

**Swan labelling of
Textile services
16 March 2009
Consultative Proposal**



Nordic Ecolabelling

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

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Swan labelling of textile services

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What is a Swan-labelled textile service business?

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

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

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

Why choose the Swan Label?

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

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What does the Swan Label cover?

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

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

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

How to apply?

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

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

Icons used in the text

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



Requirement controlled on site



Procedure in environmental management system



Enclose

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

Application

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

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

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Sales in other Nordic countries

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

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

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

Onsite inspections

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

Costs

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

Inquiries

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

What is required to qualify for a Swan Label?

To qualify for a Swan Label

- The applicant must fulfil all mandatory requirements
- The applicant must score at least 11 points out of the total score possible. Table 21 can be used for calculating the score.
- Nordic Ecolabelling must have conducted an onsite inspection.

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1 General requirements

01 Description of the company and service

The applicant must provide a brief description of the business and the service for which a Swan Label is sought:

- What type of service is provided (e.g. mat service)? Which laundry (laundries) are encompassed by the application?
- Overview of any subcontractors providing laundry and cleaning services.

Description as specified above.

02 Specification of textile categories

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

State the number of kilos and the percentage share of textiles on an annual basis (excluding relaundering) in the following categories:

Table 1 Textile categories

Textile categories (see Appendix 2):	Number of kilos	Percentage share
Work clothes industrial/kitchen/butchery and equivalent use. Kitchen textiles (cloths and towels)		
Work clothes, institutions/retail/service		
Hotels		
Restaurants		
Hospitals/nursing homes		
Comforters and pillows		
Mats and mops		
Cloth hand towel rolls		
Industrial wiping cloths		
Dry cleaning		
Other		
TOTAL		

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

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03 Dry cleaning

In the case of laundries where dry cleaning makes up less than 5% by weight of the total textile quantity (both internally and externally), no halogenated dry cleaning fluids may be used (e.g. perchloro ethylene).

In the case of laundries with a proportion that is equal to or exceeds 5.0% of the total quantity of textile, dry cleaning must be restricted to Swan-labelled dry cleaning.

- The quantity of chemicals purchased for dry cleaning and the quantity of used chemicals delivered to approved waste reception facilities must be documented.
- Total number of kilos of textiles handled by the laundry.
- Number of kilos of textiles that the laundry dry cleans internally and externally. In the case of external dry cleaning, state the supplier and dry cleaning technique used. Suppliers must complete Appendix 4 or state their licence number. If Swan-labelled dry cleaners are used, the remaining documentation for dry cleaning need not be submitted.
- Attach product safety data sheets for the dry cleaning fluids used in accordance with the applicable directive (2001/58/EC or later).
- Confirmation from supplier of quantity and type of chemicals purchased
- Confirmation from waste processing firms of quantity and type of chemicals received from laundry.

P1 Dry cleaners

Swan-labelled dry cleaners are required to comply with a number of strict environmental requirements and points are therefore awarded to laundries with less than 5% dry cleaning that utilises Swan-labelled dry cleaning services:

- 1 point, if >70% of dry cleaning is done by a Swan-labelled dry cleaning provider
- 2 points, if 100% of dry cleaning is done by a Swan-labelled dry cleaning provider or if no textiles are sent out to be dry cleaned
- Licence certificate from suppliers and annual report from laundry.

2 Energy and water

04 Energy

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

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

- ventilation,
- internal treatment plant,
- heating and lighting of premises,
- 25% of energy consumption in any VOC strips.

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

Textile categories (see Appendix 2)	F _{energi} [kwh/kg*]
Work clothes industrial/kitchen/butchering and equivalent use. Kitchen textiles (cloths and towels)	3.15
Work clothes, institutions/retail/service	2.85
Hotels	1.75
Restaurants	2.75
Hospitals/nursing homes	2.75
Comforters and pillows	3.00
Mats and mops	1.00
Cloth hand towel rolls	1.90
Industrial wiping cloths	2.95
Dry cleaning	0.00
Other	1.00

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

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

$$G_{\text{energi}} = \sum \left[(\text{Proportion})_i \cdot (F_{\text{energy}}) \right]$$

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

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

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

Proportion_i = Proportion of a textile category *i*, achieved when the annual quantity of textile category *i* is laundered divided by the total quantity of laundry per year.

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

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

Electronic spread-sheets are available from Nordic Ecolabelling.

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

P2 Energy consumption

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

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Table 3. Points for low energy consumption

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

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

P3 Emissions of climate gases

In combination with the quantity of energy consumed the choice of energy source can have a significant effect on the impact of the textile service on the climate. Points are therefore awarded to laundries that are able to document low emissions of climate gases.

