.		
Is the cotton and other cellulose seed fibres GOTS certified?	☐	☐

If yes, please attach valid certificate/documentation documenting compliance with the requirement:		
Is the cotton and other cellulose seed fibres grown in compliance with one of the following standards: BCI (Better Cotton Initiative), CmiA (Cotton made in Africa) or FairTrade for cotton?	☐	☐
If yes, please state which standard: Please attach: - Valid third-party certificate for one of the listed certification schemes. - If BCI cotton is used traceability back to the farmer must documented		

Producer/Supplier's signature

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	E-mail:

Appendix 28 Declaration form AI0028 - fibre production - Flax and other bast fibres

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel of furniture and fitments.

This declaration shall be filled out and signed by the **producer/suppliers of flax and other bast fibres** for use in in Furniture and fitments and textiles.

General information

Please state the name of the fibre and trade name:		
Please state the name of manufacturer/supplier:		
	YES	**NO**
Is the fibre certified with the Nordic Swan Ecolabel or EU Ecolabel?	☐	☐
If yes, please state the licence number:		

O107 Flax and other bast fibres		
Flax and other bast fibres (e.g. ramie, hemp and jute) must only be farmed with pesticides allowed under the EU Regulation No. 1107/2009.		
	YES	**NO**
Is the flax farmed with pesticides allowed under the EU regulation No. 1107/2009?	☐	☐
If yes, please attach documenting compliance with the requirement:		

Producer/Supplier's signature

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	E-mail:

Appendix 29 Declaration form AI0028 - fibre production - Wool and other keratin fibres

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel of furniture and fitments.

This declaration shall be filled out and signed by the **producer/suppliers of wool and other keratin fibres** for use in in Furniture and fitments and textiles.

General information

Please state the name of the fibre and trade name:		
Please state which animal the wool originates from (sheep, camels, alpaca or goat):		
Please state which type of wool fibre (organic, recycled or conventional):		
Please state the name of manufacturer/supplier:		
	YES	**NO**
Is the fibre certified with the Nordic Swan Ecolabel or EU Ecolabel?	☐	☐
If yes, please state the licence number:		

O109 Ban on mulesing - ONLY relevant for merino sheep		
Surgical mulesing and mulesing performed using liquid nitrogen are not permitted on merino sheep		
	YES	**NO**
Have surgical mulesing / mulesing been used on merino sheep in wool production?	☐	☐

Wood and other keratin fibres

O108 Wool and other keratin fibres
Any wool and other keratin fibres used must originate from sheep, camels, alpaca or goats, and must be one of the following: 1) certified organic wool* or 2) recycled wool** or 3) conventional wool with documentation that the requirement below concerning pesticide content in the raw wool is fulfilled. **Wool fibre that is certified as organic or transitioning to organic according to a standard approved in the IFOAM Family of Standards, such as Regulation (EU) 2018/848, USDA National Organic Program (NOP), APEDA's National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP), China Organic Standard GB/T19630. Also approved are GOTS and DEMETER and certification as "transitioning to organic cultivation". The certification body must have the accreditation required for the standard, such as ISO 17065, NOP or IFOAM.* *** Pre-consumer or post-consumer recycled raw materials, see the definition in the ISO 14021 standard. Both mechanically and chemically recycled fibres are included.*

1) Certified organic wool
Please attach: Valid certificate showing that the wool in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product was organically cultivated in line with the standards in the requirement. If the supplier is the holder of GOTS certification, the requirement must be documented with a transaction certificate showing that the goods supplied are GOT certified.

2) Recycled wool
Please attach (a or b below): a) Global Recycled Standard certificate showing that the raw material is recycled, or other equivalent certification approved by Nordic Ecolabelling. or b) Present documentation demonstrating that the recycled fibre was purchased as recycled and state the supplier:

3) Conventional wool
Pesticide content in conventional wool: - The total content of the following substances may not exceed 0.5 ppm: γ-hexachlorocyclohexane (lindane), α-hexachlorocyclohexane, β-hexachlorocyclohexane, δ-hexachlorocyclohexane, aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, p,p'-DDT and p,p'-DDD, cypermethrin, deltamethrin, fenvalerate, cyhalothrin and flumethrin. - The total content of the following substances may not exceed 2 ppm: diazinon, propetamphos, chlorfenvinphos, dichlorfenthion, chlorpyriphos, fenchlorphos, dicyclanil, diflubenzuron and triflumuron *The requirement to test for pesticide residues does not apply if documentation can show which farmers produced at least 75% by weight of the wool or keratin fibres, and those farmers can confirm that the substances named in the requirement have not been used in the areas or on the animals in question.*
Test method: The tests must be performed in accordance with IWTO Draft Test Method 59: Method for the Determination of Chemical Residues on Greasy Wool or equivalent. The analysis must be performed on raw wool before wet processing and the test report must be submitted with the application. Thereafter, the applicant must have a procedure in place for annual testing in line with the requirement and for ensuring compliance with the requirement. Nordic Ecolabelling must be informed if the requirement is not fulfilled.
Please attach: - A test report showing that the pesticide requirement has been fulfilled. - A written procedure showing how an annual test is performed in line with the pesticide requirement, along with annual in-house checks of compliance with the requirement. or - Documentation showing traceability to the farmers for at least 75% of the wool/keratin fibre and a confirmation from the farmers that they do not use the substances stated above.

Producer/Supplier's signature

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	E-mail:

Appendix 30 Declaration form AI0028 - fibre production - Synthetic fibres

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel of furniture and fitments.

