Nordic Ecolabelling of

Durable wood - Alternative to conventionally impregnated wood



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For consultation

Nordic Ecolabelling

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

Addresses

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

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It may be quoted from provided that Nordic Ecolabelling is stated as the source.

What is Nordic Ecolabelled durable wood?

Nordic Ecolabelled durable wood is an alternative to conventionally impregnated wood and is characterised by:

- having no added heavy metals and low levels of biocides
- not causing problems or requiring special processing in the waste phase
- being produced from sustainable forestry
- having sufficient biological durability

Why choose the Nordic Ecolabel?

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

What can carry the Nordic Ecolabel?

Heartwood with naturally long durability, chemically or thermally modified wood, and wood subjected to supercritical impregnation may be Nordic Ecolabelled. The wood must, as a minimum, meet the durability requirements concerning wooden structures above ground that are exposed to moisture and/or weather.

The following may not carry the Nordic Ecolabel:

- wood which is impregnated with heavy metals
- wood impregnated with biocides in concentration above 200 g/m^3 wood
- wood that is surface treated (for example stained or painted)
- wood plastic composites (WPC)

How to apply

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

Icons in the text

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

✉ Enclose

🔑 The requirement checked on site

🕮 Enclose procedure in environmental and quality management system

Application

Applications are made to the national ecolabelling organisation and the application is valid for 12 months. Applications may be processed by another ecolabelling organisation according to agreement between the organisations. The applicant is notified of this. Companies located outside the Nordic countries make applications to the national ecolabelling organisation of the primary market.

The application must consist of a completed application form together with all of the documentation required to demonstrate compliance with the requirements specified in the criteria document (this is specified for each requirement). The application form must specify in which Nordic countries the products in question are to be sold and the estimated turnover from the products in each country.

Further information and assistance may be available. Visit the relevant national website for information.

Sales in the Nordic region

Once granted, a licence is valid throughout the Nordic region. The licence document specifies in which Nordic countries the products are sold according to the information provided on the application. The products are published on Nordic Ecolabelling's website(s). The licensee undertakes to inform Nordic Ecolabelling of any changes as to where the product is sold. If the product is to be sold in other Nordic countries than those initially specified in the application, the licensee must provide written notification of this and submit any extra documentation required to Nordic Ecolabelling in the country that issued the license.

On-site inspection

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

Costs

An application fee is charged to companies applying for a licence. There is an additional annual fee based on the turnover of the Nordic Ecolabelled durable wood

Enquiries

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

What are the requirements of the Nordic Ecolabelling?

To be awarded a Nordic Ecolabel licence, all requirements must be fulfilled.

In order to be granted a Nordic license, the following documentation must be attached to the application:

- Documentation demonstrating compliance with all the requirements
- User instructions in all relevant languages.
  Documentation demonstrating compliance with national rules and laws, as well as any industry agreements on return systems for packaging.

1 Description of the product

O1 Description of the product

Applicants must provide the following information about the product:

- Trade name/brand
- A description of the product/products and all the materials involved
- A description of production methods/treatment techniques. Suppliers must be described with the name of their business, production site, contact person and the production steps carried out

✉ Detailed description of the points above. Product data sheets can be sent in as part of the documentation. Use a flowchart to describe the production process.

2 Environmental requirements

2.1 Chemical requirements

What do the chemical requirements cover?
The chemical requirements cover all chemicals and chemical products used from the wood is impregnated or modified until the product is ready for sale to the consumer. The requirements apply to the chemicals used by the manufacturer and those used by any supplier.

What is considered to be a constituent substance?
This definition applies for all the chemical requirements:

The term constituent substance refers to all substances in the chemical product, including additives in the ingredients (such as preservatives and stabilisers) but does not include impurities from primary production. Impurities are defined as residual products from the ingredient production that can be found in the final product in concentrations below 100 ppm (0.01% by weight, 100 mg/kg), but not substances added to an ingredient or

product deliberately and with a purpose, regardless of amount. Impurities of over 1% concentration in the primary product are, however, regarded as constituent substances. Substances known to be degradation products of the constituent substances are also themselves considered to be constituent substances.

