



# **ECOMARK\_STD\_05 FURNITURE STANDARD**

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# ECOMARK\_STD\_05 FURNITURE STANDARD

**Title:** ECOMARK – ECOLOGICAL PRODUCTS CERTIFICATION

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## ABOUT US

A directive numbered 1980/2000 (EC) was issued by the European Union in 2000 within the scope of harmonization laws. This directive sample is required to draw a circle on the contour lines. The directive in question calls for the removal of the environment and the removal of this product with the target target indicated in the environmental labeling. Ekomark © Standard has prepared this product to be grown in aquaculture products that are not grown in aquaculture products and in aquaculture standards. While designing this standard, the Eco-Label Regulation 66/2010/EC updated by the European Union and updated in 2010 was taken as a basis for certification studies. The example of the products within the scope of use in the Ekomark © Standard is in line with the application given by Europe.

## ECOMARK – ECOLOGICAL PRODUCTS CERTIFICATION

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## Part A: General Information

### 1 Entrance

This User's Guide<sup>1</sup> is designed to help you contact Ecomark. Contains a summary of all the data, tests, and documentation required to demonstrate compliance.

The basis of the guideline is a Commission Decision that sets ecological criteria for the Ecomark award for a particular product group. A copy of the criteria is located in the following locations:

Please read the criteria document carefully before filling out the application form!

#### 1.1 Is my product suitable for Ecomark?

Information on which types of products are included in the product group is included in Article 1 of the Commission Decision, which sets ecological criteria, and information about which products are not suitable for Ecomark.

#### 1.2 Objectives of the criteria

Ecomark aims to minimize various environmental impacts at every stage of a product's life. Criteria are set at levels that promote products with lower overall environmental impact.

#### 1.3 Who can apply to Ecomark?

Manufacturers, importers and service providers apply for the Ecomark award. Merchants and retailers are also referred, but only for products marketed under their own brand names.

#### 1.4 Where do I apply?

Ecomark applications are made through a single application covering the entire European Economic Area (EEA).

Each country has a representative known as the Competent Authority, which evaluates applications. The choice of which country to apply to is determined by the AEA Member State from which the product originates. If your product comes from outside the AEA, you must contact the AEA Member State where the product is on sale (or is about to be).

All EEA Member States evaluate applications according to the same criteria, but individual States have slightly different procedures and fee levels for processing applications. For contact information of each Member State's Competent Body, please visit.

## 1.5 What does an application/contract cover?

An Ecomark application covers a single product or a product range, regardless of how many different names or brands are used for these products. Therefore, during the application process, the applicant must provide all trade names of the product(s) in question or the manufacturer's internal reference numbers. In the case of a formulation, all chemicals and mixtures used in the product should be presented as part of the application.

## 1.6 How do I extend or make changes to my Ecomark license?

Once Ecomark is granted, if the licensee wants to expand the range of products covered by the license, the following conditions apply:

- Extension with internal reference numbers/trade names of the new manufacturer that does not affect compliance with the criteria: In this case, the relevant information should be sent to the Competent Authority. After review and if approved, the Competent Authority issues a revised license with the addition of the internal reference numbers/ trade names of the new /additional manufacturer.
- Extension or change with new specifications affecting compliance with criteria (e.g. new materials): They must be approved by the Competent Authority before they can be used. An extension request should be submitted to the Competent Authority with all necessary supporting documents as required in the Evaluation and verification sections of the relevant affected criteria/criteria.
- Add or substitution new supplier s: Any new supplier(s) must be approved by the competent body. The Competent Authority will be provided with appropriate documents proving the compliance of suppliers with criteria. In addition, the Authority must be provided with an updated supplier list.
- Other changes that do not affect compliance with the criteria will also be notified to the Competent Authority.

## 1.7 Continuous control – the responsibility of the applicant

The applicant is responsible for ensuring that the products or services that were once awarded the Ecomark award always meet the Ecomark criteria.

Once the Ecomark license has been issued, the licensee must keep the application file up to date. Where tests or measurements are in progress, the licensee is responsible for keeping track of test results and other relevant documentation. These documents may not need to be sent to the Competent Authority, but they must be available at any time unless there is a special requirement to do so (as specified in the relevant criterion), but upon request.

If the product no longer meets the criteria at any time during the validity period of the Ecomark license, this must be notified to the Competent Authority immediately, together with a statement of the reasons for the discrepancy. The Competent Authority may provide additional measurements, suspension of the license, etc.

## 1.8 Evaluation of compliance with criteria

The Competent Authority may undertake any investigation necessary to monitor the licensee's continued compliance with the Ecomark criteria and the terms and conditions of use of the agreement. For this purpose, the Competent Authority may request the relevant documents to prove this compliance and the licensee will provide them.

Furthermore, the Authorised Authority may request and grant access to the property at any reasonable time and without notice.

## 1.9 Cost

The applicant can compile the application and submit tests, etc.

In addition, the applicant must pay an application fee and an annual license fee requested by the Competent Authority. In some cases, applicants may be charged for on-site verification, which may include travel and accommodation costs. After issuance of the Ecomark license, the Competent Authorities will also be charged for extension/change fees and on-site inspections. More information can be found in:

## 2 Application process

The first step in starting the application process is to contact your Authority as they will help you compile your application. Above is 'Where do I apply?' section. to find out which Authorised Authority you should contact.

The contact details of all Ecomark Authorised Organizations are available at:

The figure below outlines stages involved in application for the EU Ecomark. Stealingher detaii ve n sonraki açıklamararda.

### Step 1: Contact your Authorised Entity (CB)

Ecomark Authorized Organizations help potential licensees understand ecomark criteria and provide guidance on how to create an application file.

## **Step 2: ECOMARK recording**

The online tool ECOMARK (online Ecomark E-Catalog) should be used to register your Ecomark license application first.

## **Step 3: Information, testing and verification requirements**

Use the criteria document and the information and checklists in this User's Guide to combine a file that contains all the information and test results needed to show how the product meets each criteria. Each criterion will include a section that sets out the evaluation and verification requirements, which may include product tests, conformity notices, or independent compliance. It is essential that data is accurate and substantiated; further checks are deemed appropriate by the Competent Authority carried out.