This declaration shall be filled out and signed by the **producer/suppliers of synthetic fibres** for use in in Furniture and fitments and textiles. Examples of synthetic fibres are acrylic fibres, polyester, elastane, polyamide and polypropylene.

General information

Please state the name of the fibre and trade name:		
Please state the type of fibre:		
Please state the name of manufacturer/supplier:		
	YES	**NO**
Is the fibre certified with the Nordic Swan Ecolabel or EU Ecolabel?	☐	☐
If yes, please state the licence number:		

O110 Synthetic fibres		
Synthetic fibres must either be recycled or meet the requirements below for acrylic, polyamide, polyester or polypropylene.		
	YES	**NO**
Is the synthetic fibre recycled material*? ** Recycled material is defined according to ISO 14021.*	☐	☐
Is the synthetic fibre acrylic material?	☐	☐
Is the synthetic fibre polyamide material?	☐	☐
Is the synthetic fibre polyester material?	☐	☐
Is the synthetic fibre polypropylene material?	☐	☐

Recycled fibres

O110 - Recycled synthetic fibres		
Recycled plastics must not be used if they are approved for food contact and originate from facilities that are EFSA* or FDA** approved or are marketed as compliant with these. ** In line with Commission Regulation (EC) No 282/2008 of 27 March 2008 on recycled plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foods.* *** In line with the Code of Federal Regulations Title 21: Food and Drugs, PART 177 – INDIRECT FOOD ADDITIVES: POLYMERS.*		
	YES	**NO**
Is the synthetic fibre made from recycled plastic approved for food contact and originate from facilities that are EFSA* or FDA** approved or are marketed as compliant with these.	☐	☐

O114 - Recycled fibres - test for environmentally harmful substances

Exemption applies to:
- PET bottles that are used in the production of polyester

and
- Chemically recycled polymers that perform chemical purification.

	YES	NO
Are the recycled fibres certified to Oeko-Tex 100 class I or II?	☐	☐

If yes, please attach:
- Valid Oeko-Tex 100 class I or II certificate.

If NO, please:
- Fill out the table below.
- Attach test report(s).
- Attach a routine showing that the area of declaration is fulfilled for each batch of recycled fibre produced.

All recycled fibres/raw materials (from natural and synthetic origin) shall not contain the following substances above the limits stated in the table below:

Substance/substance group	Max. limit	Compliant	
		YES	NO
Metals			
Chromium total	1.0 mg/kg	☐	☐
Lead	0.1 mg/kg	☐	☐
Mercury	0.02 mg/kg	☐	☐
Cadmium	0.1 mg/kg	☐	☐
Organic tin compounds			
TBT and TPhT	0.5 mg/kg	☐	☐
Total of DBT, DMT, DOT, DPhT, DPT, MOT, MMT, MPhT, TeBT, TeET, TCyHT, TMT, TOT, TPT	1.0 mg/kg	☐	☐
Chlorophenols			
Pentachlorophenol	0.05 mg/kg	☐	☐
Tetrachlorophenol	0.05 mg/kg	☐	☐
Trichlorophenol	0.2 mg/kg	☐	☐
Dichlorophenpol	0.5 mg/kg	☐	☐
Monochlorophenol	0.5 mg/kg	☐	☐
Per- and polyfluorinated compounds			
PFOS, PFOSA, PFOSF, N-Me-FOSA, N-Me-FOSE, N-Et-FOSE	Total < 1.0 µg/m^2	☐	☐
PFOA	< 1.0 µg/m^2	☐	☐
PFHpA, PFNA, PFDA, PFUdA, PFDoA, PFTrDA, PFTeDA	0.05 mg/kg for each	☐	☐
Other stated per- and polyfluorinated compounds as set out in Oeko-Tex 100 Annex 5.	0.05 or 0.5 mg/kg for each as stated in Oeko-Tex 100	☐	☐

Phthalates			
BBP, DBP, DEP, DMP, DEHP, DMEP, DIHP, DHNUP, DCHP, DHxP, DIBP, DIHxP, DIOP, DINP, DIDP, DPrP, DHP, DNOP, DNP, DPP	Total 0.1% by weight	☐	☐
Flame retardants			
Flame retardants, with the exception of flame retardants approved by Oeko-Tex	< 100 mg/kg for each	☐	☐
Formaldehyde	16 mg/kg	☐	☐
Arylamines with carcinogenic properties stated in Oeko-Tex 100 Annex 5	Total 20 mg/kg	☐	☐
Surfactant, wetting agent residues		☐	☐
Nonylphenol, octylphenol, heptylphenol, pentylphenol	Total 10 mg/kg	☐	☐
Nonylphenol, octylphenol, heptylphenol, pentylphenol, nonylphenol ethoxylate and octylphenol ethoxylate	Total 100 mg/kg	☐	☐
Dyes			
Cleavable, classified as carcinogenic in Oeko-Tex Annex 5	Total 20 mg/kg	☐	☐
Cleavable aniline as listed in Oeko-Tex Annex 5	Total 100 mg/kg	☐	☐
Classified as carcinogenic in Oeko-Tex Annex 5	50 mg/kg	☐	☐
Dyes classified as allergenic in Oeko-Tex Annex 5	50 mg/kg	☐	☐
Other dyes listed in Oeko-Tex Annex 5	50 mg/kg	☐	☐
Pesticides (for recycled natural fibre)			
Pesticides listed in Oeko-Tex 100 Annex 5	Total 0.5 mg/kg	☐	☐

Acrylic fibres

Beware that recycled acrylic fibre is obliged to meet the requirements for recycled fibres above.

