

ANNEX 4

COVERINGS: TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS



FINAL DRAFT CRITERIA PROPOSAL

19 DECEMBER 2008

COMMISSION DECISION

(date)

establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the Community eco-label to

Coverings

(notified under document number)

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000 on a revised Community eco-label award scheme (1), and in particular Article 4 and Article 6(1) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Under Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000 the Community eco-label may be awarded to a product possessing characteristics which enable it to contribute significantly to improvements in relation to key environmental aspects.

(2) Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000 provides that specific eco-label criteria are to be established according to product groups.

(3) The measures provided for in this Decision are based on the draft criteria developed by the European Union Ecolabelling Board established under Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000.

(4) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the committee instituted by Article 17 of Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

ARTICLE 1

In order to be awarded the Community eco-label under Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000, a covering must fall within the product group 'Coverings' as defined in Article 2 of this Decision and must comply with the ecological criteria set out in the Annex.

ARTICLE 2

The product group 'Coverings' shall comprise the following products for internal/external use, without any relevant structural function:

- Hard Coverings: natural stones, agglomerated stones, concrete paving units, terrazzo tiles, ceramic tiles and clay tiles. For hard coverings the criteria can be applied both to floor and wall coverings;
- Wood and Plant based coverings: including wood and timber coverings, laminate floorings, cork coverings and bamboo floorings which are made, for more than 90% in mass (in the final product), from wood, wood powder and/or wood/plant based material. It does not apply to wall coverings, where properly indicated, or that for external use;
- Textile floor coverings: defined as floor covering, usually of woven, knitted, or needle-tufted fabric; commonly installed with tacks or staples, or by adhesives. Loose mats and rags are excluded. It does not apply to wall coverings or that for external use.

ARTICLE 3

For administrative purposes the code number assigned to the product group "coverings: textile floor coverings" shall be "..."

ARTICLE 4

This Decision shall apply from [...] until [...]. If on [...], revised criteria for this product group have not been adopted, this Decision shall apply until [...].

ARTICLE 5

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, [...].

ANNEX

FRAMEWORK

The aims of the criteria

These criteria aim in particular at promoting:

- the reduction of impacts on habitats and associated resources,
- the reduction of energy consumption,
- the reduction of discharges of toxic or otherwise polluting substances into the environment,
- the reduction of use of dangerous substances in the materials and in the finished products,
- safety and absence of risk to health in the living environment,
- information that will enable the consumer to use the product in an efficient way which minimises the whole environmental impact.

The criteria are set at levels that promote the labelling of coverings that are produced with low environmental impact.

ASSESSMENT AND VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

“The specific assessment and verification requirements are indicated within each criterion.

The product group is structured in the following way (CEN definitions, when available, are reported in brackets) and can be subdivided into three main sub-products group: “Hard Coverings”, “Wood and Plant based coverings” and “Textile floor coverings”. Each sub-group is, then, subdivided into different families.

TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS

The group includes the *family of carpets*, defined as "floor covering, usually of woven, knitted, or needle-tufted fabric; commonly installed with tacks or staples, or by adhesives".

It does not apply to wall coverings or that for external use. Loose mats and rags are excluded.

The definition of the textile floor coverings product group accords to the DIN ISO 2424 norm.

The *European Textile floor coverings industry* determines its technical position as defined in the European commission **CEN/TC 134** norm.

The functional unit, to which inputs and outputs should be related, is 1 m² of finished product.

Where appropriate, test methods other than those indicated for each criterion may be used if their equivalence is accepted by the Competent Body assessing the application.

Where possible, testing should be performed by appropriately accredited laboratories or laboratories that meet the general requirements expressed in standard EN ISO 17025.

Where appropriate, Competent Bodies may require supporting documentation and may carry out independent verifications.

The Competent Bodies are recommended to take into account the implementation of recognised environmental management schemes, such as EMAS, ISO14001 when assessing applications and monitoring compliance with the criteria (*note*: it is not required to implement such management schemes).

TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS

CRITERIA

1. RAW MATERIALS

Generic materials requirements

The materials used for the manufacture of the product shall not contain substances or preparation that are assigned, or may be assigned at the time of application, any of the following risk phrases (or combinations thereof):

- R45 (may cause cancer);
- R46 (may cause heritable genetic damage);
- R49 (may cause cancer by inhalation);
- R50 (very toxic to aquatic organisms);
- R51 (toxic to aquatic organisms);
- R52 (harmful to aquatic organisms);
- R53 (may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment);
- R54 (Toxic to flora);
- R55 (Toxic to fauna);
- R56 (Toxic to soil organisms);
- R57 (Toxic to bees);
- R58 (May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment);
- R59 (Dangerous for the ozone layer);
- R60 (may impair fertility);
- R61 (may cause harm to the unborn child);
- R62 (possible risk of impaired fertility);
- R63 (Possible risk of harm to the unborn child);
- R68 (Possible risk of irreversible effects);

as laid down in Directives 67/548/EEC, 1999/45/EC and their amendments.

Assessment and verification: in terms of chemical analysis, the materials typology and formulation shall be provided by the applicant together with a declaration of compliance with the abovementioned criteria.

1.1 Textile fibres - chemical substances

If the origin of the fibres are recycled¹ the criteria set in this section does not apply. With regard to the presence of dangerous substances, the requirements described in criteria 1" *Generic material requirements*" shall be applied.

Specific-fibre- criteria are set in this section for wool, polyamide, polyester, polypropylene.

Wool treatments

(a) The total sum content of the following substances shall not exceed 0,5 ppm:

Substance	CAS no
γ -hexachlorocyclohexane (lindane)	319-84-6
α -hexachlorocyclohexane	319-85-7
β -hexachlorocyclohexane	58-89-9
δ -hexachlorocyclohexane	319-86-8
aldrin	309-00-2
dieldrin	60-57-1
endrin	72-20-8
p,p'-DDT	50-29-3
p,p'-DDD	72-54-8

(b) The total sum content of the following substances shall not exceed **2 ppm**:

Substance	CAS no
Propetamphos	31218-83-4
Diazinon	333-41-5
Dichlofenthion	97-17-6
Fenclorphos	299-84-3
Chlorpyriphos	2921-88-2
Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6

¹ "Recycled fibres are defined as originating from closed loop recycling". "Close loop recycling" is defined as "recycling a waste product into the same product. For secondary material arising from a manufacturing process (such as leftovers or remnants), "closed loop recycling" means that the materials are used again in the same process".

(c) The total sum content of the following substances shall not exceed **0,5 ppm**:

Substance	CAS no
Cyhalothrin	68085-85-8
Cybermethrin	52315-07-8
Deltamethrin	52918-63-5
Fenvalerate	51630-58-1
Flumethrin	69770-45-2

(d) The total sum content of the following substances shall not exceed 2 ppm:

Substance	CAS no
Diflubenzuron	35367-38-5
Triflumuron	64628-44-0
Dicyclanil	112636-83-6
Cyromazine	66215-27-8

These requirements (as detailed in (a), (b), (c) and (d) and taken separately) do not apply if documentary evidence can be presented that establishes the identity of the farmers producing at least 75% of the wool or keratin fibres in question, together with a declaration from these farmers that the substances listed above have not been applied to the fields or animals concerned.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall either provide the documentation indicated above or provide a test report, using the following test method: IWTO Draft Test Method 59. If the textile materials used are awarded with the Ecolabel scheme for the textile products, the requirements are satisfied. The applicant shall provide only the appropriate documentation.

Polyamide fibres

The emissions to air of N₂O during monomer production, expressed as an annual average, shall not exceed 10 g/kg of finished polyamide-6 fibres produced or 50 g/kg of polyamide-6,6 produced.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide detailed documentation and/or test reports showing compliance with this criterion, together with a declaration of compliance. If the textile materials used are awarded with the Ecolabel scheme for the textile products, the requirements are satisfied. The applicant shall provide only the appropriate documentation.