When evaluation and verification of Ecomark criteria requires product tests, these tests should preferably be carried out by laboratories that meet the general requirements of EN ISO 17025 or equivalent. You'll find more information in "Guidelines for a procedure for checking the criteria for applications: the use of test laboratories." If you need additional information about which laboratory to use, contact your Authorized Authority.

All test and independent verification costs must be covered by the applicant. You must add these costs before deciding to apply.

## **Step 4: Compile and submit the file and application form**

Please note that a file consisting of a reference form containing all the supporting documents above will need to be submitted to the relevant Authorized Authority. If your application is successful, you are expected to keep a copy of the file and keep it until the end of your license.

Please contact the Competent Authority for information on specific formats and additional guidance documents.

## **Step 5: Evaluation**

After receiving an application, the Competent Authority reviews the documents, including any material sent directly by suppliers, and responds to the applicant within two months of receiving an application.

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To comply with ecomark product group criteria. This list will be forwarded to the applicant, who must ensure that the relevant documents are provided.

It should also be noted that if sufficient documents are not received within six months upon request for information, an authorized organization may reject an application.

Once all documents have been approved, the Competent Authority may visit the applicant and/or suppliers on site. The Competent Authority makes this decision on a case-by-case basis and may charge a fee for it. Again, please contact the Competent Authority for details.

## **Step 6: Bachelor's award**

When the application is evaluated and approved by the Competent Authority, it arranges a contract that determines the range of products covered, including any trade name or internal reference numbers of the manufacturer. This agreement sets out ecomark's e-terms following the standard contraction in Appendix I V of regulation (E C) No 66/2010 of 25 November 2009.

After the contract is signed by the applicant, a certificate may be requested/sent depending on the Authorized Authority. This certificate will detail:

- License number to be used with the Ecomark logo;
- the legal name of the applicant;
- The product range given to Ecomark;
- all relevant trade names for which the product is sold.

The Authority will advise on when to use the Ecomark logo and license number in the relevant products.

The logo must be used in accordance with the Ecomark Logo guidelines, which are found:

## **2.1 Revision of criteria**

The criteria for each product group are revised approximately every four years, and existing Ecomark owners must reapply when these new, revised criteria take effect. This furniture criteria are valid for 6 years from 2016-2022. Therefore, the timing of your application to avoid consecutive application and then reapply against the new criteria is advisable to consider it. A transition period is usually allowed to set up the product(s) and refer to the reassessment, and the new criteria are set in the document.

### **ECOMARK – ECOLOGICAL PRODUCTS CERTIFICATION**

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need	Mark when complete
Make sure the product is suitable for Ecomark	
Identify the Competent Authority in the relevant Member State to which you will apply	
Contact the relevant Authority and let them know your intention to apply for an Ecomark license	
Check whether the criteria for your products or service will be revised or up-to-date in the near future <sup>4</sup>	
Request information about application forms from your Authority	
ECOMARK	
Only watercutting a change to products or suppliers, identify change nature and send support Belgian	

## 1.1 Scope

The "furniture" product line will consist of independent or built-in units whose primary function will be to be used for storing, placing or hanging items and/or to provide surfaces where users can rest, sit, eat, work or work, whether the interior is for outdoor use. The scope extends to domestic furniture and contract furniture items for use in domestic or non-domestic environments. Bed frames, legs, tans and headboards are included in the coverage.

The product group will not include the following products:

- Bed mattresses within the scope of the criteria set out in Commission Decision 2014/391/EU 5,
- Products whose primary function is not as per paragraph 1 including streetlights, railings and fences, ladders, clocks, playground equipment, stand-alone or wall-hung mirrors, elektrik kanalları, yol direkleri ve basamaklar, kapılar, pencereler, zemin kaplamaları ve kaplamalar gibi yapımlar ürünleri.
- Second-hand, refurbished, refurbished or remanufactured furniture products.
- Furniture attached to vehicles used for bulk or private transit.

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(e) Furniture products consisting of more than 5% of materials (weight by weight) that are not included in the Following list: solid wood, wood-based panels, cork, bamboo, rattan, plastics, metals, leather, coated fabrics, textile, glass and filler/filler materials.

## 1.2 Definitions

The following definitions will apply to the references in this User's Guide:

- (a) "Aniline skin" means skin, the natural grain of which is clearly and completely visible, and where any surface coating with a pigment-free coating is less than or equal to 0.01 mm, as defined in EN 15987;
- (b) "Semi-aniline skin" means skin coated with a coating containing a small amount of pigment so that the natural grain can be clearly visible, as described in 15987;
- (c) "Pigmented and pigmented split skin" means fully concealed skin or split skin with a coating containing natural grain or surface pigment, as defined in EN 15987;
- (d) "Patent and patent split skin" means skin or split skin with a mirror-like effect obtained by applying the exchange of pigmented or pigmented varnishes or synthetic resins, whose thickness does not exceed a third of the total abomination of the product, as usually defined in 15987;
- (e) "Coated and coated split skin" means leather or split skin, where the surface coating applied to the outside does not exceed a third of the total thickness of the product, but exceeds 0.15 mm, as defined in EN 15987;
- (f) "Volatile organic compound" (VOC) means any organic compound measured at standard pressure of 101.3 kPa, as defined by European Parliament and Council 6 in Directive 2004/42/EC, with a starting boiling point of less than or equal to 250 °C, including tetradecane (C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>30</sub>) in a capillary column;
- (g) "Semi-volatile organic compound" (SVOC) means any organic compound with a boiling point greater than 250 °C and less than 370 °C measured at standard pressure of 101.3 kPa, and a holding range of n-tetradecane (C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>30</sub>) and n-Docosane (C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>46</sub>) in a capillary column;
- (h) "Recycled content" means the ratio of recycled material in a product or packaging by mass; Only pre-consumer and post-consumer materials are used as recycled content, as defined in ISO 14021;
- (i) "Pre-consumer material" means material by excluding the reuse of materials such as rework, regrind or scrap, which are directed from waste flow in a production process but produced in a process and produced as defined in ISO 14021 and recovered in the same process that excludes waste wood, sawdust and fibers from logging and mowing processes;

