Nordic Ecolabelling of
Textile services
21 June 2012
Draft Consultative document – version 3.0



Nordic Ecolabelling

The Nordic Council of Ministers decided in 1989 to introduce a voluntary official ecolabelling scheme, the Nordic Ecolabel system. The organisations/enterprises below implement the Nordic Ecolabelling system on behalf of the governments of the respective countries.

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Nordic Ecolabelling of textile services

075/ Draft consultative document, version 3.0, 21 June 2012

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What is a Nordic Ecolabelled textile service business?

The primary contribution made by textile service businesses to the overall environmental impact of society is their energy consumption for steam, machines and vehicles, their use of materials and water and their emissions of substances to the aquatic environment. These consequences are felt on a global, regional and local level.

There are major differences between the environmental impacts of various laundries and many laundries have considerable scope for environmental improvement by optimising their consumption of, for example, energy, water and chemicals.

The Nordic Ecolabel scheme already makes a difference and provides a tool for businesses that have made an extra effort to document this effort to the market. There are many examples of laundries that have adapted their operations to the Nordic Ecolabel requirement in response to requests by textile service customers. By revising the criteria and, for example, significantly increasing the stringency of the energy consumption requirements, we still have scope for moving the textile service industry in a positive direction.

Why choose the Nordic Ecolabel?

- Eligible textile service providers are entitled to use the Swan trademark in their marketing activities. The Nordic Ecolabel enjoys creditability and is a widely-known brand in the Nordic countries.
- The Nordic Ecolabel represents a cost-effective and simple means for producers to communicate their environmental efforts and their environmental commitment to customers and suppliers.
- A business that has adapted to the environmental requirements will often have lower costs as a result of, for example, reduced energy consumption and less packaging and waste.
- Environmentally adapted operations prepare the textile service provider for future environmental requirements.
- Environmental issues are complex and familiarising oneself with specific issues can take time. The Nordic Ecolabel can function as a guide in this work.
- Nordic Ecolabelling is not confined to environmental requirements. The scheme also takes in quality, since environment and quality often go hand in hand. This means that a Nordic Ecolabel licence can also be viewed as a mark of quality.

What does the Nordic Ecolabel cover?

These criteria are a combination of the criteria that formerly applied to hand-towel rolls and laundries.

The product group encompasses the full range of textile services and a licence may be awarded to individual production units or multiple units that form part of a chain/group of companies. Each unit must fulfil the requirements.

In the case of hand towel rolls, the Nordic Ecolabel may be awarded for the laundry in its entirety or solely to those areas of the laundry operations that apply to hand towel rolls.

The criteria does not encompass production units doing only dry cleaning. Such units may apply according to the criteria alternative dry cleaning.

How to apply?

The criteria for Textile Services comprise a combination of mandatory requirements and points requirements. The mandatory requirements are labelled M + a number and must always be fulfilled.

The points requirements are labelled P + number and a specific number of points is awarded for each requirement. Points are added up and in order for a licence to be awarded a certain minimum score must be achieved.

Icons used in the text

Each requirement is accompanied by a description of how the requirement is to be documented. Various icons are used to facilitate this work. These are:

☺ Requirement controlled on site

🕮 Procedure in environmental management system

✉ Enclose

If the requirement necessitates an explanation (footnote for example), it will be recorded directly after the requirement, in italic typeface (explanatory text).

Application

Applications must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling in the country in which the textile service provider operates, see the address list on page 2. Applications comprise an application form and documentation evidencing that the requirements have been met (specified in the requirements).

Further information and assistance with application is available on the websites of the individual Nordic countries.

Sales in other Nordic countries

Registering the licence in other Nordic countries allows the Nordic Ecolabel to be used on a wider market. To do so the following must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling:

- Application form for registering the ecolabelled product
- Declaration of compliance with national regulations (hygiene) and membership of recycling schemes for packaging.

Registration is free of charge, but annual fees payable under the rules in force in the individual countries.

Onsite inspections

Before a licence is granted, Nordic Ecolabelling will conduct an on-site inspection to verify that the requirements have been fulfilled. During the inspection the data used in calculations, original copies of submitted documentation, measurement certificates, purchasing statistics and the like confirming adherence to the requirements must be available for examination.

Costs

An application fee is payable by companies applying for a licence. In addition an annual fee is payable based on the sales of the Nordic Ecolabelled textile services.

Inquiries

Nordic Ecolabelling will be happy to answer any queries you may have. Please see the address list on page 2.

What is required to qualify for a Nordic Ecolabel?

To qualify for a Nordic Ecolabel

- The applicant must fulfil all mandatory requirements
- The applicant must score at least 15 points out of the total score possible. Table 20 can be used for calculating the score.
- Nordic Ecolabelling must have conducted an onsite inspection.
- As a general rule, subcontractors of laundry and dry cleaning services must be Swan labelled. Nevertheless, a small proportion of non-Swan labelled subcontractors may be used provided that they fulfil a number of requirements relating to the chemicals used.

- The quantity of textiles taken in by the laundry and the consumption of laundry chemicals, water and energy on an annual basis must be reported.

1 General requirements

O1 Description of the company and service

The applicant must describe the business, any subcontractors used for laundry and dry cleaning and the services that will be supplied and for which a Swan Label is sought, for example by completing Appendix 6.

✉ Describe the business and the service supplied and for which a Swan Label is sought, for example by completing Appendix 6.

✉ Documentation of the quantities of textiles sent out to each individual subcontractor for laundering/dry cleaning.

O2 Specification of textile categories

The specification of textile categories provides the foundations for the requirements applicable to energy, water and detergent consumption. Only the number of kilos of textiles taken in by the laundry is counted (relaundering is not included).

State the number of kilos and the percentage share of textiles on an annual basis (excluding relaundering) in the following categories (*if they prefer, applicants may complete an electronic spreadsheet which is available from Nordic Ecolabelling and which contains further subdivisions for white textiles in certain relevant categories):*

Table 1 Textile categories

Textile categories (see Appendix 2):	**Number of kilos***	**Percentage share**
Work clothes industrial/kitchen/butchering and equivalent use. Kitchen textiles (cloths and towels)		
Work clothes, institutions/retail/service Shoes		
Private clothes from households/institutions		
Hotels		
Restaurants		
Hospitals/nursing homes		
Comforters and pillows		
Mops and offshore mats		
Other mats		
Cloth hand towel rolls		

Industrial wiping cloths		
Dry cleaning		
Other		
TOTAL		

**The number of kilos of textiles taken in by the laundry (based on weighing).*

✉ Specification in accordance with the requirement. For further definitions of textile categories, see Appendix 2.

✉ The basis for the calculations must be documented.

O3 Subcontractors of laundry services

The proportion of laundry laundered by non Swan-labelled subcontractors must not exceed 1.0%.

All non Swan-labelled subcontractors must document compliance with requirement O18 for all chemicals used in laundry services supplied to the Swan labelled customer (the laundry).

✉ Documentation of the proportion (weight %) laundered by non Swan-labelled subcontractors on an annual basis.

✉ List of laundry chemicals used by non Swan-labelled subcontractors. If these laundry chemicals are Swan labelled or are already known to Nordic ecolabelling and their use by Swan labelled laundries is permitted no further documentation is required. If this is not the case, documentation in accordance with requirement O18 must be submitted.

O4 Dry cleaning

Chemicals used for the specific dry-cleaning services provided by non Swan-labelled subcontractors and/or for internal dry-cleaning must fulfil requirement O18 concerning ingoing substances.

In the case of laundries where dry cleaning makes up more than 1.0% and less than 5.0% by weight of the total textile quantity (both internally and externally), no haloginated dry cleaning fluids may be used (e.g. perchloro ethylene).

In the case of laundries with a proportion that is equal to or exceeds 5.0% by weight of the total quantity of textile, dry cleaning must be restricted to dry cleaning fulfilling criteria for Nordic Ecolabelling of alternative dry cleaning version 1.0 or later.

✉ The quantity of chemicals purchased for dry cleaning and the quantity of used chemicals delivered to approved waste reception facilities must be documented.

✉ Total number of kilos of textiles handled by the laundry.

✉ Number of kilos of textiles that the laundry dry cleans internally and externally. In the case of external dry cleaning, state the supplier and dry cleaning technique used. Suppliers must complete Appendix 4 or state their licence

number. If Nordic Ecolabelled dry cleaners are used, the remaining documentation for dry cleaning need not be submitted.

✉ Documentation in accordance with requirement O18 (Declaration, Appendix 5) and product safety datasheets for dry-cleaning chemicals in accordance with the current legislation in the country in which a licence is sought, for example Annex II of REACH (Directive 1907/2006/EC).