Table 4. Points for low emissions of climate gases (gram CO₂/kg textile)

CO_2 from energy consumption/kg $\leq G_{\text{energy}} \cdot 50$ g/kg	10 points
$G_{\text{energy}} \cdot 50$ g/kg $< \text{CO}_2$ from energy consumption/kg $\leq G_{\text{energy}} \cdot 100$ g/kg	8 points
$G_{\text{energy}} \cdot 100$ g/kg $< \text{CO}_2$ from energy consumption/kg $\leq G_{\text{energy}} \cdot 150$ g/kg	6 points
$G_{\text{energy}} \cdot 150$ g/kg $< \text{CO}_2$ from energy consumption/kg $\leq G_{\text{energy}} \cdot 200$ g/kg	4 points
$G_{\text{energy}} \cdot 200$ g/kg $< \text{CO}_2$ from energy consumption/kg $\leq G_{\text{energy}} \cdot 250$ g/kg	2 points
CO_2 from energy consumption/kg $> G_{\text{energy}} \cdot 250$ g/kg	0 point

Grams of CO₂ from energy consumption is calculated per kilo of textile based on the conversion factors in Appendix 3.

- Calculation of grams of CO₂ from energy consumption/kg textile showing the number of points scored on the basis of Table 4.

O5 Water consumption

The water consumption of the laundry (A_{water}) must be less than or equal to the laundry's threshold value for water (G_{water}). Water consumption varies according to textile category. Table 5 specifies the factor value (F_{water}) that is to be used for each individual textile category. The laundry's G_{water} and A_{water} are calculated on an annual basis.

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

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Table 5 Factor value for water consumption for various textile categories

Textile categories (see Appendix 1):	F_{water} [l/kg*]
Work clothes industrial/kitchen/butchery and equivalent use. Kitchen textiles (cloths and towels)	20.0
Work clothes, institutions/retail/service	20.0
Hotels	10.0
Restaurants	18.0
Hospitals/nursing homes	15.0
Comforters and pillows	25.0
Mats and mops	8.0
Cloth hand towel rolls	12.0
Industrial wiping cloths	12.0
Dry cleaning	0.0
Other	8.0

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

Calculation:

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

Requirement: $A_{\text{water}} < G_{\text{water}}$

F_{water} = Factor value for water consumption in litres of water/kilo per textile category

$Proportion_i$ = Proportion of a textile category i achieved when the quantity of textile category i washed on an annual basis is divided by the total quantity of laundry.

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

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

Electronic spreadsheets are available from Nordic Ecolabelling.

Calculation demonstrating fulfilment of the requirement.

P4 Water consumption

Points are awarded to laundries with a lower water consumption than the level specified in the requirements. See Table 6.

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Table 6. Points for low energy consumption

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

- Calculation showing the number of points scored on the basis of Table 6.

O6 Transport

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

Requirements applicable to operator's own vehicles:

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

Requirements applicable to the vehicles of third parties:

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

- Confirmation from the course provider that drivers have undergone courses in environmentally aware/efficient driving.
- Confirmation from motor vehicle manufacturers that the recently purchased vehicles (applicable from the time of application for a licence for a Swan Label) satisfy the most recently adopted Euronorm (No. 5 or later)
- Overview of the mapping of quantity and type of fuel used and the number of kilometres driven

P5 Transport – particle filter

Points are awarded if a proportion of the transportation of textiles is performed in a certain proportion of vehicles with particle treatment (e.g. filters) in accordance with Table 7.

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Table 7 Particle treatment in diesel vehicles

More than 90% of all diesel vehicles used in distribution are equipped with particle treatment and/or comply with Euronorm 4 or 5 for particles	3 points
More than 6% of all diesel vehicles used in distribution are equipped with particle treatment and/or comply with Euronorm 4 or 5 for particles	2 points
More than 30% of all diesel vehicles used in distribution are equipped with particle treatment and/or comply with Euronorm 4 or 5 for particles	1 point

- ☒ State total number of vehicles, as well as number and proportion of diesel vehicles equipped with particle filters and/or number of vehicles in compliance with Euronorm 4 or 5 for particles

P6 Transport – Ecolabelled fuel

Points are awarded for the use of Swan-labelled fuel on the basis of the following table.

Table 8. Swan-labelled fuel

Swan-labelled fuel makes up more than 15% of fuel consumed in distribution	3 points
Swan-labelled fuel makes up more than 10% of fuel consumed in distribution	2 points
Swan-labelled fuel makes up more than 5% of fuel consumed in distribution	1 point

- ☒ State type and quantity of fuel used in transporting textiles.

3 Laundry chemicals

Laundry chemicals are defined as all chemicals that come into contact with the textile. In the case of several of the chemical requirements it might be appropriate for Nordic Ecolabelling to receive documentation directly and in confidence from the chemical supplier. Nordic Ecolabelling will be able to provide the licence applicant with feedback on whether the requirement is met or not on the basis of this documentation.