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- (j) "Post-consumer material" means material produced by households or commercial, industrial and corporate facilities as end users of the product, which can no longer be used for the intended purpose, including material returns from the distribution chain as defined in ISO 14021;
- (k) "Recovered/recovered material" means material that was otherwise disposed of as waste or used for energy recovery, but instead, as defined as ISO 14021, the new primary material, rather than a recycled or recycled material input for the production process;
- (l) "Recycled material" means material that is reprocessed from recycled/recovered material through a manufacturing process and made into a final product or component, including a product as defined in ISO 14021, but excludes waste wood, sawdust and fibers from logging and sawing;
- (m) "Wood-tan panels" means panels produced from wood fibers by one of the few different processes to be printed, elevated temperatures, urea binding resins or adhesives;
- (n) "Oriented Strand Board", as defined in EN 300, means multilayered board made mainly of wood strands together with a connector. The strands in the outer layer are aligned and parallel to the length or width of the board. Strands on the inner layer or layers can be randomly oriented or aligned at right angles to the strands, usually at the outer layers;
- (o) "Chipboard" means a panel material produced under pressure and heat from wood particles (wood scales, chips, saw dust and so on) and/or other lignocellulosic material in particle form (linen blades, hemp tremors, bagasse parts and so on) with the addition of an adhesive as defined in EN 309;
- (p) "Plywood", as defined in EN, usually means wood-tanned panels consisting of an installation of layers glued together with the direction of the grain in adjacent layers at right angles.
313. How to make plywood in many different subcategories of plywood (such as coated plywood, core plywood, balanced plywood) or its dominant final use (for example, marine plywood);
- (q) "Fiberboards" means a large set of panel types defined in EN 316 and EN 622, which are divided into lower categories of hardboards, middle boards, soft boards and dry process boards according to their physical characteristics and production process;
- (r) "Easily biodegradable substance" means a substance that represents 70% of dissolved organic carbon within 28 days or 60% of theoretical maximum oxygen depletion or carbon dioxide production using one of the following test methods: OECD 301 A, ISO 7827, OECD 301 B, ISO 9439, OECD 301 C, OECD 301 D, ISO 10708, OECD 301 E, OECD 301 F, ISO 9408;

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(s) "Inherently biodegradable substance" means a substance that represents 70% or theoretical maximum oxygen depletion or 60% of carbon dioxide production of dissolved organic carbon within 28 days using one of the following test methods: ISO 14593, OECD 302 A, ISO 9887, OECD 302 B, ISO 9888, OECD 302 C;

(t) "Finishing processes" refers to methods in which excessive layering or coating is applied to the surface of a material. Methods may include dyes, prints, varnishes, veneers, laminates, impregnated papers and finishing foils application;

(u) The "Biocidal product" defined in Regulation 528/2012 of the European Parliament and Council 7 means:

any substance or mixture in the form in which the user is provided, consists, contains or produces one or more active substances in order to destroy, deter, render harmless, prevent the action or otherwise exert a controlling effect in any way other than physical or mechanical action only, any substance or mixture produced from any substance or mixture that does not fall under the preceding paragraph itself is intended to be used for the purpose of destroying, deterring, deterring, rendering it harmless, preventing its action or otherwise using a controlling effect other than physical or mechanical means, and a treated article with primary biocidal function;

(v) "Wood protectors" refers to biocidal products applied to wood (e.g. logs taken to the timber frieze for commercial use and all subsequent uses) with surface treatment (e.g. spraying, brushing) or deep penetration processes (e.g. vacuum pressure, double vacuum). wood and wood-based products themselves, or wood-based products themselves, or according to the definition agreed by the European Committee on Standardization (source CEN/TC 38 "Durability of wood and wood-based products"), applied only to non-wood substrates (e.g. masonry and building foundations) to protect adjacent wood or wood-based products from attack by wood-destroying organisms (e.g. dry rot and termites);

(w) "E1" means a classification for wood-based panels containing adopted formaldehyde among Member States based on formaldehyde emissions. From ANNEX B to EN 13986, A wood-tanned panel is classified as E1 Emissions AR equivalent target site state concentration less than or equal to Target 0.1 Ppm (0.124 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) in Formaldehyde after 28 days in a room test carried out according to the target en 717-1 or formaldehyde content 8 Mg/100 g Oven dry board is determined to be less than or equal to 3.5 mg/m when measured according to EN 120 or formaldehyde 2.h EN 717-2 or less or equal to Target 5.0 mg/m<sup>2</sup>. h According to the target same method but in 3 days after production;

(x) "Coated fabrics" means fabrics with a discrete continuous swap of rubber and/or plastic-based materials that adhere on one or both surfaces, including flooring materials commonly referred to as "fake leather", as defined in EN 13360;

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(y) "Textile" means natural fibers, synthetic fibers and man-made cellulose fibers;

(z) "Natural fibers" means cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibers, linen and other bast fibers, wool and other keratin fibers;

(aa) "Synthetic fibers" means acrylic, elastane, polyamide, polyester and polypropylene fibers; (bb) "Man-made cellulose fibers" means lyocell, modal and viscose fibers;

(cc) "Flooring" means materials used in the craft of coating, filling and filling of sitting, bedding or other furniture products and may include coating materials such as leather, coated fabrics and textiles, as well as filler materials such as rubber latex and polyurethane-based cellular polymeric materials based on polyurethane;

(dd) "Substance" means a chemical element and compounds in the natural state or any manufacturing processes, including any additives necessary to preserve and any impurities arising from the process used, except for any solvents to be separated without affecting the styling or composition of the substance, regulation 3(1) of the European Parliament and Council (EC) 8;

(ee) "Mixture" means a mixture or solution consisting of two or more substances as defined in Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006;

(ff) "Component part" means hard and discrete units that do not need to be changed in shape and form before the final product is fully assembled in its functional form, but the position may vary during the use of the end product and includes hinges, screws, frames, drawers, wheels and shelves;

(gg) "Component materials" mean materials that can change shape and form before furniture assembly or during the use of furniture product, and include textiles, leather, coated fabrics and polyurethane foams used in upholstery. The supplied timber can be used as a component material, but then it can be sharpened and processed to be converted into a component part.

## Part B: Product Evaluation and Verification

Criteria for the awarding of Ecomark to furniture:

1. Product description
2. General requirements for hazardous substances and mixtures
3. Wood, mushrooms, bamboo and rattan
4. Plastic
5. Metal
6. Flooring coating materials
7. Flooring fillers
8. Glass: heavy metals kullanımı
9. Final product requirements
10. Consumer information
11. Information about Ecomark

Specific evaluation and verification requirements are specified in each criterion. When the applicant is required to submit statements, documents, analyses, test reports or other evidence to demonstrate compliance with the criteria, they are appropriately used from the applicant and/or suppliers and/or suppliers, etc.

Authorized organizations will preferably recognize the approvals issued by accredited organizations according to the relevant harmonized standard for testing and calibration laboratories and verifications by organizations accredited according to the relevant harmonized standard for organizations documenting products, processes and services.

When appropriate, if the competent body evaluating the application uses its equivalence, test methods other than those specified for each criterion are used. Where appropriate, authorized organizations may require supporting documentation and perform independent verifications. As a prerequisite, the product must meet all relevant legal requirements of the country (countries) in which the product is intended to be released. The applicant shall declare that the product complies with this requirement.

Ecomark criteria reflect the best environmental performance products in the furniture market. The criteria are focused on a basis "per material" for ease of evaluation, given that many furniture products will contain only one or two of the materials listed above.

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Although the use of chemicals and the release of contaminants are part of the production process, the use of hazardous substances is excluded when possible or limited to the minimum required to provide an adequate function for furniture products, as well as strict standards of quality and safety. For this purpose, derogation conditions are given for certain substances/groups of substances in exceptional cases in order not to shift the environmental burden to other life cycle stages or effects, and only when there are no alternatives applied on the market.

## 1. Product Description

An example of the information contained in EPD is given below, but although this information is more detailed than Criterion 1 requires, it can also be used when collected together per material type:

	Component part No/ Materials	Weight (g)	Weight percentage
chair	1 – Polypropylene	1648 (x1)	27.1%
	2 – Stainless Steel	2,5 (x2)	0.1%
	3 – Stainless Steel	1 (x4)	0.1%
	4 – Polypropylene	992 (x1)	16.3%
	5 – Polypropylene	2 (x4)	0.1%
	6 – Steel	3407 (x1)	56.1%
	7 - Polyethylene	3 (x4)	0.2%
	<b>Total chair weight</b>	<b>6076</b>	<b>100%</b>
Packing	cardboard	1105	97.1%
	polyethylene	26	2.3%
	steel	5	0.4%
	paper	2	0.2%
	<b>Packing weight</b>	<b>1138</b>	<b>100%</b>
General weights	<b>Chair weight</b>	<b>6076</b>	<b>81.3%</b>
	<b>Packing weight</b>	<b>1138</b>	<b>18.7%</b>
	<b>Total weight</b>	<b>7214</b>	<b>100%</b>

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## 2. General hazardous material requirements

### 2.1 Restriction of substances with very high concern (SVHC's)

Interpretation of Criteria:

The furniture industry is mainly the assembly industry of component parts and materials from suppliers. All component parts/materials used in furniture and the final product itself may be used as "articles", as defined in ARTICLE 3(3) REACH" an object given a special shape, surface or design that determines its function to a greater extent than its chemical composition during production ".

Both the final furniture product and component parts/materials must not contain any SVHC in concentrations exceeding 0.1% in weight. The REACH Regulation sets out certain provisions to learn about SVHC's in articles produced or imported into:

-Article 7(2) states that any manufacturer or importer of articles containing (i) SVHC containing a > of 0.1% by weight and (ii) SVHC is imported or produced in quantities of more than 1 ton per year must inform ECHA and provide additional information as specified in Article 7 (4).

-Article 33(1) requires suppliers of articles containing SVHC to contact the recipient of the article with the name of the SVHC and guidance on the safe use of the article, and > 0.1% in weight.

-Article 33(2) is 0.1% on request by consumers, with article suppliers communicating within 45 days and free of charge, > information about the weight of the name of the existing SVHC and the safe use of the article.

Although manufacturers only need to confirm the existence of SVHC above 0.1% in Article 33(1) and (2) of REACH, the absence of a supporting statement should not be used as indirect proof that there is no SVHC above 0.1% (w/w).

Due to possible changes in chemicals and processes used by suppliers, they were required to make any statements after the publication of the latest version of the ECHA Candidate List for SVHC's in force at the time of application for the Ecomark license. Any potential applicant to the latest version of the Candidate List must obtain these statements before formally applying to Ecomark.

Documents required for evaluation and verification: Restriction of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC's)

## 2.2(a) CLP restriction of substances and mixtures used by the furniture manufacturer

Interpretation of Criteria:

In accordance with Article 6(6) of the Ecomark Regulation, "Ecomark may not be awarded for substances or mixtures that meet the criteria for classifying as toxic, environmentally harmful, carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction ...".

For practical reasons, the cutting limit used, in which a substance is "found" in a furniture article, is 0.1% (w / w). Furniture items will consist of all different component parts and materials put together for the purpose of the furniture product. The 0.1% limit for clarity should apply to a wood-tan panel, but not for wood chips used in the wood-tan panel. The 0.1% limit should be applied to a textile fabric, but not to individual fiber types if it consists of a mixture of different fibers (polyester and polyamide). For pigments, the 0.1% limit should be applied not only to the paint swap on the metal component, but to a painted metal component.

Although some hazardous substances (i.e. SVHC's) that are restricted in CLP classifications are already restricted through Criterion 2.1, it is necessary to have an additional and broader application of the restrictions of substances and mixtures used in furniture to ensure compliance with Article 6(6).

Requesting that the entire furniture product be tested for the presence of all substances with a certain limited CLP classification will be both practical and cost-prohibitive. As a practical alternative to testing, it is requested by the manufacturer to take control at the level of REACH and CLP classification information for substances and mixtures used directly in the furniture product.