O110 - Acrylic fibres		
The following applies to virgin acrylic fibres: - The residual acrylonitrile content in raw fibres from the fibre production plant must be less than 1.5 mg/kg. The amount of acrylonitrile must be measured using the following method of analysis: Extraction with boiling water and quantification with capillary gas-liquid chromatography. - N,N-Dimethylacetamide (DMAc, CAS No. 127-19-5) must not be used in the production of acrylic		
Please state the residual acrylonitrile content in raw fibres from the fibre production plant (mg/kg):		
	YES	**NO**
Is N,N-Dimethylacetamide (DMAc, CAS No. 127-19-5) used in the production of acrylic fibres?	☐	☐
Please attach: - Test results of the amount of acrylonitrite. Method of analysis must be extraction with boiling water and quantification with capillary gas-liquid chromatography.		

Polyamide fibre

Be aware that recycled polyamide fibre is obliged to meet the requirements for recycled fibres.

O110 - Polyamide fibres
The following applies to virgin polyamide fibres: Emissions of nitrogen dioxide (N_2O) 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
Please state the emission of nitrogen dioxide (N2O) to the air from the production of monomers expressed as an annual average (g/kg) for both 6-fibre and 6.6 fibre.
Please attach: - Test report that shows the emission of nitrogen dioxide.

Polyester fibre

Be aware that recycled polyester fibre is obliged to meet the requirements for recycled fibres.

O110 - Polyester fibres
The following applies to virgin polyester fibres: - The amount of antimony in polyester fibre measured as an annual average must not exceed 260 ppm. Antimony must be tested using the following method: Direct determination by atomic absorption spectrometry. The test must be conducted on raw fibre prior to wet treatment. or - The amount of extractable antimony in the final textile must not exceed 30 mg/kg (30 ppm) for tests done with extractable antimony using AAS and ICP spectrometry (identically to requirement in Oeko-Tex 100).
Please state the amount of antimony in polyester fibre measured as an annual average (ppm):
Please state the extractable amount of antimony in the final textile (mg/kg): Alternative: Attach valid OEKO-TEX100, class I or II certificate showing fulfilment of the requirement.
Please attach: Test report. The method of analysis must be direct determination by atomic spectrometry and must be conducted on raw fibre prior to wet treatment.

Polypropylene fibre

Be aware that recycled polypropylene fibre is obliged to meet the requirements for recycled fibres.

O110 - Polypropylene fibres		
The following applies to virgin polypropylene fibres: - Lead-based pigments must not be used.		
	YES	**NO**
Are lead-based pigments used in the production of polypropylene fibres?	☐	☐

Producer/Supplier's signature

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	E-mail:

Appendix 31 Declaration form AI0028 - fibre production - Regenerated cellulose

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel of furniture and fitments.

This declaration shall be filled out and signed by the **producer/suppliers of regenerated cellulose** for use in in Furniture and fitments and textiles.

General information

Please state the name of the fibre and trade name:		
Please state the type of regenerated cellulose:		
Please state the name of manufacturer/supplier:		
	YES	**NO**
Is the fibre certified with the Nordic Swan Ecolabel or EU Ecolabel?	☐	☐
If yes, please state the licence number:		

For regenerated cellulose that makes up more than 10% by weight of the fabric/textile, the following requirements must be declared:

- Emissions to air and water.
- Raw materials – prohibited and restricted tree species.

For regenerated cellulose that makes up more than 50% by weight of the fabric/textile, the following requirement must be declared:

- Traceability and certified raw materials

Please state the wt. % of regenerated cellulose fibre in the fabric:

O111 - Regenerated cellulose		
The following requirements apply to regenerated cellulose: - Chlorine gas (Cl_2) must not be used to bleach cellulose pulp or cellulose fibre. - Sulphur emissions (viscose and modal fibre) to the air must not exceed 120 g S/kg of filament fibre and 30 g/kg of staple fibre expressed as an annual average. Measurement of sulphur emissions must be in accordance with ISO 7934, ISO 7935 or equivalent standards. - Zinc emissions (viscose) to water must not exceed 0.3 g Zn/kg of regenerated cellulose, expressed as an annual average. *Emission of zinc content to water is to be calculated as an annual average and based on at least one representative 24-hour sample per week unless the emission permit of the authorities prescribes some other method of calculation.*		
	YES	**NO**
Bleaching Is chlorine gas (Cl2) used to bleach the cellulose pulp or cellulose fibre?	☐	☐

Sulphur emission

Please state:

- Emission of sulphur compounds to the air (g S/kg) as an annual average:

Please attach:

- An analysis report showing emissions of sulphur.

Zinc emissions

Please state:

- Emission of zinc to water (g Zn/kg) as an annual average:

Please attach:

- An analysis report showing emissions of zinc.

O112 Regenerated cellulose - tree species with restricted use

Nordic Ecolabelling's list of restricted tree species* consist of virgin tree species listed on:

a) CITES (Appendices I, II and III)
b) IUCN red list, categorized as CR, EN and VU
c) Rainforest Foundation Norway´s tree list
d) Siberian larch (originated in forests outside the EU)

** The list of restricted tree species is located on the website:*
http://www.nordic-ecolabel.org/certification/paper-pulp-printing/pulp--paper-producers/forestry-requirements-2020/

Tree species listed on a) CITES (Appendices I, II and III) are not permitted to be used.