P1 Dry cleaners

Laundries with less than 5.0 % dry cleaning that utilises Nordic Ecolabelled dry cleaning services are awarded with points:

- 1 point, if >70% of dry cleaning is done by a Nordic Ecolabelled dry cleaning provider
- 2 points, if 100% of dry cleaning is done by a Nordic Ecolabelled dry cleaning provider or if no textiles are sent out to be dry cleaned

✉ Licence certificate from suppliers and annual report (regarding weigh-% dry cleaned textiles) from laundry .

2 Energy and water

O5 Sulphur content of fuel

Sulphur content of any fuel material used by the laundry shall not exceed 0.1% sulphur.

✉ Documentation from fuel supplier on the sulphur content of fuels supplied to the laundry.

No documentation is required in the case of natural gas, solid biomass or other energy sources where it is generally accepted that the sulphur content will never exceed the level specified in the requirement.

O6 Energy

The amount of energy (A_{energy}) used by the laundry must be less than or equal to the threshold value of the laundry for energy (G_{energy}). Energy consumption varies according to the category of textile. Table 2 specifies the factor values (F_{energy}) that are to be used for the individual textile categories. The laundry's (G_{energy}) and A_{energy} are calculated for the year as a whole.

If the laundry can separate out the following consumption with the aid of metering devices then they need not be included for the purpose of calculating A_{energy}:

- *Internal watewater treatment plant*
- *35% of energy consumption for VOC afterburners for laundries that launder industrial wiping cloths*
- *- internal dry cleaning processes.*

Table 2 Factor value for energy consumption, for various textile categories

Textile categories (see Appendix 2)	**F_{energi} [kwh/kg*]** (including ventilation, lighting and heating of premises)
Work clothes industrial/kitchen/butchering and equivalent use. Kitchen textiles (cloths and towels)	3.00
Work clothes, institutions/retail/service Shoes	2.60
Private clothes from households/institutions	3.20
Hotels	1.65
Restaurants	2.75
Hospitals/nursing homes	2.50
Comforters and pillows	3.00
Mops and offshore mats	1.00
Other mats	0.90
Cloth hand towel rolls	1.75
Industrial wiping cloths	3.10
Dry cleaning	0.00
Other	0.90

* *The number of kilos of textiles in each textile category is based on the data provided in Table 1*

The conversion factor for energy can be found in Appendix 3.

Calculation of A_{energy} and G_{energy}

$G_{energy} = \sum [(Proportion)_i * (F_{energy})_i]$

$A_{energy} = 2{,}5 \cdot A_{el} + A_{fuel}$

Requirement: $A_{energi} \leq G_{energi}$

$(F_{energy})_i$ = Factor value for energy consumption in kWh/kg for the individual textile category

A_{fuel} = Applied fuel in kWh/kg laundry for the laundry

A_{el} = The total consumption of electric energy in the laundry, kWh/kg laundry

$(Proportion)_i$ = Proportion of a textile category *i*, achieved when the annual quantity of textile catetory *i* is laundered (excluding rewash) divided by the total quantity of laundry per year (excluding rewash).

G_{energy} = Threshold value for total energy in kWh/kg laundry for the laundry

A_{energy} = Applied energy in kWh/kg laundry for the laundry

Electronic spread-sheets are available from Nordic Ecolabelling.

☒ Calculation showing that A_{energy} is less than G_{energy}.

☒ The basis for the calculations must be documented

P2 Energy consumption

Points are awarded to laundries with a lower energy consumption than the level specified in the requirements. See Table 3.

Table 3. Points for low energy consumption

A_{energy} is less than 50 % of G_{energy}	10 points
A_{energy} is less than 60 % of G_{energy}	8 points
A_{energy} is less than 70 % of G_{energy}	6 points
A_{energy} is less than 80 % of G_{energy}	4 points
A_{energy} is less than 90 % of G_{energy}	2 points
A_{energy} is less than 95 % of G_{energy}	1 point

☒ Calculation showing the number of points scored for Table 3.

O7 Emission of climate gases

The amount of climate gasses (A_{GWP}) emitted by the laundry must be less than or equal to the threshold value of the laundry for climate gases (G_{GWP}). Requirement on climate gas emissions varies according to the category of textile. Table 4 specifies the factor values (F_{GWP}) that are to be used for the individual textile categories. The laundry's G_{GWP} and A_{GWP} are calculated for the year as a whole. Conversion factors for calculating energy is shown in appendix 3.

If the laundry can separate out the following consumption with the aid of metering devices, then they need not be included for the purpose of calculating A_{GWP}:

- *internal wastewater treatment plant,*
- *35% of energy consumption for VOC afterburners for laundries that launder industrial wiping cloths,*
- *internal dry cleaning processes.*

Table 4 Factor value for climate gas emissions, for various textile categories

Textile categories (see Appendix 2)	**F_{GWP} [g CO_2e/kg*]** (including ventilation, lighting and heating of premises)
Work clothes industrial/kitchen/butchering and equivalent use. Kitchen textiles (cloths and towels)	590
Work clothes, institutions/retail/service Shoes	510
Private clothes from households/institutions	670
Hotels	310
Restaurants	540
Hospitals/nursing homes	490
Comforters and pillows	590
Mops and offshore mats	180
Other mats	160
Cloth hand towel rolls	330
Industrial wiping cloths	610
Dry cleaning	0
Other	160

** The number of kilos of textiles in each textile category is based on the data provided in Table 1*

The conversion factor for energy can be found in Appendix 3.

Calculation of A_{GWP} and G_{GWP}

$G_{GWP} = \sum [(\text{Proportion})_i * (F_{GWP})_i]$

A_{GWP} is calculated as shown in appendix 3

Requirement : $A_{GWP} \leq G_{GWP}$

$(F_{GWP})_i$ = Factor value for emission of climate gases in g CO_2 equvivalents/kg for the individual textile category

A_{GWP} = Amount of CO_2e emitted from energy consumption in g/kg laundry for the laundry

$(\text{Proportion})_i$ = Proportion of a textile category *i*, achieved when the annual quantity of textile catetory *i* is laundered excluding rewash divided by the total quantity of laundry per year excluding rewash.

G_{GWP} = Threshold value for total CO_2e emission in g/kg laundry for the laundry

Electronic spread-sheets are available from Nordic Ecolabelling.

✉ Calculation showing that A_{GWP} is less than G_{GWP}.

P3 Reduced emissions of climate gases

Points are awarded to laundries with a lower emission of climate gases than the level specified in the requirements. See Table 5

Table 5. Points for low emissions of climate gases (gram CO_2/kg textile)

A_{GWP} is less than 40 % of G_{GWP}	10 points
A_{GWP} is less than 50 % of G_{GWP}	8 points
A_{GWP} is less than 60 % of G_{GWP}	6 points
A_{GWP} is less than 70 % of G_{GWP}	4 points
A_{GWP} is less than 80 % of G_{GWP}	2 points
A_{GWP} is less than 90 % of G_{GWP}	1 point

Grams of CO_2 from energy consumption is calculated per kilo of textile based on the conversion factors in Appendix 3.

Electronic spread-sheets are available from Nordic Ecolabelling.

✉ Calculation of grams of CO_2 from energy consumption/kg textile showing the number of points scored on the basis of Table 5.

O8 Water consumption

The inlet water consumption of the laundry (A_{water}) must be less than or equal to the laundry's threshold value for water (G_{water}). Water consumption varies according to textile category. Table 6 specifies the factor value (F_{water}) that is to be used for each individual textile category. The laundry's G_{water} and A_{water} are calculated on an annual basis.

Water consumption includes the inlet water consumption of the laundry as a whole.

Table 6 Factor value for water consumption for various textile categories

Textile categories (see Appendix 1):	**F_{water} [l/kg*]**
Work clothes industrial/kitchen/butchering and equivalent use. Kitchen textiles (cloths and towels)	19,5
Work clothes, institutions/retail/service Shoes	16,5

Private clothes from households/institutions	17,0
Hotels	10.0
Restaurants	17.0
Hospitals/nursing homes	12.0
Comforters and pillows	24.0
Mops and offshore mats	7.0
Other mats	6.5
Cloth hand towel rolls	9,5
Industrial wiping cloths	11.0
Dry cleaning	0.0
Other	7.0

** Number of kilos of textiles within each textile category is based on the data provided in Table 1.*

Calculation:

$$G_{water} = \sum [(Proportion)_i * (F_{water})_i]$$

Requirement : $A_{water} \leq G_{water}$

$(F_{water})_i =$ Factor value for inlet water consumption in litres of water/kilo per textile category

$(Proportion)_i$ = Proportion of a textile category *i* achieved when the quantity of textile category *i* washed excluding rewash on an annual basis is divided by the total quantity of laundry excluding rewash.