However, the use of a certain dangerous substance or mixture in the production or treatment of an article does not mean that the treated article presents the same dangers or dangers. As a result, a hierarchical approach should be used for compatibility:

- If the substances or mixtures used do not have any limited hazards, compliant
- If the substances or mixtures used have limited hazards, but are applied in small quantities of 0.1% as < compatible with the of the processed article (component part/material)
- If the substances or mixtures used have limited hazards, 0.1% (w/w) of the treated article is applied in quantities of >, but proof of compliance with deogation and deogation conditions is provided in accordance with

Where a compliant REACH classification for a particular substance or mixture is not yet available, self-classification entries may be considered in conjunction with supporting evidence, as detailed in the evaluation and verification requirements of Criterion 2.2.

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Documents required for evaluation and verification: 2.2(a) Restriction of CLP classified substances and mixtures used by the furniture manufacturer

2.2(b) CLP restriction of substances and mixtures used in component materials defined by suppliers

Interpretation of Criteria:

Furniture manufacturers cannot control all possible inputs of hazardous substances to be used in component parts/materials from suppliers. However, according to the requirements of Article 6(6) of the Ecomark Regulation, some restrictions on the use of substances or mixtures should be applied.

Criteria 2.2(b) is essentially the same as 2.2(a), but with a narrower scope. All component parts that are lighter than 25g and do not come into direct contact with users during normal use are exempt. The scope is further restricted in the sense that information is required only for certain types of substances or mixtures, depending on their functional use and the material in question.

It is the applicant's responsibility to obtain this information from suppliers. The more control an applicant has over the supply chain, the easier it will be to obtain this information. Similar requirements are also available at Nordic Ecomark for furniture and fitments and apparently do not pose a major obstacle for applicants.

Criterion 2.2(b) is intended to focus on the main potential hazardous substances. The hierarchical approach that applies to Criterion 2.2(a) is also applied to substances and mixtures covered by narrower for Criterion 2.2(b).

-If the substances or mixtures used do not have any limited hazards, compliance

-If the substances or mixtures used have limited hazards, but are applied in quantities as small as 0.1% of the article (component part/material) treated compliance <

-If the substances or mixtures used have limited hazards, 0.1% (w/w) of the treated article is applied in quantities of >, but evidence of compliance with deogation and deogation conditions .

Where a compliant REACH classification for a particular substance or mixture is not yet available, self-classification entries may be considered in conjunction with supporting evidence, as detailed in the evaluation and verification requirements of Criterion 2.2.

For clarity, the 0.1% limit should apply to a wood-tan panel, but not to wood chips used in the panel with a crown. The 0.1% limit should be applied to a textile fabric, but not to individual fiber types if it consists of a mixture of different fibers (polyester and polyamide). For pigments, the 0.1% limit should be applied not only to the paint swap on the metal component, but to a painted metal component.

## ECOMARK – ECOLOGICAL PRODUCTS CERTIFICATION

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Documents required for evaluation and verification: 2.2(b) CLP restriction of substances and mixtures used in component parts/materials defined by suppliers

## 3. Wood and wood-based materials

### 3.1 Sustainable wood

Interpretation of Criteria:

This criterion is especially relevant with wood, mushrooms, bamboo and rattan. Wood-tan panels made from wood chips or wood fibers (e.g. chipboard, fiberboard, plywood and oriented yarn board) are also included. The criterion applies only if the sum of wood or wood-based components exceeds 5% of the product weight (i.e. excluding packaging). Other lignite or plant-based materials used are not covered by this criterion. However, solid wood or wood-based panels coated with PVC foils are not allowed on Ecomark furniture.

The two main requirements under this criterion are:

- (i) Chain of Custody certifications to ensure that final products are linked to recycled material or virgin material from sustainable managed forests.
- (ii) Certified material requests on delivery invoices to prove that a certain amount or percentage mass or volume of the delivered material is supplied from forest units managed according to sustainable principles.

Note that the following descriptions mainly apply to cases where the material is covered by FSC or PEFC systems. However, scope is also made for the recognition of "equivalent" systems. Candidates who wish to use other schemes that they consider equivalent to FSC or PEFC should bring this to the attention of the Competent Authority at the earliest opportunity during the application process. An Ecomarking Board-level black-out will then be taken to decide whether the plan should be used as an equivalent.

#### (i) Chain of Custody (CoC) certificates

All actors in the supply chain must be covered by valid CoC certificates. These certificates ensure that independent third-party inspection systems are in place to accurately measure and allocate inputs and outputs of any virgin material from sustainable managed forests, recycled materials and "controlled" sources to production facilities and the products obtained.

The minimum common requirements for "controlled" resources are: the virgin material is produced in accordance with the laws of the country in which it is harvested, is not caused by genetically modified organisms and is not caused by forests going through the process of "transformation" (that is, it has been converted from forests to fields at any time since 1994 for FSC or 2011 for PEFC).

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The applicant must also be covered by a valid CoC certificate, even if they do not change the parts received from suppliers in any way. The only possible exception would be retailers that sell prepackaged FSC or PEFC labeled products directly to end consumers.

In the case of FSC and PEFC, Ecomark applicants are not expected to supply all CoCs to cover the entire supply chain back to the resource forest. However, as a minimum, all wood, wood chip and wood-panel suppliers that the applicant directly trades in, and CoCs for the applicant's CoC certificate should be provided. Certificate numbers should be checked to see if they actually correspond to the details of suppliers, that they are currently valid and that the product/material provided is covered by a specific CoC certificate.

Where FSC or PEFC CoC certificates are not used, proof of traceability must be provided to forest units (based on criteria for FSC, PEFC or agreed equivalent schemes) through direct delivery invoices or independent third-party certified CoC certificates that fall into an agreed equivalent scheme to return the material to the forest unit of origin.

(ii) Certified material requests on delivery invoices

Ecomark requires that at least 70% of the material used in the Ecomark furniture product is virgin material from sustainable certified forests, recycled material or a combination of both.

If the product already carries any FSC or PEFC labels, the label number is included in the links given above and the label number is currently valid, no further verification is required.

In the absence of these labels, the applicant must show evidence to an independent third-party audit board that all delivery invoices in the twelve months prior to application contain sufficient certified material to calculate at least 70% of ecomark product output (by mass or volume). Other outputs of the certified material requested in other products from the same production facility must be determined by the applicant and added in the calculations. This information must be provided directly to the Authorised Authority or audited and approved by an independent third party under an agreed equivalent scheme. Even in this latter case, the Authority reserves the right to request original delivery invoices and calculations.

Documents required for evaluation and verification: Sustainable wood

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## 3.2 Restricted items

Note 1: 2. In addition to the general conditions related to hazardous substances specified in the criterion, the following will apply especially to furniture components made of wood or wood-based materials:

### 3.2(a) Pollutants in recycled wood used in wood-paneled panels

Criterion Comments:

Criterion 3.2(a) requirements were backed by a wood-tan panel with a wooden-tanned back to the capital, The New Zealand. They are the most worrying about individual wood treatments, such as corrosive resins, preservatives and fungicides. The head of the EPF considers the European EN 14066 widely applied to wood and the only thing online is:

Some, such as Germany and Austria, are even more standards strict - reg backwards or compliance with stricter standards, and compliance with the 3.2(a) criteria is the only thing that follows clay waters.

Documents required for meet and extract: documents durable in wood like Back

The owner of the snatows, who typed this:

The panel was like a back in the panel last year as the wooden madness of the dairy bird declared

declares that all back wood fibers used in the 2002 "Back depends on the EPF Standard for the delivery of sumptuous wood" with proper test tests that indicate that the wood wood is suitable for epecified province.

### 3.2(b) Heavy metals in paint, primer and varnish

Criterion Comments:

The provisions of the 3.2(b) criterion were handled by the person who painted, primed or varnished any paint, lining or varnish on the surface of the solid wood or wooden object panels used in the furniture era. This is the last one, the panel or both. Harmonization must be demonstrated by the SDS of any paint, first or varnish formulation used.

Documents required for meet and extract: documents Heavy metals in paints, linings and varnish

The owner of the slate is either the material, ok the in-kind brew and the paint, first and/or varnish rosaries used in the relevant SDS

## 3.2(c) VOC content in paint and varnish

This criterion does not apply to untreated wooden surfaces or natural wood surfaces treated with sun, wax or oil.

This criterion will only apply when the content of coated wood or wood-based panels (except for untreated wooden surfaces or natural wood surfaces treated with sun, wax or oil) exceeds 5% of the final furniture product (excluding packaging).

If the criteria are complied with, it will not be necessary to fulfill the requirements of this criterion.

## 3.3 Formaldehyde emissions

Criterion Comments:

Formaldehyde em, interior furniture and very large Exp. Thermoset resins with formaldehyde, wood-tanned panels with singles, serious bird anxiety.

Research to determine what is best practice in formaldehyde declaration reduction from wood tans reflects to others, standards, E1 standards in , carbohydrate Phases in D, and F 3 star and 4 star nistir in Japan.

Its standard single loading controls humidity and temperature ranges up to speeds and destroying numerical contrasts. Although, the E1s have more (corresponding pairs) equal to the limits that are important to the D or Japanese requirements. Therefore, Ecomark recommends "stricter" limits than E1 (that is, 50% of E1 or 65% of E1). This also reflects the reg backwards Nordic Ecomark Bird blue Angel's ambition.

Schemes make distinctions for its different types of panels (for example, between chipboard, fiber plate and plywood). This is due to each of these panels and the amounts of resin used, typical dimensions and minimum technicalical requirements.

## 4. Plastic parts

Plastics produced using Vinyl Chloride Monomer (VCM) will not be used in any part of the furniture product.

4.1 Marking of plastic component parts

4.2 Restricted substances: Heavy metals in plastic additives

In addition to the general requirements for hazardous substances specified in Criterion 2, the conditions listed below will apply to plastic component parts.

## 4.3 Recycled plastic content

This criterion will only apply if the total contents of the plastic material in the furniture product exceed 20% of the total product weight (excluding packaging).

## 5. Metals

In addition to the general requirements for hazardous substances specified in Criterion 2, the conditions listed below for metal components in the furniture product will also apply.

### 5.1 Electrolysis restrictions

Criterion Comments:

The metal tilts none of them electrolyzed it, or even the metal, in the opposite way. In this way, a simple declaration from the owner of the neck will suffice.

The electrolysis of the metal tilted, the electrolysis selected statements to the right.

In the absence of appropriate declarations, the applicant will be required to test the presence of cadmium or chromium ium VI with appropriate testing methods, which may include leach tests or scanning electron microscopy amongothers.

### 5.2 Heavy metals in paints and primers

Criterion Comments:

The provisions of the 3.2(b) criterion were handled by the person who painted, primed or varnished any paint, lining or varnish on the surface of the solid wood or wooden object panels used in the furniture era. This is the last one, the panel or both. Harmonization must be demonstrated by the SDS of any paint, first or varnish formulation used.

### 5.3 VOC content in paints, primers and varnishes

This sub-criterion will only apply when the contents of coated metal component parts exceed 5% on the final furniture product (excluding packaging).

If the criteria are complied with, it will not be necessary to fulfill the requirements of this criterion.

## Criterion 6. Flooring Materials

Flooring coating materials produced using Vinyl Chloride Monomer (VCM) will not be used in any part of the furniture product.

### 6.1 Physical quality requirements

Criterion Comments:

Minimum physical quality requirements for flooring coating materials used in Ecomark furniture are vector and hub between three main materials: leather, textile fabrics and coated fabrics. This document is designed to identify birds for x/2,4 linen coated fabrics.

This information is ideally unsymapped to the owner of the relevant manager's rosaries. The rosaries do not have appropriate information, and the damage in the manner used for the owner test is representative and the test methods are authorized to The President of the United Year.

The statements will be summarized in the way the test was tested, but they are also supported by copies of the original test reports.

In textile fabrics, "EN 14465: Textile – Upholstery fabrics – Coexistence and test methods" are the biggest test results, such as 6.1 criteria scarce requirements that can be considered superior performance in years or superior performance. Textile fabrics meet requirements for wear-resistant, because the actual requirements for Criterion 6.1 are not included in the relevant name.