O2 Chemicals used

All chemicals used for impregnation/modification/treatment of the wood are to be stated.

✉ Safety data sheets and formulations for the chemicals used to impregnate, modify or treat the wood.

O3 Biocides

Biocides are not to be used in the impregnation, modification or treatment of wood. In this context, biocides are defined as chemical substances used in the wood to combat vermins, insects, bacteria, fungi and so on, as governed by the Biocidal Products Regulation (EU) No 528/2012.

An exemption is made for the use of biocides in concentrations below 200 g/m^3 wood for impregnation with supercritical CO_2.

✉ Declaration that biocides are not used. If no chemicals are used, this must be stated in the process description (see O1).

O4 Classification of chemical products

Chemical products used in the impregnation, modification or treatment of wood must not be classified according to the table below.

There is an exemption for products where the classification Carc 2 H351 is due to the presence of furfuryl alcohol (CAS 98-00-0). Such products may be used on condition that the requirements in O9 and O10 are fulfilled. There is also an exemption for the classifications H361, H400, H410 and H411 for biocides in concentrations below 200 g/m^3 wood for impregnation with supercritical CO_2.

Classification under CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008		**Classification under Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC 2008**
Hazard class and category	**Hazard phrases**	**Hazard class and risk phrases**
Toxic to aquatic organisms Category acute 1 Category chronic 1-2	H400, H410, H411, H412	N with R50, R50/53, R51/53, R52/53.
Acute toxicity Category 1-3	H300, H310, H330, H301, H311, H331	T+ with R26, R27, R28, R39 T with R23, R24, R25, R39, R48
Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) with single and repeated exposure STOT SE category 1-2 STOT RE category 1-2	H370, H371, H372, H373	T+ with R39 T with R39, R48, Xn with R68
Carcinogenic Carc 1A/1B/2	H350, H350i or H351	T with R45 and/or R49 (Carc 1 or Carc 2) or Xn with R40 (Carc 3)
Mutagenic Mut 1A/B/2	H340, H341	T with R46 (Mut 1 or Mut 2), Xn with R68 (Mut 3)
Toxic for reproduction Repr 1A/1B/2	H360, H361, H362	T with R60, R61, R64, R33 (Repr1 or Repr2), Xn with R62, R63, R64, R33 (Repr3)

✉ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of the chemical product, see Appendix 2. In addition, safety data sheet in line with prevailing legislation in the country of application, e.g. Annex II to REACH (Regulation 1907/2006/EC) for all chemical products.

O5 CMR substances

The chemical products used in the impregnation, modification or treatment of wood must not contain chemical substances that are classified as carcinogenic (Carc), mutagenic (Mut) or toxic for reproduction (Rep), according to CLP Regulation (No) 1272/2008 or the Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC as amended, see table below. Note that classification under the Dangerous Preparations Directive may only be used until 31 May 2015.

Classification under CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008		**Classification under Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC 2008**
Hazard class and category	**Hazard phrases**	**Hazard class and risk phrases**
Carcinogenic* Category Carc 1A/1B/2	H350, H350i or H351	T with R45 or R49. Or Xn with R40
Mutagenic Mut 1A/B/2	H340, H341	T with R46 or Xn with R68
Toxic for reproduction** Repr 1A/1B/2	H360, H361, H362	T with R60 or R61. Or Xn with R62, R63 and/or R64

** There is an exemption for products where the classification Carc 2 H351 is due to the presence of furfuryl alcohol (CAS 98-00-0). The substance may be used on condition that the requirements in O9 and O10 are fulfilled.*

*** An exemption is made for products where the classification H361 is due to biocides used in concentrations below 200 g/m^3 wood for impregnation with supercritical CO_2.*

✉ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of the chemical product, see Appendix 3. In addition, safety data sheet in line with prevailing legislation in the country of application, e.g. Annex II to REACH (Regulation 1907/2006/EC) for all chemical products.

O6 Substances that must not be present in the products

The following substances must not be present in the chemicals and chemical products used in the production of durable wood.