G_{water} = Threshold value for total inlet water consumption in litre/kg laundry for the laundry

A_{water} = Applied inlet water consumption litre/kg laundry for the laundry

Electronic spreadsheets are available from Nordic Ecolabelling.

- ✉ Calculation demonstrating fulfilment of the requirement.
- ✉ The basis for the calculations must be documented

P4 Water consumption

Points are awarded to laundries with a lower inlet water consumption than the level specified in the requirements. See Table 7.

Table 7. Points for low energy consumption

A_{water} is less than 50 % of G_{water}	5 points
A_{water} is less than 60 % of G_{water}	4 points
A_{water} is less than 70 % of G_{water}	3 points
A_{water} is less than 80 % of G_{water}	2 points
A_{water} is less than 90 % of G_{water}	1 points

✉ Calculation showing the number of points scored on the basis of Table 7.

O9 Transport

These requirements relate to the transportation of textile to and from customers.

Requirements applicable to operator's own vehicles used for the distribution of laundry:

- All drivers must undergo a course in environmentally friendly/economical driving organised by an external course provider.Newly employed drivers must undergo the course no later than six months after they are taken on.
- Recently purchased and recently leased vehicles used in transporting textiles must satisfy the most recent Euronorm. This requirement applies from the time at which an application is made for the Nordic Ecolabel.
- Mapping of quantity and type of fuel and the number of kilometres driven. Applies to driving in connection with the transportation of textiles and to the laundry's own vehicles and the vehicles of third parties.

Requirements applicable to the vehicles and drivers of third parties:

- When new transport contracts are concluded or renewed, contractors must document compliance with the same requirements as the laundry's own vehicles and drivers. This applies to all the operations of contractors related to the licence holder´s distribution of laundry.

✉ Confirmation from the external course provider that drivers have undergone courses in environmentally aware/efficient driving.

✉ Confirmation from motor vehicle manufacturer/importer/dealer that the recently purchased vehicles (applicable from the time of application for a licence for a Nordic Ecolabel) satisfy the most recently adopted Euronorm.

✉ Overview of the mapping of quantity and type of fuel used and the number of kilometres driven

P5 Transport – technology level

Points are awarded if a proportion of the transportation (by number or driven distance) of textiles is performed in a certain proportion of vehicles which fulfil Euronorm IV or V in accordance with Table 8. If the laundry does not have any distribution (OPL laundry) maximum points (3) is awarded.

Table 8 Proportion of transport of textiles which fulfil Euronorm IV or V

More than 90% (proportion of number of diesel vehicles or range driven) used in distribution comply with Euronorm 4 or 5.	3 points
More than 60 % (proportion of number of diesel vehicles or range driven) used in distribution comply with Euronorm 4 or 5.	2 points
More than 30% (proportion of number of diesel vehicles or range driven) used in distribution comply with Euronorm 4 or 5.	1 point

✉ State total number of vehicles, as well as number and proportion of diesel vehicles in compliance with Euronorm 4 or 5. Or state number of kilometres totally driven, and number of kilometres driven by vehicles in compliance with Euronorm 4 or 5.

P6 Transport – Ecolabelled fuel

Points are awarded for the use of Nordic Ecolabelled fuel on the basis of the following table.

Table 9. Nordic Ecolabelled fuel

Nordic Ecolabelled fuel makes up more than 15% of fuel consumed in distribution	3 points
Nordic Ecolabelled fuel makes up more than 10% of fuel consumed in distribution	2 points
Nordic Ecolabelled fuel makes up more than 5% of fuel consumed in distribution	1 point

✉ State type and quantity of fuel used in transporting textiles.

3 Laundry chemicals

Laundry chemicals are defined as all chemicals that come into contact with the textile before, during and after the process (for example proofing agents, stain treatment agents, textile dyes). In the case of several of the chemical requirements it might be appropriate for Nordic Ecolabelling to receive documentation directly and

in confidence from the chemical supplier. Nordic Ecolabelling will be able to provide the licence applicant with feedback on whether the requirement is met or not on the basis of this documentation.

Ingoing substances are all substances in the laundry chemical, including additives in ingredients (e.g. preservaties and stabilizers) but not pollutants from raw material production. Pollutants are traces from raw material production present in the laundry chemical in concentrations of less than 0.01%. Substances that are added to a raw material deliberately or for a purpose are not regarded as pollutants irrespective of their concentration.

Annual consumption of laundry chemicals must be reported.

O10 Classification of laundry chemicals

Laundry chemicals must not be classified as belonging to the hazard classes and risk phrases in Table 10.

Table 10. Proscribed hazard classes/risk phrases for laundry chemicals

Classification	Hazard class and risk phrase	**CLP**
Very Toxic	T_x with R26, R27, R28, R39	Acute Toxicity Category 1 H330 Acute Toxicity Category 2, H330 Acute Toxicity Category 1, H310 Acute Toxicity Category 2, H310 Acute Toxicity Category 1, H300 Acute Toxicity Category 2, H300 Specific Target Organ Toxicity after Single Exposure Category 1, H370
Toxic	T with R 23, R24, R25, R39, R48	Acute Toxicity Category 3, H331 Acute Toxicity Category 3, H311 Acute Toxicity Category 3, H301 Specific Target Organ Toxicity after Single Exposure Category 1, H371 Specific Target Organ Toxicity after Repeated Exposure Category 1, H372
Harmful to health*	Xn with R20, R21, R48, R65*** R68	Acute Toxicity Category 4, H332 Acute Toxicity Category 4, H312 Specific Target Organ Toxicity after Single Exposure Category 2, H373*** Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1B, H340

Allergenic	Xn with R42** Xi med R43	Respiratory Sensitisation Category 1, H334** Skin Sensitisation Category 1, H317
Carcinogenic	T with R45 (Carc 1 or 2) R49 (Carc 1 or 2) Xn with R40	Carcinogenicity Category 1A, H350 Carcinogenicity Category 1B, H350 Carcinogenicity Category 2, H351
Mutagenic	T with R46 (Mut 1 or Mut2) Xn with R68 (Mut 3)	Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1A, H340 Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1B, H340 Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2, H341
Reprotoxic	T with R60 (Rep 1 or 2), R61, R64 Xn with R62, R63	Reproductive Toxicity Category 1A, H360 Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, H360 Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, H361

* An exemption applies to products where the classification is the result of the content of oxalic acid (CAS 144-62-7) or peracetic acid (CAS 79-21-0).

** Excluding products where the classification is the result of the content of enzymes.

***Excluding products for stain removing, used directly on the stain before washing.

The classification applies in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 with subsequent amendments and adaptations and during the transitional period (– 1 June 2015) the middle column or the CLP column in table 10 may be used. After the transitional period (1 June 2015 –) only the classification in the CLP column may be used

Please note that classification is the responsibility of the chemical manufacturer.

✉ Product safety data sheets/product sheets in accordance with current legislation in applicant country eg. appendix II in the REACH (Directive 1907/2006/EC) for each product.

✉ Duly completed and signed declaration from chemical manufacturer (Appendix 5).

✉ In the case of Nordic Ecolabelled laundry chemicals: State product name and licence number only.

O11 Classification of ingoing substances in the laundry chemicals

Ingoing substances in laundry chemicals must not be classified as belonging to the hazard classes and risk phrases in Table 11.

Table 11. Proscribed classifications of ingoing substances in laundry chemicals

Classification	Hazard class and risk phrase	CLP
Allergenic	Xn with R42 – applies to spray products only*	Respiratory Sensitisation Category 1, H334 – gjelder kun sprayprodukter*
Carcinogenic	T with R45 (Carc 1 or 2) R49 (Carc 1 or 2) Xn with R40	Carcinogenicity Category 1A, H350 Carcinogenicity Category 1B, H350 Carcinogenicity Category 2, H351
Mutagenic	T with R46 (Mut 1 or Mut2) Xn with R68 (Mut 3)	Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1A, H340 Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1B, H340 Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2, H341
Reprotoxic	T with R60 (Rep 1 or 2), R61, R64 Xn with R62, R63	Reproductive Toxicity Category 1A, H360 Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, H360 Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, H361

** In other words, stain treatment agents, for example, containing enzymes must be dabbed on and not sprayed.*

The classification applies in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 with subsequent amendments and adaptations and during the transitional period (– 1 June 2015) the middle column or the CLP column in table 10 may be used. After the transitional period (1 June 2015 –) only the classification in the CLP column may be used.