Polyester

The amount of antimony in the polyester fibres shall not exceed 260 ppm. Where no antimony is used, the applicant may state ‘antimony free’ (or equivalent text) in the eco-labelled product.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall either provide a declaration of non-use or a test report using the following test method: direct determination by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry. The test shall be carried out on the raw fibre prior to any wet processing. If the textile materials used are awarded with the Ecolabel scheme for the textile products, the requirements are satisfied. The applicant shall provide only the appropriate documentation.

Polypropylene

(a) Lead-based pigments shall not be used.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration of non-use.

(b) Emissions of NO_x and SO₂ from the production of PP (monomer production, polymerisation and granulation) must not exceed the following limits:

NO_x: 12 kg/ton PP

SO₂: 11 kg/ton PP

Assessment and verification : the fibre manufacturer must measure or calculate the quantities of NO_x and SO₂ emitted during PP production and provide a declaration of compliance with the criterion. If the textile materials used are awarded with the Ecolabel scheme for the textile products, the requirements are satisfied. The applicant shall provide only the appropriate documentation.

1.2 Backing agents

With regard to the presence of dangerous substances, the requirements described in criteria 1 "Generic material requirements" shall be applied.

Foam rubber (natural and synthetic latex and polyurethane)

Note: The following criteria needs to be met only if latex foam contributes to more than 5 % of the total weight of the carpet.

(a) **Extractable heavy metals**: the concentrations of the following metals shall not exceed the following values:

Substance	Hurdle value (ppm)
antimony	0,5
arsenic	0,5
lead	0,5
cadmium	0,1
chromium	1,0
cobalt	0,5
copper	2,0
nickel	1,0
mercury	0,02

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a test report, using the following test method: Milled sample extracted according to DIN 38414-S4, L/S=10. Filtration with 0,45 µm membrane filter. Analysis by means of atomic emission spectroscopy with inductive coupled plasma (ICP-AES) or with hybrid or cold vapour technique.

(b) **Formaldehyde:** The concentration of formaldehyde shall not exceed 30 ppm as measured with EN ISO 14184-1. Alternatively it shall not exceed 0,01 mg/m³ as measured with the chamber test.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a test report, using the following test method: EN ISO 14184-1. Sample of 1 g with 100 g water heated to 40 °C for 1 hour. Formaldehyde in extract analysed with acetylacetone, photometric.

Alternatively, the emission chamber test may be used: with EN ISO 16000-3 or VDI 3484-1 for air sampling and analysis.

(c) **Volatile organic compounds² (VOCs):** The concentration of VOCs shall not exceed 0,5 mg/m³.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a test report, using the following test method: chamber test with DIN ISO 16000-6 for air sampling and analysis.

(e) **Metal complex dyes:** Metal complex dyes based on copper, lead, chromium or nickel shall not be used.

² VOCs are any organic compound having at 293,15 K a vapour pressure of 0,01 kPa or more, or having a corresponding volatility under the particular conditions of use

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of non-use.

(f) **Chlorophenols:** No chlorophenol (salts and esters) shall be present in concentrations exceeding 0,1 ppm, except mono- and di-chlorinated phenols (salts and esters) which shall not exceed 1 ppm.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a test report, using the following test method: Milling of 5 g sample, extraction of the chlorophenol or sodium salt. Analysis by means of gas chromatography (GC), detection with mass spectrometer or ECD.

(g) **Butadiene:** The concentration of butadiene shall not exceed 1 ppm.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a test report, using the following test method: Milling and weighing of sample. Sampling by headspace sampler. Analysis by gas chromatography, detection by flame-ionisation detector.

(h) **Nitrosamines:** The concentration of N-nitrosamines shall not exceed 0,001 mg/m³ as measured with the chamber test.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a test report, using the following test method: the chamber test with Hauptverband der gewerblichen Berufsgenossenschaften ZH 1/120.23 (or equivalent) for air sampling and analysis.

Foam rubber (only for polyurethane)

(a) **Organic tin:** Tin in organic form (tin bonded to a carbon atom) shall not be used.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of non-use.