Exemptions:

Eucalyptus and acacia are exempted from the list of restricted tree species. Eucalyptus/acacia must be at least 50% certified and come from forests / plantations managed in accordance with sustainable forestry management principles that meet the requirements of FSC or PEFC. The remaining share must be from controlled sources (FSC controlled wood or PEFC controlled sources).

	YES	NO
Are any of the restricted tree species used in the laminate?	☐	☐
If yes, and tree species listed on either b), c) or d) are used please answer:		
Do the tree species originate from an area/region where it is IUCN red listed, categorized as CR, EN or VU?	☐	☐
Do the tree species originate from Intact Forest Landscape (IFL), defined in 2002 http://www.intactforests.org/world.map.html?	☐	☐
Do the tree species originate from plantation established on areas converted from forest after 1994?	☐	☐

The tree species must originate from FSC or PEFC certified forest/plantation and must be covered by a valid FSC/PEFC chain of custody certificate documented/controlled as FSC or PEFC 100% through the FSC transfer method or PEFC physical separation method.

Please attach a valid FSC/PEFC Chain of Custody certificate (or state licence number) that covers the specific tree species and demonstrate that the tree is controlled as FSC or PEFC 100% through the FSC transfer method or PEFC physical separation method:

Exemption for Eucalyptus and acacia:

Please attach:

- valid traceability certificate from the pulp producer and documentation showing that the certification requirement of a minimum of 50% is fulfilled and that the remaining share comes from controlled sources.

O113 Traceability and certification of wood raw materials

The requirement applies if the regenerated cellulose fibre content in the textile is more than 50%.

Species name

The names of the species of trees used to produce the regenerated fibre or dissolving pulp must be stated.

Chain of Custody certification

The manufacturer of regenerated fibre or the manufacturer of the dissolving pulp must be Chain of Custody certified by the FSC scheme or the PEFC scheme.

Certified wood raw materials

Compliance with one of the following three alternatives is required, on an annual basis:

a) At least 50% of the raw materials that are used as cellulose fibre/in the dissolving pulp must be certified as sustainably forested under the FSC or PEFC schemes. The remaining percentage of wood raw materials must be covered by the FSC/PEFC compliance schemes (FSC Controlled Wood/PEFC Controlled Sources)

or

b) At least 70% of the regenerated fibre in the dissolving pulp must be recycled material*

c) a combination of certified raw material and recycled material, calculated using the following formula:

Requirement for the percentage of fibre raw material from certified forestry in the pulp (Y):

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

x = Percentage of recycled fibre

**Recycled material defined as pre-consumer and post-consumer in accordance with ISO 14021. See detailed information in Definitions.*

Please attach

- a valid FSC/PEFC Chain of Custody certificate (or state licence number) from the manufacturer of the regenerated fibre or regenerated dissolving pulp that covers the specific tree species and documentation that the requirement is met.

- Documentation showing that the requirement for certification or recycled share has been met.

Manufacturer of regenerated cellulose must specify supplier (s) of dissolving pulp. The pulp producer must document that the pulp on an annual basis contains a minimum of 50% certified by submitting accounts/overview that show the proportion of certified raw material in production, and that the rest is from controlled sources.

If the claim is documented by the manufacturer of regenerated cellulose, the supplier (s) of the dissolving pulp must be stated and documentation e.g. invoice or delivery note between pulp producer and producer of regenerated cellulose showing that the purchased pulp contains a minimum of 50% certified raw material. If pulp is purchased from several suppliers, documentation must be submitted on all purchases from the various pulp producers and an account from the producer of regenerated cellulose which shows that the total certified share in the production is at least 50% certified.

Producer/supplier's signature

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	E-mail:

Appendix 32 Declaration form AI0029 - Metal plating

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel of furniture and fitments.

This declaration is used by **suppliers of plated metal** for use in in Furniture and fitments and textiles.

Other metal surface treatment (e.g. powder coating and paint) is declared in a separate declaration document.

General information

Please state the metal component part(s):
Please state the name of the type of metal plating:
Please state the name of manufacturer/supplier:

O69 Copper, tin and cadmium		
The metals copper, tin, lead and cadmium are prohibited. This also applies to any surface coating.		
	YES	**NO**
Is copper, tin, lead or cadmium used for surface coating?	☐	☐

Surface treatment and metallisation

O70 Chrome, nickel and zinc plating		
Surface treatment using chromium (Cr), nickel (Ni), zinc (Zn) and their compounds is permitted only for the following furniture parts and under the following conditions: - Screws, bolts, mechanisms where it is necessary due to excessive physical wear/load. - Legs on folding tables, chair legs and legs on tables/desks that comply with the requirements of standards for educational institutions (EN 1729-1, EN 1729-2). - Legs on folding tables and chair legs that meet standards for tables and chairs for public spaces (EN 16139, EN 1728, EN 1022). - Nickel: The exemption does not apply to parts that frequently come into contact with the skin. *It should be noted that the above exemptions only apply to the types of furniture covered by the standards. The exemption cannot be used for office chairs and other typical office furniture that are covered by standards for office environments.*		
	YES	**NO**
Is the metal plating based on chromium, nickel or zinc?	☐	☐
Is the metal plating performed for the above-mentioned furniture parts and under the specified conditions?	☐	☐
Metal plating based on chromium		
Are all stages of the process using chromium based on hexavalent chromium?	☐	☐
If no, are all stages of the process using chromium based on trivalent chromium?	☐	☐

Metal plating based on zinc		
Are cyanide baths used in zinc electroplating?	☐	☐
Is the passivation process cobalt free?	☐	☐
Metal plating facility		
Does the facility have a closed-loop wastewater system?* **A closed-loop wastewater system means that effluent is not discharged to municipal wastewater treatment plants or recipient*	☐	☐
Are the residual products from the metal platin recycled or destroyed at a facility that is licensed and authorised to handle hazardous waste?	☐	☐
If yes, please state the name of the wastewater facility:		
Please describe what happens to the waste products from the surface coating supplier:		

Producer/supplier's signature

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	E-mail:

Appendix 33 Declaration form AI0030a - Textiles covers

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel of furniture and fitments.