- Substances on the Candidate List*
- Substances that the EU judges to be PBT (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances) and vPvB substances (very persistent and very bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH
- Substances considered to be potential endocrine disruptors in category 1 or 2 on the EU's priority list of substances that are to be investigated further for endocrine disruptive effects. See following link: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/endocrine/strategy/being_en.htm
- APEO – alkylphenol ethoxylates and alkylphenol derivatives (substances that release alkylphenols on degradation)
- Halogenated organic compounds**
- The following heavy metals or heavy metal compounds must not be present in the products: lead, cadmium, chromium VI, mercury and arsenic

** The Candidate List can be found on the ECHA website: http://echa.europa.eu/sv/candidate-list-table*

*** Preservatives that fulfil O6 and paint pigments that meet the EU's requirements concerning colourants in food packaging under point 2.5 of Resolution AP (89) are exempted.*

✉ Declaration from the manufacturer/supplier of the chemical product, see Appendix 3. In addition, safety data sheet in line with prevailing legislation in the country of application, e.g. Annex II to REACH (Regulation 1907/2006/EC) for all chemical products.

O7 Nanoparticles

Nanoparticles (from nanomaterial*) must not occur in chemical products or in the finished product. The following are exempt from the requirement:

- Pigments**
- Naturally occurring inorganic fillers***
- Synthetic amorphous silica****
- Polymer dispersions

** The definition of nanomaterials follows the European Commission's definition from 18 October 2011 (2011/696/EU): "A nanomaterial is a natural, incidental or purposely manufactured material containing particles, in an unbound state or as an aggregate or as an agglomerate and where, for at least 50% of the particles in the number size distribution, one or more external dimensions is in the size range 1–100 nm."*
*** nano-titanium dioxide is not considered a pigment, and is thus not covered by the requirement.*
**** this applies to fillers covered by Annex V point 7 in REACH.*
***** this applies to traditional synthetic amorphous silica. Chemically modified colloidal silica may occur as long as the silica particles form an aggregate in the end product. For surface treated nanoparticles, the surface treatment must meet the chemical requirements in O4 (Classification of chemical products) and O7 (Substances that must not be present in the products).*

✉ The manufacturer must declare any nanomaterials that occur in the product.

Declaration in line with Appendix 3 from the manufacturer of the durable wood and the manufacturer of each raw material.

O8 Volatile organic compounds (VOC)

The chemicals used for the impregnation, modification or other treatment of wood must contain no more than 5% by weight volatile organic compounds (VOC).

Volatile organic compounds (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 (1 atm).

The aromatic content of the solvent must be no more than 5% by weight

Any solvents that polymerise in the wood may be used if the degree of polymerisation is at least 95%.

✉ Overview of the organic solvents included in the chemicals, stating the boiling point and aromatic content.

If there is any polymerisation of solvent in the wood, submit a report documenting that the degree of polymerisation is at least 95%.

O9 Threshold limit value for chemical products classified as Carc 2 H351

During the production of Nordic Ecolabelled durable wood, air pollution in the production premises must not exceed a limit value of 1 ppm for furfuryl alcohol (CAS 98-00-0).

The limit value of 1 ppm states the highest acceptable limit value over an eight hour shift, and may be exceeded by a maximum of 200% for periods of 15 minutes.

The classification applies with the Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC with subsequent amendments and adaptations.

Sampling and analysis methods must comply with the instructions given for national measurements in the administrative standards issued by the authorities. The analysis laboratory/test institute must fulfil the general requirements for analysis laboratories, see Appendix 1.

✉ Test results from measurements showing compliance with the limit value.

O10 Chemical residues in the product

The product can contain a maximum of 0.2% by weight of furfuryl alcohol (CAS 98-00-0). The amount is to be calculated in relation to wood is pre-dried.

The analysis laboratory/test institute must fulfil the general requirements for analysis laboratories, see Appendix 1.

✉ Test report showing that the average values fulfil the requirement.

2.2 Sustainable forestry

O11 Origin and traceability of the wood

The requirement applies to both certified and uncertified wood. The licensee must:

1. Demonstrate traceability for all wood raw material. State the name (in Latin and in a Nordic language) and geographic origin (country/state and region/province) of the types of wood used.
2. Have a written procedure for sustainable wood raw material supply. The wood raw material may not be sourced from:
    - Protected areas or areas in the process of being awarded protected status
    - Areas where ownership or usage rights are unclear
    - Genetically modified trees or plants

Furthermore, forestry operations must not damage:

- Standing natural timber, biodiversity, special ecosystems or important ecological functions
- Social and/or cultural preservation values

Nordic Ecolabelling may require further documentation if there is any uncertainty surrounding the origin of the raw material.

✉ Name (in Latin and one Nordic language) and geographic origin (country/state and region/province) of the kinds of wood used. Appendix 4a can be used.

✉ The manufacturer of the durable wood must have a written procedure for sustainable wood raw material supply. The procedure shall include up-to-date lists of all suppliers of wood raw material.

O12 Biocides

After harvesting, the wood must not be treated with biocides classified by WHO as type 1A and type 1B.

This requirement applies to the treatment of logs after felling.

WHO classification: An overview is available at: http://www.who.int/ipcs/publications/pesticides_hazard/en/, "The WHO recommended classification of pesticides by hazard and guidelines to classification 2009" or by contacting one of the secretariats.

✉ Report from the suppliers of the wood stating which biocides were used and a declaration in line with Appendix 4a for each individual product.

O13 Wood from certified forestry

On an annual basis, at least 70% of the wood raw material content shall be derived from areas where forestry operations are certified according to a forestry standard and certification system that meet the criteria stated in Appendix 4c.

Nordic Ecolabelling may request the submission of further documentation to enable it to assess whether the requirements concerning the standard and certification system and certified proportion have been fulfilled. Such documentation may comprise copies of the certification body's final report, a copy of the forestry standard, including the name, address and phone number of the organisation that established the standard, as well as references to individuals representing parties and interest groups who have been involved in the development of the standard.

✉ A statement showing the quantity of all constituent wood and the percentage of certified wood used in the applicant's Nordic Ecolabelled production on an annual basis. Appendix 4b can be used.

Copy of relevant forestry certificate(s) that meet the criteria for forestry certification, as stated in Appendix 4c.

2.3 Biological durability

O14 Biological durability

The wood must as a minimum fulfil the test methods for one of the areas of use given in the table below.

Area of use	Test methods
Wood used in marine environment*	- Fungi test EN 113. The wood must be aged with relevant method, i.e. EN 73 or EN 84. - Soft rot test in accordance with ENV 807, part 2. - Marine test EN 275 over at least 5 years in a Nordic test field
Wood used in contact with soil*	- Fungi test in accordance with EN113. The wood must be aged with relevant method, i.e. EN 73 or EN 84. - Soft rot test in accordance with ENV 807. - Field test in accordance with EN 252, over at least 5 years in 2 fields, one of them in a Nordic country.
Wood used above soil*	- Fungi test in accordance with EN113. The wood must be aged with relevant method, i.e. EN 73 or EN 84. - Field test in accordance with CEN/TS 12037 (ENV 12037) or EN 330. The tests must be carried out in accordance with EN 599.

** Wood classified in class M, A or AB in accordance with the Nordic Wood Preservation Council (NTR) system fulfils the respective durability requirement with regard to use in marine environment, soil contact or above soil (exposed to the elements). NTR classes M, A and AB in the table are comparable with the following classes in EN 350-1: 1, 2 and 3.*

Alternative test methods may be used if an independent and competent test institution judges the methods to be equivalent in terms of quality.

✉ Analysis report showing test results or certificate showing approved usage class. There must be a clear declaration of which methods were used, who conducted the analyses and the independence of the test institution (see Appendix 1).

2.4 Climate impact

O15 Monitoring energy consumption

The following information is to be documented by the licensee. If the data is not available at the time, it must be submitted no later than one year after the Nordic Ecolabel licence is issued.

Raw material phase:

a) Drying of the wood: The drying method must be described. Total energy consumption and energy consumption per energy source* is to reported on an annual basis. Energy consumption is to be expressed as MJ/m^3 dried wood. If the drying takes place somewhere other than at the premises of the durable wood manufacturer, the information must be sourced from the supplier/sawmill.