(b) **Blowing agents:** CFCs, HCFCs, HFCs or methylene chloride shall not be used as blowing agents or as auxiliary blowing agents. The use of methylene chloride as an auxiliary blowing agent is nevertheless allowed in conjunction with the application of powdered flame retardants.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration that these blowing agents have not been used.

Where methylene chloride has been used, that applicant shall declare that this has only been in conjunction with the application of powdered flame retardants, and provide corresponding details.

Vulcanized foams

Vulcanized foams shall not be used for back coating.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration of non use.

2. PRODUCTION

With regard to the presence of dangerous substances, the requirements described in criteria 1 "Generic material requirements" shall be applied.

The applicant shall also comply with the following specific requirements:

Flame retardants **[UNDER DISCUSSION BY ISC]**

Halogenated or brominated flame retardants will not be used.

Only the flame retardants for which a registration number has been provided by the ECHA, in compliance with the REACH (REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006)³, shall be allowed.

Until the registration is possible, suppliers of flame retardants shall declare the availability of information required to constitute the REACH registration dossier (in compliance with the Annexes V and VII to X of the REACH regulation) and which contains evidence that no classification for any of the risk phrases listed at the point (a) may occur.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall either provide a declaration that flame retardants have not been used, or indicate which flame retardants have been used and provide documentation (such as SDS) and/or declarations indicating that those flame retardants comply with this criterion.

Plasticizers

If any plasticizer substance in the manufacturing process is applied, it cannot contain phthalates.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration of non-use. No more than 0.1% of phthalate in mass shall be present as impurities in the textile floor covering, as defined in Directive 2005/84/EC.

2.1 Chemicals used as auxiliaries for textile fibres treatment

Alkylphenoxyethoxylates (APEOs), linear alkylbenzene sulfonates (LAS), bis(hydrogenated tallow alkyl) dimethyl ammonium chloride (DTDMAC), distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DSDMAC), di(hardened tallow) dimethyl ammonium chloride (DHTDMAC), ethylene diamine

³ OJ L 396 30.12.2006 p. 1

tetra acetate (EDTA), and diethylene triamine penta acetate (DTPA) shall not be used and shall not be part of any preparations or formulations used.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration of non-use.

2.2 Dyes and pigments

Azo dyes

According to Directive 2002/61/EC: the use of Azo dyes, which potentially cleave one of the aromatic amines listed below, is not permitted:

4-aminobiphenyl	(92-67-1),
benzidine	(92-87-5),
4-chloro-o-toluidine	(95-69-2),
2-naphthylamine	(91-59-8),
o-aminoazotoluene	(97-56-3),
2-amino-4-nitrotoluene	(99-55-8),
p-chloroaniline	(106-47-8),
2,4-diaminoanisole	(615-05-4),
4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane	(101-77-9),
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	(91-94-1),
3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine	(119-90-4),
3,3'-dimethylbenzidine	(119-93-7),
3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane	(838-88-0),
p-cresidine	(120-71-8),
4,4'-methylene-bis-(2-chloroaniline)	(101-14-4),
4,4'-oxydianiline	(101-80-4),
4,4'-thiodianiline	(139-65-1),
o-toluidine	(95-53-4),
2,4-diaminotoluene	(95-80-7),
2,4,5-trimethylaniline	(137-17-7),
4-aminoazobenzene	(60-09-3),
o-anisidine	(90-04-0),
3,3'-dimethylbenzidine	(119-93-7),
4-amino-3-fluorophenol	(399-95-1),
6-amino-2-ethoxynaphthalene	
2,4-Xylidine	
2,6-Xylidine	

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration of non-use of such dyes. the following standard shall be used: EN 14362-1 and 2. If the products used are awarded with the Final Draft EU eco-label for textile products. If the textile products used are awarded with Ecolabel for the textile products, with the GUT label or with Öko-Tex Standard 100, they fulfil this requirement. and appropriate documentation shall be provided.

Dyes that are carcinogenic, teratogenic or reprotoxic

(a) the following dyes shall not be used:

C.I. Basic Red 9

C.I. Disperse Blue 1

C.I. Acid Red 26

C.I. Basic Violet 14

C.I. Disperse Orange 11

C. I. Direct Black 38

C. I. Direct Blue 6

C. I. Direct Red 28

C. I. Disperse Yellow 3

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration of non-use of such dyes. If the products used are awarded with the EU eco-label for textile products or with Öko-Tex Standard 100, they fulfil this requirement and appropriate documentation shall be provided.

(b) No use is allowed of dye substances or of dye preparations containing more than 0,1% by weight of substances that are assigned or may be assigned at the time of application any of the following risk phrases (or combinations thereof):

R45 (may cause cancer),

R46 (may cause heritable genetic damage),

R49 (may cause cancer by inhalation),

R60 (may impair fertility),

R61 (may cause harm to the unborn child),

R62 (possible risk of impaired fertility),

R63 (possible risk of harm to the unborn child),

R68 (possible risk of irreversible effects),

as laid down in Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (1), and its subsequent amendments.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration of non-use of such dyes. If the products used are awarded with the EU eco-label for textile products or with Öko-Tex Standard 100, they fulfil this requirement and appropriate documentation shall be provided.

Potentially sensitizing dyes

The following dyes shall not be used:

C.I. Disperse Blue 3 C.I. 61 505

C.I. Disperse Blue 7 C.I. 62 500

C.I. Disperse Blue 26 C.I. 63 305

C.I. Disperse Blue 35

C.I. Disperse Blue 102

C.I. Disperse Blue 106

C.I. Disperse Blue 124

C.I. Disperse Brown 1

C.I. Disperse Orange 1 C.I. 11 080

C.I. Disperse Orange 3 C.I. 11 005

C.I. Disperse Orange 37

C.I. Disperse Orange 76 (previously designated Orange 37)

C.I. Disperse Red 1 C.I. 11 110

C.I. Disperse Red 11 C.I. 62 015

C.I. Disperse Red 17 C.I. 11 210

C.I. Disperse Yellow 1 C.I. 10 345

C.I. Disperse Yellow 9 C.I. 10 375

C.I. Disperse Yellow 39

C.I. Disperse Yellow 49

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of non-use of these dyes. If the products used are awarded with the Final Draft EU eco-label for textile products or with Öko-Tex Standard 100, they fulfil this requirement and appropriate documentation shall be provided.

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Heavy metals

Dyes and pigments containing lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd), mercury (Hg) or chromium (chromium total) or Cr(VI) as ingredients of the dyeing component must not be used to dye the materials:

The limit value for the total heavy metal content of a fitted carpet is 100 mg/kg.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of non-use of these dyes together with the documentation demonstrating that the limit imposed is not exceeded.

If the products used are GUT label, they fulfil this requirement and appropriate documentation shall be provided.

2.3 Water emissions

Wool – biocides

After treating the scouring effluent, the final COD discharge shall not exceed 5 g/kg greasy wool. The pH of the effluent discharged to surface waters shall be between 6 and 9 (unless the pH of the receiving waters is outside this range), and the temperature shall be below 40°C (unless the temperature of the receiving water is above this value).

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide relevant data and test report, using the test method ISO 6060. If the products used are awarded with the EU eco-label for textile products they fulfil this requirement and appropriate documentation shall be provided.

Wastewater discharges from wet-processing

(a) Waste water from wet-processing sites (except greasy wool scouring sites) shall, when discharged after treatment (whether on-site or off-site), have a COD content of less than 20 g/kg, expressed as an annual average.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide detailed documentation and test reports, using ISO 6060, showing compliance with this criterion, together with a declaration of compliance.

(b) If the effluent is treated on site and discharged directly to waters, it shall also have a pH between 6 and 9 (unless the pH of the receiving water is outside this range) and a temperature of less than 40 °C (unless the temperature of the receiving water is above this value).

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide documentation and test reports showing compliance with this criterion, together with a declaration of compliance. If the products used are awarded with the EU eco-label for textile products they fulfil this requirement and appropriate documentation shall be provided.

Detergents, fabric softeners and complexing agents

At each wet-processing site, at least 95% by weight of the detergents, at least 95% by weight of fabric softeners and at least 95% by weight complexing agents used shall be sufficiently degradable or eliminable in wastewater treatment plants. At each wet-processing site, the detergents (which contain surfactants) in use shall fulfil the criteria: the surfactants meet the criteria for ultimate aerobic biodegradation. At least 95% of the other substances by weight shall be sufficiently degradable or eliminable in wastewater treatment plants.

Assessment and verification: ‘sufficiently biodegradable’ means:

- if when tested with one of the methods OECD 301 A, OECD 301 E, ISO 7827, OECD 302 A, ISO 9887, OECD 302 B,
- or ISO 9888 it shows a percentage degradation of at least 70 % within 28 days, or if when tested with one of the methods OECD 301 B, ISO 9439, OECD 301 C, OECD 302 C, OECD 301 D, ISO 10707, OECD 301 F, ISO 9408, ISO 10708 or ISO 14593 it shows a percentage degradation of at least 60 % within 28 days,
- or if when tested with one of the methods OECD 303 or ISO 11733 it shows a percentage degradation of at least 80 % within 28 days,
- or, for substances for which these test methods are inapplicable, if evidence of an equivalent level of biodegradation is presented.

The applicant shall provide appropriate documentation, safety data sheets, test reports and/or declarations, indicating the test methods and results as indicated above, showing compliance with this criterion for all sizing preparations used.

Metal complex dyes

- (a) In case of cellulose dyeing, where metal complex dyes are part of the dye recipe, less than 20% of each of those metal complex dyes applied (input to the process) shall be discharged to waste water treatment (whether on-site or off-site).

In case of all other dyeing processes, where metal complex dyes are part of the dye recipe, less than 7% of each of those metal complex dyes applied (input to the process) shall be discharged to waste water treatment (whether on-site or off-site).

- (b) The emissions to water after treatment shall not exceed: Cu 75 mg/kg (fibre, yarn or fabric) or Ni 75 mg/kg.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall either provide a declaration of non-use or documentation and test reports using the following test method: ISO 8288 for Cu and Ni.

2.4 Energy consumption

The energy consumption shall be calculated as the process energy used for the production of the floor coverings.

The process energy, calculated as indicated in the Technical Appendix – A1, shall exceed the following limits (P= scoring point):

Product Family	Hurdle (P)
Synthetic Carpets	8
Natural Carpets	

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall calculate the Energy consumption of the production process according to the Technical Appendix — A1 instructions. The applicant shall provide the related results and supporting documentation.

3. USE PHASE

3.1 Release of dangerous substances

The following emissions values shall not to be exceeded:

Substance	Requirement (after 3 days)
Total organic compounds within the retention range C6 – C16 (TVOC)	0,25 mg/m ³ air
Total organic compounds within the retention range > C16 – C22 (TSVOC)	0,03 mg/m ³ air
Total VOC without LIC4	0,05 mg/m ³ air

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall submit a test certificate according to the emission tests prEN 15052 or DIN ISO 16000-9.

⁴ LCI = Lowest Concentration of Interest.

4. FITNESS FOR USE

The product shall be fit for use. This evidence may include data from appropriate ISO, CEN or equivalent test methods, such as national test procedures.

Assessment and verification: details of the test procedures and results shall be provided, together with a declaration that the product is fit for use based on all other information about the best application by the end-user. According to Directive 89/106/EEC a product is presumed to be fit for use if it conforms to a harmonised standard, a European technical approval or a non-harmonised technical specification recognised at Community level. The EC conformity mark 'CE' for construction products provides producers with an attestation of conformity easily recognisable and may be considered as sufficient in this context. Furthermore the norm CEN/TS 14472-2 could be used to demonstrate compliance with this criterion.