This declaration is used by **textile producers or textile suppliers** for textile covers.

The requirement in this declaration applies for:

1. Cover / upholstery on seating furniture (sofas, chairs, benches, etc.).
2. Mattress cover (including intermediate mattress in continental beds).
3. Cover on bed frames and any headboard

The requirements apply to all chemicals used during the manufacture of textiles unless otherwise specified in the requirement. These include, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing, such as coating, lamination or gluing. The requirements apply to chemical products used in dying plants/-houses.

General information

Please state the name and trade name of the textile:		
Please state which type of textile/fabric:		
Please state the name of manufacturer/supplier:		
	YES	**NO**
Is the textile certified with the Nordic Swan Ecolabel or EU Ecolabel?	☐	☐
If yes, please state the licence number:		

Fibres

O106-O114 Fibres used in textiles Fibres used for the manufacture of textile must be declared in Appendix 27 - 31 (AI0028)				**YES**	**NO**
Please state the name of the chemical product(s), CAS No., function and whether appendix 27 - 31 has been filled out					
Name of fibre	Type of fibre	Name of supplier	Share of fibre in % of the final fabric/textile	Appendix 27-31 filled out for the chemical product Y/N	
				☐	☐
				☐	☐
				☐	☐
				☐	☐

O101 Oeko-Tex 100 certified textile
Textiles must be Oeko-Tex 100 (Class I or II) certified.

	YES	NO
Is the textile OEKO-tex 100 class I Baby or class II certified?	☐	☐
If yes, please attach valid certificate from Oeko-TEX:		

O102 Biocides and antibacterial substances		
Chemicals with the following properties may not be added to and/or used in fibres, rolls of fabrics or the final textile product: - Antibacterial substances (including silver ions, silver nanoparticles and copper nanoparticles) and/or - Biocides in the form of pure active substances or as biocidal products. This requirement also applies to the transport of the textiles. *The ban does not apply to natural antibacterial effect in materials.* *Preservation used in chemical raw materials ("in can" preservation is not covered by the ban).*		
	YES	**NO**
Are any biocides and/or antibacterial substances added or integrated in the production of in fibres or used during storage or transport from your location?	☐	☐
If yes, please state the name and CAS No. of the biocide used in the process:		

Flame retardant

	YES	NO
Do you add to or treat the fibre with any flame retardants?	☐	☐
If yes, fill in O105 below:		

O103 Flame retardant		
The following flame retardants may not be added to and/or used in fibres, rolls of fabrics or the final textile product: - Halogenated flame retardants - Organophosphate flame retardants Flame retardants must also meet requirement O105.		
	YES	**NO**
Are any flame retardant added or integrated in the production of in fibres or used during storage or transport from your location?	☐	☐
If yes, please state the name and CAS No. of the biocide used in the process:		

O105: Are the flame retardants classified according to any of the classifications below? Incl. all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i.	**YES**	**NO**
H400 – Aquatic Acute 1	☐	☐
H410 – Aquatic Chronic 1	☐	☐
H411 – Aquatic Chronic 2	☐	☐

H420 – Ozone	☐	☐
H300 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H310 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H330 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H301 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H311 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H331 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H370 – STOT SE 1	☐	☐
H372 – STOT RE 1	☐	☐
H350 – Carc. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H351 – Carc. 2	☐	☐
H340 – Muta. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H341 – Muta. 2	☐	☐
H360 – Repr. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H361 – Repr. 2	☐	☐
H362 – Lact.	☐	☐
H334* – Resp. Sens. 1, 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H317* – Skin Sens. 1, 1A or 1B	☐	☐
Exemption: * Non-disperse dyes are exempt from the prohibition of H334 and H317, provided that non-dusting formulations are used or that full or semi-automatic dosing is used. If semi-automatic dosing is used, the manual handling of the dyes must be carried out using the correct personal protective equipment in accordance with safety data sheets (SDS) and/ or the use of technical measures such as local ventilation		
Please attach: - Safety data sheet for chemicals in compliance with current European legislation (Annex II of REACH, Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006). For exempted non-disperse dyes: - attach documentation according to requirement.		

Coatings, laminates and membranes

	YES	**NO**
Do you add to or treat the fibre with any coatings, laminates or membranes?	☐	☐
If yes, fill in O106 below:		

O104 Coating, laminates and membranes		
Coatings, laminates and membranes used in fibres, rolls of fabrics or the final textile product may not contain: - Halogenated polymers (e.g., PVC / PVDC containing chlorine and PTFE containing fluorine).		
	YES	**NO**
Do coatings, laminates or membranes used in any fibres contain halogenated polymers are (e.g., PVC / PVDC containing chlorine and PTFE containing fluorine)?	☐	☐
If yes, please state the name and CAS No. of the halogenated polymer:		

Dyeing of fibre/yarn/fabric

	YES	**NO**
Have the fibre/yarn/fabric been dyed?	☐	☐
If yes, fill in O105 below:		

