Nordic Ecolabelling of

Babyproducts with textile



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Consultation draft

Nordic Ecolabelling

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

Addresses

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

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What is a Nordic Ecolabelled Babyproduct with textile?

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

There are the following messages for the product group:

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

Why choose the Nordic Ecolabel?

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

What can carry the Nordic Ecolabel?

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

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

An applicant will also be able to contact Nordic Ecolabelling for an expansion of this list of items if the product type matches the overall product delineation.

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

Delineation in relation to other product groups.

Delineation in relation to the product group for Nordic Ecolabelling of Textiles, hides/skins and leather: Products that are marketed as being for babies, which are not clothing, towels or bed linen, and where the child is in contact with the textile during the use phase, must apply in accordance with the criteria for baby products with textiles. Pillows and duvets are therefore included in the Swan labeling of Textiles, skins and leather. Pillows can also swan labeled in accordance with the criteria for furnitures, if the padding material is part of an overall Furniture license together with such beds or mattresses, and the padding material is of the same type.

Cot bumpers and changing cushions that are part of a furniture item can already be Nordic Ecolabelled as part of the furniture, but not as a separate product. These products are usually sold separately, however, so here there is in principle no overlap.

The exception is products which are subject to the Toy Directive, and are therefore clearly included in the criteria for toys.

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

How to apply

Application and costs

For information about the application process and fees for this productgroup, please refer to the respective national web site. For addresses see page 2.

What is required?

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

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

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

✉ ∗Enclose

🔑 The requirement checked on site.

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

License validity

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

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

On-site inspection

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

Queries

Please contact Nordic Ecolabelling if you have any queries or require further information. See page 2 for addresses. Further information and assistance (such as calculation sheets or electronic application help) may be available. Visit the relevant national website for further information.

1.1 Definition of concepts used in the criteria

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

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

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

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

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

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

Constituent substances and contaminants are defined as the following, unless otherwise stated:

Constituent substance: All substances in the chemical product, including additives (such as preservatives and stabilisers) from the raw materials. Known products released from constituent substances (such as formaldehyde, arylamine and in-situ generated preservatives) are also considered to be constituent.

Contaminants: Residual substances from production, including raw materials production, that are found in a raw material or the chemical product in concentrations ≤ 100.0 ppm (≤ 0.01000 wt%, ≤ 100.0 mg/kg).

Contaminants in a raw material in concentrations ≥ 1.0% are always counted as constituent substances, irrespective of the concentration in the chemical product.

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

Colours: Colours can be divided into dyes or pigments.

Pigments: Pigments are in practical terms insoluble in the medium in which they are incorporated. Pigments are defined as dry, insoluble substances which, when dissolved in a liquid phase, are used as a colour. According to wikipedia.org, a pigment is generally insoluble and has no affinity for the substrate, in contrast to a dye.

Dyes: Dyes are dissolved during application and thereby lose their crystal structure or particle-formed structure during the process. According to wikipedia.org, a dye has affinity for the substrate to which it is applied. A dye can normally be dissolved in a medium.

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

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

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

1.2 Minimum thresholds for materials

The following minimum thresholds generally apply to textiles:

- Sewing thread is exempt from the requirement.
- In overall terms, irrespective of the following minimum thresholds and exemptions, any textile element (see definition in section 1.1) that may be in contact with the child or the adult during normal use must comply with section Feil! Finner ikke referansekilden. "Test of the fininished textile" irrespective of the quantity.
- Textile elements (see definition in section 1.1) are exempt from the chemical requirements in section 1.4.2, if the individual textile element is included at less than 5 wt% of the overall amount of textile in the final product. The overall amount of textile elements exempt from the chemical requirement may not exceed 20 wt% in the final product.
- Recirculated fibre is not required to fulfil the requirements for fibre production, but must comply with section 1.5 "Test of the finished textile". For a definition of recirculated raw material, see section 1.1.
- Fur, skins and leather may be included as details with a maximum for each of 5 wt% of the textile amount, and must comply with section 1.5Feil! Finner ikke referansekilden. "Test of the finished textile" irrespective of the amount. If the individual part coveres more than 5%, fur skins and leather must comply with the requirement for those material types in the criteria for Nordic Ecolabelling of Textiles, skins and leather.

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

Table 1 Requirements in the criteria

Material	Level	Requirement	Appendix
All products	General requirement	O1	1
Textile	General requirement	O2	
Textile fibres Comprises textile fibres included with 20 wt% or more of the total amount of textile in the product	Cotton and other natural seed fibres of cellulose	O3	3
	Wool	O4-O5	4
	Polyester	O6	
	Acrylic	O7	
	Elastane	O8	
	Polyamide	O9	
	Regenerated cellulose fibres	O10-O13	6 and 7
Chemicals (Textiles) Comprises chemicals in textile elements included at 5 wt% or more of the total amount of textile in the product	General	O14-O19	8
	Textile of wool fibres	O20	4
	Wet processes	O21	
	Dyeing and printing processes	O22-O27	9 and 10
	Finishing and assembly	O28-O31	11
Textile glue	General requirement	O32	12
Emissions to water (Textile)	Wet processes	O33	
Storage and transport of textile elements in contact with the child	General requirement	O34	13
The final textile and hide/skin and leather details for elements in contact with the child, or which account for more than 5 wt% of the overall textile amount in the product	General requirements	O35-O39	
	Textiles of synthetic fibres	O40	
	Elastane and acrylic	O41	
	Cotton, flax, bamboo and other bast fibres	O42	
	Wool and other keratin fibres	O43	
Filling and stuffing materials	General requirements (for all)	O44-O46	14
	General requirements (>20 wt% of total filling if more than 5 w% of total product)	O47-O52	15
Glue for filling	General requirement	O53	12
Wood-based panels	General requirements	O54-O55	16
Metal	General requirements (metal element in contact with the child/adult)	O56-O58	17
	General requirements (metal element > 5 w% of product or contact)	O59-O62	18 and 19
	General requirements (metal element > 5 w% of product)	O63	

Plastic, silicone and rubber (latex)	General requirement (component in contact or > 5 w% of product)	O64-O69	20
Quality and function requirements (Textiles)	Textile element> 20 wt% of overall textile	O70-O75	
	Textile element of natural fibre and > 20 wt% of overall textile	O76	
	Textile element for child car seats, baby carriers, prams, strollers and pushchairs > 20 wt% of overall textile	O77	
Safety and function of the final product	General requirement	O78	
Requirements of working conditions	General requirement	O79	
Other requirements	General requirements	O80-O86	

1.3 Description of the product

O1 Description and composition of the Nordic Ecolabelled product

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

- Product type (see under "What can be Nordic Ecolabelled") and trade name(s).
- Description of the product's manufacturing process. Subsuppliers must be described with the company name, production site, contact person and the production processes performed, such as textile dyeing, or metal coating. It is recommended to describe the production process using a flow chart, for example as shown in Appendix 2.
- Where the products are to be sold (to professional users or consumers, shops, webshops, etc.).
- Illustrations or photos of the product. In illustrations/photos the areas where the child or the adult may be in contact with the product during normal use must be marked.
- Overview of materials: Overall of all constituent materials, for which information is to be given (see e.g. in Appendix 1):
- - Type of material. (Sewing thread and minor elements such as fittings, screws and bolts with which the child or the adult is not in contact are exempt from the requirements and are not required to be disclosed). Each textile element is stated separately (see definition of textile element in section 1.1).
- - Supplier of the material.
- - Weight of material in the product.
- - Percentage by weight in relation to the overall product.

- - For each textile element, besides the percentage by weight in relation to the overall product, the percentage by weight in relation to the total textile amount must also be stated. Fur, skin and leather details must be included in the overall textile amount.
- - For each filler material, besides the percentage by weight in relation to the overall product, the percentage by weight in relation to the total filler amount in the product must also be stated.
- - Where/on which element of the product the material is used.
- Completed form 1, found in Appendix 1.

✉ Description in accordance with the aforementioned. Product data sheets for the products covered by an application can be submitted as part of the documentation. It is recommended to use a flow diagram to describe the production process. Materials must be stated with the information required in accordance with Appendix 1. Form 14 in Appendix 1 must be completed.

1.4 Textiles

O2 Nordic Ecolabelled textile

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

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

If the textile is intended for car seats, baby carriers, prams and strollers and pushchairs, which are exposed to frequent wear from the child or adult, or have a bearing effect, requirement O77 Wearing strength must be complied with.

✉ State the trade name and licence number of the ecolabelling licence for the textile and requirement O77, if relevant.

1.4.1 Fibre production

The criteria set requirements of the production of the fibre types which are used most in the product group's products. The requirements are made for the individual fibre types in fibre production, where there is the greatest opportunity to achieve a positive environmental benefit from ecolabelling. For some fibre types, organic or other sustainable cultivation is required, while for other fibres there are COD requirements of the water discharged from the washing process.

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

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

O3 Cotton and other natural seed fibres of cellulose

The requirement concerns textile elements of cotton and other natural seed fibres of cellulose, including kapok, if the textile element constitutes 20 wt% or more of the total amount of textile or filler in the product.

One of the following three alternatives must be fulfilled:

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

or

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

or

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

$\%_{Ø}$: Per cent organic cotton

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

$2 \times \%_{Ø} + \%_{I} = 100$

The calculation must give 100.

Organic cotton

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

IPM cotton

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

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

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

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

✉ This must document that the cotton is cultivated by farmers who have attended formal training programmes under the UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation, or

public IPM and ICM programmes, and/or has been audited as part of IPM schemes certified by a third party. The verification must either take place annually for each country of origin, or on the basis of certification of all of the IPM cotton bales purchased to manufacture the product.

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

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

The requirement concerns textile elements of wool and other keratin fibres, if the textile element comprises 20 wt% or more of the total volume of textile or filler in the product.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled

or

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

or

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

O5 Emissions from wool-scouring facilities

The requirement concerns textile elements of wool and other keratin fibres, if the textile element comprises 20 wt% or more of the total volume of textile in the product.

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

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

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

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

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

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

or

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

O6 Polyester

The requirement concerns polyester fibres in textile elements, which comprise 20 wt% or more of the total amount of textile in the product.

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

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

Emission of VOC on polymerisation and fibre production, measured for the process stages where it occurs, including diffuse emissions, may not exceed 1.2 g/kg polyestermass produced, expressed as an annual average.

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

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

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

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

O7 Acrylic

The requirement concerns acrylic fibres in textile elements, which comprise 20 wt% or more of the total amount of textile in the product.

The residual of acrylonitrile content in raw fibres from the fibre production plant shall be less than 1.5 mg/kg. The amount of acrylonitrile shall be measured using the following method of analysis: Extraction with boiling water and quantification with capillary gas-liquid chromatography.

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

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

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

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

O8 Elastane

The requirement concerns elastane fibres in textile elements, which comprise 20 wt% or more of the total amount of textile in the product.

Organotin compounds shall not be used.

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

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

✉ *A declaration from the elastane manufacturer that organotin compounds are not used. Detailed information and/or analysis reports from the elastane manufacturer showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

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

O9 Polyamide

The requirement concerns polyamide fibres in textile elements, which comprise 20 wt% or more of the total amount of textile in the product.

Emissions of nitrogen dioxide (N2O) to the air from the production of monomers must not exceed 10 g/kg produced polyamide 6 fibre, and 50 g/kg produced polyamide 6.6 fibre, expressed as an annual average.

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

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

O10 Bleaching with chlorine gas

The requirement concerns cellulose fibres in textile elements, which comprise 20 wt% or more of the total amount of textile in the product.

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

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

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

O11 Viscose and modal, sulphur emissions

The requirement concerns viscose and modal fibres. The requirement concerns textile elements which comprise 20 wt% or more of the total volume of textile in the product.

Sulphur emissions to the air may not exceed 120 g S/kg filament fibres and 30 g/kg staple fibres, expressed as an annual average.

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

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

O12 Viscose, zinc emissions

The requirement concerns viscose fibre. The requirement concerns textile elements which comprise 20 wt% or more of the total volume of textile in the product.

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

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

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

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

O13 Traceability and certified wood raw material

The requirement concerns regenerated cellulose fibre. The requirement concerns textile elements which comprise 20 wt% or more of the total volume of textile in the product.

1. Tree species listed on Nordic Ecolabelilng's list of prohibited tree species* are not permitted to be used. *The list of prohibited tree species is located on the website: www.nordic-ecolabel.org/wood/

2. The producer of cellulose based pulp must state the name (in Latin and a Nordic language) of the wood and fibre raw materials used in the production.

3. Producers of cellulose based pulp must be CoC certified under the FSC or PEFC schemes.

4. On an annual basis, at least 30% of the fibre raw materials in the cellulose based pulp must origin from forestry certified under the FSC or PEFC schemes. The remaining proportion of wood raw material must be covered by the FSC/PEFC control schemes regarding FSC controlled wood/PEFC controlled sources or be recycled material.

or

75% of the fibre raw materials must be recycled fibre, shavings or sawdust

or

a combination of certified fibre raw materials and recycled fibre, shavings or sawdust.

If the fiber raw material in the pulp consists of less than 75% by-products, wood shavings or sawdust, the proportion of fiber raw material based on certified wood from a sustainable forestry, must be calculated by the following formula:

Requirement of the proportion of fibre raw materials from certified areas (Y):

$Y (\%) \geq 30 - 0.4x$

where x = proportion of recycled fibre, shavings or sawdust.

The requirement must be documented as purchased wood on an annual basis (volume or weight) of producer of the cellulose beased pulp.

If multiple pulps are mixed, the certification percentage in the requirement must be achieved for the finished pulp, which is part of the fabric.

✉ Declaration from the producer of cellulose based pulp about the requirement for banned tree species. Appendix 7 may be used

✉ Name (in Latin and a Nordic language) of the wood materials used. Appendix 7 can be used.

✉ Copy of valid CoC-certificate or certificate number.

✉ Documentation from the producer of pulp, which shows purchased quantity of certified wood and fibre raw materials, for example. An excel file with information about deliveries of certified wood and fibre raw materials. This would be an annex to apendix 7. The purchased quantities must be supported by invoices or delivery notes (paper or via e-invoicing).

1.4.2 Chemicals used in textileproduction

After the actual fibre production, the fibre can undergo several processes, such as dyeing, washing, spinning, weaving, wet processes (washing, bleaching and dyeing) and chemicals for coatings, membranes and laminates. Chemicals that are hazardous to health and the environment are often used in these processes, and Nordic Ecolabelling therefore sets requirements of chemicals used in these processes.

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

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

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

Textile components, which individually account for <5% of the total textile product, is excepted from the requirements here in section 7.5.2, if it is documentet, that the fabric is certified to one of the following labeling schemes:

- The Swan Label Textile generation 4 or later
- EU Ecolabel version 2014 or later
- GOTS version 4 or later
- Oeko-Tex Standard 100 Class I baby

However, all textile, irrespective of the amount, which is in contact with the child during normal use of the product, must fulfil relevant requirements in section 1.5.

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

O15 Chemicals overview for textile elements

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

Nordic Ecolabelled textile

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

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

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

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

✉ Alternatively a licence for Nordic Ecolabelled Textile generation 4 and an overview of chemicals for any finishing.

O16 CMR classification of constituent substances in chemicals

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

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

CLP Regulation 1272/2008		
Hazard class	Signal word, Category code	Hazard statement
Carcinogenic	Hazardous, Carc. 1A or 1B Warning, Carc. 22	H350 H351
Mutagenic	Hazardous, Muta. 1A or 1B Warning, Muta. 2	H340 H341
Reprotoxic	Hazardous, Repr. 1A or 1B Warning, Repr. 2-, Lact.	H360 H361

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

O17 Prohibited substances

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

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

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

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

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

O18 Biocides and antibacterial substances

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

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

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

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

O19 Nanoparticles

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

O20 Bleaching agents and treatment against felting (wool)

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

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

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

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

O21 Degradability of detergents, plasticisers and complexing agents

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

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

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

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

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

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

O22 Dyes, colorants and pigments

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

The following colorants may furthermore not be used:

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

Table 2 Classification of dyes, colorants and pigments

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

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

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

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

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

O23 Metals in colorants and pigments

For colorants, dyes and pigments used in dyeing and printing processes, the following metals may only be included as impurities and only if the following values in Table 3 below are not exceeded.

The requirement does not include metals that are an integrated part of the colorant molecule (e.g. metal complex dyes and certain reactive colorants), on assessing whether these values are fulfilled, as they solely concern impurities.

Table 3 Threshold values for metals in colorants and pigments

Metals	Threshold value for colorants with fibre affinity	Threshold value for insoluble colorants without fibre affinity
Ag	100 ppm	-
As	50 ppm	50 ppm
Ba	100 ppm	100 ppm
Cd	20 ppm	50 ppm
Co	500 ppm	-
Cr	100 ppm	100 ppm
Cu	250 ppm	-
Fe	2500 ppm	-
Hg	4 ppm	25 ppm
Mn	1000 ppm	-
Ni	200ppm	-
Pb	100 ppm	100 ppm
Se	20 ppm	100 ppm
Sb	50 ppm	250 ppm
Sn	250 ppm	-
Zn	1500 ppm	1000 ppm

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

O24 Metal complex dyes (colorants and pigments)

Metal complex dyes (applies to both colorants and pigments in dyeing and printing processes) are not permitted.

The exception is metal complex dyes used in the dyeing and printing of polyamide, wool and wool mixes.

On using the exemption, emissions to water after purification may not exceed 5 mg/kg fibre for Cu, 5 mg/kg fibre for Ni and 3 mg/kg fibre for Cr.

Emissions of Cu and Ni must be analysed in accordance with ISO 17294-2 or equivalent methods.

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

✉ For the dyeing of polyamide, wool and wool mixes with metal dyes and printing with metal colorants, a declaration from the dyeworks and/or printing house is required concerning which metal dyes are used, as well as test reports for the relevant heavy metals, showing that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 9 may be used.

O25 VOC in printing paste

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

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

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

O26 Colour extraction or depigmentation

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

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

O27 Plastisol-based printing

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

✉ Declaration from the producer/supplier of printing paste that the printing paste does not contain halogenated polymers and phthalates. Appendix 9 may be used.

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

Finishing and mounting

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

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

O28 Classification of chemicals on finishing

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

Table 4 Classification of finishing chemicals

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

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

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

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

O29 PVC and fluorinated polymers

Coatings, laminates or membranes of PVC are not permitted.

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

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

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

O30 Plasticisers or solvents

Coatings, laminates and membranes may not be produced using plasticisers or solvents that are classified in accordance with the risk statements in the table below. In addition, all constituent substances must also comply with the ban on CMR classification in requirements O16.

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

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

Please note that the producer is responsible for correct classification.

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

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

O31 Silicone treatment, siloxane

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

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

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

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

Textile glue

O32 Textile glue

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

The following aspects must be complied with:

- Colophony resin may not be included in the glue used, with the exception of pollutants under 100 ppm (0.01 wt%, 100 mg/kg) (see definition of constituent substances and pollutants in section 1.1).
- Formaldehyde may not be included in the glue used, with the exception of formaldehyde generated during the production process, but maximum 250 ppm (0.0250%) measured by newly produced polymer dispersion. At the same time, the content of free formaldehyde in hardened glue may not exceed 10 ppm (0.001%).
- In addition, glue used for textiles must fulfil requirements **Feil! Finner ikke referansekilden.** CMR classification of constituent substances and O17 Prohibited substances. However, with the exception of formaldehyde, which hasa specific regulation in this requirement.

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

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

1.4.3 Emissions from textile production

O33 COD, temperature and pH in wastewater from wet processes

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

Emissions of COD in wastewater from wet processes in dyeworks and printing houses which do not pass to municipal or other external purification may total 20 g/kg fibre.

COD content must be tested in accordance with ISO 6060 or equivalent. The report must include a calculation showing emissions of COD in g per kg of textile. The requirement can be documented by emissions of COD on an annual basis. Measurement of PCOD, TOC or BOD may also be used if a correlation to COD is shown.

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

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

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

1.4.4 Storage and transport of textile elements

Requirement O34 concerns all textile elements with which the child or the adult may be in contact.

O34 Chlorophenols (and salts and esters of chlorophenol), PCB and organic tin compounds on transport and storage.

The requirement concerns textile elements which are stored or transported outside the EU:

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

☒ Declaration from the supplier of the textile element that these substances or compounds are not used. Appendix 3 may be used.

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

1.5 Exposure requirement - test of the finished textile

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

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

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

O35 Prohibition of halogenated flame retardants

The requirement includes textile components less than 5 w%, which is in contact with either a child or adult.

Halogenated flame retardants must not be used in[1] the fabric. Neither in the textile fiber or added to the textile.

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

✉ Declaration by the manufacturer/supplier of the textile, that the requirement is met. Annex 19 may be used.

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

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

pH must be tested in accordance with ISO 3071.

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled

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

O37 Extractable metals

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

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

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

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

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

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

O38 Total metal content

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

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

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

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled

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

O39 Carcinogenic aromatic amines

For the individual textile, hide/skin or leather element, the content of each amine stated in the table below must be below 20 mg/kg for each amine.

The content must be tested in accordance with EN 14362-1 and -3 (HPLC/GCMS).

The requirement concerns the following aromatic amines:

Arylamine	**CAS no.**
4-aminobiphenyl	92-67-1
Benzidine	92-87-5
4-chloro-o-toluidine	95-69-2
2-naphthylamine	91-59-8
o-aminoazotoluene	97-56-3
2-amino-4-nitrotoluene	99-55-8
4-chloraniline	106-47-8
2,4-diaminoanisole	615-05-4
4,4’-diaminodiphenylmethane	101-77-9
3,3’-dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1
3,3’-dimethoxybenzidine	119-90-4
3,3’-dimethylbenzidine	119-93-7
3,3’-dimethyl-4,4’-diaminodiphenylmethane	838-88-0
p-cresidine	120-71-8
4,4'-methylene-bis-(2-chloraniline)	101-14-4
4,4’-oxydianiline	101-80-4
4,4'-thiodianiline	139-65-1
o-toluidine	95-53-4
2,4-diaminotoluene	95-80-7
2,4,5-trimethylaniline	137-17-7
4-aminoazobenzene	60-09-3
o-anisidine	90-04-0
2,4-xylidine	95-68-1
2,6-xylidine	87-62-7

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

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

O40 Formaldehyde in textile, hide/skin and leather.

Formaldehyde in textile:

The amount of free and partly hydrolysable formaldehyde in the finished textile may not exceed 20 ppm for the individual textile element.

Testing must be in accordance with EN ISO 14184-1.

☒ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled

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

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

Formaldehyde in hide/skin and leather:

The amount of free and partly hydrolysable formaldehyde in the final hide/skin or leather may not exceed 75 ppm.

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

☒ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled

Alternative:

☒ Certificate for Nordic Ecolabelled Textiles, hides/skins and leather generation 4 can also be used as documentation.

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

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

O41 Polycylical aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs):

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

The requirement concerns the following PAHs:

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

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

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled

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

O42 N,N-dimethylacetamide in elastane or acrylic

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

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

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

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

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

O43 Pesticides in cotton and other natural seed fibres of cellulose, as well as flax, bamboo or other bast fibres

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

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

The pesticides to be tested for are:

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

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

The content must be tested in accordance with Section 64 LFGB L 00.0034 (GC/MS); Section 64 LFGB L 00.00-114 (LC/MS/MS).