With multiple flooring finishing materials of a piece of furniture to be licensed (e.g. leather, textile or single monochrome leather, etc.) The only difference is the color and the physical characteristics are reasonably the same, milking test results for each of the single tile cover cover options

### 6.2 Chemical testing requirements

Criterion Comments:

In addition to the general misuse of hazardous substances specified in criterion 2, minimum requirements for chemical recoil testing in flooring coating materials used in Ecomark furniture are measured. it is passed between the three main materials used: leather, textile fabrics and coated fabrics.

Vinyl Chloride monomer was brought to the plastics that came in, the only thing PVC's of facto retract in Ecomark furniture is thecomments.

Chemical testing requirements are common for arilamins, free formaldehyde, heavy metals, alkylephenols and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and some other specific substances of skin or elastane/acrylic.

Until we have this information up to the materials of the relevant materials. The rosaries do not have appropriate information, and the damage in the manner used for the owner test is representative and the test methods are authorized to The President of the United Year.

The statements will be summarized in the test figure, but they are also supported by copies of the original test reports. Kine, which accompanies a written justification test report by consensus that the test of the methods of the specified standard methods is the opposite test.

### 6.3 Restrictions during production processes

this criteria only Applies if Flooring Kapsa -yan Material account for more and 1.0% w/w in sum furniture product weight (excluding packaging) supplier in material Will fit with next Constraints on use in dangerous Substance during production.

### 6.4 Cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibers

Cotton with a weight equal to or greater than 70% weight according to the weight of recycled content is exempt from the requirements of the 6.4 criterion.

Ecomark cotton-based textile fabrics awarded, Commission Decision 2014/350/, will be used in accordance with this criteria upon submission in a copy in Ecomark certificate.

## Criterion 7. Flooring filling materials

### 7.1. Latex foam

#### 7.1(a) Restricted substances

Criterion Comments:

The eye owner does not have this kind of information, but does not have this kind of information, while the application samples are for testing at the cost of their owner.

The test covers this to the following:

- chlorofenols (method A), heavy metals method B), pesticides (method C) and butane (method D).

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In some ways, the test methods and associated limits are similar to those specified in the EuroLatex Ecomark standard available online. Proof of compliance with the EuroLatex Ecomark standard can be used as proof of the compliance of limits for butadien, pesticides and removable heavy metals, except for antimony, which must be analyzed together with other heavy metals and should not exceed 0.5 ppm.

## 7.1(b) 24h VOC

Criterion Comments:

The eye-catching has this information to the snlding of latex foams, but there is no such neck, the neck samples will extend this to try to test at their own cost. In 16516 is large, officially adopted by the end of 2016. In this way, the test custody that follows this methodology should be clayable, as is the case with ISO 16000.

Testing requirements covers the following alads:

- general limits (i.e. for total VOCs, nitrosamines and total hydrocarbons)
- certain limits (i.e. for 10 single Vocs such as formaldehyde and vinyl chloride monomer).

## 7.2 Polyurethane (PUR) foam

### 7.2(a) Restricted substances

Criterion Comments:

The eye owner will be able to sample the sample sample for testing at his own cost, but there is no such log, the owner of the eye will be able to sample this information from any polyurethane (PUR) foam.

Testing requirements covers the following alads:

- heavy metals (method B),
- plasticizers (method C),
- TDA and MDA (method D) and
- Tinorganic substances (method E).

A number of other individual items and groups of items that should not be deliberately added are also listed (method A – that is, only by declaration).

The test methods and associated limits are very similar to those specified in the 2016 version of the voluntary CertiPUR Eco standard, which includes what is found intheten. Proof of compliance with certiPUR Eco standard can be used as proof of compliance with the limits criteria for heavy metals, plasticizers, TDA, MDA and Tinorganic substances. It is also used as proof that the substances listed in article 7.2(a) were not intentionally added.

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## 7.2(b) 72h VOC

Criterion Comments:

The eye owner will be able to sample this information for testing at the owner's own cost, a year after purchasing any polyurethane (PUR) foam, but does not have such logs. In 16516 is large, officially adopted by the end of 2016. In this way, the test custody that follows this methodology should be clayable, as is the case with ISO 16000.

Testing requirements covers the following alads:

-general limits (i.e. for total VOCs, total hydrocarbons and total carcinogenic VOCs)certain limits (i.e. for 3 single VOCs: formaldehyde, toluene and mix).

For an explanation of the reconciliation for formaldehyde and other carcinogenic VOCs, see the following three points:

-Single limit for formaldehyde ethic 0.005mg/m3 single thing to type it

-Cumulative limit for all carcinogenic VOCs (excluding formaldehyde) 0.005mg/m3 single thing idleness

-Cumulative limit for all carcinogenic VOCs (including formaldehyde) is 0.040mg/m3 single thing to type it

## 7.2(c) Blowing agents

Criterion Comments:

The eye owner can use this information to wait for any polyurethane (PUR) foam. By analyzing the excesses, foams, gas in any closed pore in the matrix, it should be possible to test the elongation of the now halogen organic blowers in the aggotated foam. The prohibition of "halogen blowing agents" covers CFCs that are already phased out, HCFCs that are in the process of phased out, and HFCs that have not yet been recommended for any phases out. Such tests will be enlised in Gas Chromatography, but the standard bird method does not.

## 7.3. Other filling materials

Criterion Comments:

Pur foam and latex foams furniture upholstery despite the priority of more than 90% of the filling material, keep other materials such as rubber rubber fiber, feathers, straw orcron.

Try the criteria of this criterion, filler other ts and try the general clicks of criterion 2, reconcile this and the feathers and feathers named from the product by self-evaluating the halogen organic blowing alaates.

## 8. Glass – use of heavy metals

The owner of the snatows, who typed this:

- The glass snot was traced to leaded glass in the last furniture furniture, contrasting marks exceeding 100 mg/kg (0.01 w/w) of glass, the uncle of mercury or cadmium impurities, and coating formulations using any mirror support are a declaration that detracts from more than 2000 mg/kg of lead.

- the declaration is backwards according to a related SDS or birds that approve the lead type of the coating formulation kinik formulation >2000 mg/kg.

- In the andce in A SuitThe declaration For Acquayal WithtenTs in gla S To CompetBUT BoTwo REquEst of these metals in glass ASTM F2853-10s tested by X-Ray Floresan according to the principles of the year.

## 9. Final product requirements

### 9.1 Suitability for use

Criterion Comments:

*According to some, the furniture will be connected to the exact village of furniture, which is large as a teller and province, according to the specific minimum training for the science that allows you to press the European market and all other turkeys. Some types of products will have good fitness for European calculation, while others will have single national relevant standards, even at all.*

*While the observer is free to migrate information about compliance with national standards to any voluntary industry hall regarding compliance with a particular product, this is in the way that ecomark is eligible and for the millions who pass.*

*In 2016/1332 the relevant Commission will do so in Addition IV to the opposite of EN nail compliance strictly and but the hours related to furniture products to be licensed.*

#### Documents required for meet and despicability: documents

Underground, Too st r steam Ts by Fyourn iYou Reannenufacturer or Compont Part /matheianl Suppliers, applicationas rstopte by the relevant IN nail-appropriate bird declaration is brewed in the declaration.

### 9.2 Extended product warranty

Criterion Comments:

*The product is guaranteed for at least 5 years, effective from the date of delivery. One authorized Authoritative Authoritative Copy of the legal text and where to tazy) in the information documents of the neck of this text is one of the profits.*

#### Documents required for meet and extract: documents Uzlat product warranty

From underground, the bird name of the warranty text is the declaration to the authorized division that this warranty applies to certain products(s) to be licensed to ecomark.

## 9.3. Spare parts supply

Criterion Comments:

The applicant must inform the Competent Authority of the commitment to provide spare parts for at least 5 years and how this will be communicated to customers in consumer information. For customers, the information should be clear enough to understand how to obtain spare parts in case of need. For spare parts, indicative costs should ideally be reported to the Competent Authority and, if possible, indicative postage costs (if transferred to the consumer) should be provided

## 9.4 Design for disassembly

Criterion Comments:

The furniture is largely made from a large number of single materials or materials and thus this criterion can be applied. The main exception to this criterion is that one bird unit is not a single thing. molded plastic furniture.

Furniture maturation is assembled or witnessed in a way that the customer can assemble himself, the interrogator, once exploded appearances together, from the customs to the crypto and copies of the assemblies that fit the things and how they fit.

And the only thing that was the name for the nail for the compliance with criterion 1 was already twins, so they can be reproduced here for the 9.4 criterion.

The only ideal thing for names and/or code gifts is that it should be assigned to the opposite part/material, and under the 9.3 criterion which tabn spare parts is one of the profiteering in ordering one thing. All vehicles are open to the assembly/removal rake. According to the mandatory, but not mandatory, circles to videos that tick assembly and dismantling.

## 9.5. VOC

Criterion Comments:

The 9.5 criterion should be specified in the name that applies to certain furniture deposits/materials in such a continuation:

- Upholstery leather or upholstery coated fabrics
- See wood or metal, which is based on 3.2(c) or criterion 5.3, respectively.

When applicants need to demonstrate compliance with VOC emissions, they have the option to test the entire product in its assembled form (i.e. require a larger room) or test representative samples of only defined component parts/materials

(e.g. coated parts with leather, coated fabric and high VOC content - that is, requiring a smaller room).

The skin will either be used for coated fabric upholstery or to inform you of the complete VOC data of the other piece of furniture, which is pre-coated by the rosaries, and the relevant tests from behind. All testers of the final furniture channel must be responsible for organizing the test and submitting the test reports.

Although formaldehyde is a carcinogenic VOC, it does not count as lengthening with other carcinogenic VOCs, considering compliance with limits for nail "C-substances".

Periodically change each of the relevant VOCs and the results of the Lci in principle Lci by the R-thing testing lot, they said, according to the owner's Calculation/Forecaster. EN 16516 can be officially used in clay, this is ISO 16000. If the maximum and ascensive limits of the filtered test meet this period less than 28 days, the test will be stopped earlier.

## 10. Consumer Information

Criterion Comments:

The query owner is somehow below their knowledge with the product. In addition to the text related to warranties, backup backups and disassembly, the information is also clear divisions related to the following beverages, respectively, under the arousers of 9.2, criterion 9.3 and criterion 9.4:

- according to the criteria, the product can also
- used plastic ys. and the 4.1 criterion is Dalai Dalai the only thing is 100g > ys. polymer types used for information about the suitability of the trail to drip it in the opposite way in a safe and accurate bird way
- information about flame regenerators or biocidal products used

## 11. Information about Ecomark

Criterion Comments:

The Competent Authority must be ready to advise the owner of the correct ecomark logo. Furniture products are beaten ecomark with the values printed cause the options available to grain and guide from the waters. A hymn of 10 can be selected up to 3 phrases. What happened before should be years, with documents of sobering that are attached and his time is behind.

"Wood, mushrooms, bamboo and rattan from forests that constantly spoil" reflects the material used in the expression (for example, if the product has bamboo, mushrooms or rattan, the expression "Wood from the forest continuously" must be replaced).

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With the phrase "recycled content" (for wood or plastic), the expression should indicate which material the recycled content refers to (e.g. "Recycled plastic content") and optionally indicate the average minimum recycled content for wood or plastic (for example, "35% minimum recycled plastic content").

Any text related to the minimum content of organic or IPM cotton will be expressed as % of the total cotton content. This is self-explanatory for pure cotton textiles, but for blended textiles, that is, for a 70/30 cotton/polyester mixture, 70% IPM cotton will effectively be 49% IPM cotton in blended textiles (the rest is 21% non-IPM cotton and 30% polyester).

In general, there are redundancies related to the information on the label, but other elements of the type owner confirm it. by strating until it reveals.

## Part C: Application Form

Please contact the Competent Authority to find out how your partner application form should be submitted. See Section 1.4 where do I apply? For more information about where to submit your application after it is completed.

Applicants should also provide a technical file of the locator test reports and send it to the competent authority repeatedly and keep an up-to-date file showing continuous compliance with the criteria in their facilities. Equivalent test methods, others specified by the Official Commission Decision, are used provided that the test methods are approved by the awarding Authority.

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