O105: Is any of the chemical products used in dying plants/-houses classified in accordance with the table below? Incl. all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i.	**YES**	**NO**
H400 – Aquatic Acute 1	☐	☐
H410 – Aquatic Chronic 1	☐	☐
H411 – Aquatic Chronic 2	☐	☐
H420 – Ozone	☐	☐
H300 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H310 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H330 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H301 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H311 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H331 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H370 – STOT SE 1	☐	☐
H372 – STOT RE 1	☐	☐
H350 – Carc. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H351 – Carc. 2	☐	☐
H340 – Muta. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H341 – Muta. 2	☐	☐
H360 – Repr. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H361 – Repr. 2	☐	☐

H362 – Lact.	☐	☐
H334* – Resp. Sens. 1, 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H317* – Skin Sens. 1, 1A or 1B	☐	☐
Exemption: * Non-disperse dyes are exempt from the prohibition of H334 and H317, provided that non-dusting formulations are used or that full or semi-automatic dosing is used. If semi-automatic dosing is used, the manual handling of the dyes must be carried out using the correct personal protective equipment in accordance with safety data sheets (SDS) and/ or the use of technical measures such as local ventilation		
Please attach: - Safety data sheet for chemicals in compliance with current European legislation (Annex II of REACH, Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006). For exempted non-disperse dyes: - attach documentation according to requirement.		

Producer/supplier's signature

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	E-mail:

Appendix 34 Declaration form AI0030b - Other part of textiles

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel of furniture and fitments.

This declaration is used by **producers or suppliers** of other parts of textile.

Other parts of textiles include textile parts such as textiles under sofa cushions, textiles on partitions, around the spring mattress on continental beds and around springs in a mattress.

General information

Please state the name and trade name of the textile:		
Please state which type of textile/fabric:		
Please state the name of manufacturer/supplier:		
	YES	**NO**
Is the textile certified with the Nordic Swan Ecolabel or EU Ecolabel?	☐	☐
If yes, please state the licence number:		

O125 Biocides and antibacterial substances		
Chemicals with the following properties may not be added to and/or used in fibres, rolls of fabrics or the final textile product: - Antibacterial substances (including silver ions, silver nanoparticles and copper nanoparticles) and/or - Biocides in the form of pure active substances or as biocidal products. This requirement also applies to the transport of the textiles. *The ban does not apply to natural antibacterial effect in materials.* *Preservation used in chemical raw materials ("in can" preservation is not covered by the ban).*		
	YES	**NO**
Are any biocides and/or antibacterial substances added or integrated in the production of in fibres or used during storage or transport from your location?	☐	☐
If yes, please state the name and CAS No. of the biocide used in the process:		

O126 Flame retardants		
The following flame retardants may not be added to and/or used in fibres, rolls of fabrics or the final textile product: - Halogenated flame retardants - Organophosphate flame retardants Flame retardants must also meet requirement O127.		
	YES	**NO**
Are any flame retardant added or integrated in the production of in fibres or used during storage or transport from your location?	☐	☐

If yes, please state the name and CAS No. of the biocide used in the process:

Dyeing of fibres/yarn/fabric	**YES**	**NO**
Have the fibre/yarn/fabric been dyed?	☐	☐
If yes, fill in O127 below:		

O127: Classification of chemical products **Is any of the chemical products used in dying plants/-houses classified in accordance with the table below?** Incl. all classification variants. For example, H350 also covers classification H350i.	**YES**	**NO**
H400 – Aquatic Acute 1	☐	☐
H410 – Aquatic Chronic 1	☐	☐
H411 – Aquatic Chronic 2	☐	☐
H420 – Ozone	☐	☐
H300 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H310 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H330 – Acute Tox 1 or 2	☐	☐
H301 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H311 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H331 – Acute Tox 3	☐	☐
H370 – STOT SE 1	☐	☐
H372 – STOT RE 1	☐	☐
H350 – Carc. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H351 – Carc. 2	☐	☐
H340 – Muta. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H341 – Muta. 2	☐	☐
H360 – Repr. 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H361 – Repr. 2	☐	☐
H362 – Lact.	☐	☐
H334* – Resp. Sens. 1, 1A or 1B	☐	☐
H317* – Skin Sens. 1, 1A or 1B	☐	☐

Exemption:

* Non-disperse dyes are exempt from the prohibition of H334 and H317, provided that non-dusting formulations are used or that full or semi-automatic dosing is used. If semi-automatic dosing is used, the manual handling of the dyes must be carried out using the correct personal protective equipment in accordance with safety data sheets (SDS) and/ or the use of technical measures such as local ventilation

Please attach:

- Safety data sheet for chemicals in compliance with current European legislation (Annex II of REACH, Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006).

For exempted non-disperse dyes:

- attach documentation according to requirement.

O128 Extractable metals

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

Alternatively, A valid certificate for Oeko-Tex class I baby, Oeko-Tex 100 Class II or GOTS version 4 or later can be used as documentation.

For the individual textile part, the extractable metals must not exceed the limits in the table below:

Metal	Extractable metal in mg/kg
Antimony (Sb)	30.0 mg/kg
Arsenic (As)	1.0 mg/kg
Cadmium (Cd)	0.1 mg/kg
Chromium (Cr)	2.0 mg/kg
Cobalt (Co)	4.0 mg/kg
Copper (Cu)	50.0 mg/kg
Lead (Pb)	1.0 mg/kg
Nickel (Ni)	4.0 mg/kg
Mercury (Hg)	0.02 mg/kg

	YES	NO
Are extractable metals blow limits in the table above?	☐	☐

Please attach test report.