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

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

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

O44 Ectoparasiticides in wool and other keratin fibres:

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

Textile elements of 100% organic wool fibres, or which have documented that the textile element fulfils requirementO4, are exempt from this requirement. See the definition of organic under requirement O3.

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

The ectoparasiticides to be tested for are:

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

The content must be tested in accordance with Section 64 LFGB L 00.0034 (GC/MS); Section 64 LFGB L 00.00-114 (LC/MS/MS).

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

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

1.6 Filling and stuffing materials

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

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

Filling and stuffing materials (all)

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

O45 Wool, down, feathers and vegetable fibre and seeds

Filling and stuffing materials of wool, down, feathers or vegetable fibers and seeds without chemical additives and chemical treatments can skip requirements O46 to O48.

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

O46 Emission requirements of filling and stuffing materials

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

Table 6 Requirement levels for emissions

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

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

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

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

O47 Prohibition of halogenated flame retardants

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

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

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

Filling and stuffing materials included with more than 20 wt%

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

O48 Additives

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

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

- PVC
- Organic chlorinated paraffins
- Halogenated bleaching chemicals
- Aziridine and polyaziridines
- Carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic compounds (categories 1 and 2 in accordance with 67/548/EC)
- Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO)
- Phthalates
- Fluorinated organic compounds such as PFOA[3] (perfluorooctanoic acid and its salts/esters), PFOS (perfluorooctanesulfonate and its compounds), and PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene), etc.
- Organic tin compounds
- Biocides or biocide products intended to add a disinfecting or antibacterial effect

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

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

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

O49 Dyes

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

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

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

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

Requirements of specific fulling and stuffing materials

O50 Textile fibres in fulling and stuffing materials

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

- Cotton fibre: requirement O3

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

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

O51 Synthetic latex (SBR) and natural latex

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

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

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

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

O52 Feathers and down

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

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

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

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

O53 Polyurethane foam

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

The following must be fulfilled:

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

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

1.6.1 Glue used for material in the product

O54 Glue used for materials

Glue used for gluing materials in the product, such as fillers and stuffing materials, plastic or metal parts must comply with the requirement O32 Glue for textile.

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

1.7 Wood-based panels

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

O55 Glue in the panel

The requirement concerns the glue system in the panel.

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

The total content of isothiazolinone compounds in the glue may not exceed 500 ppm (0.05 wt%, 500 mg/kg).

2-Methyl-3(2H)-isothiazolinone may not be included at more than 200 ppm in the glue.

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

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

O56 Formaldehyde emission from wood-based panels

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

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

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

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

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

2. The emission of formaldehyde may on average not exceed 0.09 mg/m^3 air for MDF panels and 0.07 mg/m^3 air for all other panels, when this is determined

according to the current version of EN 717-1 or equivalent methods approved by Nordic Ecolabelling.

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

1.8 Metals

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

O57 Metals (extractable and total content)

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

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

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

O58 Emission requirement of metal parts with surface coating

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

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

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

✉ Test reports showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

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

O59 Prohibition of halogenated flame retardants (surface treatment)

Halogenated flame retardants must not be used in[1] in the surface treatment of the metal componet.

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

✉ Declaration from the producer/supplier of the surface treatment, that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 17 may be used.

1.8.1 Surface coating (metal parts >5 w% in the product or in contact)

All metal parts over 5 w% in the product or in contac with the child og the adult, are subject to the following requirements of the surface coating of the metal. For metal parts of the same type, for example 10 identical screws, these must be counted as a single part by weight. At the same time metal parts except requirements of this section if they account for less than 50 g and not in contact with the child or adult.

Chemical products with a licence for Nordic Ecolabelling of Chemical Building Products automatically fulfil requirements O60, O61 and O62. In such case, product type, producer and licence number must be stated as documentation.

O60 Chemical products, classification

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

Surface coating in the form of metallisation is not subject to this requirement, but instead requirement O63 Metal coating.

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

CLP Regulation 1272/2008		
Hazard class	Signal word, Category code	Hazard statement
Hazardous to the aquatic environment	Warning, Aquatic acute 1 Warning, Aquatic chronic 1 -, Aquatic chronic 2	H400 H410 H411
Hazardous to the ozone layer	Warning, Ozone	H420
Carcinogenic	Hazardous, Carc. 1A or 1B Warning, Carc. 22	H350 H351
Mutagenic	Hazardous, Muta. 1A or 1B Warning, Muta. 2	H340 H341
Reprotoxic	Hazardous, Repr. 1A or 1B	H360

	Warning, Repr. 2-, Lact.	H361 H362
Acute toxicity	Hazardous, Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Hazardous, Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Hazardous, Acute Tox. 1 or 2 Hazardous, Acute Tox. 3 Hazardous, Acute Tox. 3 Hazardous, Acute Tox. 3	H300 H310 H330 H301 H311 H331
The following prohibition solely concerns chemical products to which the child may be exposed (either skin or oral contact) on correct use of the product.		
Specific organ toxicity	Hazardous, STOT SE 1 Warning, STOT SE 2 Hazardous, STOT SE 1 Warning, STOT RE 2	H370 H371 H372 H373
Sensitising	Hazardous, Resp. Sens. 1 Warning, Skin Sens. 1	H334 H317

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

☒ Declaration from the producer of the chemical product – used for surface coating – that the requirement is fulfilled. Appendix 8 may be used.

O61 CMR classification of constituent substances

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

Surface coating as metallisation is not subject to this requirement, but instead requirement O63 Metal coating.

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

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

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

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

O62 Other excluded substances

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

The following substances may not be included:

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

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

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

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

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

[3] *Volatile organic compounds are here defined as organic compounds with a steam pressure exceeding 0.01kPa, at 20°C. For products and raw materials*

subject to the EU's directive (2004/42/EC), where steam pressure is not stated: Organic substances with an initial boiling point which is lower than or equal to 250°C measured at a normal pressure of 101.3 kPa.

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

O63 Metal coating

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

In exceptional cases it can be accepted that small metal parts are surface-coated with zinc (such as screws, bolts and mechanisms), if this is necessary due to extensive physical wear or on safety-related grounds. The exemption does not include metal parts with which the child or the adult can be in contact on normal use of the product.

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

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

Zinc: 0.5 mg/l

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

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

On surface coating with zinc:

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

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

Metal parts < 5w% in the product

O64 Recycling of materials

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

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

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

1.9 Plastic, silicone and latex (rubber) (contact or > 5 w%)

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

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

O65 Plastic type

It must be stated which types of plastic the plastic elements consist of.

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

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

O66 Prohibition of halogenated flame retardants

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

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

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

O67 Plastic, natural latex and synthetic latex (rubber)

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

- The content of 1,3-butadiene in natural latex and synthetic latex must be less than 1 mg/kg latex.
- For plastic, natural latex and synthetic latex, the content of the following PAHs in Table 1 must be complied with, with the stated requirement limits.
- The pollution limit of 100 ppm thus does not apply in this requirement.

Requirement of content of selected PAHs in the latex material:

Substance name	CAS no.	Requirement limit
Benzo[A]Pyrene	50-32-8	< 0.2 mg/kg
Benzo[E]Pyrene	192-97-2	< 0.2 mg/kg
Benzo[A]Anthracene	56-55-3	< 0.2 mg/kg
Dibenzo[A,H]Anthracene	53-70-3	< 0.2 mg/kg

Benzo[B]Fluoranthene	53-70-3	< 0.2 mg/kg
Benzo[J]Fluoranthene	205-82-3	< 0.2 mg/kg
Benzo[K]Fluoranthene	207-08-9	< 0.2 mg/kg
Chrysene	218-01-9	< 0.2 mg/kg
Benzo[ghi]perylene	191-24-2	< 0.2 mg/kg
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	193-39-5	< 0.2 mg/kg
Benzo[A]Pyrene	50-32-8	< 0.2 mg/kg
Benzo[E]Pyrene	192-97-2	< 0.2 mg/kg
Acenaphthylene, Acenaphthene, Fluorene, Phenanthrene, Pyrene, Anthracene, Fluoranthene,	208-96-8, 83-32-9, 86-73-7, 85-01-8, 129-00-0, 120-12-7, 206-44-0	Sum < 1 mg/kg
Naphthalene	91-20-3	< 1 mg/kg
Sum of 18 PAK *		Sum < 1 mg/kg

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

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

✉ Alternatively, GS-Mark certificate according to the AfPS GS 2014:01 PAK category1 standard can be used as documentation for the PAH content.

O68 Nitrosamines in latex (rubber) and silicone

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

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

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

O69 CMR substances in additives

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

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

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

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

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

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

O70 Additives and surface coating

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

The following substances may not be included in additives:

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

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

- Halogenated organic compounds[1] in general (including chlorinated polymers). For example, PVC, organic chlorinated paraffins, fluorine compounds, flame retardants and bleaching chemicals. The biocides bronopol and CMIT in combination with MIT are exempted and have their own threshold value; see below
- Bisphenol A compounds
- The biocides chlorophenols (their salts and esters) and dimethyl fumarate
- Bronopol Cas. no. 52-51-7 in more than 0.05 wt%
- Isothiazolines in more than 0.01 wt%
- The compound (3:1) of CMIT/MIT (5 chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazoline-3-one Cas. no. 247-500-7; 2-methyl-4-isothiazoline-3-one Cas. no. 220-239-6) in more than 0.0015 wt%

- Alkyl phenols, alkyl phenol ethoxylates or other alkyl phenol derivatives[2]
- Phthalates
- Aziridine and polyaziridines
- Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium VI and mercury, and their compounds
- Volatile aromatic compounds in more than 1 wt%
- VOC (volatile aromatic compounds) in glue in more than 3 wt%[3]
- No biocides or biocide products may be added to the surface of the final product or material in the product in order to add a disinfecting or antibacterial effect.

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

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

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

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

1.10 Quality and function requirements for textiles

The requirements concern textile components included in the product with more than 20 wt% of the total amount of textile in the product. Except for requirements O71 and O76, where the requirement describes, what is included. However, at least 70 wt% of the total textile in the product must document the requirements in this section.

O71 Colour fastness to light

Colour fastness to light must be at least level 5.

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

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

The requirement does not concern mattress bolsters and mattress covers.

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

O72 Colour fastness to washing

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

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

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

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

O73 Colour fastness to rubbing (wet)

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

The requirement does not concern white products or products that are neither dyed nor printed.
Tests must be performed in accordance with ISO 105 X12 or equivalent.

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

O74 Colour fastness to rubbing (dry)

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

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

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

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled

O75 Pilling

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

Pilling resistance must be equivalent to minimum level 4.

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

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled

O76 Dimension changes during washing and drying (natural fibre)

Dimension change for textile elements of natural fibre, which are washable or are used outdoors, must be less than 0.5%. If the textile fits the filler material after washing, larger changes can be approved.

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

The tests must be performed in accordance with EN ISO 6330, ISO 5077, ISO 3759 or equivalent. The following testing procedure must be followed: Wash

three times at the temperature stated on the product, with subsequent tumble drying unless another drying process is stated on the product.

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled.

O77 Wearing strength

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

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

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

✉ Test report showing that the requirement is fulfilled

1.10.1 Quality and function requirements of the final product

O78 Safety and function requirements of the final product.

The Nordic Ecolabelled product must be approved in accordance with the relevant safety standard for the product type.

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

Manufacture	**Safety standard**
Pushchairs, prams and strollers, etc.	EN 1888:2012 Child care articles - Wheeled Child Conveyances - Safety requirements and test methods
Carry cots and baby nests	EN 1466 + A1:2007 - Child use and care articles - Carry cots and stands - Safety requirements and test methods
Children's harnesses	EN 13210:2004 - Child care articles - Children's safety harnesses, reins and similar type articles - Safety requirements and test methods
Car child seats	Child Restraint Systems UN Regulation no. 129 or UN Regulation no. 44 (ECE R 44)
Child carriers	EN 13209-1:2004 - Child use and care articles - Baby carriers. Safety requirements and test methods - Part 1: Soft carriers
Baby carriers	EN 13209-2:2005 - Child use and care articles - Baby carriers. Safety requirements and test methods - Part 2: Soft carriers
Reclined cradles	EN 12790:2009: Child use and care articles - Reclined cradles
Travel cots	EN 716 Furniture- Children's cots and folding cots for domestic use - Part 1: Safety requirements
Cot bumpers	prEN 16780: Textile child care articles - Safety requirements and test methods for children's cot bumpers
Sleeping and carrier bags	prEN 16781: Textile child care articles - Safety requirements and test methods for children's sleep bags

✉ Test report from accredited testing institute showing that the product is approved in accordance with the relevant safety standard.

O79 Working conditions

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

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

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

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

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

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

If the producer is in an SA8000 certification process, a licence can be granted under the given conditions. The most recent report from the certification body, including an action plan with stated deadlines, must be submitted for assessment. The Nordic Ecolabelling licence may be withdrawn if the licence holder no longer fulfils the SA8000 requirements or does not adhere to the deadlines stated in any action plans.

2 Quality and regulatory requirements

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

O80 Responsible person and organisation

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

✉ Organisational chart showing who is responsible for the above.

O81 Documentation

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

🔑 Checked on site as necessary.

O82 Quality of babyproducts with textile

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

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

🔑 The claims archive is checked on site.

O83 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.

O84 Unplanned nonconformities

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

✉ *Procedures detailing how unplanned nonconformities are handled.

O85 Traceability

The licensee must be able to trace the Nordic Ecolabelled the babyproduct with textile in the production.

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

O86 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 babyproduct with textile are marketed.

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

O87 Legislation and regulations

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

✉ *Duly signed application form.

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 babyproduct with textile 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 eight-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 babyproduct with textile 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 babyproduct with textile does not meet the requirements.

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

History of the criteria

Nordic Ecolabelling adopted version X.X of the criteria for XX on DAY MONTH YEAR. The criteria are valid until DAY MONTH YEAR.

New criteria

Appendix 1 Declaration from the manufacturer of the product

The english declarations will be published in a short time.

Appendix 2 Xxxxxx