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

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07 Classification of laundry chemicals

Laundry detergents must not be classified as belonging to the hazard classes and risk phrases in Table 9.

Table 9. Proscribed hazard classes/risk phrases for laundry detergents

Classification	Hazard class and risk phrase
Ecotoxic *	N with R50, R50/53 or R51/53. R52, R53 or R52/53 without N.
Acute toxicity	T+ with R26, R27, R28 and/or R39
Toxic	T with R23, R24, R25, R39 and/r R48
Harmful to health **	Xn with R20, R21, R48, R65 and/or R68
Allergenic	Xn with R42*** and/or Xi with R43
Carcinogenic	T with R45 and/or R49 (Carc1 or Carc2) or Xn with R40 (Carc3)
Mutagenic	T with R46 (Mut1 or Mut2) or Xn with R68 (Mut3)
Toxic for reproduction	T with R60, R61, R64 and/or R33 (Rep1 or Rep2) or Xn with R62, R63, R64 and/or R33 (Rep3)

* At least 95% by weight of laundry chemicals must not be classified as environmentally harmful.

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

*** Excluding stain pre-treatment agents containing enzymes.

The classification applies in accordance with Directive 67/548/EEG and 1999/45/EU as amended.

With the transition to GHS (Globally Harmonised System) the requirements applicable to classification of the product may be converted in accordance with the table in Appendix 7.

Please note that classification is the responsibility of the manufacturer.

- Product safety data sheets/product sheets in accordance with Directive 2001/58/EU.
- Duly completed and signed declaration from manufacturer (Appendix 5).
- In the case of Swan-labelled laundry chemicals: State product name and licence number only.

08 Classification of ingoing substances in the laundry chemicals

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

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Table 10. Proscribed classifications of ingoing substances in laundry chemicals

Classification	Hazard class and risk phrase
Allergenic	Xn with R42 – applies only to spray products
Carcinogenic	T with R45 and/or R49 (Carc1 or Carc2) or Xn with R40 (Carc3)
Mutagenic	T with R46 (Mut1 or Mut2) or Xn with R68 (Mut3)
Toxic for reproduction	T with R60, R61, R64 and/or R33 (Rep1 or Rep2) or Xn with R62, R63, R64 and/or R33 (Rep3)

- Product safety data sheet/product data sheet for all ingoing substances (in all laundry chemicals) in accordance with Directive 2001/58/EU.
- Declaration from supplier of raw materials (Appendix 6)
- In the case of Swan-labelled laundry detergents: state product name and licence number only.

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

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

Requirement: $100 \cdot A_{R50/53} + 10 \cdot A_{R51/53} + A_{R52/53} \leq 1.3$ g/kg textiles delivered

A_{R50/53} is the quantity of substances used containing R50/53 in g per kg of textiles delivered

A_{R51/53} is the quantity of substances used containing R51/53 in g per kg of textiles delivered

A_{R52/53} is the quantity of substances used containing R52/53 in g per kg of textiles delivered

- Overview of the content of laundry chemicals of R50/53, R51/53 and R52/53 classified compounds per kilo of textile delivered.
- Calculations evidencing fulfilment of the requirement.

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

For each textile category Table 11 specifies factor values for the overall critical dilution volume (F_{CDV}) of the laundry chemicals. **Either** acute values (CDV_{acute}) or chronic values ($CDV_{chronic}$) may be used.

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Table 11. Factor values (F) for CDV_{acute} and CDV_{chronic} for various textile categories

Textile categories (see Appendix 1):	F _{CDVacute} [litre/kg*]	F _{CDVchronic} [litre/kg*]
Work clothes industrial/kitchen/ butchering and equivalent use. Kitchen textiles (cloths and towels)	450.000	225.000
Work clothes, institutions/retain/service	350.000	175.000
Hotels	150.000	75.000
Restaurants	250.000	125.000
Hospitals/nursing homes	250.000	125.000
Comforters and pillows	150.000	75.000
Mats and mops	150.000	75.000
Cloth hand towel rolls	150.000	75.000
Industrial wiping cloths	400.000	200.000
Dry cleaning	0	0
Other	150.000	75.000

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

Calculation of critical dilution volume (CDV): $G_{CDV} = \sum [(Pr\ oportion)_i \cdot (CDV)_i]$

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

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

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

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

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

DID: Detergents Ingredients Database.Link:

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

Calculation of CDV is defined here and below:

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

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

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

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

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

DF_i = degradation factor for substance i as shown in the DID

TF_{acute} = acute toxicity factor as shown in DID

$TF_{chronic}$ = chronic toxicity factor as shown in DID

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

- Active chlorine such as sodium hypochlorite – is not included in the calculation of CDV. The use of active chlorine is already specifically restricted in requirement M10.
- Hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) – not included in calculation of CDV.
- Peroxyacetic acid is included in the calculation as acetic acid.

- Calculation of G_{CDV} (threshold value for CDV) and A_{CDV} (actual CDV value) showing fulfilment of the requirement. State whether values for CDV_{acute} or $CDV_{chronic}$ are used.

P7 Points for CDV values

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

Table 12. Critical dilution volume CDV – scores.

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

- Calculation of the percentage portion of A_{CDV} of G_{CDV} showing the number of points scored. See also M10.

O11 Restrictions on the content of chlorine in laundry chemicals

For each textile category Table 13 specifies factor values for the content of chlorine in laundry chemicals.

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Table 13. Factor values (F) for chlorine in various textile categories

Textile categories (see Appendix 1):	F _{chlorine} [mg/kg*]
Work clothes industrial/kitchen/ butchering and equivalent use. Kitchen textiles (cloths and towels)	300.0
Work clothes, institutions/retail/service	50.0
Hotels	80.0
Restaurants	350.0
Hospitals/nursing homes	90.0
Comforters and pillows	0.0
Mats and mops	0.0
Cloth hand towel rolls	25.0
Industrial wiping cloths	0.0
Dry cleaning	0.0
Other	0.0

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

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

Chlorine calculation: $G_{\text{chlorine}} = \sum [(Proportion)_i \cdot (F_{\text{chlorine}})_i]$

Chlorine requirement: $A_{\text{chlorine}} \leq G_{\text{chlorine}}$

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

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

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

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

P8 Points for low consumption of chlorine

Laundries may score points on a low consumption of chlorine based on the following table. Laundries that exclusively wash textiles in which FV_{chlorine} is zero, will automatically score 2 points.

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Table 14. Chlorine consumption and points score

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

Calculation of percentage portion that A_{chlorine} constitutes of G_{chlorine} , showing the number of points scored. See also M11

012 Restrictions on the phosphate content of laundry chemicals

For each textile category Table 15 specifies factor values for the phosphate content of laundry chemicals.

Table 15. Factor values (F) for phosphorous (P) in various textile categories.

Textile categories (see Appendix 1)	F_P [g/kg*]
Work clothes industrial/kitchen/ butchering and equivalent use. Kitchen textiles (cloths and towels)	1.75
Work clothes, institutions/retail/service	1.25
Hotels	0.50
Restaurants	1.00
Hospitals/nursing homes	0.75
Comforters and pillows	0.50
Mats and mops	0.50
Cloth hand towel rolls	0.50
Industrial wiping cloths	1.50
Dry cleaning	0.00
Other	0.50

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

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

Phosphorous calculation: $G_P = \sum [(Proportion)_i \cdot (F_P)_i]$

Phosphorous requirement: $A_P \leq G_P$

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

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

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

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

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

For each textile category Table 16 specifies factor values for the content of non-anaerobically degradable substances.

Table 16. Factor values (F) non-anaerobically degradable substances (anNBO) in various textile categories.

Textile categories (see Appendix 1):	F_{anNBO} [g/kg*]
Work clothes industrial/kitchen/ butchering and equivalent use. Kitchen textiles (cloths and towels)	1.75
Work clothes, institutions/retail/service	1.25
Hotels	0.50
Restaurants	1.00
Hospitals/nursing homes	0.75
Comforters and pillows	0.50
Mats and mops	0.50
Cloth hand towel rolls	0.50
Industrial wiping cloths	1.50
Dry cleaning	0.00
Other	0.50

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

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

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

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

anNBO requirement: $AV_{anNBO} \leq GV_{anNBO}$

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

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

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

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

DID: Detergents Ingredients Database.Link:

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

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

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

014 Surfactants, ready degradability aerobically and anaerobically

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

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

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

DID: Detergents Ingredients Database.Link:

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

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

015 Substances that must not be present in the laundry chemical

The laundry chemical must not contain:

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

LAS (linear alkyl benzene sulphonates)

DADMAC (diallyldimethyl ammoniumchloride)

PFAS (per- and polyfluorinated alkylated compounds)

Boric acid and borates

Optical brightener

NTA

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Fragrance

Triclosan

EDTA

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

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

Substances on the European Union's list of 118 substances documented to cause endocrine disruption or potential endocrine disruption:
<http://www.mst.dk/Kemikalier/Fokus+paa+saerlige+stoffer/Hormonforstyrrende+stoff+offer/EUs+liste+over+hormonforstyrrende+stoffer/> (Updated 21 May 2007 or as amended)

Halogenated flame retardants

Nanoparticles comprising metal, carbon or fluorine compounds

- Declaration from manufacturer showing fulfilment of the requirement (duly completed Appendix 5)
- Declaration from raw material supplier showing fulfilment of the requirement (duly completed Appendix 6)
- In the case of Swan-labelled laundry chemicals: state product name and licence number only.

O16 Dyes

Dyes must either be approved for use in foodstuffs or not be bioaccumulative. Dyes are not deemed to be bioaccumulative if $BCF < 100$ or $\log K_{ow} < 3,0$. If both values are available, the BCF value actually measured will be decisive.

- Documentation of BCF, $\log K_{ow}$ or state E-number.

P9 Points for Swan-labelled, Flower-labelled and/or Bra Miljöval-labelled textile detergents for professional users.

The use of Swan-labelled and/or Bra Miljöval textile detergents for professional users give the scores specified in Table 17

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Table 17. Scores for ecolabelled textile detergents

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

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

4 Textiles

017 Textile requirements

On an annual basis Swan-labelled textile services must meet the following requirements:

$$\frac{\text{quantit}_{\text{Svanemerket}} / \text{Blomstmerket} \cdot 2,5 + \text{quantit}_{\text{Økote}}}{\text{quantit}_{\text{arbeidstøy}} + \text{quantit}_{\text{linen}}} \cdot \frac{100}{x} \geq 75\%$$

*mengde*_{Swan-labelled/Flower-labelled} is the purchased quantity (NOK or kg)

Swan-labelled/Flower-labelled products

*mengde*_{Økotex100} is the purchased quantity (NOK or kg) of products that meet the Økotex100 standard

*mengde*_{arbeidstøy} is the purchased quantity (NOK or kg) work clothes.

*mengde*_{ft. ante.} is the purchased quantity (NOK or kg) of linen requiring rolling (e.g. bed clothes, table cloths, hand towel rolls etc.)

The requirement applies to the laundry textiles within the category work clothes and linen requiring rolling and owned by the laundry itself.

- Copy of current licence certificate issued by Øko-Text 100 or the Swan/Flower.

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- Overview of textiles that fulfil the Øko-Tex 100 or Swan/Flower requirements giving product name, quantity purchased for each textile and calculation of overall weight percentage.
- Overview from textile supplier showing relationship between the Øko-Tex certificate and the finished textiles.
- Declaration from the textile supplier that textiles carrying an Øko-Tex certificate have not been subject to post-processing using any form of chemistry.
- Calculation showing fulfilment of the requirement.

P10 Points for ecolabelled textile

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

$$\frac{\text{mengde}_{\text{miljømerket}}}{\text{mengde}_{\text{arbeidstøy}} + \text{mengde}_{\text{ft attøy}}} * 100\% = \text{vekt\% Svane / Blomstmerket}$$

Table 18. Points for ecolabelled textiles

Weight % Swan-labelled/ Flower-labelled	Points
More than 50%	8
More than 35%	6
More than 20%	4
More than 10%	2
More than 5%	1

- As M15 requirements as to textiles with regard to the Swan/Flower. Calculate and state points.

P11 Mapping textile loss

2 points can be scored by accounting for loss of textile in accordance with the documentation requirement in Table 19.

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Table 19. Points for mapping textile loss.

	Points
Account for the quantity (kg) and type of textiles purchased and the amount that leaves the production cycle (fluff/cotton traces from textiles in the drying process, textiles given away for recycling, textiles delivered to waste disposal firms, wastage)	2

- Confirmation from textile supplier of quantity purchased of various textile types.
- Confirmation from recipient of textiles given away for recycling (type and quantity)
- Confirmation from waste disposal firm of number of kilos of textiles received as waste.
- Calculation of number of kilos fluff/cotton traces from textiles in the drying process.
- Estimate of the number of kilos wastage within the various textile categories.

018 Code of conduct

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

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

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

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

5 Emissions, waste, packaging and recycling systems

019 Emissions to water

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

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

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

020 Production waste and recycling systems

The laundry must have a written plan for the sorting of paper, cardboard, metal, plastic, textile and environmentally hazardous waste on its site. The plan must specify the way in which the waste is sorted at source and the recipient of the waste.

- Description of the plan for sorting waste at source and the recipients of the waste.

021 Recycling system for products and packaging

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

- Copy of membership certificate or other confirmation of participation in recycling systems by the manufacturer and/or importer.
- Confirmation that the laundry offers to take back its plastic waste from its customers.

022 Delivery of laundry chemicals

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

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- Description of packaging in which laundry chemicals are delivered (calculated for x litre/y kg, type (sack, drum etc.) and type of material).
- Confirmation from the supplier that packaging and labels do not contain PVC or other chlorinated plastics.

6 Controlling the quality of the laundry

023 Quality control

The laundry must fulfil and comply with the quality and working environment requirements imposed by the national laundry association. If the national laundry association has no quality requirements in place, the quality requirements laid down by the national quality body for laundries must be fulfilled and complied with.

- Copy of report on quality control formed by external impartial inspectors which show fulfilment of the requirements.
- If applicable: supplementary documentation for laundries that deliver to hospitals.

7 Overview of points

024 Overview of points

The laundry must score a minimum of 11 points. The following table provides a summary of areas in which points may be scored.

Table 21. Overview of points.

Area	Number of points scored	Maximum points achievable
P1 Dry cleaning		2 points
P2 Energy consumption		10 points
P3 Climate gases		10 points
P4 Water consumption		5 points
P5 Transport – particle filters		3 points
P6 Transport – ecolabelled fuel		3 points
P7 CDV		5 points
P8 Chlorine		5 points
P9 Swan/Flower/Bra Miljöval-labelled textile detergents		9 points
P10 Ecolabelled textiles		8 points
P11 Mapping of textile loss		2 points
Total	Total: Minimum score requirement: 11 points	

- Overview of points in accordance with Table 21.

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8 Environmental management, including the requirements of the authorities

025 Environmental policy

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

✉ Copy of environmental policy.

026 Organisation and responsibility

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



Copy of organogram.

027 Changes and deviations

Planned changes that affect the Swan Label requirements must be reported to/approved by Nordic Ecolabelling. Unplanned deviations that affect the Swan Label requirements must be reported to Nordic Ecolabelling.



Copy of procedures for planned and unforeseen changes that affect the Swan Label requirements.

028 Information about the Swan Label requirements

All employees and subcontractors involved in the day-to-day business with a direct influence on whether or not the Swan requirements are met must be informed of the Swan's requirements in order to ensure compliance.



Copy of plan for disseminating information about the Swan requirements in accordance with the requirement

029 Purchasing

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



Copy of procedures for purchasing whereby compliance with the Swan requirements is safeguarded.

030 Documentation from the applicant

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



On-site check.

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031 Laws and regulations

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

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

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

032 Marketing

Marketing of the Swan-labelled textile service must be in accordance with the rules on Nordic Ecolabelling of 12 December 2001 as amended.

- Duly completed Appendix 1.

033 Periodic follow-up

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

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

- The textile service unit must complete the electronic check list (received from Nordic Ecolabelling and forward this by e-mail to Ecolabelling.
- Procedures for performing inhouse checks will be verified during the inspection visit.

Marketing

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

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

Further information on marketing can be found in the “Rules on Nordic Ecolabelling of 12 December 2001 or subsequent versions.

The design of the Swan Label

The design of the Swan Label is as follows:



123 456

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

Further information on the design of the label can be found in “Rules on Nordic Ecolabelling” 12 December 2001, or subsequent versions.

Subtext: Textile Services – or Cloth Hand Towel Roll Services

Follow-up inspections

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

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

How long will the licence remain in force?

Nordic Ecolabelling adopted the criteria for Textile Services on DAY MONTH YEAR and they will remain in force through DAY MONTH YEAR.

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

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

New criteria

Consider the possibility of imposing requirements on the packaging used from laundry to customer.

Consider the possibility of imposing requirements on treatment plants and/or emissions of heavy metals from laundries that launder heavily soiled work clothes or the like.

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Consider whether specific requirements can be made of laundries that launder textiles for hospitals (increased requirements as to infection hygiene such as DS DS 2451-8) and requirements as to "warning clothing" requirements that the reflective properties continue to be exhibited after laundry, see EN 471) and corresponding specific and relevant quality requirements.

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Appendix 1

The marketing of Swan-labelled textile service providers

We hereby declare that we are familiar with the rules governing the use of the Nordic Swan ecolabel as provided for in "Rules on Nordic Ecolabelling" and that the marketing of the Swan-labelled Textile Service will follow these rules.

We also declare that we are familiar with the contents of the criteria for the Swan-labelling of Textile Services.

We hereby undertake to inform the personnel responsible for the marketing of the Swan-labelled Textile Service of the criteria for the Swan-labelling of Textile Services and the "Rules on Nordic Ecolabelling".

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

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

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Appendix 2

Textile categories

1	Work clothes industrial/kitchen/ butchering and equivalent use. Kitchen textiles (cloths and towels)	<p>Clothing, such as work clothes for mechanical industrial work, the foodstuffs industry, the medical industry and the like, as well as clothing for butchers, cooks and the like.</p> <p>Kitchen cloths, floor cloths, cooks whites, kitchen towels and the like for restaurants and institutional kitchens etc.</p> <p>These textiles are often characterised by their heavy degree of soiling and may be difficult to clean.</p>
2	Work clothes, institutions/retail/service	<p>Clothing for use in service industries, retail outlets, hotels, hospitals, nursing homes and other institutions.</p> <p>This will usually be work clothes with a somewhat smaller degree of soiling than in the previous category.</p>
3	Hotels	<p>Bed clothes and towelling from hotels and other overnight accommodation.</p> <p>Often this will involve lightly soiled textiles since they will often have been in limited use before being sent off for laundering.</p>
4	Restaurants	<p>Tablecloths, napkins and the like for use in restaurants, industrial kitchens etc.</p> <p>This will often be textiles with a medium degree of soiling. Although the stains in question may frequently require relaundering.</p>
5	Hospitals/nursing homes	<p>Textiles from hospitals and nursing homes and similar institutions including bedclothes, contour sheets, surgical scrubs, barrier sheets and patient clothing, but excluding the work wear of personnel and the category “comforters and pillows”.</p> <p>Although there will be a wider degree of variation in soiling, on average it can be viewed as of medium intensity.</p>
6	Comforters and pillows	<p>Comforters, pillows, sleeping bags and mattress toppers from for example hospitals, nursing homes, hotels, summer houses, ski lodges and the like.</p> <p>The volume per kilo of these textiles will often be</p>

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		high, which makes for a lower degree of filling. Moreover, it is difficult to remove water from these textiles before drying, which in turn means that the tumble drying process consumes more energy.
7	Mats and mops	Mats for entrance ways and the like for capturing dirt, as well as mops for cleaning. Often heavily soiled, but do not need to be completely clean. Frequently treated after laundering in order to secure enhanced soil retention properties.
8	Textile hand towel rolls	Cotton cloth hand towel rolls for hand drying in toilets and the like.
9	Industrial wiping cloths	Textile cloths for drying in for example the graphic and mechanical industries. Will often be heavily polluted cloths containing traces of printers ink, oils, metal filings etc.
10	Dry cleaning	All textiles that are dry-cleaned internally and/or externally including private clothing. These will typically be delicate textiles not capable of withstanding washing.
11	Other	Textiles that are not encompassed by the above categories and that generally make up a small proportion of the textiles laundered by the laundries.

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Appendix 3

Energy and CO₂ factors for fuels and electricity

Fuel	Energy factor	Unit	CO2 factor	Unit
Natural gas *	11.00	kWh/m₃-N	2248	g/m₃-N
Fuel oil *	11.29	kWh/kg	3171	g/kg
LPG*	12.78	kWh/kg	2990	g/kg
Petroleum coke*	8.72	kWh/kg	2889	g/kg
Coke*	8.14	kWh/kg	3164	g/kg
Brown coal briquettes *	5.08	kWh/kg	1731	g/kg
Straw*	4.03	kWh/kg	0	g/kg
Pellets (wooden pellets)*	4.86	kWh/kg	0	g/kg
Wood offcuts*	4.08	kWh/kg	0	g/kg
Wood chipping*	0.78	kWh/m³	0	g/m³
Biogas*	6.39	kWh/m³	0	g/m³
Electricity			385	g/kWh_{levert}

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

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APPENDIX 4 SUBCONTRACTORS, DRY CLEANING

Name of firm: _____

We supply dry cleaning services to the _____ laundry

We hereby certify that we

- will submit a new declaration in the event of planned deviations
- will contact the ecolabelled laundry to which we supply dry cleaning services and Nordic Ecolabelling in the event of unforeseen breaches of the declaration
- that we as subcontractors to a Swan-labelled textile service provider may be subject to inspection by Nordic Ecolabelling
- that we are aware of the rules governing marketing using the Swan Label (more specifically that we are not permitted to use the Swan Label in our marketing unless we ourselves hold a licence)

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

We use the following chemicals

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

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

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

Waste processing of solvents:

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

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Description of dry cleaning technique:

Date

Contact person's signature

Company name

Repeat in block capitals

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Appendix 5 Appendix for suppliers of laundry chemicals

Name of product: _____

Is the laundry chemical classified according to the following hazard classes/risk phrases?		Yes (Place cross)	No (Place cross)
Classification	Hazard classes and risk phrases		
Ecotoxic	N with R50, R50/53 or R51/53. R52, R53 or R52/53 without N.		
Toxic	T with R23, R24, R25, R39 and/or R48		
Harmful to health *	Xn with R20, R21, R48, R65 and/or R68		
Allergenic	Xn with R42 and/or Xi with R43		
Carcinogenic	T with R45 and/or R49 (Carc1 or Carc2) or Xn with R40 (Carc3)		
Mutagenic	T with R46 (Mut1 or Mut2) or Xn with R68 (Mut3)		
Toxic for reproduction	T with R60, R61, R64 and/or R33 (Rep1 or Rep2) or Xn with R62, R63, R64 and/or R33 (Rep3)		

* Does not include products that are classified because of their content of oxalic acid (CAS 144-62-7) or peracetic acid (CAS 79-21-0).

This classification follows from Directive 67/548/EEG and 1999/45/EU as amended.

Please note that the manufacturer is responsible for classification.