5. CONSUMER INFORMATION

The product shall be sold with relevant user information, which provides advice on the product's proper and best general and technical use as well as its maintenance. It shall bear the following information on the packaging and/or on documentation accompanying the product:

- (a) information that the product has been awarded the EU Eco-label together with a brief yet specific explanation as to what this means in addition to the general information provided by box 2 of the logo;
- (b) recommendations for the use and maintenance of the product. This information should highlight all relevant instructions particularly referring to the maintenance and use of products. As appropriate, reference should be made to the features of the product's use under difficult climatic or other conditions, for example, frost resistance/water absorption, stain resistance, resistance to chemicals, necessary preparation of the underlying surface, cleaning instructions and recommended types of cleaning agents and cleaning intervals. The information should also include any possible indication on the product's potential life expectancy in technical terms, either as an average or as a range value;
- (c) an indication of the route of recycling or disposal (explanation in order to give the consumer information about the high possible performance of such a product);
- (d) information on the EU Eco-label and its related product groups, including the following text (or equivalent): 'for more information visit the EU Eco-label website: <http://europa.eu.int/ecolabel>'.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a sample of the packaging and/or texts enclosed also according to the ISO 6347: Textile floor coverings -- Consumer information.

6. INFORMATION APPEARING ON THE ECOLABEL

Box 2 of the Ecolabel shall contain the following text:

- hazardous and toxic substance restricted;
- production process energy saving;
- limited pollutant emissions to water;
- no risk to health in the living environment;

TECHNICAL APPENDIX

for textile flooring

A1. ENERGY CONSUMPTION CALCULATION

Energy consumption is calculated as an annual average of the energy consumed during the production process (excluding premises heating) from the raw material to the finished floor covering.

For synthetic (non-renewable) raw materials, the calculations start from the fabrication of the product used. The calculation shall not include the energy content of the raw material (nda: feedstock energy).

The energy calculation shall include at least 95% by weight of the raw materials' energy consumption. The energy required to manufacture adhesives and varnish shall not be included in the calculations.

The unit chosen for the calculations is the **MJ/m²**.

The energy contents of various fuels are given.

If the producer has an energy surplus that is sold as electricity, steam or heat, the sold quantity can be deducted from the fuel consumption. Only the fuel that is actually used in floor covering production shall be included in the calculations.

Electricity consumption refers to electricity purchased from an external supplier.

If the producer has an energy surplus that is sold as electricity, steam or heat, the sold quantity can be deducted from the fuel consumption. Only the fuel that is actually used in floor covering production shall be included in the calculations.

Environmental parameter
A = Proportion of renewable raw materials and recycled non-renewable raw materials (%) ⁵
B = Proportion of renewable fuels (%)
C = Electricity consumption (MJ/m ²)
D = Fuel consumption (MJ/m ²)

⁵ The use of “renewable raw materials” and/or “recycled non-renewable raw materials” is left on voluntary base.

$$P = \frac{A}{25} + \frac{B}{25} + (4 - 0,055 \times C) + (4 - 0,022 \times D)$$

The energy contents of various fuels are given in the following table.

Table A1: Table for calculating fuel consumption.

Production period (1 year)	Days	From	To	
Fuel	Quantity	Units	Conversion factor	Energy (MJ)
Straw (15% W)		kg	14,5	
Pellets (7% W)		kg	17,5	
Waste wood (20% W)		kg	14,7	
Wood chips (45% W)		kg	9,4	
Peat		kg	20	
Natural gas		kg	54,1	
Natural gas		Nm ³	38,8	
Butane		kg	49,3	
Kerosene		kg	46,5	
Gasoline		kg	52,7	
Diesel		kg	44,6	
Gas oil		kg	45,2	
Heavy Fuel oil		kg	42,7	
Dry Steam Coal		kg	30,6	
Anthracite		kg	29,7	
Charcoal		kg	33,7	
Industrial Coke		kg	27,9	
Electricity (from net)		kWh	3,6	
Total energy (MJ)				