☒ Product safety data sheet/product data sheet for all ingoing substances (in all laundry chemicals) in accordance with current legislation in applicant country eg. appendix II in the REACH (Directive 1907/2006/EC) for each raw material.

☒ Duly completed and signed declaration from chemical manufacturer (Appendix 5).

☒ In the case of detergents awarded with the Nordic Ecolabel: State product name and licence number only.

O12 The content in laundry chemicals of environmentally harmful non-readily degradable substances

The use of substances that are toxic to the aquatic environment and non-readily degradable in the aquatic environment (substances with risk phrases R50/53(H410), R51/53(H411) and R52/53(H412)) is restricted as follows:

Requirement:

$$A_{R50/53 \text{ or } H410} + \frac{A_{R51/53 \text{ or } H411}}{10} + \frac{A_{R52/53 \text{ or } H412}}{100} \leq 0{,}013 \text{ g/kg textiles*}$$

- *$A_{R50/53 \text{ or } H410}$ is the quantity of substances used containing R50/53 or H410 in g per kg of textiles**
- *$A_{R51/5 \text{ or } H41113}$ is the quantity of substances used containing R51/53 or H411 in g per kg of textiles**
- *$A_{R52/53 \text{ or } H412}$ is the quantity of substances used containing R52/53or H412 in g per kg of textiles**

(In other words, the weighting of substances classified as R50/53 (H410) is 100 times greater than R52/53 (H412))

☒ Overview of the content of laundry chemicals of R50/53(H410), R51/53(H411) and R52/53(H412) classified compounds per kilo of textile delivered*. Spreadsheets available from Nordic Ecolabelling may be used.

☒ Calculations evidencing fulfilment of the requirement.

** Only the number of kg of textiles taken in by the laundry is counted (relaundering is not included, but chemical consumption in relaundering is included).*

O13 Restrictions on the overall dilution volume of laundry chemicals (CDV – critical dilution volume)

For each textile category Table 12 specifies factor values for the overall critical dilution volume (F_{CDV}) of the laundry chemicals. **Either** acute values (CDV_{acute}) or chronic values ($CDV_{chronic}$) may be used.

Because the substances break down during the laundry process, separate rules apply to three substances.

- Active chlorine such as sodium hypochlorite – is not included in the calculation of CDV. The use of active chlorine is already specifically restricted in requirement O13
- Hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) is not included in calculation of CDV.
- Peroxyacetic acid is included in the calculation as acetic acid.

For Cumensulphonate (DID 139) own data for degradation can be used to determine the degradation factor (DF). (DF=0,5 in the DID-list may be deviated).

Table 12. Factor values (F) for CDV_{acute} and $CDV_{chronic}$ for various textile categories

Textile categories (see Appendix 1):	**$F_{CDVacute}$ [litre/kg*]**	**$F_{CDVchronic}$ [litre/kg*]**
Work clothes industrial/kitchen/ butchering and equivalent use. Kitchen textiles (cloths and towels)	450,000	225,000
Work clothes, institutions/retain/service Shoes	350,000	175,000
Private clothes from households/institutions	350 000	175 000
Hotels	150,000	75,000
Restaurants	250,000	125,000
Hospitals/nursing homes	250,000	125,000
Comforters and pillows	150,000	75,000
Mops and offshore mats	250,000	125,000
Other mats	150,000	75,000
Cloth hand towel rolls	150,000	75,000
Industrial wiping cloths	400,000	200,000
Dry cleaning	0	0
Other	150,000	75,000

* *Number of kilos of textiles within each textile category based on the data specified in Table 1*

Calculation of critical dilution volume (CDV):

$G_{CDV} = \sum [(Proportion)_i * (F_{CDV})_i]$

Required CDV: $A_{CDV} \leq G_{CDV}$

G_{CDV} is the threshold value for the critical dilution volume of the chemical consumption calculated in litres per kilo of textile delivered. The weighted average of the factor values provides the threshold values for a laundry.

$(Proportion)_i$ = Proportion of a textile category i achieved when the quantity of textile category i washed excluding rewash on an annual basis is divided by the total quantity of laundry excluding rewash.

(F_{CDV})i is the factor value for CDV in litres per kilo of textile delivered for the individual textile category i.

A_{CDV} is the critical dilution volume for the chemicals used in the laundry in litres per kilo of textile delivered.

The documentation must primarily refer to the DID dated 2007 or later. In case of substances not contained in the list other documentation may be used, e.g. test reports or references in the literature.

DID: Detergents Ingredients Database.Link: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/pdf/did_list/didlist_part_a_da.pdf

Calculation of CDV is defined here and below:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/pdf/did_list/didlist_part_b_da.pdf

CDV is calculated using the following formulae. CDV must be calculated for all substances contained in the individual laundry chemical and for all laundry chemicals encompassed by the requirement:

$CDV_{acute} = \sum CDV_i = \sum (dose_i \times DF_i \times 1000 / TF_{acute})$, or

$CDV_{chronic} = \sum CDV_i = \sum (dose_i \times DF_i \times 1000 / TF_{chronic})$, where

$dose_i$ = the ingoing quantity of the individual substances in g/kg textile

DF_i = degradation factor for substance i

TF_{acute} = acute toxicity factor

$TF_{chronic}$ = chronic toxicity factor

✉ Calculation of G_{CDV} (threshold value for CDV) and A_{CDV} (actual CDV value) showing fulfilment of the requirement. As part of the documentation of the calculation, the complete formulation (including the trade name, the CAS-number and DID-number of each ingredient in the product) must be given for all products. State whether values for CDV_{acute} or $CDV_{chronic}$ are used.

P7 Points for CDV values

Laundries are given the opportunity to score points if the following CDV values are achieved:

Table 13. Critical dilution volume CDV – scores.

A_{CDV} is less than 40 % of G_{CDV}	5 points
A_{CDV} is less than 50 % of G_{CDV}	4 points
A_{CDV} is less than 60 % of G_{CDV}	3 points
A_{CDV} is less than 70 % of G_{CDV}	2 points
A_{CDV} is less than 80 % of G_{CDV}	1 point

✉ Calculation of the percentage portion of A_{CDV} of G_{CDV} showing the number of points scored. See also O13.

O14 Restrictions on the content of chlorine in laundry chemicals

For each textile category Table 14 specifies factor values for the content of chlorine in laundry chemicals.

Table 14. Factor values (F) for chlorine in various textile categories

Textile categories (see Appendix 1):		**$F_{chlorine}$ [mg/kg*]**
Work clothes industrial/kitchen/ butchering and equivalent use. Kitchen textiles (cloths and towels)	White workwear from food preparation industry etc.	1500
	Kitchencloths and -towels	1875
	Colored workwear and other textiles	0
Work clothes, institutions/retail/service Private clothes from households/institutions Shoes	White	150
	Other	0
Hotels		115
Restaurants	White tablecloths	265
	White napkins	1500
	Colored tablelinen and other textiles	0
Hospitals/nursing homes	'Blod clothes'	1725
	Other textiles	115
Comforters and pillows		0
Mops and offshore mats		0
Other mats		0
Cloth hand towel rolls		20
Industrial wiping cloths		0
Dry cleaning		0
Other		0

* *Number of kilos of textiles within each category of textiles based on the data specified in Table 1*

The threshold value $G_{chlorine}$ for the year is calculated in the following general way:

Chlorine calculation:

$$G_{cholrine} = \sum [(Proportion)_i * (F_{chlorine})_i]$$

Chlorine requirement:

$A_{chlorine} \leq G_{chlorine}$

$G_{chlorine}$ is the threshold value for the consumption of active chlorine by a laundry measured in mg of active chlorine per kilo of textile delivered. The weighted average of factor values provides the threshold value for a laundry..

$(Proportion)_i$ = Proportion of a textile category i achieved when the quantity of textile category i washed excluding rewash on an annual basis is divided by the total quantity of laundry excluding rewash.

$(F_{chlorine})i$ is the factor value for active chlorine in mg per kg textile delivered for the individual textile category i.

$A_{chlorine}$ is the quantity of active chlorine used by the laundry in mg per kg of textile delivered.

✉ Calculation of $G_{chlorine}$ (threshold value for chlorine) and $A_{chlorine}$ (actual chlorine value), evidencing compliance with the requirement.

P8 Points for low consumption of chlorine

Laundries may score points on a low consumption of chlorine based on the following table 15. The points score is depending on proportion of textile for which chlorine often is used (that is, high chlorine factor value ($F_{chlorine}$, see table 14) and a relative low consumption of chlorine ($A_{chlorine}$) related).