Alternative:

Please attach a certificate for Oeko-Tex 100 class I Baby, Oeko-Tex 100 class II or GOTS version 4 (or later versions).

O129 Total metal content

For the individual textile, the total content of the following metals must 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).

Alternatively, A valid certificate for Oeko-Tex class I baby, Oeko-Tex 100 Class II or GOTS version 4 or later can be used as documentation.

	YES	NO
Are the total content of lead and cadmium in the textile below the limits stated above?	☐	☐

Please attach test report.

Alternative:
Please attach a certificate for Oeko-Tex 100 class I Baby, Oeko-Tex 100 class II or GOTS version 4 (or later versions).

O130 Formaldehyde in textile

The amount of free and partly hydrolysable formaldehyde in the finished textile may not exceed 16 ppm for the individual textile element.
Testing must be in accordance with EN ISO 14184-1.

Alternatively, A valid certificate for Oeko-Tex class I baby, Oeko-Tex 100 Class II or GOTS version 4 or later can be used as documentation.

	YES	NO
Is the amount of free and partly hydrolysable formaldehyde in the finished textile below the limits stated above?	☐	☐

Please attach test report.

Alternative:
Please attach a certificate for Oeko-Tex 100 class I Baby, Oeko-Tex 100 class II or GOTS version 4 (or later versions).

O131 Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)

For the individual textile element which includes more than 10% by weight synthetic fibre, the sum of the PAHs stated here must be below 10 mg/kg and each individual PAH must be below 1.0 mg/kg.

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

Alternatively, A valid certificate for Oeko-Tex class I baby, Oeko-Tex 100 Class II or GOTS version 4 or later can be used as documentation.

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

	YES	NO
Are the sum of the PAHs stated in the table below 10 mg/kg and each individual PAH must be below 1.0 mg/kg?	☐	☐

Please attach test report.

Alternative:

Please attach a certificate for Oeko-Tex 100 class I Baby, Oeko-Tex 100 class II or GOTS version 4 (or later versions).

O132 Pesticides in cotton and other natural seed fibres of cellulose, as well as flax, bamboo or other bast fibres

Textile elements of 100% organic fibre are exempt from the requirement.

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 1.0 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.

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).

Alternatively, A valid certificate for Oeko-Tex class I baby, Oeko-Tex 100 Class II or GOTS version 4 or later can be used as documentation.

	YES	NO
Is the total sum of pesticides in the individual textile element below the limit stated above?	☐	☐

Please attach test report.

Alternative:

Please attach a certificate for Oeko-Tex 100 class I Baby, Oeko-Tex 100 class II or GOTS version 4 (or later versions).

O133 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 O110, are exempt from this requirement.

The total sum of ectoparasiticides in the individual textile element may not exceed 1.0 mg/kg.

The ectoparasiticides to be tested for are:

γ-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).

Alternatively, A valid certificate for Oeko-Tex class I baby, Oeko-Tex 100 Class II or GOTS version 4 or later can be used as documentation.		
	YES	**NO**
Is the total sum of ectoparasiticides in the individual textile element below the limit stated above?	☐	☐
Please attach test report. Alternative: Please attach a certificate for Oeko-Tex 100 class I Baby, Oeko-Tex 100 class II or GOTS version 4 (or later versions).		

Producer/supplier's signature

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	E-mail:

Appendix 35 Declaration form AI0040 - Solid wood

To be used in conjunction with an application for a licence for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel of furniture and fitments.

This declaration is used by **suppliers of solid wood, cork and bamboo** for use in Nordic Swan Ecolabelled Furniture and fitments.

This declaration also applies for panels made of bamboo. Please note that Nordic Swan Ecolabelled wood-based panels automatically meet the requirements and do not need to be declared here.

The following is **not** covered in this declaration:

- Small details such as wedges, spacers and so on are exempted from the areas subject to declaration in this declaration.

General information

Please state name/trade name of the solid wood:
Please state the species name of the solid wood:
Name of the manufacturer/supplier of the wood-based panel:

O24 Chemicals in reused parts		
Reused parts made of solid wood, cork or bamboo must be untreated. It must be specified which previous application areas reused* parts made of solid wood, cork or bamboo have been used for. **Reused parts mean parts that have previously been used in another product (post-consumer).*		
	YES	**NO**
Are any reused parts used?	☐	☐
If yes Are all reused parts of solid wood, cork or bamboo untreated?	☐	☐

O25 Tree species with restricted use
Nordic Ecolabelling's list of restricted tree species* consist of virgin tree species listed on: a) CITES (Appendices I, II and III) b) IUCN red list, categorized as CR, EN and VU c) Rainforest Foundation Norway´s tree list d) Siberian larch (originated in forests outside the EU) ** The list of restricted tree species is located on the website:* *http://www.nordic-ecolabel.org/certification/paper-pulp-printing/pulp--paper-producers/forestry-requirements-2020/* Tree species listed on a) CITES (Appendices I, II and III) are not permitted to be used.

	YES	NO
Are any of the restricted tree species used in the laminate?	☐	☐
If yes, and tree species listed on either b), c) or d) are used please answer:		
Do the tree species originate from an area/region where it is IUCN red listed, categorized as CR, EN or VU?	☐	☐
Do the tree species originate from Intact Forest Landscape (IFL), defined in 2002 http://www.intactforests.org/world.map.html?	☐	☐
Do the tree species originate from plantation established on areas converted from forest after 1994?	☐	☐

The tree species must originate from FSC or PEFC certified forest/plantation and must be covered by a valid FSC/PEFC chain of custody certificate documented/controlled as FSC or PEFC 100% through the FSC transfer method or PEFC physical separation method.