Production phase:

a) The manufacturer of the durable wood must report, on an annual basis, which energy sources that have been used and the amount of energy used in the manufacturer's production. Energy consumption is to be expressed as MJ/m^3 wood.

b) The manufacturer must have an energy efficiency plan that is not less than three years old.

** In this context, energy source means electricity, district heating (supplier is to be stated) and fuels (e.g. wood waste, wood chips, biogas, straw, peat, pellets, natural gas, heating oil).*

Annual follow-up:

The manufacturer of durable wood must have an environmental management system that ensures the annual collection of energy data as described above.

☒ Documentation regarding the points in the raw material phase and production phase above. Appendix 5 can be used. The calculations must be per cubic metre of wood, and may be stated for the Nordic Ecolabelled production or the total production.

Energy efficiency plan.

Procedures in environmental management system that ensure annual collection of energy data.

O16 Transport emissions

The manufacturer must state the transport distance from the forest (geographic origin stated in O11-O13) to the production facility. The means of transport used (ship, train or truck) must also be stated. The transport distances are to be stated in kilometres on an annual basis per m^3 timber.

If the manufacturer reports CO_2 emissions from transport, please state which emission factor and methods/standards that were used (CO_{2eq}/m^3).

☒ Overview of transport distances and transport means per m^3 wood on an annual basis. Appendix 6 can be used. The information may be stated for the Nordic Ecolabelled production or the total production.

2.5 Wood during use and disposal

O17 Product specification/instructions for use

The product specification/instructions for use shall, as a minimum, contain information and recommendations related to the following topics:

- Biological durability
- Areas of use
- Instructions for optimum installation
- Recommended maintenance during the use phase.
- Waste management. It must be specifically stated that the durable wood does not need to be treated as hazardous waste.

✉ Product specification/instructions for use containing the points above.

O18 Waste management

Durable wood should not need to be treated as hazardous waste in any of the Nordic countries.

Declaration from the country's authorities about appropriate waste management.

3 Quality and regulatory requirements

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

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

O19 Nordic Ecolabel licence person

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

✉ A chart of the company's organizational structure detailing who is responsible for the above.

O20 Documentation

The licensee must be able to present a copy of the application and factual and calculation data supporting the documents submitted with the application (including test reports, documents from suppliers and suchlike).

🔑 Checked on site

O21 Quality of durable wood

The licensee must guarantee that the quality of the production of the Nordic Ecolabelled durable wood is maintained throughout the validity period of the licence.

✉ Procedures for collating and, where necessary, dealing with claims and complaints regarding the quality of the Nordic Ecolabelled durable wood.

O22 Planned changes

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

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

O23 Unforeseen non-conformities

Unforeseen non-conformities that affect Nordic Ecolabel requirements must be reported to Nordic Ecolabelling in writing and logged.

✉ Procedures detailing how unforeseen non-conformities are handled.

O24 Traceability

The licensee must have a traceability system for the production of the Nordic Ecolabelled durable wood.

✉ Description of/procedures for fulfilment of the requirement.

O25 Take-back system

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

✉ Declaration from the applicant regarding adherence to existing recycling/take-back agreements.

O26 Laws and regulations

The licensee must ensure compliance with the applicable legislation on health and safety, environmental legislation and installation-specific terms/permits at all the production sites for the Nordic Ecolabelled product.

Documentation is not required. However, Nordic Ecolabelling may revoke the licence if the requirement is not fulfilled.

O27 Marketing

Marketing of the Nordic Ecolabelled XX must comply with "Regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling of products" 22 June 2011 or later versions.

✉ Appendix 1 duly completed.

Marketing

The Nordic Ecolabel is a very well-known and well-reputed trademark in the Nordic region. Nordic Ecolabelled products and services may be marketed using the Nordic Ecolabel so long as the associated licence is valid.

The label must be positioned so that there is no doubt as to what the label refers and so that it is clear that the product is ecolabelled.

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

Design of the Nordic Ecolabel

Design of the Nordic Ecolabel:



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

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

Follow-up inspections

Nordic Ecolabelling may decide to check whether the manufacturer of durable wood fulfils Nordic Ecolabel requirements during the licence period. This may involve a site visit, random sampling or similar test.

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

How long is a licence valid?

Nordic Ecolabelling adopted the criteria for durable wood on DAY MONTH YEAR. The criteria are valid until DAY MONTH YEAR.

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

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

Appendix 1 Analysis and test laboratories

Sampling and testing shall be performed in a competent manner. Analysis laboratories/testing institutions shall be impartial and competent.

Wood's durability shall be verified by an independent and competent test institution. All test results must be available for inspection by the ecolabelling body.

If accreditation is not specifically required, testing or/and analytical laboratory shall fulfil the general requirements of standard EN ISO 17025 or have official GLP status.

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

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

Appendix 2 Classification of chemical products

The chemical requirements cover all chemicals and chemical products used from the wood is impregnated or modified until the product is ready for sale to the consumer. The requirements apply to the chemicals used by the manufacturer and those used by any supplier.

The appendix is to be filled out and signed by the manufacturer of the chemical product.

Name of the chemical product:
Manufacturer/supplier of the chemical product:
Product's function/intended use:

Req. O4 Classification of chemical products

Is the chemical product classifies according to the table below? ☐ yes ☐ no

If yes, which classification?: _____

_____

Classification under CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008		**Classification under Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC 2008**
Hazard class and category	**Hazard phrases**	**Hazard class and risk phrases**
Toxic to aquatic organisms Category acute 1 Category chronic 1-2	H400, H410, H411, H412	N with R50, R50/53, R51/53, R52/53.
Acute toxicity Category 1-3	H300, H310, H330, H301, H311, H331	T+ with R26, R27, R28, R39 T with R23, R24, R25, R39, R48
Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) with single and repeated exposure STOT SE category 1-2 STOT RE category 1-2	H370, H371, H372, H373	T+ with R39 T with R39, R48, Xn with R68
Carcinogenic Carc 1A/1B/2	H350, H350i or H351	T with R45 and/or R49 (Carc 1 or Carc 2) or Xn with R40 (Carc 3)
Mutagenic Mut 1A/B/2	H340, H341	T with R46 (Mut 1 or Mut 2), Xn with R68 (Mut 3)
Toxic for reproduction Repr 1A/1B/2	H360, H361, H362	T with R60, R61, R64, R33 (Repr1 or Repr2), Xn with R62, R63, R64, R33 (Repr3)

Appendix 3 Declaration of constituent substances in chemical products

The chemical requirements cover all chemicals and chemical products used from the wood is impregnated or modified until the product is ready for sale to the consumer. The requirements apply to the chemicals used by the manufacturer and those used by any supplier. The appendix is to be filled out and signed by the manufacturer of the chemical product.

Name of the chemical product:
Manufacturer/supplier of the chemical product:
Product's function/intended use:

The term constituent substance refers to all substances in the chemical product, including additives in the ingredients (such as preservatives and stabilisers) but does not include impurities from primary production. Impurities are defined as residual products from the ingredient production that can be found in the final product in concentrations below 100 ppm (0.01% by weight, 100 mg/kg), but not substances added to an ingredient or product deliberately and with a purpose, regardless of amount. Impurities of over 1% concentration in the primary product are, however, regarded as constituent substances. Substances known to be degradation products of the constituent substances are also themselves considered to be constituent substances.

Req. O5 CMR-substances

Does the chemical product contain any of the following CMR-substances? ☐ yes ☐ no

- Carcinogenic category 1A/1B (Carc with R45/H350 and/or Carc R49/H350i)
- Mutagenic category 1A/1B (Mut with R46/H340)
- Toxic for reproduction category 1A/1B (Rep with R60/H360F and/or R61/H360)

Does the chemical product contain any of the following CMR-substances? ☐ yes ☐ no

- Carcinogenuc category 2 (Carc with R40/H351)
- Mutagenic category 2 (Mut with R68/H341)
- Toxic for reproduction category 2 (Rep with R62/H361 and/or R63/H361)

If yes, specify the quantity as a percentage by weight of each substance:

% by weight: _____

Req. O6 Substances that must not be present in the products

Does the cehmical product contain any of the following?

Substances on the Candidate List*	☐ yes	☐ no
Substances that the EU judges to be PBT (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances) and vPvB substances (very persistent and very bioaccumulative) in accordance with the criteria in Annex XIII of REACH	☐ yes	☐ no
Substances considered to be potential endocrine disruptors in category 1 or 2 on the EU's priority list of substances that are to be investigated further for endocrine disruptive effects	☐ yes	☐ no
APEO – alkylphenol ethoxylates and alkylphenol derivatives (substances that release alkylphenols on degradation)	☐ yes	☐ no
Halogenated organic compounds**	☐ yes	☐ no
The following heavy metals or heavy metal compounds must not be present in the products: lead, cadmium, chromium VI, mercury and arsenic	☐ yes	☐ no

** The Candidate List can be found on the ECHA website: http://echa.europa.eu/sv/candidate-list-table*
*** Paint pigments that meet the EU's requirements concerning colourants in food packaging under point 2.5 of Resolution AP (89) are exempted.*

Req. O7 Nanoparticles

Does the chemical product contain nanoparticles (from nanomaterial*)? The following are exempt from the requirement: pigments**, naturally occurring inorganic fillers***, synthetic amorphous silica**** and polymer dispersions ☐ yes ☐ no

If yes, give a description of the nanoparticles below:

_____

_____

** The definition of nanomaterials follows the European Commission's definition from 18 October 2011 (2011/696/EU): "A nanomaterial is a natural, incidental or purposely manufactured material containing particles, in an unbound state or as an aggregate or as an agglomerate and where, for at least 50% of the particles in the number size distribution, one or more external dimensions is in the size range 1–100 nm."*
*** nano-titanium dioxide is not considered a pigment, and is thus not covered by the requirement.*
**** this applies to fillers covered by Annex V point 7 in REACH.*
***** this applies to traditional synthetic amorphous silica. Chemically modified colloidal silica may occur as long as the silica particles form an aggregate in the end product. For surface treated nanoparticles, the surface treatment must meet the chemical requirements in O4 (Classification of chemical products) and O7 (Substances that must not be present in the products).*

Req. O8 Volatile organic compounds (VOC)

Does the chemical product contain volatile organic compounds (VOC)? ☐ yes ☐ no

If yes, state name, CAS-number, boiling point at 1 atm, % VOC by weight and % by weight of volatile aromatic compounds:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Signature of chemical product supplier:

Date	Company
Name of contact person (Capital letters)	Phone
Signature of contact person	Email

Appendix 4 Appendicies 4a, b and c regarding wood raw materials

4a Specification of wood raw materials

(To be filled out by the supplier of wood or the manufacturer of durable wood)

Manufacturer of durable wood:
Product (trade name):
Manufacturer/supplier of wood raw material:

Req. O11 Origin and traceability of the wood

For the documentation of wood raw material:

- Type of wood and geographical origin (country/state and region/province).
- Copy of certificates for forest management

The following table can be used if a supplier suplies more than one product:

Supplier of wood	**Type of wood ***	**Geographical origin (country/state and region/province)**

** State the common and the latin name of the wood type*

Req. O12 Biocides

Is the wood raw material treated with pesticides classified by WHO as type 1A and/or type 1B after felling? ☐ yes ☐ no

Signature of supplier:

Date	Company
Name of contact person (Capital letters)	Phone
Signature of contact person	Email

4b Basis for calculation of certified amount of wood raw material (O13)

To verify that at least 70% of the wood raw material, on an annual basis, shall be derived from areas where forestry operations are certified by a forestry standard and certification system that meet the criteria in Appendix 4, the:

- Table and calculation below, shall be filled in by the manufacturer of floor coverings.
- Documentation shall be submitted, to verify that certified wood is delivered to the manufacturer of the Nordic Ecolabelled product. For example a copy of a contract and/or specified invoices.

Financial figures are not relevant and are not necessary to include.

Supplier	**Type of wood**	**Geographical origin**	**Forest standard. Type of certification management system** (eg. FSC/ PEFC)	**Amount ***	**Quantity of timber for certified forests used in the product(%)**
Total:					

** Volume or weight can be used as long as the same units are used all though the table.*

The amount of timber derived from certified forests = timber derived from certified forests/total amount timber in the durable wood product(s).

Signature of supplier:

Date	Company
Name of contact person (Capital letters)	Phone
Signature of contact person	Email

4c Directions for forestry certification

Nordic Ecolabelling sets requirements on the standards to which forestry is certified. These requirements are described below. Each individual national forestry standard and each certification system is reviewed by Nordic Ecolabelling as to fulfilment of the requirements. When a forestry standard is revised, it is re-reviewed.

Requirements on forestry standards

The standard must balance economic, ecological and social interests and comply with the Rio Declaration's forestry principles, genda 21 and the Forest Principles, and respect relevant international conventions and agreements.

The standard must contain absolute requirements and promote and contribute towards sustainable forestry. Nordic Ecolabelling places special emphasis on the standard including effective requirements to protect the forest from illegal felling and that the requirements protect the biodiversity of the forest.

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

The standard must set absolute requirements that must be fulfilled for the certification of the forestry. This ensures that the forest management fulfils an acceptable level regards the environment. When Nordic Ecolabelling requires that the standard shall "promote and contribute towards sustainable forestry", the standard must be assessed and revised regularly to initiate 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 forestry 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 purpose of certification is to ensure that the requirements regarding forestry standards are fulfilled. The certification system must be designed to verify that the requirements of the forest standard are fulfilled. The method used for certification must be repeatable and applicable to forestry. Certification must be in respect to a specific forestry standard. The forest must be inspected prior to certification.

Requirements on Chain of Custody (CoC) certification

Chain of Custody certification must be issued by an accredited, competent third party (as for forest certification). The system shall stipulate requirements regarding the chain of custody that assure traceability, documentation and controls throughout the production chain. If recycled fibre, wood shavings or sawdust are used, the pulp manufacturer must verify that this originates from recycled materials.

Documentation

- Copy of forestry/ fiber raw material standard, name, address and telephone number to the organization 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 forestry standard and certification system in question can be approved.

Appendix 5 Monitoring of energy consumption

The appendix is filled out by the manufacturer of durable wood, or supplier for drying of the wood. Worksheets that provide an overview of the annual energy consumption and invoices on purchased energy can also be used as documentation.

Manufacturer of durable wood/supplier (drying of wood):
Product:

Raw material fase

a) Energy consumption for drying of the wood

Flowchart/description of the drying method:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Annual amount dried wood (m^3): _____ Year:_____

Energy source* used for drying	**Annual energy consumption (MJ)**	**Annual energy consumption per m^3 (MJ/m^3)**
SUM		

** In this context, energy source means electricity, district heating (supplier is to be stated) and fuels (e.g. wood waste, wood chips, biogas, straw, peat, pellets, natural gas, heating oil).*

Production phase

a) Energy consuption for production

Modification method: _____

Annual amount dried wood (m^3): _____ **Year:**_____

Energy source* used for modification	Annual energy consumption (MJ)	Annual energy consumption per m^3 (MJ/m^3)
SUM		

** In this context, energy source means electricity, district heating (supplier is to be stated) and fuels (e.g. wood waste, wood chips, biogas, straw, peat, pellets, natural gas, heating oil).*

b) Energy efficiency plan

The manufacturer of durable wood shall submit an energy efficiency plan. The plan's validity period is to be clearly stated.

Date	Company
Name of contact person (Capital letters)	Phone
Signature of contact person	Email

Appendix 7 Transport emissions (O16)

Manufacturer of durable wood:
Product:

The data below are from the following year: _____

Type of wood	**Amount of wood (m^3)**	**Geographical origin**	**Transport distance from forest to production site in kilometers**	**Means of transport**

Date	Company
Name of contact person (Capital letters)	Phone
Signature of contact person	Email

Appendix 8 Marketing of Nordic Ecolabelled durable wood

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

Further, we confirm that we are familiar with the criteria document regarding the "Nordic Ecolabelling of Durable wood - Alternative to conventionally impregnated wood".

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

Date and place	Company
Signature, contact person	
Clarification of name	Phone
Signature, marketing director	
Clarification of name	Phone

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