Table 15. Chlorine consumption and points score

%-proportion $A_{chlorine}$: $(A_{chlorine}/G_{chlorine}) * 100\%$	**Treshold value for chlorine, $G_{chlorine}$ (calculation, see O13)**			
	$0 \leq G_{chlorine} \leq 30$	**$30 < G_{chlorine} \leq 100$**	**$100 < G_{chlroine} \leq 500$**	**$G_{chlroine} > 500$**
$A_{chlorine}$ < 50% of $G_{chlorine}$ (or none chlorine used at all)	2 points	5 points	8 points	10 points
$A_{chlorine}$ < 60% of $G_{chlorine}$	1 point	4 points	6 points	8 points
$A_{chlorine}$ < 70% of $G_{chlorine}$	1 point	3 points	5 points	6 points
$A_{chlorine}$ < 80% of $G_{chlorine}$	0 point	2 points	3 points	4 points
$A_{chlorine}$ < 90% of $G_{chlorine}$	0 point	1 point	2 points	2 points

✉ Calculation of percentage portion that $A_{chlorine}$ constitutes of $G_{chlorine}$, showing the number of points scored. See also O14.

O15 Restrictions on the phosphate content of laundry chemicals

For each textile category Table 16 specifies factor values for the phosphate content og laundry chemicals.

Table 16. Factor values (F) for phosphorous (P) in various textile categories.

Textile categories (see Appendix 1)	**F_P [g/kg*]**
Work clothes industrial/kitchen/ butchering and equivalent use. Kitchen textiles (cloths and towels)	0.60
Work clothes, institutions/retail/service Shoes	0.40
Private clothes from households/institutions	0.40
Hotels	0.25
Restaurants	0.35
Hospitals/nursing homes	0.30
Comforters and pillows	0.25
Mops and offshore mats	0.35
Other mats	0.25
Cloth hand towel rolls	0.25
Industrial wiping cloths	0.50
Dry cleaning	0.00
Other	0.25

** Number of kilos of textile within each textile category based on the data specified in Table 1.*

The threshold value G_P on an annual basis is calculated in the following general way:

$$G_P = \sum [(\text{Proportion})_i * (F_P)_i]$$

Phosphorous requirement: $A_P \leq G_P$

G_P is the threshold value for the use of P by a laundry measured in g P per kg textile delivered. This is the weighted average of factor values, which provides the threshold value for a laundry.

$(\text{Proportion})_i$ = Proportion of a textile category i achieved when the quantity of textile category i washed excluding rewash on an annual basis is divided by the total quantity of laundry excluding rewash.

$(F_P)i$ is the factor value for P in g per kg textile delivered for the individual textile category i.

A_P is the quantity of P used by the laundry in g per kg of textile delivered.

Laundering chemicals containing more phosphorus than what is allowed under the Norwegian regulations must not be sold and used in Norway or areas where there are rules and bans on phosphorus in laundering chemicals.

- *Product regulations: FOR 2004-06-01 no. 922: Regulations on the restriction in use of chemicals and other products that are harmful to health and the environment. Sections: 3-8. Detergents – phosphorus content.*

✉ Calculation of G_P (threshold value for phosphorus) and A_P (actual phosphorous value) evidencing fulfilment of the requirement.

O16 Restriction of the laundry chemicals' content of non-anaerobically degradable substances

For each textile category Table 17 specifies factor values for the content of non-anaerobically degradable substances.

Table 17. Factor values (F) non-anaerobically degradable substances (anNBO) in various textile categories.

Textile categories (see Appendix 1):	**F_{anNBO} [g/kg*]**
Work clothes industrial/kitchen/ butchering and equivalent use. Kitchen textiles (cloths and towels)	1.75
Work clothes, institutions/retail/service Shoes	1.25
Private clothes from households/institutions	1,25
Hotels	0.60
Restaurants	1.10
Hospitals/nursing homes	1,00
Comforters and pillows	0.60
Mops and offshore mats	1.00
Other mats	0.75
Cloth hand towel rolls	0.60
Industrial wiping cloths	1.50
Dry cleaning	0.00
Other	0.60

** Number of kilos of textiles within each textile category based on the data specified in Table 1.*

The threshold value G_{anNBO} on an annual basis is calculated in the following general way:

Calculation of substances that are not anaerobically degradable (anNBO):

$G_{anNBO} = \sum [(Proportion)_i * (F_{anNBO})_i]$

anNBO requirement: $A_{anNBO} \leq G_{anNBO}$

G_{anNBO} is the threshold value for the consumption of substances that are not broken down anaerobically used by a laundry measured as g-anNBO per kilo of textile delivered. The weighted average of factor values provides the threshold value for a laundry.

$(Proportion)_i$ = Proportion of a textile category i achieved when the quantity of textile category i washed excluding rewash on an annual basis is divided by the total quantity of laundry excluding rewash.

$(F_{anNBO})i$ is the factor value i g-anNBO per kg of textile delivered for the individual textile category i.

A_{anNBO} is the quantity of anNBO used in the laundry in g-anNBO per kg of textile delivered..

Iminodisuccinat (DID 148) may be ruled out from calculations of anNBO.

For Cumensulphonate (DID 139) own data may be used (that is, on basis of own data the value aNBO=I and anNBO=N in the DID-list may be deviated).

✉ Documentation of anaerobic degradability must primarily refer to the DID dated 2007 or later. In the case of substances not included on the list other documentation may be used, e.g. test reports or references in the literature.

- *DID: Detergents Ingredients Database.Link: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/pdf/did_list/didlist_part_a_da.pdf*

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/pdf/did_list/didlist_part_b_da.pdf

✉ Calculation G_{anNBO} (threshold value for anNBO) and A_{anNBO} (actual anNBO value), showing fulfilment of the requirement.

O17 Surfactants, ready degradability aerobically and anaerobically

All surfactants must be readily degradable aerobically in accordance with test method No. 301 A - F in OECD guidelines for testing of chemicals or other equivalent test methods.

All surfactants must be degradable anaerobically, which means at least 60% degradability under anaerobic conditions in accordance with ISO 11734, ECETOC No. 28 or equivalent test methods.

Documentation must primarily refer to the DID dated 2007 or later. In the case of surfactants not included on the list other documentation may be used, e.g. test reports or references in the literature.

DID: Detergents Ingredients Database.Link: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/pdf/did_list/didlist_part_a_da.pdf

- ✉ In the case of Nordic Ecolabelled laundry chemicals: state product name and licence number only.
- ✉ Reference to DID. In the case of surfactants not included on the list other documentation may be used, e.g. test reports or referances in the literature.

O18 Substances that must not be present in the laundry chemical

The laundry chemical must not contain:

Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) and/or alkylphenol derivatives (APD)

LAS (linear alkyl benzene sulphonates)

DADMAC (dialkyldimethyl ammoniumchloride)

PFAS and/or PFOA (per- and polyfluorinated alkylated compounds)

Boric acid and borates

Optical brightener

NTA (Nitriloacetate. Complexing agents as MGDA and GLDA may contain NTA as impurity in the raw material in concentrations below 1,0%, as long as the concentration in the laundry chemical is below 0,1%)

Fragrance

Triclosan

EDTA

PBT (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances – Annex XIII of REACH (Directive 1907/2006/EC))

vPvB (very persistant and very bioaccumulative - Annex XIII of REACH (Directive 1907/2006/EC))

Substances considered viewed as potential endocrine disruptors in categories 1 or 2 in accordance with official EU lists. The EU report on endocrine disrupters can be read in its entirety at http://ec.europa.eu/environment/endocrine/documents/final_report_2007.pdf (Appendix L, page 238 et seq)

Substances considered to be ”Substances of very high concern”, and found on the Candidate List at http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/candidate_list_

en.asp.

Halogenated flame retardants

Nanoparticles comprising metal, carbon or fluorine compounds

- ✉ Declaration from chemical manufacturer showing fulfilment of the requirement (duly completed Appendix 5)
- ✉ In the case of Nordic Ecolabelled laundry chemicals: state product name and licence number only.

O19 Dyes

Dyes must either be approved for use in foodstuffs or not be bioaccumulative. Dyes are not deemed to be bioaccumulative if BCF < 500 or logKow < 4,0. If both values are available, the BCF value actually measured will be decisive.

✉ Documentation of BCF, logKow or state E-number. . If both values are available, the BCF value actually measured will be decisive.

P9 Points for Nordic Ecolabelled, EU Ecolabelled and/or Bra Miljöval-labelled textile detergents for professional users.

The use of Nordic Ecolabelled and/or Bra Miljöval textile detergents for professional users give the scores specified in Table 18.