Please attach a valid FSC/PEFC Chain of Custody certificate (or state licence number) that covers the specific tree species and demonstrate that the tree is controlled as FSC or PEFC 100% through the FSC transfer method or PEFC physical separation method:

Requirement for furniture/fitments containing ≥ 10% wood, bamboo, cork by weight

O26 Traceability and certification of wood raw materials

Species name

The names of the species of trees used to produce the paper must be stated.

Chain of Custody certification

The applicant/manufacturer of the furniture/fitment or the applicant's/manufacturer's subcontractors of wood raw materials/bamboo/cork must have FSC/PEFC chain of custody (CoC) certification.

As an exception from the above, a subcontractor (e.g. a carpentry workshop) of the applicant that does not have CoC certification may also be approved. This is subject to a guarantee from the subcontractor that the wood raw materials are purchased from a CoC certified supplier of wood that can prove that the wood raw materials comply with the requirements stated here. The subcontractor must guarantee that the certified wood is sold to the manufacturer of the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product. The applicant must have an agreement with the subcontractor which describes how the subcontractor guarantees that the certified timber will be delivered to the applicant. The agreement shall state that the subcontractor is obliged to report to the applicant when changing wood supplier.

Certified wood raw materials

A minimum of 70% by weight of all wood raw materials, bamboo and cork used in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product must origin from forest managed according to sustainable forestry management principles that meet the requirements set out by FSC or PEFC chain of custody schemes.

The remaining proportion of wood raw material must be covered by the FSC/PEFC control schemes regarding FSC controlled wood/PEFC controlled sources.

If the furniture manufacturer is chain of custody certified the following applies:

The manufacturer must provide evidence with a balance sheet from the company's accounting system correctly showing account for and allocated inputs and outputs of certified wood raw material and of any material from "controlled" sources, to their manufacturing facility and resulting Nordic Swan Ecolabelled products.

If the subcontractor is chain of custody certified the following applies:

The furniture manufacturer must submit documentation on the purchase of wood raw material from the CoC-certified subcontractor which shows that the certification requirement of at least 70% certified is fulfilled and that the remaining share is

covered by the control schemes (FSC controlled wood / PEFC controlled sources). This must be specified on the invoice / delivery note with certification claim. The furniture manufacturer must ensure that the wood raw material specified on the invoice is used in the production of the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product.
Please attach a valid FSC/PEFC Chain of Custody certificate (or state licence number) that covers the specific tree species and documentation that the requirement is met. **If the furniture manufacturer is chain of custody certified:** The applicant shall provide audited accounting documents that demonstrate that at least 70% of the materials allocated to the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product or production line originate from forests or areas managed according to sustainable forestry management principles that meet the requirements set out by FSC or PEFC chain of custody scheme. If the product or production line includes uncertified virgin material, proof shall be provided that the content of uncertified virgin material does not exceed 30% and is covered by a verification system that ensures that it is legally sourced and meets any other requirement set out by FSC or PEFC with respect to uncertified material. **If the subcontractor is chain of custody certified:** Documentation from the furniture manufacturer on the purchase of wood raw material from the CoC-certified subcontractor which shows that the certification requirement of at least 70% certified is fulfilled and that the remaining share is covered by the control schemes (FSC controlled wood / PEFC controlled sources). This must be specified on the invoice / delivery note with certification claim. The furniture manufacturer must declare that the wood raw material that fulfils the requirement is used in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled production. **If the subcontractor does not have chain of custody certification:** If an applicant does not have a subcontractor with chain of custody certification, the subcontractor must present invoices for the wood raw materials in question from a supplier of wood with chain of custody certification and that supplier's CoC certificate, which must correspond exactly with the invoices. Volumes of purchased certified wood raw materials must be stated on the invoices. The applicant must have a contract with the subcontractor that describes how it guarantees that the certified wood specified on the invoice is delivered to the applicant. It must also be stated in the contract that the subcontractor is required to inform the applicant if their supplier of wood is changed. Nordic Ecolabelling may request further information. The furniture manufacturer must declare that the wood raw material that is delivered from the subcontractor and fulfils the requirement of certified and controlled share is used in the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled production.

Surface treatment of solid wood, cork and bamboo

	YES	NO
Has the wood, cork or bamboo been subjected to any kind of surface treatment?	☐	☐

Chemicals used for surface treatment

O61-O67: Classification of chemical products Chemical products used for surface treatment of solid wood must be declared in Appendix 16.				
Please state the name of the chemical product(s), CAS No., function and whether appendix 16 has been filled out			**YES**	**NO**
Name of chemical product	CAS No.	Function	Appendix 16 filled out for the chemical product Y/N	
			☐	☐
			☐	☐
			☐	☐
			☐	☐

O60 Antibacterial substances		
Chemical products and nanomaterials* with antibacterial or disinfectant properties must not be used in surface treatment. The term antibacterial means chemical products that prevent or inhibit growth of microorganisms, such as bacteria or fungi. Silver ions, silver nanoparticles, gold nanoparticles and copper nanoparticles are classed as antibacterial agents. ** In accordance with the definition of a nanomaterial adopted by the European Commission (2022/C 229/01), see definitions.*		
	YES	**NO**
Do the surface treatments contain chemical products or nanomaterials with antibacterial or disinfectant properties?	☐	☐

Producer/supplier's signature

Place and date:	Company name:
Responsible person:	Signature of responsible person:
Phone:	E-mail: