

G Wet processing including specific processing steps

The company applying for license for Good Environmental Choice (Bra Miljöval) shall before Part G is sent to the production unit, enter their own company name and the name of the product/product group the material(s) is related to.

Name of the company applying for license

Name of product/product group concerned by the below information

Part G is filled in by the relevant production unit.

The Licensee shall attach requested certificates and other documentation.

It is the responsibility of the production unit to identify all textile chemicals and dyes used in the processing steps and to inform the licensee of these.

By request of the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation, the production unit must be prepared to provide documentation that verifies the information stated in Part G.

Materials contained in the licensed product/product group must fulfil the criteria in Good Environmental Choice - Textiles 2012.

This text is a translation. The Swedish version always prevails.

References are to section sin the criterion document.

Company name of production unit

G1 Oils for carding, spinning, knitting etc (Section 6.1)

Oil has been used for

Spinning

Knitting

Other:

Oil commercial name:

Part F(Chemicals) *is attached*

G2 Warp size and recovery (Section 6.2) Not relevant

Warp size consists of

- Starch
 Starch derivatives
 Carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC)

Warp size does not contain:

- Polyvinyl alcohol
 Polyacrylate

Warp size contains no more than 25 % polyvinyl alcohol and polyacrylate, calculated based on the total amount of size (dry weight), in combination with ingredients in 6.2.1. and is recovered by at least 80 %. State value (%):

Documentation verifying the above *is attached*.

Class II

Warp size contains no more than 25 % polyvinyl alcohol and polyacrylate, calculated based on the total amount of size (dry weight), in combination with ingredients in 6.2.1.

% Polyvinyl alcohol:

% Polyacrylate

G3 Washing of wool (Section 6.4) Not relevant**Solvent based scouring of wool**

No solvent based scouring of wool is performed
 Wool is washed in solvent in a closed system. Solvent is recovered from water vapour that is emitted from the process and destroyed. **Documentation** verifying this *is attached*.

Solvent contains halogenated organic compounds

Solvent trade name:

Part F(Chemicals) *is attached*

Pre-scouring of wool

No ammonia is used in the pre-scouring process
 Pre-scouring of wool with ammonia takes place in a closed system

Recovery of wool fat

Wool fat is recovered and constitutes max 40 g/kg of unwashed wool
 Amount of wool fat in waste water prior to waste water treatment. State value:
 Wool fat is not recovered but is taken care of in a different way. A **description** of this *is attached*.

Waste water

COD content in treated waste water does not exceed 45 g/kg unwashed wool.

Documentation verifying this *is attached*

State COD content:

Part L (Waste Water) *is attached*.

G4 Eco-labelled detergents and stain removers (Section 6.4)

Not relevant

Eco-labelled detergent is used

Commercial name:

Eco-label:

Eco-labelled stain remover is used.

Commercial name:

Eco-label:

G5 Mercerisation (Section 6.5)

Neither the yarn or fabric are mercerized

Alkali used in mercerisation is recovered by at least 90 %

State value:

Class II

Alkali used in mercerisation is recovered by at least 50 %

State value:

G6 Printing with screen or other printing tool (Section 6.8)

Not relevant

Printing paste is water-based

Pigment dyes

Ammonia is used to adjust pH when preparing pigment paste

Excess pigment paste is re-used in the first instance and in the second instance handled as solid waste according to recommendations in safety data sheet

Printing with dyes

- Printing paste contains urea, max 30 g/kg paste
- Printing paste contains nitrogen compounds, max 30 g/kg paste
- Excess pigment paste is handled as solid waste according to recommendations in safety data sheet

Printing equipment

Printing method:

- Cleaning agent used for cleaning of printing equipment is eco-labelled.
Commercial name:
Eco-label:
- Cleaning agent, which does not carry an eco-label, is used for cleaning of printing equipment
- Part F**(Chemicals) *is attached*.

G7 Transfer printing (Sections 4.3.4, 6.8)

- Not relevant

- Wet transfer print.
- Paste for wet transfer print is water-based

 Film transfer print - Class II

State polymer:

- Weight of film transfer print does not exceed 10% of the product's total fabric weight.
- Weight of film transfer print together with included polyurethane fibres does not exceed 10% of the product's total fabric weight.
- Part D**(Other materials, not fibres) *is attached*.
- Adhesive is used for film transfer print
State type of adhesive (polymer):
- Part F**(Chemicals) *is attached*

G8 Finishing (Section 6.9)**Optical brighteners - Class II**

- No optical brighteners are used in processing
- Optical brighteners for synthetic polymers are used in processing

Flame retardants - Class II

- No flame retardants are used in processing
- Flame retardants are used in processing
- Part F* (Chemicals) *is attached*
- Flame retardant treatment is required under law:

State country:

State name of law/directive:

Coatings of a synthetically produced polymer - Class II

- No coating is performed
- Coating is performed and the total dry weight of coating(s) does not exceed 25 g/m²
State weight in g/m²:
- Part F* (Chemicals) *is attached*

Anti-bacterial agents

- No chemical has been added with the intention of having an anti-bacterial effect in the finished product

Manual treatment of garment

- No sandblasting is performed
- Manual treatment entailing wear of the textile material is performed.
Documentation verifying that workers are not exposed to health hazards in connection with the manual treatment *is attached*.

G9 Biocide substances and compounds (Section 5.1.6)

- No biocide substances and compounds (preservatives) is added in any processing stage or at transport.

G10 Consumption of water and energy in case of wet processing
(Section 7.1)

Number of kg of textiles treated in the production unit last year in kg:

Concerns year:

Average water consumption (liters) in wet processing per kg of finished textile per year is:

Average energy consumption in wet processing per kg of finished textile per year is (MJ/kg):

State type of energy source:

G11 Waste water generated in wet processing (Section 7.2)

State how many litres on average are formed per kg of textiles treated:

Part L (Waste Water) *is attached*.

G12 Improvement work (Section 7.3)

Production unit works to reduce consumption of water and energy per kg of textile and minimizing waste as well as discharges of waste water. *Written information is attached*.

Responsible person at production unit, below verifies that the information in Part G is valid for licensed product/product group.

| |
|---|
| Date and signature of responsible person at the production unit |
| Name (print) |
| Position |
| Telephone number |
| E-mail address |

The completed form with signature can be scanned and sent

by e-mail to:

textil@naturskyddsforeningen.se

Or by post to:

Swedish Society for Nature Conservation

Good Environmental Choice Textiles

Första Långgatan 28B

SE-413 27 Gothenburg

Sweden

NOTE: This text is a translation. The Swedish version always prevails.