

Nordic Ecolabelling for  
**Supplies for microfibre  
based cleaning**



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

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## Addresses

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

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## What is Nordic Swan Ecolabelled supplies for microfibre based cleaning

Nordic Swan Ecolabelled supplies for microfibre based cleaning, for consumer and professional use, are amongst the least environmentally harmful in their group. The products fulfill stringent requirements on the health and environmental characteristics of constituent materials as well as quality and performance.

Nordic Swan Ecolabelled supplies for microfibre based cleaning, for consumer and professional use:

- Offer first-rate cleaning performance without the use of cleaning chemicals.
- Are durable (providing a long service life).
- Contain limited amounts of environmentally hazardous and harmful substances.
- Contribute to lowering emissions to water and the air.
- Are gentle on the surface being cleaned.

## Why choose the Nordic Swan Ecolabel?

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

## What can carry the Nordic Swan Ecolabel?

These criteria apply to supplies for microfibre based (i.e. fibres less than 1 decitex (Dtex) thick) cleaning for consumer and professional use.

Washable cleaning cloths and mops containing microfibres that are designed for dry, damp and/or wet cleaning without the use of cleaning chemicals are eligible for Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

Other types of cleaning supplies such as cleaning pads are eligible if they are washable, contain microfibres and are used for cleaning.

Cleaning utensils, such as mop handles, stands and other fixtures that are part of the product series are also eligible for the criteria. Such utensils must fulfil particular requirements regarding constituent materials if they are associated with supplies for microfibre based cleaning and are sold together in the same packaging.

It must be possible to remove the cleaning fabric from the cleaning utensil.

Cleaning utensils and fixtures cannot however be ecolabelled separately. They must be part of a series or collection of cleaning products to be eligible for ecolabelling.

Supplies for microfibre based cleaning may contain textile materials other than microfibres. The criteria include both synthetic and natural fibres.

All fibres in the product must fulfil the textile requirements in this criteria document.

The criteria also cover other materials, such as metals, plastics, chemical products and additives that are used.

## 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 R (requirement) and a number. All requirements 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
- 🔑 Requirement checked on site
- ⊙ Enclose procedures for environmental and quality assurance

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 Environmental requirements

The environmental requirements contained in this section apply to the product that is intended for Nordic Swan Ecolabelling. Cloths and mops that contain microfibres must fulfil the requirements in Section 1.2 to be awarded the Nordic Swan Ecolabel. Associated cleaning utensils that are to be ecolabelled must fulfil the requirements in Section 1.3.

Section 1.1 requires applicants to describe how the product fulfils the definition of eligible products.

Section 1.2 contains environmental requirements applicable to textile materials (natural and synthetic) used in cloths and mops.

Section 1.2.1 contains requirements applicable to specific fibres such as cotton and other natural cellulosic fibres, polyimide, polyester, polypropylene and viscose. The requirements in Section 1.2.2 apply to processes and chemicals used in textile production. These requirements apply only to wet processes during textile production. Section 1.2.3 covers the quality of textiles.

Section 1.3 contains environmental requirements on materials other than textiles that are used in the cleaning utensils (e.g. handle, stand or other fixture) that are packaged along with the cloth or mop. The requirements apply to plastics and metals as well as chemical products and additives used for the pre-treatment and surface treatment of metals, as additives in plastics and for bonding.

Section 1.3.1 contains requirements on chemical products.

The requirements on metals and plastics are found in Section 1.3.2 and 1.3.3 respectively.

## 1.1 Product information

Are the requirements met?

Description of the product and how it fulfils the definition of what can carry the Nordic Swan Ecolabel.

### R1 General information

Yes  No

Signed application form specifying:

- Applicant's name and address
- All brand/trade names with associated sizes.
- The product's intended market.
- The product's expected sales in applicable Nordic countries.

The application form can be downloaded from the national website or sent on request. See page 2 for addresses.

Duly completed and signed application form.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

### R2 Product details

Yes  No

The applicant shall submit detailed information regarding the supplies for microfibre based cleaning that the application concerns. This shall include the following information:

- Description of the product and all constituent parts/components. At a minimum, this description shall contain the details specified under Appendix 3, Declaration 1 and Appendix 3, Declaration 9.
- Product sample or photograph of the product with the associated item number.

Details from the manufacturer of the composition of the product, as per declarations 1 and 9 in Appendix 3.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

Productsamplesorphotographsoftheproduct(s)withassociateditemnumber.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

## 1.2 Textiles

Are the requirements met?

The definition of textiles used in this document includes both synthetic and natural fibres. All textile materials that are used in cloths and mops must fulfil the requirements.

### R3 Textiles carrying the Nordic Swan Ecolabel or EU Ecolabel

Yes  No

The applicant shall specify whether the textiles that are used in the supplies for microfibre based cleaning carry the Nordic Swan Ecolabel or EU Ecolabel. If such is the case, it is unnecessary to document the pertinent requirements of R4-R17 and R19-R21 in Section 1.2 since these are already fulfilled. If the textiles are not labelled, all the applicable requirements in Section 1.2 of this criteria document must be fulfilled.

Name and manufacturer and copy of the Nordic Swan Ecolabel licence or standard contract for EU Ecolabel licence. Details from the applicant as specified by Appendix 3, Declaration 3a.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_



## 1.2.1 Textile fibres

Are the requirements met?

Fibre-specific requirements have been established for cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibres, polyamide, polyester and polypropylene, and viscose.

### R4 Proportion of fiber in the product

Yes  No

At least 80 per cent of all fibres in the product must either fulfil the fibre-specific requirements or be derived from recycled materials. Recycled material refers to waste materials from the textile and clothing industry (textiles and similar) or collected post-consumer waste. The requirements in Section 1.2.1 (R5-R9) are not applicable if the fibres are derived from recycled material.

If the product contains less than 5% by weight of a certain type of fibre in proportion to the total weight of textile fibres, it is not necessary to fulfil the requirements of Section 1.2.1 (R5-R9) for this fibre.

Declaration from the applicant as to the composition of the textile product, as per Appendix 3, Declaration 1.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

### R5 Cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibres

Yes  No

Cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibres (hereinafter referred to as cotton) shall not contain more than 0.05 ppm of each of the substances listed in Table 1\*.

Table 1

Chemical name	CAS number
Aldrin	309-00-2
Captafol	2425-06-1
Chlordane	57-74-9
DDT	50-29-3
Dieldrin	60-57-1
Endrin	72-20-8
Heptachlor	76-44-8
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1
Hexachlorocyclohexane (total isomers)	
2,5,5-T	93-76-5
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6
Dinoseb and its salts	88-85-7
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5
Toxaphene	8001-35-2
Methamidophos	10265-92-6
Methylparathion	298-00-0
Parathion	56-38-2
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6

\* The analysis shall be performed on virgin cotton, prior to wet treatment, for each consignment of cotton or twice a year if more than two consignments of cotton are received each year.



This requirement does not apply where more than 50% by weight of the cotton content is organically grown cotton or transitional cotton, that is to say certified by an independent organisation to have been produced in conformity with the production and inspection requirements laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 of 24 June 1991 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs (1) \*\*.

\*\* (1) EGT L 198, 22.7.1991, p1

This requirement does not apply if documentary evidence can be presented that establishes the identity of the farmers producing at least 75% by weight of the cotton used in the final product, together with a declaration from these farmers that the substances listed above have not been applied to the fields or cotton plants producing the cotton in question, or to the cotton itself.

Detailed description from the fibre producer in accordance with Appendix 3, Declaration 4, demonstrating the non-use of the named chemicals, or  
Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

Test report determining the presence of the aforementioned chemicals according to analysis methods:  
Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

As appropriate, US EPA 8081 A (organo-chlorine pesticides: ultrasonic or Soxhlet extraction and apolar solvents (iso-octane or hexane)), 8151 A (chlorinated herbicides: methanol), 8141 A (organophosphorus compounds), or 8270 C (semi-volatile organic compounds).

or

Details from the applicant or fibre supplier in accordance with Appendix 3, Declaration 4, that confirms that  $\geq 50\%$  by weight of the product is organically grown cotton or transitional cotton.  
Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

or

Describe, in accordance with Appendix 3, Declaration 4, the producers and that  $\geq 75\%$  by weight of the cotton that is used in the final product that has been produced without the abovementioned chemicals.  
Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**R6 Polyamide** Yes  No

The emissions to air of nitrogen dioxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) during monomer production, expressed as an annual average, shall not exceed 10 g/kg polyamide 6 fibre produced and 50 g/kg polyamide 6,6 produced.

Details from the fibre producer as specified by Appendix 3, Declaration 5.  
Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

or

Analysis report in accordance with Appendix 1 demonstrating that the product complies with this requirement.  
Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

The emission figures must be expressed as an annual average value based on the charting of emissions with the aid of representative sampling, measurements and calculations. Test method "ISO 11564:1998 Stationary source emissions -- Determination of the mass concentration of nitrogen oxides -- Naphthylethylenediamine photometric method" or equivalent method.

**R7 Polyester** Yes  No

a) The amount of antimony in the polyester fibre must not exceed 260 ppm.

b) The emissions of VOCs during polymerisation of polyester, expressed as an annual average, shall not exceed 1.2 g/kg of produced polyester resin. (VOCs are any organic compound having a vapour pressure of  $>0.01$  kPa (at 20°C), or having a corresponding volatility under the particular conditions of use).

- ☒ a) Details from the producer of the polyester fibre in accordance with Appendix 3, Declaration 6, on compliance with the requirement or an analysis report in accordance with Appendix 1 demonstrating that the content of antimony  $\leq 260$  ppm. Test method: Direct determination with AAS-method or equivalent test method. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_
- ☒ b) Details from the producer of the polyester fibre in accordance with Appendix 3, Declaration 6, on compliance with the requirement or an analysis report in accordance with Appendix 1 describing the actual emissions of VOC/kg polyester fibre and year. Test method: EPA Stationary Source Sampling Methods, 25A or equivalent test method. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**R8 Polypropylene** The use of lead-based pigments is prohibited. Yes  No

- ☒ Details from the producer of the polypropylene fibre in accordance with Appendix 3, Declaration 7, as to the non-use of lead-based pigments. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**R9 Viscose** Yes  No

- a) The amount of AOX in the fibres shall not exceed 250 ppm.
- b) For viscose fibres, the sulphur content of the emissions of sulphur compounds (SO<sub>x</sub>) to air from the processing during fibre production, expressed as an annual average, shall not exceed 120 g/kg filament fibre and 30 g/kg staple fibre. Where both types of fibre are produced on a given site, the overall emissions must not exceed the corresponding weighted average.
- c) For viscose fibres, the emission to water of zinc from the production site, expressed as an annual average, shall not exceed 0.3 g/kg.
- ☒ a) Test report showing the presence of AOX using test method ISO 11480.97 (controlled combustion and microcoulometry). Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_
- ☒ b) Details from the producer of the viscose fibre in accordance with Appendix 3, Declaration 8, on compliance with the requirement or an analysis report in accordance with Appendix 1 demonstrating compliance with this requirement. Test method: "ISO 7934 Stationary source emissions. Determination of the mass concentration of sulphur dioxide. Hydrogen peroxide/barium perchlorate/thorin method" or equivalent test method. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_
- ☒ c) Details from the producer of the viscose fibre in accordance with Appendix 3, Declaration 8, on compliance with the requirement or an analysis report in accordance with Appendix 1 demonstrating compliance with this requirement. Test method: "Water quality -- Digestion for the determination of selected elements in water -- Part 1: Aqua regia digestion (ISO 15587-1:2002)" or equivalent test method. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

### 1.2.2 Processes and chemicals

Are the requirements met?

These requirements apply only to wet processes during the production of textiles that form part of the mop or cloth (excluding fibre production).

**R10 Production chemicals** The applicant shall specify all chemical products that are added to the fabric and with which the fabric is treated. Chemicals shall be identified with their full name, a material safety data sheet, function, supplier and the process in which the chemical is used. Yes  No

- Specification from the producer of the finished fabric of the chemicals used in accordance with Appendix 3, Declaration 2. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_
- Material safety data sheet for the product complying with applicable legislation in the country of application such as Annex II of REACH (Council Regulation 1907/2006/EEC). Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_
- R11 Formaldehyde** Yes  No   
 The amount of free and partly hydrolysable formaldehyde in the final fabric shall not exceed 30 ppm.
- Declaration from the fabric producer that the product is formaldehyde-free in accordance with Appendix 3, Declaration 3a. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_
- or
- Test report regarding formaldehyde content in accordance with analysis method ISO 14184-1:1998 Textiles - Determination of formaldehyde - Part 1: Free and hydrolyzed formaldehyde (water extraction method). Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_
- R12 Biocides and biostatic products** Yes  No   
 Chlorophenols (their salts and esters), PCB and organotin compounds must not be used during shipping or storage of the product or its components.
- Specification from the fabric producer that the product does not contain any of the above mentioned substances, in accordance with Appendix 3, Declaration 3a. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_
- R13 Impurities in dyes** Yes  No   
 The concentration of ionic impurities in dyes must not exceed the limit values in Table 2.

Table 2

CAS	Metal	Limit value (ppm)
7440-22-4	Ag	100
7440-38-2	As	50
7440-39-3	Ba	100
7440-43-9	Cd	20
7440-48-4	Co	500
7440-47-8	Cr	100
7440-50-8	Cu	250
7439-89-6	Fe	2500
7439-97-6	Hg	4
7439-96-5	Mn	1000
7440-02-0	Ni	200
7439-92-1	Pb	100
7782-49-2	Se	20
7440-36-0	Sb	50
7440-31-5	Sn	250
7440-66-6	Zn	1500

Metals that form an integral part of a dye molecule (such as in certain reactive dyes) shall not be considered in this evaluation. The limit values apply only to impurities.

- Specification from the chemical producer in accordance with Appendix 3, Declaration 3b as to the absence of the above ionic impurities. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

- R14 **Azo dyes** Yes  No   
 Azo-based dyes that through reductive cleavage produce carcinogenic aromatic amines (Table B of Appendix 3, Declaration 3b) are prohibited.
- Specification from the chemical producer as to the absence of the azo-based dyes named in Table B in Appendix 3, Declaration 3b. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

- R15 **Dyes that are carcinogenic, mutagenic or reproduction toxic (CMR substances)** Yes  No   
 a) CMR substances listed in Table C of Appendix 3, Declaration 3b, are prohibited from use.  
 b) CMR substances or pigments that contain more than 0.1% by weight of substances that at the time of application are or may become subject to any of the following risk phrases (or combination of risk phrases) according to current regulations in the Nordic countries or the European Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EEC with amendments or CLP Regulation 1272/2008 are prohibited from use. During the transition period (1 December 2010 for substances and 1 June 2015 for mixtures), classification may be according to the Dangerous Substances Directive or the CLP Regulation. Following the transition period, only classification according to the CLP Regulation is permitted (see Table 3).

Table 3 Classification of constituent substances

Classification	Hazard symbol and risk phrase / Hazard category and statement	
	Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EEC	CLP Regulation 1272/2008
Carcinogenic	T with R45 and/or R49 (Carc 1 or Carc 2) or Xn with R40 (Carc 3)	Carc 1A/1B/2 with H350, H350i and/or Carc 2 H351*
Mutagenic	T with R46 (Mut 1 or Mut 2) or Xn with R68 (Mut 3)	Mut 1B/2 with H340 and/or H341
Reproductive toxic	T with R60, R61 (Rep1 or Rep2) or Xn with R62, 63 (Rep3)	Repr 1A/1B/2 with H360, H361

\* Titanium dioxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>) is excluded.

Note that the marketer of the product is responsible for its correct classification.

As of 1 December 2010 for substances and 1 June 2015 for mixtures all danger symbols must be replaced. The table in Appendix 4 can be used for translation to the Globally Harmonised System (GHS).

- Specification from the chemical producer in accordance with Appendix 3, Declaration 3b that  $\Sigma$  of CMR substances is  $\leq 0.1\%$  by weight. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

- R16 **Potentially sensitising dyes** Yes  No   
 Potentially sensitizing substances listed in Table D of Appendix 3, Declaration 3b, are prohibited from use.
- Specification from the chemical producer as to the absence of the potentially sensitising dyes named in Table D in Appendix 3, Declaration 3b. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

- R17 **Auxiliary chemicals** Yes  No   
 Alkylphenoethoxylates (APEO), alkylbenzenesulfonates (LAS), dihydrogenated tallowalkyldimethylammoniumchloride (DHTDMAC), distearyldimethylammonium chloride (DSDMAC), ditallowdimethylammoniumchloride (DTDMAC), ethylene diaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) and diethylenetriaminepentaacetate (DTPA) must not be used nor be an ingredient\* in any preparation or substance that is used.

\* Ingoing substances are defined, if not otherwise mentioned, as all substances in the chemical product – including additives (e.g. preservatives or stabilisers) in the raw materials/ingredients, but not residuals from the production, incl. the production of raw materials.

Residuals from production and from production of raw materials are defined as residuals, pollutants and contaminants derived from the production of the raw materials, which are present in the final product in amounts less than 100 ppm (0.0100 %w/w, 100 mg/kg), but not substances added to the raw materials or product intentionally and with a purpose – regardless of amount. Residuals in the raw materials above 1.0 % are regarded as ingoing substances. Known substances released from ingoing substances are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Specification from the fabric producer in accordance with Appendix 3, Declaration 3a that the product does not contain any of the above mentioned substances. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**R18 Nanoparticle additives** Yes  No   
Nanometals, nanocarbon compounds and/or nanofluorine compounds must not actively be added to chemical products.

Nanoparticles are defined as microscopic particles that are smaller than 100 nm in one or more dimensions. Nanometals, for example, include nanosilver, nanogold and nanocopper. Traces of such materials that have not been added to achieve a certain function in the product are exempt from this requirement.

Details from the fabric producer as specified by Appendix 3, Declaration 3a. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**R19 Waste water from wet processes** Yes  No

a) The chemical oxygen demand (COD) of waste water from wet processes that is released to nature following treatment (irrespective of whether treatment takes place on or off site) must be less than 25 g/kg, calculated as an annual average.

b) If the waste water is treated on site and released directly into surface water, it must have a pH value within the range pH 6-9 (unless the pH value of the recipient body of water is higher or lower) and have a temperature of below 40°C (unless the temperature of the recipient body of water is higher).

Describe the treatment process used. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

a) and b) Detailed documentation and/or test reports in accordance with Appendix 1 from the fabric producer showing compliance with this criterion and a declaration of compliance. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

ISO 6060:1989, Water quality – Determination of the chemical oxygen demand.

### 1.2.3 Textile quality

Are the requirements met?

The requirements below apply either to the dyed yarn, the dyed textile or the finished product.

**R20 Dimensional changes in washing and drying** Yes  No   
Supplies for microfibre based cleaning must not change more than 6% in dimension following washing and drying.

Information regarding dimensional changes (%) must be provided on the packaging and/or in other product information.

The applicant shall submit test reports demonstrating the dimensional changes of the product in accordance with EN ISO 6330, ISO 5077: Three washes at the temperature specified on the product and tumble drying after each wash cycle unless the product specifies another method of drying. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**R21** **Colour fastness to washing** Yes  No   
 Colour fastness to washing shall at a minimum be level 3-4 for change in colour and at least level 3-4 for staining. Tests shall be performed on the colour(s) in a series that are anticipated to be least colour fast. This requirement does not apply to uncoloured and/or white products.

Applicants shall enclose an analysis report demonstrating colour fastness in accordance with the following standards: ISO 105-C06:1994/Cor 1:2002 Textile – Test for colour fastness – Part C06: Colour fastness to domestic and commercial laundering (one wash at the temperature specified on the product with perborate detergent) or ISO 105 A01:2010 Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part A01: General principles of testing. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

### 1.3 Other materials Are the requirements met?

Cleaning utensils, such as mop handles, stands and other fixtures that are part of the product series are eligible for the criteria. Such utensils must fulfil particular requirements regarding constituent materials if they are associated with supplies for microfibre based cleaning and are sold together in the same packaging.

It must be possible to remove the cleaning fabric from the cleaning utensil.

The requirement stipulated in this section apply to a selection of materials used in the cleaning utensil (excl. textiles). Small parts, which are exempt from the requirements of Section 1.3, must not comprise more than 5% by weight of the total. A cleaning utensil must not contain more than 10% by weight of such materials.

**R22** **Material composition** Yes  No   
 The applicant must specify the constituent materials in the cleaning utensil as follows:

- Determine the total weight of the cleaning utensil (exclusive of textiles).
- Separate the cleaning utensil into different materials
- Determine the weight of each material.
- Make a summary of the suppliers of the various materials.

Small parts, such as screws, threads, pins, etc., and other parts that are lighter than 5 g are not subject to the requirement.

Details from the applicant as specified by Appendix 3, Declaration 9. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

#### 1.3.1 Chemical products Are the requirements met?

The requirements apply to chemical products and additives used for the pre-treatment and surface treatment of metals (e.g. coatings), as additives in plastics and for bonding.

**R23** **Production chemicals** Yes  No   
 The applicant shall specify all production chemicals with their full name, a material safety data sheet, function, supplier and the process in which the chemical is used.

Specification of which chemical products are used for the pre-treatment and surface treatment of metals (e.g. coatings, plastics and adhesives) from the supplier of plastic and metal parts in accordance with Appendix 3, Declaration 10. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

Material safety data sheet for chemical products complying with applicable legislation in the country of application such as Annex II of REACH (Council Regulation 1907/2006/EEC). Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_



**R24 Ecolabelled chemical products**Yes  No 

The applicant shall specify whether chemical products carry the Nordic Swan Ecolabel or EU Ecolabel. In such cases, the requirements (R25 and R26) are fulfilled and it is not necessary to demonstrate fulfilment of Section 1.3.1.

If a chemical product does not carry the Nordic Swan Ecolabel or EU Ecolabel, the pertinent requirements for chemical products (R25 and R26) in this criteria document must be fulfilled.

Name and manufacturer and a copy of the Nordic Swan Ecolabel licence or standard contract for EU Ecolabel licence. Alternatively, details from the applicant as specified by Appendix 3, Declaration 11.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**R25 Classification of chemical products**Yes  No 

Chemical products must not be classified according to current regulations in the Nordic countries or the European Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EEC with amendments and/or CLP Regulation 1272/2008 with amendments, as specified in Table 4. During the transition period (1 December 2010 for substances and 1 June 2015 for mixtures), classification may be according to the Dangerous Substances Directive or the CLP Regulation. Following the transition period, only classification according to the CLP Regulation is permitted (see Table 4).

Table 4. Product classification

Classification	Hazard symbol and risk phrase / Hazard category and statement	
	Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EEC	CLP Regulation 1272/2008
Dangerous for the environment	N with R50, R50/53 or R51/53	Hazardous to the aquatic environment Category Acute 1 H400; Category Chronic 1 H410; Category Chronic 2 H411
Very toxic	Tx (T+ in Norway) with R26, R27, R28	Acute toxicity, Category 1 or 2 with H330, H310 and/or H300.
Toxic	T with R23, R24, R25	Acute toxicity, Category 2 or 3 with H330, H331, H311 and/or H301
Sensitizing	Xn with R42	Respiratory sensitisation, Category 1 with H334
Carcinogenic	T with R45 and/or R49 (Carc 1 or Carc 2) or Xn with R40 (Carc 3)	Carc 1A/1B/2 with H350, H350i and/or Carc 2 H351
Mutagenic	T with R46 (Mut 1 or Mut 2) or Xn with R68 (Mut 3)	Mut 1B/2 with H340 and/or H341
Reproductive toxic	T with R60, R61 (Rep1 or Rep2) or Xn with R62, 63 (Rep3)	Repr 1A/1B/2 with H360, H361

Note that the marketer of the product is responsible for its classification.

As of 1 December 2010 for substances and 1 June 2015 for mixtures all danger symbols must be replaced.

The table in Appendix 4 can be used for translation to the Globally Harmonised System (GHS).

Material safety data sheet for the product complying with applicable legislation in the country of application such as Annex II of REACH (Council Regulation 1907/2006/EEC).

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

Details from the producer of the chemical product as specified by Appendix 3, Declaration 11.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

**R26 Additives in chemical products**Yes  No 

The following substances are prohibited from use in chemical products and additives used for the pre-treatment and surface treatment of metals and plastics (e.g. coatings) as well as adhesives:\*



- Halogenated organic compounds\*\*
- Phthalates, aziridine and polyaziridines
- Alkylphenols, alkylphenoethoxylates (APEO) or other alkylphenol derivatives\*\*\*
- Pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium IV and mercury or their compounds.

\* Ingoing substances are defined, if not otherwise mentioned, as all substances in the chemical product – including additives (e.g. preservatives or stabilisers) in the raw materials/ingredients, but not residuals from the production, incl. the production of raw materials.

Residuals from production and from production of raw materials are defined as residuals, pollutants and contaminants derived from the production of the raw materials, which are present in the final product in amounts less than 100 ppm (0.0100 %w/w, 100 mg/kg), but not substances added to the raw materials or product intentionally and with a purpose – regardless of amount. Residuals in the raw materials above 1.0 % are regarded as ingoing substances. Known substances released from ingoing substances are also regarded as ingoing substances.

\*\* Note the national legislations concerning PFOA in the Nordic countries. In Norway PFOA is regulated in «Forskrift om begrensning i bruk av helse- og miljøfarlige kjemikalier og andre produkter (produktforskriften)», §2-32.

\*\*\* Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as compounds that liberate alkylphenols upon degradation.

Details from the producer of the chemical product as specified by Appendix 3, Declaration 11. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

### 1.3.2 Metals

Are the requirements met?

**R27** **Material recovery** Yes  No

It must be possible to remove the metal in the product from the other materials for recycling (not applicable to surface treatments). This must not require the use of special tools.

Specification by the applicant of how metals can be separated from other materials. Appendix 3, Declaration 12. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

### More than 50 percent by weight of metals

If the total quantity of metal comprises more than 50% by weight, requirement R28 must be fulfilled.

**R28** **Recycled aluminium** Yes  No

a) At least 30 percent by weight of aluminium in the product must be recycled. Alternatively,

b) the foundry that delivers the aluminium must use at least 30% recycled aluminium in production (on annual basis).

a) Specification from the producer of aluminium parts demonstrating that the product comprises  $\geq 30\%$  recycled aluminium. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

b) Description from the foundry as to the proportion of waste aluminium that is used in smelting (on an annual basis). Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

### Surface treatment of metals

**R29** **Coating** Yes  No

Metals must not be coated with cadmium, chromium, nickel, zinc or compounds of these.

Details from the metal supplier as specified by Appendix 3, Declaration 12. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

### 1.3.3 Plastics

Are the requirements met?

#### R30 Material description and marking of plastics

Yes  No

A description shall be submitted of plastic parts in the product specifying the type of plastic and proportion of filler and/or reinforcing material. PVC and other halogenated plastics are prohibited from use in the cleaning utensil and fixtures that are sold along with the cloth or mop containing microfibre. It must be possible to remove the cleaning fabric from the cleaning utensil. Plastic parts heavier than 50 g must be clearly labelled in accordance with ISO 11469 or equivalent standard.

Details from the applicant or plastic supplier as specified by Appendix 3, Declaration 13.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

Photo of plastic parts heavier than 50 g that demonstrate compliance with the requirement.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

#### R31 Material recovery

Yes  No

It must be possible to remove the plastic in the product from the other materials for recycling (not applicable to surface treatments). This must not require the use of special tools.

Specification by the applicant of how plastics can be separated from other materials. Appendix 3, Declaration 13.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

#### More than 10 percent by weight of plastic

The total weight of various plastic materials in the product that each constitute more than 1% by weight shall be calculated. If the total weight of plastic constitutes more than 10% by weight, requirement R32 must be fulfilled.

#### R32 Recycling

Yes  No

Plastic materials must comprise a minimum of 30% by weight recycled material. Recycled plastic refers to plastic derived from used products or used packaging.

Specification from the producer that plastic components contain  $\geq 30\%$  by weight recycled plastic.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

#### R33 Additives

Yes  No

The following substances must not actively be added to plastic materials:

- Substances based on lead, cadmium, chromium, mercury or their compounds, or organic tin compounds.
- Halogenated organic compounds
- Phthalates

Details from the plastic producer as specified by Appendix 3, Declaration 13.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Surface treatment of plastic

#### R34 Surface treatment

Yes  No

The surface treatment of plastic may be permitted if the applicant can demonstrate that this does not influence recycling.

Specification from the supplier of plastics/plastic parts as to the recycling of surface treated plastic.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Functional requirements

Are the requirements met?

The functional requirements in this section apply to the product that is intended for Nordic Swan Ecolabelling. Testing of functionality may be performed in accordance with the stipulations of the documentation requirements in R35-38. Alternatively, functionality testing may be documented according to the guidelines for cleaning of surfaces set out in Table 521 of Building Research Design Guide 700.209 “Prinsipper for miljøbevisst renhold - Beste Praksis Renhold” (“Principles for environmentally conscious cleaning - Best Practice Cleaning”) or SS 627801:2006 “Cleaning quality - System for the establishment and assessment of cleaning quality”.

SS 627801:2006 “Cleaning quality - System for the establishment and assessment of cleaning quality” is available at [www.sis.se](http://www.sis.se); and Table 521 of Building Research Design Guide 700.209 “Prinsipper for miljøbevisst renhold - Beste Praksis Renhold” (“Principles for environmentally conscious cleaning - Best Practice Cleaning”) is provided in Appendix 2.

### R35 Removal of dust and dirt

Yes  No

It must be demonstrated that a microfibre cloth removes at least 85% of dust and dirt and a microfibre mop at least 70% of dust and dirt under the following conditions:

Products for professional use - after at least 50 washes at 60°C.

Products for domestic use - after at least 10 washes at 60°C.

The requirement is intended to demonstrate that cleaning properties remain effective after the number of washes that correspond to use of the product over a minimum period of a year.

Test results and description of testing methods and results according to the recommendations on testing in Appendix 2.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

The Nordic cleaning standard “INSTA 800” or the European standard “EN 13 549 Cleaning services Basic requirements and recommendations for quality measuring systems” may, for example, be used as a starting point for designing tests.

ISO 6330:2000 Textiles – Domestic washing and drying procedures for textile testing.

### R36 Assessment of hygienic conditions (measurement of quantities of micro-organisms)

Yes  No

This requirement applies only to products marketed as possessing the ability to reduce the presence of micro-organisms under various conditions.

It must be demonstrated that cloths and mops containing microfibre reduce the amount of micro-organisms by at least 85% for cloths, and at least 70% for mops, (cfu=colony forming units) under the following conditions:

Products for professional use - after at least 50 washes at 60°C.

Products for domestic use - after at least 10 washes at 60°C.

The requirement is intended to demonstrate that cleaning properties remain effective after the number of washes that correspond to use of the product over a minimum period of a year.

Test results and description of testing methods and results according to the recommendations on testing in Appendix 2.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

The Nordic cleaning standard “INSTA 800” or the European standard “EN 13 549 Cleaning services Basic requirements and recommendations for quality measuring systems” may, for example, be used as a starting point for designing tests.

ISO 6330:2000 Textiles – Domestic washing and drying procedures for textile testing.

- R37**     **Abrasion** Yes  No
- Supplies for microfibre based cleaning, when used as recommended, must not cause any type of damage to the cleaned surface. The qualitative results of gloss measurements must not exceed the following gloss differential limits:
- Semi-hard and hard surfaces: < 30 gloss differential
- Soft and fragile surfaces: < 20 gloss differential
- (A surface of type Polycarbonate Makrolon® is recommended for use in tests)
- The applicant shall demonstrate that the supplies for microfibre based cleaning do not cause damage during normal usage on the surfaces recommended by the manufacturer. The applicant shall, at a minimum, present a set of test results derived from testing according to ISO 12947-1:1998 Textiles -- Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method -- Part 1: Martindale abrasion testing apparatus, or equivalent, in order to demonstrate that use of the relevant fabric cleaning products does not cause damage to a "worst case" soft surface. Gloss measurement is to be performed according to DIN 67530, ISO 2813: 1994 Determination of specular gloss of non-metallic paint films at 20 degrees, 60 degrees and 85 degrees, or its equivalent. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_
- or
- The applicant shall guarantee that the use of the cloth or mop containing microfibre does not cause damage to a "worst case" soft surface. Information that verifies that the product will not cause surface damage during recommended usage shall be presented on the packaging/instruction or product data sheet. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

- R38**     **Absorption** Yes  No
- This requirement applies only to products that are marketed for uses requiring absorption properties, for example damp and wet cleaning.
- The test shall be performed on the newly produced microfibre textile.
- If several different types of microfibre textile are contained in the end product, then the requirement is to be met by the particular type of microfibre intended for use in absorption.
- The absorption capacity of the microfibre textile shall be expressed as: DAC (Demand absorption capacity) in g/g – minimum 2.50 g/g and MAR (Maximum absorption rate) in g/s – minimum 0.6 g/s.
- Analysis report demonstrating that the product meets the requirements stipulated in "ISO 9073-12:2002 Textiles - Test methods for nonwovens - Part 12: Demand absorbency", or equivalent method of testing. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

### 3 General requirements

The general requirements in this section apply to the product that is intended for Nordic Swan Ecolabelling.

- 3.1 Packaging** Are the requirements met?
- R39**     **Plastic packaging** Yes  No
- PVC and other halogenated plastics shall not be used for packaging or labels.
- Product sheet or description demonstrating what types of plastic the packaging and label contain. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

R40 **Marking of plastic packaging** Yes  No   
Plastic materials shall be marked in accordance with DIN 6120 part 2 or equivalent.

Documentation of primary packaging demonstrating that marking complies with DIN 6120 or equivalent marking regulations. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

3.2 **Instructions and labelling** Are the requirements met?

R41 **Instructions** Yes  No   
The instructions shall contain:

- Information on the surfaces for which the products are designed.
- Information on the correct use without cleaning chemicals.
- Statement of guaranteed service life (number of washes that product can withstand without impairing function) when used according to recommendations
- Laundry instructions with directions regarding care as well as recommended and maximum washing temperatures. For products that are not marketed for uses for which special hygiene requirements apply, laundry instructions shall contain the following text (or equivalent):
  - Lower washing temperatures help protect the environment
  - Wash with a suitable washing powder at 60°C and at maximum washing temperatures as necessary

Instructions containing statements stipulated in the above. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

R42 **Labelling** Yes  No   
Supplies for microfibre based cleaning shall be labelled so that they are easily identifiable and distinguishable from other cleaning products. The product must be labelled as containing microfibre materials. Clear laundry instructions with specific directions in regard to care and washing temperature must also be supplied with the product.

A description or similar that showing both laundry instructions and the labelling that clearly identifies the product as containing microfibre. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

4 **Quality and regulatory requirements** Are the requirements met?

To ensure that Nordic Ecolabelling requirements are fulfilled, the following procedures must be implemented. If the company's environmental management system is certified to ISO 14 001 or EMAS, where the following procedures are applied, it is sufficient if the accredited certification body certifies that the requirements are implemented.

R43 **Laws and regulations** Yes  No   
The licensee must ensure that applicable laws and regulations in force are observed at facilities at which the Nordic Swan Ecolabelled product is manufactured. For example, safety, work environment, environmental legislation, plant-specific conditions and concessions.

Signed application form. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

- R44 Organisation and responsibility** Yes  No
- An organizational chart shall be drawn up. Responsibility and authority for central environmental functions shall be defined. Responsibility for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel licence, marketing, training and purchasing shall be specified, and the contact person for Nordic Ecolabelling named.
- A chart of the company's organizational structure detailing who is responsible for the above. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_
- or
- Copy of the procedure in the environmental management system. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_
- R45 Documentation** Yes  No
- The licensee must be able to present a copy of the application (including test reports, documents from suppliers and suchlike).
- Checked on site.
- R46 Product quality** Yes  No
- The licensee must guarantee that the quality in production of Nordic Swan Ecolabelled supplies for microfibre based cleaning is maintained throughout the validity period of the licence.
- Procedures for collating and, where necessary, dealing with claims and complaints regarding the quality of Nordic Swan Ecolabelled supplies for microfibre based cleaning. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_
- or
- Copy of the procedure in the environmental management system. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_
- R47 Planned changes** Yes  No
- Written notice must be given to Nordic Ecolabelling of planned changes in products and markets that have a bearing on the fulfilment of the Nordic Ecolabelling requirements.
- Procedures detailing how planned changes in products and markets are handled. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_
- or
- Copy of the procedure in the environmental management system. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_
- R48 Unplanned nonconformities** Yes  No
- Unplanned nonconformities that have a bearing on the fulfilment of the ecolabelling requirements must be reported to Nordic Ecolabelling in writing and journalled.
- Procedures detailing how unplanned nonconformities are handled. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_
- or
- Copy of the procedure in the environmental management system. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_
- R49 Traceability** Yes  No
- The licensee must have a traceability system for the production of Nordic Swan Ecolabelled supplies for microfibre based cleaning.
- Description of / procedures for the fulfilment of the requirement. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_
- or
- Copy of the procedure in the environmental management system. Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

## R50 Take-back system

The Nordic Ecolabelling's Criteria Group decided on the 9 October 2017 to remove this requirement.

## Regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling of products

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

More information on graphical guidelines, regulations and fees can be found at [www.svanen.se/regulations/](http://www.svanen.se/regulations/) or at [www.nordic-ecolabel.org/regulations/](http://www.nordic-ecolabel.org/regulations/)

## Follow-up inspections

Nordic Ecolabelling may decide to check whether the supplies for microfibre based cleaning fulfils Nordic Ecolabelling requirements during the licence period. This may involve a site visit, random sampling or similar test.

The licence may be revoked if it is evident that the supplies for microfibre based cleaning does not meet the requirements.

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

## Criteria version history

Nordic Ecolabelling adopted the criteria for supplies for microfibre based cleaning on 12 October 2010. These criteria remain valid until 31 December 2013.

On 15 November 2012 the secretariat managers meeting decided to prolong the criteria until 31 March 2016. The new version is called 2.1.

Nordic Ecolabelling's Criteria Management Group decided on 4 February 2015 to prolong the criteria with 24 months. On 28 October 2014 some editorial changes were made concerning national legislation and change of English product group name. On 17 November 2014 the Board of Directors decided to remove requirement R51 Marketing. The new version is called 2.2 and is valid until 31 March 2018.

Nordic Ecolabelling's Criteria Management Group decided on 9 March 2016 to prolong the criteria with 24 months. The new version is called 2.3 and is valid until 31 March 2020.

On the 9 October 2017 Nordic Ecolabelling's Criteria Group decided to remove R50 Take-back system. Furthermore, Nordic Ecolabelling decided on 19 december 2019 to prolong the criteria with 24 months to the 31 March 2022. The new version is called 2.4.



On the 22 September 2020 Nordic Ecolabelling decided to adjust requirement R15b by making an exemption for Titanium dioxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>). Furthermore, Nordic Ecolabelling decided on the 20 October 2020 to prolong the criteria with 12 months to the 31 March 2023. The new version is called 2.5.

Nordic Ecolabelling decided on 30 November 2021 to prolong the validity of the criteria to the 29 February 2024. The new version is called 2.6.

Nordic Ecolabelling decided on 30 August 2022 to prolong the validity of the criteria to the 30 June 2024. The new version is called 2.7.

Nordic Ecolabelling decided on 23 January 2024 to prolong the validity of the criteria to the 31 January 2025. The new version is called 2.8.

Nordic Ecolabelling decided on 26 November 2024 to prolong the validity of the criteria to the 31 August 2025. The new version is called 2.9.

## New criteria

In the next version of the criteria, the following items will be reviewed:

- Production requirements, including the splitting process (splitting process with the least environmental impact regarding rest products and energy consumption).
- The desirability and feasibility of placing requirements on energy and water consumption in regard to wet processing in textile manufacturing.
- The desirability and feasibility of stipulating requirements in regard to low washing temperatures.
- Minimising packaging
- A review of opportunities for extending the criteria in respect of cleaning systems for pre-processed cleaning materials.

Supplies for microfibre based cleaning

Appendix 1

Analyses and inspection

# 1 Inspection

## 1.1 Inspection on application

The ecolabelling body carries out inspections in accordance with "Regulations for Nordic Ecolabelling of products". The application material is evaluated in accordance with documentation instructions for each requirement. Inspection visits are also paid to relevant production facilities for the fabric cleaning products and the documentation in the application compared with the actual conditions. During such an inspection it is checked whether operations and production equipment are as described in the application.

## 1.2 Follow-up inspection

Nordic Ecolabelling may decide to check whether the supplies for microfibre based cleaning fulfils Nordic Ecolabelling requirements during the licence period. This may involve a site visit, random sampling or similar test. The licence may be revoked if it is evident that the product does not meet the requirements. Random samples may also be taken from trade sources and analysed by an independent laboratory. If the requirements are not met, Nordic Ecolabelling may charge the analysis costs to the licensee.

# 2 Analyses

## 2.1 Analysis laboratory

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

\* Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) is a quality system concerned with organization process and conditions under which researchers plan, perform, monitor, record, archive and report non-clinical health, safety and environmental studies.

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

- the analyses and tests are monitored by the authorities, or if
- the manufacturer has a quality management system encompassing sampling and analysis and has been certified to ISO 9001 or ISO 9002, or
- the manufacturer can demonstrate agreement between a first-time test conducted at the manufacturer's own laboratory and testing carried out in parallel at an independent test institute, and the manufacturer takes samples in accordance with a fixed sampling schedule.

## 2.2 Test methods

Data used in the application of the criteria set out in this document shall have been collected in accordance with specified methods of testing, or their equivalents.

### 2.2.1 Emissions to air of process nitrogen

The emission figures must be expressed as an annual average value based on the charting of emissions with the aid of representative sampling, measurements and calculations.

ISO 11564:1998 Stationary source emissions -- Determination of the mass concentration of nitrogen oxides -- Naphthylethylenediamine photometric method or equivalent

#### 2.2.2 Determination of amounts of antimony

Test method: Direct determination (with Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometric, AAS, method or equivalent).

#### 2.2.3 Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

Test method: EPA Stationary Source Sampling Methods, 25A or equivalent.

#### 2.2.4 Emissions of zinc from production processes

Emissions of zinc to water are calculated as an annual average, based on at least one representative 24 hour sample per week, if no other method of calculation is required by public authorities.

The sample of effluent shall be taken during the active production period of the day. A description of how and when the samples have been taken must be supplied in order to demonstrate that the samples represent an average for daily production.

The samples shall be taken and analysed at least once a week, on different days of the week and at different times of day.

Data must be available in this form at least two months, on the basis that it is possible to calculate an annual average, before the date of approval of a licence application.

Eco-labelling organisations may approve deviations from the sampling methods described above, if another sampling procedure has been required previously by public authorities, or if an alternative sampling method can be shown to produce data of equivalent accuracy and worth.

#### **Analysis of levels of zinc in waste water:**

Water quality – Digestion for the determination of selected elements in water - Part 1: Aqua regia digestion (ISO 15587-1:2002) or equivalent. Analysis may be performed regularly by means of a photometric or similar method provided that the results of analysis are regularly checked and are in agreement with the methods of analysis indicated in the above.

#### 2.2.5 Emissions to air of process sulphur

Emissions to air of sulphur, S, must be measured at all emission points.

The emission figures must be expressed as an annual average value based on the charting of emissions with the aid of representative sampling, measurements and calculations.

#### **Test for the determination of sulphur dioxide:**

SS-ISO 7935 Stationary source emissions - Determination of the mass concentration of sulphur dioxide - Performance characteristics of automated measuring methods: 1993 or equivalent.

ISO 7934 Stationary source emissions -- Determination of the mass concentration of sulphur dioxide -- Hydrogen peroxide/barium perchlorate/Thorin method.

### 2.2.6 Waste water from wet processes

Testing and sampling methods: For determination of oxygen-consuming materials, COD, ISO 6060, Water quality – Determination of the chemical oxygen demand: 1989 or equivalent.

Sampling frequency: Emissions to water are calculated as an annual average, based on at least one representative 24 hour sample per week.

Sampling: Water samples must be collected following treatment of the waste water in a treatment plant (if used); and the water flow at the time of sampling must be stated. If the waste water is treated together with other waste water, or if campaigns are run, samples must be taken before the waste water enters the treatment plant. The results of the analysis are then reduced by the efficiency of the treatment plant, which must be documented. Analyses must be performed on unfiltered and unseparated samples using the recommended methods of analysis.

Supplies for microfibre based cleaning

Appendix 2

Function

## 1 Removal of dust and dirt and measurement of reduction in micro-organisms

The Nordic cleaning standard “INSTA 800” or the European standard “EN 13 549 Cleaning services Basic requirements and recommendations for quality measuring systems” may, for example, be used as a starting point for designing tests.

### 1.1 Removal of dust and dirt

- Measurement of degree of dust and dirt removal shall be performed with a test instrument, e.g. Dust Detector (or similar instrument with equivalent scale and accuracy). The instrument must be calibrated in accordance with the supplier’s instructions.
- Measurements shall be performed on a suitable test service. The applicant must state the test surface that has been used and specify why this test surface has been chosen.
- If the supplies for microfibre based cleaning is designed for both wet and dry use, its performance regarding dust and dirt removal must be documented for both applications.
- The test results must be presented for each surface category and the date of testing stated.
- A representative quantity and composition of dirt for the floor or surface shall be used in testing. The applicant shall describe and justify the type and quantity of dirt that is used.
- A relevant test method must be used, such as wiping/mopping with 50% overlap. The applicant shall describe and justify the test method that is employed.
- The reproducibility of results must be documented.

### 1.2 Measurement of quantities of micro-organisms

The Nordic cleaning standard “INSTA 800” or the European standard “EN 13 549 Cleaning services Basic requirements and recommendations for quality measuring systems” may, for example, be used as a starting point for designing tests.

- Hygiene measurements shall be used to measure the quantity of micro-organisms on all flat, hard and semi-hard surfaces. The purpose of testing is to check that the cleaning result is acceptable regarding hygiene requirements.
- Measurements only apply to total bacteria counts (number of colonies of microorganisms that develop through cultivation of a swab or impression sample on trypton-glycose-yeast extract agar). If the applicant wishes to measure the type and number of a specific type of microorganism, the method and limit value must be justified.
- Measurement shall be performed using contact plate or agar strips with nutrient (TGA) or equivalent. Other growth cultures may be used.
- Measurements shall be performed on a suitable test service. The applicant must state the test surface that has been used and specify why this test surface has been chosen.
- If supplies for microfibre based cleaning are designed for both wet and dry use, their performance in reducing the presence of micro-organisms must be documented for both of these uses.
- The test results must be presented for each surface category and the date of testing stated.
- The reproducibility of results must be documented.



Table 521 in Building Research Design Guides - Building Management and Maintenance 700.209 "Principles for environmentally-aware cleanliness - Best Practice Cleanliness"

Examples of requirements for cleaning properties of equipment used to clean surfaces

Product type	Properties	Requirement formulation
Floor mops	Cleaning effect	When used on polished, smooth floors with Gloss Level 4 <sup>1)</sup> and Friction Level 4 <sup>1)</sup> must be able to raise the cleaning quality by at least two dust levels in accordance with INSTA 800/easily accessible hard floors, or maximum of 25% dust again with dry mopping, maximum 35% again with damp mopping, maximum 40% again with wet mopping. Max. dust cover percent before testing: 12 ± 10%. Mops for damp cleaning are tested in a centrifuge-dry condition without the addition of cleaning agents
	Friction	To be tested on polished, smooth floors with Gloss Level 4 <sup>1)</sup> and Friction Level 4 <sup>1)</sup> , when using TOPAKA friction meters or equivalent fitted spring scale. Mop replaces sliding paper under sand bag for testing: --Damp mopping (centrifuge-dry): max. 14 N --Dry mopping: max. 7 N
	Gentleness	Must not dull polish during testing of 100 cycles in Erichsen Washability and Scrub Resistance Tester model 255, test shoe weight 2088 g. Gloss must be measured in accordance with ISO 2813, 60°, with at least 15 parallel measurements before and after exposure.
	Cleaning effect on stains	Must remove dried-in coffee, milk and jam stains. To be tested on plexiglass (polyacrylic). The stains must have dried for 2-5 days. It must be possible to remove the stains after four cycles in Erichsen Washability and Scrub Resistance Tester model 255, test shoe weight 2088 g. Wet mop to be used.
Microfibre cloth for equipment and installations	Cleaning effect	When used on smooth furniture surfaces with little varnish, must be able to raise the cleaning quality from Dust Level 2 to Dust Level 5 in accordance with INSTA 800/contact surfaces and easily-accessible equipment, both in dry and centrifugal-dry (with no cleaning agents) condition, or max. 25% dust again with dry cloth, max, 35% again with damp cloth. Max. dust cover percent before testing: 12 ± 10%. Must not leave damp marks from damp (centrifuge-dry) wiping of a reflective surface.

	Friction	To be tested on polished, smooth floors with Gloss Level 4 <sup>1)</sup> and Friction Level 4 <sup>1)</sup> , when using TOPAKA friction meters or equivalent fitted spring scale. Cloth replaces sliding paper under sand bag for testing: --Damp wiping (centrifuge-dry): max. 14 N --Dry wiping: max. 7 N
	Gentleness	Must not dull plexiglass (polyacrylic) during testing of 100 cycles in Erichsen Washability and Scrub Resistance Tester model 255, test shoe weight 2088 g. Gloss must be measured in accordance with ISO 2813, 60°, with at least 15 parallel measurements before and after exposure.
	Cleaning effect on stains	Must remove dried-in coffee, milk and jam stains. To be tested on plexiglass (polyacrylic). The stains must have dried for 2-5 days. It must be possible to remove the stains after four cycles in Erichsen Washability and Scrub Resistance Tester model 255, test shoe weight 2088 g. Wet cloth to be used.
Equipment mop, dry/impregnated	Cleaning effect	When used on smooth furniture surface with little varnish, must be able to raise the cleaning quality from Dust Level 2 to Dust Level 5 in accordance with INSTA 800/equipment (Easy accessibility and Not easy accessibility).
	Friction	To be tested on polished, smooth floors with Gloss Level 4 <sup>1)</sup> and Friction Level 4 <sup>1)</sup> , when using TOPAKA friction meters or equivalent fitted spring scale. Mop tested dry/unimpregnated. Mop replaces sliding paper under sand bag for testing: --Dry wiping: max. 7 N
	Gentleness	Must not dull plexiglass (polyacrylic) during testing of 100 cycles in Erichsen Washability and Scrub Resistance Tester model 255, test shoe weight 2088 g. Gloss must be measured in accordance with ISO 2813, 60°, with at least 15 parallel measurements before and after exposure.

1) Source: INSTA 800

Supplies for microfibre based cleaning

Appendix 3

Declarations

### Appendix 3, Declaration 1, Material composition - textiles

A declaration from the producer of the finished textile is to be supplied, as part of the documentation required under R2, with applications for a licence regarding Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of supplies for microfibre based cleaning.

(This requirement applies to all textile materials that are used in supplies for microfibre based cleaning.)

Product name	
Product code/Article number	
Colour	
Size (cm)	
Weight (g/m <sup>2</sup> )	
Total percentage of microfibre in the product (textile material with cleaning function) (%)	
Size of microfibrres (dtex)	
Composition of microfibrres	

Are the microfibrres split?

Yes  No

If yes, please indicate

Type of splitting: \_\_\_\_\_

Degree of splitting (%): \_\_\_\_\_

Supplier	Part of product	Material (name)	Type of material (type of fibre used)	Weight	Proportion (%)

The term "recycled material" refers to waste materials from the textile and clothing industry or from post-consumer waste (textiles and similar), as well as to used products that have been collected for recycling.

Location and date	Company
Signature	Telephone/fax
Name in block capitals	E-mail

### Appendix 3, Declaration 2, Information on production chemicals - textiles

A declaration from the producer of the finished textile is to be supplied, as part of the documentation required under R10, with applications for a licence regarding Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of supplies for microfibre based cleaning.

Applies only to wet processes during the production of textiles that form part of the microfibre product, (excluding fibre production).

Applies to all chemical additives and chemical treatments.

Product name	Function	Manufacturer/ supplier	Manufacturing process	Safety data sheet (X)

Location and date	Company
Signature	Telephone/fax
Name in block capitals	E-mail

### Appendix 3, Declaration 3a, Textiles

A declaration from the producer of the textile material, or from the applicant, is to be supplied, as part of the documentation required under R3, R11-R12 and R17-R18, with applications for a licence regarding Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of supplies for microfibre based cleaning.

Applies only to wet processes during the production of textiles that form part of the microfibre product, (excluding fibre production).

Product name
Type of textile

Producer of textile material

Applicant

Do the textiles carry the Nordic Swan Ecolabel or EU Ecolabel?

Yes  No

Has information regarding name and manufacturer and a copy of the Nordic Swan Ecolabel licence or standard contract for EU Ecolabel licence been provided?

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

Have products containing formaldehyde been used?

Yes  No

If yes, which? \_\_\_\_\_

Does the amount of free or partly hydrolysable formaldehyde in the final fabric exceed 30 ppm?

Yes  No

Have chlorophenols (their salts and esters), PCB or organic tin compounds been used during shipping or storage of the product or its components?\*

Yes  No

\* (The following analysis methods and limit values shall be used: Extraction as appropriate, derivatisation with acetic anhydride, determination by capillary gas-liquid chromatography with electron capture detection, limit value 0.05 ppm).

Have biocides or biostatic products been used in such a way that they are emitted during use of the product?

Yes  No

Have the following substances been used in preparations or mixtures during production?

- |   |                              |                             |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO)                                      | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Linear alkylbenzene sulphonates (LAS)                               | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Bis(hydrogenated tallow alkyl) dimethyl ammonium chloride (DHTDMAC) | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DSDMAC)                       | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ditallow dimethyl ammonium chloride (DTDMAC)                        | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid (EDTA)                           | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Diethylene triamine pentaacetate (DTPA)                             | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

Have nanoparticles\* (particles < 100 nm in one or more dimensions based on metal, chlorine and/or fluorine compounds) been actively added to the final product or the chemical products used? Yes  No

\*Nanoparticles are defined as microscopic particles with dimensions smaller than 100 nm. Nanometals, for example, include nanosilver, nanogold and nanocopper. The requirement does not apply to any trace presence of nanoparticles that have not been added in order to achieve a specific functionality.

Location and date	Company
Signature	Telephone/fax
Name in block capitals	E-mail



### Appendix 3, Declaration 3b, Textiles

A declaration from the chemical product manufacturer is to be supplied, as part of the documentation required under R13-R17, with applications for a licence regarding Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of supplies for microfibre based cleaning.

Applies only to wet processes during the production of textiles that form part of the microfibre product, (excluding fibre production).

Product name
Type of chemical product

Does the concentration of ionic impurities in dyes exceed the limit values in Table A?\*

Yes  No

\* Metals that form an integral part of a dye molecule (such as in certain reactive dyes) shall not be considered in this evaluation. The limit values apply only to impurities.

Table A Impurities in dyes

CAS	Metal	Limit value (ppm)
7440-22-4	Ag	100
7440-38-2	As	50
7440-39-3	Ba	100
7440-43-9	Cd	20
7440-48-4	Co	500
7440-47-8	Cr	100
7440-50-8	Cu	250
7439-89-6	Fe	2500
7439-97-6	Hg	4
7439-96-5	Mn	1000
7440-02-0	Ni	200
7439-92-1	Pb	100
7782-49-2	Se	20
7440-36-0	Sb	50
7440-31-5	Sn	250
7440-66-6	Zn	1500

Have azo dyes that may produce carcinogenic arylamines been used?\*

Yes  No

Azo dyes are listed in Table B.

Table B Azo-based dyes that through reductive cleavage produce carcinogenic aromatic amines

4-Aminobiphenyl	CAS 92-67-1
Benzidine	CAS 92-87-5
4-Chloro-o-toluidine	CAS 95-69-2
2-Naphthylamine	CAS 91-59-8
o-Aminoazotoluene	CAS 97-56-8
2-Amino-4-nitrotoluene	CAS 99-55-8
p-Chloroaniline	CAS 106-47-8
2,4-Diaminoanisol	CAS 615-05-4
4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane	CAS 101-77-9
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	CAS 91-84-1
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	CAS 119-90-4
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	CAS 119-93-7
3,3'-Dimethyl-4-4'-diaminodiphenylmethane	CAS 838-88-0
p-Cresidine	CAS 120-71-8
4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	CAS 101-14-4
4,4'-Oxydianiline	CAS 101-80-4
4,4'-Thiodianiline	CAS 139-65-1
o-Toluidine	CAS 95-53-4
2,4-Diaminotoluene	CAS 95-80-7
2,4,5-Trimethylaniline	CAS 137-17-7
4-Aminoazobenzene	CAS 60-09-3
o-Anisidine	CAS 90-04-0

\*Classification in accordance with Council Directive 67/548/EEC with amendments or CLP Regulation 1272/2008 with amendments. During the transition period (December 2010 for substances and 1 June 2015 for mixtures), classification may be according to the Dangerous Substances Directive or the CLP Regulation. Following the transition period, only classification according to the CLP Regulation is permitted.

Note that the producer is responsible for correct classification.

The table in Appendix 4 can be used for translation to the Globally Harmonised System (GHS).

\*\* The following analysis methods and limit values shall be used: German method B-82.02 or French method XP G 08-014 and limit value 30 ppm. (Note: Erroneous positive results can occur for 4-aminoazobenzene and we therefore recommend confirming this result).

Do dyes or pigments contain more than 0.1% by weight of substances that at the time of application are or may become subject to any of the risk phrases (or combination of risk phrases)\* specified in the table below?

Yes  No

Classification	Hazard symbol and risk phrase / Hazard category and statement	
	Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EEC	CLP Regulation 1272/2008
Carcinogenic	T with R45 and/or R49 (Carc 1 or Carc 2) or Xn with R40 (Carc 3)	Carc 1A/1B/2 with H350, H350i and/or Carc 2 H351**
Mutagenic	T with R46 (Mut 1 or Mut 2) or Xn with R68 (Mut 3)	Mut 1B/2 with H340 and/or H341
Reproductive toxic	T with R60, R61 (Rep1 or Rep2) or Xn with R62, 63 (Rep3)	Repr 1A/1B/2 with H360, H361

\*Classification in accordance with Council Directive 67/548/EEC with amendments or CLP Regulation 1272/2008 with amendments. During the transition period (1 December 2010 for substances and 1 June 2015 for mixtures), classification may be according to the Dangerous Substances Directive or the CLP Regulation. Following the transition period, only classification according to the CLP Regulation is permitted.

\*\* Titanium dioxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>) is excluded.

Note that the marketer of the product is responsible for its correct classification.

The table in Appendix 4 can be used for translation to the Globally Harmonised System (GHS).

Has dye that is classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic or reproduction toxic (CMR dye) been used?

Yes  No

CMR dyes are listed in Table C

Table C Dyes that are carcinogenic, mutagenic or reproduction toxic

C.I Name	C.I Number	CAS number
C.I. Acid Red 26	C.I. 16 150	3761-53-3
C.I. Basic Red 9	C.I. 42 500	569-61-9
C.I. Basic Violet 14	C.I. 42 510	632-99-5
C.I. Direct Black 38	C.I. 30 235	1937-37-7
C.I. Direct Blue 6	C.I. 22 610	2602-46-2
C.I. Direct Red 28	C.I. 22 120	573-58-0
C.I. Disperse Blue 1	C.I. 64 500	2475-45-8
C.I. Disperse Orange 11	C.I. 60 700	82-28-0
C.I. Disperse Yellow 3	C.I. 11 855	2832-40-8

\*Classification in accordance with Council Directive 67/548/EEC with amendments or CLP Regulation 1272/2008 with amendments. During the transition period (December 2010 for substances and 1 June 2015 for mixtures), classification may be according to the Dangerous Substances Directive or the CLP Regulation. Following the transition period, only classification according to the CLP Regulation is permitted.

Note that producers are responsible for correct classification.

The table in Appendix 4 can be used for translation to the Globally Harmonised System (GHS).

Has dye that is classified as potentially sensitising been used?\*

Yes  No

(Potentially sensitising dyes are listed in Table D)

Table D Potentially sensitising dyes

C.I Name	C.I Number	CAS number
C.I. Disperse Blue 1	C.I. 64 500	2475-45-8
C.I. Disperse Blue 3	C.I. 61 505	2475-46-9
C.I. Disperse Blue 7	C.I. 62 500	3179-90-6
C.I. Disperse Blue 26	C.I. 63 305	
C.I. Disperse Blue 35		12222-75-2
C.I. Disperse Blue 102		12222-97-8
C.I. Disperse Blue 106		12223-01-7
C.I. Disperse Blue 124		61951-51-7
C.I. Disperse Brown 1		23355-64-8
C.I. Disperse Orange 1	C.I. 11 080	2581-69-3
C.I. Disperse Orange 3	C.I. 11 005	730-40-5
C.I. Disperse Orange 37	C.I. 11 132	
C.I. Disperse Orange 76	C.I. 11 132	
C.I. Disperse Red 1	C.I. 11 110	2872-52-8
C.I. Disperse Red 11	C.I. 62 015	2872-48-2
C.I. Disperse Red 17	C.I. 11 210	3179-89-3
C.I. Disperse Yellow 1	C.I. 10 345	119-15-3
C.I. Disperse Yellow 3	C.I. 11 855	2832-40-8
C.I. Disperse Yellow 9	C.I. 10 375	6373-73-5
C.I. Disperse Yellow 39		
C.I. Disperse Yellow 49		

\*Classification in accordance with Council Directive 67/548/EEC with amendments or CLP Regulation 1272/2008 with amendments. During the transition period (December 2010 for substances and 1 June 2015 for mixtures), classification may be according to the Dangerous Substances Directive or the CLP Regulation. Following the transition period, only classification according to the CLP Regulation is permitted.

Note that the producer is responsible for classification.

The table in Appendix 4 can be used for translation to the Globally Harmonised System (GHS).

Location and date	Company
Signature	Telephone/fax
Name in block capitals	E-mail

### Appendix 3, Declaration 4, Cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibres

A declaration from the producer of the textile fibre is to be supplied, as part of the documentation required under R5, with applications for a licence regarding Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of supplies for microfibre based cleaning.

Fibre-specific requirements have been established for cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibres, polyamide, polyester and polypropylene, and viscose.

Product name
Type of textile fibre

Are the fibres derived from recycled materials?\*

Yes  No

\*The term "recycled fibre" refers to fibres won from waste materials from the textile and clothing industry or from post-consumer waste (textiles and similar), as well as to used products that have been collected for recycling.

Is the cotton certified organic or transitional cotton?\*\*\*

Yes  No

\*\*\*Organic refers to cotton that is certified by an independent organisation to have been produced in conformity with the production and inspection requirements laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 of 24 June 1991 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs, EGT L 198, 22.7.1991, p1.

If yes, specify the proportion (%): \_\_\_\_\_

Have any of the substances in the following table been used during the cultivation or processing of the cotton?

Yes  No

Chemical name	CAS number
Aldrin	309-00-2
Captafol	2425-06-1
Chlordane	57-74-9
DDT	50-29-3
Dieldrin	60-57-1
Endrin	72-20-8
Heptachlor	76-44-8
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1
Hexachlorocyclohexane (total isomers)	
2,5,5-T	93-76-5
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6
Dinoseb and its salts	88-85-7
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5
Toxaphene	8001-35-2
Methamidophos	10265-92-6
Methylparathion	298-00-0
Parathion	56-38-2
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6

Analysis must be performed on raw cotton, prior to any wet processing, for each batch of cotton or twice a year if more than two batches of cotton are received each year.

The names of producers should be provided together with a statement of the proportion (in percentage by weight) of cotton contained in the final product that has been produced without any use of the above-named chemicals.

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Location and date	Company
Signature	Telephone/fax
Name in block capitals	E-mail

### Appendix 3, Declaration 5, Textile fibres - Polyamide

A declaration from the producer of the textile fibre is to be supplied, as part of the documentation required under R6, with applications for a licence regarding Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of supplies for microfibre based cleaning.

Fibre-specific requirements have been established for cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibres, polyamide, polyester and polypropylene, and viscose.

Product name
Type of textile fibre

Are the fibres derived from recycled materials?\*

Yes  No

\*The term "recycled fibre" refers to fibres won from waste materials from the textile and clothing industry or from post-consumer waste (textiles and similar), as well as to used products that have been collected for recycling.

Do the emissions to air of nitrogen dioxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) during monomer production, expressed as an annual average, exceed 10 g/kg polyamide 6 fibres produced or 50 g/kg of finished polyamide-6.6 fibres produced?

Yes  No

Location and date	Company
Signature	Telephone/fax
Name in block capitals	E-mail

### Appendix 3, Declaration 6, Textile fibres - Polyester

A declaration from the producer of the textile fibre is to be supplied, as part of the documentation required under R7, with applications for a licence regarding Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of supplies for microfibre based cleaning.

Fibre-specific requirements have been established for cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibres, polyamide, polyester and polypropylene, and viscose.

Product name
Type of textile fibre

Are the fibres derived from recycled materials?\*

Yes  No

\*The term "recycled fibre" refers to fibres won from waste materials from the textile and clothing industry or from post-consumer waste (textiles and similar), as well as to used products that have been collected for recycling.

Has antimony been used during the production of the polyester fibre?

Yes  No

If antimony is used:

Does the amount of antimony in the polyester fibres exceed 260 ppm?

Yes  No

Do the emissions of VOCs\* during polymerisation of polyester, expressed as an annual average, exceed 1.2 g/kg of produced polyester resin?

Yes  No

\*(VOCs are any organic compound having a vapour pressure of >0.01 kPa (at 20°C), or having a corresponding volatility under the particular conditions of use).

Location and date	Company
Signature	Telephone/fax
Name in block capitals	E-mail



### Appendix 3, Declaration 7, Textile fibres - Polypropylene

A declaration from the producer of the textile fibre is to be supplied, as part of the documentation required under R8, with applications for a licence regarding Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of supplies for microfibre based cleaning.

Fibre-specific requirements have been established for cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibres, polyamide, polyester and polypropylene, and viscose.

Product name
Type of textile fibre

Are the fibres derived from recycled materials?\*

Yes  No

\*The term "recycled fibre" refers to fibres won from waste materials from the textile and clothing industry or from post-consumer waste (textiles and similar), as well as to used products that have been collected for recycling.

Have lead-based pigments been used during production?

Yes  No

Location and date	Company
Signature	Telephone/fax
Name in block capitals	E-mail

### Appendix 3, Declaration 8, Textile fibres - Viscose

A declaration from the producer of the textile fibre is to be supplied, as part of the documentation required under R9, with applications for a licence regarding Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of supplies for microfibre based cleaning.

Fibre-specific requirements have been established for cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibres, polyamide, polyester and polypropylene, and viscose.

Product name
Type of textile fibre

Are the fibres derived from recycled materials?\*

\*The term "recycled fibre" refers to fibres won from waste materials from the textile and clothing industry or from post-consumer waste (textiles and similar), as well as to used products that have been collected for recycling.

Does the amount of AOX in the fibres exceed 250 ppm?

Yes  No

Does the sulphur content of the emissions of sulphur compounds (SO<sub>x</sub>) to air from the processing during fibre production, expressed as an annual average, exceed 120 g/kg filament fibre produced or 30 g/kg staple fibre produced?

Yes  No

Where both types of fibre are produced on a given site, the overall emissions must not exceed the corresponding weighted average.

Does the emission to water of zinc from the production site during the production of viscose fibre, expressed as an annual average, exceed 0.3 g/kg?

Yes  No

Location and date	Company
Signature	Telephone/fax
Name in block capitals	E-mail

## Appendix 3, Declaration 9, Material composition – Other materials

A declaration from the applicant is to be supplied, as part of the documentation required under R22, with applications for a licence regarding Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of supplies for microfibre based cleaning.

(This requirement applies to a selection of materials used in the cleaning utensil (excl. textiles).)

### Component materials

Type of cleaning utensil/product	Total weight (kg)

Supplier	Part (of utensil) and part number	Type of material	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				

Location and date	Company
Signature	Telephone/fax
Name in block capitals	E-mail

Appendix 3, Declaration 10, Information on production chemicals – other materials

A declaration from the supplier of the metal or plastic material is to be supplied, as part of the documentation required under R23, with applications for a licence regarding Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of supplies for microfibre based cleaning.

This requirement applies to chemical products and additives used for the pre-treatment and surface treatment of metals (e.g. coatings) and for bonding.

Metal supplier

Plastic supplier

Product name	Function	Manufacturer/ supplier	Manufacturing process	Safety data sheet (X)

Location and date	Company
Signature	Telephone/fax
Name in block capitals	E-mail

## Appendix 3, Declaration 11 Chemical products

A declaration from the producer of the chemical product is to be supplied, as part of the documentation required under R24-R26, with applications for a licence regarding Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of supplies for microfibre based cleaning.

This requirement applies to chemical products and additives used for the pre-treatment and surface treatment of metals (e.g. coatings) and for bonding.

Product name
Type/Function of product

Does the chemical product carry the Nordic Swan Ecolabel or EU Eco-label?

Yes  No

Has information regarding name and manufacturer and a copy of the Nordic Swan Ecolabel licence or standard contract for EU Ecolabel licence been provided?

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

Is the chemical product classified according to the table below?

Yes  No

Classification	Hazard symbol and risk phrase / Hazard category and statement	
	Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EEC	CLP Regulation 1272/2008
Dangerous for the environment	N with R50, R50/53 or R51/53	Hazardous to the aquatic environment Category Acute 1 H400; Category Chronic 1 H410; Category Chronic 2 H411
Very toxic	Tx (T+ in Norway) with R26, R27, R28	Acute toxicity, Category 1 or 2 with H330, H310 and/or H300.
Toxic	T with R23, R24, R25	Acute toxicity, Category 2 or 3 with H330, H331, H311 and/or H301.
Sensitizing	Xn with R42	Respiratory sensitisation, Category 1 with H334
Carcinogenic	T with R45 and/or R49 (Carc 1 or Carc 2) or Xn with R40 (Carc 3)	Carc 1A/1B/2 with H350, H350i and/or Carc 2 H351
Mutagenic	T with R46 (Mut 1 or Mut 2) or Xn with R68 (Mut 3)	Mut 1B/2 with H340 and/or H341
Reproductive toxic	T with R60, R61 (Rep1 or Rep2) or Xn with R62, 63 (Rep3)	Repr 1A/1B/2 with H360, H361

Classification in accordance with Council Directive 67/548/EEC with amendments or CLP Regulation 1272/2008 with amendments. During the transition period (December 2010 for substances and 1 June 2015 for mixtures), classification may be according to the Dangerous Substances Directive or the CLP Regulation. Following the transition period, only classification according to the CLP Regulation is permitted.

Note that the marketer of the product is responsible for its correct classification.

The table in Appendix 4 can be used for translation to the Globally Harmonised System (GHS).

Does the product have a material safety data sheet complying with applicable legislation in the country of application such as Annex II of REACH (Council Regulation 1907/2006/EEC)? Yes  No

Does the chemical product contain halogenated organic compounds? Yes  No

Does the chemical product contain phthalates? Yes  No

Does the product contain alkylphenols, alkylphenoletoxylates or other alkylphenol derivatives? Yes  No

Does the chemical product contain aziridine or polyaziridines? Yes  No

Does the chemical product contain pigments and additives based on lead, tin, cadmium, chromium IV and mercury or their compounds? Yes  No

Ingoing substances are defined, if not otherwise mentioned, as all substances in the chemical product – including additives (e.g. preservatives or stabilisers) in the raw materials/ingredients, but not residuals from the production, incl. the production of raw materials.

Residuals from production and from production of raw materials are defined as residuals, pollutants and contaminants derived from the production of the raw materials, which are present in the final product in amounts less than 100 ppm (0.0100 %w/w, 100 mg/kg), but not substances added to the raw materials or product intentionally and with a purpose – regardless of amount. Residuals in the raw materials above 1.0 % are regarded as ingoing substances. Known substances released from ingoing substances are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Location and date	Company
Signature	Telephone/fax
Name in block capitals	E-mail

### Appendix 3, Declaration 12, Metals

A declaration from the supplier of the metal is to be supplied, as part of the documentation required under R27-R29, with applications for a licence regarding Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of supplies for microfibre based cleaning.

The requirement applies to chemical products and additives used for the pre-treatment and surface treatment of metals (e.g. coatings), as additives in plastics and for bonding.

Product name
Type of metal

Metal supplier

Applicant

Can metal parts be separated from the rest of the material without the use of special tools?

Yes  No

Description of methods for separating plastic materials supplied.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

Is more than 50 percent by weight of the product metal?

Yes  No

If aluminium is used, specify the proportion that is recycled.

Proportion of recycled aluminium: \_\_\_\_\_

Or

Description from the foundry as to the proportion of waste metal that is used in the melting process (on an annual basis).

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

Are metal parts coated with cadmium, chromium, nickel, zinc or compounds of these?

Yes  No

Ingoing substances are defined, if not otherwise mentioned, as all substances in the chemical product – including additives (e.g. preservatives or stabilisers) in the raw materials/ingredients, but not residuals from the production, incl. the production of raw materials.

Residuals from production and from production of raw materials are defined as residuals, pollutants and contaminants derived from the production of the raw materials, which are present in the final product in amounts less than 100 ppm (0.0100 %w/w, 100 mg/kg), but not substances added to the raw materials or product intentionally and with a purpose – regardless of amount. Residuals in the raw materials above 1.0 % are regarded as ingoing substances. Known substances released from ingoing substances are also regarded as ingoing substances.

Location and date	Company
Signature	Telephone/fax
Name in block capitals	E-mail

### Appendix 3, Declaration 13, Plastics

A declaration from the supplier of the plastic material, or from the applicant, is to be supplied, as part of the documentation required under R30-R34, with applications for a licence regarding Nordic Swan Ecolabelling of supplies for microfibre based cleaning.

Product name
Type of plastic

Plastic supplier

Applicant

Does the plastic material contain filler or reinforcing material?

Yes  No

If Yes, specify the types and amounts: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Do the cleaning utensil or fixtures that are sold along with the microfibre cloth or mop contain PVC and other halogenated plastics?

Yes  No

Are plastic parts heavier than 50 g marked for recycling in accordance with ISO 11 469?

Yes  No

If no, specify the equivalent standard that has been used:

\_\_\_\_\_

Can plastics be separated from the rest of the material without the use of special tools?

Yes  No

Description of methods for separating plastic materials supplied.

Appendix no. \_\_\_\_\_

Have any of the following substances been actively added to the plastic material?

Substances based on lead, cadmium, mercury and their compounds or organotin compounds.

Yes  No

Halogenated organic compounds.

Yes  No

Phthalates

Yes  No

Are plastic parts surface treated?

Yes  No



**More than 10 percent by weight of plastic**

The total weight of various plastic materials in the product that each constitute more than 1% by weight shall be calculated. If the total weight of plastic constitutes more than 10% by weight, the following requirements must be fulfilled.

Has recycled plastic\* been used? Yes  No

What proportion of the plastic material comprises recycled material? Yes  No

\_\_\_\_\_

Recycled plastic refers to plastic derived from used products or used packaging.

Location and date	Company
Signature	Telephone/fax
Name in block capitals	E-mail

Supplies for microfibre based cleaning

Appendix 4

Information on classifications

## Appendix 4 – Information on classifications

Classification in accordance with Council Directive 67/548/EEC with amendments or CLP Regulation 1272/2008 with amendments. During the transition period (1 December 2010 for substances and 1 June 2015 for mixtures), classification may be according to the Dangerous Substances Directive or the CLP Regulation. Following the transition period, only classification according to the CLP Regulation is permitted.

Note that the producer is responsible for classification.

Table 1 and 2 in this appendix can be used for translation to the Globally Harmonised System (GHS).

Table 1 Hazard statement codes for environmental hazards

Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EEC	CLP Regulation 1272/2008	Hazard statements for environmental hazards	Hazard class (GHS Chapter)	Hazard category
R 50 Very toxic to aquatic organisms	H400 Very toxic to aquatic life	Very toxic to aquatic life	Hazardous to the aquatic environment – acute toxicity (Chapter 4.1)	Hazard category 1
R 50/53 Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment	H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects	Hazardous to the aquatic environment – chronic toxicity (Chapter 4.1)	Hazard category 1
R 51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment	H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects	Hazardous to the aquatic environment – chronic toxicity (Chapter 4.1)	Hazard category 2

Table 2 Hazard statement codes for health hazards

Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EEC	CLP Regulation 1272/2008	Hazard statements for health hazards	Hazard class (GHS Chapter)	Hazard category
R 28 Very toxic if swallowed	H300 Fatal if swallowed	Fatal if swallowed	Acute toxicity – oral (Chapter 3.1)	Hazard category 1, 2
R 25 Toxic if swallowed	H301 Toxic if swallowed	Toxic if swallowed	Acute toxicity – oral (Chapter 3.1)	Hazard category 3
R 27 Very toxic in contact with skin	H310 Fatal in contact with skin	Fatal in contact with skin	Acute toxicity – dermal (Chapter 3.1)	Hazard category 1, 2
R 24 Toxic in contact with skin	H311 Toxic in contact with skin	Toxic in contact with skin	Acute toxicity – dermal (Chapter 3.1)	Hazard category 3
R 26 Very toxic by inhalation	H330 Fatal if inhaled	Fatal if inhaled	Acute toxicity – inhalation (Chapter 3.1)	Hazard category 1, 2
R 23 Toxic by inhalation	H331 Toxic if inhaled	Toxic if inhaled	Acute toxicity – inhalation (Chapter 3.1)	Hazard category 3
R 42 May cause sensitization by inhalation	H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled	Sensitisation – respiratory (Chapter 3.4)	Hazard category 1
R 46 May cause heritable genetic damage	H340 May cause genetic defects (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)	May cause genetic defects (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)	Germ cell mutagenicity (Chapter 3.5)	Hazard category 1A, 1B
R 68 Possible risk of irreversible effect	H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)	Suspected of causing genetic defects (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)	Germ cell mutagenicity (Chapter 3.5)	Hazard category 2
R 49 May cause cancer by inhalation R 45 May cause cancer	H350 May cause cancer (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)	May cause cancer (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)	Carcinogenicity (Chapter 3.6),	Hazard category 1A, 1B
R40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect	H351 Suspected of causing cancer (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)	Suspected of causing cancer (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)	Carcinogenicity (Chapter 3.6),	Hazard category 2

R 61 May cause harm to the unborn child R 60 May impair fertility	H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child (state specific effect if known (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard))	May damage fertility or the unborn child (state specific effect if known (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard))	Reproductive toxicity (Chapter 3.7)	Hazard category 1A, 1B
R 62 Possible risk of impaired fertility R 63 Possible risk of harm to the unborn child	H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child (state specific effect if known)(state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child (state specific effect if known)(state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)	Reproductive toxicity (Chapter 3.7)	Hazard category 2