Table 18 . Scores for ecolabelled textile detergents

Proportion textile detergent labelled with Nordic Ecolabel, EU Ecolabel and/or Bra Miljöval	Points
90% by weight or more	9
70% by weight or more	7
50% by weight or more	5
30% by weight or more	3
10%by weight or more	1

✉ Calculation with overview of product name, type labelling, licence number/specification of duration and quantity of licence on annual basis.

4 Textiles

O20 Textile requirements

On an annual basis Nordic Ecolabelled textile services must meet the following requirements:

$$((quantity_{\text{Nordic Ecolabel/EU Ecolabel}} \cdot 3{,}0) + (quantity_{\text{Ökotex100}})) / (quantity_{\text{workwear}} + quantity_{\text{linen}}) \geq 75\ \%$$

- *Quantity $_{\text{Nordic Ecolabel/Eu Ecolabel}}$ is the purchased quantity (Euro or kg) Nordic Ecolabelled/EU Ecolabelled products*

- *$quantity_{Oekotex100}$ is the purchased quantity (Euro or kg) of products that meet the Oekotex100 standard*
- *$quantity_{workwear}$ is the the purchased quantity of work clothes*
- *$quantity_{linen}$ is the the purchased quantity of linen requiring rolling (e.g. bed clothes, table clothes, hand towell rolls etc.)*

✉ Copy of current certificate issued by Oeko-Tex 100 or licence certificate issued by the Nordic Ecolabel/EU Ecolabel.

✉ Overview of textiles that fulfil the Oeko-Tex 100 or Nordic Ecolabel/EU Ecolabel requirements giving product name, quantity purchased for each textile and calculation of overall weight percentage.

✉ Overview from textile supplier showing relationship between the Oeko-Tex certificate and the finished textiles.

✉ Declaration from the textile supplier that textiles carrying an Oeko-Tex certificate have not been subject to post-processing using any form of chemistry.

✉ Calculation showing fulfilment of the requirement.

P10 Points for ecolabelled textile

Where the proportion of ecolabelled textiles exceeds the minimum requirement, points may be scored on the basis of the following table, calculated as follows:

$(quantity_{\text{Nordic Ecolabel/EU Ecolabel}} / (quantity_{workwear} + quantity_{linen})) \cdot 100\%$

= = % Swan/Flower-labelled (based on either weight or sales)

Table 19. Points for ecolabelled textiles

Weight-% or turnover-% Nordic Ecolabelled/ EU Ecolabelled	Points
More than 50%	8
More than 35%	6
More than 20%	4
More than 10%	2
More than 5%	1

✉ As O19 requirements as to textiles with regard to the Nordic Ecolabel/EU Ecolabel. Calculate and state points.

O21 Code of conduct

The business must have a code of conduct in place ensuring that requiring suppliers and manufacturers of textiles to respects and complies with the UN Global Compact's ten principles.

Alternatively, the code of conduct may be based on the International Labour Organization's core conventions which comprise:

- Prohibition against Child Labour (Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, Convention 138 and Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, Convention 182)
- Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise (Convention 87)
- Prohibition against Discrimination (Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value, Convention 100 and Prohibition against Discrimination in respect of Employment and Occupation, Convention 111)
- Prohibition against Forced labour (Forced Labour, Convention 29 and the Abolition of Forced Labour, Convention 105).

- *Note: The UN's Global Compact comprises 10 principles covering human rights, the rights of employees, the environment and anti-corruption. For further information see* http://www.unglobalcompact.org/

The ecolabelling licence may be revoked if the licence-holder or the suppliers is in breach of the code of conduct.

✉ Copy of the code of conduct which ensures that the supplier of textiles and the textile producer respect and comply with the 10 principles in the UN's Global Compact or which ensures that the code of conduct is based on the ILO's core conventions (see above).

✉ Description of the way in which the code of conduct is communicated to suppliers and how compliance by suppliers and textile manufacturers is monitored.

O22 Disposal/wastage

State the weight of total disposals/wastage of textiles owned by the laundry, and specify which categories are disposed most frequently, giving the primary reasons for disposal for the main categories.

The ways in which the textiles are disposed off must be stated (incineration/reuse/recycling/dyeing/wastage etc.) and the recipients.

✉ State the weight of total disposals/wastage of textiles owned by the laundry, and specify which categories are disposed most frequently, giving the primary reasons for disposal for the main categories.

✉ State the ways in which the textiles are disposed of (incineration/reuse/recycling/dyeing/wastage etc.) and the recipients.

5 Emissions, waste, packaging and recycling systems

O23 Emissions to water

The laundry's emissions to water must fulfil the requirements imposed by the local/municipal authorities.

If the total of quantity of industrial wiping cloths laundered exceeds 5%, the waste water must be treated before it is released by the laundry to the municipal sewage system. Sludge from the laundry's treatment plant must be handled as hazardous waste, and this processing must be approved by the environmental authorities in the country in question.

✉ Documentation showing the plant's compliance with any requirements imposed by the authorities.

✉ Laundries that launder industrial wiping cloths must provide details of the applicable statutes/regulations and their compliance with them. Documentation must be submitted of procedures in place for treating waste water prior to emission to the municipal sewage system and the processing of sludge from the treatment plant.

O24 Production waste and recycling systems

The laundry must have a description of the procedure for sorting waste as regards paper, cardboard, metal, plastic, textiles, environmentally harmful waste, fluorescent tubes/lightbulbs, batteries and small items of electrical equipment. The waste fractions must be labelled in a way that is clear to all employees. If the local authority does not collect these fractions the enterprise must have a current agreement with a refuse collector.

✉ Description of procedures for sorting waste into paper, cardboard, metal, plastic, textiles, environmentally harmful refuse, fluorescent tubes/lightbulbs and small items of electrical equipment and the name of the party responsible for collecting this refuse.

☺ The labelling of the fractions will be checked during the inspection visit.

O25 Recycling system for products and packaging

National rules, statutes and/or industry-wide agreements on recycling systems for products and packaging must be fulfilled in the Nordic countries in which the ecolabelled service is marketed. Laundry must offer to take back the laundry's plastic waste from its customers.

✉ Copy of the laundry's certificate of membership of a recycling scheme or some other confirmation of the types of recycling scheme that the manufacturer and/or importer is a member of – in those countries where this is possible.

✉ Confirmation that the laundry offers to take back its plastic waste from its customers.

O26 Delivery of laundry chemicals

Laundry chemicals must be delivered either in returnable containers or in recyclable sacks or drums. All deliveries in excess of 100 kg must be in returnable packaging. Smaller packaging must be made of recyclable or combustible materials. Plastic materials must be labelled. Packaging and labels must not contain PVC or other chlorinated plastics.

✉ Description of packaging in which laundry chemicals are delivered (calculated for x litre/y kg, type (sack, drum etc.) and type of material).

✉ Confirmation from the supplier that packaging and labels do not contain PVC or other chlorinated plastics.

6 Controlling the quality of the laundry

O27 Quality control

The laundry must fulfil and comply with the quality and working environment requirements imposed by the national laundry association or the national quality body for laundries. Alternatively the laundry can instead choose to fulfil the requirements of RAL GZ-992 (Professional Linen Care – Quality Assurance) except the requirements on sorting.

✉ Copy of report on quality control formed by external impartial inspectors which show fulfilment of the requirements.

✉ If applicable: supplementary documentation for laundries that deliver to hospitals.

7 Overview of points

O28 Overview of points

The laundry must score a minimum of 15 points. The following table provides a summary of areas in which points may be scored.

Table 20. Overview of points.

Area	Number of points scored	Maximum points achievable
P1 Dry cleaning		2 points
P2 Energy consumption		10 points
P3 Climate gases		10 points
P4 Water consumption		5 points
P5 Transport		3 points
P6 Transport – ecolabelled fuel		3 points
P7 CDV		5 points
P8 Chlorine		10 points
P9 Nordic Ecolabel/EU Ecolabel/Bra Miljöval-labelled textile detergents		9 points
P10 Ecolabelled textiles		8 points
Total	Total: Minimum score requirement: 15 points	

✉ Overview of points in accordance with Table 20.

8 Environmental management, including the requirements of the authorities

O29 Ethical requirements/working environment

In order to safeguard a good working environment and the fair treatment of employees the production personnel of the enterprise must be paid according to the applicable collective agreement and offer/communicate training irrespective of mother tongue . If the applicant utilises temporary personnel/subcontractors that are not permanently employed safeguards must also be in place to ensure that these personnel are party to collective agreements.

✉ Description of the number of permanent employees and the use of temporary personnel and documentation that all employees and substitutes involved production are paid according to the rates provided for in a collective agreement.