We hereby declare that the laundry chemical does not contain:

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

LAS (linear alkyl benzene sulphonates)

DADMAC (diallyldimethyl ammoniumchloride)

PFAS (per- and polyfluorinated alkylated compounds)

Boric acid and borates

Optical brightener

NTA

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Fragrance

Triclosan

EDTA

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

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

Substances on the European Union's list of 118 substances documented to cause
endocrine disruption or potential endocrine disruption:

<http://www.mst.dk/Kemikalier/Fokus+paa+saerlige+stoffer/Hormonforstyrrende+stoffer/EUs+liste+over+hormonforstyrrende+stoffer/> (Updated 21 May 2007 or as amended)

Halogenated flame retardants

Nanoparticles comprising metal, carbon or fluorine compounds

Date

Signature of contact person

Company name

Repeat in block capitals

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Appendix 6 for suppliers of raw materials used in the laundry chemical

Name of raw material: _____

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

Is the raw material classified in accordance with the following hazard classes/risk phrases?		Yes (Place cross)	No (Place cross)
Classification	Hazard class and risk phrase		
Allergenic	Xn with R42 – applies only to aerosol products *		
Carcinogenic	T with R45 and/or R49 (Carc1 or Carc2) or Xn with R40 (Carc3)		
Mutagenic	T with R46 (Mut1 or Mut2) or Xn with R68 (Mut3)		
Toxic for reproduction	T with R60, R61, R64 and/or R33 (Rep1 or Rep2) or Xn with R62, R63, R64 and/or R33 (Rep3)		

Please note that the raw material manufacturer is responsible for classification.

We hereby declare that the raw material does not contain:

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

LAS (linear alkyl benzene sulphonates)

DADMAC (diallyldimethyl ammoniumchloride)

PFAS (per- and polyfluorinated alkylated compounds)

Boric acid and borates

Optical brightener

NTA

Fragrance

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Triclosan

EDTA

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

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

Substances on the European Union's list of 118 substances documented to cause
endocrine disruption or potential endocrine disruption:

<http://www.mst.dk/Kemikalier/Fokus+paa+saerlige+stoffer/Hormonforstyrrende+stoffer/EUs+liste+over+hormonforstyrrende+stoffer/> (Updated 21 May 2007 or as amended)

Halogenated flame retardants

Nanoparticles comprising metal, carbon or fluorine compounds

Date

Signature of contact person

Company name

Repeat in block capitals

Appendix 7 – Translation key for GHS (Globally Harmonised System)

The classification requirement in 07 follows from Directive 67/548/EEG with adaptations to REACH following Directive 2006/121/EF and 1999/45/EEG as amended. With the transition to GHS (Globally Harmonised System) the requirements applicable to the classification of products and ingoing substances in laundry chemicals may be converted in accordance with Table XX.

Please note that the manufacturer of the textile detergents and the manufacturer of ingoing substances are responsible for classification.

Table XX: Translation of K3 to GHS

Classification	Hazard classification and risk phrases	GHS
Environmental toxicity	N with R50, R50/53, R51/53. R52 R53 R52/53	Ecotoxicity Acute Category 1, H400 Ecotoxicity Chronic Category 1, H410 Ecotoxicity Chronic Category 2, H411 - (Ingen?) Ecotoxicity Chronic Category 4, H413 Ecotoxicity Chronic Category 3, H412
Acute toxicity	T+ with R26, R27, R28, R39	Acute Toxicity Category 1 H330 Acute Toxicity Category 2, H330 Acute Toxicity Category 1, H310 Acute Toxicity Category 2, H310 Acute Toxicity Category 1, H300 Acute Toxicity Category 2, H300 Specific Target Organ Toxicity after Single Exposure Category 1, H370
Toxic	T with R 23, R24, R25, R39, R48	Acute Toxicity Category 3, H331 Acute Toxicity Category 3, H311 Acute Toxicity Category 3, H301 Specific Target Organ Toxicity after Single Exposure Category 1, H371 Specific Target Organ Toxicity after Repeated Exposure Category 1, H372
Harmful to health	Xn with R20, R21, R48, R65 R68	Acute Toxicity Category 4, H332 Acute Toxicity Category 4, H312 Specific Target Organ Toxicity after Single Exposure Category 2, H373 (Ingen?!) Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1B, H340
Allergenic	Xn with R42 Xi with R43	Respiratory Sensitisation Category 1, H334 Skin Sensitisation Category 1, H317

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Carcinogenic	T with R45 (Carc 1 or 2) R49 (Carc 1 or 2) Xn with R40	Carcinogenicity Category 1A, H350 Carcinogenicity Category 1B, H350 Carcinogenicity Category 2, H351
Mutagenic	T with R46 (Mut 1 or Mut2) Xn with R68 (Mut 3)	Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1A, H340 Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1B, H340 Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2, H341
Toxic for reproduction	T with R60 (Rep 1 or 2),R61 R64 Xn with R62, R63	Reproductive Toxicity Category 1A, H360 Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, H360 Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, H361