



**Swan Labelling of
Windows and Exterior Doors**

Draft 1 • 13 March 2008



Nordic Ecolabelling

In November 1989, the Nordic Council of Ministers adopted a measure to implement an official voluntary ecolabelling scheme, the Swan. The organizations/companies listed below administer the Swan ecolabelling schemes on assignment from their national governments.

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Swan Labelling of Windows and Exterior Doors

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What is a Swan-labelled window or exterior door?	1
Why choose the Swan label?	2
What can carry the Swan label?	2
How to apply	2
What are the requirements of Swan labelling?	4
1 Product description.....	4
2 Environmental requirements.....	4
3 Quality and regulatory requirements	12
Marketing	13
Design of the Swan label	14
Follow-up inspections	14
How long is a licence valid?	14

What is a Swan-labelled window or exterior door?

The goal of Nordic Ecolabelling's criteria for ecolabelling windows and exterior doors is to stimulate the use of energy-efficient products manufactured with minimal environmental impact. The criteria are designed for the ecolabelling of fixed and opening windows and window-doors, and exterior doors forming the boundary between free and heated areas.

Windows and exterior doors have a long technical service life. The greatest environmental impact in a window's or exterior door's life stems from energy losses from the heated building in which the window or door is fitted. The extent of a window's energy losses is determined by its total heat transfer coefficient (U-value) and its solar energy transmittance (G-value). An energy efficient window or exterior door decreases the need for heating of buildings and reduces the buildings green house effect and climate change.

The principal materials for manufacturing windows and exterior doors are glass, wood, plastic and metals such as aluminium. Plastics and metals may be in the form of different sections, beads, fittings and film and/or coating. Various wood preservatives and finishes, putty, glue, insulation materials, sealants and filler gases are used in windows and exterior doors. Seen over the entire life cycle of a window or exterior door, the differences in environmental impact caused by the permitted materials is relatively small.

Environmental requirements are also placed on chemicals, wood preservatives, sorting waste at source, and additives in plastics. The requirements also apply to subcontractors of thermopane units, frames and casements. It is required that 70% of the solid wood in exterior doors must come from certified sustainable forests. Frames and casements that are not made of renewable materials must comprise a minimum of 50% recycled material.

The manufacturer of the window/exterior door must provide a 10 year warranty.

Requirements are also stipulated for installation and care instructions, as well as packaging. The manufacturer must with each delivery provide recommendations regarding maintenance. In order to ensure the quality of ecolabelled windows or exterior doors, these must satisfy relevant product certification requirements. The manufacturer must also have documented procedures and instructions for quality and environmental assurance.

Swanlabelled windows and exterior doors has:

- Low green house effect and decreases climate change.
- Low environmental impact from production due to strict requirements on raw materials and production process.
- Installation- and maintenance instructions to insure correct use of the product.

Why choose the Swan label?

- The Swan trademark may be used for the marketing of the window or exterior door. The Swan label is a very well-known and well-reputed trademark in the Nordic region.
- The Swan label 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 reducing amounts of packaging and waste.
- Environmentally suitable operations prepare the windows and exterior doors for future environmental legislation.
- Environmental issues are complex. It can take a long time to gain an understanding of a specific area. Swan labelling can be seen as an aid in this work.
- The Swan label not only covers environmental issues but also quality requirements, since the environment and quality often go hand in hand. This means that a Swan licence can also be seen as a mark of quality.

What can carry the Swan label?

The product group is limited to fixed and opening windows, and window-doors.

The frame, door leaf or window casement material may comprise wood, wood-aluminium, aluminium, plastic, steel or composite materials.

Exterior doors are defined as doors forming the boundary between free and heated areas. Door types that can be ecolabelled are exterior doors that are the barrier between indoor and outdoor environments, such as doors on houses, apartments, offices and other buildings that have a regulated indoor temperature.

How to apply

Each requirement is marked with the letter R (requirement) and a number. All requirements must be fulfilled for the award of a licence.

The requirements section can also be used as a checklist. Each requirement is followed by two checkboxes – Yes and No – to indicate whether the requirement is met.

Icons in the text

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

- ☒ Enclose.
- ☺ Requirement checked on site.

Application

The application shall be sent to Nordic Ecolabelling in the country in which the window/exterior door is sold/the applicant carries on activities. See page 2 for addresses. The documents required for application are an application form and documentation demonstrating fulfilment of the requirements (specified in the criteria).

Further information and assistance regarding application may be available. Visit the Web site of the national ecolabelling body for more information.

Sales in other Nordic countries

Registering a licence in another Nordic country allows the Swan label to be used on a larger market. The following must be submitted to Nordic Ecolabelling:

- Form for sales in the country in question.
- Instruction manual in the local language.
- Documentation demonstrating the fulfilment of national regulations.
- Documentation detailing for which recycling system the window or exterior door is designed.
- Take-back system for packaging

Registration is free of charge but an annual fee shall be paid in accordance with the national regulations.

On-site inspection (for applicable criteria)

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

Costs

An application fee is charged to companies applying for a licence. There is an additional annual fee based on the revenue produced by the window/exterior door carrying the Swan label.

Enquiries

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

What are the requirements of Swan labelling?

To be awarded a Swan licence,

- all requirements must be fulfilled.
- Nordic Ecolabel have controlled the production on the production site.

1 Product description

R1 Description

Describe how the window or the door are designed and how the production is done.

- Product- and production description.

R2 Material summary

Describe which material the window/door is produced of. Specify weight-% for each material and component.

- Summary of all materials and components used in the production for the window/door with weight-%.

2 Environmental requirements

Energy requirements

R3 Heat transfer coefficient (U-value)

The heat transfer coefficient, its U-value, must not exceed 1.0 W/m²K for the entire window including the frame.

The U-value for windows shall be calculated for a 1,2 x 1,2 m window. If the reference size 1.48 m x 1.23 m is used, the obtained U-value must be converted to the U-value corresponding to the window size 1,2 x 1,2 m.

The U-value for doors shall be calculated for a 0,9 x 2,1/1,3 m.

The U-value must be given to two decimal places. Results will be rounded off as follows: 1.04 W/m²K is rounded down and 1.05 W/m²K is rounded up.

The method for measuring the U-value is described in Appendix 1.

- Details of how the U-value measurements have been taken. Results of U-value measurement: the exterior door's U-value, the window's U-value. Measurement results and calculations must be included.

R4 Solar energy transmittance (G-value) and daylight transmittance of windows

The solar energy transmittance (G-value) of the window pane must be $52\pm 2\%$ or more measured perpendicular to the glass. The method for measuring the G-value is described in Appendix 8.

The daylight transmittance must be $63\pm 2\%$ or higher. The method for measuring daylight transmittance is described in Appendix 8.

- Details of how the G-value measurements have been taken. Results of G-value measurements.

R5 Air tightness

The air tightness should fulfil class 4 according EN 12207.

- Result from air tightness test. Describe how the test is done.

Material requirements

R6 Recycled material in "non-renewable" materials

Parts of the window or exterior door, such as the frame, casement or door leaf, that comprise of non-renewable raw materials must comprise 50 % recycled materials.

This requirement does not apply to parts that constitute less than 3 % of the total weight of the window/door. Hinges, handles and fittings are not subject to this requirement. Non-renewable components of the window pane/sealed glazing unit are also exempt from this requirement.

Recycled material is defined as material that is recovered post consumption. Waste from production is not classified as recycled material.

- Non-renewable materials: specify the proportion of recycled materials used. Certificate from the supplier that the material is recycled.

R7 Virgin plastic materials

Plastic materials must not contain additives of lead, cadmium, halogenated paraffins, organic tin compounds, phthalates or halogenated flame retardants.

- For products made of plastic, a declaration from the plastic manufacturer confirming that plastic fulfils the requirement. Use Appendix 2 for documentation.

R8 Recycled plastic materials

Plastic materials must not contain additives of lead or cadmium. The recycled plastic should be tested for halogenated paraffins, organic tin compounds, phthalates and halogenated flame retardants.

- Test results that shows the content in the recycled plastic.

R9 Chlorine production

Mercury and asbestos must not be used to produce chlorine for making plastics.

- Certificate from the plastic manufacturer regarding the method used to produce chlorine. Appendix 2.

R10 Marking of plastic parts

Plastic parts heavier than 50 g must be visibly labelled for recycling in accordance with ISO 11469. This requirement does not apply to glazing beads and glazing blocks that constitute less than 3% by weight of the total weight of the window.

- Description of materials labelling for plastic parts.

R11 Filler gas

Filler gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect, with a Global Warming Potential (GWP) > 5 over a period of 100 years, may not be used in the insulating units. Inert gases (e.g. argon, krypton) have a GWP <5.

- Details of filler gases used for insulation, and confirmation that the gases do not contribute to the greenhouse effect by having GWP > 5 over a period of 100 years.

R12 Wood raw materials

The licensee must ensure that wood raw materials do not originate from forest environments meriting protection due to their high biological and/or social value. Nordic Ecolabelling may revoke a licence if it is found that wood raw materials are derived from forest environments of this type.

- Name of wood (in Latin and one Nordic language) and geographic origin (country/state and region/province/municipality) of the kinds of wood used. Nordic Ecolabelling may request further documentation if there is any doubt as to whether the wood raw materials are derived from forest environments meriting protection due to their high biological and/or social value. Appendix 3a is designed for documenting wood raw materials.

R13 Solid wood

At least 70% on an annual basis of the solid wood (wood board is not subject to the requirement) must come from certified sustainable forest. Certification must be administered by a third party in accordance with a forestry standard that fulfils the requirements in Appendix 4 on standards and certification systems.

- Specification of the percentage of wood raw material originating from certified forests and background data. Appendix 6a can be used by the supplier and 3b can be used for the summary of wood raw materials in the window or exterior door. Copy of the certificate for certified forest environments both signed and approved by the certification body. The name of the forest certification system must be clear.

To ensure that all requirements regarding standards, certification systems and certified amounts are fulfilled, the ecolabelling body may request further documentation, such as a copy of the certification body's final report or copy of the forestry standard including the name, address and telephone number of the organisation that established the standard and references to those individuals

representing parties and interest groups invited to take part in the development of the forestry standard.

R14 Insulation materials

Thermal insulation materials must not contain halogenated flame retardants or flame retardants containing borax or boric acid.

Expanding insulation material must not be produced using chlorinated propellants such as hydrofluorocarbons (HFC). Typical materials include expanded polystyrene (EPS) and extruded polystyrene (XPS).

Mineral insulation material must not be classified as carcinogenic according to Directive 97/69/EC.

- Declaration from the supplier of the insulation material and product specifications for the product.

R15 Classification of chemical products

The chemicals that are used during the production of Swan-labelled windows and exterior doors must not be classified according to the table below. Classification refers to the classification and labelling of hazardous chemicals in any Nordic country and/or the EU dangerous preparations directives 67/548/EC and 1999/45/EC (with amendments).

Danger class	Symbol and R phrase
Dangerous for the environment	N with R50 or R50/53; R51/53, R52 or R53; or R52/53 without N
Carcinogenic	T with R45 or R49; Xn with R40
Mutagenic	T with R46; Xn with R68
Toxic for reproduction	T with R60 or R61; Xn with R62 or R63
Very toxic	T+ with R26, R27, R28 or R39
Toxic	T with R23 or R24, R35, R39 or R48
Harmful	Xn with R20, R21, R22, R48, R65 or R68
Explosive	E with R2 or R3
Extremely flammable	Fx (F+ in Norway) with R12
Highly flammable	F with R11, R15 or R17

Exceptions:

Products use for the impregnation and/or surface treatment of wood may be classified as R52/R53.

- Safety data sheet according to directive 2001/58/EC or equivalent

R16 Handling of chemical products

For the chemicals that are used during the production of Swan-labelled windows and exterior doors that are classified according to the table below there should be a plan how to handle the chemical to avoid personal injury. Classification refers to the classification and labelling of hazardous chemicals in any Nordic country and/or the EU dangerous preparations directives 67/548/EC and 1999/45/EC (with amendments).

Danger class	Symbol and R phrase
Sensitising	Xn with R42; Xi with R43
Corrosive	C with R34 or R35

- Describe how the chemicals should be handled to avoid personal injury.

R17 CMR substances

Substances classified as carcinogenic (Carc with R40, R45, and/or R49), mutagenic (Mut with R46 and/or R68) and/or toxic to reproduction (Rep with R60, R61, R62 and/or R63) must not be present in chemical products that are used during the manufacturing of Swan-labelled windows and exterior doors.

- Safety data sheet according to directive 2001/58/EC or equivalent, and Appendix 5 duly completed and signed.

R18 Substances not permitted in chemical products for windows and exterior doors

The following substances are banned from chemical products that are used during the production of Swan-labelled windows and exterior doors:

- halogenated and/or aromatic organic solvents
- alkylphenoethoxylates (APEO) and alkylphenol derivatives (APD)
- perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS)
- phthalates
- halogenated flame retardants
- boron compounds
- bisphenol-A

- Appendix 5, duly completed and signed.

R19 Nano materials

If the window glass, window, or door the chemical products used for manufacturing contains nanometals, nanominerals, nanocarbon compounds and/or nanofluorine compounds, documented evidence must exist demonstrating that the nanomaterial does not entail environmental or health problems.

Nanoparticles are defined here as microscopic particles that in at least one dimension are smaller than 100 nm. Nanometals, for example, include nanosilver, nanogold and nanocopper.

- Declaration in Appendix 5 that nanomaterials are not used, or documentation regarding the health and environmental aspects.

R20 Impregnation and surface treatment

Pressure impregnation is not permitted.

The emission of volatile organic compounds (VOC) resulting from impregnation shall not exceed 11 kg/m³.

This requirement corresponds to the regulatory requirements of EU directive 99/13/EC on volatile organic compounds for plants that use more than 25 tons of solvents per year. For Swan-labelled windows and exterior doors, the requirement applies regardless of the level of consumption/capacity.

VOC is defined as any organic compound that at 393.15 K has a vapour pressure of 0.01 kPa or greater.

- Calculation of solvent balance or measurement of emissions in accordance with EU directive 99/13/EC.

Waste management during manufacture

R21 Production waste

The manufacturer, including subcontractors of insulating units, frames and casements, must, where applicable, separate the different types of waste arising from production of the window or exterior door at source, e.g. timber waste, impregnated timber waste, glass waste, plastic, aluminium and other metals. Furthermore, a plan for separating waste at source must be drawn up, describing how the waste is dealt with, e.g. recycling, landfill and incineration. If the waste is environmentally hazardous this must be stated.

Environmentally hazardous waste must be treated and dealt with in accordance with the authorities' prevailing regulations in the country of manufacture.

Handling and recycling requirements for individual materials apply to the entire production process in the production plant where ecolabelled products are manufactured. The requirements also apply to subcontractors' production of insulating

units, casements and frames. The requirements are as follows:

- Standard window panes: glass waste must be recycled.
- Selective glass (coated window panes): glass waste must be recycled if suitable facilities exist in the window's country of manufacture.
- Aluminium waste and other metal waste must be recycled.
- Plastic waste must be recycled.
- Material or energy recovery of all wood and wood-based waste. This does not apply to impregnated wood.
- Impregnated wood, discarded windows, chemical residues and their packaging and other materials must be dealt with in accordance with the authorities' regulations or stipulations.
- Residual waste must be collected by an approved waste management company.

- A waste plan for separating timber waste, impregnated timber waste, glass waste, plastic, aluminium and other metals at source, including details of how the waste is dealt with in terms of e.g. recycling, landfill or incineration. The report must show that the requirements on individual materials in R11 have been fulfilled.

- Declaration of any environmentally hazardous waste.

- Confirmation that environmentally hazardous waste is dealt with in accordance with prevailing regulations in the country of manufacture.

R22 Take-back system for plastic window and door materials

If the window or exterior door is made of plastic, the manufacturer or materials supplier must be affiliated to a system for the collection of the product at the end of its life.

- Particulars/description of the types of recovery systems in which the company participates

R23 Packaging

Halogenated plastics and timber treated with wood preservatives/biocides may not be used in packaging.

- Details of all packaging materials used by the manufacturer and subcontractors.
- Declaration stating that the packaging does not contain any halogenated plastics or wood treated with biocides or wood preservatives.

Functional requirements

R24 Durability

To guarantee the durability of the window or exterior door, the wood must be suitably preserved. Wooden parts exposed to high moisture levels must be treated:

- a) Impregnated according to class P5 EN 351-1 and 351-2 or
- b) Flow-coating or dipping (e.g. ØKO2 in Denmark) together with heartwood.

The impregnation system must fulfil the requirements of EN 330.

Surface treatment systems (priming, bottom/top coat) must be documented as maintenance free for a 5 year period in accordance with EN 927 "Coating materials and coating systems for exterior wood surfaces". The system shall fulfil the limit values for "stable end use category" in Table 1 in EN 927-2. The "Exposure condition" defined in Table 2 of EN 927-1 shall be "Severe".

- Test report in accordance with EN 351 for impregnation and EN 927 for coating.

R25 Technical requirements

Ecolabelled windows and exterior doors must fulfil the relevant standards in the country in which they are sold.

- Details of and declaration stating which standards are fulfilled in the country in which the window or exterior door is sold.

R26 Guarantee

The window manufacturer must provide a 10-year guarantee for the entire window. The guarantee must encompass all functional requirements in the applicable/relevant standards.

The door manufacturer must provide a 10-year guarantee for form stability and a 5-year guarantee for function and other properties.

- Guarantee certificate supplied with the window/exterior door.

R27 Customer information

The following must be enclosed with each delivery of windows or exterior doors:

- a) Written instructions on the handling of the window/exterior door during transportation, reception and storage at the building site.
- b) Written instructions on how the window/exterior door shall be installed into a wall, adjusted and protected during the construction period. General physical parameters for fitting must be specified. Instructions on how the window/exterior door should best be installed from an energy point of view, in order to prevent heating loss as a result of poor installation. In addition, the fitting instructions must assist installation without the risk of the window/door, or the wall into which it is placed, suffering damage resulting from the effects of moisture from convection, diffusion or external factors such as rain or snow.
- c) Information on the window's G-value and U-value or the exterior door's U-value. Information stating that the window is not recommended for installation in buildings that are cooled, due to the high solar energy transmittance of the glass, or a recommendation for sun-screening.
- d) Written instructions describing recommended maintenance of the window/exterior door. Care instructions must contain details on how often the finish should be checked and improved/re-applied, and which surface treatment is recommended.
- e) Information that a window with a low U-value increases the risk of condensation on the outside in humid conditions when the radiant efficiency between the window and surroundings is great. E.g. on a calm, starry night.



Written recommendations included with the delivery of the window/exterior door to the customer, satisfying the requirements as regards handling, installation and care as specified in R14 (a-g).

3 Quality and regulatory requirements

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

If the window or door manufacturer's environmental management system is certified to ISO 14 001 or EMAS, where the following procedures are applied, it is sufficient if the accredited auditor certifies that the requirements are implemented.

R28 Laws and regulations

The licensee must ensure that applicable laws and regulations in force are observed at facilities at which the Swan-labelled product is manufactured. For example, safety, work environment, environmental legislation, plant-specific conditions and concessions.

No documentation is required, but Nordic Ecolabelling may revoke the licence if the requirement is not fulfilled.

- Declaration from the licensee that the requirement is met, and details of the regulatory authority.

R29 Swan licence administrator

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

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

R30 Documentation

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

- Checked on site.

R31 Quality of windows and exterior doors

The licensee must guarantee that the production quality of the Swan-labelled window or exterior door is maintained throughout the validity period of the licence.

- Procedures for collating and, where necessary, dealing with claims and complaints regarding the quality of the Swan-labelled window or exterior door.

R32 Planned changes

Written notice must be given to Nordic Ecolabelling of planned changes that have a bearing on Swan requirements.

- Procedures detailing how planned changes are handled.

R33 Unplanned nonconformities

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

- Procedures detailing how unplanned nonconformities are handled.

R34 Traceability

The licensee must have a traceability system for the production of the Swan-labelled window or exterior door.

- Description of/procedures for the fulfilment of the requirement.

R35 Take-back system

Relevant national regulations, legislation and/or agreements within the sector regarding the recycling systems for products and packaging shall be met in the Nordic countries in which the Swan-labelled window or exterior door is marketed.

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

R36 Marketing

Marketing of the Swan-labelled window or exterior door shall comply with "Regulations for Nordic Ecolabelling" of 12 December 2001 or later version.

- Appendix 6 duly completed.

Marketing

The Swan label is a very well-known and well-reputed trademark in the Nordic region. Swan-labelled windows and exterior doors may be marketed using the Swan label as long as the associated licence is valid.

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

More information on marketing can be found in "Regulations for Nordic Ecolabelling" of 12 December 2001 or later version.

Design of the Swan label

Design of the Swan label:



Licence number

Each licence has a unique six-digit licence number that must accompany the label.

More information on the design of the label can be found in "Regulations for Nordic Ecolabelling" of 12 December 2001 or later version.

Follow-up inspections

Nordic Ecolabelling may decide to check whether the window or exterior door fulfils Swan 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 window or exterior door does not meet the requirements.

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

How long is a licence valid?

Nordic Ecolabelling adopted the criteria for windows and exterior doors on DAY MONTH YEAR. The criteria are valid until DAY MONTH YEAR.

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

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

Appendix 1

Analysis and test laboratories

Requirements on the analysis laboratory

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

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

- sampling and analysis is monitored by the authorities, or
- the manufacturer's quality assurance system covers analysis and sampling and is 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.

Sampling methods for measuring the energy-related requirements

The U-value must be measured according to the applicable ISO 8990 standard or EN-ISO 12567-1, known as the 'Hot-box method'. As an alternative, the U-value can be calculated according to the standard EN 673 (glazing) and EN ISO 10077-2 (frame/casement) as the total weight of the separate results. A computer simulation program, e.g. FRAME or VISION program or equivalent can be used to assist calculations.

The total solar light transmittance (TST or G-value) and daylight transmittance (LT) must be measured in accordance with EN 410 or ISO 9050.

The U-value of exterior doors shall be measured in accordance with EN ISO 10077-2.

The airtightness of exterior doors shall be measured according to EN 12207.

Appendix 2

Declaration on the content of plastic materials

Manufacturer/supplier
Name of the product

We hereby declare that the plastic material stated above does not contain any of the following additives: lead, cadmium, halogenated paraffins, organic tin compounds, phthalates or halogenated flame retardants.

Mercury or asbestos have not been used to produce chlorine for the plastic production.

Manufacturer's/supplier's signature

Date

Company

Administered by

Phone

Appendix 3a

Specification of wood raw materials (supplier)

Supplier:
Product:
Manufacturer/supplier:

For the documentation of wood raw material:

- Type of wood and geographical origin (country/state and region/province/district):
- Copy of certificate of forest certification.
- Quantity (%) of timber from certified forests used in the product:

The following table can be used if the supplier supplies more than one product:

Wood raw material	Type of wood	Geographical origin	Forest standard	Quantity (%) of timber from certified forests used in the product

Signature of supplier:

.....

(Date)

(Company name)

.....

(Administrated by)

(Telephone)

Appendix 3b

Specification of wood raw materials (summary)

Table 1: Timber used (use the table if required)

Wood raw material	Supplier	Type of wood	Geographical origin

Table 2: Timber from certified forests

Wood raw material	Supplier	Quantity	Quantity (%) of timber from certified forests	Quantity of timber from certified forests
Total				

% timber from certified forests =

Quantity of timber from certified forests/total amount of timber used in the products = _____

Signature of supplier:

.....

(Date)

(Company name)

.....

(Administrated by)

(Telephone)

Appendix 4

Requirement of forest certification

Wood used shall be certified by a third party in accordance with current forestry standards that fulfil the requirements on standards and certification systems

The following requirements apply to standards, certification systems and certification bodies approved by Nordic Ecolabelling.

Standards

1. The standard must balance economic, ecological and social interests and comply with the UN Rio Declaration, Agenda 21 and the Statement of Forest Principles, and respect applicable international conventions and agreements.
2. The standard must contain absolute requirements. It must encourage and promote sustainable forestry.
3. The standard must be generally available. The standard must have been developed in an open process in which stakeholders with ecological, economic and social interests have been invited to participate.

Certification system

The certification system must be open, have wide-spread national or international credibility and be able to verify that the requirements in the forestry standard (see above) are fulfilled.

Certification body

The certification body must be independent and recognised. It must be able to verify that the requirements in the standard are met, able to communicate the results and be suitable for the efficient application of the standard.

Nordic Ecolabelling may request further documents to assess whether the requirements regarding standards and certification systems are met.

Appendix 2

DECLARATION ON THE CONTENT OF WOOD PRESERVATIVES

Manufacturer/supplier
Name of the product

We hereby declare that the wood preservative named above is not based on CCA (chromium-copper-arsenic), CC (chromium-copper), organic tin compounds or creosote oil.

Manufacturer's/supplier's signature

Date

Company

Administered by

Phone

Bilaga 5

Declaration for contents in chemical products

(wood preservatives, surface treatment, adhesives, jointing sealing compound, putty etc.)

Product name
Manufacturer/Supplier

Product:

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| - Wood preservative | <input type="checkbox"/> | - jointing sealing | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Ground coating | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Adhesive | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Top coating | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Putty | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Other: | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

Precise: _____

- a) Does the chemical product contain CMR-substances? yes no
Carcinogenic (Carc with R40, R45 and/or R49),
Mutagenic (Mut with R46 and/or R68)
Toxic to reproduction (Rep with R60, 61, 62 and/or R63)
- b) Does the product contain halogenated organic solvents or
aromatic organic solvents? yes no
- c) Does the product contain alcyphenoletoxylates (APEO) or
alcyphenol derivates (APD)? yes no
- d) Does the product contain perfluorinated and polyfluorinated
alkylated substances (PFAS)? yes no
- e) Does the product contain phtalates? yes no
- f) Does the product contain halogenated flame retardents? yes no
- g) Does the product contain boron compounds? yes no
- h) Does the product contain bisphenol A? yes no
- i) Does the product contain nanometals, nanominerals, nanocarbon
compounds and/or nanofluorine compounds? yes no

Nanoparticles are defined here as microscopic particles that in at least one dimension are smaller than 100 nm. Nanometals, for example, include nanosilver, nanogold and nanocopper.

Manufacturer's/supplier's signature

(Date)

(Company)

(Administered by)

(Telephone)

This document may be copied only in its entirety and without any type of change.
Quotations may be made provide that Nordic Ecolabelling is stated as the source.

Appendix 6

Marketing of Swan-labelled windows and exterior doors

We hereby certify that we are well acquainted with the regulations governing the use of the Swan ecolabel, as detailed in "Regulations for Nordic Ecolabelling" of 12 December 2001 or later version. We agree to follow these regulations when marketing the Swan-labelled window or exterior door.

Further, we confirm that we are familiar with the criteria document regarding the Swan labelling of the window or exterior door.

We undertake to advise those individuals within the company involved in marketing the Swan-labelled window or exterior door of the criteria for the Swan labelling of windows and exterior doors and "Regulations for Nordic Ecolabelling" of 12 December 2001 or later version.

Location and date

Company

Signature, contact person

Clarification of signature

Phone

Signature, marketing manager

Clarification of signature

Phone

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