✉ Description of how training and procedures are communicated to employees/substitutes with different mother tongues.

O30 Environmental policy

The textile service provider must draft a brief environmental policy in which the level of ambition for and objectives of the environmental work are described. The environmental policy must be signed by the managing director.

✉ Copy of environmental policy.

O31 Organisation and responsibility

An organisation scheme must be drafted. Responsibility for and competence in key functions (from an environmental perspective) must be defined. Responsibility for the Nordic Ecolabel Licence, marketing, information, quality assurance and purchasing must be shown, as must the person responsible for maintaining contact with Nordic Ecolabelling.

📖 Copy of organogram.

O32 Changes and deviations

Planned changes that affect the Nordic Ecolabel requirements must be reported to/approved by Nordic Ecolabelling. Unplanned deviations that affect the Nordic Ecolabel requirements must be reported to Nordic Ecolabelling. This might for example be planned changes such as a change of chemical supplier, major production changes such as changes of energy sources, or unforeseen deviations such as deliveries of the wrong chemicals etc.

📖 Copy of procedures for planned and unforeseen changes that affect the Nordic Ecolabel requirements.

O33 Information about the Nordic Ecolabel requirements

All employees and subcontractors participating in day-to-day operations must be provided with information on the environmental management procedures used to ensure compliance with the Nordic Ecolabelling requirements in day-to-day operations. All personnel must be provided with information on:

- The environmental policy of the enterprise
- information on the requirements imposed on the enterprise under the Swan labelling scheme

✉ Description of the way in which the information will be communicated to the personnel.

O34 Purchasing

Procedures must be in place to ensure that purchases of goods and services encompassed by the Nordic Ecolabel requirements meet these requirements.

📖 Copy of procedures for purchasing whereby compliance with the Nordic Ecolabel requirements is safeguarded.

O35 Documentation from the applicant

A copy of the application and the facts and calculations (including test reports, documents from subcontractors and the like) on which the documentation submitted in connection with the application is based must be collected in a single place.

☺ On-site check.

O36 Laws and regulations

The textile service provider must ensure that the applicable provisions governing safety, working environment, environmental legislation and plant-specific conditions/licences are followed at all production sites at which the Nordic Ecolabelled service is provided.

Failure to fulfil this requirement may result in revocation of the licence.

✉ Confirmation from the applicant that the applicable regulations governing safety, working environment, environmental legislation and plant-specific conditions/licences are followed.

O37 Marketing

Marketing of the Nordic Ecolabelled textile service must be in accordance with "Regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling of products" 22 June 2011 as amended.

✉ Duly completed Appendix 1.

O38 Periodic follow-up

Each year the environmental requirements must be followed up on the basis of a check list provided by Nordic Ecolabelling.

The laundry must as a minimum perform its own control procedures with regard to water and energy.

☺ The textile service unit must complete the electronic check list (received from Nordic Ecolabelling and forward this by e-mail to Ecolabelling.

☺ Procedures for performing inhouse checks will be verified during the inspection visit.

Marketing

The Nordic Ecolabel, the Swan, is a trademark that is familiar and respected in the Nordic countries. The Nordic Ecolabelled product may be marketed using the Nordic Ecolabel for as long as the licence remains in force.

The label must be positioned in such a way that no doubt exists about the meaning of the label and that makes it clear that the textile service ecolabelled.

Further information on marketing can be found in the "Regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling of products" 22 June 2011 or subsequent versions.

The design of the Nordic Ecolabel

The design of the Nordic Ecolabel is as follows:



123 456

Each licence has a unique licence number for use in combination with the label.

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

Subtext: Textile Services – or Cloth Hand Towel Roll Services

Follow-up inspections

Nordic Ecolabelling may check to ensure that the textile service continues to fulfil the Nordic Ecolabel requirements after a licence has been granted. This may take the form of, for example, on-site inspections or random sampling.

If it transpires that the fuel no longer fulfils the requirements, the licence may be revoked.

How long will the licence remain in force?

The ecolabelling licence will apply for as long as the criteria are fulfilled and for as long as the criteria remain valid. The criteria may be extended or adjusted. If so, the licence will be extended automatically and the licenceholder will be notified.

One year (at the latest) before the expiry date the licenceholder will be informed of the criteria that will apply thereafter. The licenceholder will then be given the opportunity to renew the licence.

New criteria

The focus areas of the future revision will in principle not be determined until after some years where an evaluation of the requirements is conducted. However, it is expected that there will be continues focus on tightening the requirements on e.g. energy, chemicals and water – depending on the situation and developments in the branch as a whole.

Appendix 1

The marketing of Nordic Ecolabelled textile service providers

We hereby declare that we are familiar with the rules governing the use of the Nordic Ecolabel as provided for in "Regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling of products" and that the marketing of the Nordic Ecolabelled Textile Service will follow these rules.

We also declare that we are familiar with the contents of the criteria for the Nordic Ecolabelling of Textile Services.

We hereby undertake to inform the personnel responsible for the marketing of the Nordic Ecolabelled Textile Service of the criteria for the Nordic Ecolabelling of Textile Services and the "Regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling of products".

Place/date	Company
Contact person	Telephone no.
Marketing Manager	Telephone no.

In the event of personnel changes a new declaration must be forwarded to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Appendix 2

Textile categories

1	Work clothes industrial/kitchen/ butchering and equivalent use. Kitchen textiles (cloths and towels)	Clothing, such as work clothes for mechanical industrial work, offshore industry, outdoor military clothes and bags, the foodstuffs industry, the medical industry and the like, as well as clothing for butchers, cooks and the like. Kitchen cloths, floor cloths, cooks whites, kitchen towels and the like for restaurants and institutional kitchens etc. These textiles are often characterised by their heavy degree of soiling and may be difficult to clean.
2	Work clothes, institutions/retail/service Private clothes from households/institutions Shoes	Clothing for use in service industries, retail outlets, hotels, hospitals, nursing homes and other institutions. Indoor military textiles Private clothes typically from citizens not able to do their own laundry. All kinds of shoes (typical for industrial use) sent to laundering. The category will usually be work clothes with a somewhat smaller degree of soiling than in the previous category and furthermore shoes and light soiled private clothes which requires special sorting and handling in smaller scale machines.
3	Private clothes from households/institutions	Private clothing for people who require assistance with clothes laundering
4	Hotels	Bed clothes and towelling from hotels and other overnight accommodation. Often this will involve lightly soiled textiles since they will often have been in limited use before being sent off for laundering.
5	Restaurants	Tablecloths, napkins and the like for use in restaurants, industrial kitchens etc. This will often be textiles with a medium degree of soiling. Although the stains in question may

		frequently require relaundering.
6	Hospitals/nursing homes	Textiles from hospitals and nursing homes and similar institutions including bedclothes, contour sheets, surgical scrubs, barrier sheets and patient clothing, but excluding the work wear of personnel and the category “comforters and pillows”. Although there will be a wider degree of variation in soiling, on average it can be viewed as of medium intensity.
7	Comforters and pillows	Comforters, pillows, sleeping bags and mattress toppers from for example hospitals, nursing homes, hotels, summer houses, ski lodges and the like. The volume per kilo of these textiles will often be high, which makes for a lower degree of filling. Moreover, it is difficult to remove water from these textiles before drying, which in turn means that the tumble drying process consumes more energy.
8	Mats for offshore industry and mops	Mats used in the heavily soiled offshoreindustry and mops used for cleaning purposes. Often very heavily soiled, but do not need to be completely clean. Frequently treated after laundering in order to secure enhanced soil retention or other properties.
9	Other mats	Mats for entrance ways and the like for capturing dirt and water,. Often heavily soiled, but do not need to be completely clean. Frequently treated after laundering in order to secure enhanced soil retention properties.
10	Textile hand towel rolls	Cotton cloth hand towel rolls for hand drying in toilets and the like.
11	Industrial wiping cloths	Textile cloths for drying in for example the graphic and mechanical industries. Will often be heavily polluted cloths containing traces of printers ink, oils, metal filings etc.
12	Dry cleaning	All textiles that are dry-cleaned internally and/or externally including private clothing. These will typically be delicate textiles not capable of withstanding washing.
13	Other	Textiles that are not encompassed by the above categories and that generally make up a small proportion of the textiles laundered by the laundries.

Appendix 3

Energy and CO_2 factors for fuels and electricity

Fuel	Energy factor	Unit	CO2 factor	Unit
Natural gas	**11.00***	**kWh/m^3-N**	**204,4**	**g/kWh**
Fuel oil	**11.29***	**kWh/kg**	**280,8**	**g/kWh**
LPG	**12.78***	**kWh/kg**	**234,0**	**g/kWh**
Petroleum coke	**8.72***	**kWh/kg**	**331,2**	**g/kWh**
Coke	**8.14***	**kWh/kg**	**388,8**	**g/kWh**
Brown coal briquettes (lignite)	**5.08***	**kWh/kg**	**340,6**	**g/kWh**
Straw	**4.03***	**kWh/kg**	**0**	**g/kWh**
Pellets (wooden pellets)	**4.86***	**kWh/kg**	**0**	**g/kWh**
Wood offcuts	**4.08***	**kWh/kg**	**0**	**g/kWh**
Wood chips	**0.78***	**kWh/dm^3 chip volume**	**0**	**g/kWh**
Biogas	**6.39***	**kWh/m^3**	**0**	**g/kWh**
District heating	**0,79**	**kWh/kWh**	**132**	**g/kWh**
Electricity			**385****	**g/kWh$_{supplied}$**

***If more specific data is available from the fuel supplier, this may be used instead.**

** The factor is used for all grid electricity no matter the source. However, for electricity uses from own generation at own premises based on renewable energy sources we accept that half the factor can be used in the calculations (192.5g/kWh).

If necessary and no better data exist from the supplier, the following densities can be used as standard factors for density:

Natural gas: 0,85 kg/m^{3}n

Light fuel oil: 0,89 kg/liter

Heavy fuel oil: 0,98kg/liter

For fuels not included in the table data from the fuel supplier (lower heating value) can be used.

APPENDIX 4 SUBCONTRACTORS, DRY CLEANING

Name of firm: _____

We supply dry cleaning services to the _____ laundry

We hereby certify that we

- will submit a new declaration in the event of planned deviations

- will contact the ecolabelled laundry to which we supply dry cleaning services and Nordic Ecolabelling in the event of unforeseen breaches of the declaration

- that we as subcontractors to a Nordic Ecolabelled textile service provider may be subject to inspection by Nordic Ecolabelling

- that we are aware of the rules governing marketing using the Nordic Ecolabel (more specifically that we are not permitted to use the Nordic Ecolabel in our marketing unless we ourselves hold a licence)

On an annual basis we handle approximately _____ kilos of clothing for the _____ laundry.

We use the following chemicals

Trade name of product	Chemical name	Quantity (kg or litres)/year

None of these products contain haloginated solvents (e.g. perchloro ethylene).

Product safety data sheets for each of these products are attached to this declaration.

Waste processing of solvents:

Waste recipient	Type of chemical	Quantity (kg or litres)/year

Description of dry cleaning technique:

_____	_____
Date	Contact person's signature
_____	_____
Company name	Repeat in block capitals

Appendix 5 Appendix for suppliers of laundry chemicals

Name of product: _____

Ingoing substances are all substances in the laundry chemical, including additives in ingredients (e.g. preservatives and stabilizers), but not pollutants from raw material production. Pollutants are traces originating in raw material production present in the laundry chemical in concentrations of less than 0.01%. Substances that are added to a raw material deliberately or for a purpose are not regarded as pollutants, irrespective of their concentration.

This certificate is based on the knowledge available to us as at the time of application based on tests and/or certification from raw material producers and may be subject to change as a result of development and new knowledge. If new knowledge of this nature becomes available the undersigned undertakes to submit an updated certificate to Nordic Ecolabelling.

Is the laundry chemical classified in accordance with the following hazard classes/risk phrases?

Classification	Hazard class and risk phrase	**CLP**	**Yes** (Place cross)	**No**(Place cross)
Very Toxic	T_x with R26, R27, R28, R39	Acute Toxicity Category 1 H330 Acute Toxicity Category 2, H330 Acute Toxicity Category 1, H310 Acute Toxicity Category 2, H310 Acute Toxicity Category 1, H300 Acute Toxicity Category 2, H300 Specific Target Organ Toxicity after Single Exposure Category 1, H370		
Toxic	T with R 23, R24, R25, R39, R48	Acute Toxicity Category 3, H331 Acute Toxicity Category 3, H311 Acute Toxicity Category 3, H301 Specific Target Organ Toxicity after Single Exposure Category 1, H371 Specific Target Organ Toxicity after Repeated Exposure Category 1, H372		

Harmful to health*	Xn with R20, R21, R48, R65*** R68	Acute Toxicity Category 4, H332 Acute Toxicity Category 4, H312 Specific Target Organ Toxicity after Single Exposure Category 2, H373*** Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1B, H340		
Allergenic	Xn with R42** Xi med R43	Respiratory Sensitisation Category 1, H334** Skin Sensitisation Category 1, H317		
Carcinogenic	T with R45 (Carc 1 or 2) R49 (Carc 1 or 2) Xn with R40	Carcinogenicity Category 1A, H350 Carcinogenicity Category 1B, H350 Carcinogenicity Category 2, H351		
Mutagenic	T with R46 (Mut 1 or Mut2) Xn with R68 (Mut 3)	Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1A, H340 Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1B, H340 Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2, H341		
Reprotoxic	T with R60 (Rep 1 or 2), R61, R64 Xn with R62, R63	Reproductive Toxicity Category 1A, H360 Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, H360 Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, H361		

* Products that are classified because of their content of oxalic acid (CAS 144-62-7) or peracetic acid (CAS 79-21-0) may be used by laundries. If so, inform Nordic Ecolabelling about this use.

** *Products where the classification is the result of the enzyme content may be used by the laundry. Comment if this is the case.*

** * *Classified products used for stain removal by application directly on the stain prior to laundering may be used. Note however, ref the comments above, that spray products must not contain substances that sensitise the airways. In other words, stain removal agents containing enzymes must be dabbed on, not sprayed on.*

The classification applies in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 with subsequent amendments and adaptations and during the transitional period (– 1 June 2015) the middle column or the CLP column in table 10 may be used. After the transitional period (1 June 2015 –) only the classification in the CLP column may be used

Please note that classification is the responsibility of the chemical manufacturer.

We hereby declare that the laundry chemical does not contain:

Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) and/or alkylphenol derivatives (APD)

LAS (linear alkyl benzene sulphonates)

DADMAC (dialkyldimethyl ammoniumchloride)

PFAS and/or PFOA(per- and polyfluorinated alkylated compounds)

Boric acid and borates

Optical brightener

NTA (Nitriloacetate. Complexing agents as MGDA and GLDA may contain NTA as impurity in the raw material in concentrations below 1,0%, as long as the concentration in the laundry chemical is below 0,1%)

Fragrance

Triclosan

EDTA

PBT (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances – Annex XIII of REACH (Directive 1907/2006/EC))

vPvB (very persistant and very bioaccumulative - Annex XIII of REACH (Directive 1907/2006/EC))

Substances considered viewed as potential endocrine disruptors in categories 1 or 2 in accordance with official EU lists. The EU report on endocrine disrupters can be read in its entirety at http://ec.europa.eu/environment/endocrine/documents/final_report_2007.pdf (Appendix L, page 238 et seq)

Substances considered to be ”Substances of very high concern”, and found on the Candidate List at http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/candidate_list_

en.asp.

Halogenated flame retardants

Nanoparticles comprising metal, carbon or fluorine compounds

Ingoing substances classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction.

_____	_____
Date	Signature of contact person
_____	_____
Company name	Repeat in block capitals

Appendix 6 Example of a description of a laundry

The surface area of the laundry comprises the space occupied by the laundry operation. In this case laundry means: laundry processes, office and kitchen as well as other types of common areas located at the address of the laundry. If one or more parts of the administrative work of the enterprise (e.g. office work) is performed at some other location than at the laundry itself than the surface of the external location must not be included in the calculation. Nor must the surface area of subcontractors be included in the calculation. Thus the total consumption data for the laundry (electricity, water and fuel) is based on the total surface area of the laundry.

The address of the laundry:

The service provided (e.g. mat cleaning):

Subcontractors (other laundries):

Description of premises:

- Size (including kitchen and office areas as well as other space in the laundry)
- The owners of the premises
  - Do you share the building with any other business?
- Can you specify the total consumption by the laundry of electricity, water and fuel with the aid of meters?

Description of machinery and laundry process

- Describe the machinery and specify whether laundry chemicals are dosed manually or with the aid of an automated dosage system:
- Describe the boiler, how it is powered, and how this powers the laundry process.
- Describe any savings system in place such as heat exchangers or other types of recycling system (e.g. heat exchangers/recycling of water).

Recent new installations, conversions and changes to operations:

- Describe any new installations and any changes performed during the course of the last 12 months.

Planned alterations:

Describe any planned alterations and when it is thought they will be implemented.

Other information: